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DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a circuit for a vehicle.

DE-32 28 398 A1 shows an arrangement including a casing where a connector is attached to one end portion of one of two parallel circuit boards. The connector housing consists of a single piece. The connector housing is fixed to a pair of circuit boards and has a recess for receiving a further connector, a plurality throughholes being formed in said connector housing. Furthermore, a plurality of connector pins is provided, one end portion of which is connected to connecting terminals.

From DE 33 45 701 a housing for receiving a connecting plate is known, whereat the housing has an opening for receiving connecting pins being connected with the two circuit boards being spaced to each other.

As a conventional integrated circuit (IC) in which a conductive foil is adhered to a conductive substrate through an insulating layer to fix circuit elements, a technique disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication No. 46-13234 is known. A method of manufacturing an IC disclosed in this prior art comprises the steps of: anodic-oxidizing at least one major surface of an aluminum substrate to form an aluminum oxide thin layer on the surface of the substrate; selectively depositing a resistive material layer and a conductive material layer on the aluminum oxide thin layer to form a plurality of circuit elements; fixing a transistor pellet onto a lead portion formed by selectively depositing the conductive material layer; and sealing at least all the circuit elements with an insulating resin.

In an IC formed in this manner, heat generated by a resistor, a transistor, or the like can be quickly and effectively dissipated, so that an output circuit, or the like can be formed as an IC.

The IC formed in this manner may be adopted for use in a vehicle in view of a compact structure and low cost. However, when such an IC is actually used in a vehicle, it must be reliably connected to other control portions of a vehicle while effectively utilizing its compact and low-cost advantages. If an existing connecting device is used, it is relatively large and expensive. Thus, even if the IC itself is made compact and reduced in cost, its merit cannot be satisfactorily utilized.

Even if a connecting device is rendered compact, if it has a poor assembly property, it is often impossible to assemble the connecting device in practice. Therefore, the assembly property must be sufficiently taken into consideration.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made in consideration of the above situation, and has as its principal object to provide an integrated circuit for a vehicle, in which a conductive foil is adhered on a conductive substrate through an insulating layer to fix circuit elements, and which can be rendered compact and can reduce cost when it is used in a vehicle. It is another object of the present invention to provide an integrated circuit for a vehicle which can be rendered compact, can reduce cost, and can provide a good assembly property.

The above mentioned principle object is solved according to the present invention by the features of claim 1.

Further embodiments of the circuit are claimed in the sub-claims.

Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing an arrangement of the first embodiment of an integrated circuit for a vehicle according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an exploded perspective view showing an arrangement of the integrated circuit shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3A is a sectional view taken along a line A - A in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3B is a sectional view taken along a line B - B in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4A is a plan view showing an arrangement of a common circuit board;

Fig. 4B is a sectional view showing an arrangement of the common circuit board;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view showing an arrangement of a male connector attached to the integrated circuit;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing an arrangement of a modification of the integrated circuit of the first embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a sectional view showing an arrangement of another modification of the integrated circuit of the first embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view showing an arrangement of the second embodiment of an integrated circuit according to the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view showing an arrangement of a modification of the integrated circuit of the second embodiment;

Fig. 10 is a sectional view showing an arrange-
ment of another modification of the integrated circuit of the second embodiment:

Fig. 11 is a sectional view showing an arrangement of the third embodiment of an integrated circuit according to the present invention;

Fig. 12 is a sectional view showing an arrangement of another modification of the integrated circuit of the third embodiment;

Fig. 13 is a sectional view showing an arrangement of another modification of the integrated circuit of the third embodiment;

Fig. 14 is a block diagram showing an arrangement of the fourth embodiment in which an integrated circuit according to the present invention is applied to a TWS;

Fig. 15 is a perspective view showing in detail a state wherein two types of integrated circuits in the TWS shown in Fig. 14 are connected to a joint box;

Fig. 16 is a sectional view showing an arrangement of a male connector adopted in an arrangement of the fifth embodiment of an integrated circuit according to the present invention;

Fig. 17 is a front view showing a state immediately before upper and lower connector housing halves constituting a connector housing shown in Fig. 16 are engaged with each other;

Fig. 18 is a top view showing a state wherein the connector housing halves shown in Fig. 17 are fixed to open circuit boards;

Fig. 19 is a side view showing a state wherein the circuit boards to which the connector housing halves shown in Fig. 17 are fixed are being assembled to each other; and

Fig. 20 is a side view showing an arrangement of the sixth embodiment of an integrated circuit according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An arrangement of the first embodiment of an integrated circuit (IC) for a vehicle according to the present invention will be described in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 shows an IC 10 for a vehicle according to the present invention. The IC 10 is arranged as an independent functional component for a vehicle. More specifically, the IC 10 is arranged as an IC independently having a function as an engine control unit.

As shown in Fig. 1, the IC 10 is formed as a closed box-like case. A male connector 12 as a connecting device is integrally attached to one end portion of the IC 10. The male connector 12 is connected to a conventional female connector 14 as will be described in detail later.

As shown in Figs. 2 to 3B, the IC 10 comprises a pair of lower and upper circuit boards 16a and 16b which are separated from each other, a side plate 18 for vertically separating the circuit boards 16a and 16b by a predetermined interval and closing side surfaces, and a frame 20 for integrally fixing the circuit boards 16a and 16b and the side plate 18.

More specifically, circuit elements such as an IC chip necessary for providing a function as an engine control unit arranged as an independent functional component for a vehicle, resistors, capacitors, and the like are mounted on the circuit boards 16a and 16b. As shown in Fig. 4A, the circuit boards 16a and 16b are formed by splitting one common circuit board 22 into two boards. More specifically, as shown in Fig. 4B, the common circuit board 22 is formed by a circuit board body 22a formed of a conductive material, e.g., aluminum, an insulating layer 22b adhered over the entire upper surface of the circuit board body 22a, a conductive foil 22c formed on the insulating layer 22b to have a predetermined circuit pattern and to define a circuit network, and a large number of circuit elements 22d electrically connected to predetermined portions of the conductive foil 22c.

As shown in Fig. 4A, a vertical opening 22e is preformed in the central portion of the common circuit board 22. Right and left circuit network portions to have the opening 22e as a boundary are connected to each other through a flexible circuit board 22f extending over the opening 22e. Upper and lower edges (regions indicated by reference symbols X and Y) including upper and lower ends of the opening 22e are cut off, so that the pair of circuit boards 16a and 16b are formed while being connected through the flexible circuit board 22f.

A plurality of connecting terminals 22g and 22h (which are arranged so that their polarities are inverted for every other terminals) are linearly formed along an edge portion on the upper surface of the outer edge portion of the circuit board 16a to be located at a lower position (the left circuit board in Fig. 4A), i.e., on an inner surface of an edge portion defining one end of the case in a state wherein the circuit boards are vertically separated from each other. Connecting pins 24a and 24b of the male connector 12 (to be described later) are fixed to and electrically connected to these connecting terminals 22g and 22h to extend outwardly.

The side plate 18 is formed to have a U-shape with one open side when viewed from the above, and is set so that the open side portion serves as one end of the case. Stepped portions 18a and 18b for receiving three edge portions of the corresponding circuit boards 16a and 16b are formed on the inner side edges of the lower and upper end faces of the side plate 18.

As shown in Fig. 3A, the circuit boards 16a and 16b are fitted in the corresponding stepped portions 18a and 18b through seal rubbers 26. Upon insertion of the seal rubbers 26, entrance of dust into the case
from gaps between these components can be prevented.

As shown in Fig. 2, the frame is formed to vertically clamp and surround the side surfaces closed by the side plate 18. The frame 20 is formed integrally with a main body 20a facing the side plate 18, and flange portions 20b and 20c extending inwardly by a predetermined distance (that is, a distance long enough to clamp three closed side edges of the lower and upper circuit boards 16a and 16b).

As shown in Fig. 3B, the frame 20 is formed to vertically clamp the lower and upper circuit boards 16a and 16b fitted in the lower and upper stepped portions of the side plate 18, thus integrally constituting the case. As shown in Fig. 3B, the flexible circuit board 22f for connecting the circuit elements 22d of the lower and upper circuit boards 16a and 16b is set to be located inside from the other end portion of the side plate 18.

Since the frame 20 is formed in this manner, the circuit boards 16a and 16b can be kept assembled to be vertically separated by the predetermined distance in a state wherein the side plate 18 is interposed therebetween.

More specifically, in the first embodiment, the IC 10 is formed into a case shape, and the lower and upper surfaces of the case are directly defined by the circuit boards 16a and 16b. As a result, the IC 10 can be rendered compact and lightweight as compared to a case wherein the circuit boards 16a and 16b are housed in separate cases.

The structure of a connecting device for connecting the case-like IC 10 with the above arrangement to a portion to be connected of a vehicle will be described below with reference to Fig. 5.

The connecting device comprises the male connector 12 attached to a one-end opening portion of the case-like IC 10 in a so-called internal mounting state, and the female connector 14 detachably connected to the male connector 12. The male connector 12 comprises a connector main body 28 formed into a box-like housing with one open side surface. The connector main body 28 is designed to be just fitted in the one-end opening portion of the case-like IC 10. In the fitting state, the connector main body 28 is fixed to the IC 10 by screws or the like.

The connector main body 28 has a recess 30 for receiving the female connector 14 in its side surface at one end side. The connector main body 28 has an upright segment 28a for just closing the one-end opening portion of the case-like IC 10 on its side surface at the other end side. A plurality of pairs of through holes 28b and 28c which are vertically separated from each other are formed in the upright segment 28a to be aligned along a lateral direction. For this reason, the connecting pins 24a connected to every other connecting terminals 22g of the connecting terminals 22g and 22h extend through the upper through holes 28b, and the connecting pins 24b connected to the remaining connecting terminals 22h extend through the lower through holes 28c while being deviated sideways.

Note that the length of each connecting pin 24b extending through the lower through hole 28c becomes smaller than that of the connecting pin 24a extending through the upper through hole 28b. In order to provide a length large enough to dissipate heat upon soldering of the connecting pins 24b to the connecting terminals 22h, a so-called arch portion 32 having a round middle portion is formed. With the arch portion 32, the length of each connecting pins 24b extending through the lower through hole 28c is set to be substantially the same as that of the connecting pin 24a extending through the upper through hole 28b, and these pins exhibit the same heat dissipation effect.

When the arch portion 32 is formed in the connecting pin 24b extending through the lower through hole 28c, since it serves as a shock absorber, a shock upon connection of the connectors can be sufficiently absorbed as well as the above-mentioned heat dissipation effect, and the connecting pins 24b can be prevented from being disengaged from the corresponding connecting terminals 22g.

In the first embodiment, a vertical distance l between these connecting pins 24a and 24b and a pitch p of horizontally adjacent pins are determined based on conventional pin arrangement specifications. As a result, a pair of female connectors 14 connected to the male connector 12 can be of a conventional type, thus providing an economical advantage.

Since a conventional male connector is heavy in weight and large in size, it is not employed, and an exclusive male connector 12 is formed in correspondence with the compact and lightweight case-like IC 10. Therefore, according to the first embodiment, the compact and lightweight structure of the IC 10 can be prevented from being impaired.

As described above, the IC 10 of the first embodiment is arranged to define lower and upper surfaces by the pair of circuit boards 16a and 16b. As a result, according to the first embodiment, the number of parts of the IC 10 can be reduced, thus achieving a compact and low-cost IC.

In the first embodiment, each of the circuit boards 16a and 16b is formed to have the aluminum conductive circuit board body 22a, the insulating layer 22b adhered on the circuit board body 22a, and the conductive foil 22c adhered on the insulating layer 22b to have a predetermined pattern. As a result, since heat generated by the various circuit elements 22d can be dissipated by utilizing the aluminum circuit board body 22a as a heat dissipation plate, a separate heat dissipation member need not be arranged, thus greatly making the structure compact.

In the first embodiment, as described above,
since the lower and upper surfaces of the case are respectively defined by the pair of circuit boards 16a and 16b having the aluminum circuit board body 22a, these circuit boards 16a and 16b can be utilized as electromagnetic shield members. As a result, an internal space of the case-like IC 10 can be substantially electromagnetically shielded, and the circuit elements 22d are not easily influenced by an electromagnetic wave.

The present invention is not limited to the arrangement of the first embodiment, and various changes and modifications may be made within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Various embodiments and modifications of the present invention will be described below. In the modifications and other embodiments, the same reference numerals denote the same parts as in the arrangement of the first embodiment, and a detailed description thereof will be omitted.

For example, in the description of the first embodiment, the IC 10 serves as the engine control unit. However, the present invention is not limited to this. For example, the IC 10 may be arranged to be operated as independent functional components for a vehicle, such as an automatic-speed controller, a four-wheel steering controller, an automatic transmission controller, and the like.

In the first embodiment, as shown in Fig. 3B, the flexible circuit board 22f is located in a space surrounded by the side plate 18. However, the present invention is not limited to this. As shown in Fig. 6 showing one modification of the first embodiment, a segment 18c of the side plate 18 just facing an opening surface is displaced forward (toward the opening) by a predetermined distance from the rear ends of the circuit boards 16a and 16b, so that the flexible circuit board 22f may extend between the segment 18c and the frame 20.

In the first embodiment, the lower and upper circuit boards 16a and 16b are fitted in the lower and upper portions 18a and 18b of the side plate 18, and the assembly is surrounded by the frame 20 from the outer side to integrally form the case-like IC 10. However, the present invention is not limited to this. As shown in Fig. 7 showing another modification of the first embodiment, the lower and upper circuit boards 16a and 16b are fitted in the lower and upper portions 18a and 18b of the side plate 18, and their contact surfaces are adhered to each other by an adhesive 2, thus integrally constituting the case-like IC 10 without using the frame 20.

The connecting terminals 22g and 22h are alternately and laterally aligned at the opening edge of the lower circuit board 16a in the first embodiment described above. However, the present invention is not limited to this. The connecting terminals may be arranged as shown in Fig. 8 showing the second embodiment.

In the second embodiment shown in Fig. 8, connecting terminals 22g and 22h are aligned in two, i.e., rear and front arrays at the opening edge of a lower circuit board 16a. The rear connecting terminals 22g (farther side from the male connector 12) are aligned to define an array different from that defined by the front connecting terminals 22h (nearer side to the male connector 12). Connecting pins 24a connected to the rear connecting terminals 22g extend through upper through holes 28b, and connecting pins 24b connected to the front connecting terminals 22h extend through lower through holes 28c.

Since the length of each connecting pin 24a connected to the front connecting terminal 22h becomes smaller than that of the connecting pin 24b connected to the rear connecting terminal 22g, an arch portion 32 is formed in a middle portion of the shorter connecting terminal 24b like in the first embodiment.

Since the second embodiment is arranged as described above, the same effect as in the first embodiment can be provided, and the number of connecting pins 24a and 24b can be increased.

In the second embodiment, two arrays of connecting terminals 22g and 22h are juxtaposed on the lower circuit board 16a. However, the present invention is not limited to this. For example, the connecting terminals may be arranged as shown in Fig. 9 showing one modification of the second embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 9, in the modification of the second embodiment, one set of the connecting terminals 22g are aligned on the upper circuit board 16b, and the other set of the connecting terminals 22h are aligned on the lower circuit board 16a. With this arrangement, in this modification, a connecting operation of the connecting pins 24a and 24b and the corresponding connecting terminals 22g and 22h, i.e., a soldering operation can be facilitated.

In this modification, the upper through holes 28b are formed in substantially the central portion of the upright segment 28a, and the lower through holes 28c are formed in the lower portion of the upright segment 28a. As a result, the length of each connecting pin 24b connected to the other connecting terminal 22h becomes shorter than that of the connecting pin 24a connected to one connecting terminal 22g. As a result, for the same reason as in the modification described above, an arch portion 32 is formed in a middle portion of the connecting pin 24b connected to the other connecting terminal 22h.

In the second embodiment and its modification, the connecting pins 24a and 24b are connected and fixed to the corresponding connecting terminals 22g and 22h by directly soldering them. However, the present invention is not limited to this. For example, these pins and terminals may be connected as shown in Fig. 10 showing another modification of the second embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 10, in another modification of
the second embodiment, the connecting pins 24a and 24b are linearly formed, and extend through and are fixed to the through holes 28a and 28b while being vertically stacked and aligned in two arrays in the lateral direction. The connecting pins 24a and 24b and the corresponding connecting terminals 22g and 22h are connected to each other through bonding wires 34. Note that the connecting terminals 22g and 22h are aligned in two, i.e., front and rear arrays on the lower circuit board 16a as in the second embodiment described above.

In the first and second embodiments, the male connector 12 is arranged as a so-called internal mounting type with respect to the case-like IC 10. However, the present invention is not limited to this arrangement, and the male connector 12 may be arranged as shown in Fig. 11 showing the third embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 11, a male connector 12 according to the third embodiment of the present invention is arranged as a so-called external mounting type. More specifically, the male connector 12 is constituted by a connector main body 28' which is formed to have a substantially U-shaped section, and to extend along one edge of an IC 10 to close the one-end opening, and a plurality of pairs of connecting pins 24a and 24b which are aligned in the lateral direction to be vertically separated from each other.

More specifically, the connector main body 28' is formed of an insulating material, e.g., plastic to integrally have an upright segment 28a' which is located to close the one-end opening of the case-like IC 10 and through which the connecting pins 24a and 24b extend, a pair of upper and lower connecting segments 28b' and 28c', extending from the upper and lower edges of the upright segment 28a in a direction opposite to the IC 10, for protecting the connecting pins 24a and 24b extending through the upright segment 28a' and for defining a recess 30 for receiving the above-mentioned female connector 14, and a pair of upper and lower mounting segments 28d' and 28e', extending from the upper and lower edges of the upright segment 28a' toward the IC 10 and fixed to the upper and lower side surfaces of one-end portions of a pair of upper and lower circuit boards 16b and 16a of the IC 10 while being in sliding contact therewith.

In the third embodiment, connecting terminals comprise one set of connecting terminals 22g aligned on the upper circuit board 16b and the other set of connecting terminals 22h aligned on the lower circuit board 16b as has been described in one modification of the second embodiment shown in Fig. 9.

A plurality of through holes 28f' and 28g' for receiving a plurality of linear connecting pins 24a and 24b are preformed in the upright segment 28a. The lower and upper ends of a common circuit board 22 are cut off while these connecting pins 24a and 24b are soldered to the connecting terminals 22g and 22h of the common circuit board 22, thus providing the pair of circuit boards 16a and 16b. After the circuit boards 16a and 16b are vertically separated through a flexible circuit board 22f, these connecting pins 24a and 24b are inserted through the through holes 28f' and 28g'. In this manner, the connector main body 28' is mounted on the case-like IC 10 in an external mounting state.

According to the arrangement of the third embodiment, the compact and low-cost case-like IC 10 can be realized as in the first and second embodiments.

In the third embodiment, the lower and upper circuit boards 16a and 16b are mounted on the lower and upper surfaces of the external mounting type male connector 12. However, the male connector may be arranged as shown in Fig. 12 showing one modification of the third embodiment.

In one modification of the third embodiment, the one-end portions of the lower and upper circuit boards 16a and 16b are bent downward and upward, respectively, to integrally have outer flange portions 22i and 22j. The pair of mounting segments 28d' and 28e' of the male connector 12 are fixed to surfaces of the outer flange portions 22i and 22j opposite thereto, so that the male connector 12 is integrally mounted on the case-like IC 10.

When the male connector 12 is mounted on the IC 10 like in this modification, the same effect as in the above-mentioned first embodiment can be provided.

In this modification, the connecting pins 24a and 24b used for the male connectors 12 are linearly formed like in the third embodiment. However, the present invention is not limited to this. For example, the connecting pins may be formed as shown in Fig. 13 showing another modification of the third embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 13, in another modification, each of the connecting pins 24a and 24b has a stepped portion at its middle portion, and an end portion connected to a corresponding connecting terminal 22g or 22h is folded back at 180°. When this modification is arranged as described above, the following effects can be provided in addition to the effect of the third embodiment.

More specifically, connection with the female connector 14 may often be unsuccessful, and then the connecting pins 24a and 24b abut against the end face of the female connector 14 and are pushed inwardly. When the connecting pins 24a and 24b are pushed inwardly, the connecting pins 24a and 24b are disengaged from the corresponding connecting terminals 22g and 22h since they have the linear shape as described above. However, in this modification, even if such a problem occurs, the connecting pins 24a and 24b are satisfactorily deformed on the basis of the shape of the connecting pins 24a and 24b, and
can be prevented from being disengaged from the
connecting pins 22g and 22h.

From another point of view, an IC used for a ve-
cicle according to the present invention, in which a
conductive foil is adhered on a conductive circuit
board through an insulating layer to fix circuit ele-
ments, can also be considered as an invention char-
acterized in that one functional component for a ve-
cicle is constituted by independent ICs and the con-
ductive circuit board is formed as a functional com-
ponent case.

When the present invention is considered as de-
scribed above, since one functional component for a
vehicle is constituted by independent ICs and the
conductive circuit board is formed as the functional
component case, the entire structure can be ren-
dered light in weight, and an expensive conventional
connecting device need not be used, thus reducing
cost.

The fourth embodiment will be described below
with reference to Figs. 14 and 15. In the fourth em-
embodiment, the above-mentioned IC is applied to a sys-
tem (called a total wiring system; to be abbreviated as
a TWS hereinafter) which totally connects signal sys-
tems used for an antitheft system, a lamp flashing
system, an operating system of wipers, and the like
in a joint box (connecting box), and connects a control
system to the joint box to control the above systems.

Fig. 14 shows a joint box 40 used in the fourth em-
bodyment. The joint box 40 is detachably connected
to a plurality of logic modules, i.e., first and second
ICs 44 and 46 in the fourth embodiment through first
and second connector mechanisms 48 and 50 while a
conventional TWS control unit is divided in units of
modules.

The arrangement of each of the ICs 44 and 46 is
basically the same as that of the IC 10 described in
the first embodiment, and a description thereof will be
omitted. However, the ICs 44 and 46 have different
control contents in independent functional compo-
nents for a vehicle. More specifically, the first control
circuit (IC) 44 comprises a control circuit 44a for ex-
cuting a function of an antitheft system constituted as
one independent functional component for a vehicle,
and a first multiplex communication interface circuit
44b for connecting the control circuit 44a, and an ex-
ternal portion to be controlled and an external detec-
tion portion through multiplex transmission. On the
other hand, the second control circuit (IC) 46 compris-
es a control circuit 46a for executing a function of a
lamp flashing system as another independent func-
tional component for a vehicle, and a second multi-
plex communication interface circuit 46b for connect-
ing the control circuit 46a, and an external portion to
be controlled and an external detection portion
through multiplex transmission.

The first connector mechanism 48 comprises a
first male connector 48a integrally formed on the first
IC 44, and a first female connector 48b integrally
mounted on the joint box 40 to be detachable with the
first male connector 48a. The second connector
mechanism 50 comprises a second male connector
50a integrally formed on the second IC 46, and a sec-
ond female connector 50b integrally mounted on the
joint box 40 to be detachable with the second male
connector 50a.

The first and second connectors 48a and 50a
have the same shape as that of the male connector
12 in the first embodiment. As a result, the first and
second female connectors 48b and 50b have the
same shapes as in the first embodiment. The first
male connector 48a integrally mounted on the first IC
44 can be connected to the second female connector
50b, while the second male connector 50a integrally
mounted on the second IC 46 can be connected to the
first female connector 48b.

A multiplex unit 56 is connected to the joint box
40 by a multiplex harness 54 through a third connec-
tor mechanism 52. The third connector mechanism 52
comprises a third male connector 52a to which a one-
end portion of the multiplex harness 54 is connected,
and a third female connector 52b integrally mounted
on the joint box 40 to be detachable with the male con-

The first to third connector mechanisms 48, 50,
and 52 are connected to transmit multiplexed signals,
as will be described later. Connecting terminals of
each connector mechanism are formed to include four
poles, i.e., terminals for a power supply, one bus line,
the other bus line, and ground.

The joint box 40 is also connected to lamps and
a horn as portions to be controlled by the first and
second ICs 44 and 46, various sensors as detection
portions, a battery as a power source, and the like
through fourth to sixth connector mechanisms 58, 60,
and 62. The fourth to sixth connector mechanisms 58,
60, and 62 respectively comprise male connectors
58a, 60a, and 62a to which one-end portions of har-
nesses 64, 66, and 68 connected to corresponding
portions are connected, and female connectors 58b,
60b, and 62b integrally formed on the joint box 40 to
be detachable with these male connectors 58a, 60a,
and 62a.

The fourth to sixth connector mechanisms 58, 60,
and 62 are arranged to connect non-multiplexed sig-
als, and the number of connecting terminals of these
mechanisms is independently determined in accor-
dance with the number of devices to be connected
and the like.

A multiplex interface circuit 70 for converting mul-
tiplexed data into non-multiplexed data and vice ver-
sa is arranged in the joint box 40 to which the various
connector mechanisms are connected. The multiplex
interface circuit 70 comprises a multiplex terminal
group for inputting/outputting multiplexed data, and a
non-multiplex terminal group for inputting/outputting
non-multiplexed data.

The multiplex terminal group includes four poles, i.e., terminals for a power supply, one bus line, the other bus line, and ground, as described above, and is independently connected to corresponding terminals of the first to third female connectors 48b, 50b, and 52b. That is, the multiplex interface circuit 70 and each of the first to third female connectors 48b, 50b, and 52b are connected through four connecting lines. The non-multiplex terminal group is connected to corresponding terminals of the fourth to sixth female connectors 58b, 60b, and 62b through a plurality of connecting lines.

The first and second ICs 44 and 46 are connected to the joint box 40 of the fourth embodiment with the above arrangement, as shown in Fig. 15.

In the fourth embodiment, since a conventional male connector is heavy in weight and large in size, it is not employed, and the exclusive male connectors 48a and 50a are formed in correspondence with the compact and lightweight case-like IC 44. Therefore, the fourth embodiment can contribute to a compact structure of the joint box 40 based on the compact and lightweight ICs 44 and 46.

As described above, in the fourth embodiment, each of the ICs 44 and 46 constituting the logic modules is arranged to have the metal circuit board 22a. The compact and lightweight ICs 44 and 46 can realize the compact joint box 40 connected thereto.

In the first to fourth embodiments, the connector housing (main body) 28 is formed of an integral member. However, in the present invention it is not limited to this arrangement but may be arranged, as shown in Figs. 16 to 19 showing the fifth embodiment.

More specifically, a male connector 12 of the fifth embodiment comprises a connector housing 28 formed into a box-like housing with one open side surface, as shown in Fig. 16. The connector housing 28 is just fitted in the one-end opening portion of a case-like IC 10 as in the above embodiments.

The connector housing 28 is constituted by vertically coupling two split, i.e., upper and lower connector housing halves 28a and 28b. More specifically, the upper connector housing half 28a is fixed to the lower surface of a one-end portion of an upper circuit board 16b by screws (not shown), and the lower connector housing half 28b is fixed to the upper surface of a one-end portion of a lower circuit board 16a by screws (not shown).

As shown in Fig. 17, the upper connector housing half 28a is formed to have a size larger than the lower connector housing half 28b. A recess 80 for receiving the lower connector housing half 28b from below is formed in the lower surface of the upper connector housing half 28a.

A plurality of downwardly projecting bosses 82 are formed on a surface for defining the upper bottom surface of the recess 80. A plurality of recesses 84 for complementarily receiving these bosses 82 are formed in the upper surface of the lower connector housing half 28b. Upon engagement of these bosses 82 and the recesses 84, a state wherein the upper and lower connector housing halves 28a and 28b are engaged with each other, i.e., a state wherein one connector housing 28 is formed can be precisely defined.

Vertical guide grooves 86 are formed in the two side surfaces of the recess 80. Ridges 88 which are complementarily fitted in the guide grooves 86 are formed on two side surfaces of the lower connector housing half 28b. Upon engagement of these guide grooves 86 and the ridges 88, a relative position between the connector housing halves 28a and 28b when they are assembled to each other can be defined. These grooves can be precisely guided to an engagement position defined by the bosses 82 and the recesses 84. After assembly, parallelism between the two circuit boards 16a and 16b can be accurately defined.

Mounting holes 90a and 90b for receiving connecting pins 24a and 24b to extend therethrough are formed in the upper and lower connector housing halves 28a and 28b, respectively. In the fifth embodiment, prior to assembly of the connector housing halves 28a and 28b, the connecting pins 24a and 24b are mounted in and fixed to the corresponding mounting holes 90a and 90b of the upper and lower connector housing halves 28a and 28b to extend therethrough.

Assembly of the connector housing halves 28a and 28b after the assembly shown in Fig. 16 will be described below with reference to Figs. 18 and 19.

As has been described above with reference to Figs. 4A and 4B, upper and lower edges X and Y are cut off from the common circuit board 22 on which predetermined circuit elements 22d are mounted, thus forming the circuit boards 16a and 16b opened on a plane. As shown in Fig. 18, the connector housing halves 28a and 28b are fixed to the open circuit boards 16a and 16b by screws.

As described above, the corresponding connecting pins 24a and 24b have already been mounted on these connector housing halves 28a and 28b. In this manner, the connecting pins 24a and 24b are soldered to corresponding connecting terminals 22g and 22h in an open state of the circuit boards 16a and 16b. In particular, the soldering operation requires a fine operation since there are a large number of connecting terminals 22g and 22h. In the fifth embodiment, since the circuit boards 16a and 16b are opened on an identical plane, the soldering operation can be reliably executed, thus improving workability, and maintaining a good assembly property.

Thereafter, as shown in Fig. 19, the circuit board 16a which is to be located at a lower position is held in position, and the circuit board 16b to be located at an upper position is lifted up and moved to be parallel
to the lower circuit board 16a thereabove. As shown in Fig. 17, the ridges 88 are fitted in the guide grooves 86 to be guided along them, and the upper circuit board 16b is then pushed down. In this manner, the lower connector housing half 28b is fitted in the recess 80 of the upper connector housing half 28a. As a result, when the fitting operation is completed, the upper and lower housing halves are integrated upon fitting of the bosses 82 and the recesses 84.

When one connector housing 28 is formed after both the connector housing halves 28a and 28b are integrated, the circuit boards 16a and 16b are set to be parallel to each other. As described above, a side plate 18 is attached, and a frame 20 is fitted, thus forming the IC 10 integrally with the male connector 12, as shown in Fig. 1.

As described above, in the connector structure of the fifth embodiment, the connector housing 28 of the male connector 12 is formed by the two split connector housing halves 28a and 28b. Before the IC 10 is constituted, the connector housing halves 28a and 28b are fixed to the corresponding circuit boards 16a and 16b, respectively, and the connecting pins 24a and 24b are connected to the corresponding connecting terminals 22g and 22h. In this manner, a new effect of maintaining the good assembly property of the IC 10 can be provided.

In the fifth embodiment, the connector housing 28 is split into halves to maintain the good assembly property. However, the present invention is not limited to this arrangement. For example, a male connector 12 may be split into one set of connecting pins 24a and a connector housing 28 to which the other set of connecting pins 24b are mounted in advance, as shown in Fig. 20 showing the sixth embodiment.

The sixth embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to Fig. 20. As shown in Fig. 20, in the connector structure of the sixth embodiment, the male connector 12 comprises an integrally formed connector housing 28 unlike in the fifth embodiment wherein the connector 12 comprises the two split connector housing halves 28a and 28b. The connector housing 28 has the same shape as an integrated shape of the connector housing halves 28a and 28b in the fifth embodiment. Upper and lower mounting holes 90a and 90b for receiving the connecting pins 24a and 24b are formed in the housing 28 to be aligned in two arrays. The connecting pins 24b are mounted in advance in the lower connecting holes 90b of the connector housing 28.

More specifically, in the sixth embodiment shown in Fig. 6, the male connector 12 is split into two sections, i.e., one set of connecting pins 24a and the connector housing 28 to which the other set of the connecting pins 24b are mounted in advance.

Upon assembly of the IC 10 while assembling the male connector 12 to the IC 10, two circuit boards 16a and 16b are formed in an open state on a plane like in the fifth embodiment. One set of connecting pins 24a are connected to connecting terminals 22h of the circuit board 16b to be located at an upper position. The connector housing 28 to which the other set of connecting pins 24b are mounted in advance is fixed to the circuit board 16a to be located at a lower position, and the other set of connecting pins 24b are connected to connecting terminals 22g of the circuit board 16a.

Thereafter, like in the fifth embodiment, one circuit board 16a is held in position, and the other circuit board 16b is lifted up and moved to be parallel to the lower circuit board 16a thereabove. One set of connecting pins 24a connected to the other circuit board 16b are inserted in and fixed to the mounting holes 90a formed in the connector housing 28 fixed to one circuit board 16a.

In a state wherein the arrays of the connecting pins 24a and 24b are mounted on the connector housing 28, the connector housing 28 and the upper circuit board 16a are fixed to each other. In this manner, when the connector housing 28 is fixed to the circuit boards 16a and 16b, the circuit boards 16a and 16b are set to be parallel to each other. In the same manner as in the fifth embodiment, a side plate 18 is attached, and a frame 20 is fitted like in the fifth embodiment, thus forming the IC 10 integrally with the male connector 12 shown in Fig. 1.

As described above, in the connector structure of the sixth embodiment, the connector housing 28 of the male connector 12 is formed with the other set of connecting pins 24b mounted in advance, and one set of connecting pins 24a are mounted to be connected to the connecting terminals 22h of the other circuit board 16b. Before the IC 10 is assembled, after one set of connecting pins 24a are mounted on the connector housing 28, the other circuit board 16b is fixed to the connector housing.

In the sixth embodiment, a good assembly property of the IC 10 can be maintained.

Claims

1. A circuit for a vehicle, which is formed in the shape of a case, the circuit comprising:
a pair of circuit boards (16a; 16b) opposed to and parallel with each other, each of said circuit boards (16a; 16b) including a metal plate (22a) defining an upper of a lower outer portion of the case;
an insulating layer (22b) formed on an entire inner surface of said metal plate;
a conductive layer (22c) formed on said insulating layer (22b) in a predetermined circuit pattern;
a plurality of circuit elements (22d) electrically connected to predetermined portions of said conductive layer (22c);
a side plate (18) being formed to have a U-shape, separating the circuit boards by a predetermined distance and closing side surfaces of the case; a frame (20) fixing the circuit boards and the side plate;

external connector means (12), the connector means closing the case formed by the circuit boards and the U-shaped side plate.

2. A circuit according to claim 1, wherein said external connector means (12) includes a connector housing (28) fixed to said pair of circuit boards (16a; 16b) and having a recess (30) for receiving said another connector (14) and an upright segment (28a) for closing an open-end of the case with a plurality of through holes (28b; 28c or 28f; 28g') being formed through said upright segment (28a); further comprising a plurality of connector pins (24a; 24b) one end portion of each connector pin being connected to connecting terminals (22g; 22h) formed at an edge portion of said conductive layer (22c), whereby middle portions of each connector pin extend through the through holes (28b; 28c or 28f; 28g') formed through the upright segment (28a) of said connector housing (28), while the other-end portions of each connector pin projecting into said recess (30) are connectable with said another connector (14), and wherein said connector housing (28) includes a pair of connector housing halves (28a; 28b) respectively fixed to said pair of circuit boards (16b; 16a) before said pair of circuit boards (16a; 16b) are assembled to oppose each other, and having a plurality of connector pins (24a; 24b) connected to the conductive layers (22c) of said pair of circuit boards (16a; 16b); and superposition means (82, 86; 84, 88) which are respectively formed on said connector housing halves (28a; 28b) and are superposed on each other so as to constitute one connector housing (28) when said pair of circuit boards (16a; 16b) are assembled to oppose each other.

3. A circuit according to claim 1, wherein said external connector means (12) includes a connector housing (28 or 28') of an external mounting type housing which is fixed to outer surfaces of said pair of circuit boards (16a; 16b) and having a recess (30) for receiving said another connector (14), a plurality of through holes (28b; 28c or 28f, 28g') being formed in said connector housing (28 or 28'); and a plurality of connector pins (24a; 24b), one-end portions of which are connected to connecting terminal (22g; 22h) formed at an edge portion of said conductive layer (22c), middle portions of which extend through the through holes (28b, 28c or 28f, 28g') formed in said connector housing (28 or 28'), and the other-end portions of which project into said recess (30) are connectable with said another connector (14), wherein each of said pair of circuit boards (16a; 16b) integrally includes a bent portion (22i; 22j) bent outwardly and fixed to said connector housing (28'), and said connector housing (28') integrally includes a main body portion (28a) for closing an opening end portion of said pair of circuit boards (16a; 16b), a pair of mounting portions (28d', 28e') extending from said main body portion (28a') toward the corresponding bent portions (22i; 22j) and mounted on end faces of the corresponding circuit boards (16a; 16b) and a pair of connecting portions (28b'; 28c'), extending from said main body portion (28a') in directions opposite to the extending directions of said mounting portions (28d'; 28e'), for defining said recess (30) there-between.

**Patentansprüche**

1. Schaltkreis für ein Fahrzeug, welcher in Form eines Gehäuses gebildet ist, mit einem Paar an Schaltkreis- bzw. Leiterplatten (16a; 16b), welche sich einander parallel gegenüberliegen, wobei jede Leiterplatte (16a; 16b) enthält:
   - eine Metallplatte (22a), welche einen oberen oder einen unteren äußeren Abschnitt des Gehäuses bestimmt;
   - eine Isolierschicht (22b), welche auf der gesamten inneren Oberfläche der Metallplatte gebildet ist;
   - eine leitende Schicht (22c), welche in einem vorbestimmten Schaltkreisbauelement (22d), welche elektrisch an vorbestimmte Abschnitte der leitenden Schicht (22c) angeschlossen sind, einer Seitenplatte (18), welche U-förmig gebildet ist, die Leiterplatten in einem vorbestimmten Abstand trennt und die Seitenflächen des Gehäuses schließt;
   - einem Rahmen (20) zur Befestigung der Leiterplatten und der Seitenplatte, und mit einer externen Steckverbinderbuchse bzw. Verbindungsvorrichtung (12), welche das Gehäuse schließt, welches durch die Leiterplatten und die U-förmige Seitenplatte gebildet wird.

2. Schaltkreis nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die externe Steckverbinderbuchse (12) ein Verbindungsgehäuse (28) enthält, welches an
das Paar Leiterplatten (16a; 16b) befestigt ist und eine Ausnehmung (30) zur Aufnahme eines weiteren Steckverbinders bzw. einer Verbindungs- 
vorrichtung (14) sowie einen senkrecht verlaufenden Abschnitt (28a) zum Schließen eines of- 
en Endes des Gehäuses mit einer Vielzahl an Durchgangsöffnungen (28b; 28c oder 28f; 28g)
5 aufweist, welche durch den senkrecht verlaufenden Abschnitt (28a) gebildet sind; daß der Schalt- 
kreis ferner enthält: 
eine Vielzahl an Verbindungsstiften (24a; 24b), wobei ein Endabschnitt eines jeden Verbin- 
dungsstiftes an die Verbindungsanschlüsse (22g; 22h) angeschlossen ist, welche an einem Randabschnitt der leitenden Schicht (22c) gebil-
10 det sind, wobei sich die mittleren Abschnitte ei- 
nes jeden Verbindungsstiftes durch die Durchg- 
gangsoffnungen (28b; 28c oder 28f; 28g') hindurch erstrecken, welche durch den senkrechten 
Teilabschnitt (28a) des Verbindungsgehäuses 
20 bzw. Steckverbindergehäuses (28) gebildet sind, 
während die anderen Endabschnitte eines jeden Verbindungsstiftes in die Ausnehmung (30) hin-
ausragen und mit dem anderen Steckverbin-
der (14) verbindbar sind, 
und wobei das Verbindungsgehäuse bzw. das Steckverbindergehäuse (28) ein Paar an Steck-
25 verbindergehäusehälften (28a; 28b) enthält, wel-
che jeweils an das Paar Leiterplatten (16b; 16a) 
besetzt werden, bevor das Paar an Leiterplatten 
(16a; 16b) einander gegenüberliegend montiert wird, und eine Vielzahl an Verbindungsstiften 
(24a; 24b) besitzt, welche an die leitenden Schichten (22c) des Paares an Leiterplatten 
30 (16a; 16b) angeschlossen sind; und 
Übereinanderanbringvorrichtungen (82, 86; 84, 
88), welche jeweils auf den Steckverbinderge-
häusehälften (28a; 28b) gebildet sind und über- 
35 einander so gelegt werden, daß sie ein Steckver-
verbindergehäuse (28) bilden, wenn das Paar an 
nach Leiterplatten (16a; 16b) einander gegenüberlie-
gend montiert wird.

3. Schaltkreis nach Anspruch 1, 
40 dadurch gekennzeichnet, 
daß die externe Steckverbinderbuchse bzw. Ver-
bindungsvorrichtung (12) enthält: 
ein Steckverbindergehäuse bzw. Verbindungs-
45 gehäuse (28 oder 28') eines extern zu montieren-
den Gehäuses, welches an der äußeren Fläche 
der Leiterplattenpaare (16a; 16b) befestigt ist 
und eine Ausnehmung (30) für die Aufnahme ei-
50 nes weiteren Steckverbinders bzw. einer weite-
ren Verbindungsvorrichtung (14) aufweist, wobei 
eine Vielzahl an Durchgangsoffnungen (28b; 28c 
or 28f, 28g') in das Steckverbindergehäuse 
(28 oder 28') gebildet ist; sowie 
55 eine Vielzahl an Steckverbinderstiften bzw. Ver-
bindungstiften (24a; 24b), deren einer Endab-
schnitt an Verbindungsanschlüsse (22g; 22h) an-
geschlossen ist, welche an einem Randabschnitt 
der leitenden Schicht (22c) gebildet sind, deren 
Mittelabschnitte sich durch die Durchgangsoff-
nungen (28b, 28c oder 28f, 28g') erstrecken, 
welche in dem Verbindungssteckergehäuse (28 
or 28') gebildet sind, und deren andere Endab-
schnitte in die Ausnehmung (30) hineinragen 
und mit dem anderen Steckverbinde (14) verbindbar 

Revendications

1. Circuit, pour véhicule, qui a la forme d’un boîtier, 
le circuit comprenant: 
deux plaquettes de circuit (16a, 16b) qui 
se font face et sont parallèles l’une à l’autre, cha-
cune des plaquettes de circuit (16a ; 16b) 
comportant : 

- une plaque métallique (22a), cons-
tituant une partie extérieure supérieure ou une 
partie extérieure inférieure du boîtier, 
une couche isolante (22b), formée 
sur la totalité de la surface intérieure de la plaque 
métallique, 

- une couche conductrice (22c) formée 
sur la couche isolante (22b) suivant un motif 
de circuit préfixé,

et plusieurs éléments de circuit 
reliés électriquement à des parties pré-
fixées de la couche conductrice (22c),

- une plaque latérale (18) qui est formée de 

- façon à avoir une forme en U et qui sépare les pla-
quetttes de circuit d’une distance préfixée et fer-
me les surfaces latérales du boîtier,

un châssis (20) fixant les plaquettes de cir-
cuit et la plaque latérale et des moyens formant connecteur extérieur (12), les moyens formant connecteur fermant le boîtier formé par les plaquettes de circuit et la plaque latérale en forme de U.

2. Circuit selon la revendication 1,
   dans lequel les moyens formant connecteur extérieur (12) comprennent un logement de connecteur (28), fixé aux deux plaquettes de circuit (16a ; 16b) et comportant une cavité (30) destinée à recevoir ledit autre connecteur (14), et une section verticale (28a) et sert à fermer une extrémité ouverte du boîtier, plusieurs trous traversants (28b ; 28c ou 28f ; 28g') étant pratiqués dans la section verticale (28a).
   le circuit comprenant en outre plusieurs broches de connecteur (24a ; 24b), des premières parties d'extrémité des différentes broches de connecteur étant connectées respectivement à des bornes de connexion (22g ; 22h) formées à l'endroit d'une partie marginale de la couche conductrice (22c), tandis que des parties centrales des différentes broches de connecteur traversent les trous (28b ; 28c ou 28f ; 28g') pratiqués dans la section (28a) verticale du logement de connecteur (28) et que les autres parties d'extrémité des différentes broches de connecteur qui font saillie dans la cavité (30) sont agencées de façon à pouvoir être mises en contact avec l'autre connecteur (14),
   et dans lequel le logement de connecteur (28) comporte :
   deux moitiés de logement de connecteur (28a ; 28b) qui sont fixées respectivement aux deux plaquettes de circuit (16b ; 16a) avant que les deux plaquettes de circuit (16a ; 16b) soient assemblées de façon à se faire face et qui comportent plusieurs broches de connecteur (24a ; 24b) connectées aux couches conductrices (22c) des deux plaquettes de circuit (16a ; 16b)
   et des moyens de superposition (82, 86 ; 84, 88) qui sont formés respectivement sur lesdites moitiés de logement de connecteur (28a ; 28b) et sont superposés les uns aux autres de manière à constituer un logement de connecteur (28) lorsque les deux plaquettes de circuit (16a ; 16b) sont assemblées de façon à se faire face.

3. Circuit selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les moyens formant connecteur extérieur (12) comprennent :
   un logement de connecteur (28 ou 28'), qui est d'un type à montage extérieur, en étant fixé aux surfaces extérieures des deux plaquettes de circuit (16a ; 16b), et qui comporte une cavité (30) destinée à recevoir un autre connecteur (14), plusieurs trous traversants (28b ; 28c ou 28f ; 28g') étant pratiqués dans le logement de connecteur (28 ou 28'),
   et plusieurs broches de connecteur (24a ; 24b) dont des premières parties d'extrémité sont connectées à des bornes de connexion (22g ; 22h) formées à l'endroit d'une partie marginale de la couche conductrice (22c) dont des parties centrales traversent les trous (28b ; 28c ou 28f ; 28g') pratiqués dans le logement de connecteur (28 ou 28') dont les autres parties d'extrémité qui font saillie dans la cavité (30) sont agencées de façon à pouvoir être mises en contact avec l'autre connecteur (14),
   tandis que chacune des deux plaquettes de circuit (16a ; 16b) comprend, venue d'une pièce, une partie pliée (22j ; 22j) qui est pliée vers l'extérieur et est fixée au logement de connecteur (28'),
   et que le logement de connecteur (28') comporte, venue d'une pièce, une partie de corps principal (28a), servant à fermer une partie d'extrémité d'ouverture des deux plaquettes de circuit (16a ; 16b), deux parties de montage (28d' ; 28e'), qui s'étendent à partir de la partie de corps principal (28a') en direction des parties pliées correspondantes (22i ; 22j) et sont montées sur des faces d'extrémité des plaquettes de circuit correspondantes (16a ; 16b), et deux parties de connexion (28b' ; 28c') qui s'étendent à partir de la partie de corps principal (28a') dans des directions opposées aux directions dans lesquelles les parties de montage (28d' ; 28e') s'étendent et qui servent à délimiter entre elles la dite cavité (30).