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F. C. SITZLER ETAL

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CONNECTOR BLOCK

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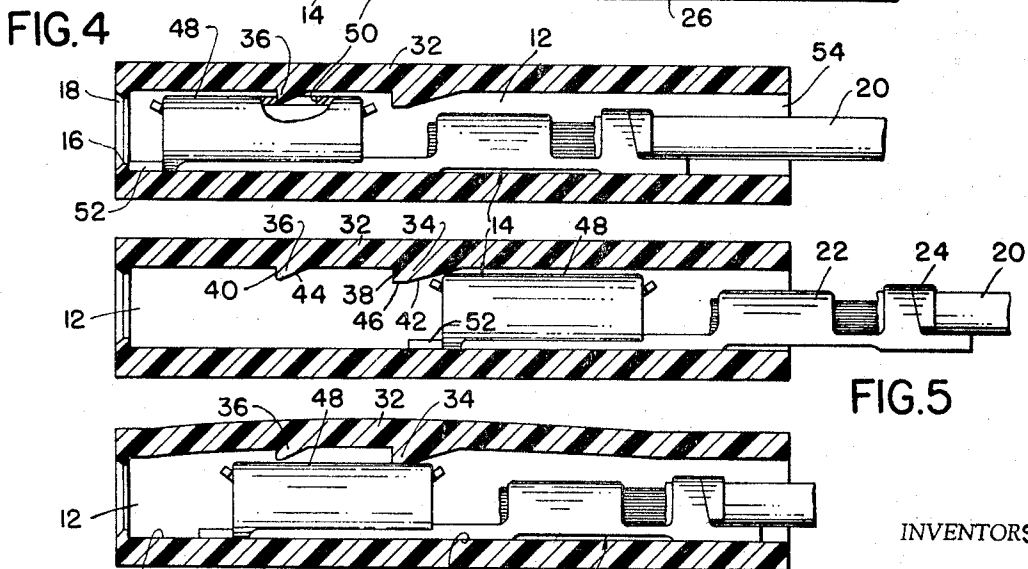
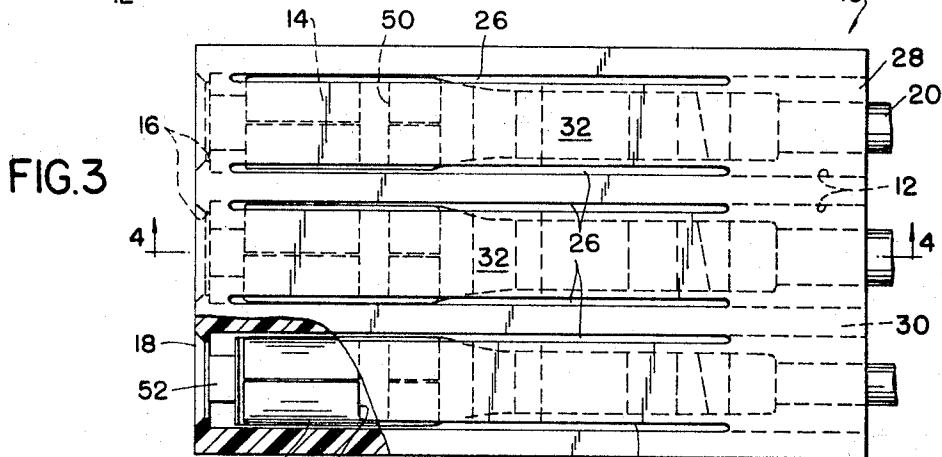
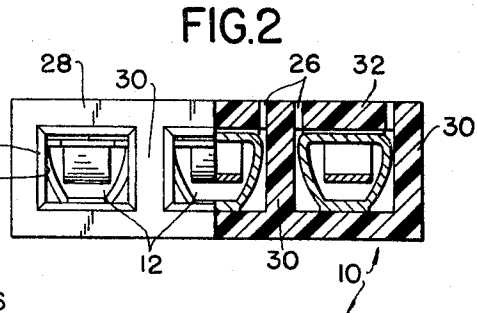
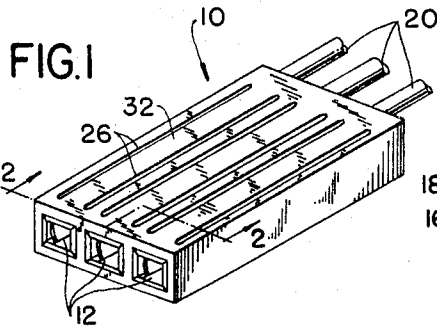
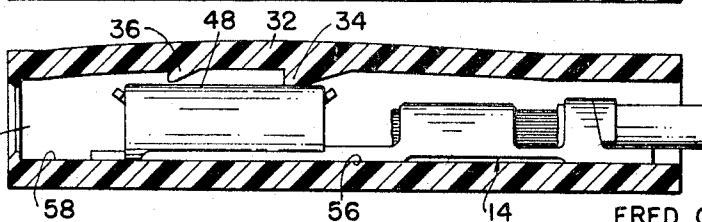


FIG. 5



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CONNECTOR BLOCK

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A connector block for receiving and removably holding an electric terminal in a cavity is provided with a cam and a latch longitudinally spaced along one side of the cavity so that during insertion of the terminal into the cavity the cam engages the terminal and holds the latch away from the terminal to prevent wearing away of the latch by repeated insertion of the terminal into the cavity. When the terminal is fully inserted, the latch falls in place to secure the terminal in the cavity. The cam and latch are located on a flexible strip formed in the side of the cavity with both ends of the strip secured to the block to facilitate movement of the cam and the latch away from the terminal by flexing of the strip.

Background of the invention

The invention relates to insulating connector blocks for removably holding circuit elements, particularly electric terminals.

In conventional connector blocks terminals are inserted into the terminal cavities so that portions of the terminal engage latch portions of the connector block and prevent withdrawal of the terminal from the cavity. If it is desired to remove the terminal from the cavity, a tool may be inserted into the cavity to bias the portion of the terminal engaging the latch away from the latch, following which the terminal may be removed from the cavity. This type of conventional latching mechanism has the disadvantage that with repeated insertion and withdrawal of the terminal the connector block latch is worn down by the terminal and is no longer capable of properly securing the terminal in the terminal cavity. The failure of a single terminal latch in a multi-terminal connector block necessitates the replacement of the entire block to remedy the condition.

Summary of the invention

In a connector block according to the invention insertion of a terminal into the terminal cavity automatically moves the terminal latch away from the cavity until the terminal has been seated in the cavity. At this time the latch drops back into engagement with the terminal to secure the same against movement in the cavity. Movement of the terminal latch is achieved by providing a cam in the cavity side wall carrying the latch so that during insertion the terminal will engage the cam and move it and the associated latch away from the terminal, thus eliminating insertion wear on the latch. The flexing of the cam and latch away from the terminal during insertion is improved by positioning them on a strip portion of the connector block. While the latch secures and accurately locates the terminal in position within the terminal cavity, the cam provides a fail-safe lock for preventing removal of the terminal from the cavity in case of latch failure. When it is desired to remove the terminal from the cavity the strip portion of the connector block on which the cam and latch are mounted may be flexed away from the cavity by a suitable tool, thus bringing the cam and latch out of engagement with the terminal and permitting free removal from the connector block.

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Description of the drawings

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of a connector block according to the invention;

FIGURE 2 is an enlarged partial sectional view taken along the line 2-2 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 3 is a partially broken away top view of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 4 is a sectional view taken along line 4-4 of FIGURE 3; and

FIGURES 5 and 6 are similar to FIGURE 4 and illustrate insertion of a terminal into a terminal cavity in the connector block.

Description of the preferred embodiment

FIGURE 1 shows a one-piece connector block 10 which is preferably formed from insulating material having a degree of resiliency, such as a plastic. The block 10 is provided with a number of double ended terminal cavities 12 which extend throughout the breadth of the block. Female contact terminals 14 are held in cavities 12, as shown in FIGURES 3 and 4, in position to receive male contact elements (not shown) which are inserted into the cavities through openings 16 located on one side face of the block. These openings are provided with bevels 18 to facilitate insertion of the male contacts into the cavities 12 and into electrical connection with terminals 14. Each of the terminals 14 is secured to an insulated wire 20 by means of a wire crimp ferrule 22 and insulation crimp ferrule 24.

Slits 26 extend through the top wall 28 of the connector block adjacent the cavity side walls 30 and run along nearly the entire length of the cavities. As best illustrated in FIGURE 3, the slits 26 have approximately the same longitudinal extent along cavities 12 as terminals 14 when fully inserted into block 10. The slits in top wall 28 define a longitudinally extending strip 32 at the top of each cavity. Because of the resiliency of the material used to form block 10, the strips 32 are slightly flexible.

Each strip 32 carries an inwardly projecting cam member 34 and an inwardly projecting latch member 36. Both cam and latch members 34 and 36 extend laterally across the width of the strips 32. As illustrated in FIGURE 5, cam member 34 projects into the terminal cavity 12 slightly further than latch member 36. Flat locking faces 38 and 40 are provided on the side of cam member 34 and latch member 36 respectively facing cavity opening 16. The other side faces 42 and 44 of cam and latch members 34 and 36 respectively slope toward strip 32. A flat contact surface 46 is provided on cam member 34.

The top 48 of contact terminal 14 is provided with a lateral slot 50 so that when the terminal is fully inserted into the cavity 12, latch member 36 extends into the slot and side face 40 of latch member engages the lead edge of the slot to prevent withdrawal of the terminal from the cavity. The cam member 34 projects away from strip 32 and past the top 48 of the terminal to provide a fail-safe stop in the unlikely event that latch member 36 fails. The terminal 14 is prevented from movement toward opening 16 by lead end 52 which abuts bevel 18.

Terminals 14 are inserted into the terminal cavities 12 of the connector block through openings 54 of the cavities located on the opposite side of the connector block from openings 16. As shown in FIGURE 5, the terminal 14 is freely pushed into the cavity 12 until the lead end of the top 48 of the terminal engages beveled or tapered surface 42 of cam member 34. Continued insertion of the terminal into the cavity causes the cam member to ride up on the top 48 of the terminal and flex the strip 32 away from the terminal. The flexing of the strip moves

the latch member 36 away from the terminal during insertion. When the terminal is fully inserted with lead end 52 abutting bevel 18, cam member 34 has fallen off of terminal top 48 and latch member 36 has fallen into groove 50 to engage the lead edge thereof and prevent withdrawal of the terminal from the cavity.

As cam member 34 rides up onto the top 48 of the terminal 14, there is a certain amount of wear on face 42 due to contact with the sharp corner of the terminal. With repeated insertions of the terminal into the cavity, face 42 of the cam member is gradually worn. Because the cam member rides on the top of the terminal and flexes the strip 32 away therefrom, there is no appreciable wear on the latch means 36 arising from repeated insertions of the terminal into the cavity. Thus despite the fact that the trailing side of cam member 36 becomes worn, the latch member remains intact to assure that the terminal 14 is positively held in the connector block. Because the cam member is provided with a wide, flat contact surface 46 of appreciable longitudinal extent, the wear of face 42 does not reduce the altitude of the cam member to permit latch 36 to engage the top of the terminal.

During insertion of the terminal into the connector block the cam member 34 rides along the top of the terminal and momentarily falls into slot 50 as the terminal is moved from the position shown in FIGURE 5 to the position shown in FIGURE 6. During the time the cam member 34 is within slot 50, latch member 36 slides along the top 48 of the terminal. However, because the longitudinal extent of the cam member 34 is large relative to that of the slot 50, the latch member 36 is in contact with the terminal for only a very short distance. The sliding of cam member 34 and latch member 36 along the top of the terminal does not wear or deform either of the members appreciably because of the sliding nature of the contact and the relatively low coefficient of friction between the insulating material of block 10 and the terminal 14.

Side wall 42 of cam member 34 slopes into the lower surface of strip 32 at an angle of about 30°. It has been found that by forming the surface 42 at this angle the terminal 14 may be easily inserted into the terminal cavity without requiring undue force in order to cam the strip 32 away from the terminal. Additionally, by utilizing a cam angle of approximately 30°, wear between cam member 34 and the leading edge of the terminal top 48 is reduced.

The terminal 14 may be removed from the terminal cavity 12 by inserting an appropriate tool through cavity slots 26 so that it engages the strip 32, and then moving the tool away from the connector block to flex the strip away from the cavity and bring members 34, 36 out of engagement with the terminal. Removal of the terminal is then completed by pulling on wire 20 to slide the terminal 14 out of the cavity.

The flat bottom surface 56 of terminal 14 slides freely along the flat bottom surface 58 of cavity 12 to facilitate easy insertion and removal of the terminal from the connector block 10. The length of the cavity 12 is greater than the length of terminal 14 so that the connector block 10 fully insulates the inserted terminal against accidental electrical contact with other circuit elements.

The invention has been described in connection with a connector block for a contact terminal. However, it is not intended to be limited to a connector block for holding such a terminal. The connector block 10 may be utilized to hold any type of a circuit element in a desired location. Thus the term "terminal" as used in the following claims refers to any type of circuit element, such as a thermistor, diode, resistor, thermocouple and the like. It is not necessary to practice of the invention that the terminal is secured to a wire. The connector block may be used to hold a splice type terminal in place whereby circuit elements may be inserted into the connector through one or both ends of the cavity.

While we have illustrated and described a preferred embodiment of our invention, it is understood that this is capable of modification, and we therefore do not wish to be limited to the precise details set forth but desire to avail ourselves of such changes and alterations as fall within the purview of the following claims.

What we claim as our invention is:

1. A connector block for a terminal comprising an insulating housing having a terminal cavity therein communicating with one side of the housing to form a terminal entrance and including a flexible wall for said cavity, latch means and cam means spaced apart on said wall, said latch means operable to engage part of a terminal when said terminal is fully inserted into said cavity so as to hold the same in the cavity, said cam means extending into the cavity for engagement with the terminal to flex the wall outwardly of the cavity and move said latch means out of the path of the terminal during insertion of the terminal into the cavity.

2. A connector block as in claim 1 wherein said latch means comprises a stop extending into said cavity and includes a locking surface facing away from said entrance and engageable with said part of said terminal for holding the terminal against withdrawal from the cavity, said cam means extending into said cavity further than said latch means.

3. A connector block as in claim 1 wherein said cam means includes a flat contact surface at its apex and a cam surface facing toward said entrance and sloping from said contact surface toward said wall.

4. A connector block as in claim 3 wherein said cam surface slopes toward said wall at an angle of about 30°.

5. A connector block as in claim 2 wherein said cam means and latch means are spaced along said wall relative to said entrance with said cam means located between said entrance and said latch means.

6. A connector block as in claim 1 wherein said housing is provided with at least one slit in said wall adjacent said cam and latch means to facilitate flexing of said wall.

7. A connector block as in claim 6 wherein said slit extends away from said entrance and said cam means is located between said entrance and said latch means.

8. A connector block as in claim 7 wherein said latch means comprises a stop extending into said cavity and includes a locking surface facing away from said entrance and engageable with said part of said terminal for holding the terminal against withdrawal from the cavity, said cam means extending into said cavity further than said latch means.

9. A connector block as in claim 2 wherein said housing includes means to limit insertion of the terminal into said cavity to a position where said locking surface of said latch means engages said part of the terminal.

10. A connector block as in claim 1 wherein said cavity is provided with an opening opposite said entrance to permit insertion of a circuit element through said opening and into the cavity for engagement with the terminal.

11. A connector block for a terminal comprising an insulating housing having a terminal cavity therein communicating with one side of the housing to form a terminal entrance, a flexible strip forming at least a part of one side of said cavity, latch means and cam means spaced apart on said strip, said latch means operable to engage part of a terminal when the latter is fully inserted into said cavity so as to hold the same in the cavity, said cam means extending into the cavity for engagement with the terminal to flex said strip outwardly of the cavity and move said latch means out of the path of the terminal during insertion of the terminal into said cavity.

12. A connector block as in claim 11 wherein opposite ends of said strip are secured to said housing and said cam and latch means are located on the median portion of said strip.

13. A connector block as in claim 12 wherein said cam and latch means are longitudinally spaced along said strip

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with said cam means between said entrance and said latch means.

14. A connector block as in claim 13 wherein said latch means comprises a stop extending into said cavity and includes a locking surface facing away from said entrance and engageable with a part of said terminal for holding the terminal against withdrawal from the cavity, and wherein said cam means includes a cam surface facing said entrance and sloping toward said strip for engaging said terminal during insertion thereof to flex said strip away from said cavity and move said latch means out of the path of said terminal during insertion of said terminal into said cavity.

15. A connector block as in claim 14 wherein said housing includes means to limit insertion of the terminal into said cavity to a position where said locking surface of said latch means engages said part of the terminal.

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16. A connector block as in claim 15 wherein said cavity is provided with an opening opposite said entrance to permit insertion of a circuit element through said opening and into the cavity for engagement with the terminal.

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