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(54) **Surface mount electrical connector and shield therefor**

Elektrischer Verbinder und Abschirmung für Oberflächenmontage

Connecteur électrique et blindage pour montage sur une surface plate

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EP-A- 0 292 144 **EP-A- 0 412 331**
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Description

The present invention relates to an electrical connector for mounting to a circuit board having a metal shield.

U.S. Patent No. 5,037,330 discloses a right angle electrical connector having a metal shield having side walls from which project struck out flanges which engage in external grooves in insulating housings of the connector which are received within the shield and with bowed mounting feet projecting from bottom edges of the shield side walls for insertion through holes in a circuit board to retain the connector thereon.

The electrical connector of the above construction has the following advantages. The metal shield covers the entirety of the upper and lower electrical connector bodies while providing a pair of mounting legs for ready assembly. Additionally, the shield has detent members which provide a stable structural connection to the electrical connectors.

However, on the other hand, the electrical connector having the above construction has the following disadvantages. The connector lacks board mounts on the bottom electrical connector and is therefore not firmly retained in place until the metal shield covers it. Further, the metal shield's mounting legs do not firmly fix the electrical connector to the printed circuit board because they have only one leg each. Additionally, the single leg design has the chance of being bent or otherwise damaged.

The instant invention overcomes the above-mentioned problems. The object of the present invention is to provide a multi-leg board lock which firmly fixes the connector assembly to a printed circuit board. Further, the shield's legs are soldered to the board lock in a way that eliminates the need for another hole in the printed circuit board.

The present invention consists in an electrical connector as defined in claim 1.

An electrical connector according to the preamble of claim 1 is disclosed in EP-A-0 292 144.

As disclosed herein, an electrical connector is provided for mounting on a circuit board and includes a housing having a bottom wall with a bottom face for engaging against the circuit board, the bottom wall having formed therein a through bore opening into said bottom face. A hollow board lock supported in the through bore, has locking legs projecting below the bottom face for insertion in a first hole in the circuit board. A header in the housing carries electrical terminals with terminal legs thereof projecting from the header and terminating in soldering tails depending below the bottom face of the housing for insertion into second holes in the circuit board with the bottom face of the housing engaging it. A metal shield covering the terminal legs has depending therefrom a grounding tab projecting through the board lock and between the locking legs thereof.

When the connector has been mounted on the cir-

cuit board, with the locking legs of the board lock projecting through the first hole and the soldering tails projecting through the second holes, the board lock and the soldering tails are soldered to respective ground and signal conductors on the underside of the board. The grounding tab which projects between the locking legs of the board lock, is soldered to the same grounding conductor. The drilling program for the board is thereby simplified and lining metal is saved. Further, the board lock serves to protect the grounding tab from stubbing against the board when the connector is being mounted thereto, or the grounding tab being otherwise damaged when the connector is being handled.

The bores for the board locks may be formed in spaced, rudimentary bottom walls of the housing, the housing having a top wall and the shield having a top flap resiliently engaging beneath the top wall of the housing whereby the side walls of the shield, from which the grounding tabs project, are resilient urged against said bottom walls of the housing. The shield may be received between side walls projecting from a front wall of the housing in which the header is fixed, a side wall of the shield having latching tongues engaged in grooves in the housing side walls. In order to assemble the shield to the housing, the shield is moved down vertically between the side walls, so that the grounding tabs enter the board locks and the latching tongues engage the grooves, the flap being resiliently depressed and located beneath the top wall of the housing. In order to locate the grounding tabs for insertion through the board locks, the grounding tabs are offset inwardly from the side walls of the shield.

As disclosed herein, a right angle electrical connector for mounting on a circuit board comprises a die-cast metal housing having a front wall formed with upper and lower through openings. Side walls project from opposite lateral ends of the front wall rearwardly thereof, board engaging bottom walls extending towards each other from inner faces of the side walls. Projections depend from the bottom walls for electrically connecting the diecast metal housing to ground by way of the circuit board. A first drawn metal shell defining a through aperture is secured in the upper through opening of the metal housing and a second drawn metal shell is secured in the lower through opening of the metal housing. A first insulating header is received in the aperture of the first drawn shell and a second insulating header is received in the aperture of the second drawn shell. Each header has a mating face exposed in the forward direction of the housing front wall and a terminal receiving face directed rearwardly of the housing front wall. The first header comprises a first group of electrical terminals, the second header comprising a second group of electrical terminals. Each terminal has a mating portion within the header which is exposed towards the mating face of the header, a terminal leg projecting obliquely downwardly and rearwardly beyond the terminal receiving face of the header and between the housing side

walls and a soldering tail projecting downwardly below the bottom walls of the housing. The solder tails of the terminals of each group of terminals are arranged in at least one row, all of said rows being parallel.

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

FIGURE 1 is an exploded isometric view of a stacked, right angle electrical connector showing a preferred embodiment of a metal shield thereof;
 FIGURE 2 is a rear isometric view of the connector in its assembled state, exploded from a circuit board;
 FIGURE 3 is a rear isometric view of the connector of Figure 2, with the shield removed;
 FIGURE 4 is a front isometric view of the connector of Figure 2;
 FIGURE 5 is a bottom isometric view of the connector of Figure 2;
 FIGURE 6 is a front elevational view of the connector of Figure 2;
 FIGURE 7 is an isometric view of the metal shield of the connector of Figure 2;
 FIGURE 8 is a front elevational view of the shield of Figure 7 showing the interior thereof;
 FIGURE 9 is an end view of the shield of Figures 7 and 8;
 FIGURE 10 is a fragmentary side view illustrating details of the connector of Figure 2;
 FIGURE 11 is a fragmentary side view shown partly in section illustrating details of the connector of Figure 2, when it has been mounted to the circuit board;
 FIGURE 12 is a similar view to that of Figure 2, but illustrating a modification of the metal shield;
 FIGURE 13 is a rear isometric view illustrating further modifications of the metal shield; and
 FIGURE 14 is an end view of the shield of Figure 13.

A shielded, stacked, right angle, electrical connector 1, for mounting on a circuit board PCB, is shown in the exploded perspective view of Figure 1. The connector, which may be used in the computer field as an input/output port, comprises a die cast metal housing 2, receiving upper and lower drawn metal shells 4 and 6 respectively, the shells 4 and 6 receiving insulating upper and lower header inserts 8 and 10, respectively, the inserts 8 and 10, in turn receiving upper and lower groups 12 and 14, respectively of an array of electrical terminals. The connector 1 further comprises a terminal tail spacer plate 16 and a metal shield 18 covering the rear of the housing 2. The connector 1 will now be described with reference to Figures 1 to 11.

The die cast housing 2 comprises a front wall 20 and opposite side walls 22 tapering rearwardly from opposite ends of the front wall 20, each side wall 22 having a downwardly inclined upper edge 24, a horizontal bottom edge 26 extending at right angles to the front wall

20 and a vertical rear edge 28 joining the edges 24 and 26, parallel with the wall 20. The housing 2 is best seen in Figures 3 and 6. The housing 2 has a pair of board engaging members in the form of opposed, rudimentary, bottom walls 30 projecting inwardly of the housing 2, from the side walls 22, proximate to their bottom edges 26. Each wall 30 has a board engaging bottom face 31 (Figures 5, 10 and 11). The housing 2 also has a rudimentary forward top wall 32 extending rearwardly from the upper end of the front wall 20 and spanning the side walls 22. Each edge 24 is joined to the top wall 32 at a short, horizontal top edge 33.

The front wall 20 is formed with a pair of spaced keys 36 cast therein or threadably securable thereto with key 36 being representative of both versions, near its upper end, each key 36 being located proximate to a respective side wall 22. Below each key 36 the front wall 20 is formed with threaded screw-locks 38. The keys 36 and the screw-locks 38 are provided for cooperation with complimentary key-ways and jack screws, respectively, of an electrical connector (not shown) for mating with the connector 1.

Keys 36 may have a threaded shank receivable in a threaded aperture in front wall 20 or may be cast into housing 2. Keys 36 project forwardly of wall 20 and have a keying rib 87 thereon. Typically the keys are provided in pairs with the rib 87 on each key 36 oriented in the coordinated directions. The rib 87 may take on other angular positions. Typical positions are at equal angular orientations such as vertically as shown, both laterally outwardly - the rib on the left key to the left and the rib on the right key to the right -, and both vertically downward. The central bore of the key may be threaded to receive a jackscrew. The same structure as key 36, without rib 87, forms a screwlock.

As shown in Figure 6 between the keys 36, the front wall 20 is formed with an upper, laterally elongate, through opening 35, and between the keyways 38, with a lower, lateral, elongate through opening 133, as shown in Figure 6. Each bottom wall 30 is formed with an inwardly projecting lower step 40 extending the full length thereof and has a central through bore 39 extending through the board engaging face 31 of the wall 30, in which is secured a hollow board lock 41, in the manner described in, and being constructed according to, the teaching of U.S. Patent No. 4,842,552. Each board lock 41 comprises an annular strap supported in the respective bore 39 and from which strap depend below the face 31 four locking legs 37. There depends from each bottom wall 30 of the housing 2, on each side of each board lock 41 therein, a board mounting protrusion 43. The inner face of each side wall 22 is formed, just above the respective bottom wall 30, with a longitudinal latching groove 42 extending the full length of the side wall 22.

The drawn shells 4 and 6, which are constructed according to the teaching of U.S. Patent No. 4,808,125 are secured in the openings 35 and 133 respectively, according to the teaching of that U.S. Patent. In this

manner, both shells 4 and 6 are electrically commoned with housing 2. A shielded mating connector engaging either shell 4 or 6 is grounded to a circuit board on which connector 1 is mounted through housing 2 and board-lock 41 to a ground trace on the circuit board. The headers 8 and 10 are secured in the shells 4 and 6, respectively, also in the manner taught by U.S. Patent No. 4,808,125. Each header 8 and 10 has an upper row of terminal receiving, through cavities 44. Each cavity 44 and 46 opens into a front mating face 48, and a rear terminal receiving face 50, of the respective header 8 and 10.

The plate 16 rests upon the steps 40 of the bottom walls 30 and has lugs 52 and 54 at each end of the plate 16, which engage in complimentary recesses of the inner faces 56 of the walls 30. The plate 16 has a rear 63, extending the full length thereof. There are provided in the plate 16, a plurality of longitudinally extending rows of terminal tail receiving through holes 62.

The group 12 of terminals comprises an upper row of first terminals 64 and a lower row of second terminals 66, the group 14 of terminals comprising an upper row of third terminals 68 and a lower row of fourth terminals 70. Each terminal 64, 66, 68, 70 is uniplanar and comprises a forked, forward mating portion 72, a retention portion 74 extending rearwardly therefrom, the portions 72 and 74 being rectilinear and being longitudinally aligned with each other, a rectilinear leg 76 extending rearwardly from the portion 74 and being downwardly angled with respect thereto, and terminating in a solder tail 78 depending from the bottom of the leg 76 at right angles to the portions 72 and 74. The mating portions 72 of the terminals 64 are received in respective cavities 44 of the upper row of cavities of the header 8, the mating portions 72 of the terminals 66, being received the cavities 46 of the lower row of cavities 46 of the header 8. The mating portions 72 of the terminals 68 are received in respective cavities 44 of the upper row of cavities of the header 10, the mating portions 72 of the terminals 70 being received in the cavities 46 of the lower row of cavities of the header 10. The retention portions 74 of the terminals, each of which portions is transversely enlarged, in its own plane, serve to retain the terminals in the cavities, with the forked mating portions 72 of the terminals projecting towards the respective mating faces 48. The legs 76 of the terminals 64 are longer than those of the terminals 66, the legs 76 of the terminals 66 being longer than those of the terminals 68 and the legs 76 of the terminals 68 being longer than the legs 76 of the terminals 70. The downward angle of the legs 76 of the terminals 64 may be less than that of the legs 76 of the terminals 76, the angle of the legs 76 of the terminals 66 being less than that of the terminals 68 and the angle of the legs 76 of the terminals 68 being less than that of the legs of the terminals 70.

By virtue of these configurations of the legs 76, the solder tails 78 of the terminals 64 extend through the holes of the rearmost row of holes 62 in the plate 16, the

tails 78 of the terminals 66 extending through the holes of the next rearmost row of holes 62, the tails 78 of the terminals 68 extending through the holes of next row of holes 62 in the forward direction and the tails 78 of the terminals 70 extending through the holes of the foremost row of holes 62 in the plate 16. The spacer plate 16 is pressed over the tails 78.

As best seen in Figures 7 to 9, shield 18, which has been stamped and formed from a single piece of sheet metal stock, comprises opposite side walls 80 of substantially triangular shape, a rear wall generally referenced 82 and a top wall in the form of a forwardly projecting cantilever flap 84 which is free of the walls 80, the shield 18 being open forwardly. The rear wall 82 comprises a rearwardly, and downwardly, inclined upper forward portion 86, a lower rear portion 88, and a lowermost rear portion 90 depending below the side walls 80 and having a bottom edge 91. The side walls 80 are connected only by the wall portions 86 and 88. The side walls 80 have vertical forward edges 92, surmounted by forwardly and downwardly inclined edge portions 94 configured to allow resilient flexure of the flap 84 as will best be apparent from Figure 9. Each sidewall 80 may have a lateral positioning window 97 (shown in Figures 9, 13 and 14) to prevent lateral movement of shield 18 in housing 2 prior to soldering. The window engages the inner surface of sidewalls 22 to prevent the lateral motion, and concomitantly provide additional points of electrical continuity therebetween.

The side walls 80 have bottom edges 96. Each side wall 80 has, proximate to its bottom edge 96, a pair of struck out, outwardly and upwardly inclined, latching tongues 98. Between its tongues 98, each side wall 80 has a central, flat, grounding tab 100, connected to the edge 96 of the wall 80 by a horizontal strap 102 normally thereof. Each tab 100 is thereby offset inwardly of the respective wall 80 in parallel relationship therewith. There may depend from the bottom edge 91 of the wall portion 88 a pair of further flat grounding tabs 104, which are coplanar therewith and the planes of which extend at right angles with those of the tabs 100. The free ends of the tabs 104 may lie below those of the tabs 100.

In order to mount the shield 18 to the partially completed connector shown in Figure 3, the shield 18 is moved down vertically with its tabs 100 and 104 leading, into the die-cast metal housing 2, so that the latching tongues 98 on each side wall 80 of the shield 18 are initially pressed inwardly and then resile outwardly to latch into respective grooves 42 in the side walls 22 of the housing 2. Windows 97, if present, are pressed inwardly but biasingly engage the inner surface of walls 22. The flap 84 of the shield 18 is simultaneously resiliently depressed and inserted under the top wall 32 of the housing 2. In this manner, the rear wall portions 86 and 88 of the shield 18 cover the rear edges of the terminals of the groups 12 and 14 but are spaced therefrom, the lowermost rear wall portion 90 of the shield 18 abutting in face-to-face relationship against the rear wall

63 of the spacer plate 16 and the tabs 104 projecting therebelow and therebehind. In this assembled position of the shield 18, each tab 100 thereof projects through the annular strap of a respective one of the board locks 41, and extends between the locking legs 37 thereof, as best seen in Figure 10. The resilient engagement of the flap 84 against the top wall 32 urges the bottom edge 96 of the shield 18 down against the bottom walls 30. The complete connector 1 is shown in Figures 2, and 4 to 6.

The circuit board PCB (Figure 2) upon which the assembly 1 is to be surface mounted, has provided therein an array of smaller, plated through holes H1 for receiving the terminal tails 78, two larger, plated through holes H2 for receiving the board locks 41, two further, plated through holes H3 for receiving the tabs 104, four further through, unplated holes H4 for receiving the mounting protrusions 43 of the housing 2.

When the connector 1 has been mounted to the board PCB with the terminal tails 78, the board locks 41, the tabs 104 and the mounting protrusions 43 projecting through the holes provided for them in the board PCB, as shown in Figure 11, the parts projecting below the board PCB, of the terminal tails 78, are soldered to respective signal conductors (not shown) on the board PCB, the locking legs 37 of the board locks 41, and the tabs 104 being soldered to ground conductors (not shown) on the board PCB. Since the tabs 100 extend into the board locks 41, they are likewise soldered to the grounding conductors to which the legs 37 are soldered, as shown in Figure 11. No additional plated through holes in the board PCB have, therefore, to be provided for the tabs 100. The drilling program for the board is thereby simplified and lining metal is saved.

When shield 18 has as many tabs 100 (or 104) as the connector has boardlocks, there are no additional through holes required solely to accommodate additional shield grounding tabs. When shield 18 has more tabs 100 (or 104) than boardlocks, the number of through holes required can be minimized by having at least some of the through holes perform a dual function of providing a boardlocking function, and possibly concomitantly grounding through the boardlock, as well as providing a path to ground for a ground tab on shield 18.

Further, the board locks 41 serve to protect the tabs 100 from stubbing against the board PCB when the connector 1 is being mounted thereto, or being otherwise damaged when the connector 1 is being handled.

The connector 1' shown in Figure 12 is the same as connector 1 described above, excepting that the tabs 104 of the shield are not provided. The provision of the holes H3 in the circuit board is accordingly avoided.

As shown in Figures 13 and 14, a shield 18' according to an alternative embodiment, is the same as the shield 18, excepting that the wall portion 86' of the rear wall 82' is formed with rows of holes 108 provided with struck out, semi-circular funnels 110 extending thereabout for the introduction of cleaning fluids, which may

be liquids or gases, to flush out debris from beneath the terminal tail spacer plate. The liquids may flush out debris that might otherwise short between solder tails; air may be used to dry. This may be achieved with shield 18' in place. The wall portion 88' is provided with a rearwardly inclined flap 112 to allow for the egress of the said fluids.

10 Claims

1. An electrical connector (1) for mounting to a printed circuit board (PCB), the connector (1) having at least one header insert (8) disposed within a die-cast metal housing (2) and within a metal shield (18) for incorporating at least one group of electrical terminals (12), characterized in that; the metal housing (2) includes an aperture (39) with a hollow board lock (41) disposed therein, the board lock including at least two legs (37) and the metal shield (18) including tabs (100) which are received within the hollow portion of the board lock (41) for soldering therewith.
2. An electrical connector as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the metal housing (2) includes a removable tail spacer plate (16) for supporting the terminals (12).
3. An electrical connector as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the at least one header insert (8) is disposed in a drawn metal shell (4).
4. An electrical connector as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the terminals (12) are planar.
5. An electrical connector as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the at least two legs (37) are bent along their length so that they cantilever inwardly when placed in the aperture (39).
6. An electrical connector as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, characterised in that the metal shield (18) includes grounding tabs (104) and a cantilever flap (84) which cooperate together to secure the metal shield (18) to the metal housing (2) and printed circuit board (PCB).
7. An electrical connector as claimed in claim 6, characterised in that the metal shield (18) has latching tongues (98) which engage grooves (42) in the metal housing (2).
8. An electrical connector as claimed in claim 6, characterised in that the metal shield (18) includes funnels (110) for the ingress of a cleaning fluid.

Patentansprüche

1. Elektrischer Verbinder (1) zur Montage an einer gedruckten Schaltungsplatte (PCB), wobei der Verbinder (1) wenigstens einen Sockeleinsatz (8) hat, der innerhalb eines Druckguß-Metallgehäuses (2) und innerhalb einer Metallabschirmung (18) angeordnet ist, um wenigstens eine Gruppe von elektrischen Anschlüssen (12) aufzuweisen, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß das Metallgehäuse (2) eine Öffnung (39) mit einer darin angeordneten hohlen Plattenverriegelung (41) aufweist, wobei die Plattenverriegelung wenigstens zwei Schenkel (37) hat und die Metallabschirmung (18) Laschen (100) aufweist, die innerhalb des hohlen Abschnitts der Plattenverriegelung (41) zum Verlöten damit aufgenommen sind. 5 10 15
2. Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß das Metallgehäuse (2) eine entfernbare Schwanz-Abstandsplatte (16) zum Abstützen der Anschlüsse (12) aufweist. 20
3. Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der wenigstens eine Sockeleinsatz (8) in einer gezogenen Metallhülse (4) angebracht ist. 25
4. Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Anschlüsse (12) eben sind. 30
5. Elektrischer Verbinder nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die wenigstens zwei Schenkel (37) längs ihrer Länge gebogen sind, so daß sie einseitig nach innen vorragen, wenn sie in die Öffnung (39) eingesetzt sind. 35
6. Elektrischer Verbinder nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Metallabschirmung (18) Erdungslaschen (104) und eine einseitig vorragende Klappe (84) aufweist, die zusammenwirken, um die Metallabschirmung (18) an dem Metallgehäuse (2) und an der gedruckten Schaltungsplatte (PCB) festzulegen. 40 45
7. Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Metallabschirmung (18) Verriegelungszungen (98) hat, die in Nuten (42) in dem Metallgehäuse (2) eingreifen. 50
8. Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Metallabschirmung (18) Trichter (110) für den Eintritt eines Reinigungsfluids aufweist. 55

Revendications

1. Connecteur électrique (1) à monter sur une plaque à circuit imprimé (PCB), le connecteur (1) ayant au moins un élément rapporté à embase (8) disposé à l'intérieur d'un boîtier (2) en métal moulé sous pression et à l'intérieur d'un blindage métallique (18) pour renfermer au moins un groupe de bornes électriques (12), caractérisé en ce que le boîtier métallique (2) présente une ouverture (39) à l'intérieur de laquelle est disposé un verrou creux (41) pour plaque, le verrou pour plaque comprenant au moins deux pattes (37) et le blindage métallique (18) comprenant des languettes (100) qui sont reçues dans la partie creuse du verrou (41) pour plaque pour y être soudées.
2. Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le boîtier métallique (2) comprend une plaque amovible (16) d'écartement de queues destinée à supporter les bornes (12).
3. Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que le ou chaque élément rapporté à embase (8) est disposé dans une coque (4) en métal embouti.
4. Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que les bornes (12) sont planes.
5. Connecteur électrique selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que les pattes (37), au moins au nombre de deux, sont pliées sur leur longueur afin d'être en porte à faux vers l'intérieur lorsqu'elles sont placées dans l'ouverture (39).
6. Connecteur électrique selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, caractérisé en ce que le blindage métallique (18) comprend des languettes (104) de mise à la masse et une lame (84) en porte à faux qui coopèrent ensemble pour fixer le blindage métallique (18) au boîtier métallique (2) et à la plaque à circuit imprimé (PCB).
7. Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que le blindage métallique (18) comporte des ergots (98) de verrouillage qui s'engagent dans des gorges (42) du boîtier métallique (2).
8. Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que le blindage métallique (18) comprend des entonnoirs (110) pour l'entrée d'un fluide de nettoyage.

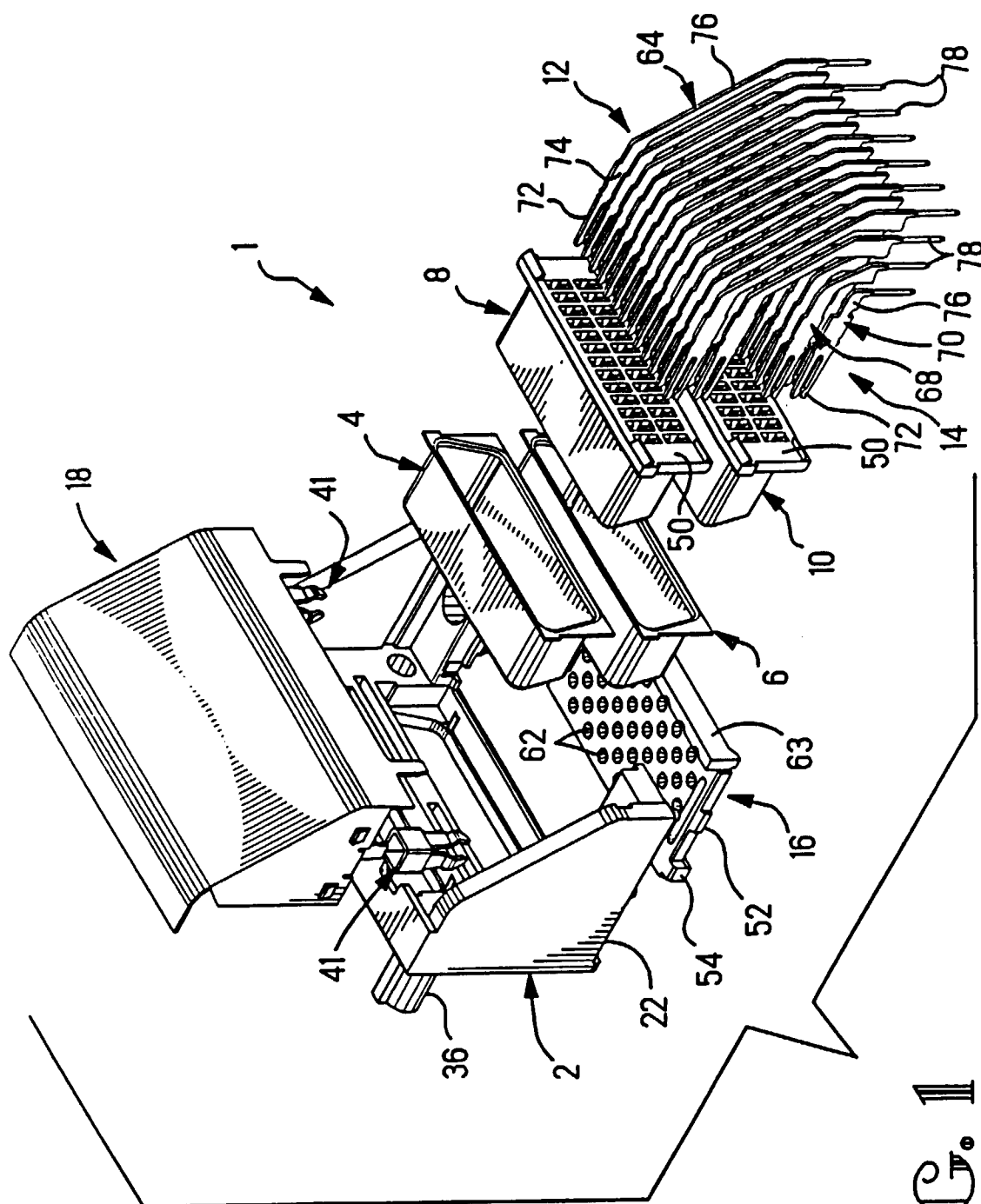


FIG. 1

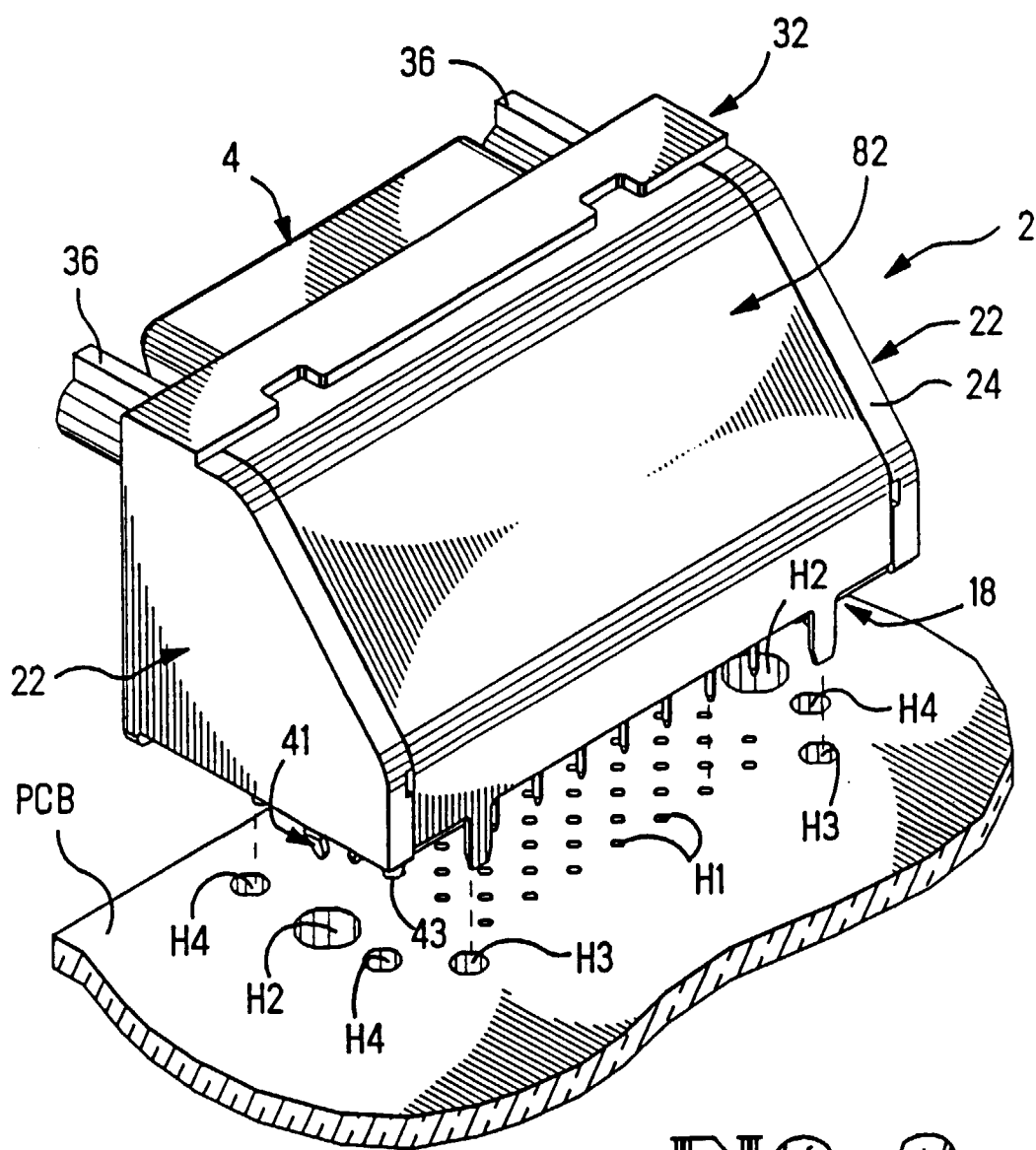
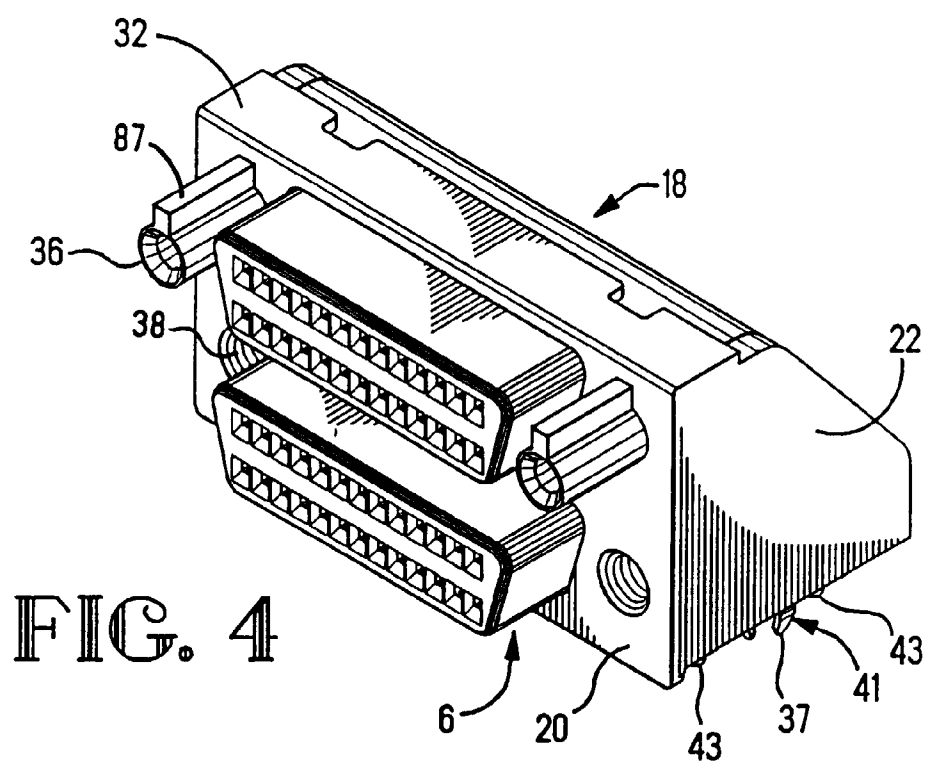
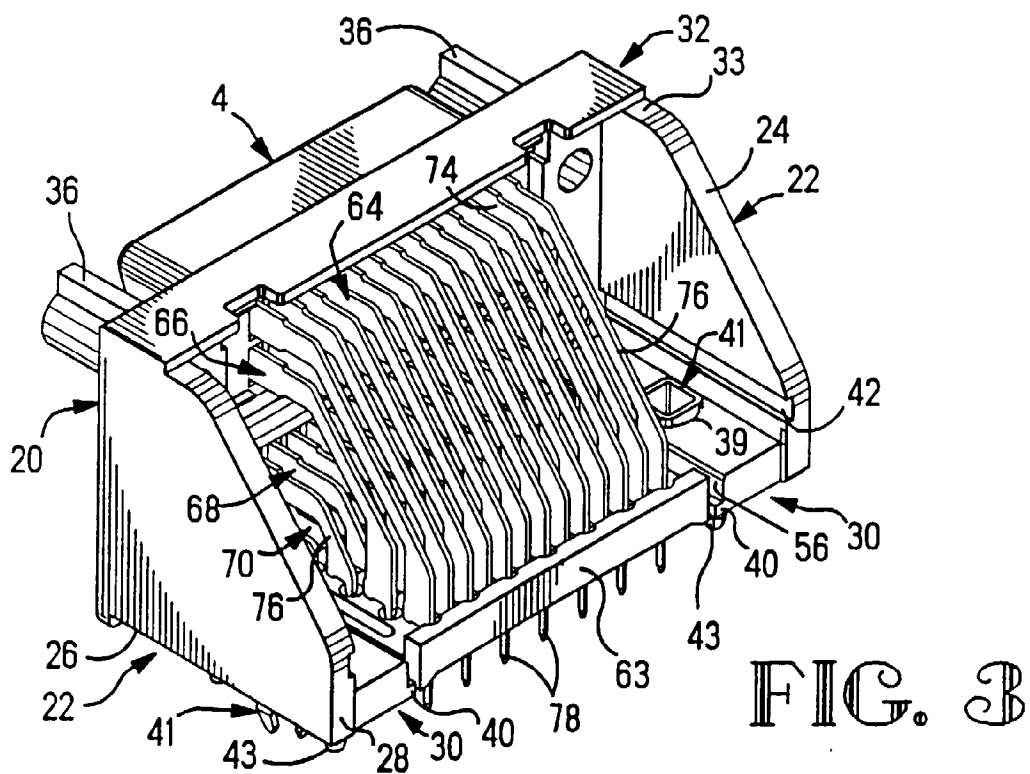


FIG. 2



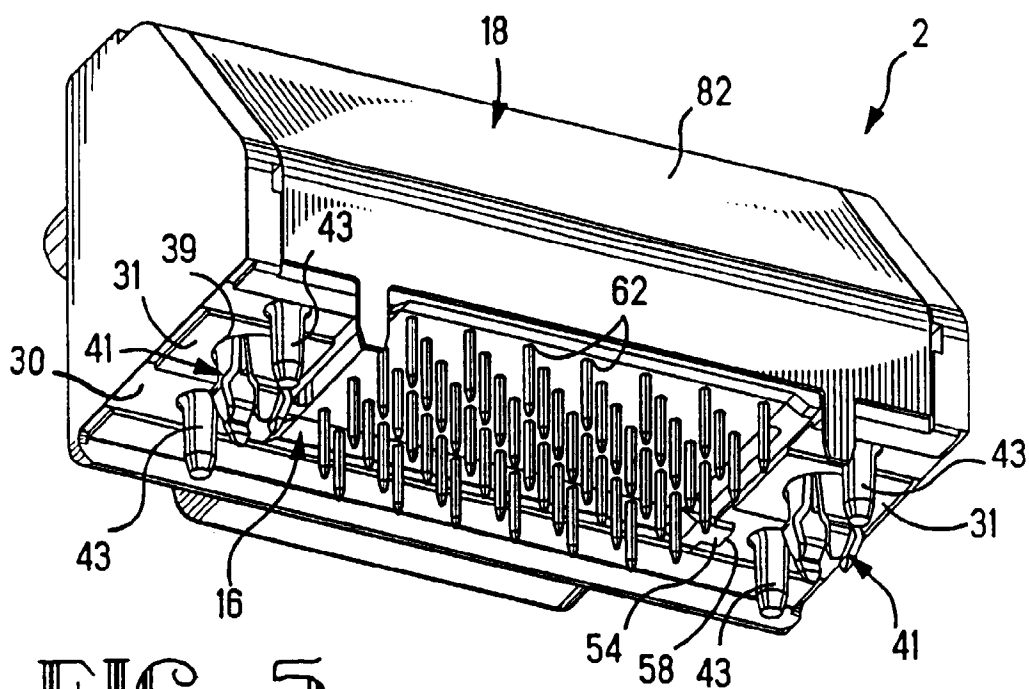


FIG. 5

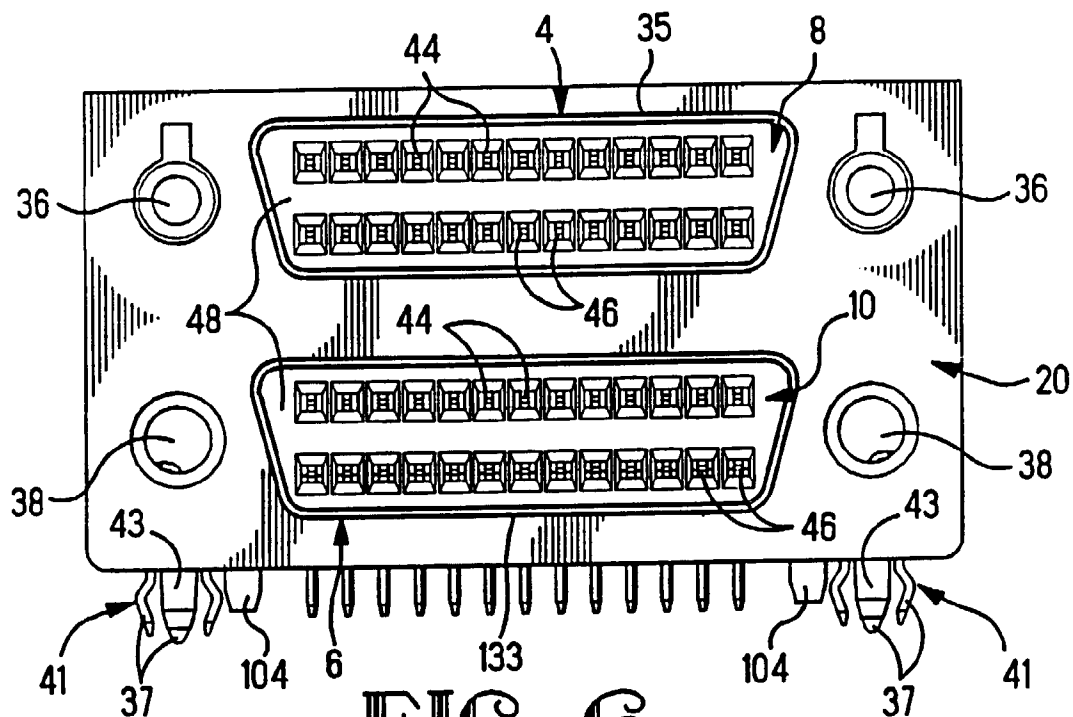


FIG. 6

