A terminal strip comprises a U-shaped bar of insulating material having a rib and two branches with soldering tags outwardly extending from the branches.

4 Claims, 4 Drawing Figures
1. TERMINAL STRIP AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME

The present invention relates to a terminal strip or the like of the type which is preferably intended for automatic telephone exchanges and more particularly for interconnections to be made from the multiple fields of group selectors and the like.

Terminal blocks in telephone exchanges are to a great extent made of terminal strips consisting of rectangular bars of insulating material, in which are provided soldering tags. The terminal blocks also have different flutes and guides arranged between the terminal strips, so-called wire guides for assembling and guiding the wires which are connected to the soldering tags of the terminal strips. These terminal blocks take up large space in the racks included in a telephone exchange, while at the same time they must be within reach from both side of the rack. An object of the present invention is to provide a terminal strip which occupies relatively small space and which eliminates the demand for flutes and guides.

The invention will be described more fully in the following detailed description when read with the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 shows a terminal strip in cross-section,

Fig. 2 shows a part of the terminal strip in plan view while

Fig. 3 shows the same part in side view, and

Fig. 4 shows a group of terminal members.

In Fig. 1 which shows the terminal strip in cross-section, a bar of insulating material is indicated by reference 1, formed as a U-shaped flute comprising a rib and two branches. A terminal member cast into the bar is indicated by reference 2, the end parts 3a and 3b of which are formed into soldering tags and are arranged on the outsides of the two branches. In Fig. 2 a part of the terminal strip is shown in plan view and with a part of the terminal members uncovered. The terminal members are punched from metal ribbons and are connected to each other during the production in groups of six by means of bridges 4, which, when the terminal strip is completed, are punched or bored away through holes 5 in the strip.

Fig. 3 shows in side view the same part of the terminal strip as Fig. 2. The soldering tags 3 of the terminal members are arranged in rows and columns. The columns form an angle with the edges of the strip, making it possible to use bare wire connections with straight conductors between the soldering tags belonging to the same row as well as between similar placed tags in strips arranged above each other. Furthermore, notches 6 are arranged in the branches of the terminal strip in order to make it possible to connect the conductors which are drawn inside the cable-flute formed strip to the soldering tags.

As mentioned above the terminal members are punched from a metal band or ribbon, and form also after the punching, a band since they are connected with each other by means of bridges 4. The terminal members in such a band are then divided in groups comprising six members. Fig. 4 shows such a group. Before the casting into the strip, the group goes through two bending operations. The first bending oc-