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Description

This invention relates to a connector for a multiconductor cable and, more particularly, to a connector for coupling electrically conductive wires of a multiconductor flat transmission cable to traces of a printed circuit board.

The development of new electrical cables in which a large number of wires are encapsulated in a flat insulating web has produced significant advantages in computers, telecommunication devices, and the electronic industry generally. These cables are manufactured with conductors formed as fine parallel wires, as small as 0.075cm (0.030 inches) in diameter, located on closely spaced centerlines. They may be used for transmitting electrical signals.

Along with the obvious advantages of size reduction and ease of handling the flat cables per se, such flat cables also present certain disadvantages, both mechanically and electrically. From the mechanical standpoint, the fineness of the wires and the closeness of their spacing generally increase wire handling difficulties during the coupling of the individual wires to other electrical components such as connectors. Further, since their centerline spacings are unusually small, they may not necessarily coincide with the standard centerline spacings for commonly used electrical elements, thus creating interconnection problems. The development of even smaller cables with finer, more closely spaced wires, further aggravates these mechanical problems in addition to complicating the design of connectors compatible with such further miniaturized cables.

From the electrical standpoint, particularly when flat cables are used for signal transmission purposes, the closeness of wire centerlines dictates their positioning at a specific, precise, constant distance for a particular application if the accurate transmission of signals is to be accomplished. Of equal importance, when flat, multi-wire cables are terminated with connectors, such connectors must be designed for controlling the characteristic impedance of the transmitted signals while matching it to the cable as well as the electronic devices being coupled.

The prior art discloses many types of connectors for coupling flat cables to a mating connector and electronic device. Note, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,094,566 to Dola, et al; U.S. Patent No. 4,181,384 also to Dola, et al; and U.S. Patent No. 4,367,909 to Shatto, et al. The instant invention, however discloses a connector or method of use having sufficient utility for its convenient use with flat multiconductor cables formed with conductive wires of 0.02cm (0.008 inches) in diameter, several times smaller than those previously employed.

Such significantly reduced wire diameters will allow for the proportionate reduction in the spacing between centerlines to 0.03125cm (0.0125 inches) along with a proportionate increase in the number of wires per cable to 203 wires per linear cm (81 wires per linear inch). While U.S. Patent No. 4,616,893 discloses a connector with controlled characteristic impedance between printed circuit boards, no prior art teaching or suggestion of releasable connectors for flat, multi-wire, signal transmission cables with controlled impedance characteristics matching the cable, the mating connector and the electronic devices to be coupled is known.

None of these prior art patents teaches or suggests the accurate, efficient, convenient, and economical connector described herein. Known connectors are simply lacking in one regard or another.

The present invention consists in an electrical connector assembly as defined in Claim 1. According to an embodiment of the present invention the connector comprises a housing formed with a longitudinal central slot, the slot being adapted to receive an elongated electrically conductive ground bus, the upper end of which is adapted to receive stripped ground wires of the flat cable and the lower end of which is adapted to be received within the mating connector. The ground bus is shiftable from a first to a second position within the slot. The housing has a longitudinal central plane extending through the slot and the bus. A plurality of parallel apertures are formed in the housing on opposite sides of the central slot. The apertures are adapted to receive signal contacts, the upper ends of which are adapted to receive stripped signal wires of the flat cable and the lower ends of which are adapted to be received within the mating connector. The housing also has downwardly extending legs defining an opening for receiving the mating connector. The connector also comprises front and rear cover halves couplable between the housing and the printed circuit board and adapted to receive and support therebetween the flat multiconductor transmission cable above its stripped wires.

Each cover half includes a downwardly projecting first leg with a horizontal, upwardly facing ledge. The connector further includes a pair of side latched couplable with the printed circuit board. Each side latch has an upwardly projecting leg with a horizontal, downwardly facing ledge for receiving on the upwardly facing ledges of the cover halves for coupling the cover halves and the housing with respect to the side latches and the printed circuit board. Each cover half has a downwardly projecting second leg, the second legs being located on opposite sides of the longitudinal central plane of the connector and interiorly of the first legs with

each second leg having a lower surface positionable upon an internal upper surface of the housing. The connector further includes a space between each first leg and its adjacent second leg to allow each first leg to be moved interiorly toward the second legs for the coupling and uncoupling of the cover halves and the housing with respect to the side latches and printed circuit board. The housing has cut out portions on its front and rear faces and an external upper surface for the receipt of the cover halves. The lower extents of each second leg have face projections extending longitudinally toward the ends of the housing receivable in corresponding face recesses in the housing to preclude upward movement of the cover halves when positioned within the housing. The ends of each cover half have end projections extending longitudinally toward the ends of the housing receivable in corresponding end recesses in the housing to preclude lateral movement of the cover halves when positioned within the housing. The connector further includes internal recesses in the cover halves facing the longitudinal central plane of the connector for receiving the upper portions of the signal contacts and the ground bus as well as the stripped wires of the flat cable. The connector further includes means associated with the side latches to couple the side latches to a printed circuit board. The last mentioned means includes a button downwardly extending from each side latch, each button having a cut out to facilitate its contraction and expansion and consequently, its insertion into, its retention in, and its removal from, a hole in a printed circuit board.

Said embodiment provides a combination for coupling wires of a flat cable with an electrical connector. The combination comprises signal contacts within the connector. Each signal contact has a downwardly extending U-shaped slot, the bights of the slots having semicircular cross-sectional configurations about parallel horizontal axes with a common first diameter. The combination also comprises signal wires extending parallel with each other in the plane of a flat cable. The signal wires have circular cross-sectional configurations with a common second diameter less than the first diameter. The signal wires have stripped free ends with a bend in each signal wire adjacent to its free end of less than 90 degrees from an original vertical orientation whereby the bent portion of each signal wire may contact the bight of one of the signal contacts adjacent to its end remote from the plane of the flat cable. The combination also comprises material coupling each signal wire and its associated signal contact.

The soldering material encompasses at least about 270 degrees of the cross-sectional area of each signal wire. The bend is about 70 degrees.

The signal contacts are located on opposite sides of the plane of the flat cable and the bends of some of the signal wires are toward the signal contacts on one side of the plane and the bends of others of the signal wires are toward the signal contacts on the other side of the plane. The combination further includes ground wires extending downwardly from the flat cable between the signal wires and a ground bus in the plane of the flat cable for receiving the ground wires. The ground bus is formed as an electrically conductive U-shaped member with upwardly facing flanged ends. The upper extent of the U-shaped member is adapted to be crimped over the downwardly extending ground wires.

The connector may be releasably couplable with mating connector means. The connector includes a housing fabricated of an electrically insulating material with an opening formed to receive, support, and provide strain relief to the stripped free end of a flat, multi-wire, signal transmission cable. The connector also includes a plurality of spaced, parallel, electrically conductive signal contacts supported by the housing in a first plane and having their first ends within the housing and adapted to receive some wires of the received cable for signal transmission purposes, the signal contacts having second ends releasably couplable with the mating connector means. The connector also includes a blade-like ground bus supported by the housing having a first end within the housing and adapted to receive others of the wires of the received cable for grounding purposes. The ground bus has a second end releasably couplable with the mating connector means, the ground bus being in a second plane parallel with, but offset from, the first plane at a predetermined distance for controlling the impedance characteristics of the transmitted signals through the connector from the first ends of the ground bus and signal contacts to the second ends of the signal contacts and ground bus. The signal contacts are located in two parallel first planes on opposite sides of the ground bus and the second plane with the first planes being equally spaced from the second plane. The ground bus is adapted to receive every other wire of the cable for grounding purposes and the wires of the cable not received by the ground bus are adapted to be received by signal contacts. The second ends of the ground bus and signal contacts extend beyond the housing for insertion into the mating connector means. The connector further includes solder means to couple signal contacts to signal transmitting wires.

An embodiment of the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying partly diagrammatic drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an electrical connector supporting a flat cable and in a position to be coupled with an associated mating connector.

Figure 2 is a perspective illustration of the connector as shown in Figure 1, but with the connector coupled to its mating associated connector and with parts broken away to show certain internal constructions.

Figure 3 is a sectional view of the apparatus shown in Figure 2 taken through the center of the connector, mating connector and flat cable.

Figure 4A shows a bending fixture for deploying or bending signal wires, on the stripped end of a flat cable, relative to ground wires in the manner shown in Figure 4B.

Figure 5 is a sectional view showing the ground wires as crimped to the ground bus.

Figure 6 is a sectional view similar to Figure 5 showing the signal wires being brought into proximity of the signal contacts by movement of the ground bus.

Figure 7 is a perspective illustration of two signal contact wires and their associated signal contacts and also showing the soldering material effecting the coupling therebetween.

Figure 8 is a sectional view of a ribbon connector and some of its wires coupled to a signal contact with solder material therebetween, a signal wire being shown in both an initial position and a final position.

Figures 9 and 10 are sectional views of a signal contact and signal wire with solder material therebetween taken along lines 9-9 and 10-10, respectively, of Figure 8.

Similar reference numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several Figures.

Shown in the Figures, with particular reference to Figures 1 and 2, is an electrical connector 10 embodying the principles of the present invention with parts removed to show certain internal constructions. The connector is shown in combination with the flat multiconductor signal transmission cable 12 and a mating connector 14 secured to a printed circuit board 16. The flat cable is formed as a flat member fabricated of electrically insulative material having a plurality of fine, closely spaced electrical conductive wires 20, 22 and 24 embedded therein. The wires are positioned parallel, one with respect to the other, with the insulative material 26 separating the wires. The ends of the wires within the connector are stripped for appropriate coupling with their associated contacts.

Also shown in Figure 1, 2 and 3 is the printed circuit board 16 supporting on its upper surface a mating connector 14 for receiving the connector 10 whereby discrete elements of the mating connector and printed circuit board may interconnect with

discrete conductive elements of the cable within the connector. The mating connector 14 is formed with front and rear faces 28 and 30, end faces 32 and 34, and top and bottom surfaces 36 and 38.

The bottom surface 38 is supported on the printed circuit board 16. Interconnecting contact elements 40 are located within the mating connector for attachment to traces on the printed circuit board. The top surface 36 and faces 28, 30, 32 and 34 of the mating connector receive a lower surface 44 and interior faces 46 and 48 of the principal electrical connector 10. The mating connector 14 also is provided with apertures 54 and 56 extending between the top and bottom surfaces 36 and 38 with electrically conductive receptacle contacts 58 for receiving the contact 60 of the connector 10 for conducting current between the wires 20, 22 and 24 of the flat cable 12 and the traces of the printed circuit board 16.

The connector 10 itself is formed of a plurality of connectable component elements formed of an electrically insulative plastic material. The preferred material is Ultem 1000. Ultem 1000 is a trademark of the General Electric Company. These connectable component elements include the housing 62 adapted to be supported upon the mating connector 14 as well as a front cover half 64 and rear cover half 66 adapted to be received within the housing for securing the flat cable with respect to the housing. The connector 10 also includes front and back side latches 68 and 70 for securing the cover halves 64 and 66, and consequently the connector 10 to the printed circuit board 16. The housing 62 is also configured and adapted to support electrically conductive signal contacts 60 and an electrically conductive ground bus 72 in proper position with respect to the flat cable 12 and its conductive wires and to provide electrical connections with the electrical conductive segments of the mating connector 14.

As used herein, the terms front and rear, upper and lower, horizontal and vertical, and the like are used for descriptive purposes only. It should be readily appreciated that the connector of the present invention could be used in any vertical, horizontal, or angular orientation. In addition, when the flat cable is received by the connector 10, the majority of its extent lies in a plane which is the longitudinal central plane of the connector 10, mating connector 14 and ground bus 72. The terms interior and exterior and the like are intended to be construed with respect to this longitudinal central plane.

With particular reference to figures 1, 2 and 3, the housing 62 is formed of a block-like member with front and rear faces 76 and 78, end faces 80 and 82, and a lower surface 44 and an upper internal surface 84 is fabricated into a unitary com-

ponent member as by molding. The housing includes inwardly projecting shelf-like blocks 88, the upper surfaces of which constitute the upper internal surface 84 of the housing. These blocks extend inwardly toward the longitudinal central plane of the connector and toward each other to form a central slot 90 of such size as to receive a ground contact or bus 72. The bus is a blade-like electrically conductive member formed of an electrically conductive material, preferably metal. It is formed in a tight U-shaped configuration with its free edges 92 extending upwardly and outwardly, flared to a limited degree, for assisting in locating and receiving ground wires 20 of the flat cable 12. The lower portion of the ground bus 72 is adapted to be received downwardly into the central slot 90 of the housing and to mechanically and electrically receive selected conductive wires 20 of the flat cable, specifically, those wires of the cable intermediate the signal wires which function as electrical grounds. The bus 72 is shiftable within slot 90 from the position shown in Figure 5 to the position shown in Figure 6.

Also located within the blocks 88 of the housing 62 are vertical apertures 94 adapted to receive signal contact 60. The signal contacts are formed of an electrically conductive material, preferably metal. They include posts 96 of a rectangular cross-sectional configuration over the majority of their lower lengths. Their upper extents 98 are rectangular in cross-section but enlarged with respect to their lower extents for being received by, and supported upon, the upper surfaces 84 of the blocks 88. Their upper edges are provided with notches 102, perpendicular with respect to the longitudinal central plane of the connector. Each notch has a U-shaped or semicircular lower extent for receiving a signal wire 22 or 24 of the flat cable. The lower stripped ends of the ground contact wires 20 and signal contact wires 22 and 24 are thus adapted to be received respectively by the ground contact bus 72 and signal contact 60 for mechanically and electrically coupling the wires of the cable with the electrically conductive connectors of the mating connector and, hence, to the traces of the printed circuit board, all in a particular predetermined orientation.

The signal wires 22, 24 and the ground wires 20 can be mechanically and electrically secured to associated signal contacts 60 and ground bus 72 by first bending the signal wires of a stripped cable 12 in the manner shown in Figure 4B. A bending fixture suitable for precisely bending the signal wires 22, 24 is illustrated in Figure 4A. Only a portion of the bending fixture is shown in Figure 4A and it will be understood that this fixture constitutes only one apparatus for deploying the signal wires 22, 24. This fixture includes a number of relatively

tall positioning shims 284, each having a notch 298 with a width substantially equal to the thickness of flat cable 12. Notches 298 in the plurality of positioning shims 284 are aligned. Positioning shims 284 are separated by signal wire shims 286 and ground wire shims 288. Each ground wire shim 288 has a ground wire notch (not shown), aligned with notches 298, and having a greater depth. The upper edge 212 of signal wire shims 286 are lower than notches 298. A plurality of bending fingers 260, 272 are aligned with the channels formed between tall positioning shims 284 and above signal wire shims 286. No bending fingers are aligned with ground wire shims 288. Bending fingers 260, 272 are staggered and are shiftable towards and away from each other. When the stripped end of a cable 12 is positioned with the insulation in the notches 298 and the wires 20, 22, 24 extending between positioning shims 284, inward movement of bending fingers 260, 272 will bend or deploy the signal wires 22, 24 in the manner shown in Figure 4B.

With the wires deployed, as shown in Figure 4B, the ground wires 20 can be crimped between the flared ends 92 of ground bus 72 in the manner shown in Figure 5. Note that the flared ends 92 are accessible from the sides with the ground bus in the position shown in Figure 5. Once the ground wires 20 have been crimped to the ground bus 72, the ground bus is shifted within slot 90 from the position shown in Figure 5 to that shown in Figure 6. Movement of the ground bus 72, to which the cable 12 is now attached will bring the bent signal wires 22, 24 into proximity with the signal contacts 60.

The front and rear faces 76 and 78 of the housing are formed with downwardly projecting legs 104. Similarly, downwardly projecting legs 106 are formed in proximity to the ends of the housing. These downwardly projecting legs extend generally peripherally around the housing and are arranged to be slid over the front and rear faces 28 and 30 and ends 32 and 34 of the mating connector 14.

Portions of the top external surface and faces of the housing are formed as cutaways 108 so as to receive the front and rear cover halves. The cover halves are similarly shaped, each with an upper portion 110 positionable proximate the upper external surface of the housing and with two downwardly extending pair of parallel legs 112 and 114. The interior legs 112 are the shorter legs with their interior faces located closer to the longitudinal central plane of the connector. Their lower surfaces are supported by an upper internal surface of the housing. The exterior legs 114 are the longer legs with their interior surfaces spaced from the interior legs to create spaces 116 therebetween.

The front and back cover halves are essentially symmetrical with respect to the longitudinal central plane of the connector except for a strain relief recess 118 and a mating strain relief projection 120 adjacent to their upper interior surfaces for receiving and holding the cable 12 to preclude its movement from the connector during operation and use as might occur through inadvertent pulling. Beneath the strain relief elements of the cover halves are additional recesses 122 for accommodating the upper extents of the signal contact 60 and bus 72 and the lower stripped ends of the wires of the flat cable. In operation and use, the end of the flat transmission cable supported by the connector 10 is stripped to such an extent that its non-stripped portion will be contacted by the strain relief elements of the cover halves for providing the desired restraint from movement. The area of the flat cable beneath the strain relief elements will be stripped to such an extent that the stripped ends are located within the additional recesses 122 of the cover halves.

The lower ends of the exterior legs are formed with projections 124 extending exteriorly away from the longitudinal central plane of the housing. The projections include essentially horizontal, upwardly facing, ledges 126 which are employed for fixedly positioning the housing with respect to the printed circuit board during operation and use. Between the interior and exterior legs are the upwardly extending spaces 116 to allow for a limited degree of movement of the exterior legs which, due to their resiliency, accommodate the attachment and removal of the connector from the printed circuit board.

The last component elements of the connector are two similarly configured side latches 68 and 70. The side latches have lower surfaces 130 supported upon the upper surface of the printed circuit board 16. Formed on the lower surface of each side latch is a downwardly projecting attachment button 132 to be received by apertures 134 in the printed circuit board to which the connector is to be secured. At a central extent, each button 132 is provided with an enlarged area with an upwardly facing abutment surface and an axial cutout 136 whereby the lower end of the buttons may be contracted, forced through holes in the printed circuit board, and released to provide a secure mechanical attachment to the printed circuit board for the side latches and hence for the connector and flat cable. Contraction of a button 132 at its cutout 136 will allow removal of its side latch from the printed circuit board.

Upwardly extending from the base portions of the side latches are legs 138 formed with projections 140 extending inwardly toward the longitudinal centerline of the housing. The projections in-

clude downwardly facing, essentially horizontal ledges 142 which are employed to receive and hold the upwardly facing ledges 126 of the cover halves. The positioning of the cover halves and housing over the mating connector will allow the cover halves to be secured with respect to the side latches for holding the connector in place with respect to the mating connector and printed circuit board.

The lower extents of each of the first or interior legs of each cover half have face projections 144 in the plane of their leg extending longitudinally away from each other and toward the ends of the housing. These projections, a total of four in number, are received in correspondingly shaped face recesses 146 in the front and rear faces of the housing. When coupled, the projections and recesses preclude upward and downward movement of the cover halves with respect to the housing. Similarly, the ends of each of the cover halves have outwardly extending end projections 148, four in number, facing away from each other and toward the ends of the housing. These projections are receivable in correspondingly shaped end recesses 150 in the housing. When the cover halves are coupled to the housing, these projections and recesses will preclude lateral movement of the cover halves in a horizontal plane with respect to the housing.

The coupling of the front and rear cover halves 64 and 66 with respect to the connector housing 62 is effected by simply holding the cover halves parallel with each other adjacent to the flat cable after the stripped cable ends have been coupled to the signal contacts 60 and the ground bus 72. While maintaining this parallel relationship, the halves are moved either simultaneously or sequentially toward the flat cable 12. The halves with their end projections 148 will readily snap into the end recesses 150 for proper operational positioning of the cover halves with respect to the housing 62. Removal of the cover halves involves urging the upper portions of the housing outwardly away from each other in the plane of the longitudinal central plane. This action allows the end projections 148 to clear the end recesses 150 as the halves are pulled away from the flat cable and housing 62 by a motion reserved with respect to the motion which effected their coupling.

The front face 28 of the mating connector 14 is provided with two upwardly extending spaced parallel plugs 156. Similarly, the front face of the connector housing 62 is formed with two downwardly extending spaced parallel slots 154. The plugs and slots are equally spaced and of substantially the same width to allow the mating of the connector housing 62 with the mating connector. These plugs and slots are located on one face only of the connector housing and mating connector and are in

mutually restrictive locations to preclude the improper positioning of the connector housing 62 and connector 10 with respect to the mating connector 14. As a result, it is impossible to couple the connector 10 and mating connector 14 in a reverse orientation.

In the normal mode of operation, every other connector wire 20 of the flat cube 12 is a ground for being received by the ground bus 72. Every intermediate connector wire 22 and 24 of the cable is adapted to carry a signal from the cable to the printed circuit board. As such, every signal wire of the cable must be bent outwardly toward an appropriate signal contact 60 on one side or the other of the longitudinal central plane. In this manner, appropriate wires of the flat cable may be coupled with appropriate traces of the printed circuit board for accommodating and effecting the intended electronic function of the connector.

The housing, with its signal contact connector wires of the cable in proper position, may then be heated as through radio frequency energy to liquify the solder material between the signal contacts and signal wires to make secure solder connections therebetween.

As particularly seen in Figures 3, 4A, 4B and 7, the signal connector wires of the cable are bent from the vertical orientation slightly less than a full 90 degrees. By bending them at about 70 degrees, their exterior portions remote from the bends will contact an exterior portion of the signal contacts, the edges of the signal contacts remote from the longitudinal central plane. When urged downwardly during coupling, the ends of the signal wires will be forced slightly upwardly by the signal contacts to beyond the desired 70 degrees for insuring complete contact between all of the signal wires and their signal contacts. The deflection upwardly may be between about an additional 5 and 20 degrees, but still preferably below the horizontal or 90 degree orientation. This deflection of the wire insures a secure physical contact between each signal wire and its associated signal contact prior to soldering.

The diameter of the U-shaped slot 102 of the signal contacts 60 is equal to or preferably slightly greater than the diameter of the conductive signal wires 22 and 24 of the flat cable 12. The soldering may thus effect an encapsulation of at least about 270 degrees of the wires, for forming a mechanical bond as well as an electrical coupling. In practice, the solder material will often totally encapsulate the entire cross-section of the signal wires along their entire lengths. Contrary to previous thoughts, a mechanical wedging action between the wire and slot to be soldered has been found to be unnecessary, and hence the diameter of the wire 22 or 24 is preferably not greater than the width of the slot or the diameter of its bight.

In the preferred embodiment, the solder material may be applied to the appropriate portion or portions of the signal contacts by any one of a plurality of techniques including plating, printing, silkscreening, dipping or inlaying. In the preferred embodiment, the solder material is plated onto the upper end of the signal contact to at least cover the U-shaped bight. The soldering may be enhanced by a commercial flux material provided onto the stripped wire ends. The solder may be caused to reflow by any one of a plurality of methods of heating, including radio frequency, resistance, laser or vapor phase. Radio frequency is the preferred embodiment.

As will be understood by one skilled in the art, the coupling of the stripped wire ends to the signal contacts is effected by adhesion between the soldering material intermediate the wires and the signal contacts, the reflowing of the soldering material therebetween effecting the coupling. It should be further understood that the desired coupling may be effected by a wide range of adhesive coupling techniques.

The present disclosure includes that information contained in the appended claims as well as that in the foregoing description.

Claims

1. An electrical connector assembly comprising an electrical connector (10) and a multiconductor cable (12) having a plurality of individual wires (22,24), the connector (10) comprising:
 - an insulative housing (62) having a plurality of apertures (94) extending between a first surface (84) and a second surface (44);
 - conductor termination means including a plurality of contact terminals (60) located in the apertures (94), each contact terminal (60) having means (102) for receiving a signal wire of the cable (12) at one end proximate the first surface (84);
 - strain relief means (118,120) for holding the cable (12) to preclude movement thereof from the connector (10);
 - wherein the strain relief means (118,120) is oriented to position the cable (12) parallel with a longitudinal central plane of the connector (10), at least the one end of the contact terminals (60) also extending parallel to the longitudinal central plane of the connector (10) with the means (102) for receiving a signal wire in each contact terminal (60) oriented to extend transversely to the longitudinal central plane of the connector (10), the individual signal wires (22,24) being bent transversely relative to the longitudinal central plane of the connector (10) and received in the means (102) for receiving

a signal wire in each contact terminal (60);

and wherein the connector assembly further comprises a ground bus (72) supported by said housing (62) and having a first end in the housing (62) for receiving ground wires (20) of the cable (12); characterized in that the ground bus (72) has a second end in the form of a continuous blade contact extending beyond the housing (62) for insertion into a first electrical receptacle (42) extending in alignment with said longitudinal plane of the connector (10), the contact terminals (60) having second ends projecting beyond the housing (62) alongside the second end of said ground bus (72) for insertion in further receptacles (58) secured to said first receptacle (42).

2. An electrical connector assembly as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the means (102) for receiving a wire at one end of each contact terminal (60) comprises a U-shaped slot (102) in the upper end of each contact terminal (60). 20
3. An electrical connector assembly as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that each U-shaped slot (102) has a bight having a first diameter, each wire (22,24) having a second diameter less than the first diameter, each contact terminal (60) having solder predisposed thereon proximate the slot (102) whereby each wire is bent by less than 90 degrees relative to the cable (12) with the bent portion of each wire contacting the bight, and whereby the solder predisposed on each contact terminal (60) can be reflowed to establish an electrical connection between each wire and a corresponding contact terminal (60). 25 30 35
4. An electrical connector assembly as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the strain relief means (118,120) are located on cover means (64,66) assembleable to the insulative housing (62) with the cable (12) previously secured to the cover means (64,66), the ends of wires (22,24) comprising signal wires being bent transversely relative to the cable (12), the ground wires (20) remaining in the plane of the cable (12). 40 45
5. An electrical connector assembly as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that the ground bus (72) is located in a central slot (90) in the insulative housing (62), the ground bus (72) having crimping sections (92) at the upper end thereof for establishing mechanical and electrical contact with the ground wires (20). 50 55

6. An electrical connector assembly as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that said blade contact has a U-shaped configuration with the free edges (92) thereof flared for receipt of ground wires (20), the flared edges (92) comprising the crimping sections. 5
7. An electrical connector assembly as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the conductor termination means of the connector includes signal contact terminals (60), the ground wires (20) being crimped to the ground bus (72) and signal wires (22,24) of the cable (12) being soldered to the signal contact terminals (60). 10
8. An electrical connector assembly as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the multiconductor cable (12) comprises a flat signal transmission cable having signal wires (22,24) embedded within a common insulative material (26), adjacent wires being closely spaced, the ground bus (72) and the contact terminals (60) in the connector (10) being positioned so that the characteristic impedance of the connector (10) is substantially equal to the characteristic impedance of the multiconductor transmission cable (12). 15
9. An electrical connector assembly as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the apertures (94) in the insulative housing (62) are located in two parallel rows. 20
10. An electrical connector assembly as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that ground bus (72) is at least initially shiftable relative to the contact terminals (60), movement of the ground bus (72) relative to the contact terminals (60) being accompanied by movement of bent portions of wires (22,24) into the means (102) for receiving a wire at one end of each contact terminal (60). 25 30 35 40 45

Patentansprüche

1. Elektrische Kabelverbinderanordnung bestehend aus einem elektrischen Verbinder (10) und einem Mehrleiterkabel (12) mit einer Vielzahl einzelner Drähte (22, 24), wobei der Verbinder (10) verfügt:
über ein Isoliergehäuse (62) mit einer Vielzahl von Öffnungen (94), die sich zwischen einer ersten Fläche (84) und einer zweiten Fläche (44) erstrecken;
über ein Leiteranschließungsmittel mit einer Vielzahl von Kontaktanschlüssen (60), die in den Öffnungen (94) angeordnet sind, wobei jeder Kontaktanschluß (60) ein Mittel (102) zur

- Aufnahme eines Signaldrahts des Kabels (12) an einem Ende nahe der ersten Fläche (84) aufweist,
über Zugentlastungsmittel (118, 120) zum Festhalten des Kabels (12) um einer Bewegung desselben von dem Verbinder (10) weg vorzubeugen,
wobei das Zugentlastungsmittel (118, 120) in Hinblick darauf ausgerichtet ist, das Kabel (12) parallel zu einer zentralen Längsebene des Verbinders (10) anzuordnen, wobei sich mindestens eine Ende der Kontaktanschlüsse (60) ebenfalls parallel zu der zentralen Längsebene des Verbinders (10) mit dem Mittel (102) zur Aufnahme eines Signaldrahts in jedem Kontaktanschluß (60) erstreckt, der in Hinblick auf einen Querverlauf zu der zentralen Längsebene des Verbinders (10) ausgerichtet ist, wobei die einzelnen Signaldrähte (22, 24) quer zu der zentralen Längsebene des Verbinders (10) gebogen und in das Mittel (102) zur Aufnahme eines Signaldrahts in jedem Kontaktanschluß (60) aufgenommen sind;
und wobei die Verbinderanordnung des weiteren über einen Erdsammelanschluß (72) verfügt, der von dem Gehäuse (62) getragen ist und der ein erstes Ende in dem Gehäuse (62) zur Aufnahme von Erddrähten (20) des Kabels (12) aufweist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Erdsammelanschluß (72) ein zweites Ende in der Form eines durchgehenden Blattkontakts aufweist, der sich jenseits des Gehäuses (62) zum Einsetzen in eine erste elektrische Aufnahme (42) erstreckt, die sich in Ausrichtung mit der Längsebene des Verbinders (10) erstreckt, wobei die Kontaktanschlüsse (60) zweite Enden (60) aufweisen, die sich jenseits des Gehäuses (62) entlang des zweiten Endes des Erdsammelanschlusses (72) zum Einsetzen in weitere Aufnahmen (58) vorstehen, die an der ersten Aufnahme (42) befestigt sind.
2. Elektrische Verbinderanordnung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß das Mittel (102) zur Aufnahme eines Drahts an einem Ende jedes Kontaktanschlusses (60) über einen U-förmigen Schlitz (102) in dem oberen Ende jedes Kontaktanschlusses (60) verfügt.
3. Elektrische Verbinderanordnung nach Anspruch 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß jeder U-förmige Schlitz (102) eine Ausbuchtung mit einem ersten Durchmesser aufweist, wobei jeder Draht (22, 24) einen zweiten Durchmesser kleiner als der erste Durchmesser aufweist, jeder Kontaktanschluß (60) eine dort in der Nähe des Schlitzes (102) zuvor angeordnete

- Lötmasse aufweist, wodurch jeder Draht um weniger als 90 Grad gegenüber dem Kabel (12) umgebogen ist, wobei der Abbiegungsbereich jedes Drahts die Ausbuchtung berührt, und wobei die an jedem Kontaktanschluß (60) zuvor angeordnete Lötmasse wieder erweicht werden kann, um eine elektrische Verbindung zwischen jedem Draht und einem entsprechenden Kontaktanschluß (60) auszubilden.
4. Elektrischer Verbinderanschluß nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Zugentlastungsmittel (118, 120) an einem Abdeckmittel (64, 66) angeordnet ist, das an dem Isoliergehäuse (62) anbringbar ist, wobei das Kabel (12) zuvor an dem Abdeckmittel (64, 65) befestigt ist, die Enden der Drähte (22, 24) Signaldrähte umfassen, die quer zu dem Kabel (12) abgebogen sind, wobei die Erddrähte (20) in der Ebene des Kabels (12) verbleiben.
5. Elektrische Verbinderanordnung nach Anspruch 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Erdsammelanschluß (72) in einem zentralen Schlitz (90) in dem Isoliergehäuse (62) angeordnet ist, wobei der Erdsammelanschluß (72) Crimpabschnitte (92) an seinem oberen Ende zum Ausbilden eines mechanischen und elektrischen Kontakts mit den Erddrähten (20) aufweist.
6. Elektrische Verbinderanordnung nach Anspruch 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Blattkontakt eine U-förmige Konfiguration mit freien Rändern (92) aufweist, die zur Aufnahme der Erddrähte (20) flanschartig ausgebildet sind, wobei die flanschartig ausgebildeten Ränder (92) über Crimpabschnitte verfügen.
7. Elektrische Verbinderanordnung nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß das Leiteranschließungsmittel des Verbinders Signalkontaktanschlüsse (60) umfaßt, wobei die Erddrähte (20) an dem Erdsammelanschluß (72) angecrimpt sind und die Signaldrähte (22, 24) des Kabels (12) an den Signalkontaktanschlüssen (60) angelötet sind.
8. Elektrische Verbinderanordnung nach irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß das Mehrleiterkabel (12) über ein flaches Signalübermittlungskabel mit Signaldrähten (22, 24) verfügt, die in einem gemeinsamen Isoliermaterial (26) eingebettet sind, wobei benachbarte Drähte eng beabstandet sind, der Erdsammelanschluß (72) und die Kontaktanschlüsse (60) in dem Verbinder (10) so angeordnet sind, daß die charakteristische

Impédance des Verbinders (10) im wesentlichen gleich der charakteristischen Impédance des Mehrleiterübertragungskabels (12) ist.

9. Elektrische Verbinderanordnung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1-6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Öffnungen (94) in dem Isoliergehäuse (62) in zwei parallelen Reihen angeordnet sind. 5
10. Elektrischer Verbinderanordnung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1-6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Erdsammelanschluß (72) mindestens anfänglich gegenüber den Kontaktanschlüssen (60) verschiebbar ist, wobei die Bewegung des Erdsammelanschlusses (72) gegenüber den Kontaktanschlüssen (60) von einer Bewegung der abgebogenen Abschnitte der Drähte (22, 24) in das Mittel (102) zur Aufnahme eines Drahts an einem Ende jedes Kontaktanschlusses (60) begleitet ist. 10
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Revendications

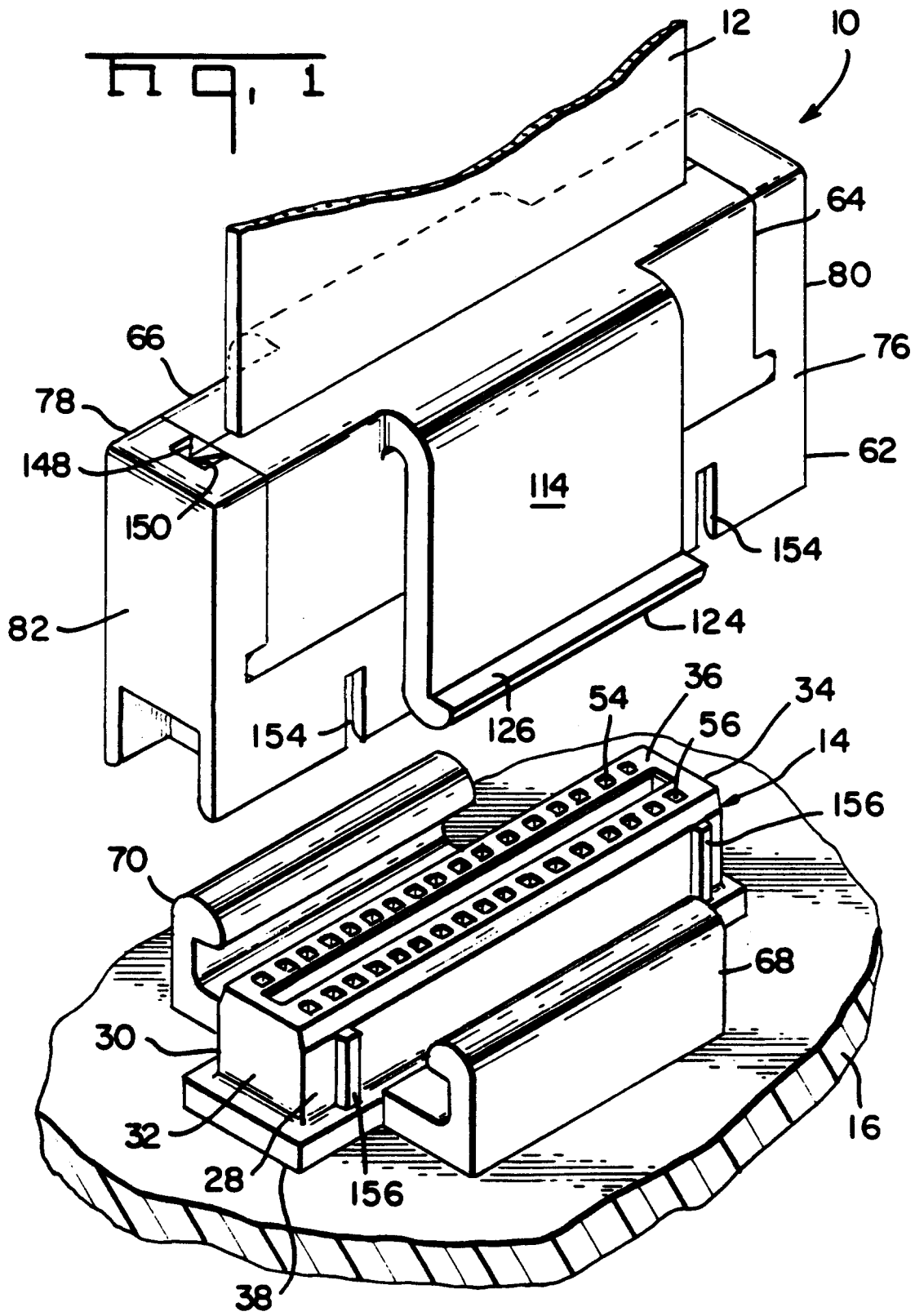
1. Assemblage de connecteur électrique comportant un connecteur électrique (10) et un câble (12) à conducteurs multiples ayant plusieurs fils individuels (22, 24), le connecteur (10) comportant : 25
- un boîtier isolant (62) ayant plusieurs ouvertures (94) s'étendant entre une première surface (84) et une seconde surface (44) ; 30
- des moyens de terminaison de conducteurs comprenant plusieurs bornes de contact (60) placées dans les ouvertures (94), chaque borne de contact 60 ayant un moyen (102) destiné à recevoir un fil pour signaux du câble (12) à une extrémité proche de la première surface (84) ; 35
- des moyens (118, 120) de soulagement de contrainte pour maintenir le câble (12) afin d'en empêcher tout mouvement à partir du connecteur (10) ; 40
- dans lequel les moyens (118, 120) de soulagement de contrainte sont orientés de façon à positionner le câble (12) parallèlement à un plan central longitudinal du connecteur (10), au moins la première extrémité des bornes de contact (60) s'étendant aussi parallèlement au plan central longitudinal du connecteur (10), le moyen (102) destiné à recevoir un fil pour signaux dans chaque borne (60) de contact étant orienté de façon à s'étendre transversalement au plan central longitudinal du connecteur (10), les fils individuels (22, 24) pour signaux étant coudés transversalement par rapport au plan central longitudinal du connecteur (10) et étant reçus dans les moyens (102) pour 45
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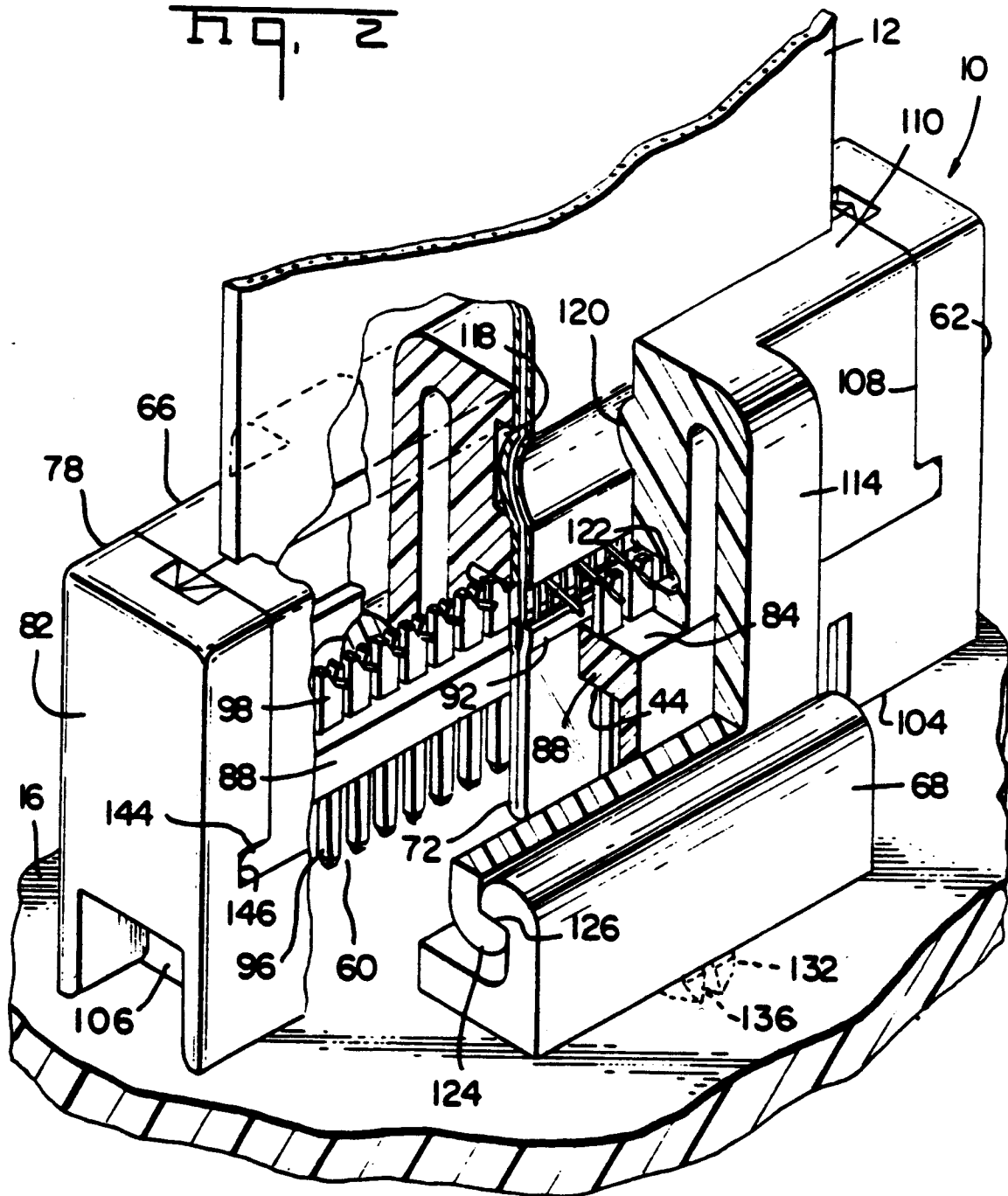
recevoir un fil pour signaux dans chaque borne (60) de contact ;

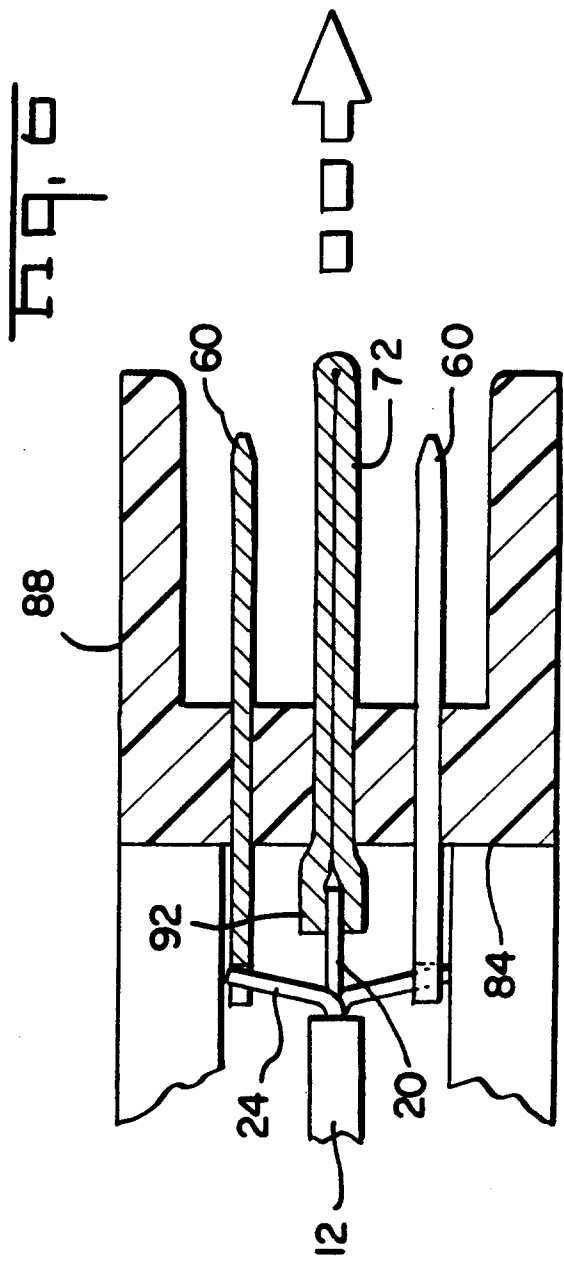
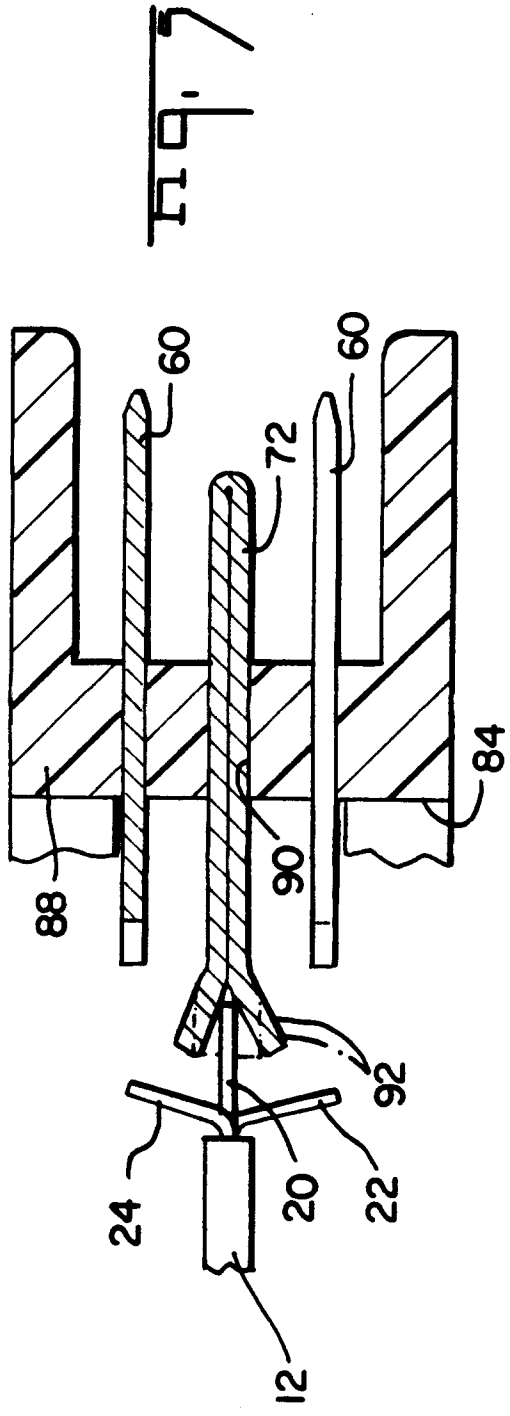
et assemblage de connecteur qui comporte en outre une barre (72) de masse supportés par ledit boîtier (62) et ayant une première extrémité dans le boîtier (62) pour recevoir des fils (20) de masse du câble (12) ; caractérisé en ce que la barre de masse (72) comporte une seconde extrémité sous la forme d'un contact à lame continu s'étendant au-delà du boîtier (62) pour être inséré dans un premier logement électrique (42) s'étendant en alignement avec ledit plan longitudinal du connecteur (10), les bornes de contact (60) ayant des secondes extrémités faisant saillie au-delà du boîtier (62) le long de la seconde extrémité de ladite barre de masse (72) pour une insertion dans d'autres logements (58) fixés audit premier logement (42).

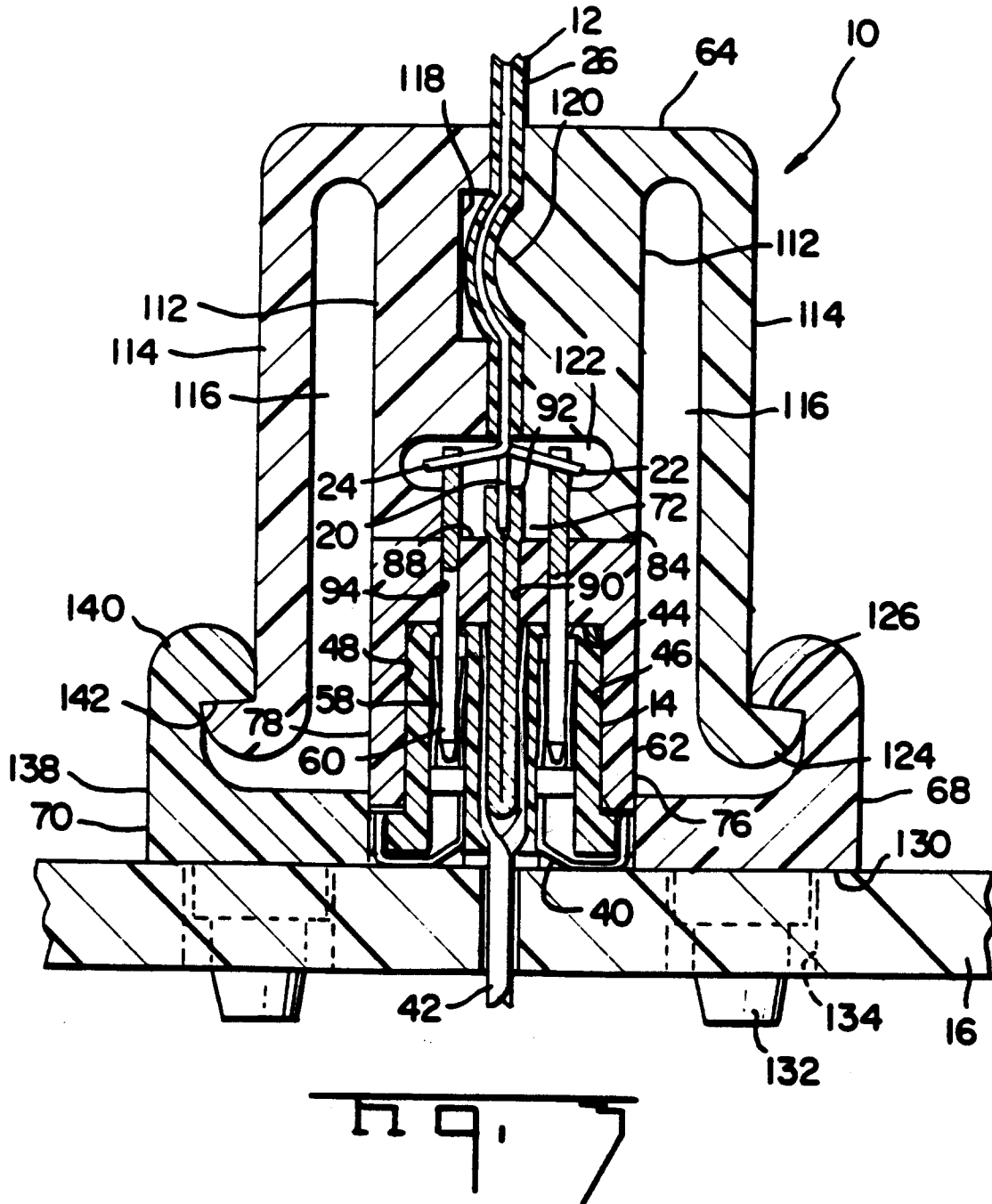
2. Assemblage de connecteur électrique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le moyen (102) destiné à recevoir un fil à une extrémité de chaque borne (60) de contact comprend une encoche (102) de forme en U dans l'extrémité supérieure de chaque borne (60) de contact.
3. Assemblage de connecteur électrique selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que chaque encoche (102) de forme en U comporte une anse ayant un premier diamètre, chaque fil (22, 24) ayant un second diamètre inférieur au premier diamètre, chaque borne (60) de contact ayant de la soudure disposée à l'avance sur elle à proximité de l'encoche (102), chaque fil étant coudé de moins de 90 degrés par rapport au câble (12), la partie coudée de chaque fil entrant en contact avec l'anse, et la soudure disposée à l'avance sur chaque borne (60) de contact pouvant être refondue pour établir une connexion électrique entre chaque fil et une borne de contact correspondante (60).
4. Assemblage de connecteur électrique selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que les moyens (118, 120) de soulagement de contrainte sont situés sur des moyens de capot (64, 66) pouvant être assemblés sur le boîtier isolant (62) avec le câble (12) précédemment fixé aux moyens de capot (64, 66), les extrémités de fils (22, 24) comprenant des fils pour signaux coudés transversalement par rapport au câble (12), les fils de masse (20) restant dans le plan du câble (12).

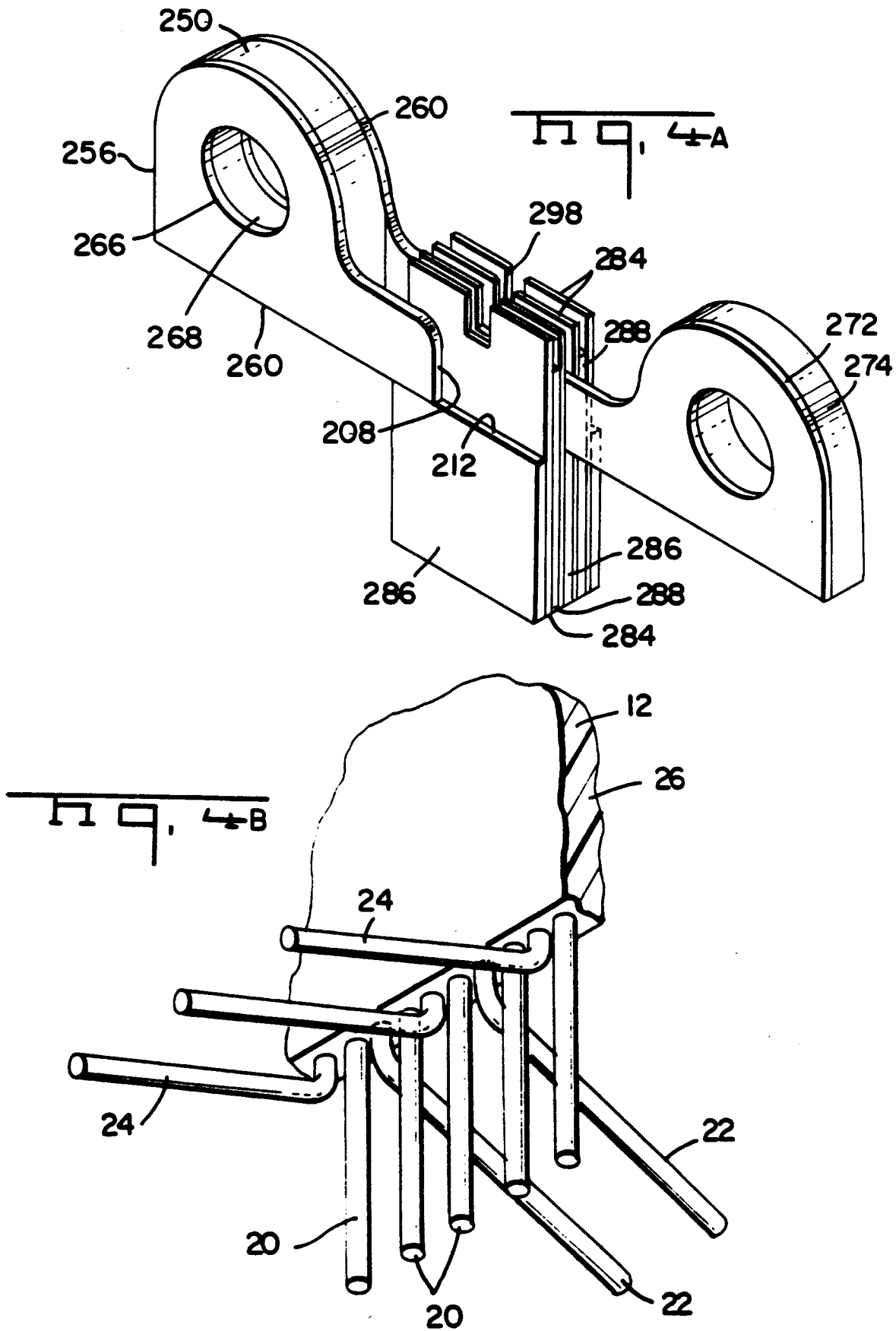
5. Assemblage de connecteur électrique selon la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que la barre de masse (72) est placée dans une fente centrale (90) du boîtier isolant (62), la barre de masse (72) ayant des parties à sertir (92) à son extrémité supérieure pour établir un contact mécanique et électrique avec les fils de masse (20). 5
6. Assemblage de connecteur électrique selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que ledit contact à lame présente une configuration de forme en U dont les bords libres (92) sont évasés pour recevoir des fils de masse (20), les bords évasés (92) comprenant les parties à sertir. 10
15
7. Assemblage de connecteur électrique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de terminaison de conducteurs du connecteur comprennent des bornes (60) de contact pour signaux, les fils de masse (20) étant sertis sur la barre de masse (72) et les fils (22, 24) pour signaux du câble (12) étant soudés aux bornes (60) de contact pour signaux. 20
25
8. Assemblage de connecteur électrique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que le câble (12) à conducteurs multiples comprend un câble plat de transmission de signaux ayant des fils (22, 24) pour signaux noyés dans une matière isolante commune (26), des fils adjacents étant étroitement rapprochés, la barre de masse (72) et les bornes (60) de contact dans le connecteur (10) étant positionnées de façon que l'impédance caractéristique du connecteur (10) soit sensiblement égale à l'impédance caractéristique du câble (12) de transmission à conducteurs multiples. 30
35
40
9. Assemblage de connecteur électrique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, caractérisé en ce que les ouvertures (94) du boîtier isolant (62) sont disposées en deux rangées parallèles. 45
10. Assemblage de connecteur électrique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, caractérisé en ce que la barre de masse (72) peut être déplacée, au moins initialement, par rapport aux bornes (60) de contact, un mouvement de la barre de masse (72) par rapport aux bornes (60) de contact étant accompagné d'un mouvement des parties coudées des fils (22, 24) vers l'intérieur du moyen (102) destiné à recevoir un fil à une extrémité de chaque borne (60) de contact. 50
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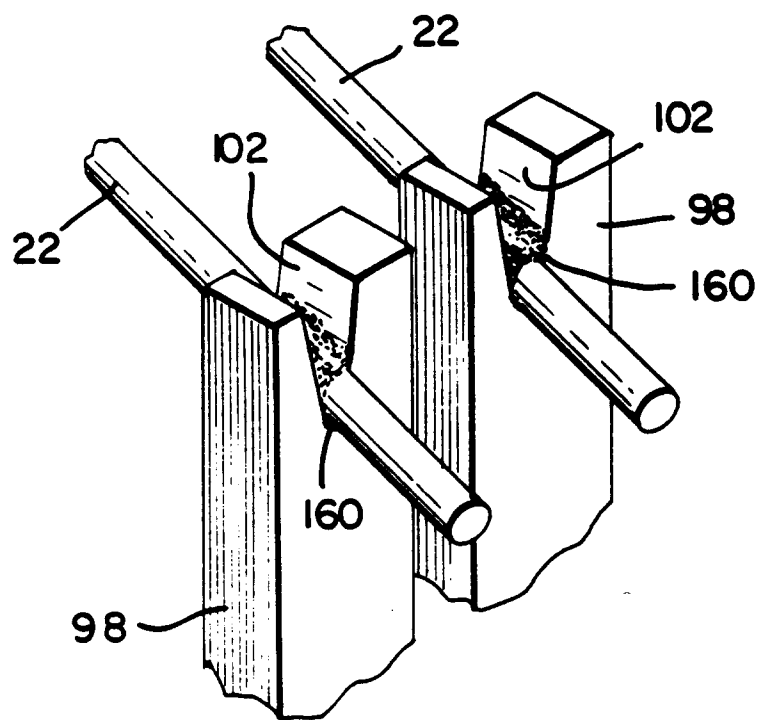


Fig. 7

