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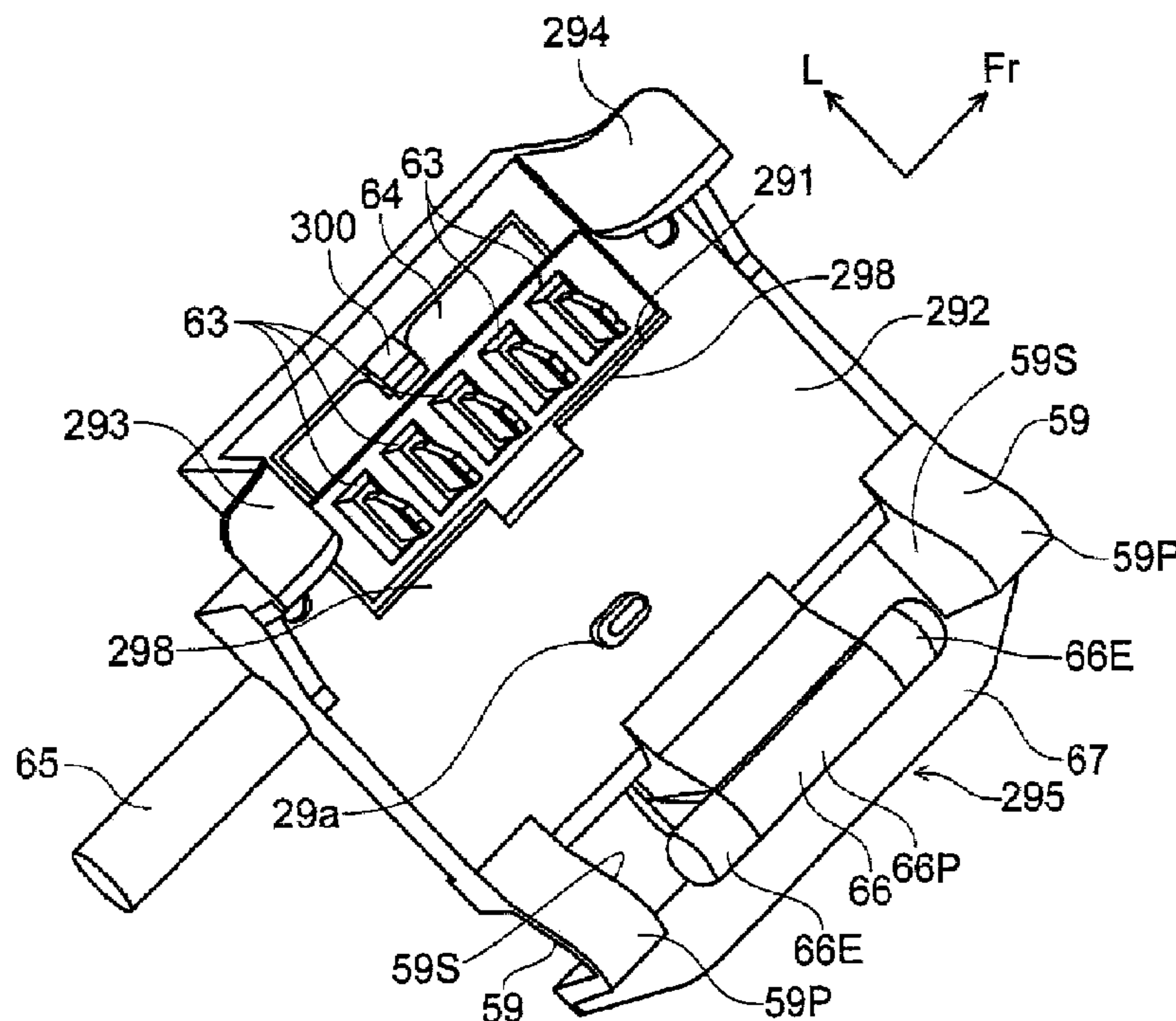
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(54) Titre : BASE TERMINALE D'UN DISPOSITIF D'ALIMENTATION EN ELECTRICITE POUR UN VEHICULE
ELECTRIQUE

(54) Title: TERMINAL BASE OF POWER SUPPLY DEVICE FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The invention relates to a terminal base mounted on an electric vehicle for releasably connecting a power supply via terminals on the power supply. The terminal base has an opening for accepting an insulator board to hold male-side terminals. The opening has a first lower guide and a first upper guide, and a second lower guide and a second upper guide. A first edge of the insulator board is clamped by the first lower guide and the first upper guide from the lower and upper sides. A second edge opposite the first edge of the insulator board is clamped by the second lower guide and the second upper guide. The insulator board is supported in a floating state helpful in electrically connecting the power supply to the terminal base. The tips of the male-side terminals are beveled to prevent the tips from catching when connecting the male-side and female-side terminals during mounting of the power supply.

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention relates to a terminal base mounted on an electric vehicle for releasably connecting a power supply via terminals on the power supply. The terminal base has an opening for accepting an insulator board to hold male-side terminals. The opening has a first lower guide and a first upper guide, and a second lower guide and a second upper guide. A first edge of the insulator board is clamped by the first lower guide and the first upper guide from the lower and upper sides. A second edge opposite the first edge of the insulator board is clamped by the second lower guide and the second upper guide. The insulator board is supported in a floating state helpful in electrically connecting the power supply to the terminal base. The tips of the male-side terminals are beveled to prevent the tips from catching when connecting the male-side and female-side terminals during mounting of the power supply.

TERMINAL BASE OF POWER SUPPLY DEVICE FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention relates to a terminal base of a power supply device for electric vehicle. More particularly, the invention relates to a terminal base of a power supply device for electric vehicle which is suitable for providing a simple connection structure for detachably supporting a battery pack, with battery cells
10 accommodated therein, to a vehicle body.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Conventionally, in an electric vehicle, a battery pack having a plurality of
15 battery cells assembled in a battery case has commonly been mounted to a central portion of a frame of the electric vehicle as a power supply device. For example, in an electric bicycle described in Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2008-62814, a battery device fitting part in a recessed shape is provided in the vicinity of a vertical frame constituting a body frame, and a connection terminal (male-side terminal) is
20 provided in the battery device fitting part. The battery device fitting part is a recess which is opened on the upper side. The battery device (battery pack) is mounted to the battery device fitting part from above. In a completely mounted state of the battery device, electrical connection terminal in the battery device (female-side

terminal) and the male-side terminal in the battery device fitting part are coupled to each other.

In the electric bicycle described in Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2008-62814, the electrical connection terminal on the battery device fitting part side and the electrical connection terminal in the battery device to be connected to each other are fixed on the vehicle side and on the battery device side, respectively. When there is a positional discrepancy between both the electrical connection terminals, therefore, the positional discrepancy is absorbed by deformation (or deflection) of the electrical connection terminals. However, the absorption of the positional discrepancy by deformation of the electrical connection terminals is disadvantageous in that the mutual contact condition of the electrical connection terminals is poor. Besides, the service life of the electrical connection terminals may be shortened.

In addition, in the case of mounting the battery device to the battery device fitting part by bringing the battery device closer to the battery device fitting part from an oblique upper direction, a corner of the electrical terminal on the battery device fitting part side may make contact with an edge of the opening provided as an electrical connection terminal window in the casing on the battery device side. Such a contact would hamper a smooth mounting operation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a terminal base of a power supply device for electric vehicle wherein electrical connection terminals on the vehicle body side can be easily connected to electrical connection terminals on the battery pack side. A base has an opening for accepting an insulator board to hold male-side terminals. The opening has a first lower guide and a first upper guide, and a second lower guide and a second upper guide. A first edge of the insulator board is clamped by the first lower guide and the first upper guide from the lower and upper sides. A second edge opposite the first edge of the insulator board is clamped by the second lower guide

and the second upper guide from the lower and upper sides. The insulator board is thus supported in a floating state. The tip of each of the male-side terminals is beveled to prevent the tip from catching when connecting the male-side terminals to the female-side terminals.

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One aspect of the present invention provides a terminal base of a power supply device for electric vehicle by which it is ensured that electrical connection terminals on the battery pack side can be easily connected to electrical connection terminals provided on the vehicle body side, and the operation of mounting the battery pack
10 to the vehicle body can be carried out smoothly, thereby solving the above-mentioned problem.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a terminal base of a power supply device for electric vehicle, the power supply device including
15 a battery case for accommodating battery cells for supplying electric power to a traveling electric motor of an electric vehicle, and the power supply device being mountable to and detachable from the electric vehicle, characterized firstly in that the terminal base includes: a base having a substantially rectangular opening for accepting a substantially rectangular insulator board holding a plurality of male-side
20 terminals; a first lower guide protruding toward the opening side along a lower surface of the base at one edge of the opening; a first upper guide protruding toward the opening side along an upper surface of the base from the edge where the first lower guide protrudes; a second lower guide protruding toward the opening side along the lower surface of the base at an edge opposed to the edge where the first
25 lower guide and the first upper guide protrude; and a second upper guide protruding toward the opening side along the upper surface of the base from the edge where the second lower guide protrudes, wherein a first edge of the insulator board is clamped by the first lower guide and the first upper guide from lower and upper sides, and a second edge opposed to the first edge of the insulator board is

clamped by the second lower guide and the second upper guide from the lower and upper sides, whereby the insulator board is supported in a floating state.

According to the above aspect of the invention, in the terminal base, the male-side terminals are supported in a floating state by the terminal base. Therefore, at the time of connecting the female-side terminals on the battery case side which correspond to the male-side terminals, it is ensured that even if the relative positions of the male-side terminals and the female-side terminals are deviated from normally facing positions, the positional discrepancy is absorbed by movement of the male-side terminals relative to the terminal base.

In addition, since the male-side terminals are supported in the floating state by the terminal base, it is unnecessary to use joining means such as screws or soldering. Therefore, a reduction in the number of component parts and enhancement of operability can be achieved.

In another aspect of the invention, the terminal base is characterized in that the opening is formed at a position on the base deviated to vehicle-width-directionally one side; a horizontal engagement part is provided which is disposed at a position deviated to vehicle-width-directionally other side in relation to the opening and extended in a horizontal direction; and the horizontal engagement part is provided at a position such as to be engaged on an upper side with an engagement rib formed on a lower surface of the battery case and thereby to restrain the battery case from escaping to the upper side.

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According to the above aspect of the invention, in the terminal base, the horizontal engagement part on the terminal base side is engaged with the engagement rib formed on the battery case. Therefore, the battery case is prevented from being easily displaced in such a direction as to slip off from the terminal base, due to vibration or the like. At the time of mounting or detaching the battery case to

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or from the terminal base, the engagement rib of the battery case is positionally deviated in relation to the horizontal engagement part, before mounting or detaching the battery case to or from the terminal base.

5 In yet a further aspect of the invention, the terminal base is characterized in that the male-side terminals are plate-like in shape and are arrayed with their front surfaces oriented to a vehicle longitudinal direction; the male-side terminals are tapered while having two beveled corners at each of their tips; one of the beveled corners at the two positions is so beveled that, at the time of bringing the battery
10 case closer to the terminal base to cause the female-side terminals accommodated in the battery case to start being connected to the male-side terminals from an oblique direction, the contact of the male-side terminals with the female-side terminals starts with surfaces; and the other of the beveled corners at the two positions is so beveled that, at the time of bringing the battery case closer to the terminal base to cause the
15 female-side terminals accommodated in the battery case to start being connected to the male-side terminals from the oblique direction, the male-side terminals are prevented from being caught on an opening part of an insulator block having the opening part which accommodates the female-side terminals and surrounds the periphery of the female-side terminals.

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According to the above aspect of the invention, in the terminal base, the corners at two positions of the tip of each male-side terminal are beveled. In the operation of connecting the female-side terminals to the male-side terminals, therefore, the first beveled corner of each male-side terminal starts making contact with the female-side
25 terminal with surfaces. Accordingly, the contact is smoothly made. In addition, the second beveled corner ensures that at the time of starting the contact of the male-side terminals with the female-side terminals, the tips of the male-side terminals are prevented from making contact with or being caught on the corner of the insulator block, and a clearance can be secured there.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the invention are shown in the drawings, wherein:

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FIG. 1 is a right side view of an essential part of an electric vehicle provided with an electric vehicle control system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

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FIG. 2 is a left side view of an essential part of the electric vehicle provided with the electric vehicle control system according to the embodiment of the present invention.

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FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an essential part of the electric vehicle, as viewed from a right front side.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a lock device, as viewed from a right upper side of the vehicle body.

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FIG. 5 is a sectional view showing a section passing through a lock pin of the lock device, as viewed from the right side of the vehicle body.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a battery pack accommodated in a battery pack cover, as viewed from a right upper rear side of the vehicle body.

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FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a terminal base fixed to the battery pack cover, as viewed from a right upper rear side of the vehicle body.

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FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the terminal base with an insulator board fitted therein, as viewed from a right upper rear side of the vehicle body.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the terminal base, as viewed from a left lower rear side of the vehicle body.

5 FIG. 10 is a perspective view of the battery pack, as viewed from a left upper rear side of the vehicle body.

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the battery pack, as viewed from a left lower front side of the vehicle body.

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FIG. 12 is a plan view of a front part of a battery case, as viewed from a vehicle-width-directional center side.

15 FIG. 13 is a plan view of a rear part of the battery case, as viewed from the vehicle-width-directional center side.

FIG. 14 is a view of the battery case, as viewed from the left side of the vehicle body.

20 FIG. 15 is an enlarged perspective view of an essential part of the battery case.

FIG. 16 is a perspective view of a part of the battery case, as viewed from a left lower front side.

25 FIG. 17 is a perspective view of a part in a condition where a fuse and a female-side terminal and an insulator block are mounted, as viewed from a left lower front side.

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FIG. 18A is a view showing the positional relationship between the battery pack and the terminal base at the time of mounting the battery pack to the battery pack cover.

5 FIG. 18B is a view showing the positional relationship between the battery pack and the terminal base at the time of mounting the battery pack to the battery pack cover.

10 FIG. 18C is a view showing the positional relationship between the battery pack and the terminal base at the time of mounting the battery pack to the battery pack cover.

15 FIG. 18D is a view showing the positional relationship between the battery pack and the terminal base at the time of mounting the battery pack to the battery pack cover.

20 FIG. 19A is a view showing the positional relationship between the battery pack cover as well as the terminal base and the battery pack, as viewed from a right upper rear side of the vehicle body, corresponding to FIG. 18A.

FIG. 19B is a view showing the positional relationship between the battery pack cover as well as the terminal base and the battery pack, as viewed from a right upper rear side of the vehicle body, corresponding to FIG. 18B.

25 FIG. 19C is a view showing the positional relationship between the battery pack cover as well as the terminal base and the battery pack, as viewed from a right upper rear side of the vehicle body, corresponding to FIG. 18C.

FIG. 19D is a view showing the positional relationship between the battery pack cover as well as the terminal base and the battery pack, as viewed from a right upper rear side of the vehicle body, corresponding to FIG. 18D.

5 FIG. 20 is a front view (as viewed from the right side of the vehicle body) of a male-side terminal unit.

FIG. 21 is a perspective view (as viewed from a rear right lower side of the vehicle body) of the male-side terminal unit.

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FIG. 22 is a plan view of the male-side terminal unit.

FIG. 23 is a side view (as viewed from the front side of the vehicle body) of the male-side terminal unit.

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FIG. 24 is a perspective view of an insulator block 74 with female-side terminals accommodated therein, as viewed from a right lower front side of the vehicle body.

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FIG. 25 is a perspective view of the insulator block with the female-side terminals accommodated therein, as viewed from a left upper rear side.

FIG. 26 is a sectional view of the insulator block, as viewed from the left side of the vehicle body, at contact parts of the female-side terminals.

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FIG. 27A is a sectional view showing the positional relationship between the male-side terminal and the female-side terminal, as viewed from the rear side of the vehicle body.

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FIG. 27B is a sectional view showing the positional relationship between the male-side terminal and the female-side terminal, as viewed from the rear side of the vehicle body.

5 FIG. 27C is a sectional view showing the positional relationship between the male-side terminal and the female-side terminal, as viewed from the rear side of the vehicle body.

10 FIG. 27D is a sectional view showing the positional relationship between the male-side terminal and the female-side terminal, as viewed from the rear side of the vehicle body.

15 FIG. 27E is a sectional view showing the positional relationship between the male-side terminal and the female-side terminal, as viewed from the rear side of the vehicle body.

FIG. 28 shows an enlarged view of an essential part of FIG. 27E.

20 FIG. 29 is a right side view of an essential part of a motorcycle provided with an under frame.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Now, a preferred mode for carrying out the present invention will be described
25 below, referring to the drawings. FIG. 1 is a right side view of an essential part of an electric vehicle provided with a power supply device for electric vehicle according to an embodiment of the present invention; FIG. 2 is a left side view of the same; and FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an essential part of the electric vehicle as viewed from a right front side. A rider seat and cowls and the like are omitted from the drawings,
30 for easy understanding of the configuration of an essential part. In the drawings to

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be referred to in the following, the front side of the electric vehicle 1 will be denoted by reference sign Fr, the rear side by reference sign Rr, the left side by reference sign L, the right side by reference sign R, and the upper side by reference sign Up. Unless especially defined, the directions (sides) herein are the directions (sides) with respect
5 to the electric vehicle.

The electric vehicle 1 is a motorcycle of an off-road type in which an electric motor is used as a drive source (hereafter, description will be made taking the "motorcycle" as the "electric vehicle"). The motorcycle 1 has a main frame 3 which
10 is joined to a head pipe 2 at a front end portion thereof and which extends downwardly rearward. The main frame 3 has a monocoque body composed of an upwardly curved single pipe. The material of the main frame 3 is arbitrary, and the main frame 3 may be integrally molded with the head pipe 2.

15 To a lower rear portion of the main frame 3, pivot plates 4 are joined which are provided with a pivot 5 and a pivot 6 extending in the vehicle width direction. Of the pivot 5 and the pivot 6, the pivot 5 located on the upper side supports a pair of left and right swing arms 7 in a vertically swingable manner. The pivot 6 located below the pivot 5 supports a rear brake pedal 8, which is disposed on the right side
20 of the electric motorcycle 1, in a vertically swingable manner. At a lower end portion of the pivot plate 4, a side stand (not shown) disposed on the left side of the electric motorcycle 1 can be pivotally supported.

A pair of left and right seat frames 9 and cushion front support brackets 10 are
25 joined to a curved intermediate portion of the main frame 3. The cushion front support brackets 10 are reinforced with a stay 12. The seat frames 9 are joined to the main frame 3 at their front end portions, and extend toward the rear side of the vehicle body. Sub frames 11 are provided which are each joined to the main frame 3 and the seat frame 9 at front and rear ends thereof. The seat frames 9 are supported
30 from below and reinforced by the sub frames 11.

Rear wheel support plates 13 are joined respectively to rear portions of the pair of left and right swing arms 7. Furthermore, rear end portions of a pair of left and right sub pipes 14 extending toward the front side of the vehicle body are joined to upper portions of the rear wheel support plates 13. Between the sub pipe 14 and the swing arm 7, a connection tube 15 is provided which interconnects them. A cushion support rear bracket 16 is joined to an upper portion of the sub pipe 14. A rear cushion 17 is provided in the state of being pivotally supported by the cushion support front brackets 10 and the cushion support rear brackets 16. A rider seat (not shown) is mounted on a part ranging from the seat frames 9 and a front portion of the main frame 3.

A driving device 18 and a battery pack 19 as a power supply device located forwardly of the driving device 18 are provided on the main frame 3. The battery pack 19 includes a plurality of battery cells (not shown) accommodated in a battery case 20. The driving device 18 includes an electric motor 21 and a reduction gear 22, and is covered with a driving device case (hereafter referred to as "motor case") 23. Incidentally, since the driving device 18 is covered with the motor case 23, it should be drawn in broken lines; however, the driving device 18 is drawn in solid lines, for avoiding complexity and for better understanding of its shape. The motor case 23 is connected to hanger brackets 24 and 25 and a pivot plate 4, whereby it is suspended at three positions. The battery pack 19 includes: a battery pack holding stay 27 connected to a lower portion of the motor case 23 and extending forward from the motor case 23; a battery pack cover 28 fixed to the battery pack holding stay 27; and a terminal base 29 fixed to a lower portion of the battery pack cover 28.

A lock device support stay 30 and a PDU bracket 31, which protrude downward, are joined to front portions of the main frame 3. A lock device 32 is mounted to the lock device support stay 30 located immediately forwardly of the battery pack 19, and a PDU (power drive unit) 33 is mounted to the PDU bracket 31

located near the head pipe 2. The PDU 33 is supplied with electric power from the battery pack 19, and performs digital phase control for the electric motor 21 in accordance with battery information (residual battery power, etc.), detection signals from various switches and sensors and the like provided on the motorcycle 1, etc.

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A handle 34 to be used for carrying the battery pack 19 is provided at an upper portion located on the vehicle front side of the battery case 20 of the battery pack 19. The handle 34 is formed with a lock pin engagement part for engagement with a lock pin projecting from the lock device 32 (the lock pin and the lock pin engagement part will be detailed later).

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A drive-side sprocket 36 is connected to an output shaft 35 of the reduction gear 22. A rear wheel WR as a drive wheel is supported on the rear wheel support plates 13 through a rear axle 37, and a driven-side sprocket 38 is connected to the rear axle 37. A drive chain 39 is arranged between the drive-side sprocket 36 and the driven-side sprocket 38, and power of the electric motor 21 reduced in speed by the reduction gear 22 is transmitted to the rear axle 37 through the driven-side sprocket 38. The drive chain 39 is accompanied by a chain cover 61 (see FIG. 1) covering an upper portion thereof. Incidentally, the rear axle 37 and the driven-side sprocket 38 are interconnected through a one-way clutch so that power of the electric motor 21 is transmitted to the rear wheel WR only in the direction for forward traveling of the motorcycle 1.

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A step bar 42 is extended in the vehicle width direction, and steps 40 and 41 on which to put the driver's feet are attached to the right and left ends of the step bar 42. The step bar 42 is attached to a bottom surface of the motor case 23 through a bracket 43. The rear brake pedal 8 supported on the pivot 6 includes a front arm part 801 operated by the driver's foot, and a rear arm part 802 which is connected through a brake cable 45 to an operation arm 44 of a rear brake (not shown) provided on the rear axle 37.

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On the head pipe 2, a steering shaft (not shown) extending to penetrate the head pipe 2 along the vertical direction is turnably supported. A pair of vertically extending front forks 51 are connected to a top bridge 49 and a bottom bridge 50 which are connected respectively to upper and lower portions of the steering shaft. A front axle 52 extending in the vehicle width direction is supported by the lower ends of the front forks 51, and a front wheel WF is rotatably supported on the front axle 52. A front fender 53 located on the upper side of the front wheel WF is mounted to the front forks 51.

A steering handle 48 supported on the top bridge 49 is provided with an accelerator grip 55. An accelerator cable 56 is connected to the accelerator grip 55. A turning amount of the accelerator grip 55 (accelerator position) is transmitted through the accelerator cable 56 to an accelerator position sensor (APS) 57 provided inside the motor case 23.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the lock device 32 as viewed from a right upper rear side of the vehicle body, and FIG. 5 is a sectional view showing a section passing through the lock pin of the lock device 32, as viewed from the right side of the vehicle body. The lock device 32 includes a cylinder part 321 having a hollow cylindrical shape, a lock pin guide 322 projecting to a side portion (on the rear side of the vehicle body) of the cylinder part 321, and a lock pin 323 as a movable part extending in a direction orthogonal to the cylinder part 321 while penetrating the lock pin guide 322.

The cylinder part 321 is formed in its right end portion with a key hole 324, and a key (not shown) is inserted in the key hole 324. A configuration in conjunction with the turning direction of the key is adopted wherein when the key is turned in a power supply turning-ON direction (for example, clockwise), the lock pin 323 is

protruded from the cylinder part 321, and when the key is turned to a power supply turning-OFF side, the lock pin 323 is retracted to the cylinder part 321 side.

A mechanism for conversion of the rotating motion of the key into forward-
5 rearward motion of the lock pin 323 includes an inner tube disk 325 provided coaxially with the cylinder part 321, as shown in FIG. 5. In this mechanism, an eccentric shaft 326 provided on the inner tube disk 325 is engaged with an end portion (an annular portion protruding into the inside of the cylinder) 327 of the lock pin 323, whereby the lock pin 323 can be protruded and retracted according to the
10 eccentricity amount of the eccentric shaft 326 relative to the rotational center 32c of the inner tube disk 325. The lock device 32 is mounted to the lock device support stay 30, with such a positioning that the lock pin 323 being protruded is loosely fitted in an engagement hole 62 formed in the battery case 20. The advancing-and-retracting mechanism for the lock pin 323 is not restricted to the one having the
15 structure shown in FIG. 5, and can be replaced by other known one.

The battery case 20 is preferably formed from a resin, from the viewpoint of lighter weight and easier production. For reinforcing the engagement hole 62, therefore, a reinforcement ring 621 made of metal, for example, may be fitted in the
20 inner circumference of the engagement hole 62.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of the battery pack 19 accommodated in the battery pack cover 28, as viewed from a right upper rear side of the motorcycle 1. The battery pack cover 28 has a shape as if obtained by removal of one surface (a surface
25 on the right side of the vehicle body) of six surfaces constituting a substantially rectangular parallelepiped shape. A depth D (the dimension in the left-right direction of the vehicle body) of the battery pack cover 28 is so set that the battery pack cover 28 covers only roughly a half 19L, located on the left side of the vehicle body, of the battery pack 19. Therefore, roughly a half 19R, on the right side of the vehicle body,

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of the battery pack 19 is not covered by the battery pack cover 28, so that the right-side external appearance of the battery pack 19 can be visually confirmed externally.

The terminal base 29 is fixed to a bottom portion of the battery pack cover 28.

5 The terminal base 29 is provided with a battery pack support part 295 which is engaged with a front-rear surface lower portion on the battery pack 19 side at a right-side portion of the battery pack 19, namely, at its right half 19R not covered with the battery pack cover 28.

10 An upper portion of the right half 19R of the battery pack 19 extends to the upper side relative to an upper end portion of the battery pack cover 28. This upper-side extension part 19P is provided with a recess which is recessed to the right side from a part on the vehicle body left side. An upper wall forming the recess constitutes a grip part of the handle 34 to be hooked by finger tips. The recess and
15 the grip part constituting the upper wall of the recess will be described later, referring to FIGS. 10 and 13, etc.

The battery case 20 of the battery pack 19 is composed of a front part 20F and a rear part 20Rr into which the battery case 20 is bisected in the vehicle longitudinal
20 direction. A front side surface of the front part 20F constituting the upper-side extension part 19P is formed with the engagement hole 62 in which the lock pin 323 protruding from the lock device 32 is to be loosely fitted. The engagement hole 62 is bored in a wall surface of the front part 20F, which is orthogonal to the grip part (described later) of the handle 34, of the battery case 20.

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FIG. 7 is a perspective view of the terminal base 29 fixed to the battery pack cover 28, FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the terminal base 29 with an insulator board 64 fitted therein, as viewed from a right upper rear side of the vehicle body, and FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the terminal base 29 as viewed from a left lower rear side
30 of the vehicle body. The terminal base 29 includes: a base 292 provided with an

opening 291 into which to fit the insulator board 64 having mounted (preferably, molded) thereto a plurality of male-side terminals 63 arrayed in a row along the vehicle longitudinal direction; mounting parts 293 and 294 protruding to the upper side of the base 292 and distributed in the vehicle longitudinal direction at a vehicle body left-side end portion; and a battery pack support part 295 extending to the vehicle body right side in relation to the base 292. Between the opening 291 and the battery pack support part 295, a projected part 29a for engagement with a bottom surface of the battery case 20 is formed on the base 292.

The mounting parts 293 and 294 are provided with inner circumferential surfaces 29b and 29c (see FIG. 9) to be located over bosses 281 and 282 formed at a vehicle body left side surface of the battery pack cover 28. The mounting parts 293 and 294 are formed with bolt passing holes 296 and 297 bored in the vehicle width direction. When bolts or setscrews (not shown) which can be passed through the bolt holes 296 and 297 from the vehicle body right side are screw engaged with screw holes (not shown) formed in the bosses 281 and 282 protruding from the battery pack cover 28, the terminal base 29 can be fixed to the battery pack cover 28.

On vehicle-longitudinal-directionally both sides of a vehicle body right-side edge of the opening 291, upper guides (second upper guides) 298, 298 are protruded along the upper surface of the base 292. In addition, the vehicle body right-side edge of the opening 291 is provided with a lower guide (second lower guide) 299 protruding along the lower surface of the base 292 between the upper guides 298, 298. On the other hand, on vehicle-longitudinal-directionally both sides of a vehicle body left-side edge of the opening 291, a lower guide (first lower guide) 301 is protruded along the lower surface of the base 292. Further, at a vehicle-longitudinal-directionally central portion of the vehicle body left-side edge of the opening 291, a stopper (first upper guide) 300 is projected from the upper surface of the base 292 toward the opening 291 side.

A harness 65 led out to the driving device 18 side is connected to the male-side terminals 63. In the case of mounting the insulator board 64 to the base 292, the harness 65 is passed through the opening 291 from the upper side of the base 292 of the terminal base 29 to the lower side of the base 292. Then, while clamping one
5 edge (the edge on the vehicle body right side) of the insulator board 64 between the upper guides 298, 298 and the lower guide 299, the lower surface of another edge (the edge on the vehicle body left side) of the insulator board 64 is brought into contact with the lower guide 301, and the stopper 300 is engaged with the upper surface and thereby fixed. In FIG. 7, the battery pack cover 28 is formed with a rib
10 283 at a position between the bosses 281 and 282 and near the base 292. The rib 283 is protruding from a wall part (left side wall 285) toward the right side. The position of the rib 283 relative to the terminal base 29 mounted in the battery pack cover 28 is so set that the rib 283 can cover the left edge of the insulator board 64 from above. The rib 283 contributes to firmer positioning of the insulator board 64, which is
15 locked to the terminal base 29 by the stopper 300, whereby the insulator board 64 is restrained from moving upward.

The battery support part 295 is provided with two end engagement projections 59, 59 aligned in the vehicle longitudinal direction, and with a central engagement
20 projection 66 located between the end engagement projections 59, 59. The end engagement projections 59, 59 and the central engagement projection 66 are "vehicle body side engagement parts," and are provided at positions deviated to one side (in this example, to the right side) from the vehicle body center in the vehicle width direction. The central engagement projection 66 is provided with a peak portion 66P
25 including a cylindrical stopper 66E protruded to the sides of the end engagement projections 59, 59 and engaged with the battery case 20 as will be described later. In spaces formed between the end engagement projections 59, 59 and the central engagement projection 66, ribs 711 and 712 (described later referring to FIG. 11) formed on a bottom portion of the battery case 20 are to be inserted. At the time of
30 mounting the battery pack 19 to the terminal base 29, mutually facing side surfaces

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59S, 59S of the end engagement projections 59, 59 are contacted by side surfaces of the ribs 711 and 712 on the battery case 20 side which are inserted between the end engagement projections 59, 59 and the central engagement projection 66. Thus, the side surfaces 59S, 59S have a function to guide the ribs 711 and 712 at the time of mounting the battery pack 19 to the terminal base 29, and to position (align) the battery pack 19 in the vehicle longitudinal direction.

The upper portion shapes of the peak portions 59P and 66P of the end engagement projections 59, 59 and the central engagement projection 66 are the same part-of-circle shape, and they are aligned in the front-rear direction of the battery pack 19. Vehicle body right-side foot portions of the end engagement projections 59, 59 and the central engagement projection 66 form a shelf 67, whereby the end engagement projections 59, 59 and the central engagement projection 66 are interconnected at their lower portions. As will be described later, the shelf 67 provides a base on which the battery pack 19 can be tentatively put at the time of mounting or detaching the battery pack 19 to or from the battery pack cover 28.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of the battery pack 19 as viewed from a left upper rear side of the vehicle body, and FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the battery pack 19 as viewed from a left lower front side of the vehicle body. In FIGS. 10 and 11, the front part 20F and the rear part 20Rr of the battery case 20 are coupled to each other by bolts or setscrews, to form the battery case 20 as a sealed casing.

At a circumferential edge of a side surface (a surface located on the vehicle body front side when the battery pack 19 is mounted on the vehicle) of the front part 20F of the battery case 20, notches 68 as relief portions for passing bolts or setscrew therethrough are formed in a plurality of positions. In addition, at a circumferential edge of the rear part 29Rr corresponding to the notches 68, screw holes 90 (described later referring to FIG. 13) with which the bolts or setscrews passed from the front part 29F side are to be screw engaged are formed. In order not to elongate the screw

holes 90 more than necessary, notches 69 are formed at the circumference of the rear part 20Rr. The screw holes are formed in the part near the front part 20F exclusive of the notches 69.

5 Lower corner parts 201 and 202 of the battery case 20 are recesses which are cut out so as to avoid the mounting parts 293 and 294 formed on the terminal base 29. Besides, at lower side surfaces (surfaces located on the vehicle body left and right sides when the battery pack 19 is mounted on the vehicle) of the battery case 20, end engagement recesses 60 adapted to the end engagement projections 59, 59 of the
10 battery support part 295 and a central engagement recess 70 adapted to the central engagement projection 66 of the battery support part 295 are formed. The end engagement recesses 60 and the central engagement recess 70 are partitioned by ribs 71 and 72 projected from a bottom portion of the battery case 20. The ribs 71 and 72 are parallel to joint surfaces 20J of the front part 20F and the rear part 20Rr of the
15 battery case 20. The ribs 71 and 72 each have two parts 711 and 712, and 721 and 722 which are bent to the direction orthogonal to the joint surfaces 20J at an intermediate position in the vehicle width direction, thereby forming a step.

Of the parts 711 and 712 of the rib 71 and the parts 721 and 722 of the rib 72,
20 those parts 711 and 721 which are located on the outer side make contact with the inside surfaces 59S, 59S (see FIG. 8) of the end engagement projections 59, 59. On the other hand, those parts 712 and 722 which are located on the inner side make contact with a downwardly extending outside portion of the peak portion 66P. The parts 711 and 712 of the rib 71 make contact with the inside surfaces 59S, 59S of the battery
25 case 20, to function as a guide for restraining the vehicle-longitudinal-directional position of the battery pack 19 relative to the terminal base 292. A link part 713 linking the parts 711 and 712 of the rib 71 to each other and a link part 723 linking the parts 721 and 722 to each other are provided. The link parts 713 and 723 are each arc-shaped in side view of the battery pack 19, and their inner circumferential
30 surfaces (surfaces located near the upper side of the battery pack 19) are engaged

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with the stopper 66E of the central engagement projection 66 at a position where the battery pack 19 is mounted on the terminal base 29.

To a bottom portion of the battery case 20, an insulator block 74 is mounted.
5 The insulator block 74 is provided with female-side terminals 73 (described later referring to FIGS. 24 to 26, etc.) into which to insert the male-side terminals 63 attached to the terminal base 29. The insulator block 74 is formed from an electrically insulating and elastic material such as rubber or resin. The insulator block 74 is held between the front part 20F and the rear part 20Rr of the battery case
10 20, without using any fastening member such as bolts or setscrews. The mode of holding will be described later. The front part 20F of the battery case 20 is provided in its bottom portion with a cutout 75 into which to fit the projected part 29a formed on the terminal base 29. The cutout 75 is open on one side. The cutout 75 may be a hole (fitting hole) into which to fit the projected part 29a.

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FIG. 12 is a plan view of the front part 20F of the battery case 20, as viewed from a vehicle-width-directional center side, FIG. 13 is a plan view of the rear part 20Rr of the battery case 20, as viewed from the vehicle-width-directional center side, and FIG. 14 is a view of the battery case as viewed from the left side of the vehicle body.
20 The front part 20F and the rear part 20Rr of the battery case 20 form an upper chamber 20U, a middle chamber 20M and a bottom chamber B (see FIG. 14) when combined with each other. Incidentally, FIG. 13 shows a condition where the insulator block 74 with the female-side terminals 73 accommodated therein is held in the bottom chamber 20B.

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The upper chamber 20U is formed as a recess which is surrounded by a front wall 76 and a rear wall 77, an upper wall 78 constituting the grip part of the handle 34, a vertical wall 79 extending downward from the upper wall 78, and an upper wall 80 of the middle chamber 20M, and which is opened on one side (the vehicle-width-directionally left side). The grip part, or the upper wall 78, has a part-of-
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cylinder shaped projection 781 which extends in the front-rear direction of the battery pack 19 (substantially the same direction as the vehicle longitudinal direction), on which the operator's fingers are to be hooked, and which is bulged to the lower side. The engagement hole 62 in which to fit the lock pin is formed in the front wall 76, orthogonal to the grip part 78, of the front part 20F at a position deviated from the grip part 78.

The middle chamber 20M is a chamber in which to accommodate a plurality of battery cells (not shown). The middle chamber 20M is surrounded by the front wall 76 and the rear wall 77, the upper wall 80, left and right walls 82 and 83, and a bottom wall (common with an upper wall of the bottom chamber 20B) 84.

The bottom chamber 20B is surrounded by the front wall 76 and the rear wall 77, the upper wall (common with the bottom wall of the middle chamber 20M) 84, a bottom wall 85, a left wall 86 and a right wall 87. The bottom chamber 20B is a chamber in which to accommodate the female-side terminals 73, the insulator block 74, and a fuse 88. The fuse 88 will be described later, referring to FIG. 17.

The front part 20F of the battery case 20 is provided with screw passing holes 89 through which bolts or setscrews can be passed. The rear part 20Rr of the battery case 20 is formed with screw holes 90 at positions corresponding to the screw passing holes 89. In addition, pins 91 for positioning are erected on either one (here, the front part 20F) of the front part 20F and the rear part 20Rr of the battery case 20, and the other (here, the rear part 20Rr) is formed with pin holes 92 in which to fit the pins 91.

In relation to the walls 80, 82, 83 and 84 forming the middle chamber 20M, it is recommendable to dispose a packing or seal at the joint surfaces 20J of the front part 20F and the rear part 20Rr.

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The front part 20F of the battery case 20 forming the bottom chamber 20B is provided with: a rib 94a projecting from the upper wall 84 into the bottom chamber 20B; a rib 95a projecting from the left wall 86 into the bottom chamber 20B; a rib 96a projecting from the bottom wall 85 into the bottom chamber 20B; and a rib 97a
5 projecting from the front wall 76 into the bottom chamber 20B.

On the other hand, the rear part 20Rr of the battery case 20 which forms the bottom chamber 20B is provided with: a rib 94b projecting from the upper wall 84 into the bottom chamber 20B; a rib 95b projecting from the left wall 86 into the
10 bottom chamber 20B; a rib 96b projecting from the bottom wall 85 into the bottom chamber 20B; and a rib 97b projecting from the rear wall 77 into the bottom chamber 20B. The ribs 95a and 95b, the ribs 96a and 96b, and the ribs 97a and 97b, are set at such positions as to be opposed to each other in the condition where the front part 20F and the rear part 20Rr are combined with each other; besides, these ribs
15 cooperate with each other in holding the female-side terminals 73 and the insulator block 74 (described later).

Furthermore, the front part 20F of the battery case 20 which forms the bottom chamber 20B is formed with a boss 98a projecting from the front wall 76. On the
20 other hand, the rear part 20Rr of the battery case 20 is provided with ribs 98b, 99b, and 100b which project into the bottom chamber 20B from the upper wall 84 and the rear wall 77 forming the bottom chamber 20B. The ribs 98b, 99b and 100b cooperate with the boss 98B in holding a fuse 99 (described later) in the condition where the front part 20F and the rear part 20Rr are combined with each other.

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The front part 20F and the rear part 20Rr of the battery case 20 forming the bottom wall 85 of the bottom chamber 20B are formed respectively with cutouts 101 and 102 for receiving an end portion of the insulator block 74. When the front part 20F and the rear part 20Rr are combined with each other, the cutouts 101 and 102

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form a substantially rectangular opening 103 (see FIG. 15) in which to receive and hold an end portion of the insulator block 74.

FIG. 15 is an enlarged view of an essential part of the battery case 20. As shown in FIG. 15, the cutouts 101 and 102 formed respectively in the joint surfaces 20J of the front part 20F and the rear part 20Rr form the opening 103 in a bottom portion of the battery case 20.

FIG. 16 is an enlarged perspective view of a lower portion of the rear part 20Rr of the battery case 20, and FIG. 17 is an enlarged perspective view of a lower portion of the rear part 20Rr in the condition where the fuse 99 and the male-side terminals 73 and the insulator block 74 are mounted in position. As understood from FIG. 16, the ribs 94b, 95b and 96b are each in a part-of-cylinder shape, whereas the rib 97b is cross-shaped as viewed in the vehicle longitudinal direction in the condition where the battery case 20 is mounted to the vehicle body.

On the other hand, the ribs 98b and 99b extend in the vehicle longitudinal direction in the condition where the battery case 20 is mounted to the vehicle, and they are disposed in parallel to each other. The rib 100b is composed of: a part x1 which is parallel to the ribs 98b and 99b and is shorter than the ribs 98b and 99b in height (dimension along the vehicle longitudinal direction in the condition where the battery case 20 is mounted to the vehicle body); and a part x2 which is longer than the part x1 in height and which is T-shaped as viewed in the vehicle longitudinal direction.

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In the mounted state as shown in FIG. 17, the fuse 99 is seated on the part x1 of the rib 100, and is held between the ribs 98b and 99b and the T-shaped part x2 of the rib 100b. In addition, the insulator block 74 is seated on the rib 97b shown in FIG. 16, and is held between the part-of-cylinder shaped members constituting the ribs 94b, 95b and 96b.

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The insulator block 74 holds the female-side terminals 73, and accommodates electric wires 771 and 772 and a signal line 773 (unitedly shown as "harness 105") led out from the female-side terminals 73 toward the fuse 99 side.

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The fuse 99 and the insulator block 74 are adjacent to each other, and the harness 105 connected to the female-side terminals 73 is led out to the fuse side. Therefore, the length of the harness 105 between the female-side terminals 73 and the fuse 99 can be shortened.

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The insulator block 74 is provided with flange parts 741 and 742 by which the circumferential edge of the opening 103 formed by combination of the cutouts 101 and 102 provided in the bottom wall 85 of the battery case 20 is clamped from the inside and the outside of the bottom chamber 20B. The outer circumferential shape of that part 743 (see FIG. 25) of the insulator block 74 which is located between the flanges 741 and 742 is set to have such dimensions as to fit to the inner circumference of the opening 103.

In this manner, the fuse 99 and the insulator block 74 are simultaneously held in the battery case 20 by combination or assembly of the front part 20F and the rear part 20Rr of the battery case 20, without using any fastening part such as bolts or setscrews.

Now, the procedure and operations in mounting the battery pack 19 to the battery pack cover 28 will be described below. FIGS. 18A to 18D are views showing the positional relationship between the battery pack 19 and the terminal base 29 at the time of mounting the battery pack 19 to the battery pack cover 28. FIGS. 19A to 19D are views showing the positional relationship between the battery pack cover 28 as well as the terminal base 29 and the battery pack 19, as viewed from a right upper rear side of the vehicle body, corresponding respectively to FIGS. 18A to 18D. At the

time of an operation of mounting or detaching the battery pack 19, the motorcycle 1 is left standing in a leftwardly inclined posture by use of the side stand. Therefore, the terminal base 29 is not set upright but is inclined to the left side by an angle of about 12 degrees, for example. For simplification, however, the motorcycle 1 is
5 shown to be set upright in FIGS. 18A to 18D and FIGS. 19A to 19D.

In FIGS. 18A to 18D, the battery pack support part 295 composed of the end engagement projections 59, 59 and the central engagement projection 66 has slant surfaces 59d and 66d formed to be slanted down toward the right side of the vehicle
10 body from a peak portion 29P (composed of the peak portions 59P and 66P). The slant surfaces 59d and 66d have an angle α (for example, the angle α is 35 degrees) relative to the base 292.

First, in FIGS. 18A and 19A, the battery pack 19 is brought closer to the terminal
15 base 29 from a right upper side of the vehicle body. It is recommendable to operate the battery pack 19 while gripping the handle 34 by the right hand and supporting the part 19R, on the side where the handle 34 is formed, by the left hand. In this case, the battery pack 19 is brought closer to the terminal base 29 in such a manner that the vertical walls of the end engagement recesses 60 and the central engagement
20 recess 70 (the vertical wall 601 of the end engagement recess 60 is taken as a representative of these vertical walls in the description here) formed by the rib 71 and the rib 72 provided at a bottom portion of the battery case 20 are substantially along the slant surfaces 59d and 66d of the battery pack support part 295 and that the peak portion 29P of the battery pack support part 295 of the battery pack support
25 part 295 is opposed to the end engagement recesses 60 and the central engagement recess 70 from the lower side of the battery pack 19.

Incidentally, as has been described referring to FIG. 11, the rib 71 is composed of the parts 711 and 712, while the rib 72 is composed of the parts 721 and 722. In

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addition, the peak portion of the battery pack support part 295 is composed of the peak portions 59P and 66P.

In the posture as shown in FIG. 18A and FIG. 19A, the battery pack cover 28 is covering only the depth side of the terminal base 29 (the side which is the left side of the vehicle body and on which the male-side terminals 63 are provided) and is not covering the battery pack support part 295. This permits the operator to clearly recognize visually the positional relationship between the end engagement projections 59 and the end engagement recesses 60.

Next, starting from the posture as shown in FIGS. 18A and 19A, the hand supporting the battery pack 19 is slightly loosened. As a result, the battery pack 19 slides downward on the vertical wall 601 along the slant surfaces 59d and 66d, to be moved into the position as shown in FIGS. 18B and 19B. In the posture (tentatively placed posture) as shown in FIGS. 18B and 19B, the peak portion 29P of the battery pack support part 295 has reached the uppermost portions of the end engagement recesses 60. In this instance, a surface 19c formed by cutting a corner (corner located on the right side of the vehicle body) of a bottom portion of the battery pack 19 makes contact with the upper surface of the shelf 67 of the battery pack support part 295. Incidentally, at a lower surface of the battery case 20 formed to be roughly rectangular parallelepipeds in general shape, the slant surface 19c is extending from lower open end portions of the end engagement recess 60 and the central engagement recess 70 toward that one of surfaces adjacent to the lower surface which is adjacent on the side of protrusion of the shelf 67.

Therefore, in this position, it is ensured that even if the operator further loosens the hand supporting the battery pack 19, the battery pack 19 is tentatively placed on the terminal base 29 by only lightly supporting the battery pack 19. Thus, during the operation of mounting the battery pack 19 which has a comparatively heavy weight,

the hand gripping the battery pack 19 can once been loosened, which is effective in alleviating the burden in the mounting operation.

Subsequently, an operation is conducted by which the battery pack 19 being
5 tentatively placed in the inclined posture is tilted up toward the left side of the vehicle body, to be put into an upright state. During this operation, as shown in FIGS. 18C and 19C, the posture of the battery pack 19 relative to the terminal base 29 is changed with corner portions 60a of the end engagement recesses 60 as a fulcrum, and the surface 19c is separated from the shelf 67 of the terminal base 29. The wall
10 parts forming the end engagement recesses 60 each have a portion shaped to roughly coincide with the curve along the arc-shaped locus along which the peak portion 29P is moved in the course of transition of the battery pack 19 from the tentatively placed posture to the upright posture, in order not to hamper the movement of the battery pack 19 along the arc-shaped locus.

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In the position as shown in FIGS. 18C and 19C, the male-side terminals 63 projecting to the upper side of the terminal base 29 start being engaged with the insulator block 74 accommodating the female-side terminals 73 of the battery pack 19. The tips of the male-side terminals 63 are beveled on the left side of the vehicle
20 body, namely, on the depth side in the battery insertion direction. This ensures that the tips of the male-side terminals 63 are prevented from abutting against a corner portion of the opening of the insulator block 74 (a corner portion of the opening by which the male-side terminals 63 are guided to an insertion port for insertion into the female-side terminals 73). The detailed shape of the male-side terminals 63 will
25 be described later referring to FIGS. 21 and 23, etc.

In FIGS. 18D and 19D, the battery pack 19 is seated on the terminal base 29. In other words, the battery pack 19 is in a completely mounted posture relative to the vehicle body. In this position, the bottom surface of the battery pack 19 is in contact
30 with the upper surface of the base 292, and the male-side terminals 63 are electrically

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in contact with the female-side terminals 73. In this position, besides, the engagement hole 62 formed in the front wall 76 of the handle 34 of the battery pack 19 is opposed to the lock pin 323 of the lock device 32. Here, when the key is inserted into the key hole of the lock device 32 and turned to a predetermined lock position, the lock pin 323 is protruded and fitted into the engagement hole 62. As a result, the battery pack 19 situated on the terminal base 29 is locked to the main frame 3 of the motorcycle 1.

In the position where the battery pack 19 is seated on the terminal base 29, the stopper 66E projecting from the peak portion 66P of the central engagement projection 66 of the battery pack support part 295 is in engagement with the inner circumferential surfaces (upper side surfaces) of the link part 713 between the parts 711 and 712 of the rib 71 and the link part 723 (see FIG. 11) between the parts 721 and 722 of the rib 72. This ensures that the battery pack 19 is restrained in position in the vertical direction.

Further, the position of the battery pack 19 on the terminal base 29 in the direction parallel to the upper surface of the base 292 is restrained by those contact portions of the end engagement recesses 60, 60 and the central engagement recess 70 which make contact with the end engagement projections 59, 59 and the central engagement projection 66. In addition, the position is restrained also by the fitting between the cutout 75 formed in a bottom portion of the front part 20F of the battery case 20 and the projected part 29a on the terminal base 29.

At the time of detaching the battery pack 19 from the terminal base 19 and the battery pack cover 28, operations reverse to the above-mentioned operations are carried out. Specifically, the lock device 32 is operated with the key, to pull out the lock pin 323 from the engagement hole 62. This results in that the battery pack 19 can be tilted to the right side of the vehicle body. When the upper side of the battery pack 19 is tilted to the vehicle body right side by gripping the handle 34 and the

battery pack 19 is pulled upward, therefore, the battery pack 19 can be detached from the motorcycle 1.

FIG. 20 is a front view (as viewed from the right side of the vehicle body) of a male-side terminal unit, FIG. 21 is a perspective view (as viewed from a rear right lower side of the vehicle body) of the male-side terminal unit, FIG. 22 is a plan view of the male-side terminal unit, and FIG. 23 is a side view (as viewed from the front side of the vehicle body) of the male-side terminal unit. In FIGS. 20 to 23, plural (here, five) male-side terminals 63 are provided, and they are arrayed in the vehicle longitudinal direction when the battery pack 19 is mounted to the motorcycle 1.

Of the plurality of male-side terminals 63, two are power terminals 63a and 63e which are connected respectively to the plus side and the minus side of the battery pack 19, and the remaining ones are signal line terminals 63b, 63c and 63d which are connected to signal lines. The power terminals 63a and 63e are so disposed that they are located above the tips of the signal line terminals 63b, 63c and 63d. This ensures that the power terminals 63a and 63e are electrically connected to the female-side terminals 73 earlier than the connection of the signal line terminals 63b, 63c and 63d. This contributes to enhancement of durability of the power terminals 63a and 63e and the female-side terminals 63.

As shown in FIG. 23, as for the tip of the male-side terminal 63, the corner 63f on the vehicle-width-directionally left side is obliquely beveled at an angle θ relative to the lengthwise direction of the male-side terminal 63. Besides, the corner 63F on the vehicle-width-directionally right side is beveled at an angle θ_2 , greater than the angle θ , relative to the lengthwise direction of the male-side terminal 63. Incidentally, the bevel length L at the corner 63f is greater than the bevel length L2 at the corner 63F. In other words, the corner 63f is cut more greatly than the corner 63F. Thus, the tip of the male-side terminal 63 is tapered off as viewed in the vehicle rear-side direction.

The bevel at the corner 63F is provided so that at the time of connection of the male-side terminal 63 to the female-side terminal 73, the contact of the male-side terminal 63 to the female-side terminal 73 is started not with a point but with a surface. On the other hand, the bevel at the corner 63f is provided for the purpose of securing a clearance and preventing the tip of the male-side terminal from touching or being caught on the corner of the insulator block 74, at the time of starting the contact of the male-side terminal 63 with the female-side terminal 73.

The number of the signal line terminals is not limited to three, and may be increased or decreased, as required. Or, alternatively, the number of the signal line terminals may be fixed, for example, to five, and all or part of them may be solely used according to situations, for example, the model and grade, etc. of the motorcycle 1.

The male-side terminal 63 is provided to orthogonally penetrate the insulator board 64. To that portion of the male-side terminal 63 which is located below the insulator board 64, electric wires 651 and 652 or signal lines 653, 653, 653 branched from the harness 65 are connected.

The insulator board 64 includes a main part 641 to be fitted into the opening 291 formed in the terminal base 29, a right-side edge 642 projecting from the main part 641 to the vehicle body right side to be clamped between the main part 641 and the upper guides 298 of the terminal base 29, and a left-side edge 643 projecting from the main part 641 to the vehicle body left side to be engaged with the stopper 300 extending from the terminal base 29. The left-side edge 643 is formed with a recess 644. The tip of the stopper 300 comes around to the upper side of the lower guide 301 of the insulator board 64 while avoiding the recess 644. The insulator board 64 is fixed by being clamped between the stopper 300 and the lower guide 301 of the terminal base 29 (see FIGS. 8 and 9, as well).

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FIG. 24 is a perspective view of the insulator block 74 with the female-side terminals 73 accommodated therein, as viewed from a right lower front side of the vehicle body, FIG. 25 is a perspective view of the same as viewed from a left upper rear side, and FIG. 26 is a sectional view of the insulator block 74, as viewed from a left side of the vehicle body, at contact parts of the female-side terminals 73.

In FIGS. 24 to 26, the insulator block 74 is formed in its upper portion with plural (in this example, five) openings 745 in which to insert the plurality of male-side terminals 63 (63a to 63e). The opening 745 is rectangular in cross section, and has taper surfaces such that the aperture area is narrowed toward the female-side terminal 73 located in the depth. The female-side terminal 73 is located on the side where the aperture area is narrowed, of the opening 745. The female-side terminal 73 has a connection part 633 which extends to the upper side from two connection parts 632 and 632 for clamping from two sides the male-side terminal 63 inserted as shown in FIG. 26 and which is connected to electric wires 771 and 772 or a signal line 773. For avoiding intricateness, only those of the connection parts 632 and 633 which are located at vehicle-longitudinal-directionally both ends are denoted by the reference signs.

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At the outer circumference of the part surrounding the openings 745, the flange parts 741 and 742 are formed by which the circumferential edge of the opening 103 formed in the bottom portion of the battery case 20 is clamped from the inside and the outside of the bottom chamber 20B. The part 743 located between the flange parts 741 and 742 has dimensions so set as to conform to the inner edge of the opening 103.

Now, the positional relationship between the male-side terminals 63 and the female-side terminals 73 corresponding to the positional relationship between the battery pack 19 and the terminal base 29 will be described below. FIGS. 27A to 27E

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are sectional views showing the positional relationship between the male-side terminal 63 and the female-side terminal 73, as viewed from the rear side of the vehicle body. First, in FIG. 27A, the insulator block 74 with the female-side terminal 73 accommodated therein is brought closer to the male-side terminal 63 from a right
5 upper side of the vehicle body.

In FIG. 27B, the tip of the male-side terminal 63 is in such a position that it is partly inserted in the insulator block 74. Since the opening 745 of the insulator block 74 is formed with a taper, a large clearance CL1 is maintained between the corner 63f
10 formed by obliquely cutting the tip of the male-side terminal 63 and the insulator block 74. Since the corner 63F at the tip of the male-side terminal 63 is beveled, in the position shown in FIG. 27B, the male-side terminal 63 starts making contact with the female-side terminal 73 with surfaces at the beveled corner 63F.

15 In FIG. 27C, the tip of the male-side terminal 63 is in contact with an end portion (an end portion on the side of the opening 745) of the female-side terminal 73 inside the insulator block 74. In this position, the corner 63f of the male-side terminal 63 and the taper surface of the opening 745 of the insulator block 74 are roughly parallel to each other.

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A tip portion of the male-side terminal 63 is smashed so that plate thickness decreases toward the tipmost portion. A ridgeline 63h exists at the boundary between the portion of the smashed shape and the portion where the plate thickness is maintained.

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In FIG. 27D, the ridgeline 63h at the tip portion of the male-side terminal 63 and the end portion 731 of the female-side terminal 73 are roughly parallel to each other. In this instance, the clearance CL2 between the corner 63f of the male-side terminal 63 and the insulator block 74 is smaller than the clearance CL1. However, the male-
30 side terminal 63 and the insulator block 74 are not in contact with each other.

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In FIG. 27E, there is shown a connected state where the battery pack 19 is mounted on the terminal base 29 in the position as shown in FIG. 18D. In this state, the male-side terminal 63 has entered into the female-side terminal 73, and the connection has been completed. In this state, on one side (the vehicle body left side) of the male-side terminal 63, clearances CL3 and CL4 are maintained between the male-side terminal 63 and the insulator block 74. On the other side (the vehicle body right side) of the male-side terminal 63, also, clearances CL5 and CL6 are maintained, which are smaller than the clearances CL3 and CL4, though. FIG. 28 shows an enlarged view of an essential part of FIG. 27E.

The handle 34 formed at an upper portion of the battery case 20 is provided at a position deviated toward the right side of the battery pack 19. Therefore, it suffices for the middle chamber 20M as the battery cell accommodating part to be located just under the main frame 3 of the motorcycle 1. This ensures that the handle 34 itself on the right side of the main frame 3 can be raised to such an upper position as to overlap with the main frame 3 in side view of the vehicle body. With the handle 34 thus located at an upper position, the middle chamber 20M can be enlarged, and more battery cells can be accommodated therein.

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Besides, while the main frame 3 of the motorcycle 1 is a monocoque-type simple one, this is not restrictive. An under frame extending downward from the head pipe 2 to be joined at its rear end to lower end portions of the pivot plates 4 may be provided.

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FIG. 29 is a right side view of an essential part of the motorcycle 1 provided with an under frame. In FIG. 29, a skid plate 106 may be provided forwardly of (on the vehicle body front side of) the under frame 105. It suffices for the skid plate 106 to cover a front lower side of the battery pack 19, at least. However, it is preferable to provide the skid plate 106 so as to range from the front side of the under frame

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105 to the motor case 23. This is for protecting the battery pack 19 and the motor case 23 from small stones, sand, mud or water, etc. flying from the front and lower sides of the motorcycle 1. Incidentally, where the under frame 105 is provided, as shown in FIG. 29, the PDU 33 can be mounted not to the bracket 31 but to the under
5 frame 105.

Besides, in FIG. 29, a lock device support stay 30 for fixing the lock device 32 can be extended toward the vehicle body rear side to form a part 30a, and an upper portion of the battery pack cover 28 can be connected by the thus extended part 30a.
10 This ensures that the battery cover 28 can be supported at its lower portion by the battery pack holding stay 27 extended from the motor case 23, and at its upper portion by the lock device support stay 30.

The scope of the claims should not be limited by the preferred embodiments
15 set forth in the examples, but should be given the broadest interpretation consistent with the description as a whole.

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**THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE
PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:**

1. In an electric vehicle having a releasable power supply device supplying
5 electrical power to an electric motor of the electric vehicle and electrically connected
to the electric vehicle by a terminal base mounted on the electric vehicle,

wherein the terminal base comprises:

a base having a substantially rectangular opening for accepting a substantially
rectangular insulator board holding a plurality of male-side terminals;

10 a first lower guide protruding toward the opening side along a lower surface of
the base at one edge of the opening;

a first upper guide protruding toward the opening side along an upper surface
of the base from the edge where the first lower guide protrudes;

a second lower guide protruding toward the opening side along the lower
15 surface of the base at an edge opposed to the edge where the first lower guide and the
first upper guide protrude; and

a second upper guide protruding toward the opening side along the upper
surface of the base from the edge where the second lower guide protrudes,

20 wherein a first edge of the insulator board is clamped by the first lower guide
and the first upper guide from lower and upper sides, and a second edge opposed to
the first edge of the insulator board is clamped by the second lower guide and the
second upper guide from the lower and upper sides, whereby the insulator board is
supported in a floating state.

25 2. In an electric vehicle according to claim 1,

wherein the opening formed in the terminal base is positioned to one side of a
centerline of the vehicle;

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and wherein said terminal base includes a horizontal engagement part positioned on an opposite side of said centerline relative to said opening; and

the horizontal engagement part is positioned and engaged on an upper side with an engagement rib formed on a lower surface of a battery case of said power
5 supply device and restrains the battery case against upward movement.

3. In an electric vehicle according to claim 2,

wherein the male-side terminals are plate-like in shape and are arrayed with front surfaces oriented to a vehicle longitudinal direction;

10 the male-side terminals are tapered with a forward facing beveled corner and a rearwardly facing beveled corner at a tip of each male-side terminal;

said forward facing beveled corner at the time of initially bringing the battery case into engagement with the terminal base causing a female-side terminal of the battery case to start engagement with the male-side terminals from an oblique
15 direction; and

the rearwardly facing beveled corner at the time of bringing the battery case into engagement with the terminal base causes the female-side terminals accommodated in the battery case to initiate connection to the male-side terminals from the oblique direction, the male-side terminals are prevented from being caught
20 on an opening part of an insulator block having an opening part which accommodates the female-side terminals and surrounds a periphery of the female-side terminals.

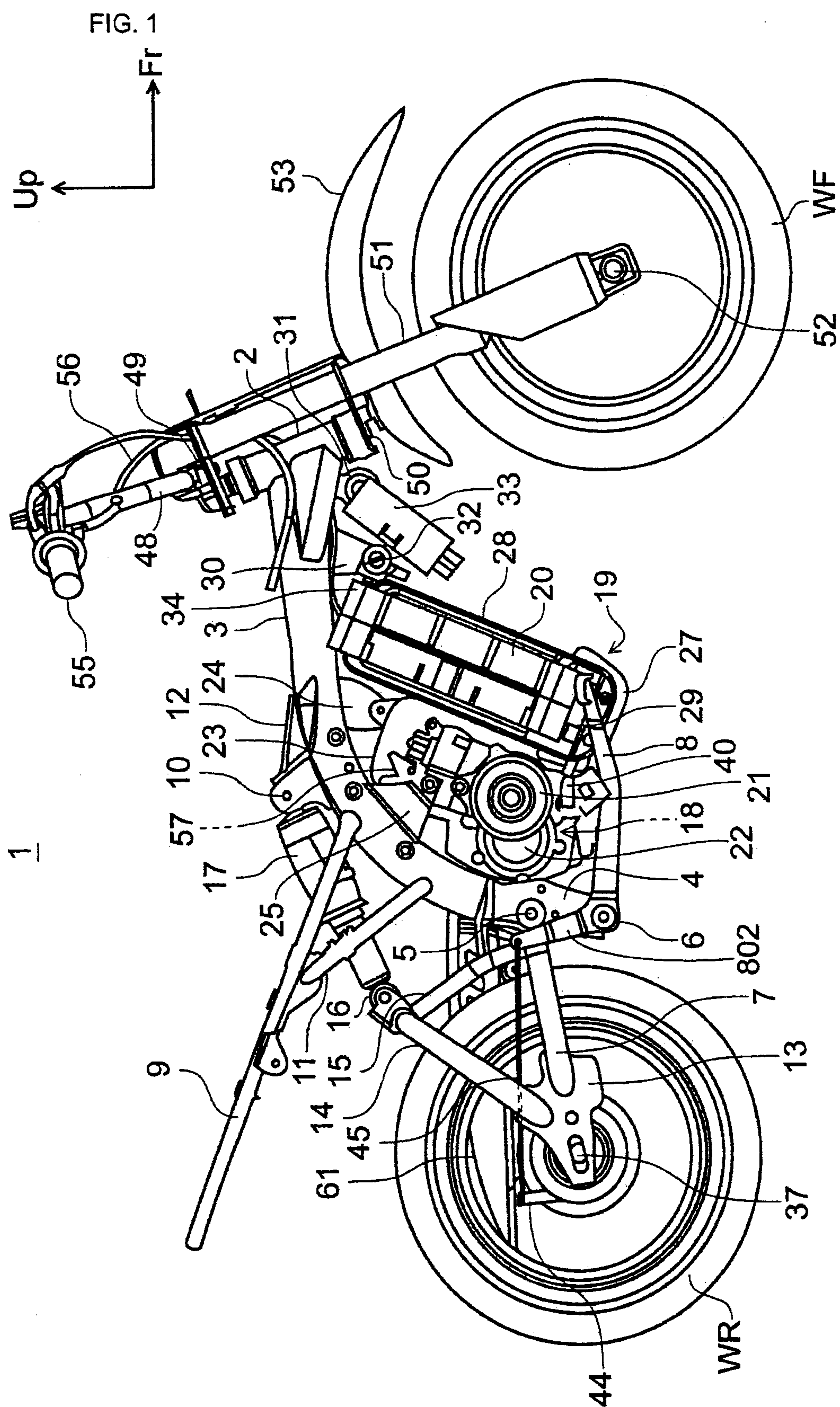


FIG. 2

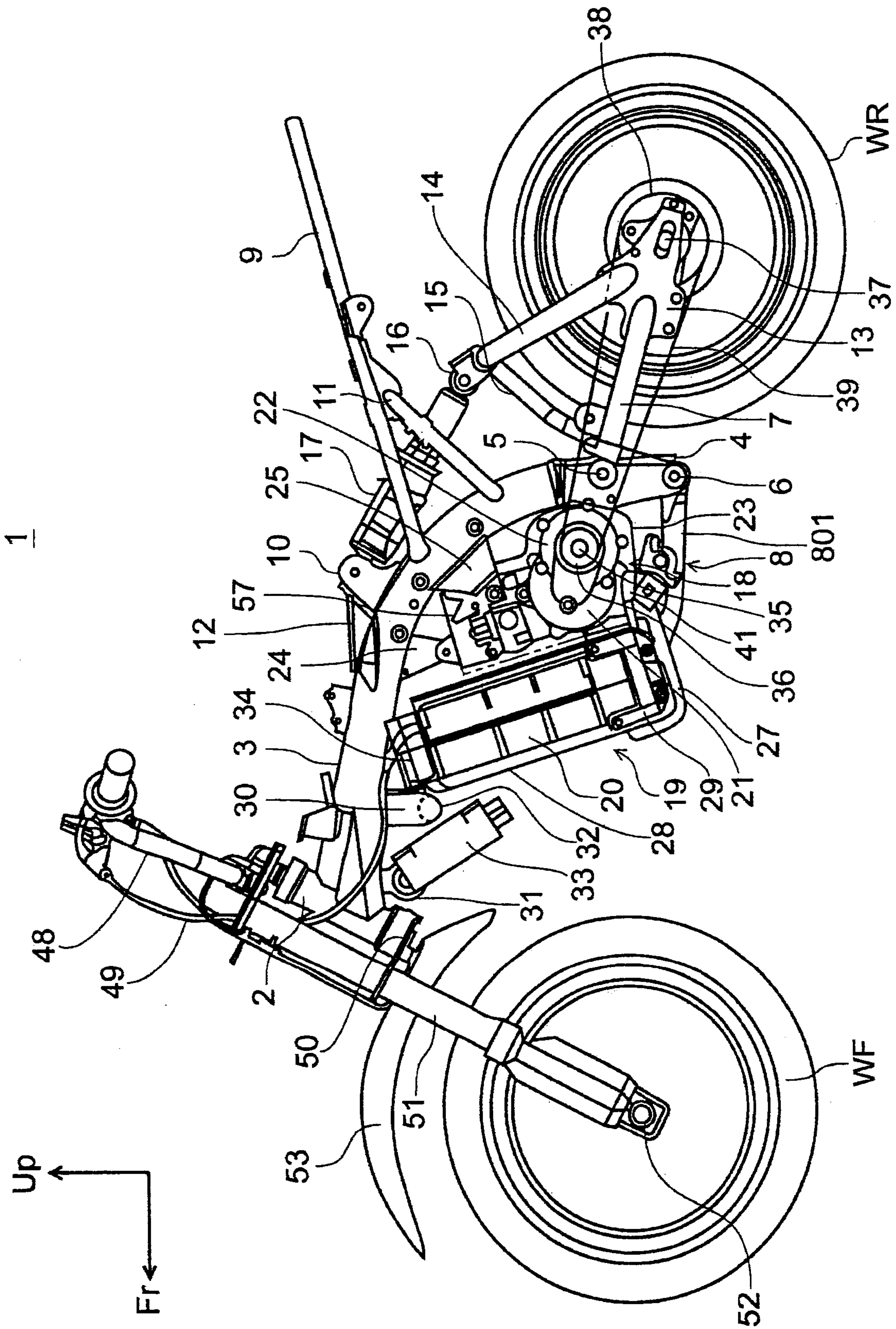


FIG. 3

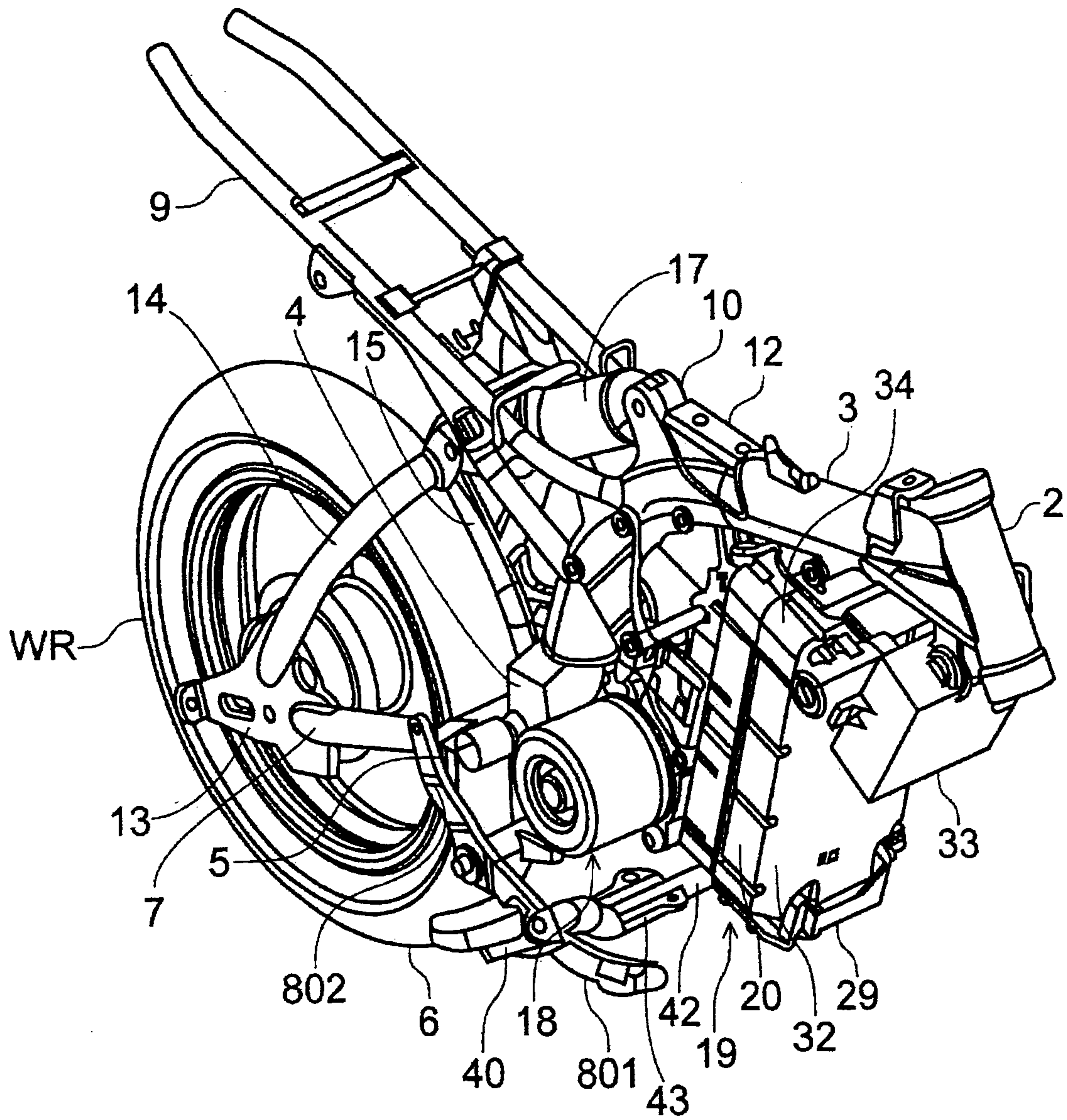


FIG. 4

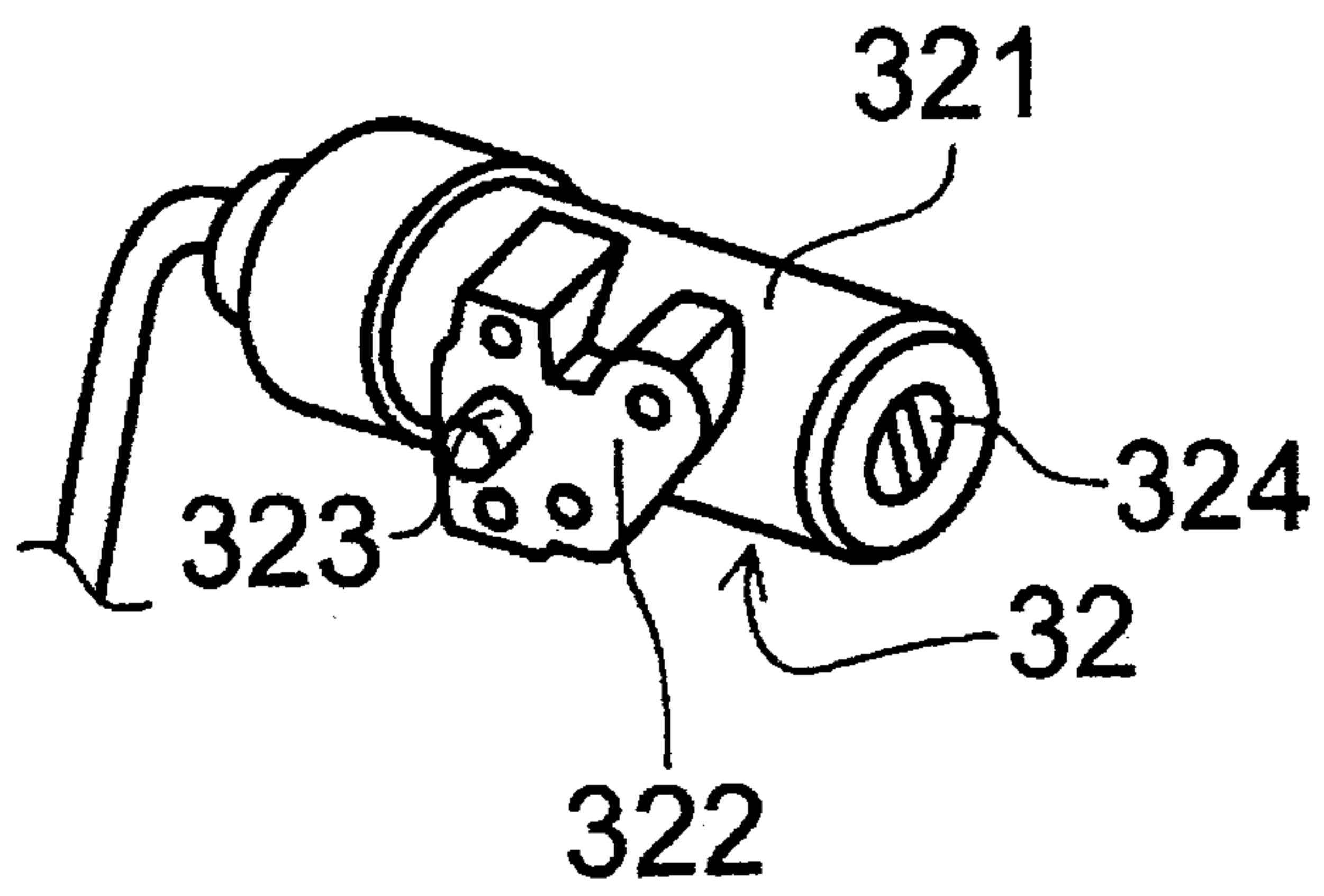


FIG. 5

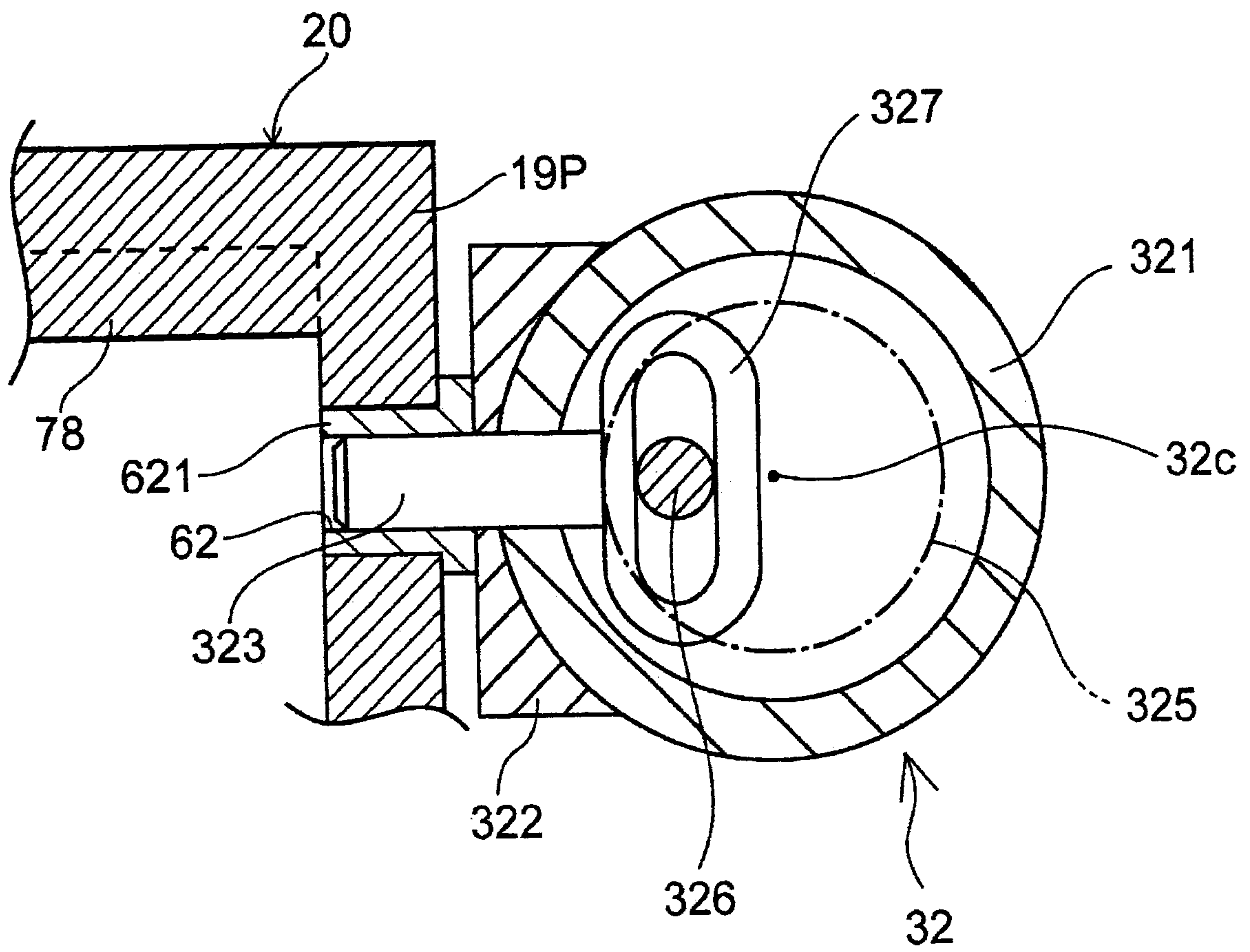


FIG. 6

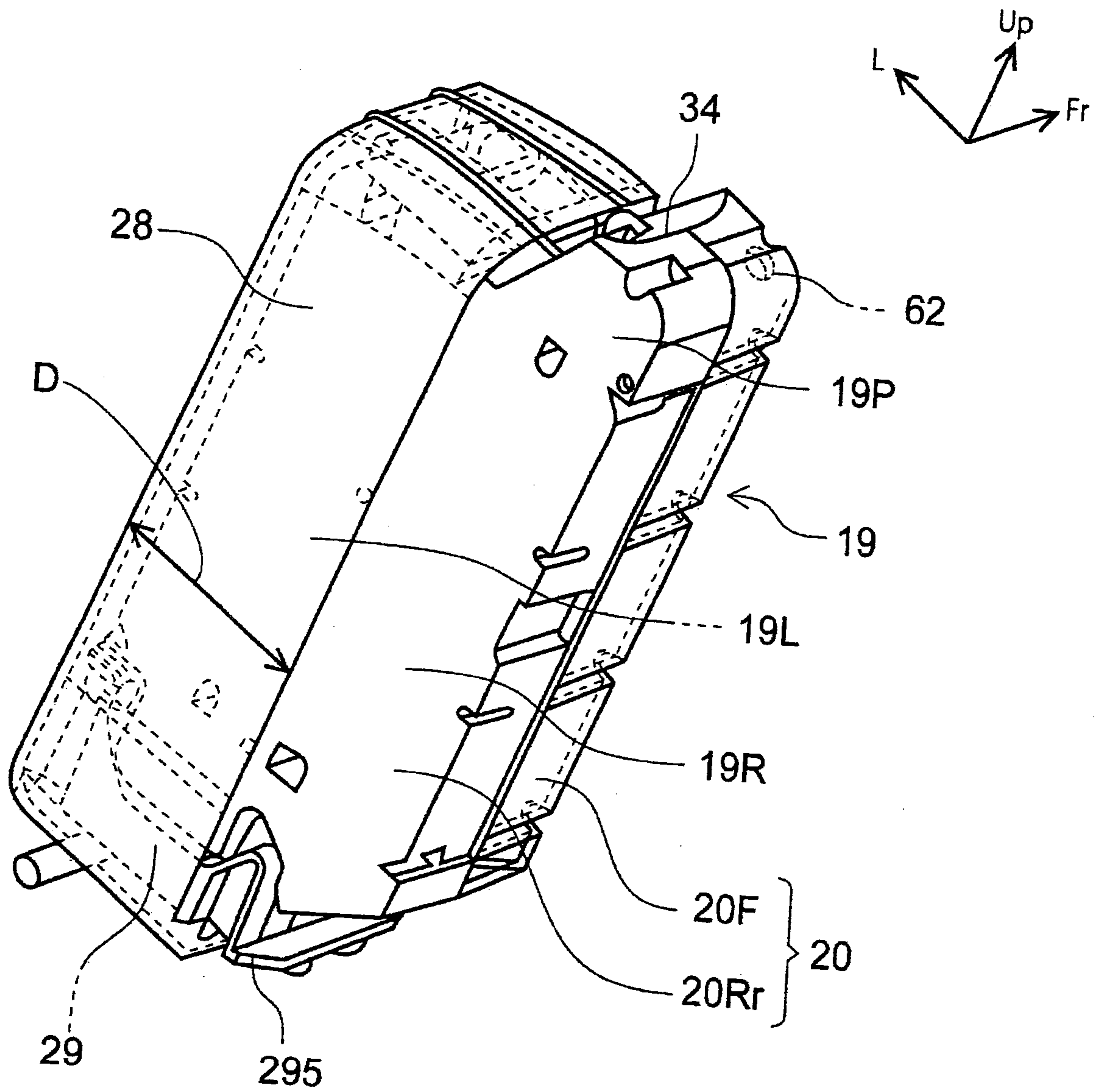


FIG. 7

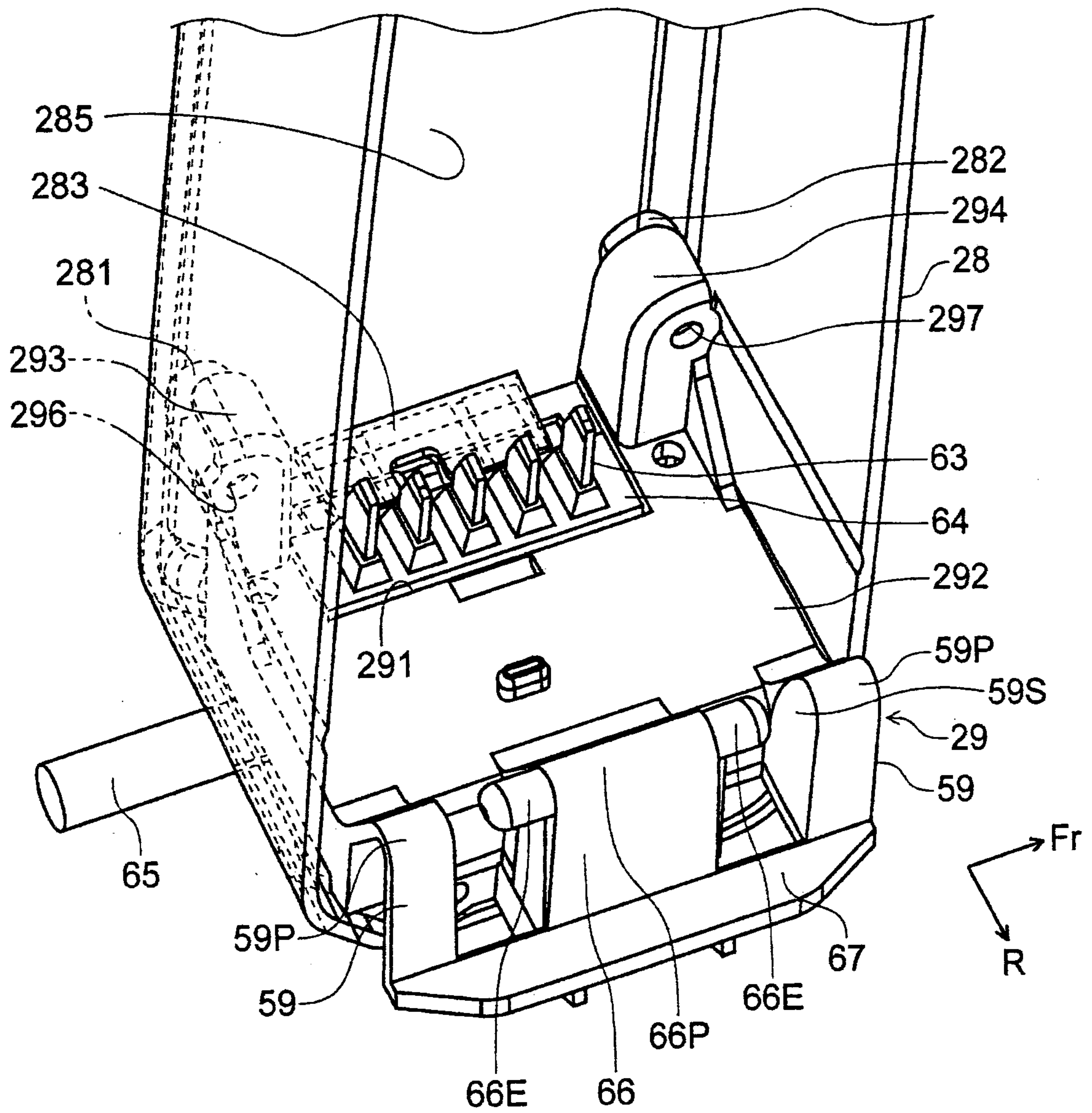


FIG. 8

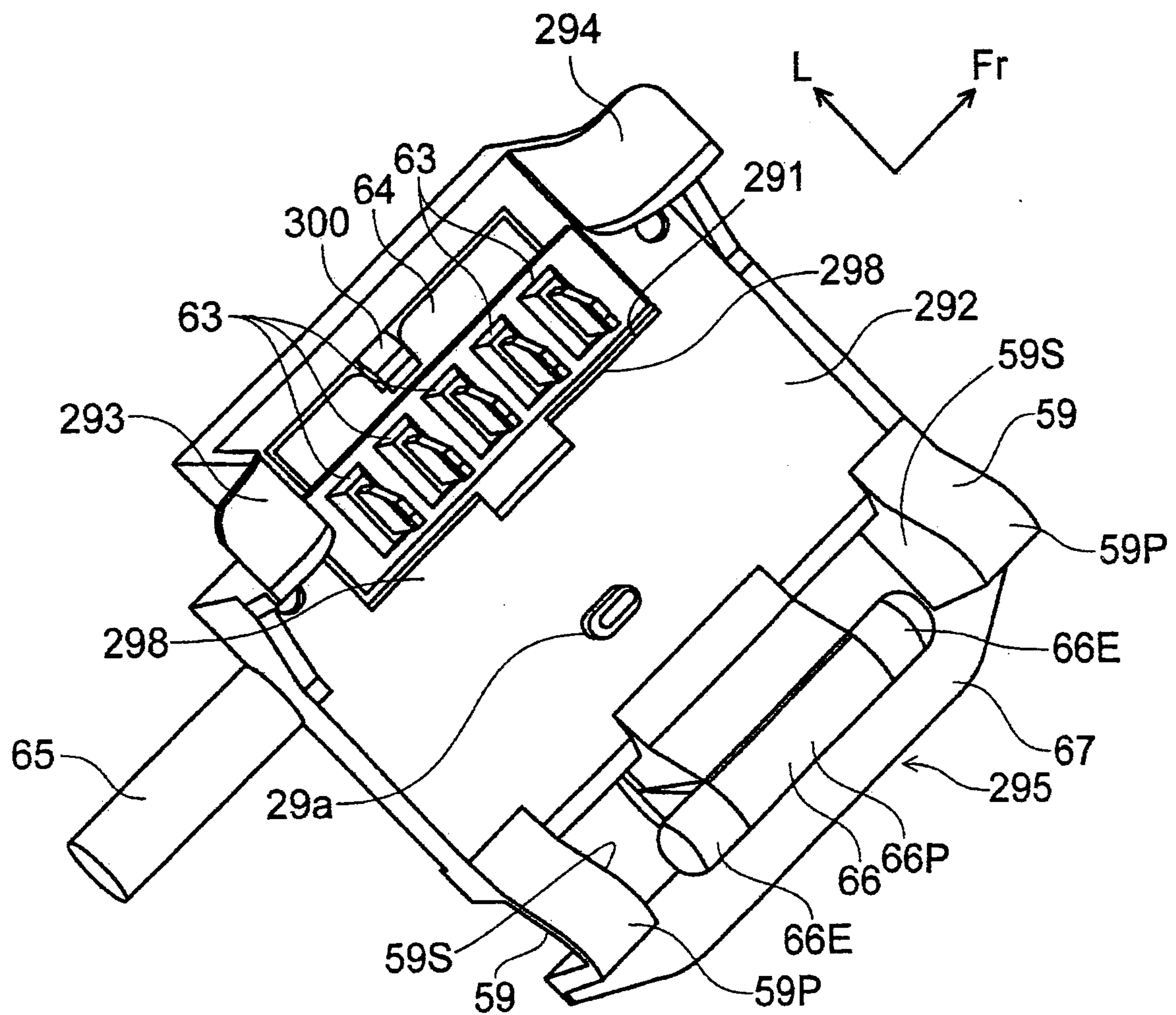


FIG. 9

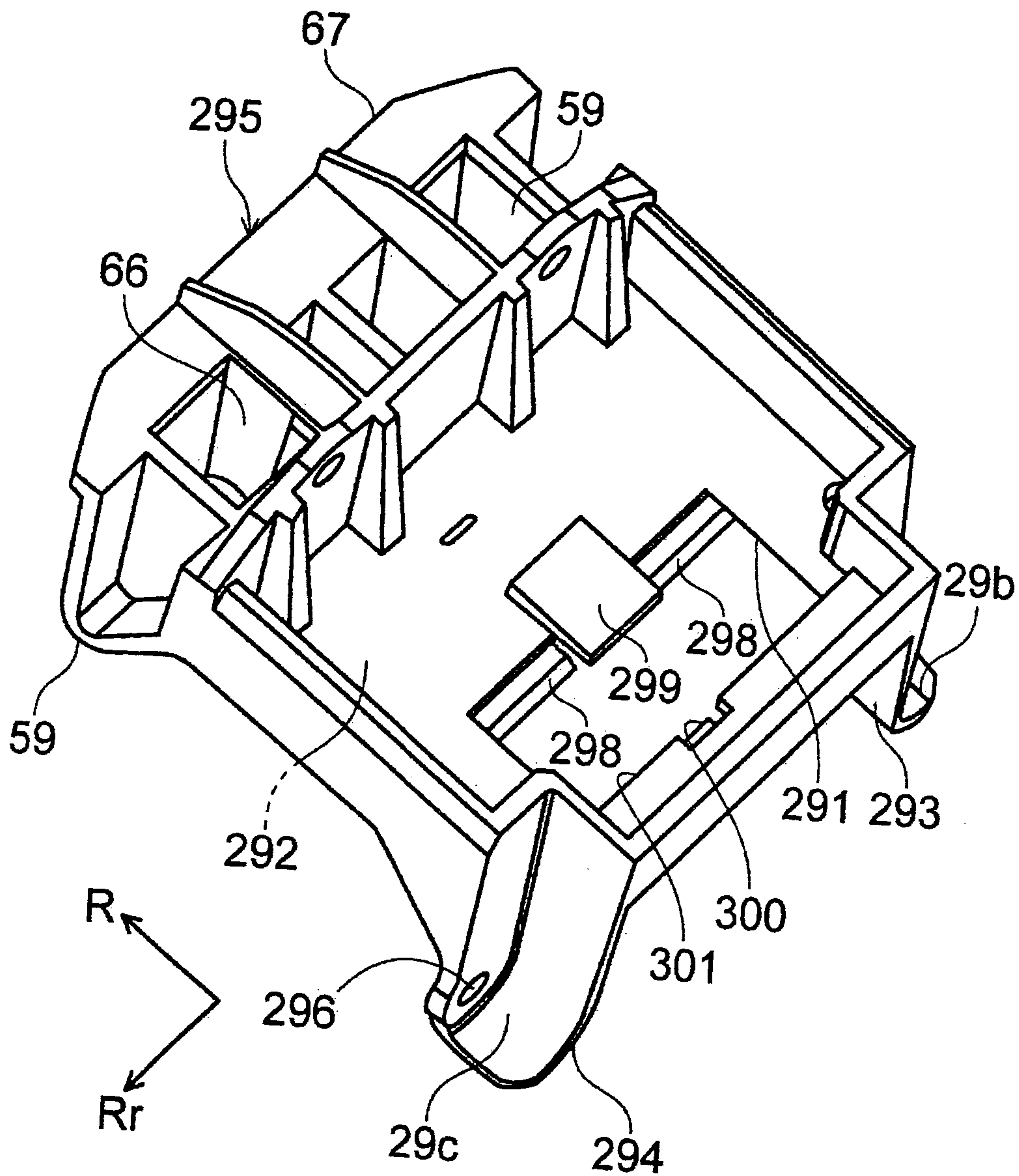


FIG. 10

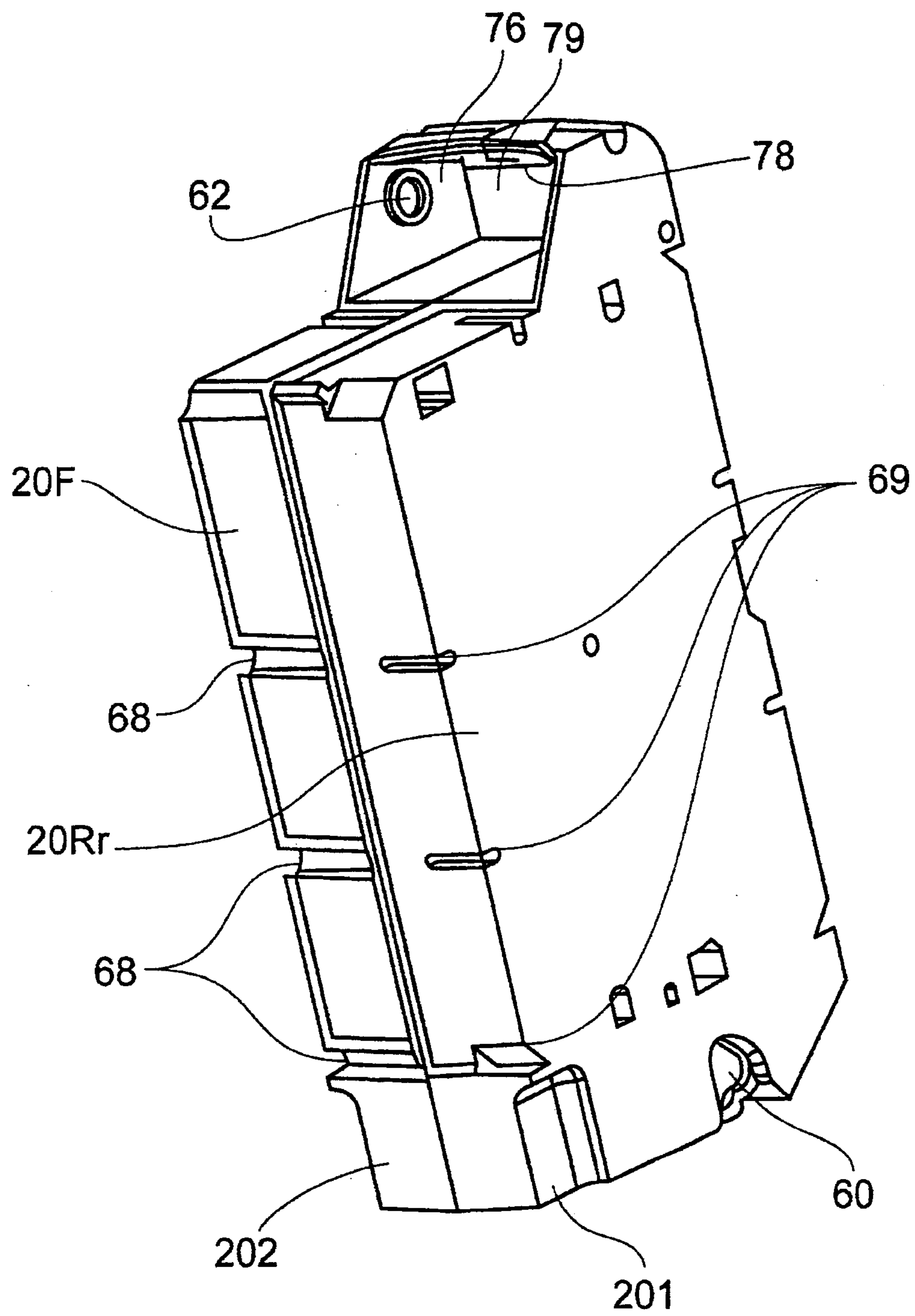


FIG. 11

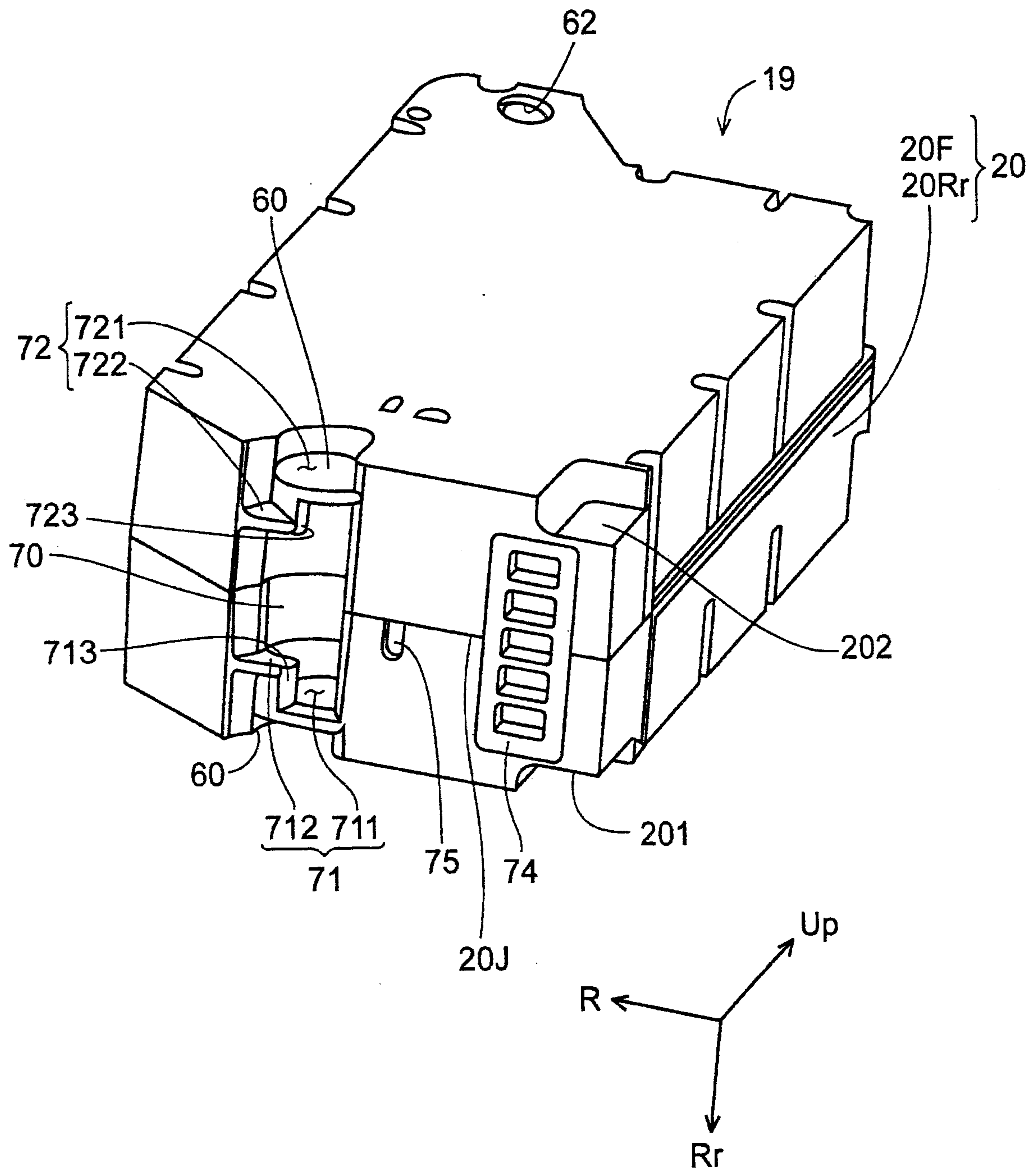


FIG. 12

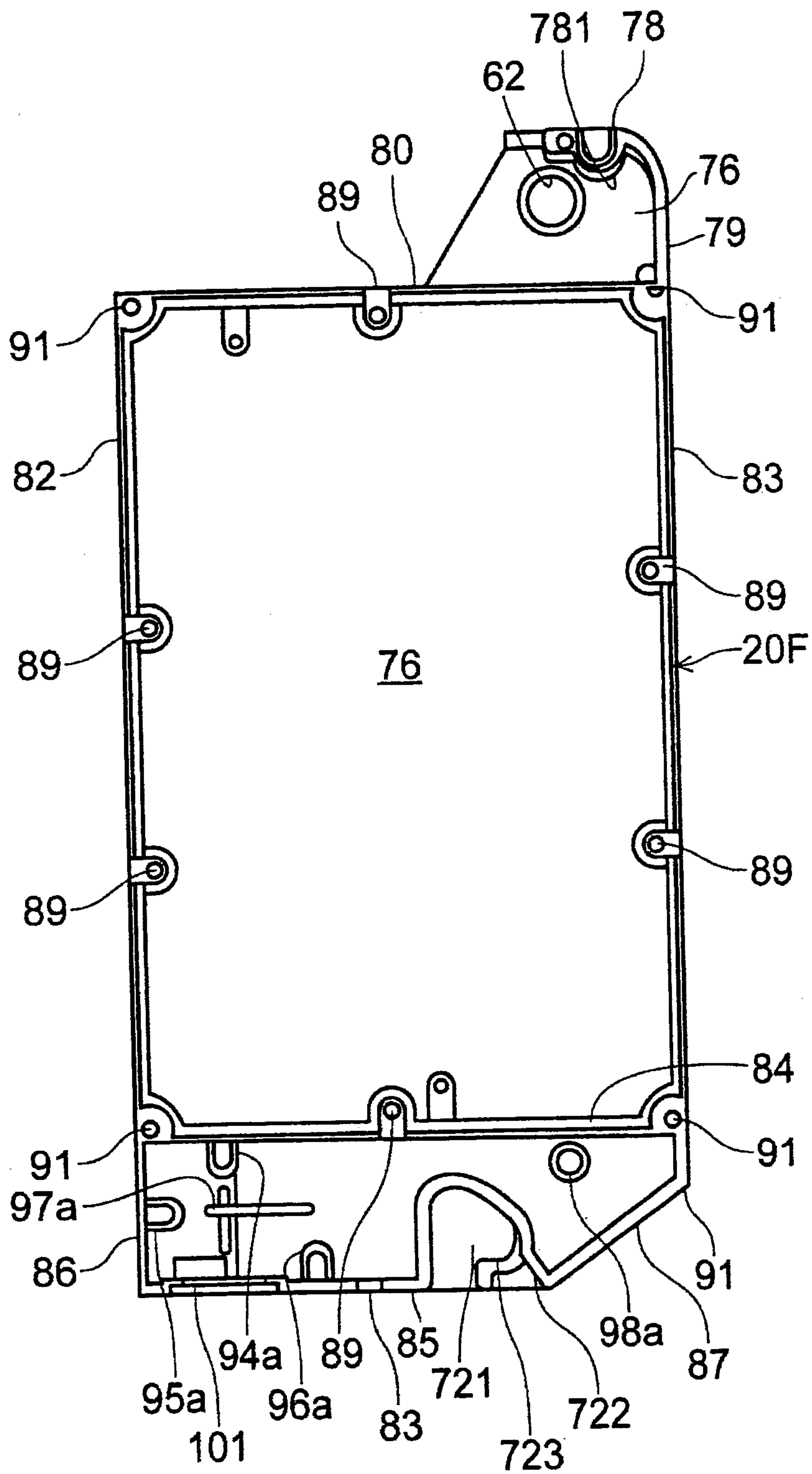


FIG. 13

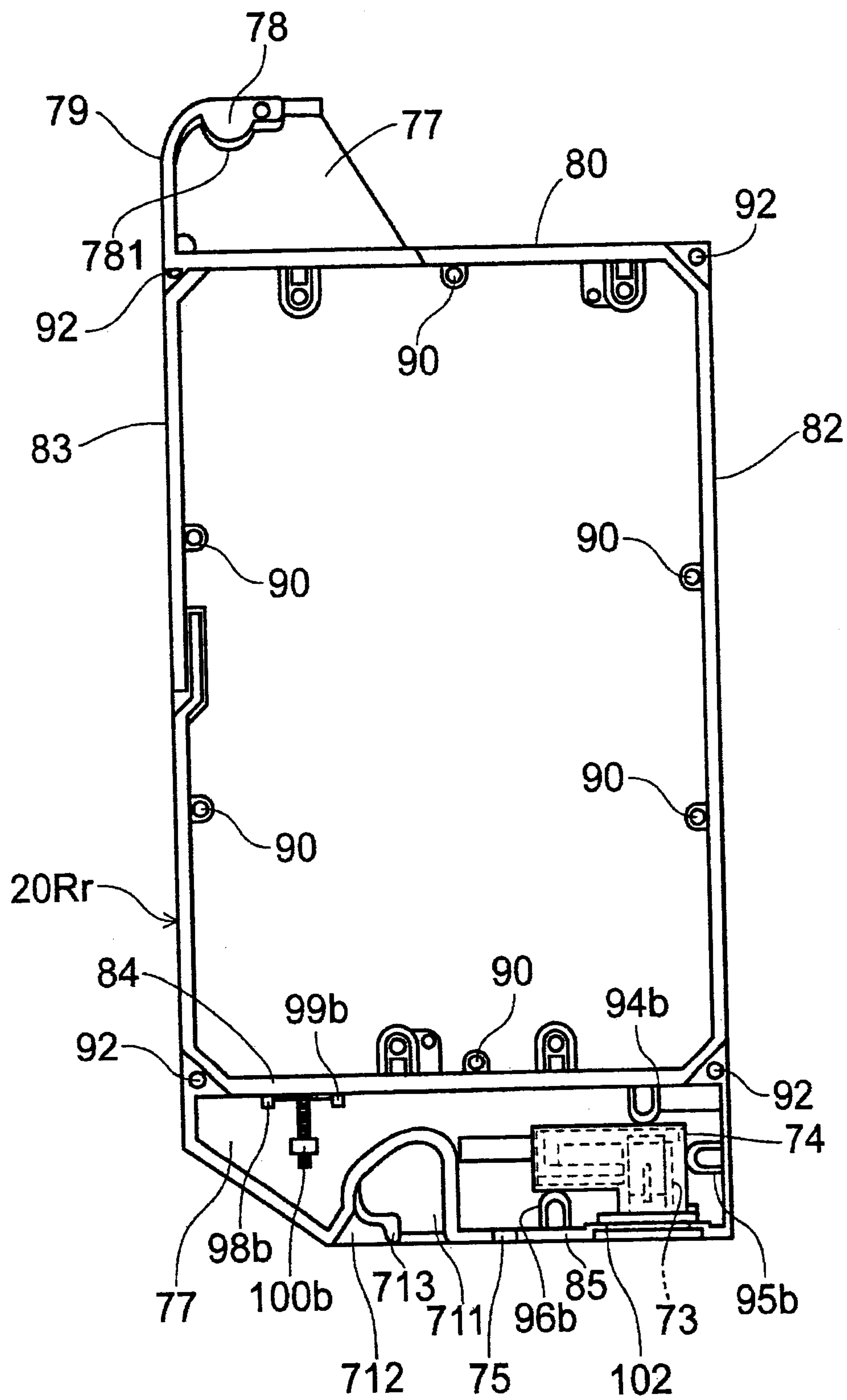


FIG. 14

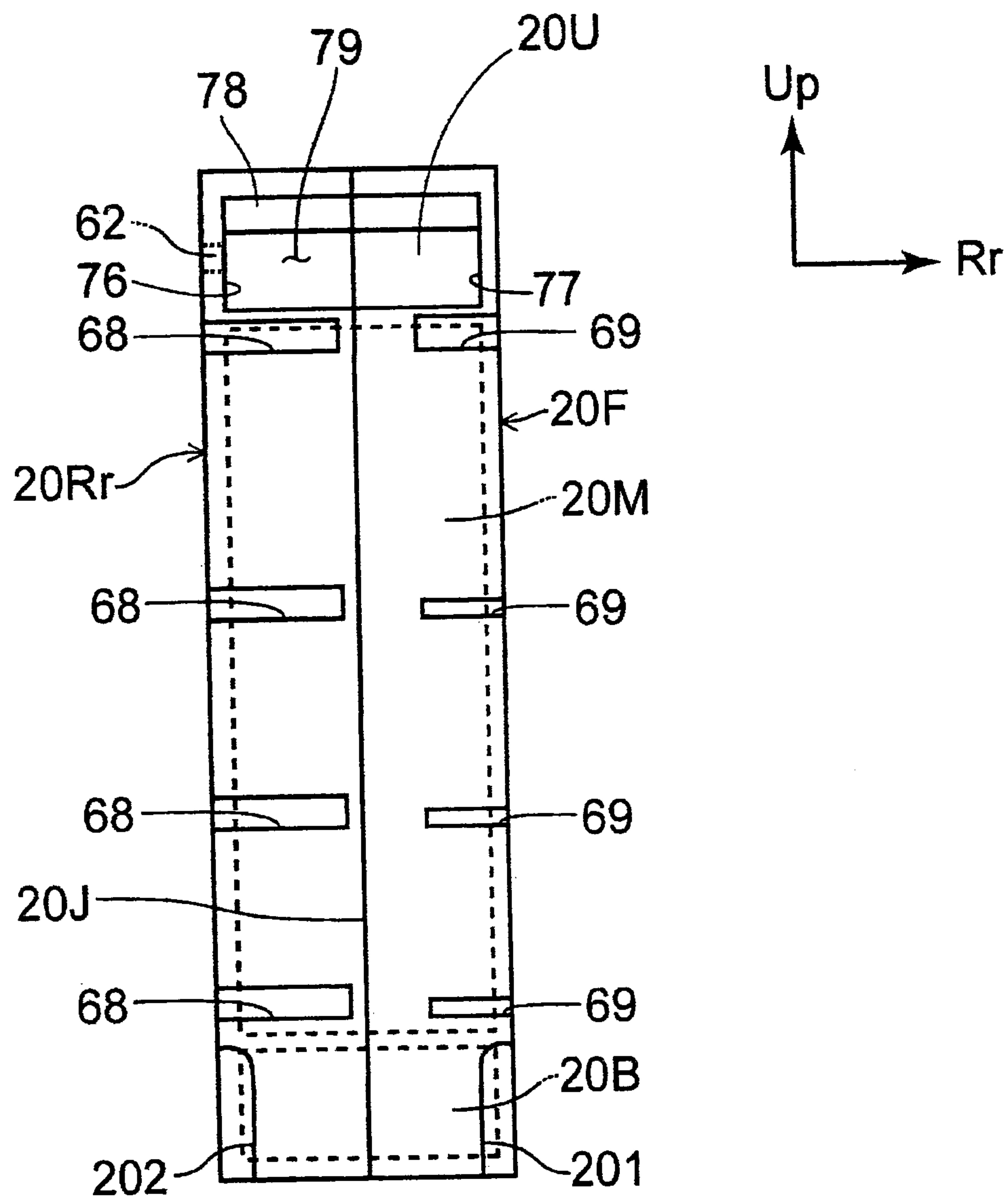


FIG. 15

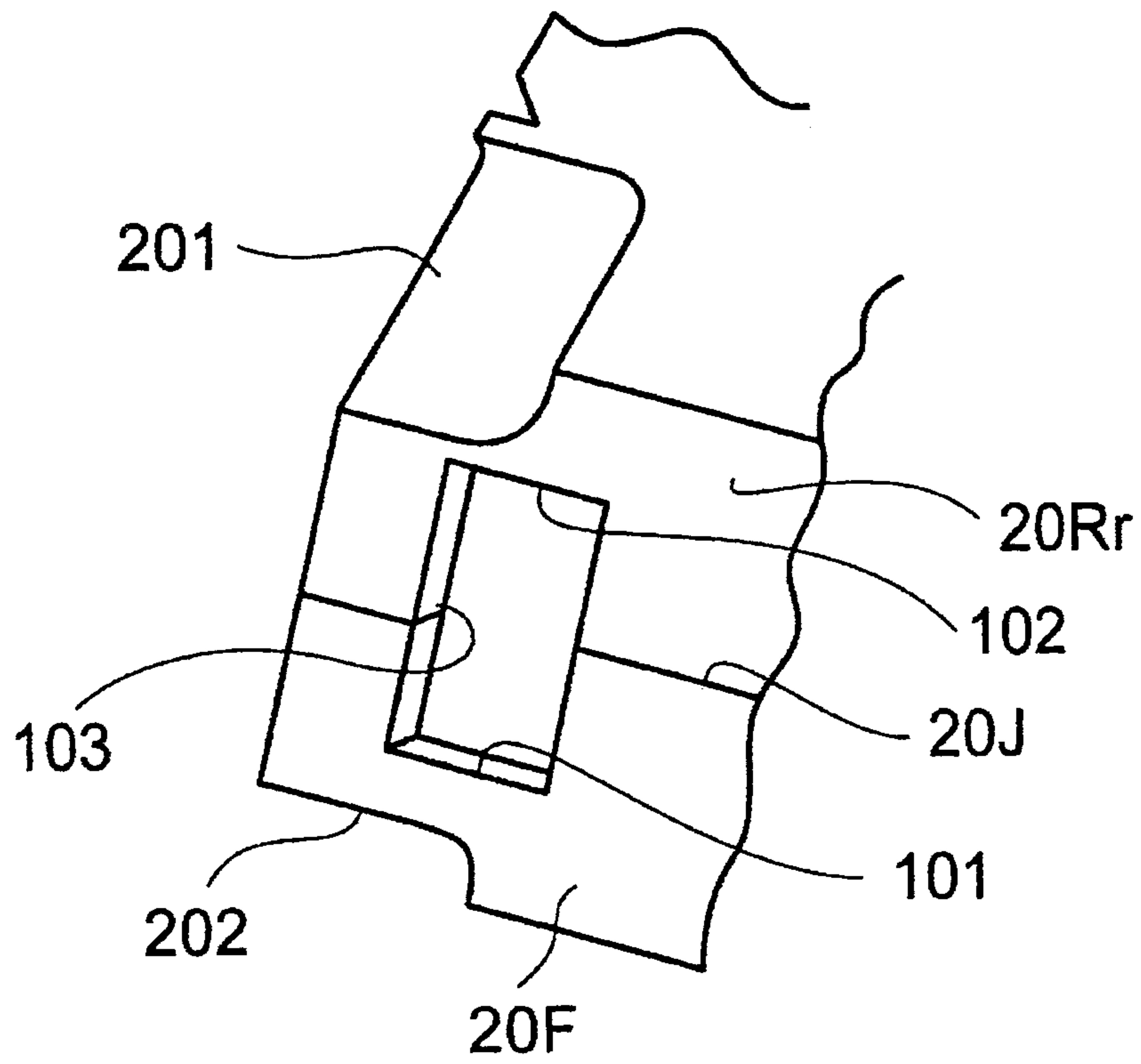


FIG. 16

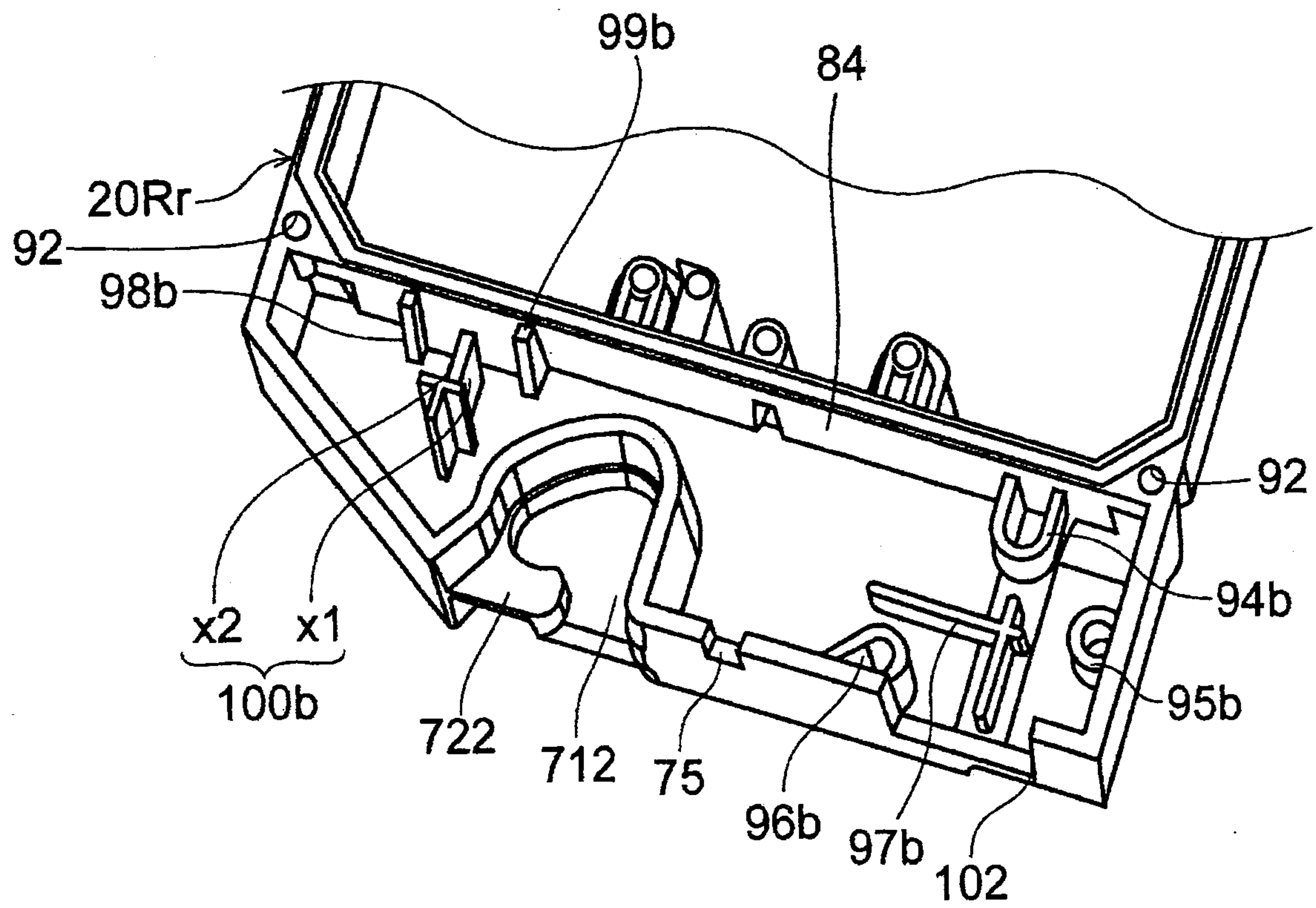


FIG. 17

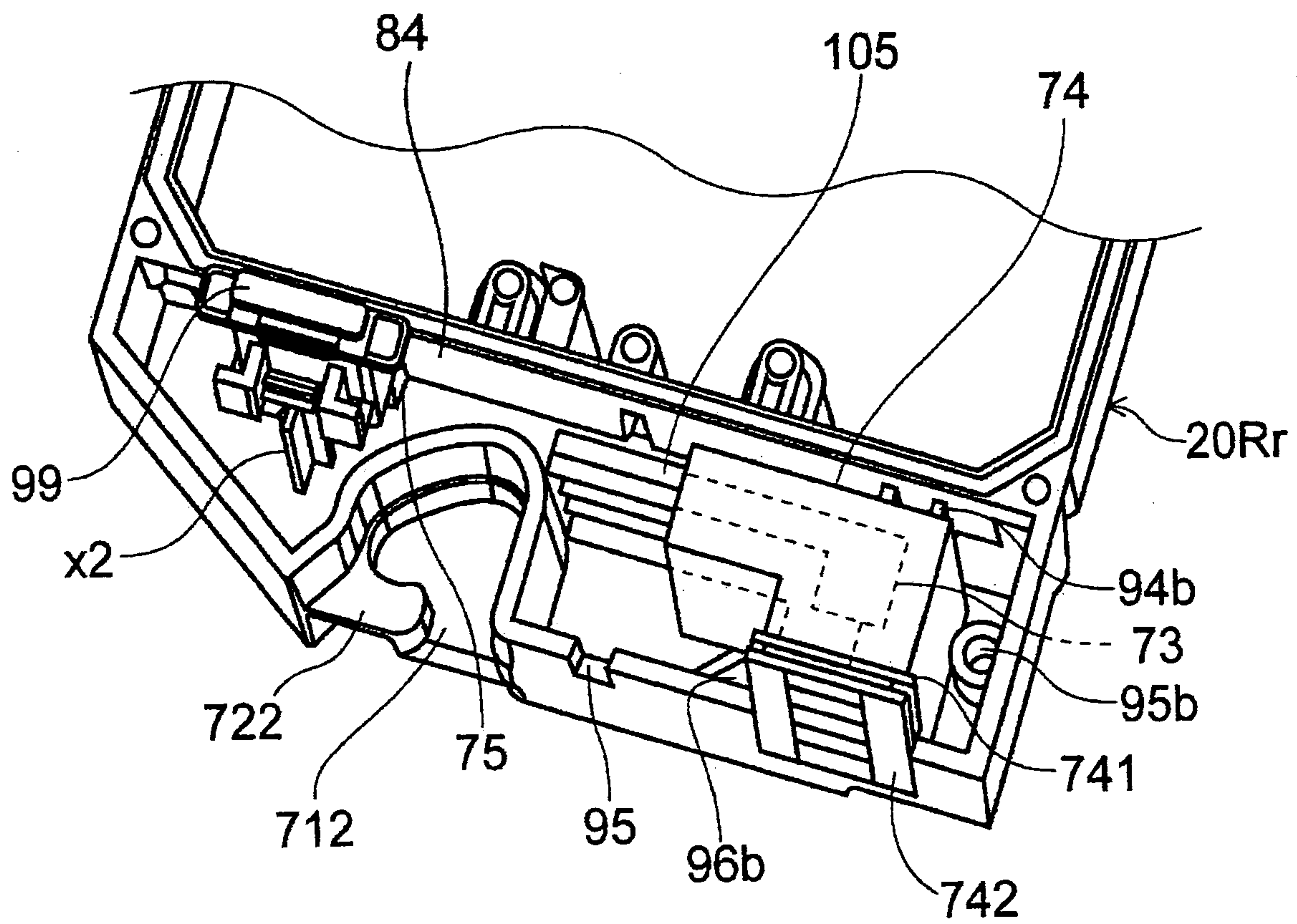


FIG. 18A

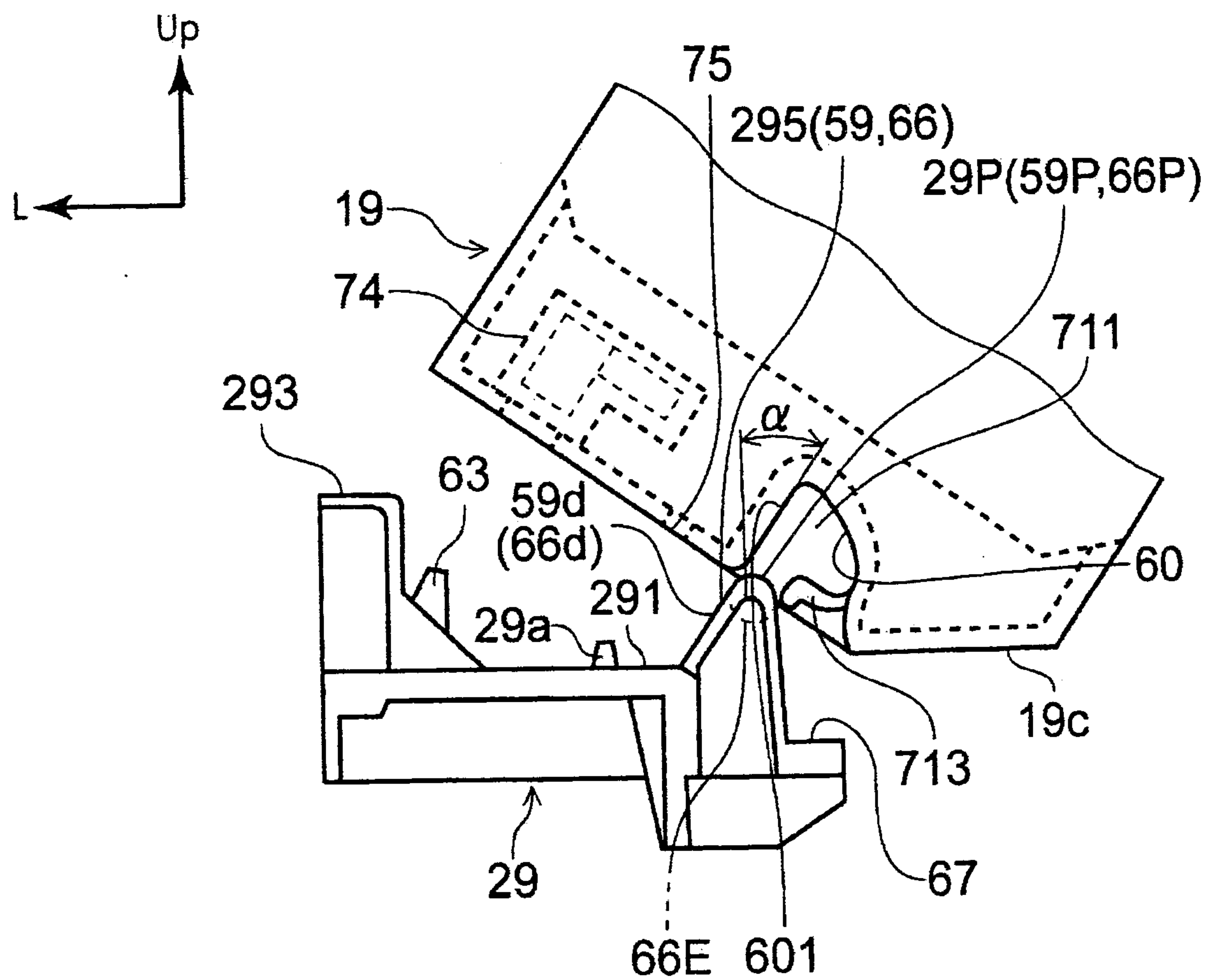


FIG. 18B

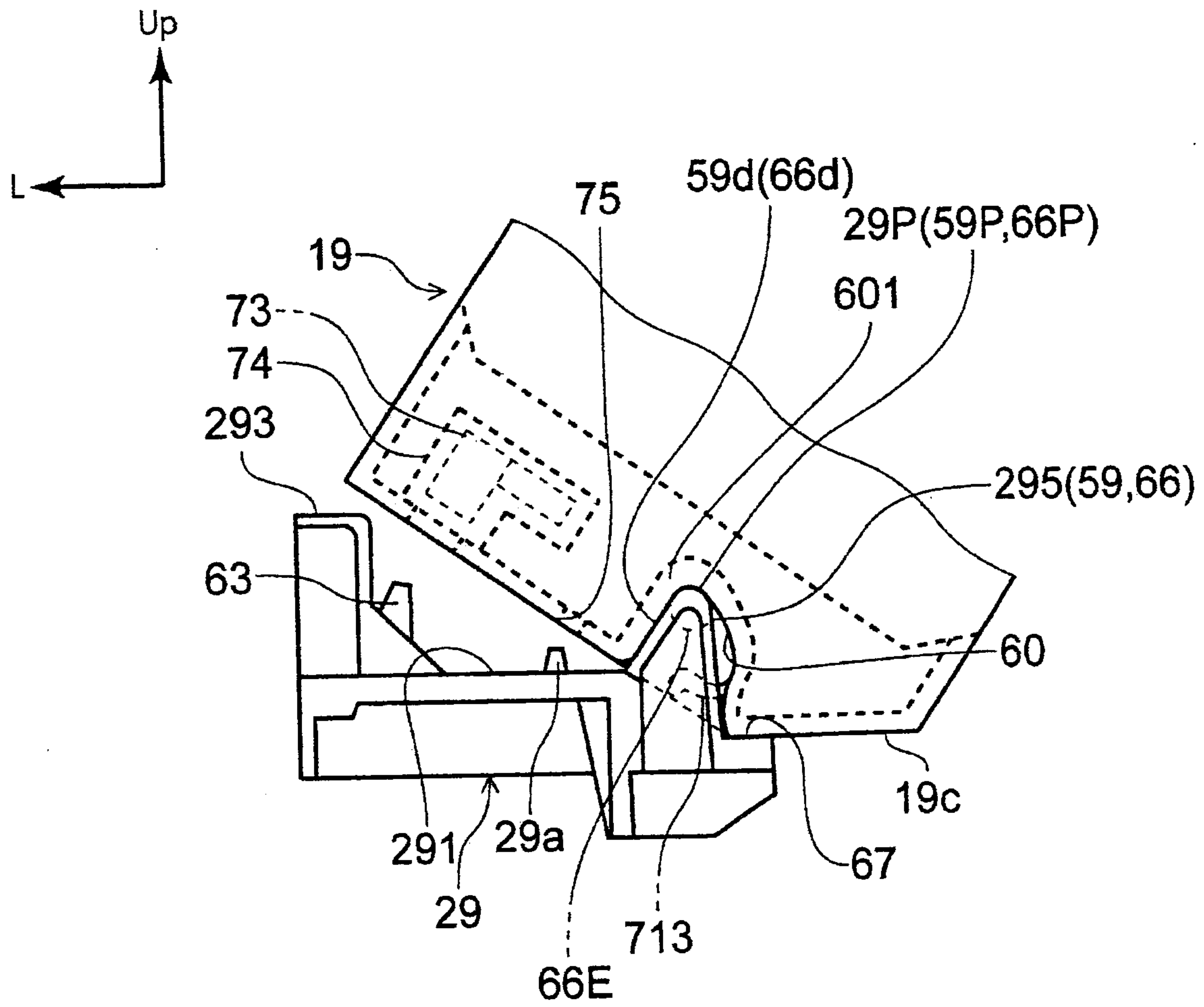


FIG. 18C

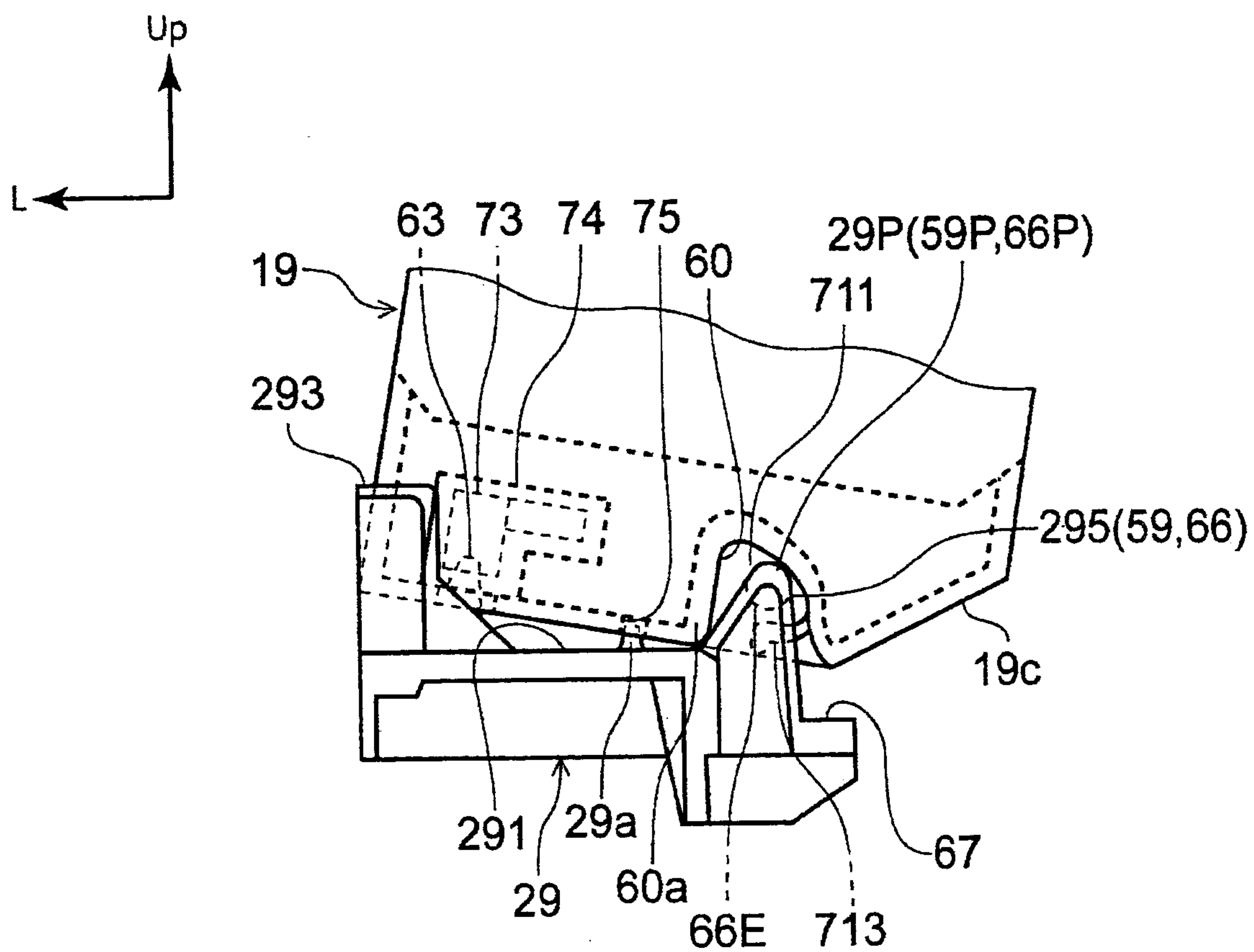


FIG. 18D

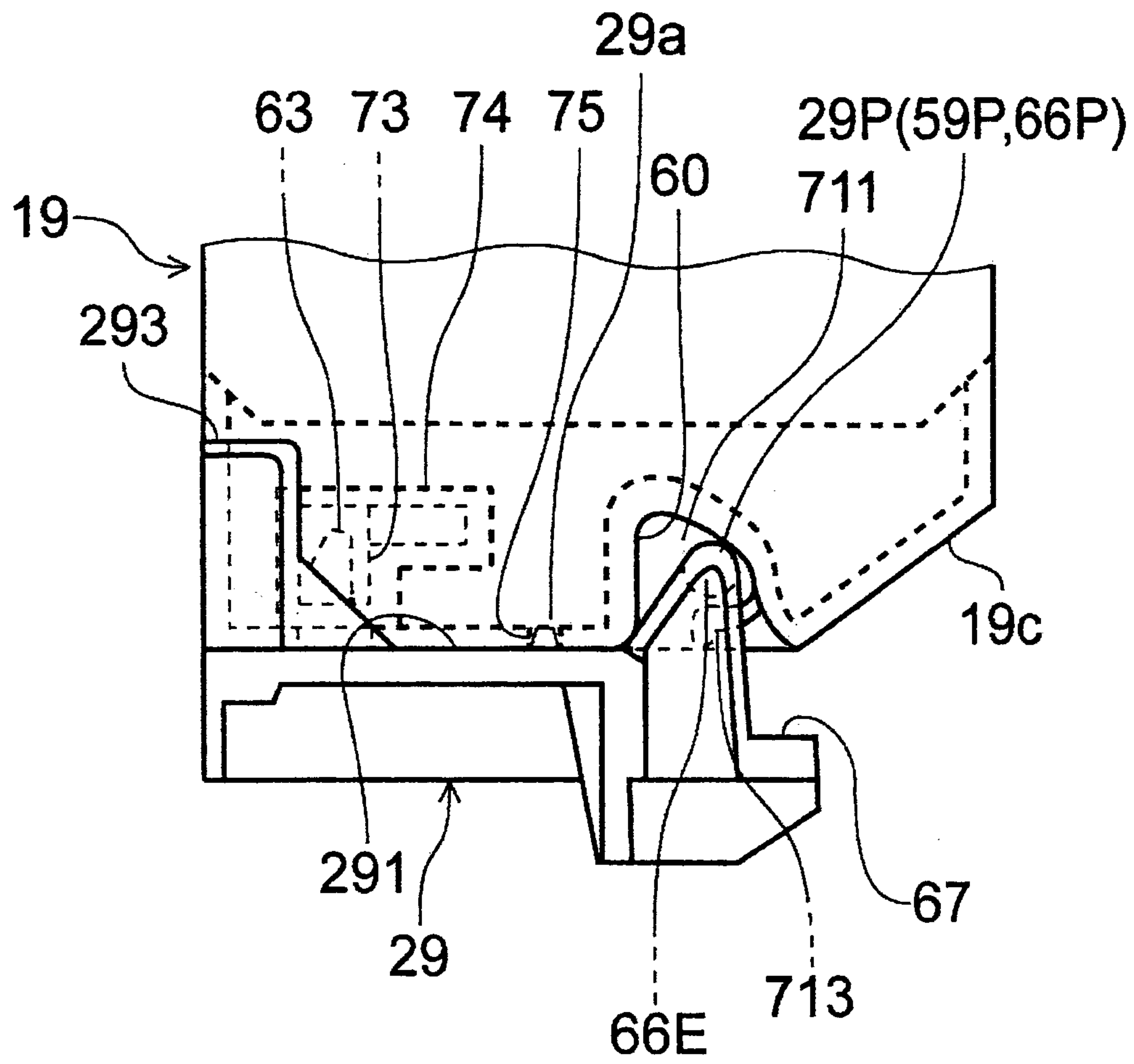


FIG. 19A

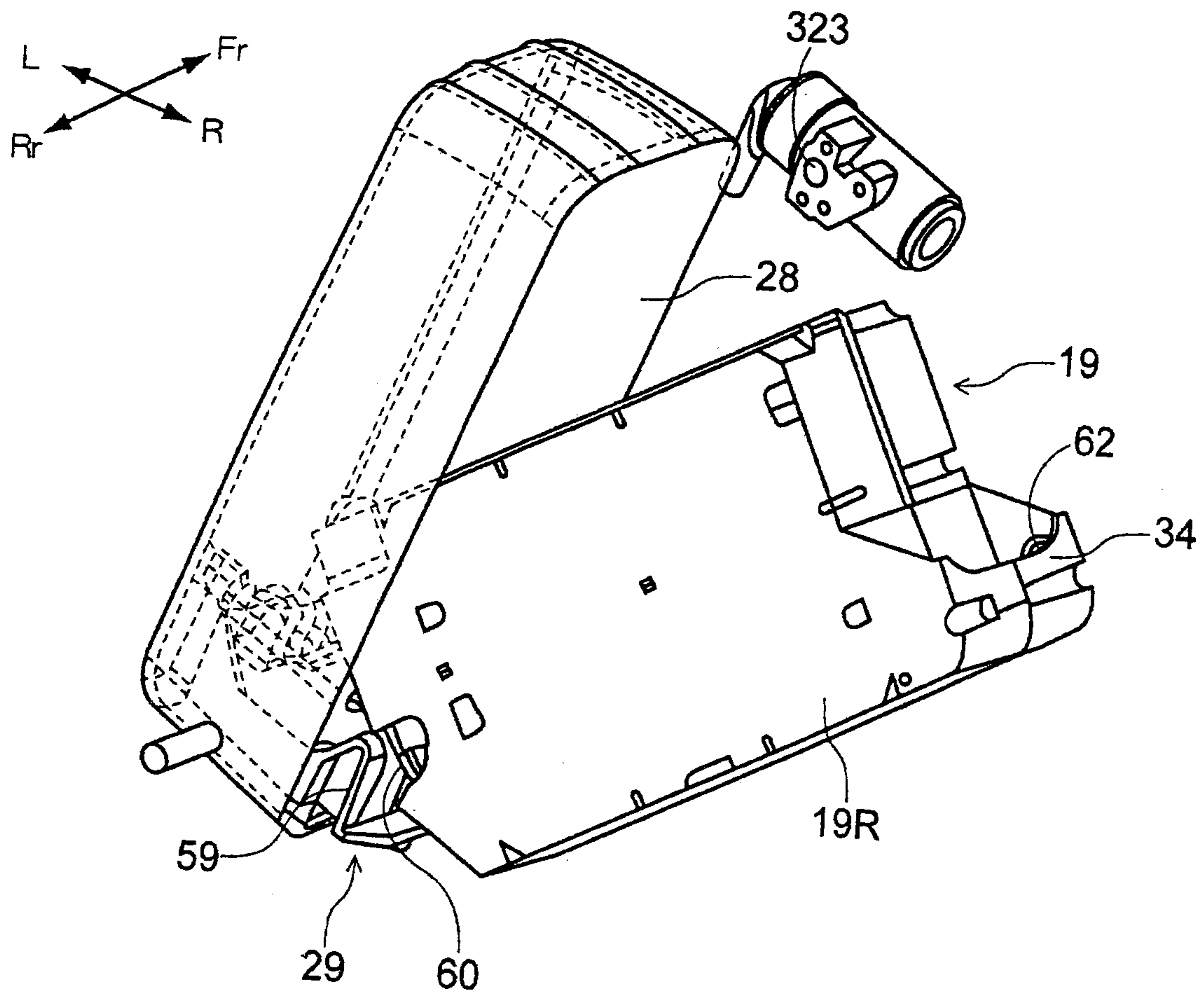


FIG. 19B

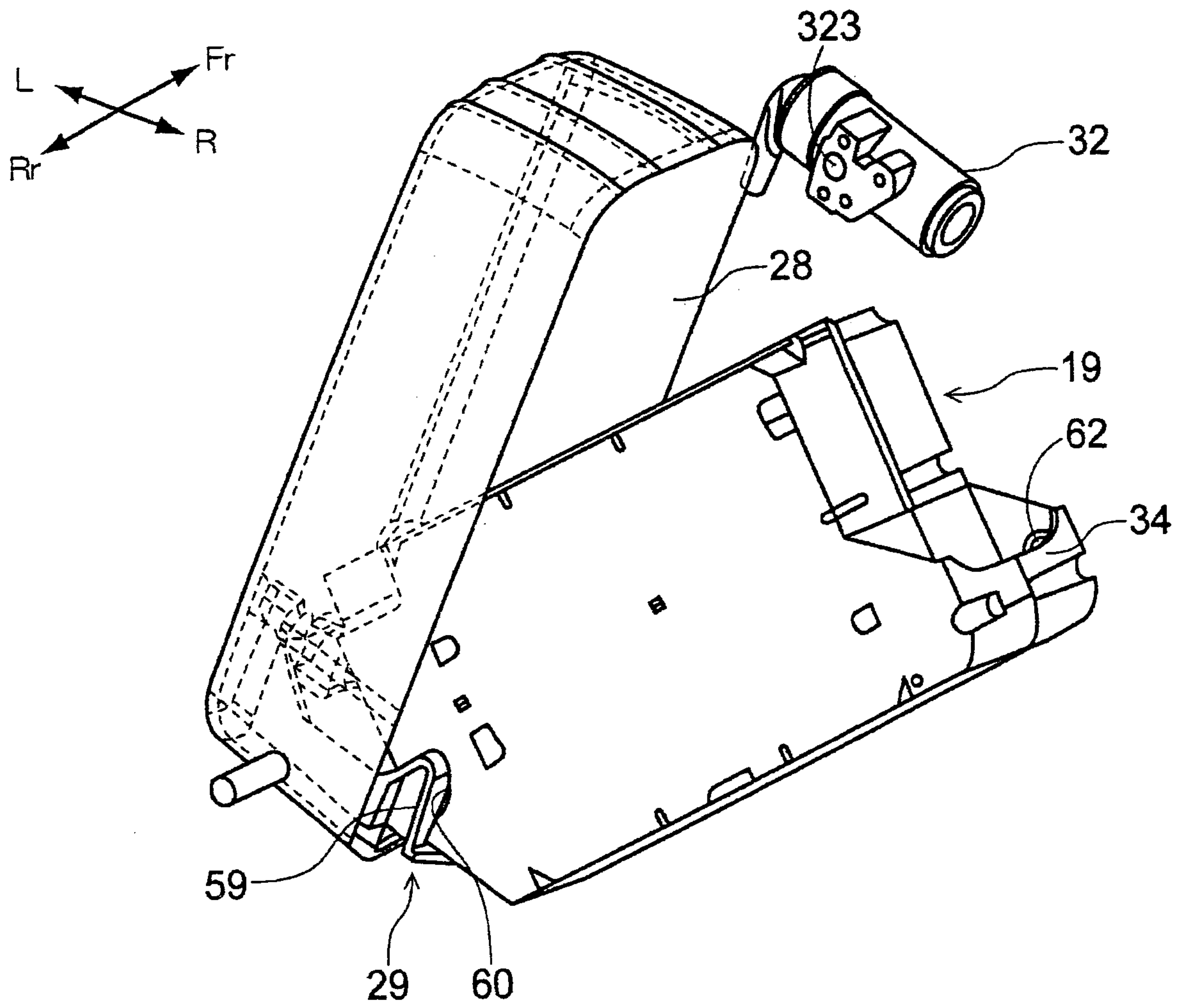


FIG. 19C

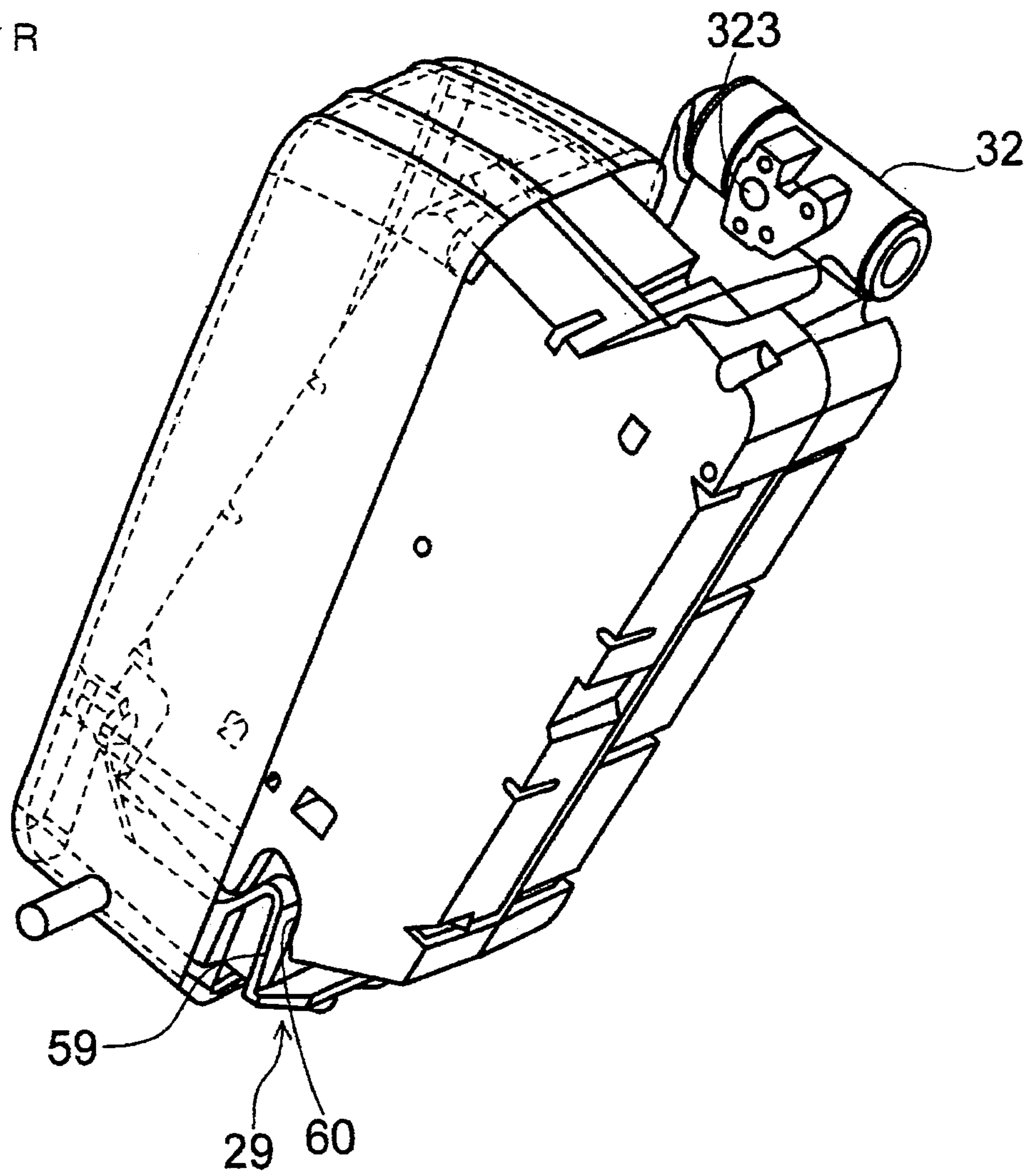
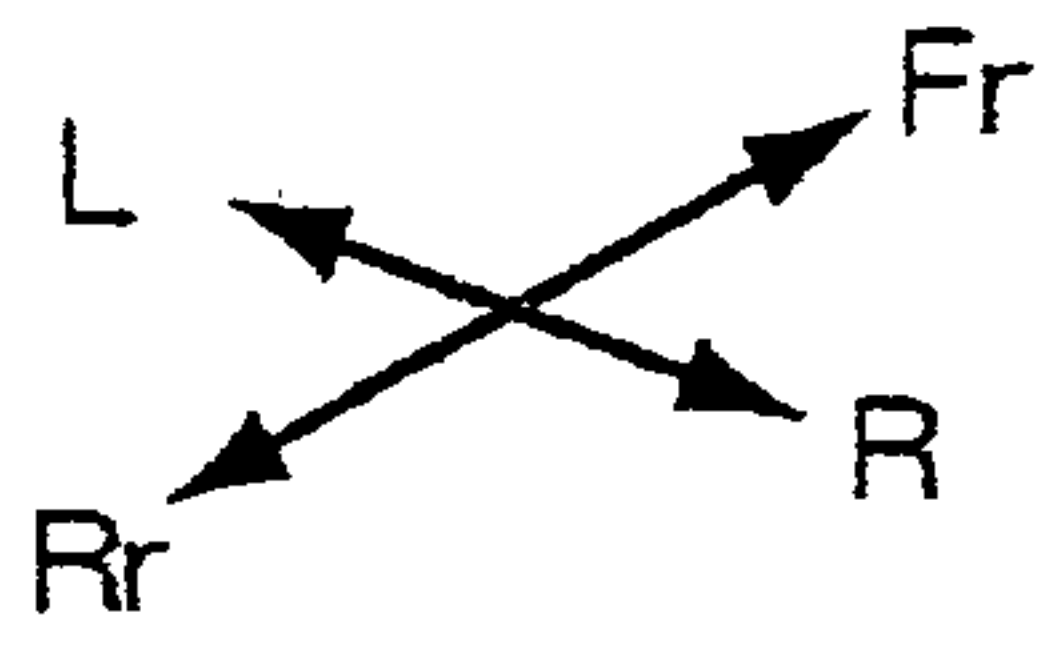


FIG. 19D

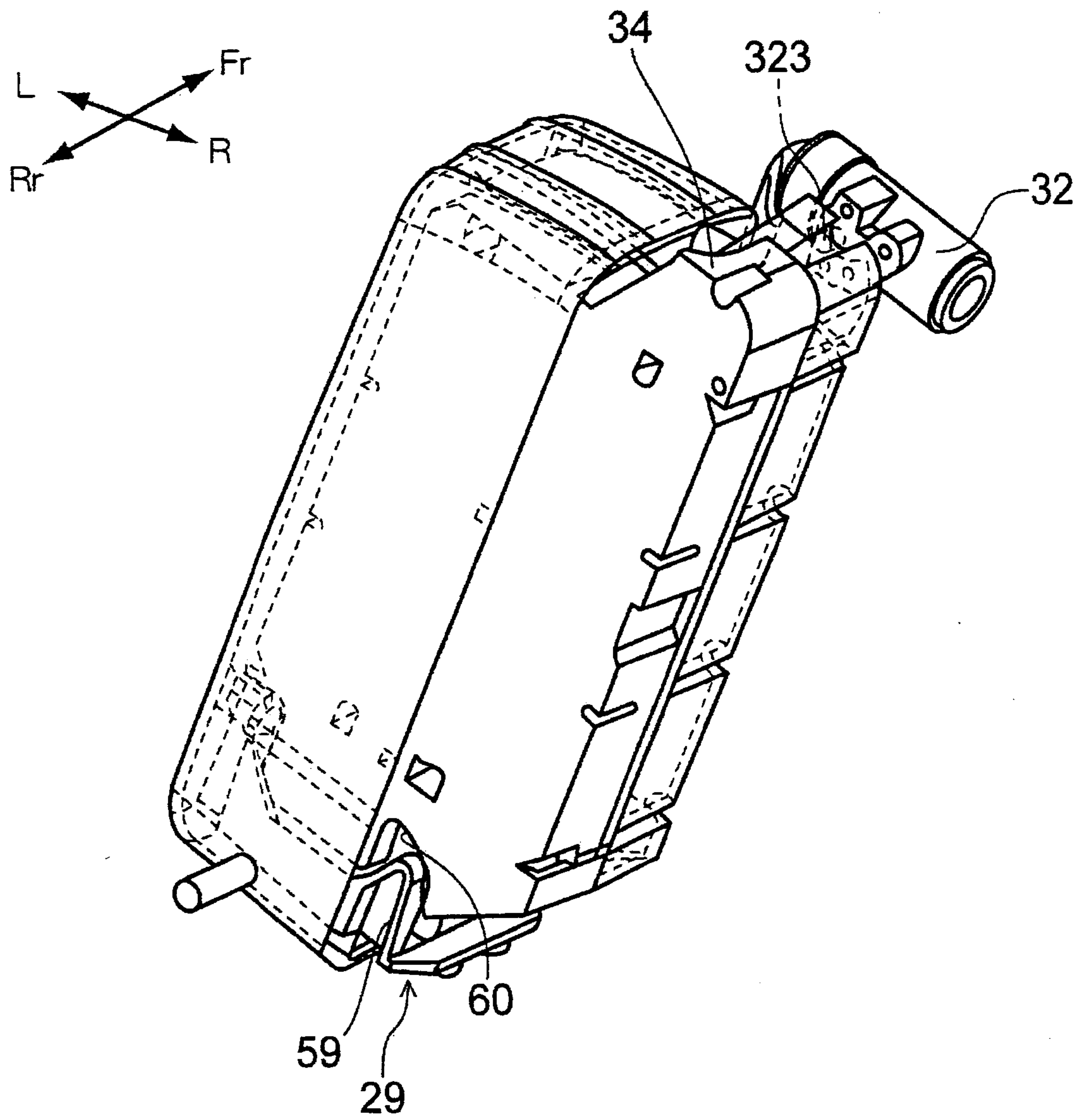


FIG. 20

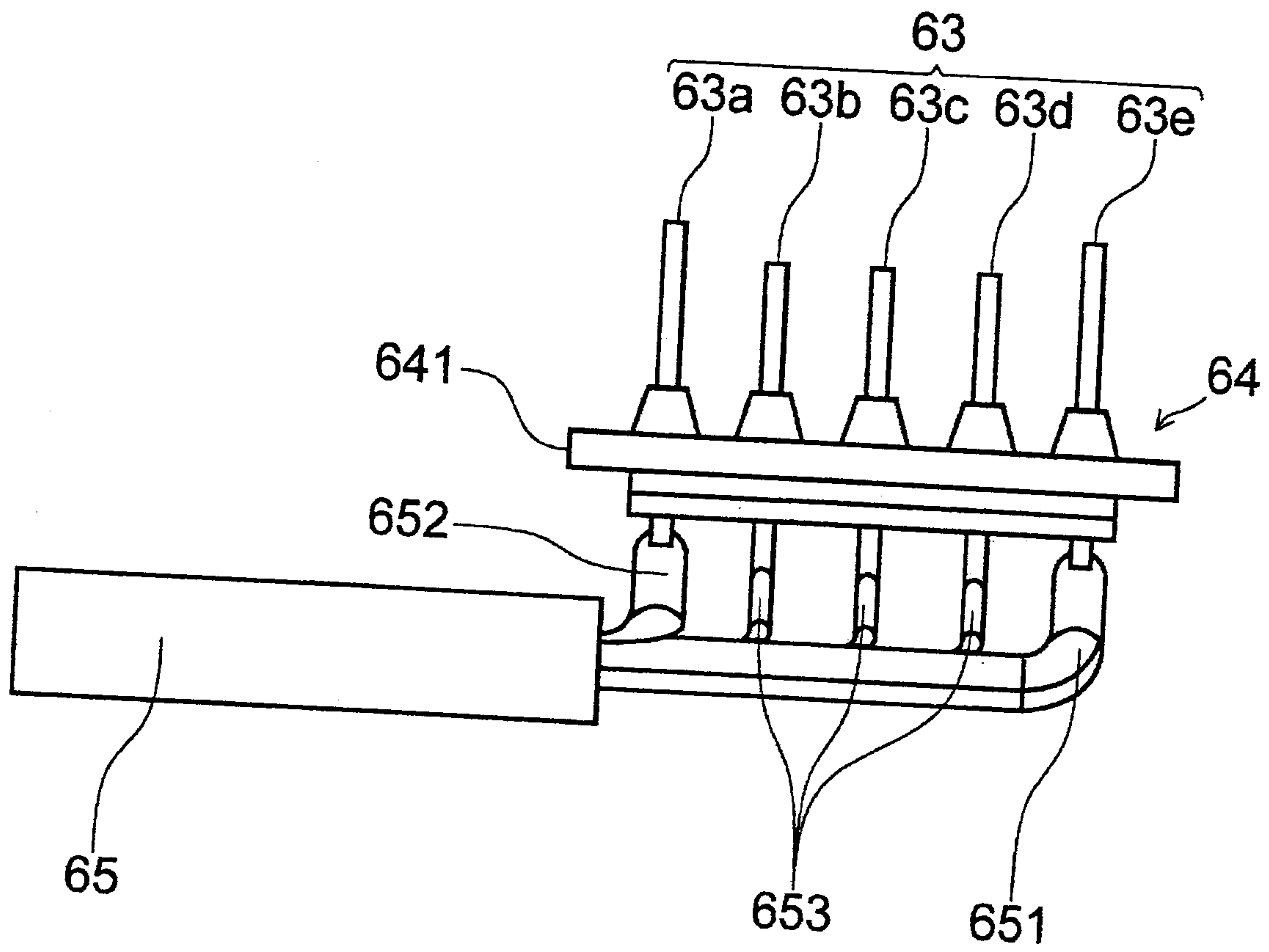


FIG. 21

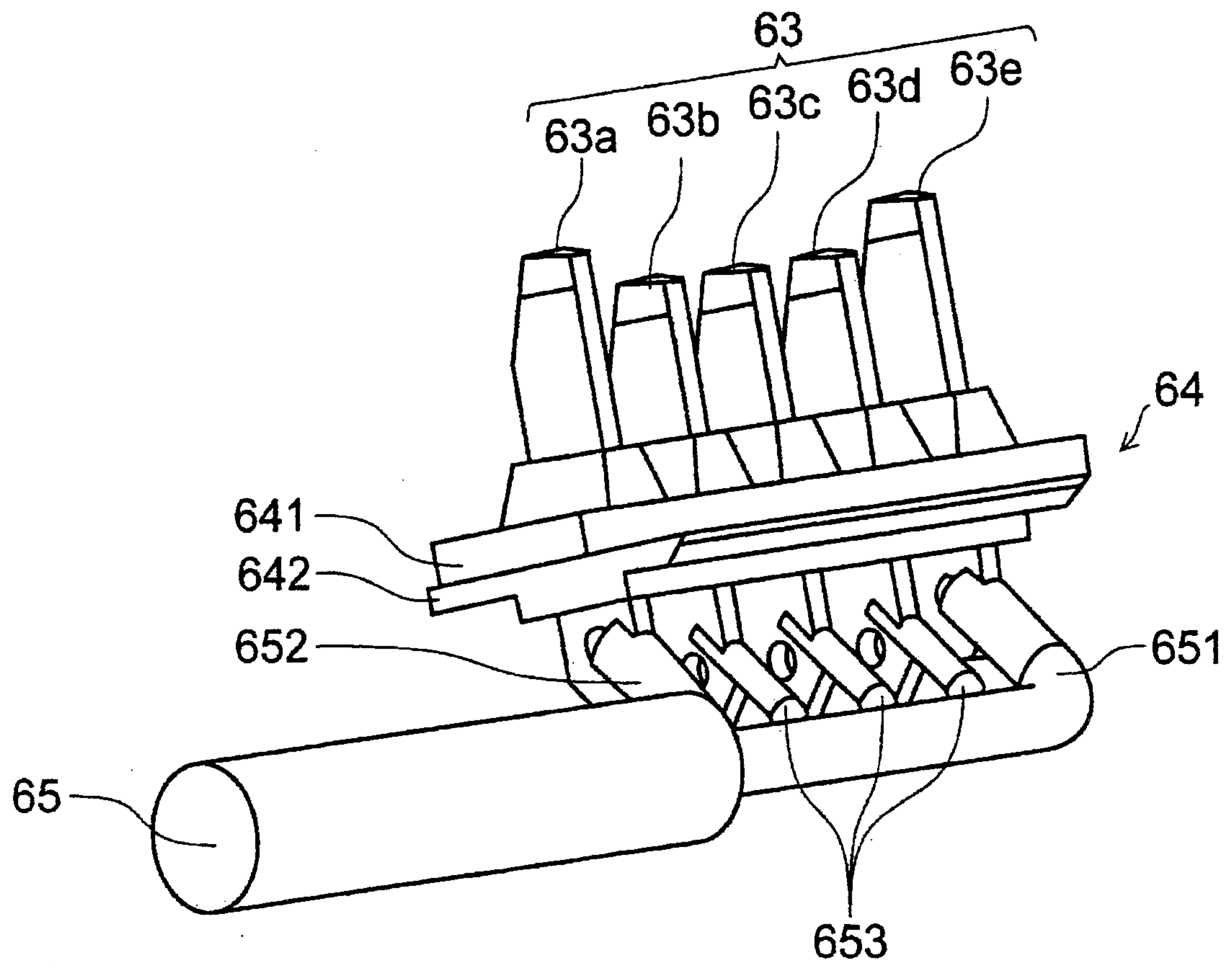


FIG. 22

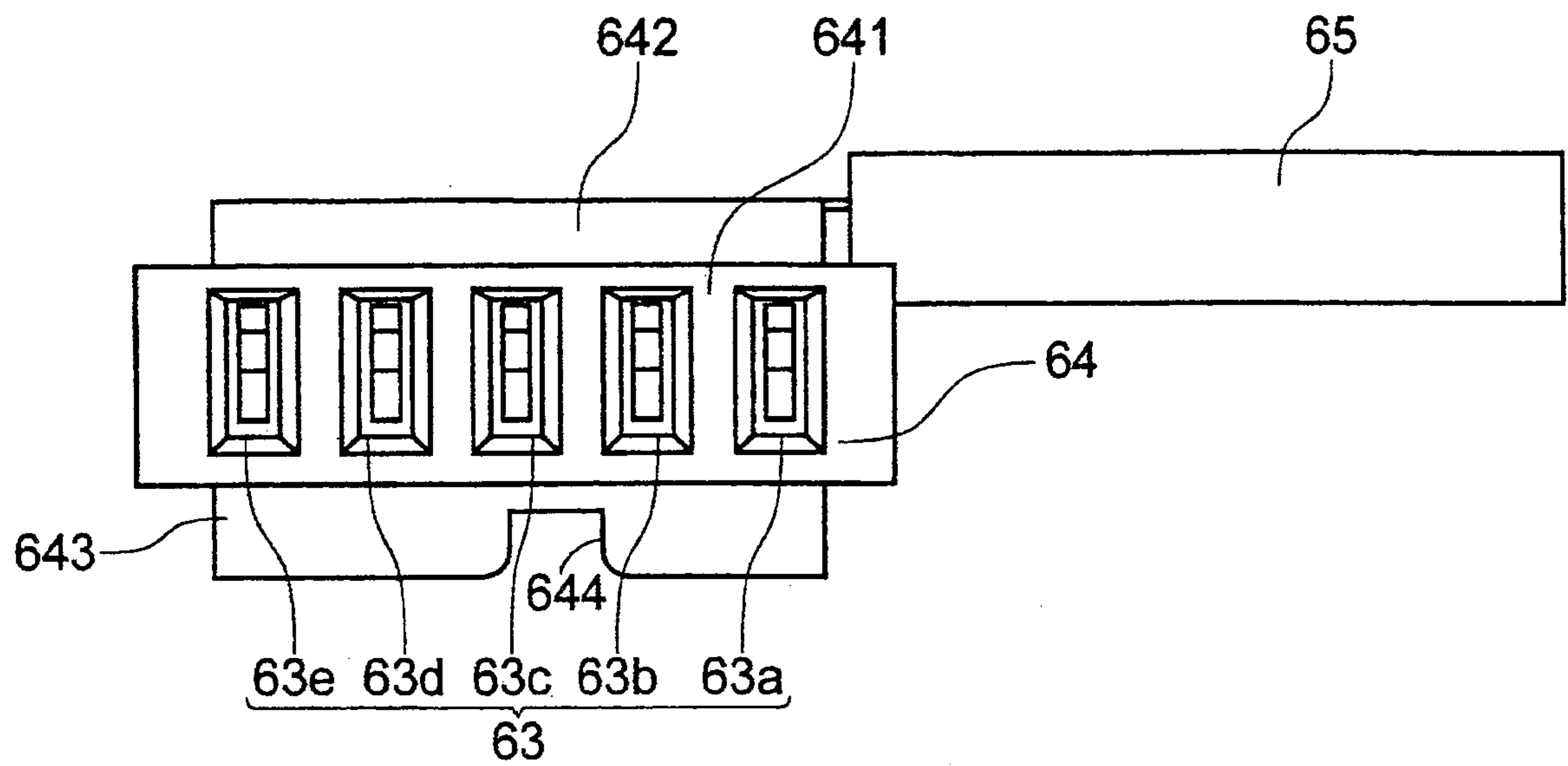


FIG. 23

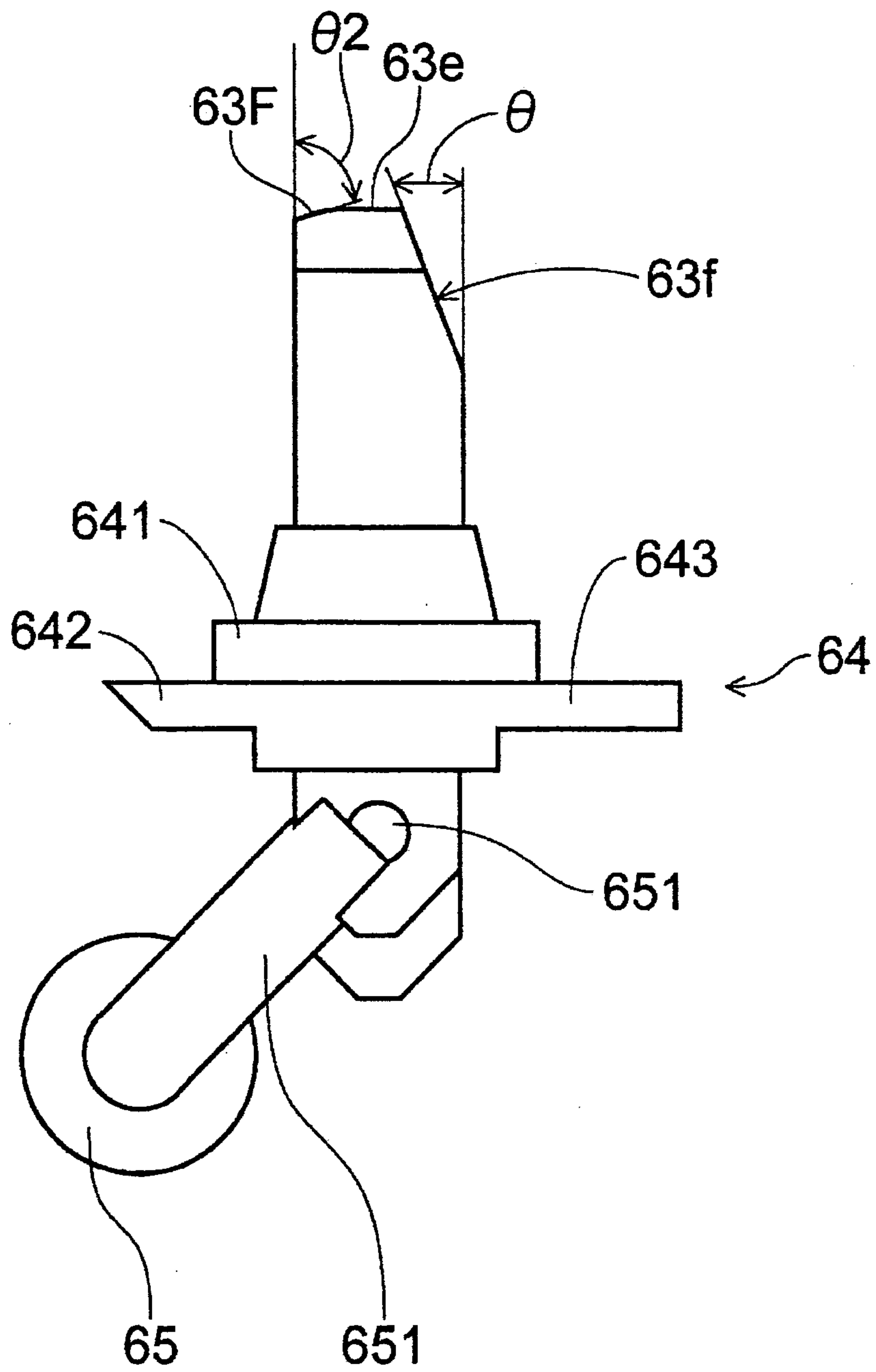


FIG. 24

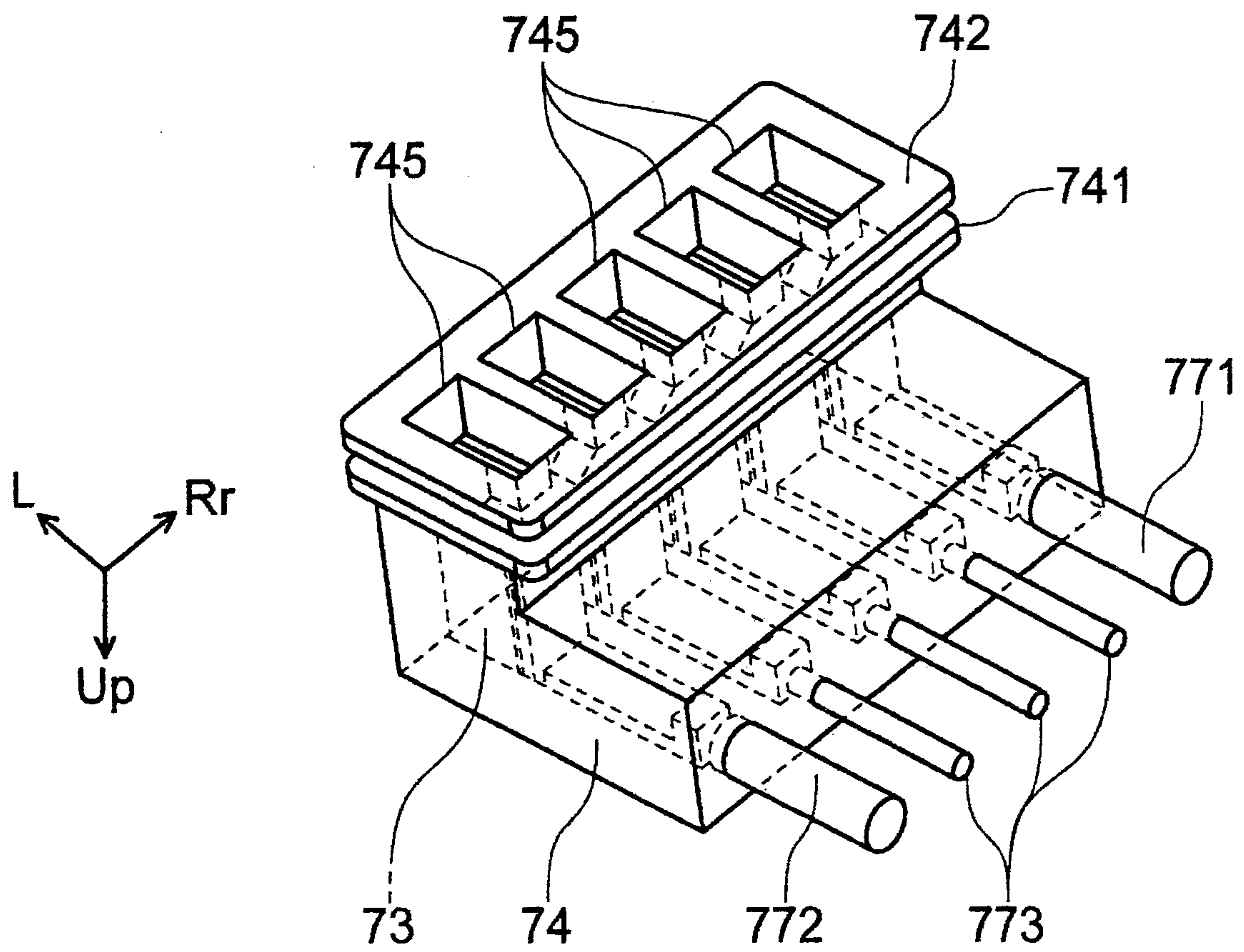


FIG. 25

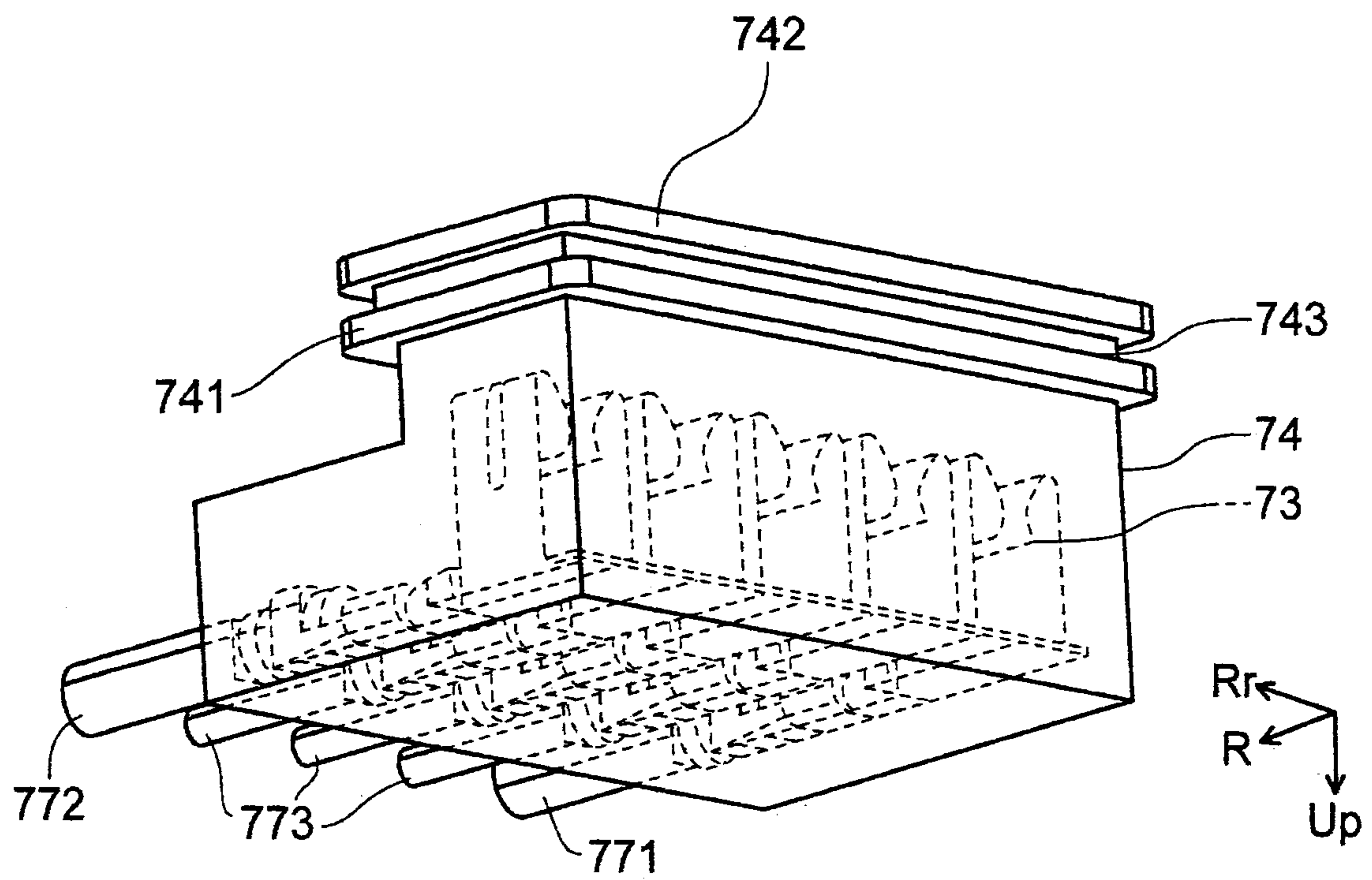


FIG. 26

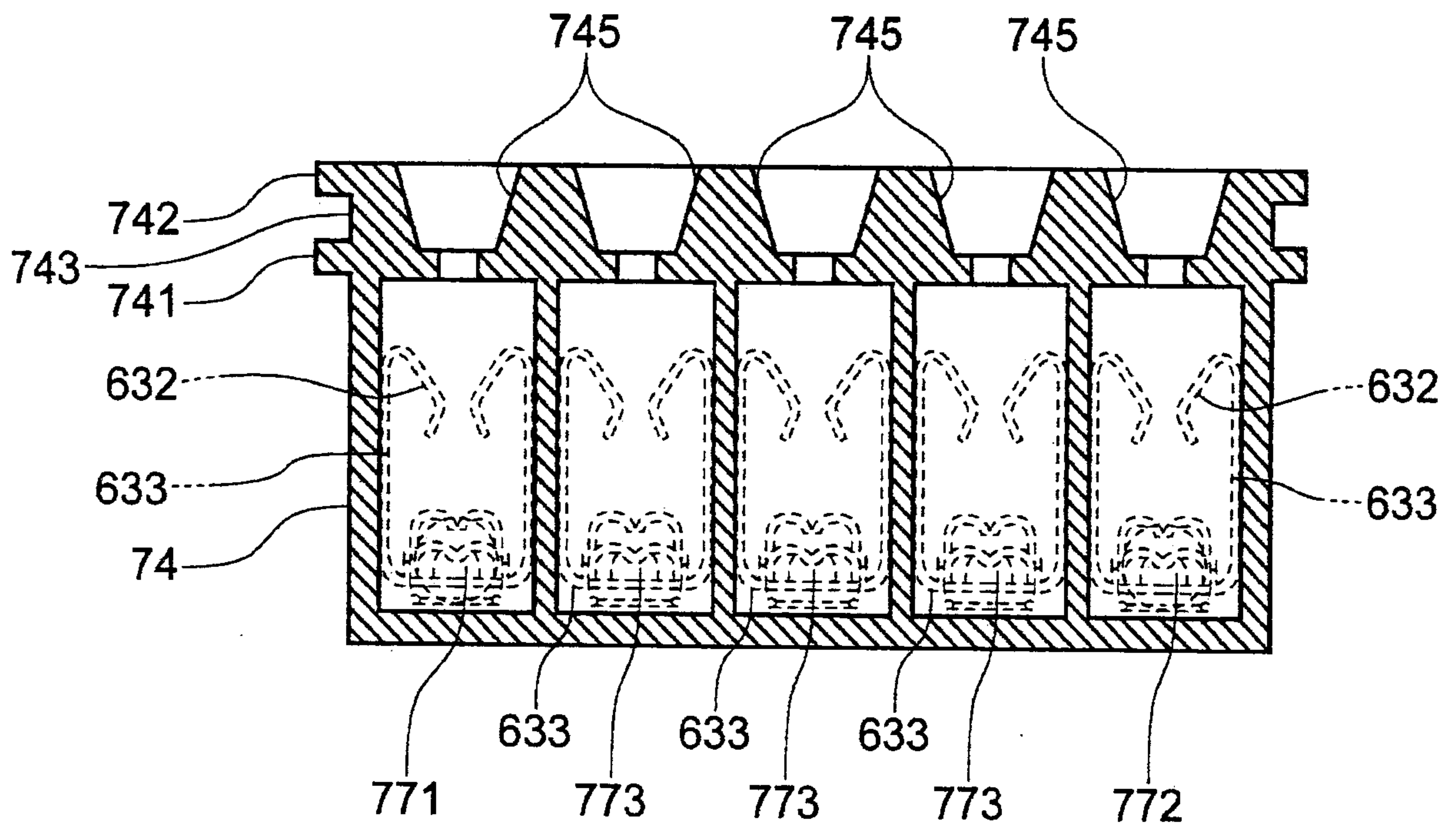


FIG. 27A

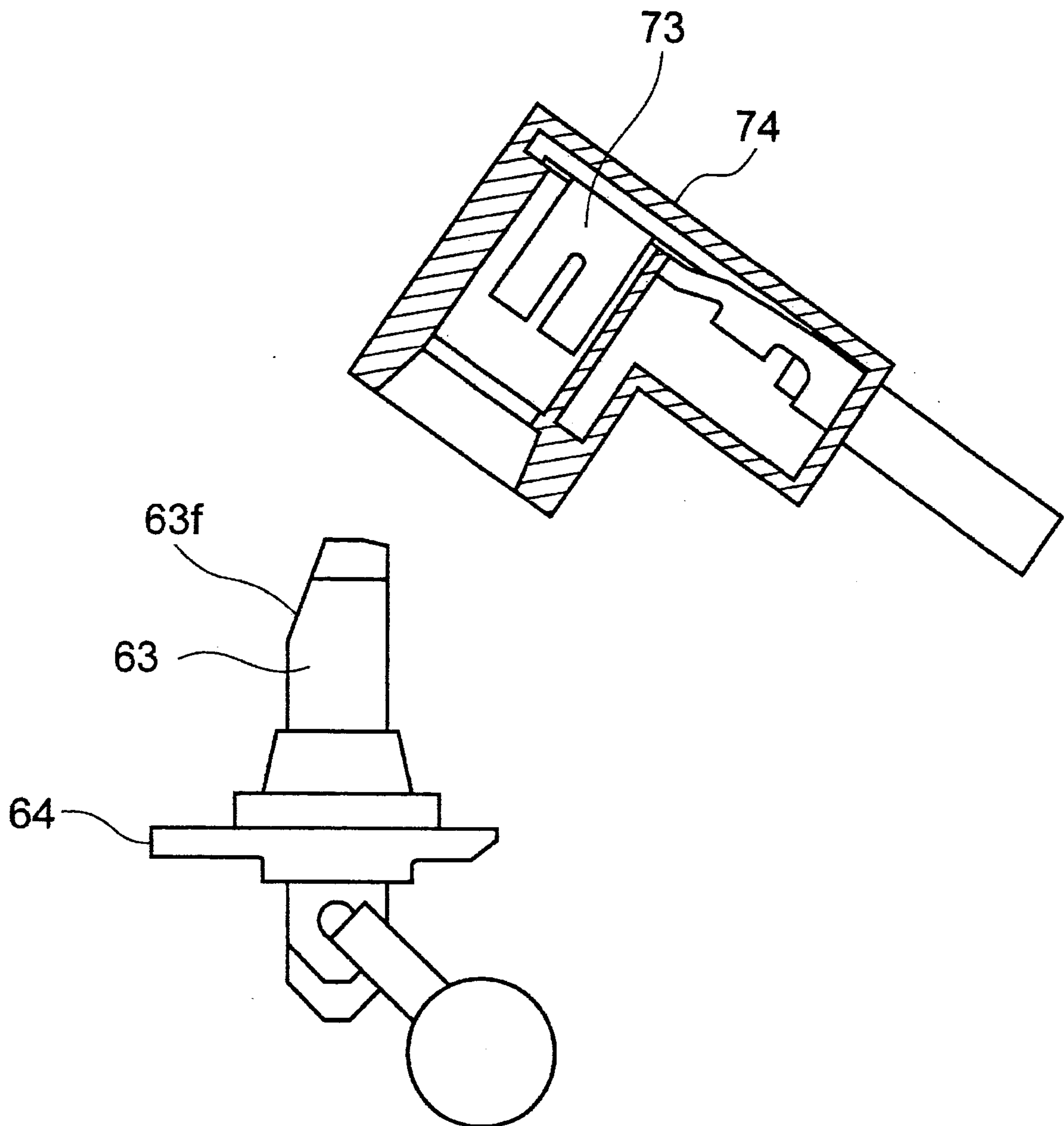


FIG. 27B

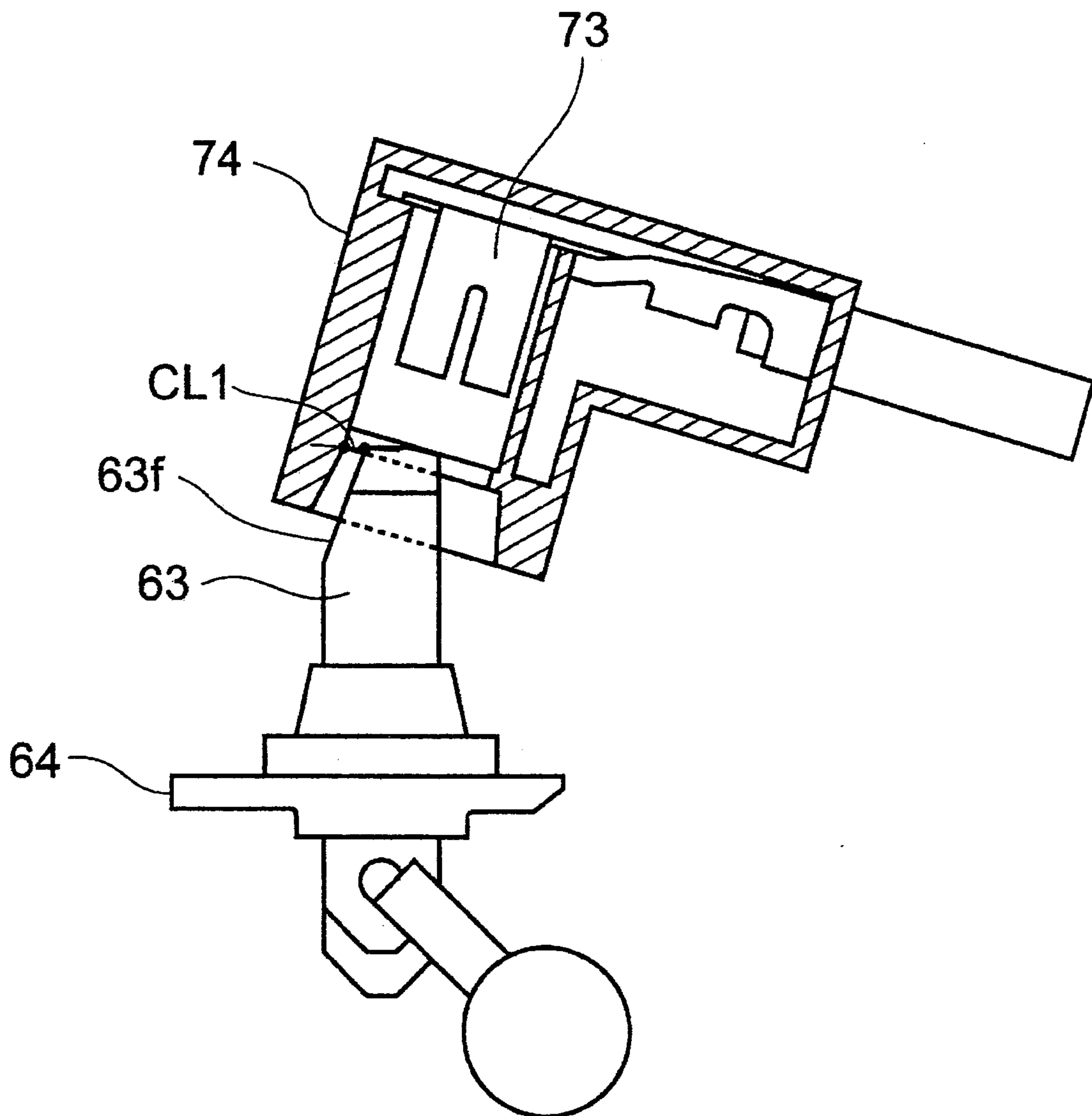


FIG. 27C

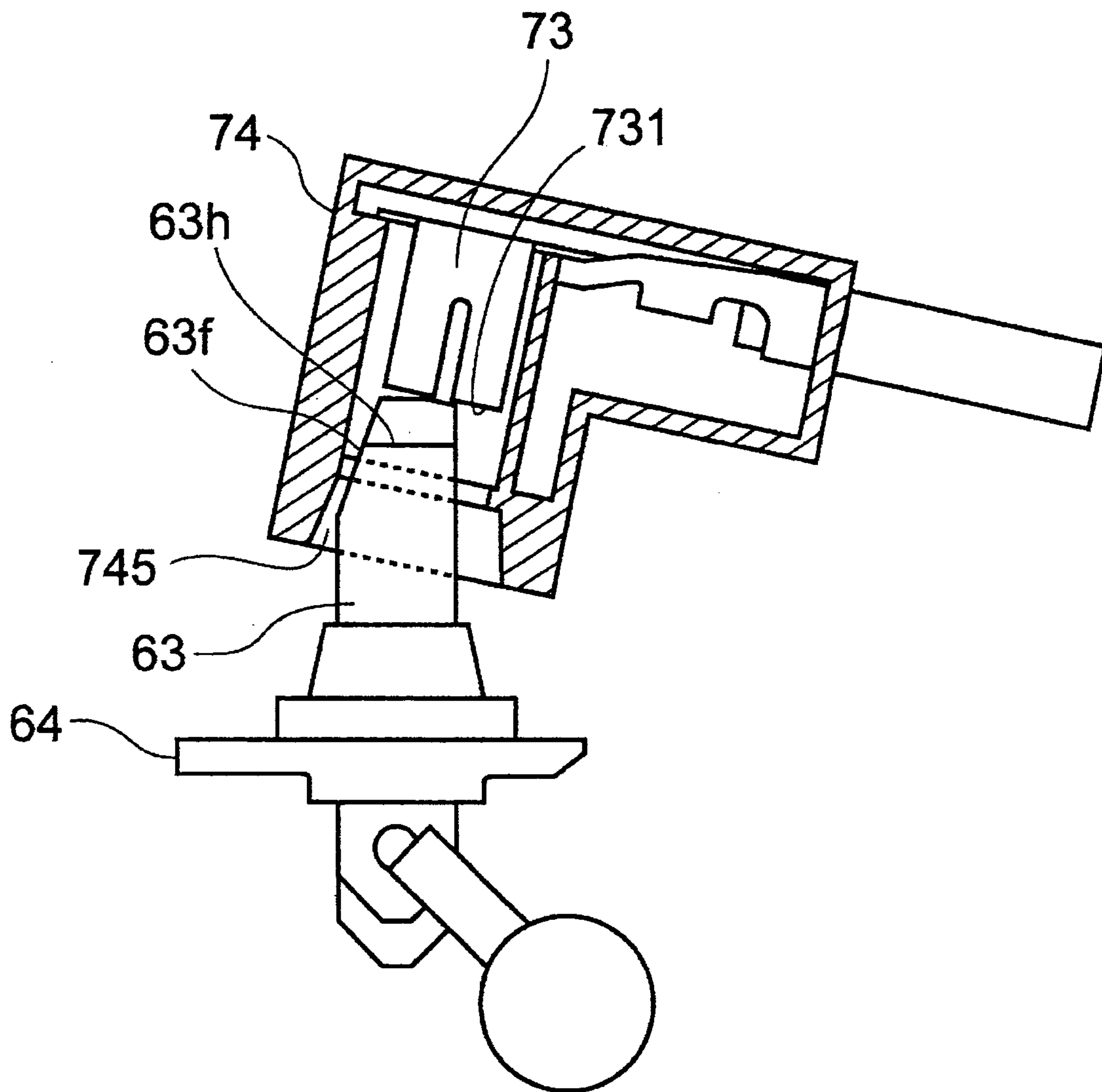


FIG. 27D

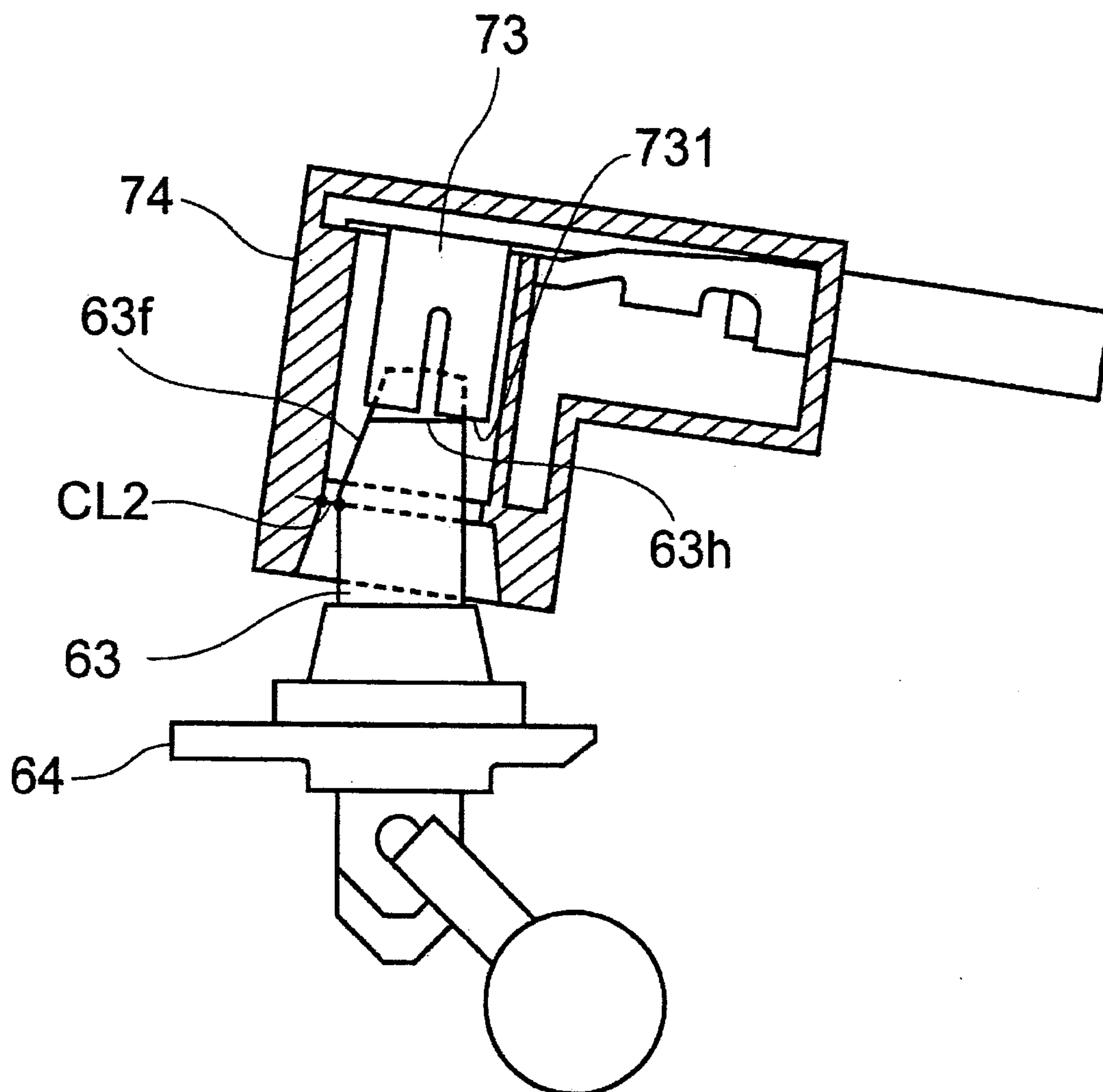


FIG. 27E

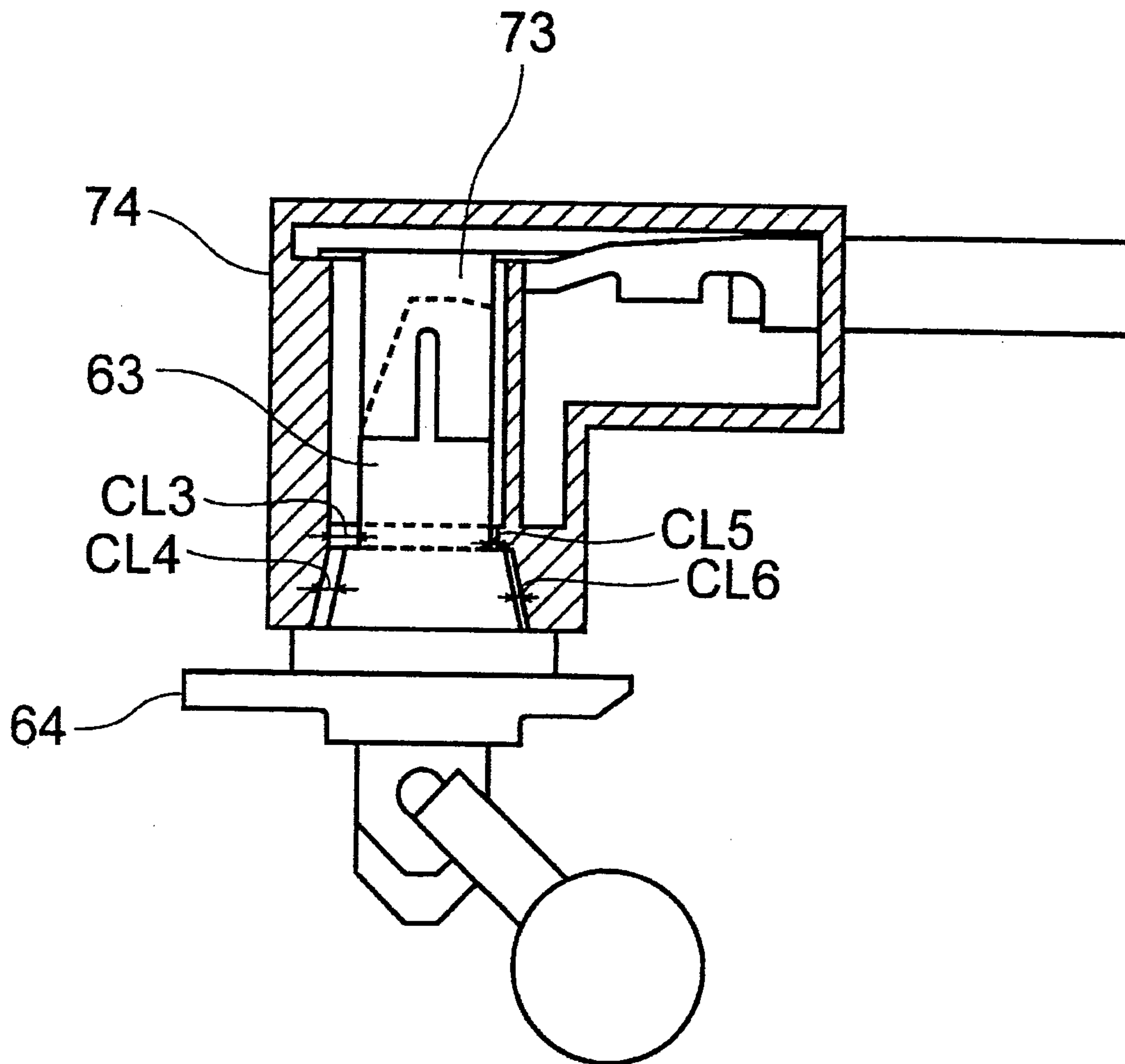


FIG. 28

