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(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: **TYCO ELECTRONICS AMP GMBH** [DE/DE]; Ampèrestrasse 12-14, 64625 Bensheim (DE).

(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: **BOEMMEL, Christian** [DE/DE]; Feldbergstrasse 27, 63225 Langen (DE). **JETTER, Rolf** [DE/DE]; Frankensteinerstrasse 154 c, 46297 Darmstadt (DE).

(74) Agents: **PATENTANWALTSKANZLEI WILHELM & BECK** et al.; Prinzenstr. 13, 80639 München (DE).

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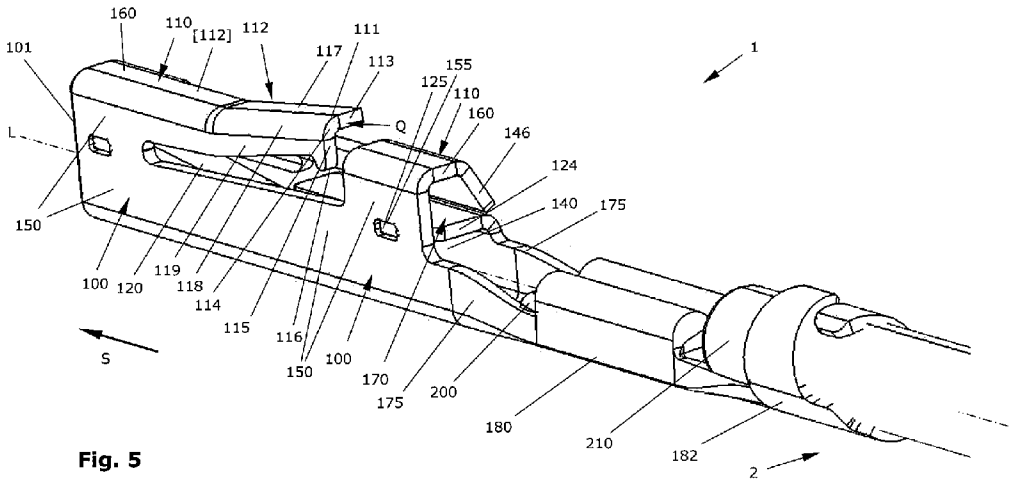


Fig. 5

(57) **Abstract:** The invention relates to an electrical contact, in particular an electrical socket contact (1), having a catch spring (112) projecting therefrom for latching the electrical contact (1) in a housing, wherein over substantially its entire extent in the direction of a longitudinal axis (L) of the electrical contact (1), the catch spring (112) is assembled with regard to its cross-section (Q) from at least two areas (113, 115), which are arranged bent relative to one another by means of a transitional area (114) or are connected together in such a manner that they merge continuously.

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ELECTRICAL CONTACT

The invention relates to an electrical contact, preferably a miniaturised electrical contact, in particular an electrical socket contact, having a catch spring projecting from the contact for latching the electrical contact into a housing. The invention further relates to a made-up electrical cable with an electrical contact according to the invention.

Such electrical socket contacts comprise a connection area for an electrical lead and a plug-in area with a contact box, which forms a receiving space for an electrical pin contact. The contact box generally comprises a base plate with two side walls, an upper free edge of one side wall being bent over the base plate. When the pin contact is plugged into the socket contact, the side walls and the base plate of the contact box fix the pin contact mechanically in the socket contact and electrical contacting preferably takes place via a contact spring located in the contact box, which contact spring is generally constructed in one piece with the socket contact. On the opposite side of the socket contact from the contact box, the electrical lead may preferably be connected mechanically via a crimp termination and electrically via a contacting weld point or a crimp termination.

By simply plugging the pin contact into the socket contact, an electrical connection is formed for a cable in a short time. Socket contacts of straight and angled construction are used for the widest possible range of electrical plug-in connectors. For instance, there are direct or indirect tab receptacles (socket contacts) for detachable electrical contacting of a printed circuit board with backplane wiring. In addition, socket contacts serve to bring devices into releasable electrical contact with one another or to bring an electrical device into releasable electrical contact with a power supply. Moreover, socket contacts are used in particular in the automotive sector.

In order to latch an electrical socket contact into a housing, the socket contact comprises a catch spring preferably projecting from a top wall of the socket contact. Such socket contacts are generally bent into shape from a blank stamped from sheet metal, wherein a gap arises between the catch spring and a side or the top wall of the socket contact, wherein, during assembly of the socket contact with the electrical lead, the lead time and again becomes entangled under the catch spring. This hinders making up of the electrical cable and may under certain circumstances lead to damage to the socket contact, which, due to the desire for miniaturisation, is ever smaller and thus of ever thinner stamped sheet thickness, whereby it may be more easily damaged.

EP 0 821 438 A1 (DE 697 26 346 T2) discloses an electrical socket contact latchable in a housing by means of a catch spring, wherein the catch spring is provided on a top wall of the socket contact and projects from the top wall. To prevent the electrical cable from becoming entangled between the catch spring cut free from the top wall and the top or side walls of the socket contact, the catch spring comprises at its free longitudinal end portion lateral guard members which are bent at a right angle out of the plane of the catch spring towards the socket contact and so cover that area which is most widely open between the catch spring and the rest of the socket contact. The ends of the guard members adjacent the free end of the catch spring are inclined or cut diagonally, in order to prevent acute-angled edges on the catch spring or the guard members thereof.

As technological development progresses, it is leading to the above-mentioned miniaturisation of such electrical contacts, which raises new problems with regard to contact construction and design. Ever greater significance is being attached to stable latching of the contact despite its small structural size, to preventing buckling of the catch spring, and to preventing the cable from becoming entangled under the catch spring during making-up of the electrical cable.

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide an improved electrical contact, in particular an improved electrical socket contact. In particular, it is an object of the invention to provide an electrical contact which latches stably in a housing despite its miniaturised structural size, with which buckling of a catch spring on loading of the electrical contact is prevented and entangling of the cable under the catch spring is avoided. It is another object of the invention to reduce costs by miniaturising the electrical contact and/or providing an electrical contact adapted appropriately for a small structural space or a small grid. Furthermore, it is an object of the invention to provide a correspondingly made-up electrical cable with an electrical contact according to the invention.

The object of the invention is achieved by means of an electrical contact, in particular of an electrical socket contact, according to any one of claims 1 to 13 and a made-up electrical cable according to claim 14.

The object of the invention is achieved for the automotive sector by means of an electrical contact, in particular an electrical socket contact, for electrically contacting an electrical connector, wherein the electrical contact comprises a catch spring for latching in a housing, the cross-section of which catch spring spans or defines or encloses an area which is larger than the area of the cross-section itself. This or similar cross-sections of the catch spring thus extend over substantially the entire length of the catch spring. Longitudinal extent (length) of the catch spring here means that extent of the catch spring which extends in the plug-in direction of the electrical contact or the direction counter to the plug-in direction. In addition, spanning of an area by the cross-section of the catch spring is taken to mean making up the cross-section to a simple rectangular cross-section by means of straight portions.

In embodiments of the invention it is possible, for example, to provide the catch spring with an L-, Z-, or U-shaped profile (cross-sectional shape of the catch spring in the longitudinal direction). It is possible, for example, for a catch spring with an L-shaped profile to be equal-sided or unequal-sided. Catch springs of U-shaped profile may be provided with inclined or parallel U-profile flanges. In the case of a catch spring of Z-shaped profile, the respective legs may project from a web connecting the two legs at a right angle or an angle other than a right angle. Here again, the respective angles of the legs relative to the web do not have to be equal, and nor does their respective length. In addition, S-shaped or approximately S-shaped profiles are suitable for the cross-section of the catch spring.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the cross-section of the catch spring comprises two legs, which are arranged at a given angle relative to one another. The angle between the two legs may here vary between greater than 0° and less than 180°. An approximately 90° angle (catch spring of L-shaped profile) is preferred between the two legs of the cross-section. In such embodiments of the invention, the legs may of course be of different lengths.

In embodiments of the invention which may be combined in part with the above embodiments, the cross-section of the catch spring takes the form in places of a circular or elliptical ring. One example of this is for example a catch spring with a U-shaped or partially U-shaped profile.

In embodiments of the invention, the cross-section of the catch spring or the idealised graph curve thereof may comprise at least one turning point, the mathematical curvature behaviour of the cross-section reversing at the turning point of the cross-section. One example of such a cross-section is an assembled cross-section, in which for example two straight areas merge continuously by means of a transitional area. In this case, each straight area of the cross-section lies in a plane which is arranged parallel to the area of the respective other plane, wherein the two straight areas merge by means of the approximately S-shaped transitional area.

According to the invention, the cross-section of the catch spring is constructed substantially over the entire longitudinal extent of the catch spring with at least two fibres or two material layers, in such a way that these extend substantially in two different directions, in particular in two different orthogonal directions. In this case, the cross-section is assembled from at least two areas (legs, fibres, material layers) which merge or are joined together by means of a transitional area. In this case, as a result of the transitional area the two areas may for example be arranged at a given angle to one another and/or connected together so as to merge continuously with one another.

As a result of the construction according to the invention of the cross-section over the entire length of the catch spring, a higher moment of resistance is obtained compared with a prior art catch spring. This gives rise according to the invention to stable latching of the electrical contact in the case of small structural size. The increased moment of resistance prevents buckling of the catch spring upon loading in the longitudinal direction thereof. Through knowledge of the moment of resistance of the catch spring, it is possible – given a linear mechanical stress distribution over the cross-section of the catch spring –to directly calculate the maximum bending stress of the cross-section or, in the case of a cross-section varying over the length of the catch spring, the maximum bending stress at the smallest cross-section (in the sense of the lowest moment of resistance). Accordingly, the electrical contact or the catch spring thereof may then be designed in such a way as to be able to withstand a given maximum force.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, at least one longitudinal portion of the catch spring is cut free from or out of a side wall, a top wall or a transitional portion from the top to the side wall. In this case, a respective cross-section of an individual longitudinal portion then preferably forms an area (leg, fibre, material layer) of the cross-section of the catch spring.

In particular in embodiments of the invention in which a longitudinal portion of the catch spring has been cut free from the side wall of the electrical contact, entanglement of cables between the catch spring and the rest of the electrical contact may be effectively prevented. This also applies when the catch spring on the directly opposing side has not been cut free from a side or a sloping top wall. In this way, the invention simplifies making up of the electrical cable and on the other hand effectively prevents damage to the electrical contact – in particular in small or very small embodiments.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the catch spring comprises an overextension guard, so that it cannot be damaged during demounting of the electrical contact. Preferably, the overextension guard is formed

on a free longitudinal portion of the catch spring. The overextension guard may take the form, for example, of a bump, bead, convex portion, rib or projection.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the overextension guard is located on that longitudinal end portion of the catch spring which has been cut free from the side wall of the electrical contact. In this case, according to the invention, the overextension guard may sit against a narrow side of the side wall. An advantage of such embodiments is that, on the side on which the overextension guard is provided on the catch spring, even less space is available in which a cable may catch or become entangled while being made up.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the electrical contact comprises an electrical contact box with a contact spring located therein, and directly adjacent to the contact box an interlock box, from which the catch spring has been cut out or cut free. The interlock box and the contact box extend in their longitudinal extent in the same direction, are preferably arranged one above the other and are preferably separated from one another at least in places by means of an intermediate bottom. The electrical contact spring of the electrical contact may be joined to this intermediate bottom.

In this case, the contact spring may also be joined to an intermediate bottom located opposite said intermediate bottom. In another embodiment of the invention, the electrical contact spring extends between the former intermediate bottom and a transitional portion, which is connected to a cut-free portion of a side wall of the electrical contact.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the interlock box comprises a top lug, which rests against the contact box or a side wall of the contact box or the intermediate bottom. In this case, it is preferable for the top lug to be arranged so as not to be parallel to a side wall of the electrical contact. This gives rise, relative to an electrical contact of cross-sectionally rectangular construction, to an opening in this rectangle, which may be used as a coding opening for the electrical contact.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the contact box and the interlock box are each constructed in one piece as regards material. It is additionally preferable for the contact box and the interlock box to be constructed jointly in one piece as regards material. The electrical contact is preferably stamped in one piece out of a tinned metal sheet and then bent into shape.

Additional embodiments of the invention are revealed by the other, dependent claims.

The present invention is illustrated in greater detail below by exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a side view of an electrical contact according to the invention in a bent-together state;

Fig. 2 is a sectional front view of the electrical contact according to the invention of Fig. 1, along a section plane indicated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a further sectional front view of the electrical contact according to the invention of Fig. 1, along a section plane indicated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a front or end view of the electrical contact of Fig. 1 according to the invention;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view obliquely from the rear of a second embodiment of the electrical contact according to the invention in a bent-together state;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view obliquely from the front of the electrical contact according to the invention of Fig. 5; and

Fig. 7 is a plan view of a blank which has not been bent together for the electrical contact of Figs. 5 and 6.

The invention is explained in greater detail below with reference to an electrical socket contact for an electrical plug-in connector system in the automotive sector. However, the invention is not intended to be limited to such an electrical socket contact, but rather to relate to other electrical contacts such as for example tab receptacles or electrical pin contacts. In principle, the invention may be used wherever an electrical contact may be latched by means of a catch spring for example inside a housing.

The discussion below relates to a front part or portion or a rear part or portion of the electrical contact. In this case, front is intended to mean a position on the electrical contact which is located in the vicinity of a free end of a contact box or in the vicinity of a free end of an interlock box of the electrical contact. Accordingly, rear means a position on the socket contact which is arranged at a distance from the free end of the contact box or of the interlock box.

An electrical contact 1 according to the invention illustrated in side view in Fig. 1 comprises a front portion for locking in a housing (not shown) and for electrically contacting a pin contact (not shown). In addition, the electrical contact 1 has a rear portion for electrical connection of a cable 2 (see Fig. 5).

The rear portion of the electrical contact 1 may comprise a (first) crimp portion 180 (see also Figs. 5 to 7) for crimping on a conductor 200 of the electrical cable 2. In other embodiments of the invention, the portion 180 – as shown in Fig. 1 – make take the form of a portion for welding on the electrical conductor 200. This is preferably performed using a compacting welding method. In addition, the rear portion of the electrical contact 1 comprises a (second) crimp portion 182 for crimping on electrical insulation 210 of the cable 2. Furthermore, at the rear end of the crimp portion 182 the electrical contact 1 may comprise a carrier 190 with transport openings provided therein, by means of which a blank (see Fig. 7, in which the carrier 190 is not shown, however) of the electrical contact 1 may be transported after being stamped out of sheet metal and held for bending into shape. In addition, the carrier 190 may serve for holding the electrical contact 1 during compacting welding and/or making up of the cable 2. The carrier 190 is removed for use of the electrical contact 1.

For electrical contacting of an electrical mating connector (not shown), the front portion of the electrical contact 1 comprises a contact box 100, whose bottom wall 130 (see Figs. 2 to 4) is connected to the portion 180 or first crimp portion 180. In addition, at the point of transition between the contact box 100 and the portion 180 or the crimp portion 180 there is in each case located a reinforcing web 175 adjoining the two side walls 140, 150 of the contact box 100.

Hereinafter, a first embodiment of the electrical contact 1 in the form of a socket contact is explained in greater detail with reference to Figs. 1 to 4. As may likewise be seen in Fig. 7 (second embodiment of the

invention), Figs. 1 to 4 show that the socket contact 1 is preferably bent into shape from a single blank stamped from sheet metal.

As is clear in Fig. 1, a catch spring 112 rises outwards away from the electrical contact 1. Here, the catch spring 112 rises outwards from the plane of the top wall 160 and provides resilient primary latching for the electrical contact 1. According to the invention, the catch spring 112 is both integral with the top wall 160 and integral with a side wall 150 of the electrical contact 1. In addition, a transitional area between the top wall 160 and the side wall 150 is also integral with the catch spring 112. The catch spring 112 extends substantially in a longitudinal direction L of the electrical contact 1.

The catch spring 112 being constructed preferably in one piece as regards material with the top wall 160 and a side wall 150, a cross-section Q of the catch spring 112 acquires an idealised two-dimensional structure, i.e. the cross-section Q (viewing direction indicated in Fig. 1 by an arrow) of the catch spring 112 has at least two fibres or areas or portions, which extend in each case in a different direction.

In the present example, the cross-section Q of the catch spring 112 is of L-shaped construction, which is clearly visible in section in Figs. 2 and 3. In this case, the cross-section Q is composed of two areas 113, 115, the two of which are connected via a transitional area 114, which takes the form of a bend or kink. In the present example, the area 113 is longer than the area 115 substantially orthogonal thereto. In addition, the two areas 113, 115 are of equal thickness.

This structure according to the invention of the cross-section Q of the catch spring 12 with two areas 113, 115 extends over the entire length of the catch spring 112, i.e. all the cross-sections Q of the catch spring 112 are of similar construction, being L-shaped in the present exemplary embodiment.

The respective areas 113, 114, 115 of the cross-section Q of the catch spring 112 in each case together produce a longitudinal portion 117, 118, 119 of the catch spring 112. The assembled longitudinal portions 117, 118, 119 thus produce the catch spring 112 according to the invention, wherein the respective longitudinal portion 117, 118, 119 merges integrally with the electrical contact 1. In this case it is possible to make the catch spring 112 in one piece with the contact box 100 (not shown) or in one piece with an interlock box 110 (see below).

According to the invention, in the longitudinal direction L of the catch spring 112 the cross-sections Q are preferably simply contiguous, wherein within each cross-section Q of the catch spring 112 in one area 113, 115 material mainly extends in one direction and in the other area 115, 113 material mainly extends in another direction in relation thereto. It is here of course also possible for the two areas 113, 115 not, as is shown in Figs. 1 to 5, to merge together via a discontinuity point (kink or sharp bend) but rather continuously. This is the case, for example, with a cross-section Q of the catch spring 112 which takes the form partly of a circular or elliptical ring. In this case, the material extends within the cross-section Q initially mainly in one direction and continuously develops along the fibre (in particular in the case of a semicircular profile) into the other direction.

The second embodiment of the invention is explained in greater detail below. The comments made in relation to the first embodiment are intended also to apply to the second embodiment. Conversely, it is possible for the statements made in relation to the second embodiment of the invention to be applied to the first embodiment, which is not absolutely necessary however. In addition, embodiments of the invention are possible

which, unlike the representations in the drawings, do not have to comprise an interlock box 110 provided separately from the contact box 100, i.e. the catch spring 112 according to the invention may be provided on an electrical contact box 100 without such an electrical contact 1 having to comprise an interlock box 110.

Once bent into shape (Figs. 5 and 6), the second embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figs. 5 to 7 comprises the contact box 100 and the interlock box 110 arranged thereabove. In this case, the interlock box 110 is separated from the electrical contact box 100 by means of an intermediate bottom 124. In this case, the intermediate bottom 124 may be provided all the way through between the contact box 100 and the interlock box 110 or only in places (as shown).

The contact box 100 and the interlock box 110 have a common side wall 150, to which the intermediate bottom 124 is fixed. In order to fix the intermediate bottom 124 in a central area of the side wall 150, the intermediate bottom 124 comprises projections 125 (see Fig. 7), which engage in corresponding recesses 155 in the side wall 150. In this way, a cross-sectionally rectangular, preferably square, cuboid contact box 100 extending in the longitudinal direction L is formed, whose bottom wall 130 lies opposite the intermediate bottom 124. The side wall 150 and the side wall 140 are each perpendicular thereto.

Starting from the free end 101 of the intermediate bottom 124 and going rearwards in the longitudinal direction L of the electrical contact 1, the intermediate bottom 124 develops into an electrical contact spring 120, which serves in electrical contacting of an electrical male connector. Here, the contact spring 120 tapers in a rearwards direction and projects into the contact box 100, starting from the intermediate bottom 124, i.e. the contact spring 120 extends away from the interlock box 110 arranged thereabove into the contact box 100.

At the opposite end of the electrical contact spring 120 from the free end 101 of the intermediate bottom 124, said contact spring 120 merges via a transitional portion 122 formed thereon with a portion 142 of the side wall 140. In this case, the portion 142 is cut out or free from the side wall 140. Reference may here in particular also be made to Fig. 7, which shows the bent configuration of intermediate bottom 124, contact spring 120, its transitional portion 122 and the portion 142 of the side wall 140 and the side wall 140.

Preferably, the portion 142 of the side wall 140 and the electrical contact spring 120 are of resilient design, i.e. the electrical contact spring 120 may be moved up and down inside the contact box 100 (in relation to the interlock box 110 arranged thereabove), and the portion 142 of the side wall 140 may be moved in a direction perpendicular thereto laterally in and out of the contact box 100. In this way, a pin contact of a mating plug connector may be easily inserted into a miniaturised electrical socket contact 1.

To improve electrical contacting, the electrical contact spring 120 preferably comprises an electrical contacting zone 129. Such an electrical contacting zone 139 preferably also comprises the bottom wall 130, wherein the electrical contacting zone 129 of the contact spring 120 and the electrical contacting zone 139 of the bottom wall 130 preferably lie directly opposite one another. Such an electrical contacting zone 129, 139 takes the form, for example, of an elevated portion, bump, bead, convex portion, rib or projection.

Further to the rear, beginning in a central area of the electrical contact 1, the intermediate bottom 124 is again provided (see also Fig. 7), preferably extending as far as a rear area of the contact box 100 or of the interlock box 110. At this end, preferably at the rear of the interlock box 110, there is located an edge or recess 170, which may serve in secondary latching of the electrical contact 1.

The interlock box 110 is arranged above or on the contact box 100. Starting from the side wall 150 in common with the contact box 100, the top wall 160 of the electrical contact 1 or of the interlock box 110 engages over the contact box 100 or the intermediate bottom 124, wherein the top wall 160 then develops into a top lug 146, which is positioned on the contact box 100. In this case, a free elongate end of the top lug 146 sits against the intermediate bottom 124 or against a transitional portion between the intermediate bottom 124 and the side wall 140.

Preferably, the top wall 160 is not as wide as the bottom wall 130 or the intermediate bottom 124, such that the top lug 146 is not aligned with the side wall 140 of the electrical contact 1 and thus is arranged at a given angle thereto other than 180°. This gives rise to an oblique surface, which makes one end face of the electrical contact 1 asymmetrical, whereby by means of the obliquely arranged top lug 146 coding may be provided for the electrical contact 1.

In the second embodiment of the invention, the catch spring 112 according to the invention is located on the interlock box 110. In this case, the catch spring 112 configured as explained above has been cut free from the interlock box 110 and projects partly from the interlock box 110, as is clearly visible in Figs. 5 and 6.

Preferably, not the entire cut-free area of the catch spring 112 is provided partly projecting from the interlock box 110, but rather only a free longitudinal end portion thereof. In the exemplary embodiment illustrated, this free longitudinal end portion is longer than 50% of the portion cut free from the interlock box 110. The portion remaining inside the shape of the interlock box 110 and adjoining the catch spring 112 is designated [112].

At one free end 111 of the catch spring 112 the latter comprises an overextension guard 116. In this case, the overextension guard 116 is preferably provided as an elevated portion, bump, bead, convex portion, rib or projection on the catch spring 112, preferably on the longitudinal portion 119 thereof. The overextension guard 116 is preferably situated at the free end 111 of the longitudinal portion 119 of the catch spring 112. In this way, the overextension guard 116 may sit on a cut-free border of the side wall 150 and so limit movement of the catch spring 112 inwards into the interlock box 110.

If, therefore, an electrical contact 1 which has been inserted and locked in a housing needs to be released, the primary latching (catch spring 112) is released by depression. This movement releasing the primary latching is then stopped by the overextension guard 116 coming to rest on the side wall 150, such that the catch spring 112 cannot be moved too far forward into the interlock box 110 and the catch spring 112 or the rest of the electrical contact 1 cannot be damaged.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the top lug 146 comprises a protective lug 147, which covers an area of the contact box 100 which is open in certain embodiments of the invention. In this case, this open area arises in particular as a result of a resilient configuration of the portion 142 of the side wall 140 or a resilient configuration of the contact spring 120. The protective lug 147 prevents the cable 2 from becoming caught in this area.

The configuration according to the invention of the electrical contact 1 is suitable in particular for "snap-in" contacts, which have already been latched in a housing prior to electrical contacting with a mating plug connector. The design according to the invention of the catch spring 112 gives rise to a relatively high level

of security against buckling of the catch spring 112 and cables 2 no longer become entangled between catch spring 112 and electrical contact 1 or between catch spring 112 and interlock box 110.

The invention gives rise to a comparatively large cross-sectional area of the catch spring 112, whereby advantages are obtained when latching the electrical contact 1 in the housing. If mechanical forces on the electrical contact 1 arise contrary to a (mounting) plug-in direction S of the electrical contact 1, the free end 111 of the catch spring 112 does not enter or barely enters into the material of the housing. This is particularly advantageous with a comparatively flexible plastics housing. Furthermore, the invention is applicable to comparatively large electrical contacts, which are exposed to comparatively heavy mechanical loading, contrary to their plug-in direction S.

CLAIMS

1. An electrical contact, in particular an electrical socket contact (1), having a catch spring (112) projecting therefrom for latching the electrical contact (1) in a housing, wherein

over substantially its entire extent in the direction of a longitudinal axis (L) of the electrical contact (1), the catch spring (112) is assembled with regard to its cross-section (Q) from at least two areas (113, 115), which

are arranged bent relative to one another by means of a transitional area (114) or are connected together in such a manner that they merge continuously.

2. An electrical contact according to claim 1, wherein the areas (113, 115) of the cross-section (Q) of the catch spring (112) form an angle with one another of approx. 30°, approx. 45°, approx. 60°, approx. 75°, approx. 90°, approx. 105°, approx. 120°, approx. 135°, approx. 150° or approx. 165°.

3. An electrical contact according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein at least one area (113, 114, 115) of the cross-section (Q) of the catch spring (112) takes the form of a circular or elliptical ring.

4. An electrical contact according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein one area (113, 114, 115), preferably the transitional area (114), of the cross-section (Q) of the catch spring (112) comprises a turning point, at which the curvature behaviour of the cross-section (Q) of the catch spring (112) changes.

5. An electrical contact according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein one longitudinal portion (119) of the catch spring (112) is cut free from a side wall (150) of the electrical contact (1), and

preferably a cross-section (Q) of this longitudinal portion (119) forms the individual area (115) of the cross-section (Q) of the catch spring (112).

6. An electrical contact according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein one longitudinal portion (117) of the catch spring (112) is cut free from a top wall (160) of the electrical contact (1), and

preferably a cross-section (Q) of this longitudinal portion (117) forms the individual area (113) of the cross-section (Q) of the catch spring (112).

7. An electrical contact according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein one longitudinal portion (118) of the catch spring (112) is cut free from a transitional portion from the top wall (160) to the side wall (150) of the electrical contact (1), and

preferably a cross-section (Q) of this longitudinal portion (118) forms the transitional area (114) of the cross-section (Q) of the catch spring (112).

8. An electrical contact according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the longitudinal portion (119) of the catch spring (112) comprises an overextension guard (116) for the catch spring (112), which may come to sit on the side wall (150).

9. An electrical contact according to claim 8, wherein the overextension guard (116) is provided on a free longitudinal end portion (111) of the catch spring (112).

10. An electrical contact according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the catch spring (112) is cut free from an interlock box (110) of the electrical contact (1), and

the interlock box (110) is arranged on an electrical contact box (100) of the electrical contact (1).

11. An electrical contact according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the interlock box (110) is separated from the electrical contact box (100) at least in places by means of an intermediate bottom (124), to which

an electrical contact spring (120) of the electrical contact (1) is joined on at least one side and protrudes into the electrical contact box (100).

12. An electrical contact according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the electrical contact spring (120) is connected via a transitional portion (122) to a portion (142) of a side wall (140) of the electrical contact (1) cut free from the side wall (140).

13. An electrical contact according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein the interlock box (110) comprises a top lug (146), by means of which the catch spring (112) rests on the electrical contact box (100) of the electrical contact (1).

14. A made-up electrical cable having an electrical contact (1) according to any one of claims 1 to 13.

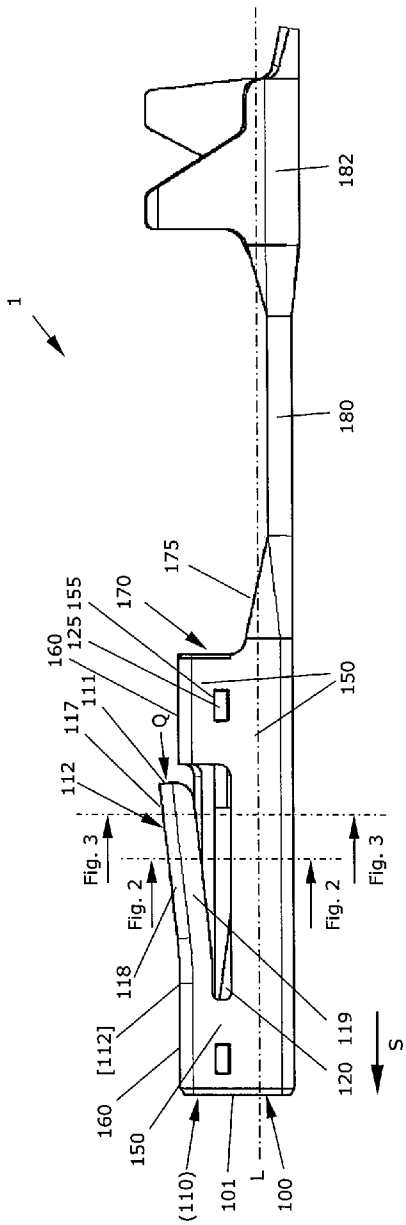

1
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180
175
170
155
125
160
150
111
117
Q
112
Fig. 3
Fig. 2
118
[112]
160
150
(110)
101
L
100
120
119
S
Fig. 2
Fig. 3

Fig. 1

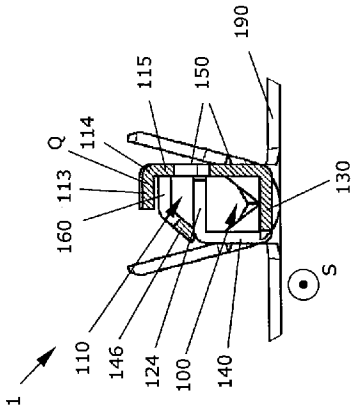


Fig. 3

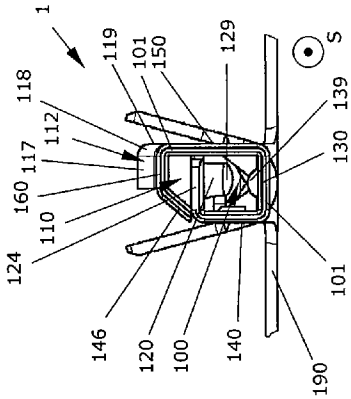


Fig. 4

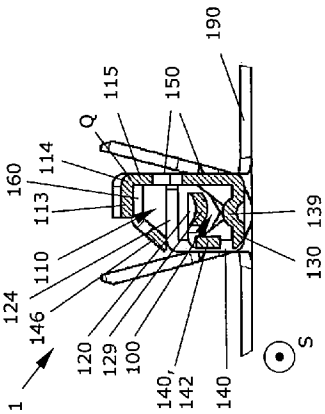


Fig. 2

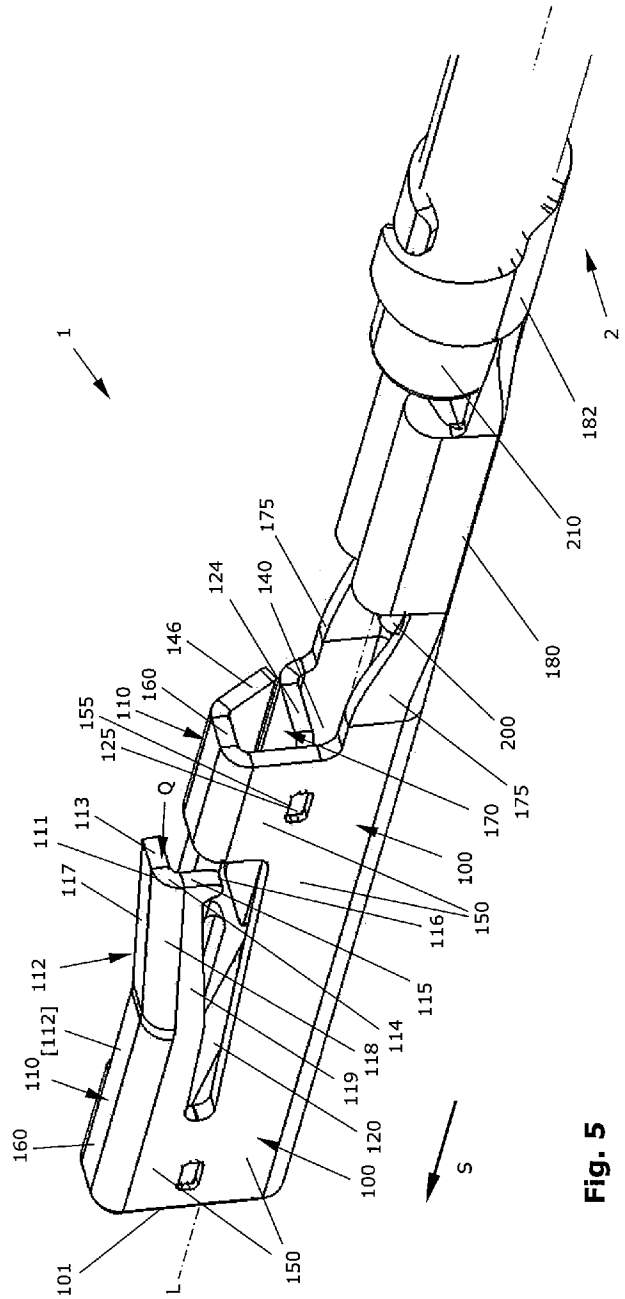

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Fig. 5

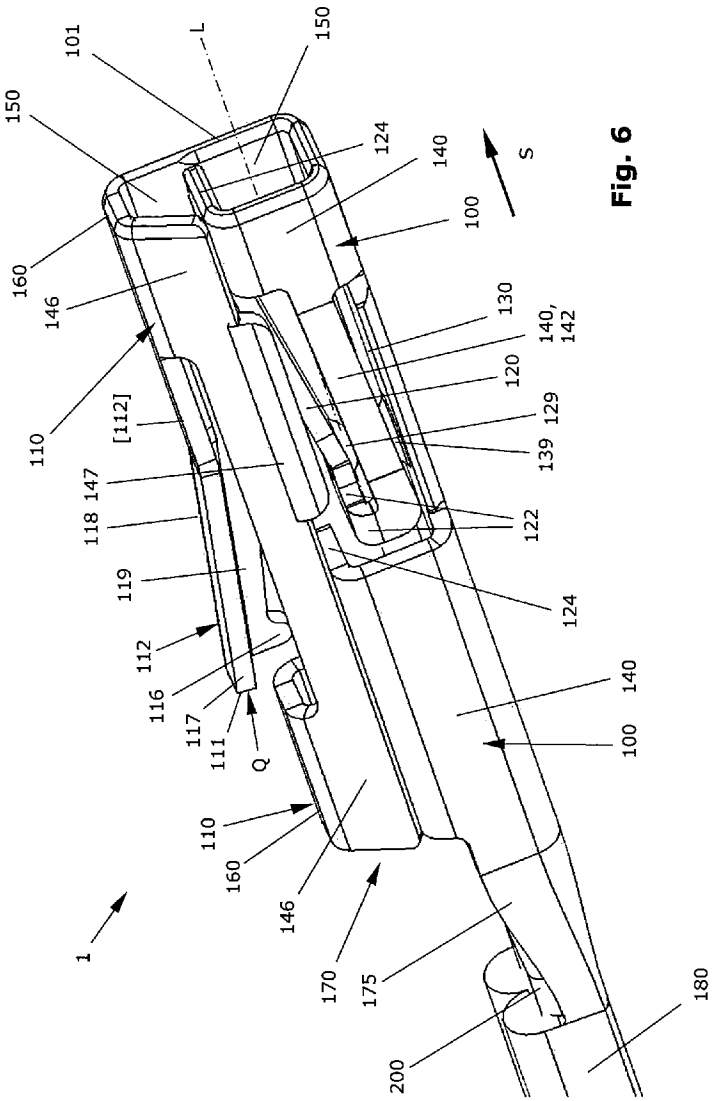

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Fig. 6

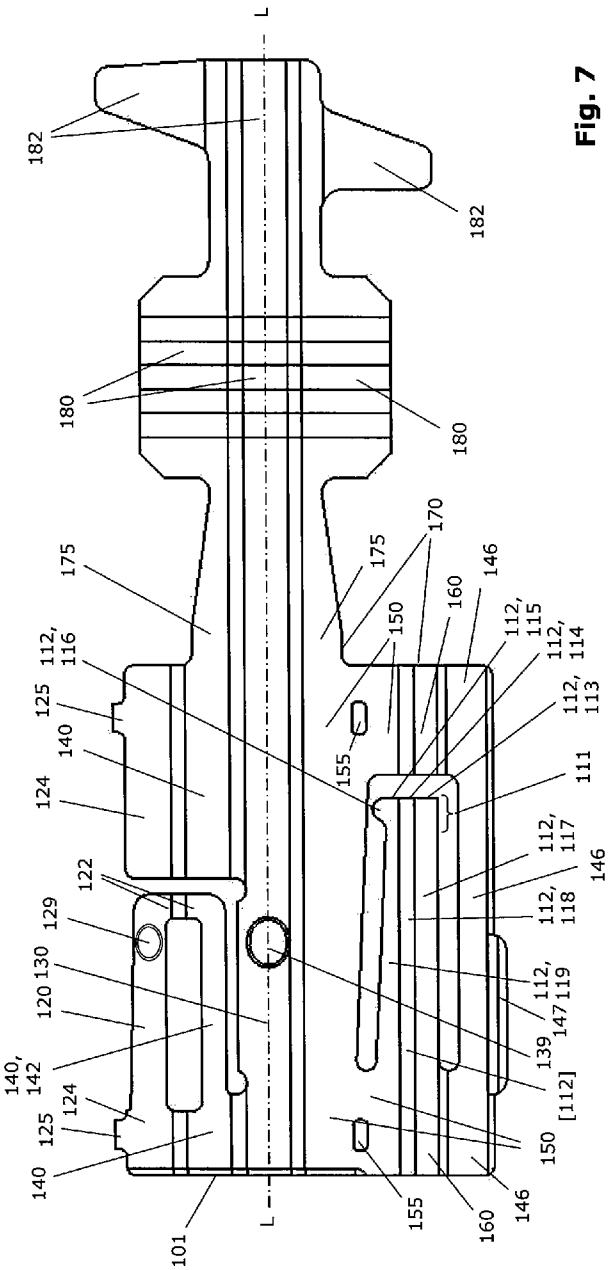

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L

Fig. 7