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- (71) Applicant: YAZAKI CORPORATION [JP/JP]; 4-28,
Mita 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 1080073 (JP).
- (72) Inventor: OHNUMA, Kentaro; c/o Yazaki Parts Co.,
Ltd., 206-1, Nunohikibara, Makinohara-shi, Shizuoka,
4210407 (JP).
- (74) Agents: MIYOSHI, Hidekazu et al.; Toranomom Kotohira
Tower, 2-8, Toranomom 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo,
1050001 (JP).

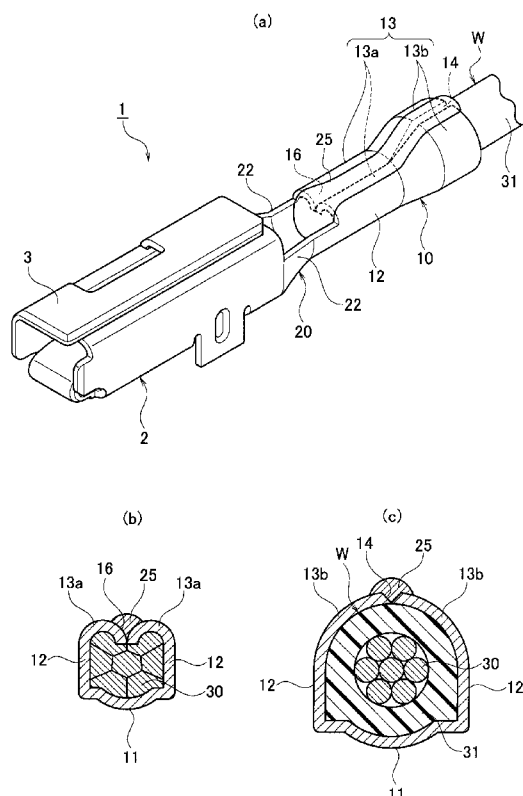
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(54) Title: CONNECTION TERMINAL



(57) Abstract: A connection terminal (1) includes: a terminal connection portion (2) to be connected with a mating terminal; a wire connection portion (10) including a pair of crimping pieces (13) crimped to an exposed conductor (30) and insulation sheath (31) of a wire (W); an anticorrosion material (25) provided to cover the exposed conductor (30) and insulation sheath (31) exposed on an outside of the wire connection portion (10) and cover a gap provided in a portion where edges of the respective crimping pieces (13) face and come into contact with each other; and an anticorrosion material holding portion (14) provided in the portion where the edges of the respective crimping pieces (13) face and come into contact with each other.

Description

Title of Invention: CONNECTION TERMINAL

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a connection terminal including a terminal connection portion and a wire connection portion, in which a part of a wire exposed on the outside of the wire connection portion is covered with an anticorrosion material.

Background Art

[0002] PTL 1 discloses a conventional connection terminal. As illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3, a conventional connection terminal 50 includes a terminal connection portion 51 to be connected with a mating terminal, a wire connection portion 52 connected to a wire W, and a neck portion 53 connecting the terminal connection portion 51 to the wire connection portion 52. The wire connection portion 52 includes a pair of crimping pieces 52a. The exposed part of a conductor 60 of the wire W and a part of an insulation sheath 61 are integrally crimped by the crimping pieces 52a. In the wire connection portion 52, an area where water may be poured to the wire W is covered with solder 55 as an anticorrosion material. In particular, the solder 55 is provided to cover an exposed part of the conductor 60 on an outside of the crimping pieces 52a, and cover a gap provided in a portion where the crimping pieces 52a face and come into contact with each other.

[0003] In the conventional connection terminal 50, it is possible to prevent pouring water to the conductor 60 even when the connection terminal 50 pours water. In particular, in a case where the conductor 60 is made of aluminum, galvanic corrosion can be prevented.

[0004] As illustrated in Fig. 4(a), the conductor 60 is crimped by the crimping pieces 52a in a manner such that the respective edges of the crimping pieces 52a sink into the conductor 60. On the other hand, as illustrated in Fig. 4(b), the insulation sheath 61 is crimped by the crimping pieces 52a in a manner such that the respective edges of the crimping pieces 52a merely face and come into contact with each other. This is because, for example, the edges of the crimping pieces 52a cannot sink into the insulation sheath 61 by crimping.

[0005] Thus, although a recess 56 is provided in the edge portions of the crimping pieces 52a where the conductor 60 is crimped, the edge portions of the crimping pieces 52a where the insulation sheath 61 is crimped, are not provided with a recess. Solder 55 as an anticorrosion material is applied to the area where the respective crimping pieces 52a having such a configuration come into contact with each other. The solder 55 is provided in a manner such that the solder in a molten state is applied by use of a

soldering iron, or soldering paste is applied and then heated. The solder 55 in the molten state is stored in the recess 56 in the edge portions of the crimping pieces 52a where the conductor 60 is crimped.

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0006] PTL 1: WO 2011/125626 A1

Summery of Invention

- [0007] The solder 55 in the molten state tends to flow out of the edge portions of the crimping pieces 52a where the insulation sheath 61 is crimped. As a result, the amount of the solder 55 covering the gap in the crimping pieces 52a decreases and a water cut-off performance of the solder 55 thus decreases. The decrease of the water cut-off performance may cause a resistance increase of the wire connection portion 52 and a decrease of a wire fixing capacity.
- [0008] Therefore, the present invention has been made in view of the above-described conventional problem. It is an object of the present invention to provide a connection terminal capable of preventing a resistance increase of a wire connection portion and a decrease of a wire fixing capacity derived from a decrease of a water cut-off performance of an anticorrosion material.
- [0009] A connection terminal according to a first aspect of the present invention includes: a terminal connection portion to be connected with a mating terminal; a wire connection portion including a pair of crimping pieces crimped to an exposed conductor and insulation sheath of a wire; an anticorrosion material provided to cover the exposed conductor and insulation sheath exposed on an outside of the wire connection portion, and cover a gap provided in a portion where edges of the respective crimping pieces face and come into contact with each other; and an anticorrosion material holding portion provided in the portion where the edges of the respective crimping pieces face and come into contact with each other and the insulation sheath is crimped to the crimping pieces.
- [0010] The anticorrosion holding portion may be further provided in a portion corresponding to a portion where the exposed conductor is crimped to the crimping pieces.
- [0011] The exposed conductor and the insulation sheath may be integrally crimped by the crimping pieces. The anticorrosion material may be solder.
- [0012] In accordance with the connection terminal according to the first aspect of the present invention, when the anticorrosion material is provided in the portion where the edges of the respective crimping pieces face and come into contact with each other, the anticorrosion material in a molten state is stored in the anticorrosion material holding portion provided also in the portion where the insulation sheath is crimped, so that the

anticorrosion material does not easily flow out. Therefore, it is possible to prevent a resistance increase of the wire connection portion and a decrease of a wire fixing capacity derived from a decrease of a water cut-off performance of the anticorrosion material.

Brief Description of Drawings

- [0013] [fig.1]Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a main part of a connection terminal according to a conventional example before solder is applied thereto.
- [fig.2]Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the main part of the connection terminal according to the conventional example.
- [fig.3]Fig.3 is a cross sectional view of the main part of the connection terminal according to the conventional example.
- [fig.4]Fig. 4(a) is a cross sectional view along the line C-C in Fig. 3, and Fig. 4(b) is a cross sectional view along the line D-D in Fig. 3.
- [fig.5]Fig. 5(a) is a perspective view of a connection terminal according to an embodiment, Fig. 5(b) is a cross sectional view of a portion where a conductor is crimped to the contact terminal according to the embodiment, and Fig. 5(c) is a cross sectional view of a portion where an insulation sheath is crimped to the contact terminal according to the embodiment.
- [fig.6]Fig. 6 is a partially exploded cross sectional view of the connection terminal according to the embodiment.
- [fig.7]Fig. 7 is a plan view of the connection terminal according to the embodiment before solder is applied thereto.
- [fig.8]Fig. 8 is a cross sectional view along the line A-A in Fig. 7.
- [fig.9]Fig. 9(a) is a cross sectional view along the line B1-B1 in Fig. 7, and Fig. 9(b) is a cross sectional view along the line B2-B2 in Fig. 7.

Description of Embodiments

- [0014] Hereinafter, embodiments according to the present invention will be explained with reference to the drawings.
(Embodiment)
- [0015] Figs. 5 to 9 illustrate an embodiment of the present invention.
- [0016] A connection terminal 1 according to the embodiment includes a terminal connection portion 2 to be connected with a mating terminal (not illustrated), a wire connection portion 10 connected to a wire W, and a neck portion 20 connecting the terminal connection portion 2 to the wire connection portion 10. The terminal connection portion 2, the wire connection portion 10, and the neck portion 20 are formed in a manner such that a conductive metal plate made of a copper alloy having a predetermined shape is bent.

- [0017] The terminal connection portion 2 includes a square cylindrical portion 3, and an elastic contact piece (not illustrated) disposed inside the cylindrical portion 3. When the mating terminal is inserted into the cylindrical portion 3, the mating terminal comes into close contact with the cylindrical portion 3 by an elastic restoring force of the elastic contact piece. As a result, the mating terminal is electrically connected to the terminal connection portion 2.
- [0018] The wire connection portion 10 includes a wire connection portion bottom wall 11, a pair of wire connection portion side walls 12 extending from both side edges of the wire connection portion bottom wall 11, and a pair of crimping pieces 13 further extending from the respective wire connection portion side walls 12.
- [0019] Each of the crimping pieces 13 includes a conductor crimping portion 13a located towards a front side, and a sheath crimping portion 13b connected to the conductor crimping portion 13a and located towards a rear side. The sheath crimping portion 13b connected to the conductor crimping portion 13a includes a portion formed in a tapered shape. In each of the crimping pieces 13, an extending height of the sheath crimping portion 13b is higher than that of the conductor crimping portion 13a. The crimping pieces 13 hold a conductor 30 of the wire W, which is made of aluminum or aluminum alloy, by crimping the conductor crimping portions 13a, and hold an insulation sheath 31 of the wire W by crimping the sheath crimping portions 13b. Namely, the conductor 30 and the insulation sheath 31 are integrally crimped by the crimping pieces 13.
- [0020] The pair of the crimping pieces 13 is crimped in a manner such that each edge of the crimping pieces 13 faces and comes into contact with each other. In particular, as illustrated in Fig. 9(a), the conductor crimping portions 13a are crimped in a manner such that each edge sinks into the conductor 30. Therefore, a recess 16 is provided in the edge portions of the conductor crimping portions 13a. As illustrated in Fig. 9(b), the sheath crimping portions 13b are crimped in a manner such that the respective edges merely face and come into contact with each other. The sheath crimping portions 13b are provided with an anticorrosion material holding portion 14 formed into a V-like shaped groove in the portion where the respective edges face and come into contact with each other.
- [0021] The anticorrosion material holding portion 14 is formed in a manner such that each edge of the sheath crimping portions 13b is cut into a tapered shape. The anticorrosion material holding portion 14 holds solder 25 in a molten state inside the V-like shaped groove so as to prevent the solder 25 from flowing out. The anticorrosion material holding portion 14 is provided at least in the area corresponding to the portion where the insulation sheath 31 is crimped to the sheath crimping portions 13b.
- [0022] The fixing position of the wire W to the wire connection portion 10 is shifted to some extent. In this case, a boundary between the conductor 30 and the insulation sheath 31

is also shifted within an area where the crimping pieces 13b are provided. A front end position of the anticorrosion material holding portion 14 is determined in a manner such that the anticorrosion material holding portion 14 includes at least the area where the boundary between the conductor 30 and the insulation sheath 31 is shifted. A rear end position of the anticorrosion material holding portion 14 may be the rear end of the sheath crimping portions 13b. The anticorrosion material holding portion 14 is thus provided at least in the area corresponding to the portion where the insulation sheath 31 is crimped to the sheath crimping portions 13b.

[0023] The neck portion 20 includes a neck portion bottom wall 21, and a pair of neck portion side walls 22 elongated upward from both edges of the neck portion bottom wall 21. The neck portion bottom wall 21 and the neck portion side walls 22 are integrated with the terminal connection portion 2 and with each wall of the wire connection portion 10.

[0024] An area in the wire connection portion 10 where water may be poured the wire W, is covered with the solder 25 as an anticorrosion material. In particular, the solder 25 is provided to cover the exposed part of the conductor 30 on an outside of the crimping pieces 13, and cover a gap between the pair of the crimping pieces 13. The solder 25 may be provided in a manner such that the solder in a molten state is applied by use of a soldering iron, or soldering paste is applied and then heated.

[0025] The solder 25 in the molten state applied on the gap between the pair of the crimping pieces 13 enters the recess 16 in the conductor crimping portions 13a (where the conductor 30 is crimped) provided by bending the pair of the crimping pieces 13, and the solder 25 is thus stored therein, as illustrated in Fig. 5(b). The solder 25 also enters the corrosion material holding portion 14 in the sheath crimping portions 13b (where the insulation sheath 31 is crimped, and where a part of the conductor 30 is located), and the solder 25 is thus stored therein, as illustrated in Fig. 5(c). Therefore, the solder 25 does not easily flow out from the recess 16 and the corrosion material holding portion 14. Since the gap between the pair of the crimping pieces 13 is covered with a preferred amount of the solder 25, a water cut-off performance is increased. As a result, it is possible to prevent a resistance increase of the wire connection portion 10 and a decrease of a wire fixing capacity derived from a decrease of the water cut-off performance. In particular, in the case in which the conductor 30 is made of aluminum or an aluminum alloy, galvanic corrosion of the conductor 30 can surely be prevented.

[0026] Once heat caused by the solder 25 in the molten state is transmitted to the insulation sheath 31, an outer surface of the insulation sheath 31 is deformed to fill gaps "d" (see Fig. 9(b)) present between the outer surface of the insulation sheath 31 and the inner surface of the wire connection portion 10. Such deformation can also improve the water cut-off performance and thereby prevent the resistance increase of the wire

connection portion 10 and the decrease of the wire fixing capacity.

[0027] The anticorrosion material holding portion 14 is provided at least in the area corresponding to the portion where the insulation sheath 31 is crimped to the sheath crimping portions 13b. Therefore, the portion where the insulation sheath 31 is crimped can surely be covered with a preferred amount of the solder 25.

(Modified Examples)

[0028] In the connection terminal 1 according to the embodiment, the anticorrosion material holding portion 14 is provided at least in the area corresponding to the portion where the insulation sheath 31 is crimped to the sheath crimping portions 13b. However, in the case of crimping by the conductor crimping portions 13a which are not provided with the recess 16, the anticorrosion material holding portion 14 may be provided in the entire area where the respective edges of the pair of the crimping pieces 13 face and come into contact with each other.

[0029] The anticorrosion material holding portion 14 of the connection terminal 1 according to the embodiment has a V-like shaped groove, which can be obtained in a manner such that each edge of the crimping pieces 13 is cut into a tapered shape. Therefore, the anticorrosion material holding portion 14 can be easily manufactured. However, the anticorrosion material holding portion 14 is not limited to the V-like shaped groove as long as the anticorrosion material holding portion 14 can hold and store the anticorrosion material in the molten state such as solder.

[0030] Although the solder 25 is used as the anticorrosion material in the connection terminal 1 according to the embodiment, grease, hot-melt adhesive, or the like may be used as the anticorrosion material.

[0031] Although the conductor 30 in the connection terminal 1 according to the embodiment is made of aluminum or aluminum alloy, the conductor 30 may be made of copper or the like.

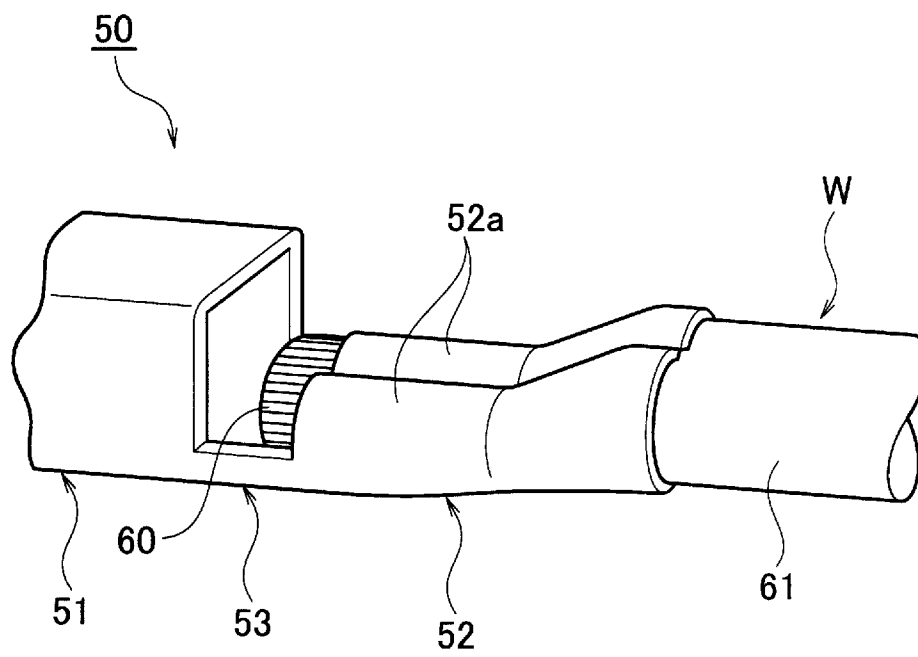
Industrial Applicability

[0032] The present invention can provide a connection terminal capable of preventing a resistance increase of a wire connection portion and a decrease of a wire fixing capacity derived from a decrease of a water cut-off performance of an anticorrosion material.

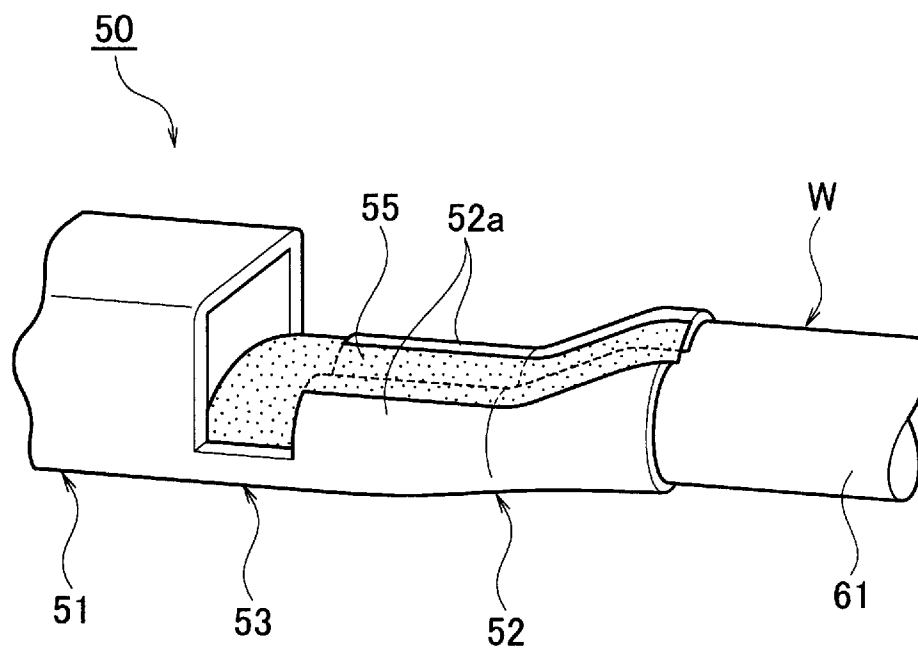
Claims

- [Claim 1] A connection terminal comprising:
a terminal connection portion to be connected with a mating terminal;
a wire connection portion including a pair of crimping pieces crimped to an exposed conductor and insulation sheath of a wire;
an anticorrosion material provided to cover the exposed conductor and insulation sheath exposed on an outside of the wire connection portion, and cover a gap provided in a portion where edges of the respective crimping pieces face and come into contact with each other; and
an anticorrosion material holding portion provided in the portion where the edges of the respective crimping pieces face and come into contact with each other and the insulation sheath is crimped to the crimping pieces.
- [Claim 2] The connection terminal according to claim 1, wherein the anti-corrosion holding portion is further provided in a portion corresponding to a portion where the exposed conductor is crimped to the crimping pieces.
- [Claim 3] The connection terminal according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the exposed conductor and the insulation sheath are integrally crimped by the crimping pieces, and the anticorrosion material is solder.

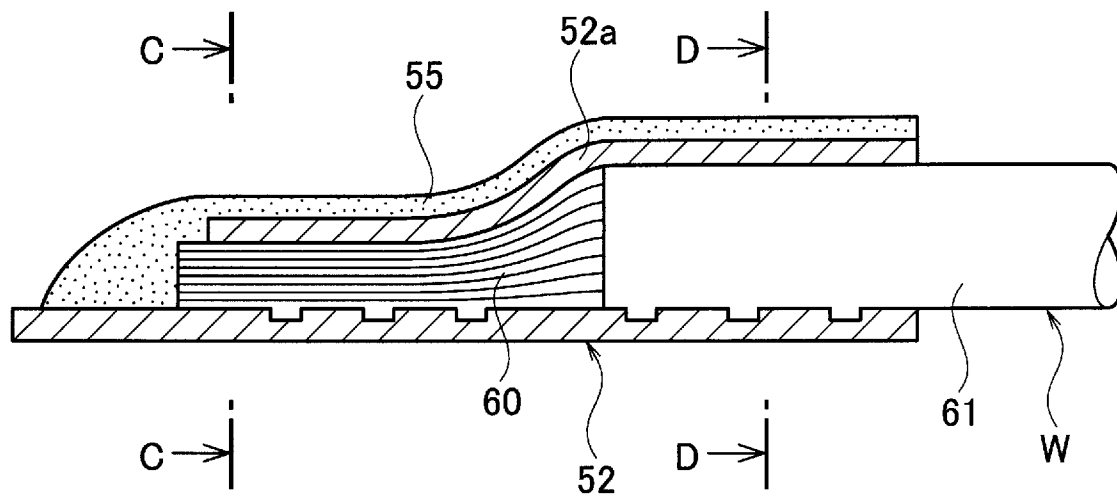
[Fig. 1]



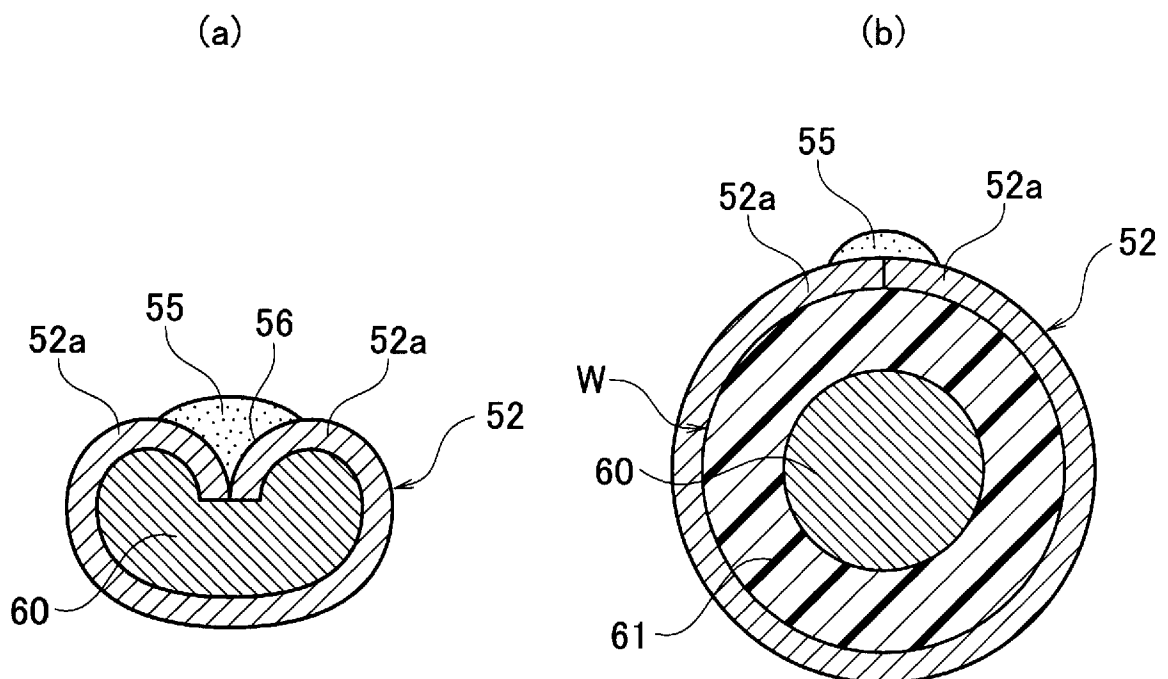
[Fig. 2]



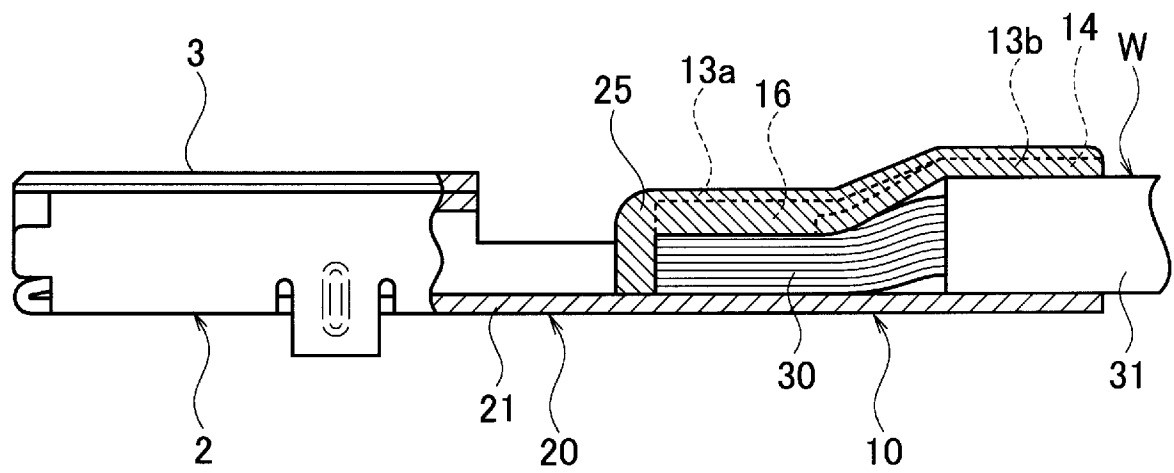
[Fig. 3]



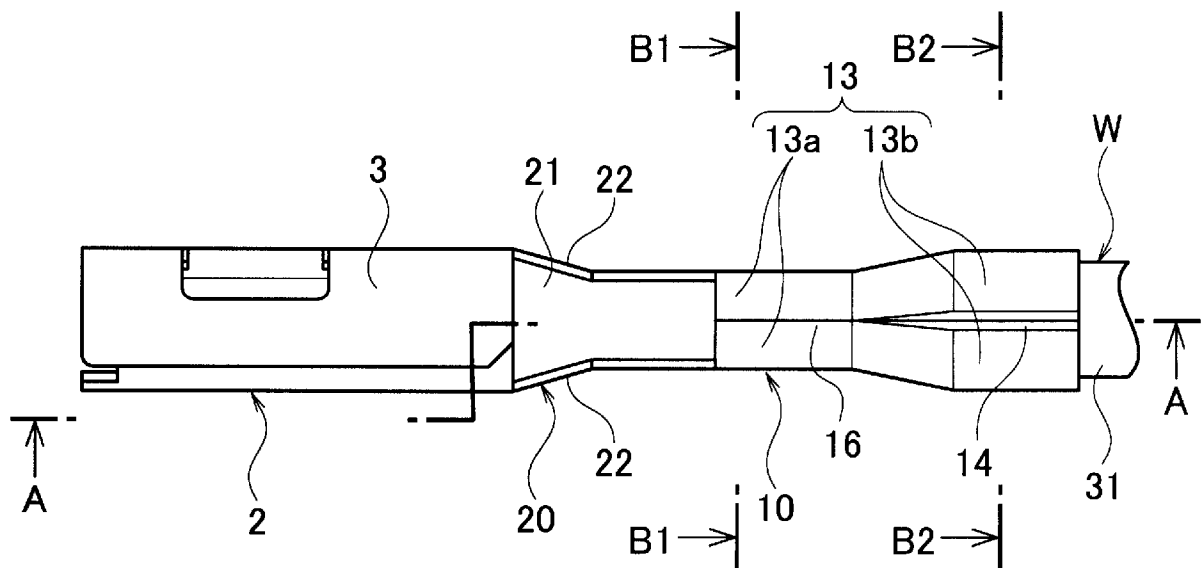
[Fig. 4]



[Fig. 6]



[Fig. 7]



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/JP2013/002030

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. H01R4/18 H01R4/20
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
H01R

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2011/083324 A1 (MARTAUZ FRANCIS D [US] ET AL) 14 April 2011 (2011-04-14) paragraph [0023] - paragraph [0034]; figures 2,3,4,5,6 -----	1-3
X	US 3 686 746 A (GWYN CHILDRESS B JR) 29 August 1972 (1972-08-29) column 1, line 53 - column 2, line 57; figures 1-4 -----	1-3
X	WO 2009/156653 A1 (LEONI WIRING SYSTEMS FRANCE [FR]; MOLY JOSE [FR]; FERRIERES LAURENT [F] 30 December 2009 (2009-12-30) page 7, line 5 - page 8, line 24; figures 5,6 page 4, line 1 - line 18 ----- -/--	1-3

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 June 2013

Date of mailing of the international search report

01/07/2013

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European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Bouhana, Emmanuel

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/JP2013/002030

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2011/070770 A1 (SAKAI ATSUSHI [JP]) 24 March 2011 (2011-03-24) paragraph [0026] - paragraph [0032]; claim 8; figures 1-5 -----	1-3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/JP2013/002030

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