(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) EP 3 078 079 B1

# (12) EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:
**14.08.2019 Bulletin 2019/33**

(21) Application number: **14809817.1**

(22) Date of filing: **05.12.2014**

(51) Int Cl.:
***H01R 9/03*** *(2006.01)* ***H01R 4/24*** *(2018.01)*
***H01R 13/52*** *(2006.01)*

(86) International application number:
**PCT/EP2014/076692**

(87) International publication number:
**WO 2015/082674 (11.06.2015 Gazette 2015/23)**

## (54) INSULATION PIERCING CONNECTOR

ISOLIERUNGSDURCHDRINGENDER VERBINDER

CONNECTEUR PERCE-ISOLANT

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **06.12.2013 US 201314099309**
**20.11.2014 EP 14306842**

(43) Date of publication of application:
**12.10.2016 Bulletin 2016/41**

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Printed by Jouve, 75001 PARIS (FR)

## Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

**[0001]** The present invention relates to electrical connectors for mechanically and electrically connecting first and second cables.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

**[0002]** Electrical utility firms constructing, operating and maintaining overhead and/or underground power distribution networks and systems utilize connectors to tap main power transmission conductors and feed electrical power to distribution line conductors, sometimes referred to as tap conductors. The main power line conductors and the tap conductors are typically high, medium or low voltage cables that are relatively large in diameter, and the main power line conductor may be differently sized from the tap conductor, requiring specially designed connector components to adequately connect tap conductors to main power line conductors.

**[0003]** Insulation piercing (IP) connectors are commonly used to form mechanical and electrical connections between insulated cables. Typically, an IP connector includes metal piercing blades with sets of teeth on either end thereof. The piercing blades are mounted in housing members (*e.g.,* along with environmental sealing components). The housing members are clamped about the insulated main and tap cables so that one set of teeth of a piercing blade engages the main cable and the other set of teeth of the piercing blade engages the tap cable. The teeth penetrate the insulation layers of the cables and make contact with the underlying conductors, thereby providing electrical continuity between the conductors through the piercing blade.

**[0004]** FR 2 414 800 A1 relates to a connector for two or more insulated cables, which are held separate by central block having rectangular flange, and securing wings. The connector is for two or more cables having an insulated sheath. The individual cables are kept physically separate from each other and do not require stripping. The connector consists of a central block carrying a rectangular flange. Both sides of the flange have inset teeth of different lengths serving to pierce the cable insulation. Cables laid against these surfaces are held in position and finally drawn against the teeth by two shaped wings. The wings are drawn against the central block by nuts on short lengths of studding integral with the block.

**[0005]** FR 2 901 415 A1 discloses a four pole connector for underground power distribution grids, which has a plug with return provided with sharp teeth at its free end to perforate an outer cover, where the teeth are projected relative to a contact surface of the neutral connector. The connector has a separator with a spacer placed between a phase conductor and a neutral conductor. A frame includes two semi-annular shaped plates placed on both sides of the conductors for joining border. A head of screw and a threaded insert control connection of the plates. The separator has a plug e.g. metal conductor, with a return that is provided with series of sharp teeth at its free end for perforating outer cover. The teeth are projected with respect to a contact surface of the neutral connector when the plug is placed in the separator.

**[0006]** US 3,848,956 A relates to a self-sealing underground tap connector. A connector is provided for joining a high current capacity tap conductor to an unbroken run conductor in an underground application without removing the insulation from the run cable and which will provide a moistureproof seal at the points of connection of the tap conductor and run conductor.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0007]** It is an object of the present invention to provide an electrical connector that obviates or mitigates at least one of the disadvantages and shortcomings of the related prior art.

**[0008]** This object is solved by the present invention as claimed in the appended independent claim. Particular embodiments of the present invention are defined by the appended dependent claims.

**[0009]** According to a comparative example useful for understanding the present invention, an electrical connector for mechanically and electrically connecting first and second cables, the first cable including an elongate first electrical conductor covered by a first insulation layer, the second cable including an elongate second electrical conductor covered by a second insulation layer, includes a connector body, an electrically conductive first insulation piercing feature on the connector body, an electrically conductive second insulation piercing feature on the connector body and electrically connected to the first insulation piercing feature, and a compression mechanism. The connector body includes first, second and third body members including axially spaced apart first, second and third jaw portions, respectively. A first cable slot is defined between the first and third jaw portions to receive the first cable. A second cable slot is defined between the second and third jaw portions to receive the second cable. The first and second body members are telescopingly arranged to permit the first and second body members to slide relative to one another along a slide axis. The first insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the first insulation layer and electrically engage the first electrical conductor. The second insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the second insulation layer and electrically engage the second electrical conductor. The compression mechanism is configured and operable to apply a clamping load along a clamping axis extending through both of the first and second electrical conductors to force the first insulation piercing feature into electrical engagement with the first electrical conductor and to force the second insulation piercing feature into electrical engagement with the second electrical conductor to thereby provide electrical continuity between the first and second electrical conductors. The first, second and third jaw portions are relatively slidable along the slide axis substantially parallel with the clamping axis to independently adjust the sizes of the first and second cable slots when the compression mechanism is operated to apply the clamping load along the clamping axis.

**[0010]** According to a comparative example useful for understanding the present invention, a method for mechanically and electrically connecting first and second cables, the first cable including an elongate first electrical conductor covered by a first insulation layer, the second cable including an elongate second electrical conductor covered by a second insulation layer, includes providing an electrical connector including a connector body, an electrically conductive first insulation piercing feature on the connector body, an electrically conductive second insulation piercing feature on the connector body and electrically connected to the

first insulation piercing feature, and a compression mechanism. The connector body includes first, second and third body members including axially spaced apart first, second and third jaw portions, respectively. A first cable slot is defined between the first and third jaw portions to receive the first cable. A second cable slot is defined between the second and third jaw portions to receive the second cable. The first and second body members are telescopingly arranged to permit the first and second body members to slide relative to one another along a slide axis. The first insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the first insulation layer and electrically engage the first electrical conductor. The second insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the second insulation layer and electrically engage the second electrical conductor. The compression mechanism is configured and operable to apply a clamping load along a clamping axis. The method further includes: placing the first and second cables in the electrical connector such that the first and second electrical conductors are aligned along the clamping axis; and operating the compression mechanism to apply the clamping load along the clamping axis extending through both of the first and second electrical conductors to force the first insulation piercing feature into electrical engagement with the first electrical conductor and to force the second insulation piercing feature into electrical engagement with the second electrical conductor to thereby provide electrical continuity between the first and second electrical conductors. The first, second and third jaw portions are relatively slidable along the slide axis substantially parallel with the clamping axis to independently adjust the sizes of the first and second cable slots when the compression mechanism is operated to apply the clamping load along the clamping axis.

**[0011]** According to a comparative example useful for understanding the present invention, an electrical connector for mechanically and electrically connecting first and second cables, the first cable including an elongate first electrical conductor covered by a first insulation layer, the second cable including an elongate second electrical conductor covered by a second insulation layer, includes a connector body, an electrically conductive first insulation piercing feature on the connector body, an electrically conductive second insulation piercing feature on the connector body and electrically connected to the first insulation piercing feature, a third insulation piercing feature formed of an electrically insulating material, and a compression mechanism. The connector body includes first, second and third body members including axially spaced apart first, second and third jaw portions, respectively. A first cable slot is defined between the first and third jaw portions to receive the first cable. A second cable slot is defined between the second and third jaw portions to receive the second cable. The first insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the first insulation layer and electrically engage the first electrical conductor. The second insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the second insulation layer and electrically engage the second electrical conductor. The third insulation piercing feature is located and configured to pierce through the first insulation layer and engage the first electrical conductor on a side opposite the first insulation piercing feature The compression mechanism is configured and operable to apply a clamping load along a clamping axis extending through both of the first and second electrical conductors to force the first insulation piercing feature into electrical engagement with the first electrical conductor and to force the second insulation piercing feature into electrical engagement with the second electrical conductor to thereby provide electrical continuity between the first and second electrical conductors, and to also force the third insulation piercing feature into engagement with the first electrical conductor. The first, second and third jaw portions are relatively movable to independently adjust the sizes of the first and second cable slots when the compression mechanism is operated to apply the clamping load along the clamping axis.

**[0012]** According to a further comparative example, an electrical connector for mechanically and electrically connecting first and second cables, the first cable including an elongate first electrical conductor covered by a first insulation layer, the second cable including an elongate second electrical conductor covered by a second insulation layer, includes a connector body, an electrically conductive first insulation piercing feature on the connector body, an electrically conductive second insulation piercing feature on the connector body and electrically connected to the first insulation piercing feature, and an electrically conductive third insulation piercing feature on the connector body. The first insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the first insulation layer and electrically engage the first electrical conductor. The second insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the second insulation layer and electrically engage the second electrical conductor. The third insulation piercing feature is located and configured to pierce through the first insulation layer and electrically engage the first electrical conductor on a side opposite the first insulation piercing feature to provide a low resistance current path between strands of the first electrical conductor. The electrical connector is configured such that, when the electrical connector is installed on the first and second cables, the third insulation piercing feature is substantially only electrically connected to the second electrical conductor through the first electrical conductor.

**[0013]** According to a comparative example useful for understanding the present invention, a method for mechanically and electrically connecting first and second cables, the first cable including an elongate first electrical conductor covered by a first insulation layer, the second cable including an elongate second electrical conductor covered by a second insulation layer, includes providing an electrical connector including a connector body, an electrically conductive first insulation piercing feature on the connector body, an electrically conductive second insulation piercing feature on the connector body and electrically connected to the first insulation piercing feature, and an electrically conductive third insulation piercing feature on the connector body. The first insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the first insulation layer and electrically engage the first electrical conductor. The second insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the second insulation layer and electrically engage the second electrical conductor. The third insulation piercing feature is located and configured to pierce through the first insulation layer and electrically engage the first electrical conductor on a side opposite the first insulation piercing feature. The method further includes installing the connector on the first and second cables such that: the first insulation piercing feature electrically engages the first electrical conductor; the second insulation piercing feature electrically engages the second electrical conductor to provide electrical continuity between the first and second electrical conductors through the first and second insulation piercing features; the third insulation piercing feature electrically engages and provides a low resistance current path between strands of the first electrical conductor; and the third insulation piercing feature is substantially only electrically connected to the second electrical conductor through the first electrical conductor.

**[0014]** According to a further comparative example, an electrical connector for mechanically and electrically connecting first and second cables, the first cable including an elongate first electrical conductor covered by a first insulation layer, the second cable including an elongate second electrical conductor covered by a second insulation layer, includes a connector body, an electrically conductive first insulation piercing feature on the connector body, an electrically conductive second insulation piercing feature on the connector body and electrically connected to the first insulation piercing feature, and a compression mechanism. The first insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the first insulation layer and electrically engage the first electrical conductor. The second insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the second insulation layer and electrically engage the second electrical conductor. The compression mechanism includes a flexible compression strap and a tensioning mechanism. The tensioning mechanism is operable to apply a tension load to the flexible compression strap to force the first and second electrical conductors into electrical engagement with the first and second insulation piercing features to thereby provide electrical continuity between the first and second electrical conductors.

**[0015]** According to a further comparative example, a method for mechanically and electrically connecting first and second cables, the first cable including an elongate first electrical conductor covered by a first insulation layer, the second cable including an elongate second electrical conductor covered by a second insulation layer, includes providing an electrical connector including a connector body, an electrically conductive first insulation piercing feature on the connector body, an electrically conductive second insulation piercing feature on the connector body and electrically connected to the first insulation piercing feature, and a compression mechanism. The first insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the first insulation layer and electrically engage the first electrical conductor. The second insulation piercing feature is configured to pierce through the second insulation layer and electrically engage the second electrical conductor. The compression mechanism includes a flexible compression strap and a tensioning mechanism. The tensioning mechanism is operable to apply a tension load to the flexible strap. The method further includes: placing the first and second cables in the electrical connector; and operating the tensioning mechanism to apply the tension load to the flexible strap to force the first and second electrical conductors into electrical engagement with the first and second insulation piercing features to thereby provide electrical continuity between the first and second electrical conductors.

**[0016]** According to a comparative example useful for understanding the present invention, an electrical connector for mechanically and electrically connecting first and second cables, the first cable including an elongate first electrical conductor covered by a first insulation layer, the second cable including an elongate second electrical conductor covered by a second insulation layer, includes an intermediate body member, a first clamp body pivotably or bendably joined to the intermediate body member, a second clamp body pivotably or bendably joined to the intermediate body member, an electrically conductive first insulation piercing feature on the connector body, an electrically conductive second insulation piercing feature on the connector body and electrically connected to the first insulation piercing feature, and a compression mechanism. The intermediate body member has first and second opposed cable seats. The first cable seat and the first clamp body define a first cable receiving slot. The second cable seat and the second clamp body define a second cable receiving slot. The first insulation piercing feature extends from the first cable seat into the first cable receiving slot and is configured to pierce through the first insulation layer and electrically engage the first electrical conductor. The second insulation piercing feature extends from the second cable seat in an opposing direction and into the second cable receiving slot and is configured to pierce through the second insulation layer and electrically engage the second electrical conductor. The compression mechanism is configured to force the first and second clamp bodies against the first and second cables to force the first and second cables into electrical engagement with the first and second insulation piercing features to thereby provide electrical continuity between the first and second electrical conductors. The first and second clamp bodies are flexible to permit the first and second clamp bodies to deform about the first and second cables.

**[0017]** According to a further comparative example, a method for mechanically and electrically connecting first and second cables, the first cable including an elongate first electrical conductor covered by a first insulation layer, the second cable including an elongate second electrical conductor covered by a second insulation layer, includes providing an electrical connector including an intermediate body member, a first clamp body pivotably or bendably joined to the intermediate body member, a second clamp body pivotably or bendably joined to the intermediate body member, an electrically conductive first insulation piercing feature on the connector body, an electrically conductive second insulation piercing feature on the connector body and electrically connected to the first insulation piercing feature, and a compression mechanism. The intermediate body member has first and second opposed cable seats. The first cable seat and the first clamp body define a first cable receiving slot. The second cable seat and the second clamp body define a second cable receiving slot. The first insulation piercing feature extends from the first cable seat into the first cable receiving slot and is configured to pierce through the first insulation layer and electrically engage the first electrical conductor. The second insulation piercing feature extends from the second cable seat in an opposing direction and into the second cable receiving slot and is configured to pierce through the second insulation layer and electrically engage the second electrical conductor. The method further includes: placing the first and second cables in the first and second cable seats, respectively; and operating the compression mechanism to force the first and second clamp bodies against the first and second cables to force the first and second cables into electrical engagement with the first and second insulation piercing features to thereby provide electrical continuity between the first and second electrical conductors. The first and second clamp bodies are flexible to permit the first and second clamp bodies to deform about the first and second cables.

**[0018]** Further features, advantages and details of the present invention will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art from a reading of the figures and the detailed description of the preferred embodiments that follow, such description being merely illustrative of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0019]**

**Figure 1** is a perspective view of a connector according to a comparative example.

**Figure 2** is an exploded perspective view of the connector of **Figure 1.**

**Figure 3** is a cross-sectional view of the connector of **Figure 1** taken along the line **3-3** of **Figure 1.**

**Figure 4** is a perspective view of a connection including the connector of **Figure 1.**

**Figure 5** is a cross-sectional view of the connection of **Figure 4** taken along the line **5-5** of **Figure 4.**

**Figure 6A** is a fragmentary view of the connection of **Figure 4** illustrating engagements between conductors and blade members thereof.

**Figure 6B** is a cross-sectional view of the connection of **Figure 6A** taken along the line **6B-6B** thereof.

**Figure 6C** is a cross-sectional view of the connection of **Figure 6A** taken along the line **6C-6C** thereof.

**Figure 7** is a cross-sectional view of a connector according to a further comparative example.

**Figure 8** is a perspective view of a connector according to a comparative example in an open position.

**Figure 9** is an exploded perspective view of the connector of **Figure 8.**

**Figure 10** is a cross-sectional view of the connection of **Figure 8** taken along the line **10-10** of **Figure 8.**

**Figure 11** is an end view of the connector of **Figure 8** and a pair of cables to be connected before a compression mechanism of the connector is tightened onto the cables.

**Figure 12** is a cross-sectional view of a connection of the connector and cables of **Figure 11.**

**Figure 13** is a perspective view of a connector according to a comparative example in an open position.

**Figure 14** is a fragmentary, perspective view of the connector of **Figure 13.**

**Figure 15** is a perspective view of the connector of **Figure 13** and a pair of cables to be connected before a compression mechanism of the connector is tightened onto the cables.

**Figure 16** is a perspective view of a connection of the connector and cables of **Figure 15.**

**Figure 17** is a perspective view of a connection of the connector of **Figure 13** and a pair of smaller diameter cables.

**Figure 18** is a perspective view of a connector according to a further comparative example in an open position.

**Figure 19** is a cross-sectional view of a connection of the connector and cables of **Figure 18** taken along the line **19-19** of **Figure 18.**

**Figure 20** is a perspective view of a connector according to a further comparative example in an open position.

**Figure 21** is a cross-sectional view of a connection of the connector and cables of **Figure 20** taken along the line **21-21** of **Figure 20.**

**Figure 22** is an exploded, perspective view of a connector body assembly according to a further comparative example.

**Figure 23** is a perspective view of a blade member according to a further comparative example.

**Figure 24** is a perspective view of a connector contact set according to a further comparative example.

**Figure 25** is a perspective view of a blade member assembly according to a further comparative example.

**Figure 26** is a perspective view of a blade member assembly according to a further comparative example.

**Figure 27** is a perspective view of a blade member assembly according to a further comparative example.

**Figure 28** is a perspective view of a connector according to a further comparative example in an open position.

**Figure 29** is a cross-sectional view of the connector of **Figure 28** taken along the line **29-29** of **Figure 28.**

**Figure 30** is a perspective view of a connector according to an embodiment of the present invention.

**Figure 31** is an exploded, perspective view of the connector of **Figure 30.**

**Figure 32** is a cross-sectional view of the connector of **Figure 30** taken along the line **32-32** of **Figure 30.**

**Figure 33** is a perspective view of an upper body member forming a part of the connector of **Figure 30.**

**Figure 34** is a fragmentary, cross-sectional view of the upper body member taken along the line **34-34** of **Figure 33.**

**Figure 35** is a perspective view of a connector according to further embodiments of the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

**[0020]** The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which illustrative embodiments of the invention are shown. In the drawings, the relative sizes of regions or features may be exaggerated for clarity. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art.

**[0021]** It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being "coupled" or "connected" to another element, it can be directly coupled or connected to the other element or intervening elements may also be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly coupled" or "directly connected" to another element, there are no intervening elements present. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

**[0022]** In addition, spatially relative terms, such as "under", "below", "lower", "over", "upper" and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature's relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as "under" or "beneath" other elements or features would then be oriented "over" the other elements or features. Thus, the exemplary term "under" can encompass both an orientation of over and under. The device may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein interpreted accordingly.

**[0023]** The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention. As used herein, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "comprises" and/or "comprising," when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof. As used herein the expression "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

**[0024]** Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of this disclosure and the relevant art and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

**[0025]** As used herein, "monolithic" means an object that is a single, unitary piece formed or composed of a material without joints or seams.

**[0026]** With reference to **Figures 1-6,** a multi-tap or multi-cable insulation piercing connector **100** according to a comparative example is shown therein. The connector **100** can be used to form an insulation piercing connector (IPC) connection **5** (**Figures 4-6**) including elongate electrical cables **12, 14** (*e.g.,* electrical power lines) mechanically and electrically coupled by the connector **100.** The connector **100** may be adapted for use as a tap connector for connecting an elongate tap cable **14** to an elongate main cable **12** of a utility power distribution system, for example. The connected cables **12, 14** may be other combinations of cables such as spliced cables.

**[0027]** The tap cable **14** (**Figures 4** and **5**), sometimes referred to as a distribution conductor, may be a known electrically conductive metal high, medium or low voltage cable or line having a generally cylindrical form in an exemplary embodiment. The main cable **12** may also be a generally cylindrical high, medium or low voltage cable line. The tap cable **14** includes a metal electrical conductor **14A** surrounded by an insulation layer **14B.** The main cable **12** includes a metal electrical conductor **12A** surrounded by an insulation layer **12B.** One or more of the conductors **12A, 14A** may be formed of multiple strands (*e.g.,* parallel or twisted strands) as illustrated in the figures, or may be solid cylindrical conductors (solid wire). Multi-strand conductors may be easier to handle with better bending characteristics. Suitable materials for the conductors **12A, 14A** may include aluminum or copper. The insulation layers **12B, 14B** may be formed of a polymeric material such as PVC, polypropylene, polyethylene, or cross-linked polyethylene. The tap conductor **14A** and the main conductor **12A** may be of the same wire gauge or different wire gauge in different applications and the connector **100** is adapted to accommodate a range of wire gauges for the tap conductor **14A** and the main conductor **12A.** The cable **12** has a lengthwise axis **E-E** and the cable **14** has a lengthwise axis **F-F.**

**[0028]** When installed to the tap cable **14** and the main cable **12,** the connector **100** provides electrical connectivity between the main conductor **12A** and the tap conductor **14A** to feed electrical power from the main conductor **12A** to the tap conductor **14A** in, for example, an electrical utility power distribution system. The power distribution system may include a number of main cables of the same or different wire gauge, and a number of tap cables of the same or different wire gauge.

**[0029]** With reference to **Figures 1-3,** the connector **100** includes a connector body assembly **110,** a pair of upper secondary blade members **152,** a pair of lower secondary blade members **154,** a pair of intermediate primary blade members **156,** seal members **160,** a cable cap **162,** and a clamping or compression mechanism **170.** The connector **100** has a longitudinal axis **G-G.**

**[0030]** The connector body assembly **110** includes a first or upper body member **120,** a second or lower body member **130,** and a third or intermediate body member **140.**

**[0031]** The upper body member **120** includes a support portion **122** and a leg or jaw portion **124** extending laterally from the support portion **122** with respect to the connector axis **G-G.** The support portion **122** includes a coupling or rail portion **123,** a lower bore **122A,** an enlarged diameter upper bore **122B,** and an upper shoulder **122C.** The jaw portion **124** includes a cable groove or seat **124A.** The jaw portion **124** further includes, in the cable seat **124A,** a pair of blade slots or seats **124B** and a pair of seal slots or seats **124C.**

**[0032]** The lower body member **130** includes a support portion **132** and a leg or jaw portion **134** extending laterally from the support portion **132** with respect to the connector axis **G-G.** The support portion **132** includes a coupling or rail portion **133,** a lower bore **132A,** an enlarged diameter upper bore **132B,** a shoulder **132C,** and a socket **132D.** The jaw portion **134** includes a cable groove or seat **134A.** The jaw portion **134** further includes, in the cable seat **134A,** a pair of blade slots or seats **134B** and a pair of seal slots or seats **134C.**

**[0033]** The intermediate body member **140** includes a support portion **142** and a double sided leg or jaw portion **144.** A through bore **142A** is defined in the support portion **142.** The jaw portion **144** includes a pair of axially opposed cable grooves or seats **144A, 144D.** The jaw portion **144** further includes, in and between the cable seats **144A, 144D,** a pair of blade slots or seats **144B** and two pairs (one pair on each side) of seal slots or seats **144C.**

**[0034]** The jaw portion **124** and the jaw portion **144** define an upper cable receiving slot **111U** therebetween. The jaw portion **134** and the jaw portion **144** define a lower cable receiving slot **111L** therebetween. The rail portion **123** of the upper body member **120** is received or nested in the bore **132B** of the lower body member **130** to permit the upper body member **120** to telescopingly slide in and out of the lower body member **130** along a slide axis **B-B.** The rail portion **123** and the bore **132B** have complementary geometric shapes (hexagonal) to prevent or limit relative rotation between the body members **120, 130.** In this way, the spacing distance **D1** (**Figure 3**) between the cable seats **124A, 134A** can be varied. The intermediate body member **140** is slidably mounted on the lower body member **130** (which extends through the bore **142A**) to permit the intermediate body member **140** to slide up and down the lower body member **130** along the slide axis **B-B.** Accordingly, the heights of the slots **111U, 111L** can be independently varied. The rail portion **133** and the bore **142A** have complementary geometric shapes (hexagonal) to prevent or limit relative rotation between the body members **130, 140.** The telescoping arrangement between the body members **120, 130** and the mechanical restraints on rotation between the body members **120, 130** and between the body members **130, 140** can enhance the stability and strength of the connector **100.**

**[0035]** The body members **120, 130, 140** may be formed of any suitable material. According to some embodiments, the body members **120, 130, 140** are formed of a polymeric material. In some embodiments, the polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of polyamide (PA) 6.6, PA 6.6 reinforced with glass fibers or talc, polycarbonate, or polycarbonate blend. The body members **120, 130, 140** may be formed using any suitable technique. According to some embodiments, the body members **120, 130, 140** are molded. According to some embodiments, the each of the body members **120, 130, 140** is monolithic and unitarily formed.

**[0036]** With reference to **Figures 2** and **3,** the compression mechanism **170** includes a bolt **172,** and a torque control member in the form of a shear nut **176.** The bolt **172** may be a carriage bolt and includes a threaded shank **172A,** a head **172B,** and a faceted (*e.g.,* square) shoulder portion **172C.** The shear nut **176** includes a shear head **176A,** a base portion **176B,** a shear or breakaway section **176C** coupling the portions **176A** and **176B,** a tubular, internally threaded extension **176D** depending from the base portion **176B,** and a washer **176E.**

**[0037]** The bolt **172** extends through the bores **132A, 132B, 122A** and is axially constrained by the bolt head **172B** and the shoulder **132C.** The bolt **172** is also rotationally fixed by the socket **132D,** which has a noncircular shape (*e.g.,* square-shaped) that is complementary to the shape of the bolt shoulder **172C.** The shear nut **176** is rotatably mounted on the bolt **172** such that the threaded shank **172A** threadedly engages the extension **176D** and the base portion **176B** is axially constrained by the shoulder **122C.**

**[0038]** In use, the shear head **176A** is engaged by a driver and forcibly rotated thereby. The shear nut **176** is thereby rotated relative to the axially and rotationally constrained bolt **172.** This causes the bolt **172** to translate up the extension **176D,** which slides or translates the body portions **120** and **130** together (in respective directions **M1** and **M2**) along the slide axis **B-B.** The shear head **176A** will shear off of the base portion **176B** at the breakaway section **176C** when subjected to a prescribed torque.

**[0039]** According to some comparative examples, the bolt **172** is formed of steel (*e.g.,* galvanized steel or stainless steel). According to some embodiments, the shear nut **176** is formed of aluminum alloy, plastic or zinc alloy.

**[0040]** According to some comparative examples and as illustrated, the blade members **152, 154** are identically formed. However, in some embodiments, the blade members **152, 154** may be configured differently from one another. With reference to **Figure 5,** each blade member **152, 154** includes a body or base **150A** and integral cable engagement or insulation piercing feature **151** located on the outer edge of the base **150A.** The insulation piercing feature **151** includes a plurality of serrations or teeth **151A** (as shown, three) separated by slots and having terminal points. The points of the teeth **151A** collectively lie on an arc generally corresponding to the profile of the arcuate outer surface of the corresponding cable conductor **12A, 14A.**

**[0041]** Each intermediate blade member **156** includes an upper insulation piercing feature **153** and an opposing lower insulation piercing feature **155** extending from opposed edges of an integral connecting body or base **156A.** The insulation piercing feature **153** includes a plurality of serrations or teeth **153A** (as shown, three) separated by slots and having terminal points. Likewise, the insulation piercing feature **155** includes a plurality of teeth **155A** (as shown, three) separated by slots and having terminal points. The points of the teeth **153A, 155A** collectively lie on an arc generally corresponding to the profile of the arcuate outer surface of the corresponding cable conductor **12A, 14A.**

**[0042]** The upper blade members **152** are affixed in the blade seats **124B** such that their teeth **151A** face the intermediate body member **140.** The lower blade members **154** are affixed in the blade seats **134B** such that their teeth **151A** face the intermediate body member **140.** The blade members **156** are affixed in the blade seats **144B** such that the teeth **153A** face or oppose the teeth **151A** of the blade members **152** and the teeth **155A** face or oppose the teeth **151A** of the blade members **154.** The connecting portions **156A** of the blade members **156** extend fully and directly axially (with respect to the connection axis **G-G**) through the jaw portion **144.**

**[0043]** According to some comparative examples, the width **W1** (**Figure 5**) of each blade member **152, 154, 156** is at least ten times its thickness. According to some comparative examples, the thickness of each the blade member **152, 154, 156** is between about 0.20 mm and 5.0 mm.

**[0044]** The blade members **152, 154, 156** may be formed of any suitable electrically conductive material. According to some comparative examples, the blade members **152, 154, 156** are formed of metal. According to some embodiments, the blade members **152, 154, 156** are formed of aluminum, aluminum alloy, or copper and may be galvanized. The blade members **152, 154, 156** may be formed using any suitable technique. According to some embodiments, each blade members **152, 154, 156** is monolithic and unitarily formed. According to some embodiments, each blade member **152, 154, 156** is extruded and cut, stamped (*e.g.,* die-cut), cast and/or machined.

**[0045]** The seal members **160** cover the blade members **152, 154, 156** and are affixed in respective seal seats **124C, 134C, 144C.** The seal members **160** may be formed of any suitable material. According to some embodiments, the seal members **160** are formed of an elastomeric material. In some embodiments, the elastomeric material is selected from the group consisting of rubber, polypropylene, PVC, silicone, neoprene, santoprene, EPDM, or EPDM and polypropylene blend. The seal members **160** may be formed using any suitable technique. According to some embodiments, the seal members **160** are molded. According to some embodiments, each of the seal members **160** is monolithic and unitarily formed.

**[0046]** With reference to **Figures 4** and **5,** exemplary methods for using the connector assembly **100** in accordance with comparative examples will now be described.

**[0047]** If necessary, the compression mechanism **170** is loosened or opened to permit the jaw portions **124,**

**134, 144** (and thereby the blade members **152, 154, 156**) to be separated. The main cable **12** (with the insulation layer **12B** covering the conductor **12A**) is inserted in or between the cable grooves **124A, 144A** and the tap cable **14** (with the insulation layer **14B** covering the conductor **14A**) is inserted in or between the cable grooves **134A, 144D.** The cables **12, 14** can be axially or laterally inserted into the slots defined between the jaws.

**[0048]** The shear nut **176** is then driven to compress the compression mechanism **170** along the slide axis **B-B** and thereby drive the jaws **124, 134** together along a clamping axis **A-A** parallel to the slide axis **B-B.** The shear nut **176** is driven until a prescribed torque is applied, whereupon the shear head **176A** will break off at the shear section **176C,** thereby helping to ensure that the proper load is applied to the blade members **152, 154, 156.** The intermediate body member **140** is free to slide relative to the body members **120, 130** along the slide axis **B-B,** which enables the connector **100** to automatically adjust the spacing **D1** between the jaw portions **124, 134, 144** to accommodate different combinations of cable **12, 14** sizes. The connector **100** can thereby accommodate a variety of cable size combinations, including cables of the same size (*e.g.,* for splicing connections) and cables of different sizes (*e.g.,* for tapping connections).

**[0049]** As a result, the insulation piercing features **151** and **153** of the opposed pairs of the blade members **152** and **156** are driven to converge on and capture the cable **12** therebetween, and the insulation piercing features **151** and **155** of the opposed pairs of the blade members **154** and **156** are driven to converge on and capture the cable **14** therebetween. More particularly, the teeth **151A, 153A** of each blade member **152, 156** are forced through the insulation layer **12B** and into mechanical and electrical contact with the conductor **12A,** and the teeth **151A, 155A** of each blade member **154, 156** are forced through the insulation layer **14B** and into mechanical and electrical contact with the conductor **14A.** The teeth **151A, 153A, 155A** embed in the insulation layers **12B, 14B** and make electrical and mechanical contact or engagement with the conductors **12A, 12B.** In the foregoing manner, the connector assembly **100** is operatively connected to the cables **12, 14** and the conductors **12A, 14A** are electrically connected to one another without stripping the insulation layers **12B, 14B.**

**[0050]** According to some embodiments, the teeth **151A, 153A, 155A** embed in the conductors **12A, 14A** (as discussed in more detail below with reference to **Figure 6**). According to some embodiments, the teeth **151A, 153A, 155A** embed into the conductors **12A, 14A** a distance of at least about 0.5 mm.

**[0051]** The seal members **160** engage and form an environmental seal about the sections of the cables **12, 14** perforated by the teeth **151A, 153A, 155A.**

**[0052]** The telescoping configuration of the body members **120, 130** and the anti-rotation mechanisms or arrangements between the body members **124, 134, 144** can prevent or inhibit misalignment of the blade members **152, 154, 156,** which should be substantially straight along the clamping axis **A-A** to properly embed in the cables **12, 14.** The telescoping rails **123, 133** can inhibit relative rotation and cocking. By confining the bolt **172** in the bores of the rails **123, 133,** the bolt **172** can be better electrically isolated from the conductors **12A, 14A.** The enhanced strength and stability afforded by the telescoping, rotation-limited configuration can compensate for the inherent imbalance caused by locating the jaw portions on only one side of the clamping bolt thereby permitting the more compact form factor.

**[0053]** In the foregoing manner, the connection **5** (**Figures 4-6**) can be formed. The blade members **152, 154, 156** provide electrical continuity (*i.e.,* a path for electrical current flow) between the conductors **12A, 14A** of the cables **12, 14.** The connector **100** mechanically secures the cables **12, 14** relative to one another. Moreover, the connector **100** provides environmental protection for the locations in the insulation layers **12B, 14B** pierced by the blade members **152, 154, 156.**

**[0054]** The mechanical configuration of the connector **100** enables the conductors **12A, 14A** to be electrically connected with a current flow path directly through a blade member **156** having a relatively short bridging or connecting portion **156A.** In particular, the connecting portion **156A** can be substantially shorter than the connecting portion in the conductive blades of certain known IP connectors that clamp two cables on either lateral side of a clamping mechanism with a clamping bolt extending between the cables. By reducing the conduction path between the conductors **12A, 14A,** the connector **100** can provide reduced electrical resistance, which can in turn reduce heat generation and power loss in the connector **100.** According to some embodiments, the length **D2** (**Figure 5**) of each connecting portion **156A** is less than 30 mm and, in some embodiments, less than 10 mm.

**[0055]** With reference to **Figures 4** and **5,** it can be seen that the installed cables **12, 14** are arranged such that they are aligned with one another along a cable alignment axis **I-I** (*e.g.,* the cable **12** is stacked indirectly on top of the cable **14**), which may be transverse (*e.g.,* perpendicular) to the cable axes **E-E, F-F.** When the connector **100** is closed on the cables **12, 14** as described above, the opposed jaw portions **124, 134** apply a compressive clamping load **N** along a clamping load axis **A-A** substantially parallel to the connection axis **G-G** and the slide axis **B-B.** The cable alignment axis **I-I** is parallel to, and in some embodiments substantially coincident (*i.e.,* coaxial) with, the clamping load axis **A-A.** That is, the clamping load **N** is applied through a clamping load axis **A-A** that extends through both connected cables **12, 14.** By stacking the cables **12, 14** in series along the load axis **A-A** in this manner, the total clamping load required is reduced (*e.g.,* by about half) as compared to prior art IP connectors wherein each of two connected cables is compressively loaded along a different respective load axis. As a result, less torque must be applied to the compression mechanism to effect the desired clamping load on each cable **12, 14.** Moreover, the mechanical forces may be more effectively distributed along the connection components. According to some embodiments and as illustrated, the cable alignment axis **I-I** is laterally offset from slide axis **B-B.** According to some embodiments and as shown, cable receiving slots (*i.e.,* the cable receiving slots **111U, 111L**) are only present on one side of the side axis **B-B.**

**[0056]** The secondary blade members **152, 154** can provide improved electrical continuity between the cables and a smaller connector form factor. With reference to **Figure 5,** it can be seen that while the IP features **153, 155** are electrically connected by the connecting portion **156A** of the primary blade member **156,** the secondary blade member **152** is only connected to the other blade members **154, 156** and the opposing cable conductor **14A** through the cable conductor **12A.** Similarly, the secondary blade member **154** is only connected to the other blade members **152, 156** and the opposing cable conductor **12A** through the cable conductor **14A.** Thus, the blade members **152, 154** may be regarded as dead end conductor members.

**[0057]** While the secondary blade members **152, 154** do not conduct electricity directly between the conductors **12A, 14A,** they do provide low electrical resistance flow paths through the connector **100** between the conductors **12A, 14A** for strands of the conductors **12A, 14A** that may otherwise have higher resistance flow paths through the connector **100.** In this way, the blade members **152, 154** can equalize current flow through the strands. **Figure 6** is a fragmentary, cross-sectional schematic view showing an exemplary installation of the connector **100.** As illustrated, the conductor **12A** has seven electrically conductive strands **J1-J7** and the conductor **14A** has seven electrically conductive strands **K1-K7.** That is, the IP features **153, 155** (*e.g.,* the teeth **153A, 155A**) pierce and are embedded in the outer surfaces of the strands, thereby penetrating through oxidation or other contaminants that may reside on the stand surface. As such, the primary blade member **156** provides a relatively low resistance flow path between some, but not all, of the strands.

**[0058]** However, in the absence of the secondary blade members **152, 154,** some of the strands would only be electrically connected to the other strands by strand to strand surface contact. Because the surfaces of the strands may be covered with oxidation and other insulative or dielectric matter, the surface to surface conductivity may suffer from relatively high resistance. Therefore, a low resistance path would not be provided between some of the strands of the opposing conductors **12A, 14A.**

**[0059]** The secondary blade members **152, 154** can solve this problem in whole or in part. The secondary blade members **152, 154** function as shorting connectors or jumpers that electrically short the strands of the associated conductor **12A, 14A** to one another. The secondary blade members **152** provide a low resistance flow path (through the secondary blade members **152**) between the strands pierced thereby. Likewise, the secondary blade members **154** provide a low resistance flow path (through the secondary blade members **154**) between the strands pierced thereby. Moreover, if the secondary blade member **152** and the primary blade member **156** both pierce the same strand (*i.e.,* a common or shared strand), a low resistance flow path is provided from the strands of the conductor **12A** pierced by the blade member **152** to the strands of the conductor **14A** that are also pierced by the primary blade member **156.** Likewise, if the secondary blade member **154** and the primary blade member **156** both pierce the same strand, a low resistance flow path is provided from the strands of the conductor **14A** pierced by the blade member **154** to the strands of the conductor **12A** pierced by the primary blade member **156.** Thus, the blade members **152, 154, 156** and the strands of the conductors **12A, 14A** may be suitably configured or networked to provide one or more low resistance pathways between strands not directly engaged by the blade members **156.**

**[0060]** In some embodiments, two or more of each of the upper blade members **152,** lower blade members **154,** and middle blade members **156** may be cooperatively networked to provide such low resistance flow paths. In some embodiments, such a network may be configured to provide low resistance flow paths from all of the strands of the conductor **12A** to all of the strands of the conductor **14A.** An exemplary blade member and conductor network or configuration of this type is illustrated in **Figures 6A-6C.** For the purpose of description, the upper supplemental blade members are designated as a first upper blade member **152(1)** and a second upper blade member **152(2),** the lower blade members are designated as a first lower blade member **154(1)** and a second lower blade member **154(2),** and the primary intermediate blade members are designated as a first intermediate blade member **156(1)** and a second intermediate blade member **156(2).** As used hereinbelow, a blade member "engages" a strand when a tooth **151A, 153A, 155A** thereof pierces or embeds in the strand (and through any oxidation layer) sufficiently to form a low resistance connection or contact. As used hereinbelow, strands are "connected" when a low resistance path is provided between the strands only through low resistance contacts and the conductive elements (*i.e.,* the blade members and the strands themselves).

**[0061]** The following is an exemplary and nonexhaustive listing of the low resistance current pathways between the strands **J1-J7** of the conductor **12A** and the strands **K1-K7** of the conductor **14A** as shown in **Figures 6A-6C.** Strands **J1, J2, J3** and **J4** are directly connected to the strands **K1, K5, K6** and **K7** via the blade member **156(2).** Strand **J5** is directly connected to strands **K1, K2, K6** and **K7** through the blade member **156(1).** Strands **J6** and **J7** are connected to the strands **K1, K5, K6** and **K7** via the blade members **152(1)** and **156(2),** which both engage shared strand **J2.** Strands **K1, K5,**

**K6** and **K7** are connected to strands **J1, J2, J3** and **J4** via the blade member **156(2)** as noted above. Strands **K3** and **K4** are also connected to these strands of the conductor **12A** via blade members **154(1)** and **156(2),** which both engage shared strand **K5.**

**[0062]** While only two of each blade member **152, 154, 156** are shown in the illustrative embodiment, more blade members at each level may be desirable or necessary to ensure low resistance continuity between all strands. For example, three or more of each blade member **152, 154, 156** may be used to make connections between cables having more strands.

**[0063]** Thus, the secondary blade members **152, 154** can provide a low electrical resistance flow path for all strands without requiring a second primary electrical connection (*i.e.,* a second, outboard conductive blade member that pierces strands of both conductors **12A, 14A**). In particular, in a connector such as the connector **100** wherein the conductors **12A, 14A** are stacked or aligned along the connector clamping axis **A-A** and the cable alignment axis **I-I** with a primary conductor connector **156** therebetween, it is not necessary to provide a second conductor connector that extends axially beyond the cables **12, 14** in order to provide low resistance flow paths for the outboard strands. This provides for a more compact connection and less material usage.

**[0064]** The secondary blade members **152, 154** can also enhance the durability of the connection. Thermal cycling of the connection may cause the insulation layers **12B, 14B** to soften, so that, in the absence of the blade members **152, 154,** some of the contact force between the connector and the cables is lost. By contrast, the blade members **152, 154** engage and mechanically load the conductors **12A, 14A** to better retain the clamping load.

**[0065]** With reference to **Figure 7,** a multi-tap or multi-cable insulation piercing electrical connector **200** according to further embodiments of the present invention is shown therein in cross-section. The connector **200** is constructed and can be used in the same manner as the connector **100** except that the connector body assembly **210** and the compression mechanism **270** of the connector **200** are configured differently than the connector body assembly **110** and the compression mechanism **170.**

**[0066]** The connector body assembly **210** includes an upper body member **220,** a lower body member **230,** and an intermediate body member **240** generally corresponding to the body members **120, 130,** and **140,** respectively. The upper body member **220** includes a support portion **222** and a jaw portion **224** extending laterally from the support portion **222** with respect to the connector axis **G-G.** The jaw portion **224** is configured in the same manner as the jaw portion **124.** A bore **222B** is defined in the support portion **222.**

**[0067]** The lower body member **230** includes a support portion **232** and a jaw portion **234** extending laterally from the support portion **232** with respect to the connector axis **G-G.** The support portion **232** includes a rail or coupling portion **233,** a lower bore **232A,** a reduced diameter upper bore **232B,** and a shoulder **232C.** The jaw portion **234** is configured in the same manner as the jaw portion **134.**

**[0068]** The intermediate body member **240** includes a support portion **242** and a double sided jaw portion **144.** A through bore **242A** is defined in the support portion **242.** The jaw portion **244** is configured in the same manner as the jaw portion **144.**

**[0069]** The rail portion **233** of the lower body member **230** is received in the bore **222B** of the upper body member **220** to permit the lower body member **230** to telescopingly slide in and out of the upper body member **220** along a slide axis **B-B.** The rail portion **233** and the bore **222B** have complementary shapes (hexagonal) to prevent relative rotation. In this way, the spacing distance **D1** between the cable seats **224A, 234A** can be varied. The intermediate body member **240** is slidably mounted on the upper body member **220** (which extends through the bore **242A**) to permit the intermediate body member **240** to slide up and down the upper body member **220** along the slide axis **B-B.**

**[0070]** The compression mechanism **270** includes a bolt **272,** a cooperating anchor nut **274,** and a torque control member in the form of a shear cap **276.** The bolt **272** includes a threaded shank **272A** and a head **272B.** The shear cap **276** includes a shear head **276A,** a base portion **276B,** a shear or breakaway section **276C** coupling the portions **276A** and **276B,** a socket **276D** defined in the base portion **276B,** and a washer **276E.** The bolt **272** extends through the bores **122A, 122B** and is axially constrained by bolt head **272B** and the shoulder **122C.** The nut **274** is threaded on the shank **272A** and axially constrained by the shoulder **132C.** The nut **274** is also rotationally fixed by the upper bore **132B,** which has a noncircular shape that is complementary to the shape (*e.g.,* hex-shaped) of the nut **274.** The shear cap **274** is mounted on the bolt **272** such that the head **272B** is seated in the socket **276D.** The head **272B** and the socket **276D** have complementary, noncircular shapes (*e.g.,* hex-shaped) so that torque applied to the shear cap **276** is transmitted to the bolt **272.**

**[0071]** In use, the head **276A** is engaged by a driver and forcibly rotated thereby. The bolt **272** is thereby rotated relative to the axially and rotationally constrained nut **274.** This causes the nut **274** to translate up the shank **272A,** which slides or translated the body portions **220** and **230** together (in respective directions **M1** and **M2**) along the slide axis **B-B.** The shear head **276A** will shear off of the base **276B** at the breakaway section **276C** when subjected to a prescribed torque.

**[0072]** With reference to **Figures 8-12,** a multi-tap or multi-cable insulation piercing electrical connector **300** according to further examples shown therein connecting cables **12, 14** to form a connection **7** (**Figure 12**). The connector **300** has a connection axis **G-G** and includes a connector body **310,** a pair of electrically conductive blade members **356** (constructed as described above for the blade members **156**), seals **360,** a cable end cap **362,** and a compression mechanism **370.**

**[0073]** The connector body **310** includes a support portion **312** and an integral jaw portion **314.** A pair of axially opposed cable seats **314A, 314D,** a pair of blade slots or seats **314B** (extending axially fully through the jaw portion **314**), and seal seats **314C** are defined in the jaw portion **314.** The blade members **356** are affixed in the blade slots **314B** such that their insulation piercing features **355** project in opposed axial directions from the cable seats **314A, 314D.** A compression strap guide slot **316** is provided on the outer end of the jaw portion **314.** A bore **312A,** a flange **312B,** a shoulder **312C,** a strap entry slot **312D,** and a strap exit slot **312E** are provided in the support portion **312.** The connector body **310** may be formed of the materials discussed above with regard the connector body member **110.**

**[0074]** The compression mechanism **370** includes a bolt **372** and a flexible compression wrapping tape or strap **376.** The bolt **372** has a shank **372A** (having a drive thread **372B**), a primary head **372C** and a shear head **372D** (connected to the head **372C** by a breakaway or shear section **372E**). The bolt **372** is rotatably secured in the bore **312A** by the head **372C** (which is constrained by the shoulder **312C**) and a clip **374** (which is constrained by the flange **312B**).

**[0075]** The compression strap **376** has a fixed end **376A** anchored to the support body **312,** and a free end **376B.** Drive fillets or slots **376C** are defined in the strap **376.** The strap **376** is looped under the cable seat **314D,** through the guide slot **316** and over the cable seat **314A.** Before or during assembly, the end **376B** is engaged with the thread **372B** to anchor the free end of the strap and close the loop over the cable seat **314A.**

**[0076]** The bolt **372** and the strap **376** may be formed of any suitable materials. The bolt **376** may be formed of materials as discussed above with regard to the bolt **172.** According to some examples, the strap **376** is formed of a flexible metal. Other suitable materials for the strap **376** may include plastic, mesh metal, textile, wires or a combination of components (*e.g.,* metal covered with rubber). According to some examples, the strap **376** is monolithic. In some examples, the strap **376** is a web or tape having a width substantially greater than its thickness. In other examples, the strap **376** may be a rope, cord, cable or wire having substantially the same width and thickness.

**[0077]** The connector **300** may be used as follows to form an electrical and mechanical connection between two insulated cables **12, 14.** With the strap **376** sufficiently loosened, the cables **12** and **14** are seated in the cable seats **314A** and **314D.** The strap free end **376A** may be engaged with the bolt **372** before or after seating one or both of the cables **12, 14.** For example, if an end of the cable **12** is not readily accessible, the cable **12** can be laterally inserted or laid in the cable seat **314A** with the strap **376** open (*i.e.,* the strap end **376B** unsecured). With the free end **376A** secured, the strap **376** has an upper loop section **376U** defining (with the cable seat **314A**) an upper cable receiving slot **311U,** and a lower loop section **376L** defining (with the cable seat **314D**) a lower cable receiving slot **311L** (**Figure 11**).

**[0078]** After the cables **12, 14** are positioned and the strap **376** is engaged with the bolt **372,** the bolt **372** is rotatively driven to pull the strap **376** tight about the cables **12, 14.** According to some examples, the strap **376** is tightened until a prescribed torque sufficient to break off the shear head **372D** is applied, whereupon the shear head **372D** will shear off from the bolt **372.** As the strap **376** is tightened, its effective length (*i.e.,* the length between the anchor points on the support portion **312**) is reduced and cables are driven axially inwardly and convergingly toward the jaw portion **314.**

**[0079]** As a result, the insulation piercing features **353, 355** of the blade members **356** are driven into the cable **12,** and the insulation piercing features **355** of the blade members **356** are driven into the cable **14.** More particularly, the teeth of the features **353** are forced through the insulation layer **12B** and into mechanical and electrical contact with the conductor **12A,** and the teeth of the features **353** are forced through the insulation layer **14B** and into mechanical and electrical contact with the conductor **14A.** The teeth embed in the insulation layers **12B, 14B** and make electrical and mechanical contact or engagement with the conductors **12A, 12B.** In the foregoing manner, the connector assembly **100** is operatively connected to the cables **12, 14** and the conductors **12A, 14A** are electrically connected to one another without stripping the insulation layers **12B, 14B.**

**[0080]** According to some examples, the teeth of the features **353, 355** embed in the conductors **12A, 14A.** According to some examples, the teeth embed into the conductors **12A, 14A** a distance of at least about 0.5 mm.

**[0081]** The seal members **260** engage and form an environmental seal about the sections of the cables **12, 14** perforated by the teeth.

**[0082]** In the foregoing manner, the connection **7** (**Figure 12**) can be formed. The blade members **356** provide electrical continuity (*i.e.,* a path for electrical current flow) between the conductors **12A, 14A** through the connecting portions **356B.** The connector **300** mechanically secures the cables **12, 14** relative to one another. Moreover, the connector **300** provides environmental protection for the locations in the insulation layers **12B, 14B** pierced by the blade members **356.**

**[0083]** The mechanical configuration of the connector **300** enables the conductors **12A, 14A** to be electrically connected with a current flow path directly through a blade member **356** having a relatively short bridging or connecting portion **356A,** thereby reducing the conduction path between the conductors **12A, 14A.** The connector **300** can thereby provide reduced electrical resistance.

**[0084]** With reference to **Figures 12,** it can be seen that the installed cables **12, 14** are arranged such that they are aligned with one another along a cable alignment axis **I-I,** which may be transverse (*e.g.*, perpendicular) to the cable axes **E-E, F-F.** When the connector **300** is closed on the cables **12, 14** as described above, the compression strap **376** applies a compressive clamping load **N** along a clamping load axis **A-A** substantially parallel to the clamping displacement axis **B-B.** The cable alignment axis **I-I** is parallel to, and in some examples substantially coincident (*i.e.,* coaxial) with, the clamping load axis **A-A** and the connection axis **G-G.** That is, the clamping load **N** is applied through a clamping load axis **A-A** that extends through both connected cables **12, 14.** By stacking the cables **12, 14** in series along the load axis **A-A** in this manner, the total clamping load required is reduced. As a result, less torque must be applied to the compression mechanism to **effect** (affect?) the desired clamping load on each cable.

**[0085]** The configuration of the compression mechanism **370** can further reduce the torque required to achieve a desired clamping load by providing enhanced mechanical advantage. More particularly, forced rotation of the bolt **372** induces tension in the strap **376,** which in turn forcibly displaces the cables **12, 14,** permitting the lengths of the side strap sections **376J, 376K** (**Figure 12**) to shorten as the strap **376** slides over the cables **12, 14.** The tension load is therefore shared between the two side strap sections **376J, 376K** and the moving cable or cables **12, 14** function substantially as floating pulleys. As a result, the torque (effort) that must be applied to the bolt **372** to generate a given amount of tension in the strap **376** (and a corresponding amount of compression load on the cables **12, 14**) is reduced by approximately one half.

**[0086]** The compression strap **376** automatically adapts to the sizes of the cables **12, 14** as the strap **376** is taken up by the bolt **372.** The connector **300** can thereby accommodate a variety of cable size combinations, including cables of the same size (*e.g.,* for splicing connections) and cables of different sizes (*e.g.,* for tapping connections). Moreover, the flexible strap **376** can conform to the cables **12, 14** to more evenly distribute the clamping forces.

**[0087]** With reference to **Figures 13-17,** a multi-tap or multi-cable insulation piercing electrical connector **400** according to further examples is shown therein connecting cables **12, 14** to form a connection **9** (**Figure 16**). The connector **400** has a connector axis **G-G** and includes a connector body **410,** a pair of electrically conductive blade members **456** (**Figure 14;** constructed as described above for the blade members **156**), seals **460,** and a compression mechanism **470.**

**[0088]** The connector body **410** includes a jaw portion **414,** integral inner lateral side walls **416,** integral outer side walls **417,** integral hinge features **418,** and a support portion or tab **419.** A pair of axially opposed cable seats **414A, 414D,** a pair of blade slots or seats **414B** (extending axially fully through the jaw portion **414**), and seal seats **414C** are defined in the jaw portion **414.** The blade members **456** are affixed in the blade slots **414B** such that their insulation piercing features **455** project in opposed axial directions from the cable seats **414A, 414D.** The connector body **410** may be formed of the materials discussed above with regard the connector body member **110.**

**[0089]** The compression mechanism **470** includes a bolt **472,** a shear nut **476,** and opposed clamp bodies **478.** Hinge pins **477** pivotably couple the clamp bodies **478** to the hinge features **418.**

**[0090]** The clamp bodies **478** each include a cable engagement portion **478A** and an anchor tab **478B** (including a bore **478C**). According to some examples, the clamp bodies **478** are formed of a flexible material such as a flexible metal. In some examples , the clamp bodies **478** are formed of relatively thin, flexible metal straps. In some examples and as shown, each clamp body **478** includes a metal substrate **478D** (**Figure 14;** in some examples, a flexible metal member, such as a strap or tape) covered by a polymeric (*e.g.,* rubber) cover **478E** (**Figure 13**).

**[0091]** The bolt **472** extends through the bores **478C** and a bore **419A** in the support tab **419** and threadedly engages the shear nut **476.** The shear nut **476** includes a shear head **476A** and a threaded base portion **476B** joined by an integral shear section **476C.** The rigid connector body **410** maintains the bolt **472** in alignment with the connection axis **G-G.**

**[0092]** The connector **400** may be used as follows to form an electrical and mechanical connection between two insulated cables **12, 14.** With the clamp bodies **478** sufficiently loosened, the cables **12** and **14** are seated in the cable seats **414A** and **414D.** The anchor tabs **478B** may be engaged with the bolt **472** before or after seating one or both of the cables **12, 14.** For example, if an end of the cable **12** is not readily accessible, the cable **12** can be laterally inserted or laid in the cable seat **414A** with the upper clamp body **478** open (*i.e.,* the anchor tab **478B** unsecured). When closed, the upper and lower clamp bodies **478** define (with the cable seats **414A** and **414D**) respective upper and lower cable receiving slots **411U** and **411L** (**Figure 13**).

**[0093]** After the cables **12, 14** are positioned and the anchor tabs **478B** engaged with the bolt **472,** the bolt **472** and/or the shear nut **476** is/are rotatively driven to pull the clamp bodies **478** tight about the cables **12, 14** as shown in **Figure 16.** According to some examples, the clamp bodies **478** are tightened until a prescribed torque sufficient to break off the shear head **476D** is applied, whereupon the shear head **476D** will shear off from the base portion **476B.** As the clamp bodies **478** are tightened, the cables **12, 14** are driven axially inwardly and convergingly toward the jaw portion **414.** The clamp bodies **478** may collapse, bend or deform to conform to the cables **12, 14.** The clamp bodies **478** are guided by the side walls **416.**

**[0094]** As a result, the insulation piercing features **453** (**Figure 14**) of the blade members **456** are driven into the cable **12,** and the insulation piercing features **455** of the blade members **456** are driven into the cable **14** as described above to force the teeth thereof through the insulation layers **12B, 14B** and into mechanical and electrical, embedded contact with the conductors **12A, 14A.** In the foregoing manner, the connector **400** is operatively connected to the cables **12, 14** and the conductors **12A, 14A** are electrically connected to one another without stripping the insulation layers **12B, 14B.**

**[0095]** According to some examples, the teeth embed in the conductors **12A, 14A.** According to some examples, the teeth embed into the conductors **12A, 14A** a distance of at least about 0.5 mm.

**[0096]** The seal members **460** engage and form an environmental seal about the sections of the cables **12, 14** perforated by the teeth.

**[0097]** It will be appreciated that, as in the above-described examples, the mechanical configuration of the connector **400** enables the conductors **12A, 14A** to be electrically connected with a current flow path directly through a blade member **456** having a relatively short bridging or connecting portion **456A,** thereby reducing the conduction path between the conductors **12A, 14A.**

**[0098]** With reference to **Figures 16** and **17,** it can be seen that the installed cables **12, 14** are also arranged such that they are aligned with one another along a cable alignment axis **I-I,** which may be transverse (*e.g.,* perpendicular) to the cable axes **E-E, F-F.** When the connector **400** is closed on the cables **12, 14** as described above, the clamp bodies **478** apply compressive clamping loads **N** along a clamping load axis **A-A** substantially parallel to the clamping displacement axis **B-B** and the connection axis **G-G.** The cable alignment axis **I-I** is parallel to, and in some examples substantially coincident (*i.e.,* coaxial) with, the clamping load axis **A-A.** That is, the clamping load **N** is applied through a clamping load axis **A-A** that extends through both connected cables **12, 14.** By stacking the cables **12, 14** in series along the load axis **A-A** in this manner, the total clamping load required is reduced, thereby reducing the required installation torque.

**[0099]** The configuration of the compression mechanism **470** can further reduce the torque required to achieve a desired clamping load by providing enhanced mechanical advantage in the same or similar manner as the compression mechanism **270.** More particularly, the tension load induced in each clamp body **478** is shared between the opposed side sections **478J** and **478K** (**Figure 16**) and the cables **12, 14** are forcibly displaced. As a result, the torque (effort) that must be applied to the bolt **472** or shear nut **476** to generate a given amount of tension in the clamp body **478** (and a corresponding amount of compression load on the cables **12, 14**) is reduced.

**[0100]** The clamp bodies **478** automatically adapt to the sizes of the cables **12, 14** as the clamp bodies **478** are pulled tight. The connector **400** can thereby accommodate a variety of cable size combinations, including cables of the same size (*e.g.,* for splicing connections) and cables of different sizes (*e.g.,* for tapping connections). Also, the deformable clamp bodies **478** can conform to the cables **12, 14** to more evenly distribute the clamping forces.

**[0101]** With reference to **Figure 17,** the connector **400** is shown therein installed a different combination of (smaller) cables **12', 14'.**

**[0102]** With reference to **Figures 18** and **19,** a multi-tap or multi-cable insulation piercing electrical connector **500** according to further comparative examples is shown therein. The connector **500** is constructed and can be used in generally the same manner as the connector **100** except that the connector body assembly **510** and the compression mechanism **570** of the connector **200** are configured differently than the connector body assembly **110** and the compression mechanism **170.**

**[0103]** The connector body assembly **510** includes an upper body member **520,** a lower body member **530,** and an intermediate body member **540** generally corresponding to the body members **120, 130,** and **140,** respectively. The upper body member **520** includes a coupling or rail portion **522** and a jaw portion **524** extending laterally from the rail portion **522** with respect to the connector axis **G-G.** A bore **522A** is defined in the rail portion **522.** The jaw portion **524** is configured in the same manner as the jaw portion **124** except that the jaw portion **524** includes a strap groove **524G.**

**[0104]** The lower body member **530** includes a coupling or rail portion **532,** a drive support portion **534H,** and a jaw portion **534** extending laterally from the rail portion **532** with respect to the connector axis **G-G.** The jaw portion **534** is configured in the same manner as the jaw portion **134** except that the jaw portion **524** includes a strap groove **534G** and a strap guide slot **534I.**

**[0105]** The intermediate body member **540** includes a support portion **542** and a double sided jaw portion **544.** A through bore **542A** is defined in the support portion **542.** The jaw portion **544** is configured in the same manner as the jaw portion **144.**

**[0106]** The rail portion **532** of the lower body member **530** is received in the bore **522A** of the upper body member **520** to permit the lower body member **530** to telescopingly slide in and out of the upper body member **520** along a slide axis **B-B.** The rail portion **532** and the bore **522A** have complementary shapes (hexagonal) to prevent relative rotation. In this way, the spacing distance **D1** between the cable seats **524A, 534A** can be varied. The intermediate body member **540** is slidably mounted on the upper body member **520** (which extends through the bore **542A**) to permit the intermediate body member **540** to slide up and down the upper body member **520** along the slide axis **B-B.**

**[0107]** The compression mechanism **570** includes a drive bolt **572,** a compression strap **574** and a locking mechanism **576.** The drive bolt **572** includes a shank **572A** extending laterally across the drive support portion **534H** and having a slot **572B** therein. The bolt **572** further includes a base head **572C** and a shear head **572D** joined by an integral shear section **572E.**

**[0108]** The compression strap **574** extends from an anchored first end **574A,** through the groove **534G** around the jaw portion **534,** through the strap guide slot **534H,** up the front of the connector **500** to the upper jaw portion **524,** through the groove **524G** around the jaw portion **524,** through the locking mechanism **576,** and through the slot **572B.** The compression strap may be constructed of bendable or flexible material as described above with regard to the compression strap **376.** Likewise, the strap **574** may be a web or tape having a width substantially greater than its thickness. In other embodiments, the strap **574** may be a rope, cord, cable or wire having substantially the same width and thickness.

**[0109]** The locking mechanism **576** includes a locking head **576A** and a roller member **576B** (*e.g.,* a roller ball, bearing or pin) confined in the locking head **576A.** The locking mechanism may be, for example, a ball lock cable tie. The locking mechanism **576** is configured such that when tension is applied to the strap **574,** the strap **574** will wedge the roller member **576B** against the strap **574** in the locking head **576A,** thereby locking the strap **574** in place.

**[0110]** The connector **500** may be used as follows to form an electrical and mechanical connection between two insulated cables (*e.g.,* cables **12** and **14**). With the compression strap **574** sufficiently loosened and the jaws **524, 534** spread apart, the cables are seated in the cable seats **514A** and **514D.** The strap **574** may be engaged with the locking head **576A** before or after seating one or both of the cables. For example, if an end of a cable is not readily accessible, the cable can be inserted or laid in the cable seat **514A** laterally with the strap **574** pulled out of the way.

**[0111]** After the cables are positioned and the end **574E** of the strap **574** is routed through the locking head **576A** and the bolt slot **572B,** the bolt **572** is forcibly rotated wind the strap **574** about the bolt **572** and thereby pull strap **574** tight about the jaw portions **524, 534** and the cables **12, 14.** According to some embodiments, the strap **574** is tightened until a prescribed torque sufficient to break off the shear head **572D** is applied, whereupon the shear head **572D** will shear off from the base portion **572C.** As the strap **574** is tightened, the cables are driven axially inwardly and convergingly toward the jaw portion **542.** The strap **574** will slide over and compressively load the bearing surfaces in the strap grooves **524G, 534G.**

**[0112]** The insulation piercing features of the blade members **552, 554, 556** are thereby driven into the cables into mechanical and electrical, embedded contact with the cable conductors as described above with regard to the connector **100.**

**[0113]** Seal members (not shown) corresponding to the seal members **160** may be provided to engage and form an environmental seal about the sections of the cables perforated by the teeth.

**[0114]** It will be appreciated that, as in the above-described examples, the mechanical configuration of the connector **500** enables the cable conductors to be electrically connected with a current flow path directly through a blade member **556** having a relatively short bridging or connecting portion, thereby reducing the conduction path between the cable conductors. Also, the provision of the supplemental blade members **552, 554** can provide the low electrical resistance flow path benefits as described above with regard to the supplemental blade members **152, 154.** Moreover, it will be appreciated that the connector **500** also provides a clamping load axis **A-A** parallel to, and in some embodiments substantially coincident (*i.e.,* coaxial) with the cable alignment axis **I-I** and the above-mentioned benefits attendant thereto. The configuration of the compression mechanism **570** can further reduce the torque required to achieve a desired clamping load by providing enhanced mechanical advantage in the same or similar manner as the compression mechanism **270.**

**[0115]** With reference to **Figures 20** and **21,** a multi-tap or multi-cable insulation piercing electrical connector **600** according to further comparative examples is shown therein. The connector **600** is constructed and can be used in generally the same manner as the connector **500** except that the connector body assembly **610** of the connector **600** is configured differently than the connector body assembly **510.** More particularly, the intermediate body member **640** of the connector body assembly **610** includes guide legs **646** that extend through guide slots **626** and **636** of the upper body member **620** and the lower body member **630.** The body members **620, 630** are thereby slidably and telescopingly mounted on the legs **646** to permit the jaw portions **624** and **634** to be converged when the compression mechanism **670** is operated as discussed above. Strap guide slots **616A** and **616B** (**Figure 21**) are provided to locate the compression strap **674.** The configuration of the connector body assembly **610** may be advantageous in that the drive support portion **647** is located axially (and, in some embodiments, centrally) between the jaw portions **624, 634.**

**[0116]** With reference to **Figure 22,** an alternative connector body assembly **710** that may be used in a connector otherwise configured and used substantially the same as the connector **600.** The connector body assembly **710** includes an intermediate body member **740** having guide legs **746** provided with guide bores **746A.** The upper body member **720** and the lower body member **730** are provided with respective guide posts **727, 737** slidably and telescopingly mounted in the guide bores **746A** to permit the jaw portions **724** and **734** to be converged when the compression mechanism (not shown) is operated as discussed above.

**[0117]** With reference to **Figure 23,** an electrically conductive conductor blade member **886** according to further comparative examples is shown therein. The blade member **886** may be used in place of the primary blade members pairs in any of the connectors described herein. For example, the blade member **886** may be used in place of the primary blade members **156.** The blade member **886** may be formed of the materials discussed above with regard to the blade member **156** and, in some embodiments, is monolithic.

**[0118]** The blade member **886** includes a pair of spaced apart blade portions **856** mechanically and electrically connected by a bridge or connector portion **886A.** As can be seen in **Figure 23,** the blade portions **856** are configured in the same manner as the blade members **156,** for example. It will be appreciated that the insulation piercing features **853, 855** will contact the cable conductors **12A, 14A** in the same manner as the insulation piercing features **153, 155** to conduct current through the blade portions **856** between the cables. The connecting portion **886A** provides additional current paths between the conductors **12A, 14A,** which may increase current capacity.

**[0119]** According to further comparative examples the blade member **886** may be used in place of one or more of the supplemental blade members as disclosed herein (*e.g.,* the blade member **152** and/or the blade member **154**). For this purpose, the blade member **886** may be modified to eliminate the insulation piercing features **853.**

**[0120]** With reference to **Figure 24,** a connector contact set **902** according to further comparative examples is shown therein. The set **902** includes a conductive blade member **986** (corresponding to the blade member **886**) and a blade member assembly **988.** The assembly **988** includes an upper blade member **982** and a lower blade member **984** electrically connected by an electrically conductive, bendable or deformable connector portion **988A.** The upper blade member **982** includes spaced apart blade portions **952** (corresponding to blade members **152**) electrically and mechanically connected by a connector portion **982A.** The lower blade member **984** includes spaced apart blade portions **954** (corresponding to the blade members **154**) connected by a connector portion **984A.** Thus, the blade member assembly **988** will serve as a second, outer primary conductor electrically connecting the cable conductors **12A, 14A.**

**[0121]** The set **902** can be used in any of the connectors described herein in place of the contact sets described to provide improved current capacity. For example, the blade member **986** can replace the central primary blade members (*e.g.,* blade members **156, 256, 356, 456, 556**), and the blade member assembly **988** can replace the supplemental blade members (*e.g.,* **152, 154, 252, 254, 352, 354, 452, 454, 552, 554**).

**[0122]** With reference to **Figure 25,** a blade member assembly **1088** according to further comparative examples is shown therein. The assembly **1088** is constructed in the same manner as the set **902** except that the electrically conductive, bendable or deformable connector portion **1088A** is electrically connected directly to the blade member **1086** as well as the blade members **1082** and **1084.**

**[0123]** **Figure 26** illustrates a blade member assembly **1188** according to further comparative examples. The assembly **1188** includes an upper supplemental blade member **1152,** a lower supplemental blade member **1154,** and a primary blade member **1156** corresponding to the blade members **152, 154** and **156,** respectively. The blade members **1152, 1154, 1156** are directly electrically connected by flexible, multi-strand, electrical conductors **1188A.** According to some embodiments, the conductors **1188A** are braided wires. The blade member assembly **1188** (or a side-by-side pair of assemblies **1188**) may be used in any of the connectors disclosed herein in place of the disclosed blade members.

**[0124]** **Figure 27** illustrates a blade member assembly **1288** according to further comparative examples. The assembly **1288** includes a blade member **1286** corresponding to the blade member **886,** and supplemental blade members **1252** and **1254** corresponding to the blade members **152** and **154,** for example. The blade members **1252, 1254, 1256** are directly electrically connected by flexible, multi-strand electrical conductors **1288A** corresponding to the conductors **1188A.** The assembly **1288** may likewise be used in place of the other blade member sets described herein. The blade members **1252** and **1254** may be replaced with the blade members **982** and **984.**

**[0125]** With reference to **Figures 28** and **29,** a multi-tap or multi-cable insulation piercing electrical connector **1300** according to further comparative examples is shown therein. The connector **1300** is constructed and can be used in generally the same manner as the connector **600** except that the connector body assembly **1310** of the connector **1300** is configured differently than the connector body assembly **610.** More particularly, the connector body assembly **1310** is configured and operable in substantially the same manner as the connector body assembly **710** (**Figure 22**) and includes an upper body member **1320,** a lower body member **1330,** and an intermediate body member **1340.** The connector body assembly **1310** differs from the connector body assembly **710** in that the shear bolt **1372** of the compression mechanism **1370** is rotatably mounted in the lower body member **1330.** The intermediate body member **1340** is provided with strap guide grooves **1316A, 1316B** (**Figure 28**) to positively locate the compression strap **1374.**

**[0126]** With reference to **Figures 30-34,** a multi-tap or multi-cable insulation piercing electrical connector **1400** according to embodiments of the present invention is shown therein. The connector **1400** is constructed and can be used in the same manner as the connector **100** except as discussed below.

**[0127]** The connector **1400** includes a connector body assembly **1410,** three intermediate primary blade members **1456,** resilient seal members **1460,** and a clamping or compression mechanism **1470.** The connector **1400** has a longitudinal axis **G-G.** The connector **1400** may be provided with more or fewer blade members **1456.**

**[0128]** The connector body assembly **1410** includes a first or upper body member **1420,** a second or lower body member **1430,** and a third or intermediate body member **1440.** The body members **1420, 1430, 1440** are constructed and assembled in the same manner as the body members **120, 130,** and **140,** except that the body members **1420, 1430, 1440** incorporate a reinforcement system **1480** and integral, electrically non-conducting insulation piercing features **1458.** No electrically conductive blade members corresponding to the upper blade members **152** and the lower blade members **154** are provided.

**[0129]** The reinforcement system **1480** has a reinforcement slide axis **D-D (Figure 32).** The reinforcement system **1480** includes an elongate guide or reinforcement rail **1482** that extends axially parallel with and along the axis **D-D.** The reinforcement rail **1482** is integral with and connected to the upper body support portion **1422** by an extension arm **1482A** for movement with the support portion **1422.** The reinforcement system **1480** further includes an upper reinforcement collar **1484A** including an upper elongate reinforcement slot **1484** and a lower reinforcement collar **1486A** including a lower elongate reinforcement slot **1486.** The slots **1484, 1486** each extend axially parallel with and along the axis **D-D.** The reinforcement collar **1484A** is integral with the intermediate body support portion **1442** for movement therewith. The reinforcement collar **1486A** is integral with the lower body support portion **1432** for movement therewith. In some embodiments, the reinforcement rail **1482** and the collars **1484A, 1486A** are integrally molded with the body members **1420, 1430** and **1440,** respectively. In further embodiments, the collar **1484A** is omitted.

**[0130]** The rail **1482** and the slots **1484, 1486** are axially aligned along the axis **D-D** and relatively sized such that the rail **1482** is slidably and telescopingly received in each of the slots **1484, 1486.** As will be appreciated from **Figures 30** and **32,** the rail **1482** extends through the upper slot **1484** and into the lower slot **1486.** The rail **1482** and collars **1484A, 1486A** (and, therefore the slots **1484, 1486**) are located on the side of the slide axis **B-B** and the clamping bolt **1472** opposite the jaw portions **1424, 1434, 1444** and the cable receiving slots **1411U, 1411L.** The rail **1482** and the slots **1484, 1486** are laterally spaced off from the body rail portions **1423, 1433 (Figure 32).**

**[0131]** According to some embodiments, the cross-sectional outer dimensions of the rail **1482** and the mating cross-sectional inner dimensions of the slots **1484, 1486** are complementary and relatively sized to permit the rail **1482** to slide through the slots **1484, 1486** without undue binding while also limiting cocking of the rail **1482** in the slots **1484, 1486.** In some embodiments, the cross-sectional dimensions of the rail **1482** substantially completely fill the cross-sectional areas of the slots **1484, 1486.** In some embodiments, the lateral offset distance **J** (**Figure 32**) between the rail **1482** and the slide axis **B-B** is in the range of from about 6 to 20 mm.

**[0132]** In use and absent the reinforcement system **1480,** when tightening the compression mechanism **1470** with the cables **12, 14** positioned in the cable slots **1411U, 1411L,** the loading distribution may lead to substantial deformation of the connector **1400.** The reinforcement system **1480** serves as a mechanical reinforcement at the back of the connector **1400** (*i.e.,* on the side of the slide axis **D-D** opposite the cable receiving slots **1411U, 1411L**) that counteracts this effect. In particular, the reinforcement system **1480** helps to guide the movements of the body members **1420, 1430, 1440** relative to one another during the tightening of the connector **1400.** The reinforcement system **1480** also increases the stiffness of the connector **1400** by limiting, preventing, inhibiting or resisting deflection of the body members **1420, 1430, 1440** from the slide axis **B-B** (*i.e.,* bending between the body members **1420, 1430, 1440**) as a result of the loading distribution. The reinforcement system **1480** also limits or resists relative rotation between the body members **1420, 1430, 1440** about the axis **B-B.** The reinforcement system **1480** can provide better electrical contact between the connector **1400** of the cable conductors **12A, 14A** at installation and over time in service.

**[0133]** The electrically non-conducting insulation piercing features **1458** are located in the cable seats **1424A, 1434A** and are integral with the upper jaw portion **1424** and the lower jaw portion **1434,** respectively. The insulation piercing features **1458** take the form of blades, as best seen in **Figures 31-34** and described in more detail below.

**[0134]** The jaw portions **1424, 1434** each include concave cable seats **1424A, 1434A** and annular seal slots **1424B, 1434B** defined in the cable seats **1424A, 1434A.** The seal slots **1424B, 1434B** circumferentially surround each blade **1458.**

**[0135]** Each seal member **1460** includes three seal sections **1464** joined by connector sections **1462.** Each seal section **1464** is tubular and includes a hollow main body portion **1464B,** a hollow base portion **1464A,** and an opening **1464C** defined in the outer end of the main body portion **1464B.** The base portions **1464A** are mounted in the seal slots **1424B, 1434B** and may be retained therein by bonding or interference fit, for example. The main body portions **1464B** cover the blades **1458.**

**[0136]** The seal members **1460** may be formed of any suitable material. According to some embodiments, the seal members **1460** are formed of an elastomeric material. In some embodiments, the elastomeric material is selected from the group consisting of rubber, polypropylene, PVC, silicone, neoprene, santoprene, EPDM, or EPDM and polypropylene blend. The seal members **1460** may be formed using any suitable technique. According to some embodiments, the seal members **1460** are unitarily molded and monolithic.

**[0137]** Each blade **1458** includes a relatively thick base portion **1458A** affixed to the jaw portion **1424, 1434** on its inner end and an engagement portion **1458B** extending outwardly from the upper end of the base portion **1458A.** In some embodiments, the blades **1458** are formed of an electrically non-conducting (insulating) material and, in some embodiments, a polymeric material. The blades **1458** may be formed of a material or materials as described above with regard to the body members **120, 130, 140.** In some embodiments, the blades **1458** are integrally molded with the jaw portions **1424, 1434.**

**[0138]** The engagement portion **1458B** of each blade **1458** tapers from the base portion **1458A** to a relatively sharp engagement or cutting edge **1458C.** The cutting edge **1458C** extends transversely to the longitudinal axis of the cable seat **1424A, 1434A** and transversely to the cable axis **E-E, F-F** when the corresponding cable **12, 14** is mounted in the connector **1400.** The cutting edge **1458C** has an arcuate profile (transversely extending) that is concave and generally complementary to the convex profile of the arcuate outer surface of the corresponding cable conductor **12A, 14A.** The cutting edges **1458C** are located at or slightly above the end openings **1464C** of their associated seal sections **1464.**

**[0139]** In use, the blades **1458** will cut through or pierce the cable insulation layers **12B, 14B** until they come into contact with and bear against the cable conductors **12A, 14A.** In this way, the blades **1458** can resist withdrawal of the cables **12, 14** from the connector **1400.** The seal sections **1464** resiliently bear against the insulation layers **12B, 14B** to seal the openings pierced into the insulation **12B, 14B** by the blades **1458** and thereby inhibit ingress of moisture so that the connection may remain waterproof. As compared to the connector **100,** the metal blade members **152, 154** are eliminated and the connector **1400** thus requires fewer parts and assembly steps.

**[0140]** According to some embodiments, each cutting edge **1458C** has a thickness **K** (**Figure 34**) in the range of from about 0 to 2 mm. According to some embodiments, each cutting edge **1458C** has an arc length in the range of from about 2 to 14 mm. According to some embodiments, each blade **1458** has a height **H** (**Figure 34**) above the cable seat **1424A, 1434A** in the range of from about 1 to 10 mm. According to some embodiments, each blade **1458** has a width **W** in the range of from about 1 to 8 mm.

**[0141]** With reference to **Figure 35,** a multi-tap or multi-cable insulation piercing electrical connector **1500** according to further embodiments of the present invention is shown therein in cross-section. The connector **1500** is constructed and can be used in the same manner as the connector **1400** except that the sealing members **1460** are not present and the cable seats **1524A, 1534A** of the upper jaw portion **1524** and the lower jaw portion **1534** are defined by smooth surfaces **1559.** Each surface **1559** is concave. The profiles of the seats **1524A, 1534A** are substantially uniform from axial end to end. The shapes of the seats **1524A, 1534A** help to ensure good contact with the cable insulation **12B, 14B.** Because the cable seats **1524A, 1534A** do not pierce the cable insulation **12B, 14B,** sealing members are not needed.

**[0142]** It will be appreciated that features and aspects as described herein can be used in different combinations. For example, in a comparative example not forming part of the invention the connector **1400** may be provided without the reinforcement system **1480** and in accordance with an embodiment of the invention the connector **100** is provided with a reinforcement system corresponding to the reinforcement system **1480.**

**[0143]** While the blade members (*e.g.*, blade members **152, 154, 156**) as shown herein are provided in pairs, each member set may include more or fewer blade members.

**[0144]** The foregoing is illustrative of the present invention and is not to be construed as limiting thereof. Although a few exemplary embodiments of this invention have been described, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible in the exemplary embodiments without materially departing from scope of the invention which is defined by the appended claims. Therefore, it is to be understood that the foregoing is illustrative of the present invention and is not to be construed as limited to the specific embodiments disclosed, and that modifications to the disclosed embodiments, as well as other embodiments, are intended to be included within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

## Claims

1. An electrical connector (100, 1400) for mechanically and electrically connecting first (12) and second (14) cables, the first cable (12) including an elongate first electrical conductor (12A) covered by a first insulation layer (12B), the second cable (14) including an elongate second electrical conductor (14A) covered by a second insulation layer (14B), the electrical connector comprising:

    a connector body (110) including first, second and third body members (120,130,140; 1420, 1430, 1440) including axially spaced apart first, second and third jaw portions (124, 134, 144; 1424, 1434, 1444), respectively, wherein:

        a first cable slot (111U; 1411U) is defined between the first and third jaw portions to receive the first cable (12);
        a second cable slot (111L; 1411L) is defined between the second and third jaw portions to receive the second cable (14); and
        the first and second body members (120, 130; 1420; 1430) are telescopingly arranged to permit the first and second body members (120, 130; 1420; 1430) to slide relative to one another along a slide axis (B-B);

    an electrically conductive first insulation piercing feature (153) on the connector body (110), wherein the first insulation piercing feature (153) is configured to pierce through the first insulation layer (12B) and electrically engage the first electrical conductor (12A);

an electrically conductive second insulation piercing feature (155) on the connector body (110) and electrically connected to the first insulation piercing feature (153), wherein the second insulation piercing feature (155) is configured to pierce through the second insulation layer (14B) and electrically engage the second electrical conductor (14A); and a compression mechanism (170; 1470) configured and operable to apply a clamping load along a clamping axis (A-A) extending through both of the first and second electrical conductors (12A, 14A) to force the first insulation piercing (153) feature into electrical engagement with the first electrical conductor (12A) and to force the second insulation piercing feature (155) into electrical engagement with the second electrical conductor (14A) to thereby provide electrical continuity between the first and second electrical conductors;

wherein the first, second and third jaw portions (124, 134, 144; 1424, 1434, 1444) are relatively slidable along the slide axis (B-B) substantially parallel with the clamping axis to independently adjust the sizes of the first and second cable slots (111U, 111L) when the compression mechanism is operated to apply the clamping load along the clamping axis;

**characterized in** further comprising:

a reinforcement system (1480) adapted to serve as a mechanical reinforcement of the elctrical connector at a side of the slide axis (B-B) opposite to the first and the second cable slots, the reinforcement system (1480) including:

a reinforcement rail (1482) integral with one of the first, second and third body members (120,130,140; 1420, 1430, 1440); and

a reinforcement slot (1486) integral with another of the first, second and third body members (120,130,140; 1420, 1430, 1440);

wherein the reinforcement rail (1482) is slidably received in the reinforcement slot (1486) to permit the reinforcement rail to slide relative to the reinforcement slot along a reinforcement axis (D-D), and

wherein the reinforcement rail (1482) and reinforcement slot (1486) are relatively arranged and configured to resist deflection of the associated ones of the first, second and third body members from the slide axis (B-B).

**2.** The electrical connector of Claim 1, wherein the electrical connector is configured to hold cables on only one side of the slide axis (B-B), and/or wherein the first and second cable slots are the only cable slots of the electrical connector.

**3.** The electrical connector of Claim 1, including a third insulation piercing feature (151; 1458), wherein the third insulation piercing feature (151; 1458) is located and configured to pierce through the first insulation layer (12B) and engage the first electrical conductor (12A) on a side opposite the first insulation piercing feature (153) when the compression mechanism (170; 1470) is operated to apply the clamping load along the clamping axis.

**4.** The electrical connector of Claim 3, wherein the third insulation piercing feature (151; 1458) includes at least one blade, and / or wherein the third insulation piercing feature (1458) is formed of an electrically insulating material, and / or wherein the third insulation piercing feature (1458) is integrally molded with the first jaw portion (124; 1424), and / or wherein the electrical connector includes a resilient sealing member (160; 1460) surrounding at least a portion of the third insulation piercing feature (151; 1458) and configured to engage the first insulation layer (12B) to environmentally seal an opening formed therein by the third insulation piercing feature (151; 1458).

**5.** The electrical connector of Claim 1, including a smooth, concave seat configured to engage the first electrical conductor (12A) on a side opposite the first insulation piercing feature when the compression mechanism is operated to apply the clamping load along the clamping axis.

**6.** The electrical connector of Claim 1, including a primary blade member (156; 1456) including an electrically conductive connecting portion (156A) and the first and second insulation piercing features (153, 155).

**7.** The electrical connector of Claim 6, wherein the first and second insulation piercing features (153, 155) are located on opposed ends of the connecting portion (156A) and the clamping axis extends through the connecting portion (156A) and the first and second insulation piercing features (153, 155).

**8.** The electrical connector of Claim 7, wherein the primary blade member (156; 1456) is monolithic, and / or wherein the distance between the first and second insulation piercing features (153, 155) is less than about 30 mm, and / or wherein each of the first and second insulation piercing features (153, 155) includes a plurality of teeth, and / or wherein:

the third body member (140; 1440) is positionable between the first and second electrical conductors (12a, 14A); and
the primary blade member (156; 1456) extends fully through the third body member (140; 1440).

**9.** The electrical connector of Claim 8 including an electrically conductive third insulation piercing feature (151) on the connector body (110), wherein the third insulation piercing feature (151) is located and configured to pierce through the first insulation layer (12B) and electrically engage the first electrical conductor (12A) on a side opposite the first insulation piercing feature (153) when the compression mechanism (1470) is operated to apply the clamping load along the clamping axis.

**10.** The electrical connector of Claim 9, including:

an electrically conductive fourth insulation piercing feature (154) on the connector body, wherein the fourth insulation piercing feature (154) is located and configured to pierce through the second insulation layer (14B) and electrically engage the second electrical conductor (14A) on a side opposite the second insulation piercing feature (155) when the compression mechanism (170) is operated to apply the clamping load along the clamping axis; and
an electrically conductive second connecting portion extending between and electrically connecting the third and fourth insulation piercing features (151; 154).

**11.** The electrical connector of Claim 8, wherein the first and second insulation piercing features (153, 155) and the first connecting portion form (156A) a first blade portion (156(1)) of the primary blade member (156), and the primary blade member (156) further includes:

a second blade portion (156(2)) spaced apart from the first blade portion (156(1)), the second blade portion (156(2)) including a second electrically conductive connection portion and third and fourth insulation piercing features located on opposed ends of the second connecting portion; and
an electrically conductive bridge portion mechanically and electrically connecting the first and second blade portions.

**12.** The electrical connector of Claim 1, wherein the compression mechanism (170; 1470) includes a shear head (176A) to limit the clamping load applied to the first and second cables by the electrical connector.

**13.** The electrical connector of Claim 1, including an electrically conductive third insulation piercing feature (151) on the connector body (110), wherein:

the third insulation piercing feature (151) is located and configured to pierce through the first insulation layer (12B) and electrically engage the first electrical conductor (12A) on a side opposite the first insulation piercing feature (153) to provide a low resistance current path between strands of the first electrical conductor (12A); and
the electrical connector is configured such that, when the electrical connector is installed on the first and second cables, the third insulation piercing feature (151) is substantially only electrically connected to the second electrical conductor (14A) through the first electrical conductor (12A).

**14.** The electrical connector of Claim 12, including an electrically conductive fourth insulation piercing feature (154) on the connector body (110), wherein the fourth insulation piercing feature (154) is located and configured to pierce through the second insulation layer(14B) and electrically engage the second electrical conductor (14A) on a side opposite the second insulation piercing feature (155) to provide a low resistance current flow path between strands of the second electrical conductor (14A);
wherein the electrical connector is configured such that, when the electrical connector is installed on the first and second cables, the fourth insulation piercing feature (154) is substantially only electrically connected to the first electrical conductor (12A) through the second electrical conductor (14A).

**Patentansprüche**

**1.** Elektrischer Verbinder (100, 1400) zur mechanischen und elektrischen Verbindung eines ersten (12) und eines zweiten (14) Kabels, wobei das erste Kabel (12) einen länglichen ersten elektrischen Leiter (12A) aufweist, der von einer ersten Isolationsschicht (12B) bedeckt ist, und wobei das zweite Kabel (14) einen länglichen zweiten elektrischen Leiter (14A) aufweist, der von einer zweiten Isolationsschicht (14B) bedeckt ist, wobei der elektrische Verbinder aufweist:

einen Verbinderkörper (110) mit einem ersten, einem zweiten und einem dritten Körperelement (120, 130, 140; 1420, 1430, 1440) mit einem axial beabstandeten ersten, zweiten und dritten Klemmbackenbereich (124, 134, 144; 1424, 1434, 1444), wobei:

ein erster Kabeleinschnitt (111U; 1411U)

zwischen dem ersten und dem dritten Klemmbackenbereich zur Aufnahme des ersten Kabels (12) gebildet ist;
ein zweiter Kabeleinschnitt (111L; 1411L) zwischen dem zweiten und dem dritten Klemmbackenbereich zur Aufnahme des zweiten Kabels (14) gebildet ist; und
das erste und das zweite Körperelement (120, 130; 1420, 1430) teleskopisch ausgebildet sind, um ein Gleiten des ersten und des zweiten Körperelements (120, 130; 1420, 1430) relativ zueinander entlang einer Gleitachse (B-B) zu ermöglichen;

ein elektrisch leitendes erstes isolationsdurchdringendes Element (153) auf dem Verbinderkörper (110), wobei das erste isolationsdurchdringende Element (153) ausgebildet ist, die erste Isolationsschicht (12B) zu durchdringen und mit dem ersten elektrischen Leiter (12A) elektrisch in Kontakt zu treten;
ein elektrisch leitendes zweites isolationsdurchdringendes Element (155) auf dem Verbinderkörper (110), das elektrisch mit dem ersten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (153) verbunden ist, wobei das zweite isolationsdurchdringende Element (155) ausgebildet ist, die zweite Isolationsschicht (14B) zu durchdringen und mit dem zweiten elektrischen Leiter (14A) elektrisch in Kontakt zu treten; und
einen Druckmechanismus (170; 1470), der ausgebildet und betätigbar ist, eine Klemmkraft entlang einer Klemmachse (A-A), die sowohl durch den ersten als auch den zweiten elektrischen Leiter (12A, 14A) verläuft, auszuüben, um das erste isolationsdurchdringende Element (153) mit dem ersten elektrischen Leiter (12A) elektrisch in Kontakt zu bringen, und das zweite isolationsdurchdringende Element (155) mit dem zweiten elektrischen Leiter (14A) elektrisch in Kontakt zu bringen, sodass eine elektrische Verbindung zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten elektrischen Leiter geschaffen wird;
wobei der erste, der zweite und der dritte Klemmbackenbereich (124, 134, 144; 1424, 1434, 1444) relativ entlang der Gleitachse (B-B) im Wesentlichen parallel zu der Klemmachse gleitend verschiebbar sind, um die Größen des ersten und des zweiten Kabeleinschnitts (111U; 1111L) unabhängig einzustellen, wenn der Druckmechanismus betätigt wird, um die Klemmkraft entlang der Klemmachse auszuüben;
**dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** weiter vorgesehen ist:

ein Verstärkungssystem (1480), das ausgebildet ist, als eine mechanische Verstärkung des elektrischen Verbinders auf einer Seite der Gleitachse (B-B) gegenüberliegend zu dem ersten und dem zweiten Kabeleinschnitt zu dienen, wobei das Verstärkungssystem (1480) aufweist:

eine Verstärkungsschiene (1482), die in dem ersten, dem zweiten oder dem dritten Körperelement (120, 130, 140; 1420, 1430, 1440) integriert ist; und
einen Verstärkungseinschnitt (1486), der in einem anderen Element aus dem ersten, dem zweiten oder dem dritten Körperelement (120, 130, 140; 1420, 1430, 1440) integriert ist;

wobei die Verstärkungsschiene (1482) gleitend verschiebbar in dem Verstärkungseinschnitt (1486) aufnehmbar ist, sodass ein gleitendes Verschieben der Verstärkungsschiene in Bezug auf den Verstärkungseinschnitt entlang einer Verstärkungsachse (D-D) möglich ist, und
wobei die Verstärkungsschiene (1482) und der Verstärkungseinschnitt (1486) relativ zueinander angeordnet und ausgebildet sind, einer Abweichung des entsprechenden ersten, zweiten oder dritten Körperelements in Bezug auf die Gleitachse (B-B) entgegenzuwirken.

**2.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 1, wobei der elektrische Verbinder ausgebildet ist, Kabel ausschließlich auf einer Seite der Gleitachse (B-B) zu halten, und/oder wobei der erste und der zweite Kabeleinschnitt die einzigen Kabeleinschnitte des elektrischen Verbinders sind.

**3.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 1, mit einem dritten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (15; 1458), wobei das dritte isolationsdurchdringende Element (15; 1458) so angeordnet und ausgebildet ist, dass es die erste Isolationsschicht (12B) durchdringt und mit dem ersten elektrischen Leiter (12A) auf einer Seite gegenüberliegend zu dem ersten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (153) elektrisch in Kontakt tritt, wenn der Druckmechanismus (170; 1470) so betätigt wird, dass die Klemmkraft entlang der Klemmachse ausgeübt wird.

**4.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 3, wobei das dritte isolationsdurchdringende Element (15; 1458) mindestens eine Klinge aufweist, und/oder wobei das dritte isolationsdurchdringende Element (1458) aus einem elektrisch isolierenden Material hergestellt ist, und/oder wobei das dritte isolationsdurchdringende Element (1458) als Einheit mit dem ersten Klemmbereich (124; 1424) ausgebildet ist, und/oder wobei der elektrische Verbinder ein elastisches Dichtelement (160; 1460) aufweist, das zumindest einen Teil des dritten isolationsdurchdringenden Elements (15; 1458) umgibt und ausgebildet ist, mit der ersten Isolationsschicht (12B) in Kontakt zu treten, um eine darin durch das dritte isolationsdurchdringende Element (151; 1458) erzeugte Öffnung gegen die Umgebung abzudichten.

**5.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 1, mit einer glatten, konkaven Dichtung, die ausgebildet ist, mit dem ersten elektrischen Leiter (12A) auf einer Seite gegenüberliegend zu dem ersten isolationsdurchdringenden Element in Eingriff zu treten, wenn der Druckmechanismus so betätigt wird, dass die Klemmkraft entlang der Klemmachse ausgeübt wird.

**6.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 1, mit einem primären Klingenelement (156; 1456), das einen elektrisch leitenden Verbindungsbereich (156A) und das erste und das zweite isolationsdurchdringende Element (153, 155) beinhaltet.

**7.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 6, wobei das erste und das zweite isolationsdurchdringende Element (153, 155) an gegenüberliegenden Enden des Verbindungsbereichs (156A) angeordnet sind und die Klemmachse sich durch den Verbindungsbereich (156A) und das erste und das zweite isolationsdurchdringende Element (153, 155) erstreckt.

**8.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 7, wobei das primäre Klingenelement (156; 1456) monolithisch ist, und/oder wobei der Abstand zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (153, 155) kleiner als ungefähr 30 mm ist; und/oder wobei das erste und das zweite isolationsdurchdringende Element (153, 155) jeweils mehrere Zähne aufweisen, und/oder wobei:

das dritte Körperelement (140; 1440) zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten elektrischen Leiter (12A, 14A) positionierbar ist; und
das primäre Klingenelement (156; 14556) vollständig durch das dritte Körperelement (140; 1440) verläuft.

**9.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 8, mit einem elektrisch leitenden dritten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (151) auf dem Verbinderkörper (110), wobei das dritte isolationsdurchdringende Element (151) so angeordnet und ausgebildet ist, dass es die erste Isolationsschicht (12B) durchdringt und elektrisch mit dem ersten elektrischen Leiter (12A) auf einer Seite gegenüberliegend zu dem ersten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (153) in Kontakt tritt, wenn der Druckmechanismus (1470) so betätigt wird, dass die Klemmkraft entlang der Klemmachse ausgeübt wird.

**10.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 9, mit:

einem elektrisch leitenden vierten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (154) auf dem Verbinderkörper, wobei das vierte isolationsdurchdringende Element (154) so angeordnet und ausgebildet ist, dass es die zweite Isolationsschicht (14B) durchringt und mit dem zweiten elektrischen Leiter (14A) auf einer Seite gegenüberliegend zu dem zweiten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (155) elektrisch in Kontakt tritt, wenn der Druckmechanismus (170) so betätigt wird, dass die Klemmkraft entlang der Klemmachse ausgeübt wird; und
einem elektrisch leitenden zweiten Verbindungsbereich, der sich zwischen dem dritten und vierten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (151; 154) erstreckt und diese elektrisch verbindet.

**11.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 8, wobei das erste und das zweite isolationsdurchdringende Element (153, 155) und der erste Verbindungsbereich (156A) einen ersten Klingenbereich (156(1)) des primären Klingenelements (156) bilden, und wobei das primäre Klingenelement (156) ferner aufweist:

einen zweiten Klingenbereich (156(2)), der von dem ersten Klingenbereich (156(1)) beabstandet ist, wobei der zweite Klingenbereich (156(2)) einen zweiten elektrisch leitenden Verbindungsbereich und ein drittes und ein viertes isolationsdurchdringendes Element aufweist, die auf gegenüberliegenden Enden des zweiten Verbindungsbereichs angeordnet sind; und
einen elektrisch leitenden Brückenbereich, der den ersten und den zweiten Klingenbereich mechanisch und elektrisch verbindet.

**12.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Druckmechanismus (170; 1470) einen Scherkopf (176A) aufweist, um die auf das erste und das zweite Kabel durch den elektrischen Verbinder ausgeübte Klemmkraft zu begrenzen.

**13.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 1, mit einem elektrisch leitenden dritten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (151) auf dem Verbinderkörper (110), wobei:

das dritte isolationsdurchdringende Element (151) so angeordnet und ausgebildet ist, dass es die erste Isolationsschicht (12B) durchdringt und mit dem ersten elektrischen Leiter (12A) auf einer Seite gegenüberliegend zu dem ersten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (153) elektrisch in Kontakt tritt, sodass ein Stromflußkanal mit geringem Widerstand zwischen Litzen des ersten elektrischen Leiters (12A) geschaffen wird; und

der elektrische Verbinder derart ausgebildet ist, dass, wenn der elektrische Verbinder an dem ersten und dem zweiten Kabel befestigt ist, das dritte isolationsdurchdringende Element (151) mit dem zweiten elektrischen Leiter (14A) im Wesentlichen nur über den ersten elektrischen Leiter (12A) elektrisch verbunden ist.

**14.** Elektrischer Verbinder nach Anspruch 12, mit einem elektrisch leitenden vierten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (154) auf dem Verbinderkörper (110), wobei das vierte isolationsdurchdringende Element (154) so angeordnet und ausgebildet ist, dass es die zweite Isolationsschicht (14B) durchdringt und mit dem zweiten elektrischen Leiter (14A) auf einer Seite gegenüberliegend zu dem zweiten isolationsdurchdringenden Element (155) elektrisch in Kontakt tritt, sodass ein Stromflußkanal mit geringem Widerstand zwischen Litzen des zweiten elektrischen Leiters (14A) geschaffen wird;

wobei der elektrische Verbinder derart ausgebildet ist, dass, wenn der elektrische Verbinder an dem ersten und dem zweiten Kabel befestigt ist, das vierte isolationsdurchdringende Element (154) mit dem ersten elektrischen Leiter (12A) im Wesentlichen nur durch den zweiten elektrischen Leiter (14A) elektrisch verbunden ist.

## Revendications

**1.** Connecteur électrique (100, 1400) pour connecter mécaniquement et électriquement des premier (12) et second (14) câbles, le premier câble (12) comprenant un premier conducteur électrique allongé (12A) recouvert d'une première couche isolante (12B), le second câble (14) comprenant un second conducteur électrique allongé (14A) recouvert d'une seconde couche isolante (14B), le connecteur électrique comprenant :

un corps de connecteur (110) comprenant des premier, deuxième et troisième éléments de corps (120, 130, 140; 1420, 1430, 1440) comprenant des première, deuxième et troisième parties de mâchoire (124, 134, 144; 1424, 1434, 1444) espacées axialement, respectivement, dans lequel :

une première fente de câble (111U ; 1411U) est définie entre les première et troisième parties de mâchoire pour recevoir le premier câble (12) ;

une seconde fente de câble (111L ; 1411L) est définie entre les deuxième et troisième parties de mâchoire pour recevoir le second câble (14) ; et

les premier et deuxième éléments de corps (120, 130; 1420; 1430) sont disposés de manière télescopique pour permettre aux premier et deuxième éléments de corps (120, 130 ; 1420 ; 1430) de coulisser l'un par rapport à l'autre le long d'un axe de coulissement (B-B) ;

une première caractéristique de perforation d'isolant électriquement conductrice (153) sur le corps de connecteur (110), la première caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (153) étant configurée pour percer la première couche isolante (126) et mettre en prise électriquement le premier conducteur électrique (12A) ;

une deuxième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant électriquement conductrice (155) sur le corps de connecteur (110) et connectée électriquement à la première caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (153), la deuxième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (155) étant configurée pour percer la seconde couche isolante (14B) et mettre en prise électriquement le second conducteur électrique (14A) ; et

un mécanisme de compression (170 ; 1470) configuré et opérationnel pour appliquer une charge de serrage le long d'un axe de serrage (A-A) s'étendant à travers à la fois les premier et second conducteurs électriques (12A, 14A) pour forcer la première caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (153) à venir en prise électrique avec le premier conducteur électrique (12A) et pour forcer la deuxième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (155) à venir en prise électrique avec le second conducteur électrique (14A) pour fournir ainsi une continuité électrique entre les premier et second conducteurs électriques ;

dans lequel les première, deuxième et troisième parties de mâchoire (124, 134, 144 ; 1424, 1434, 1444) peuvent coulisser de manière relative le long de l'axe de coulissement (B-B) sensiblement parallèlement à l'axe de serrage pour ajuster indépendamment les tailles des première et seconde fentes de câble (111U, 111L) lorsque le mécanisme de compression est actionné pour appliquer la charge de serrage le long de l'axe de serrage ;

**caractérisé en ce qu'**il comprend en outre :

un système de renforcement (1480) adapté pour servir de renforcement mécanique du connecteur électrique sur un côté de l'axe de coulissement (B-B) opposé aux première et seconde fentes de câble, le système de renforcement (1480) comprenant :

un rail de renforcement (1482) d'un seul tenant avec l'un parmi les premier, deuxième et troisième éléments de corps (120, 130, 140 ; 1420, 1430, 1440) ; et

une fente de renforcement (1486) d'un seul tenant avec un autre des premier, deuxième et troisième éléments de corps (120, 130, 140 ; 1420, 1430, 1440) ;

dans lequel le rail de renforcement (1482) est reçu de manière coulissante dans la fente de renforcement (1486) pour permettre au rail de renforcement de coulisser de manière relative par rapport à la fente de renforcement le long d'un axe de renforcement (D-D), et

dans lequel le rail de renforcement (1482) et la fente de renforcement (1486) sont agencés et configurés de manière relative pour résister à la déviation des éléments associés parmi les premier, deuxième et troisième éléments de corps par rapport à l'axe de coulissement (B-B).

**2.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le connecteur électrique est configuré pour maintenir des câbles sur un seul côté de l'axe de coulissement (B-B), et/ou dans lequel les première et seconde fentes de câble sont les seules fentes de câble du connecteur électrique.

**3.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 1, comprenant une troisième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (151; 1458), dans lequel la troisième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (151 ; 1458) est localisée et configurée pour percer la première couche isolante (12B) et mettre en prise le premier conducteur électrique (12A) sur un côté opposé à la première caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (153) lorsque le mécanisme de compression (170 ; 1470) est actionné pour appliquer la charge de serrage le long de l'axe de serrage.

**4.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 3, dans lequel la troisième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (151 ; 1458) comprend au moins une lame, et/ou dans lequel la troisième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (1458) est formée d'un matériau électriquement isolant, et/ou dans lequel la troisième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (1458) est moulée d'un seul tenant avec la première partie de mâchoire (124 ; 1424), et/ou dans lequel le connecteur électrique comprend un élément d'étanchéité élastique (160; 1460) entourant au moins une partie de la troisième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (151 ; 1458) et configuré pour mettre en prise la première couche isolante (12B) afin de sceller de manière environnementale une ouverture formée dans celui-ci par la troisième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (151 ; 1458).

**5.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 1, comprenant un siège concave lisse configuré pour mettre en prise le premier conducteur électrique (12A) sur un côté opposé à la première caractéristique de perforation d'isolant lorsque le mécanisme de compression est actionné pour appliquer la charge de serrage le long de l'axe de serrage.

**6.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 1, comprenant un élément de lame primaire (156; 1456) comprenant une partie de connexion électriquement conductrice (156A) et les première et deuxième caractéristiques de perforation d'isolant (153, 155).

**7.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 6, dans lequel les première et deuxième caractéristiques de perforation d'isolant (153, 155) sont situées sur des extrémités opposées de la partie de connexion (156A) et l'axe de serrage s'étend à travers la partie de connexion (156A) et les première et deuxième caractéristiques de perforation d'isolant (153, 155).

**8.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 7, dans lequel l'élément de lame primaire (156; 1456) est monolithique, et/ou dans lequel la distance entre les première et deuxième caractéristiques de perforation d'isolant (153, 155) est inférieure à environ 30 mm, et/ou dans lequel chacune des première et deuxième caractéristiques de perforation d'isolant (153, 155) comprend une pluralité de dents, et/ou dans lequel :

le troisième élément de corps (140 ; 1440) peut être positionné entre les premier et second conducteurs électriques (12a, 14A) ; et

l'élément de lame primaire (156 ; 1456) s'étend entièrement à travers le troisième élément de corps (140 ; 1440).

**9.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 8, comprenant une troisième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant électriquement conductrice (151) sur le corps de connecteur (110), dans lequel la troisième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (151) est située et configurée pour percer la première couche isolante (12B) et mettre en prise électriquement le premier conducteur électrique (12A) sur un côté opposé à la première caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (153) lorsque le mécanisme de compression (1470) est actionné pour appliquer la charge de serrage le long de l'axe de serrage.

**10.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 9, comprenant :

une quatrième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant électriquement conductrice (154) sur le corps de connecteur, la quatrième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (154) étant située et configurée pour percer la seconde couche isolante (14B) et mettre en prise électriquement le second conducteur électrique (14A) sur un côté opposé à la deuxième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (155) lorsque le mécanisme de compression (170) est actionné pour appliquer la charge de serrage le long de l'axe de serrage ; et
une seconde partie de connexion électriquement conductrice s'étendant entre, et connectant électriquement, les troisième et quatrième caractéristiques de perforation d'isolant (151 ; 154).

**11.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 8, dans lequel les première et deuxième caractéristiques de perforation d'isolant (153, 155) et la première partie de connexion (156A) forment une première partie de lame (156(1)) de l'élément de lame primaire (156), et l'élément de lame primaire (156) comprend en outre :

une seconde partie de lame (156(2)) espacée de la première partie de lame (156(1)), la seconde partie de lame (156(2)) comprenant une seconde partie de connexion électriquement conductrice et des troisième et quatrième caractéristiques de perforation d'isolant situées sur des extrémités opposées de la deuxième partie de connexion ; et
une partie de pont électriquement conductrice connectant mécaniquement et électriquement les première et seconde parties de lame.

**12.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le mécanisme de compression (170 ; 1470) comprend une tête de cisaillement (176A) pour limiter la charge de serrage appliquée aux premier et second câbles par le connecteur électrique.

**13.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 1, comprenant une troisième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant électriquement conductrice (151) sur le corps de connecteur (110), dans lequel :

la troisième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (151) est située et configurée pour percer la première couche isolante (12B) et mettre en prise électriquement le premier conducteur électrique (12A) sur un côté opposé à la première caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (153) pour fournir un chemin de courant de faible résistance entre des brins du premier conducteur électrique (12A) ; et
le connecteur électrique est configuré de telle sorte que, lorsque le connecteur électrique est installé sur les premier et second câbles, la troisième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (151) est sensiblement uniquement connectée électriquement au second conducteur électrique (14A) par l'intermédiaire du premier conducteur électrique (12A).

**14.** Connecteur électrique selon la revendication 12, comprenant une quatrième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant électriquement conductrice (154) sur le corps de connecteur (110), dans lequel la quatrième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (154) est localisée et configurée pour percer la seconde couche isolante (14B) et mettre en prise électriquement le second conducteur électrique (14A) sur un côté opposé à la deuxième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (155) afin de fournir un chemin de courant de faible résistance entre des brins du second conducteur électrique (14A) ;
dans lequel le connecteur électrique est configuré de telle sorte que, lorsque le connecteur électrique est installé sur les premier et second câbles, la quatrième caractéristique de perforation d'isolant (154) est essentiellement connectée électriquement uniquement au premier conducteur électrique (12A) par l'intermédiaire du second conducteur électrique (14A).

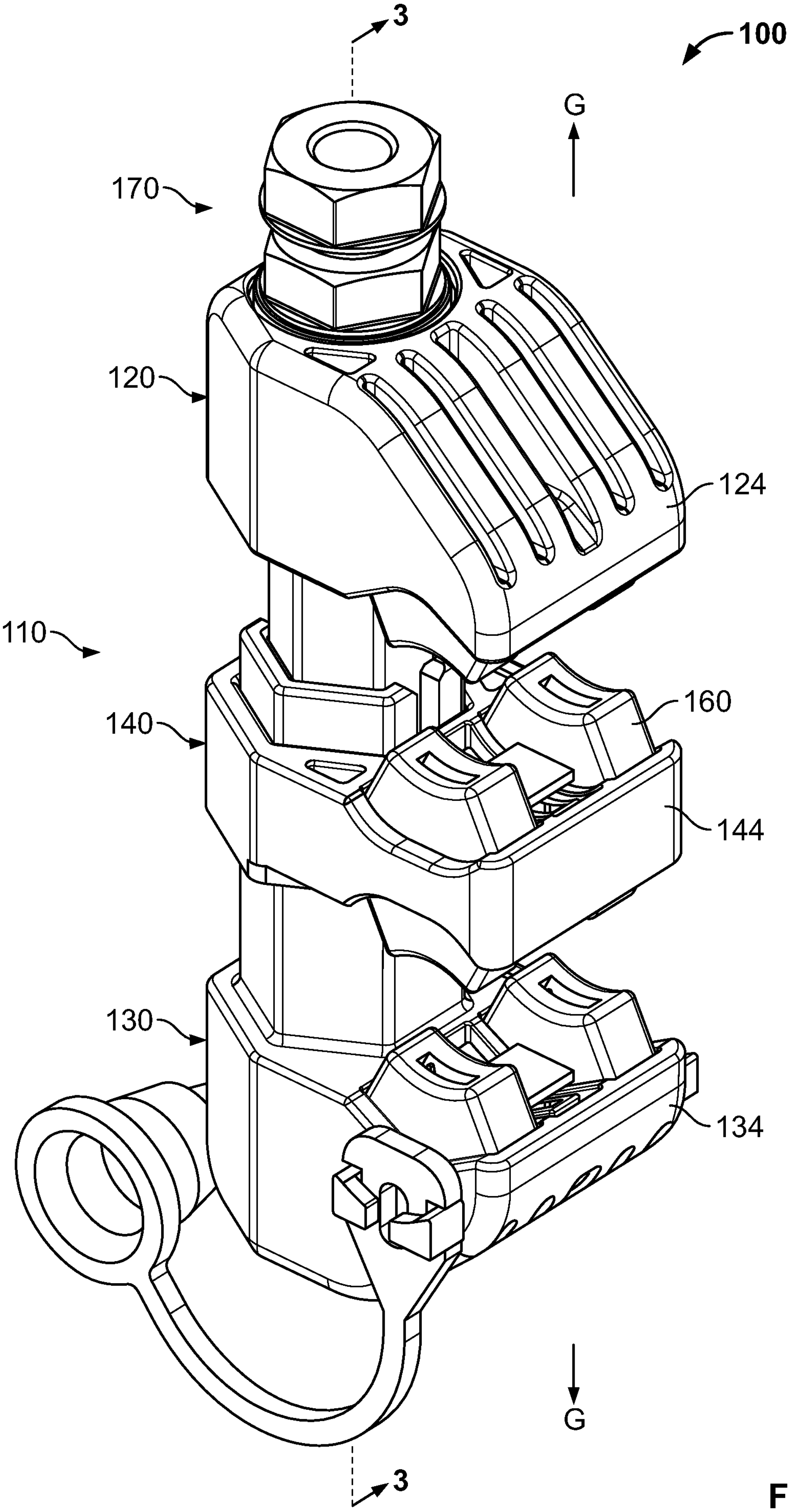



FIG. 1

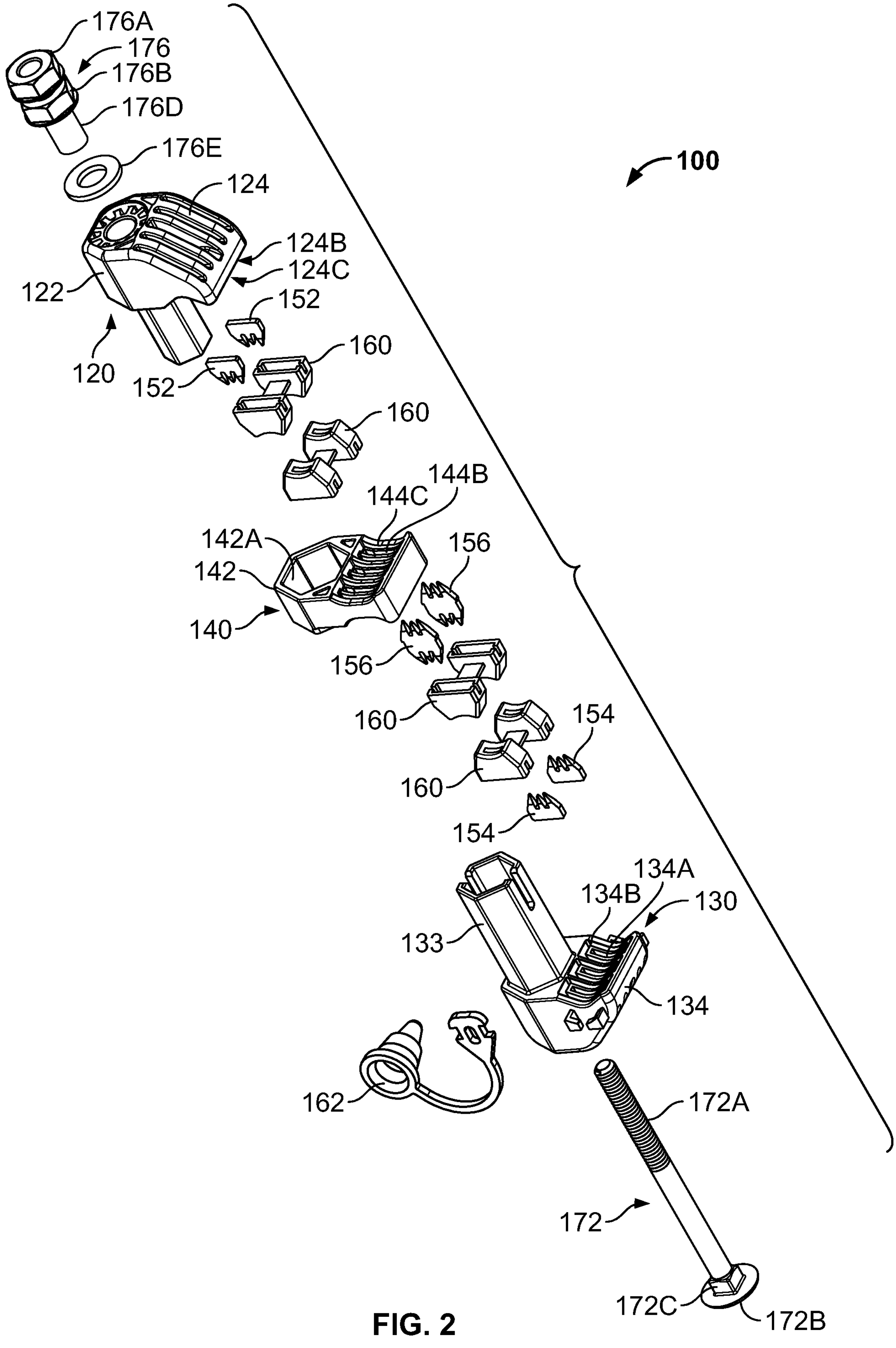

176A
176
176B
176D
176E
100
124
124B
124C
122
152
120
152
160
160
144B
144C
142A
156
142
140
156
160
154
160
154
134A
134B
130
133
134
162
172A
172
172C
172B

FIG. 2

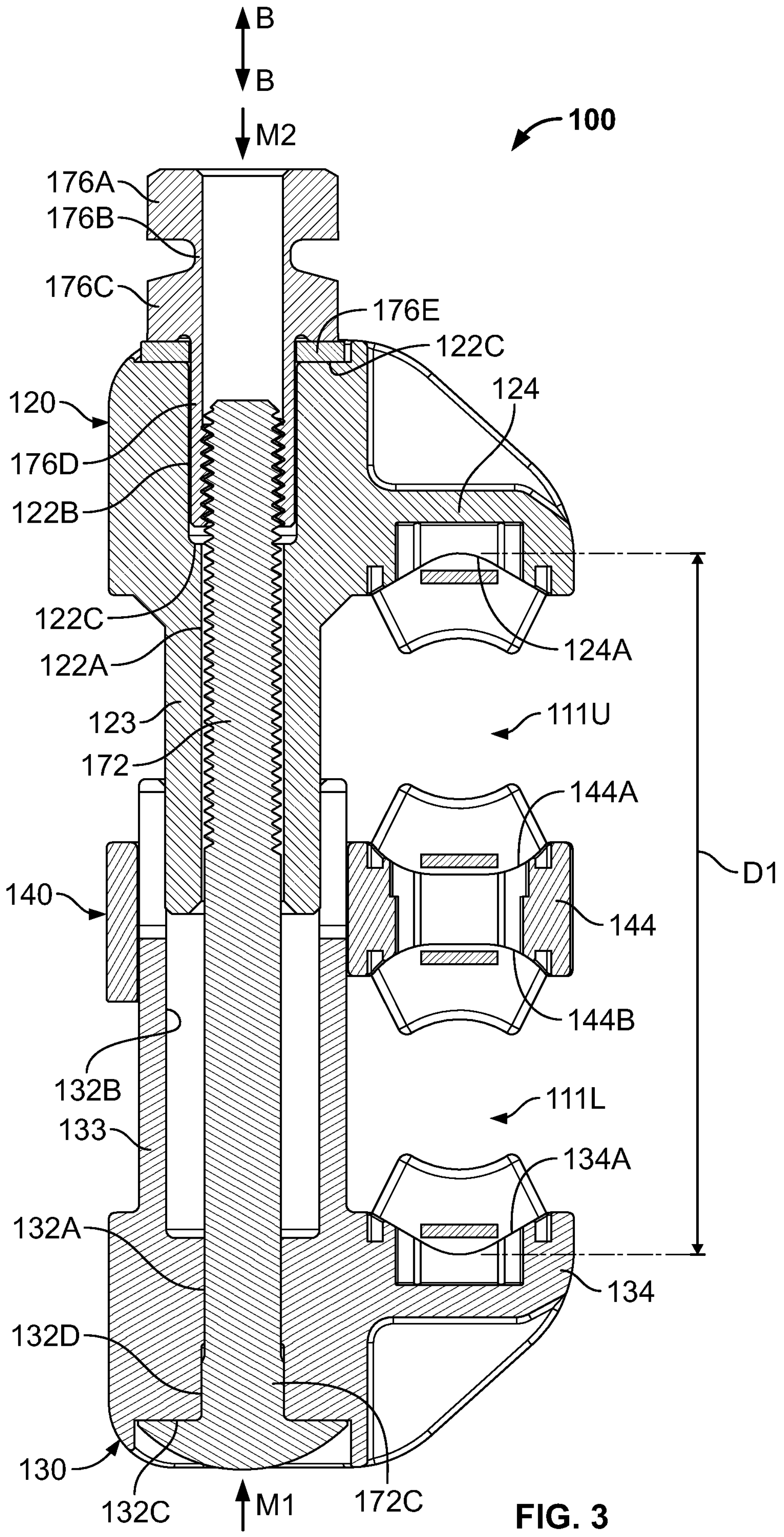

B
B
M2
100
176A
176B
176C
176E
122C
124
120
176D
122B
122C
122A
124A
111U
123
172
144A
140
D1
144
144B
132B
111L
133
134A
132A
134
132D
130
132C
M1
172C

FIG. 3

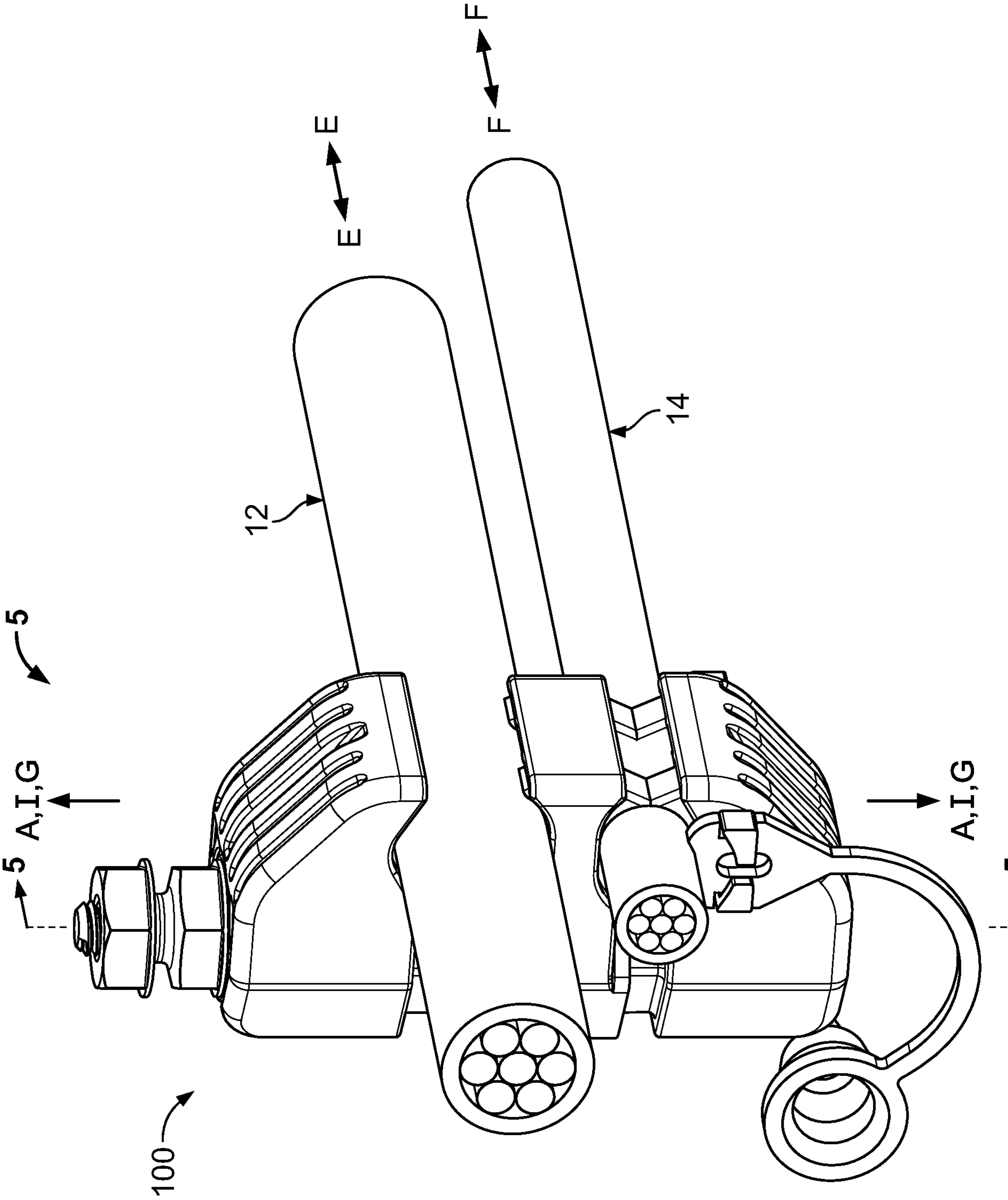



FIG. 4

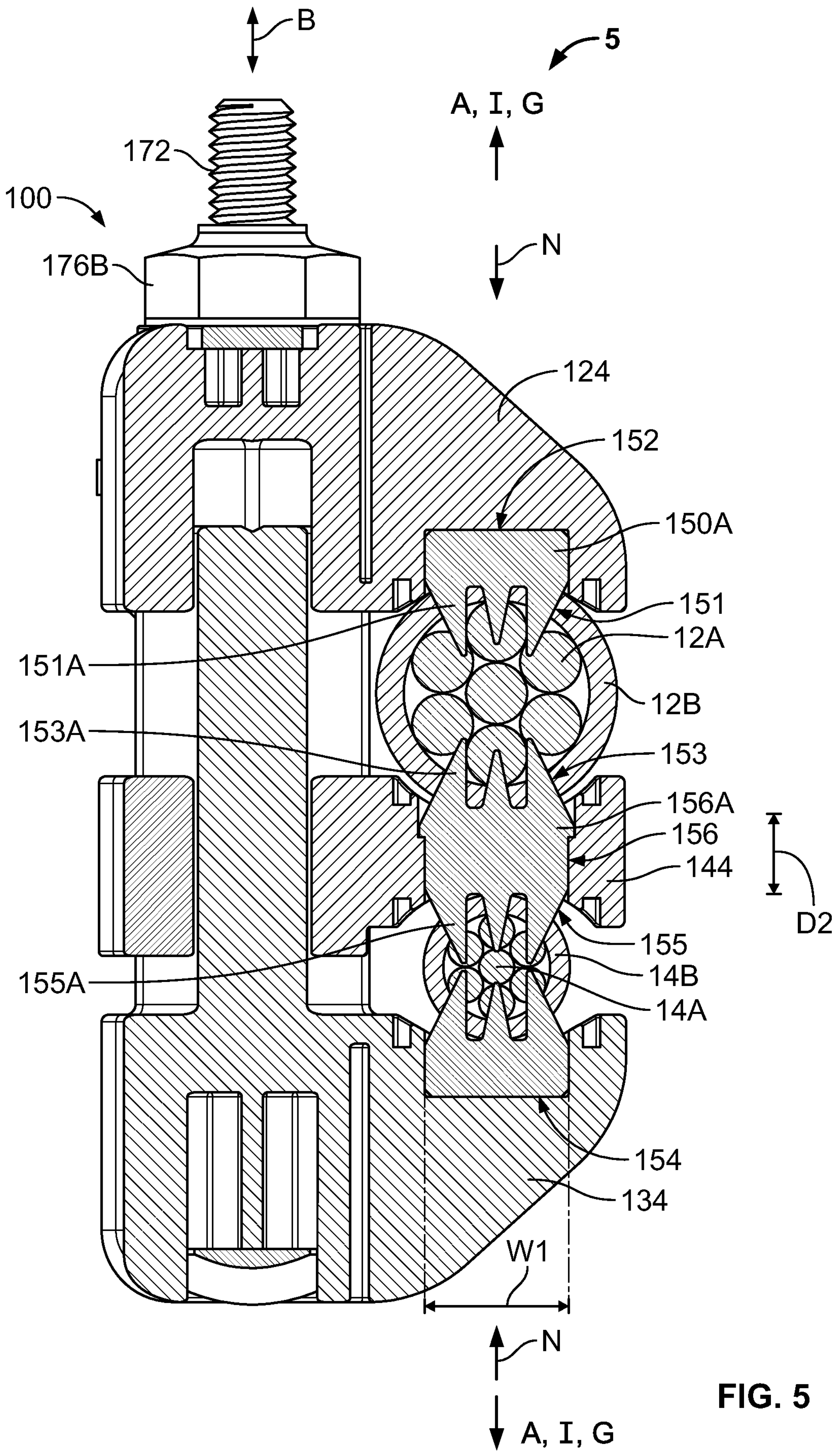

B
5
A, I, G
172
100
N
176B
124
152
150A
151
12A
151A
12B
153A
153
156A
156
144
D2
155
14B
155A
14A
154
134
W1
N
A, I, G

FIG. 5

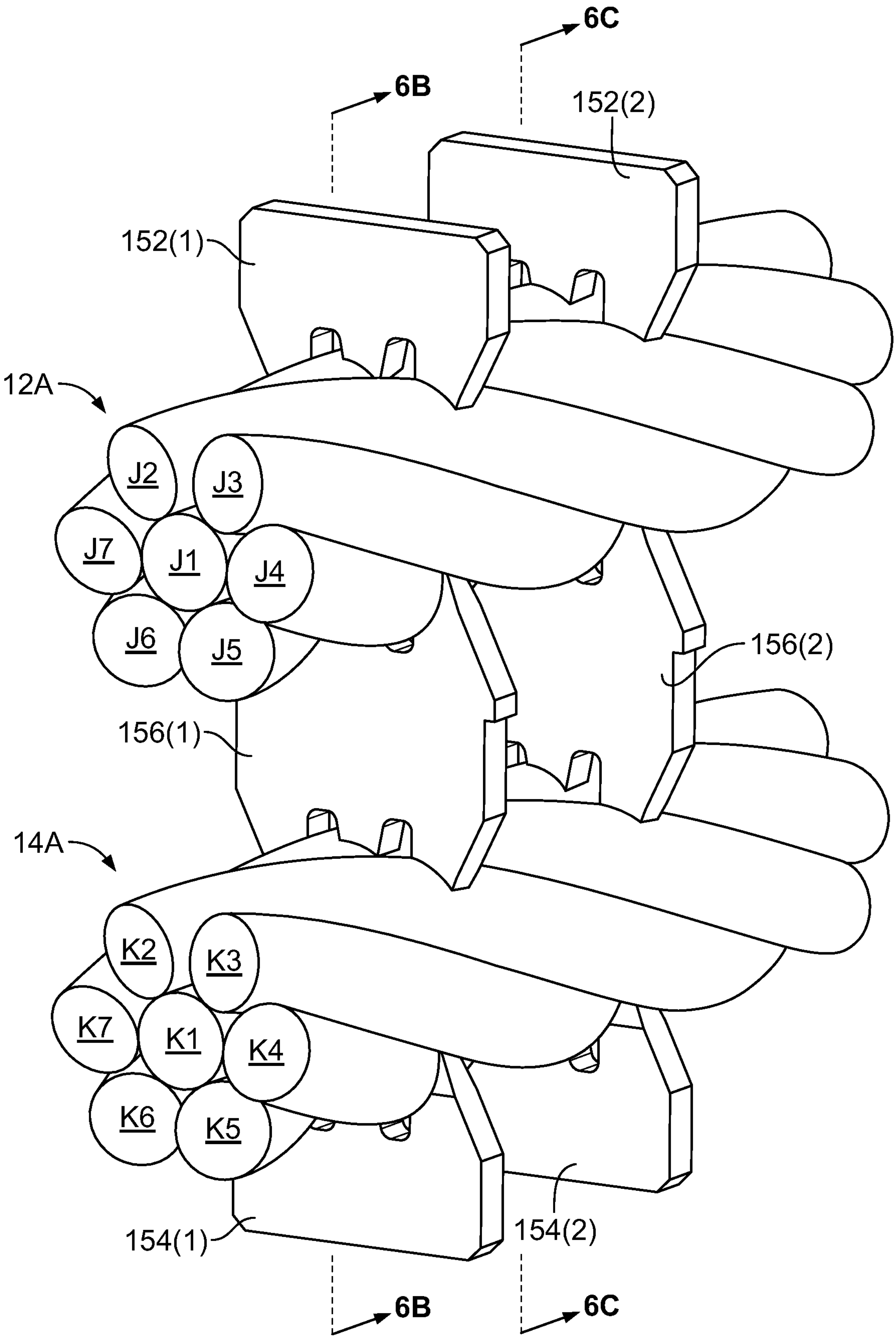

6C
6B
152(2)
152(1)
12A
J2
J3
J7
J1
J4
J6
J5
156(2)
156(1)
14A
K2
K3
K7
K1
K4
K6
K5
154(1)
154(2)
6B
6C

FIG. 6A

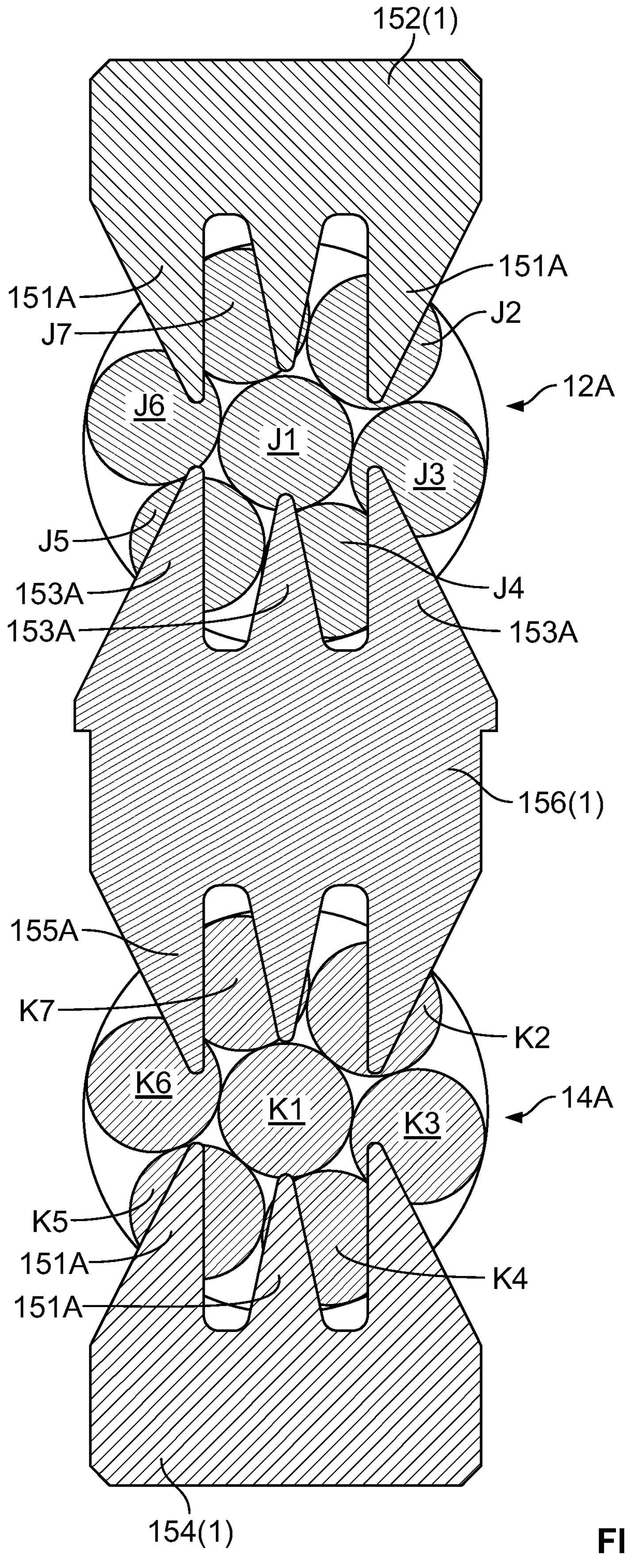

152(1)
151A
151A
J7
J2
12A
J6
J1
J3
J5
J4
153A
153A
153A
156(1)
155A
K7
K2
K6
K1
14A
K3
K5
151A
151A
K4
154(1)

FIG. 6B

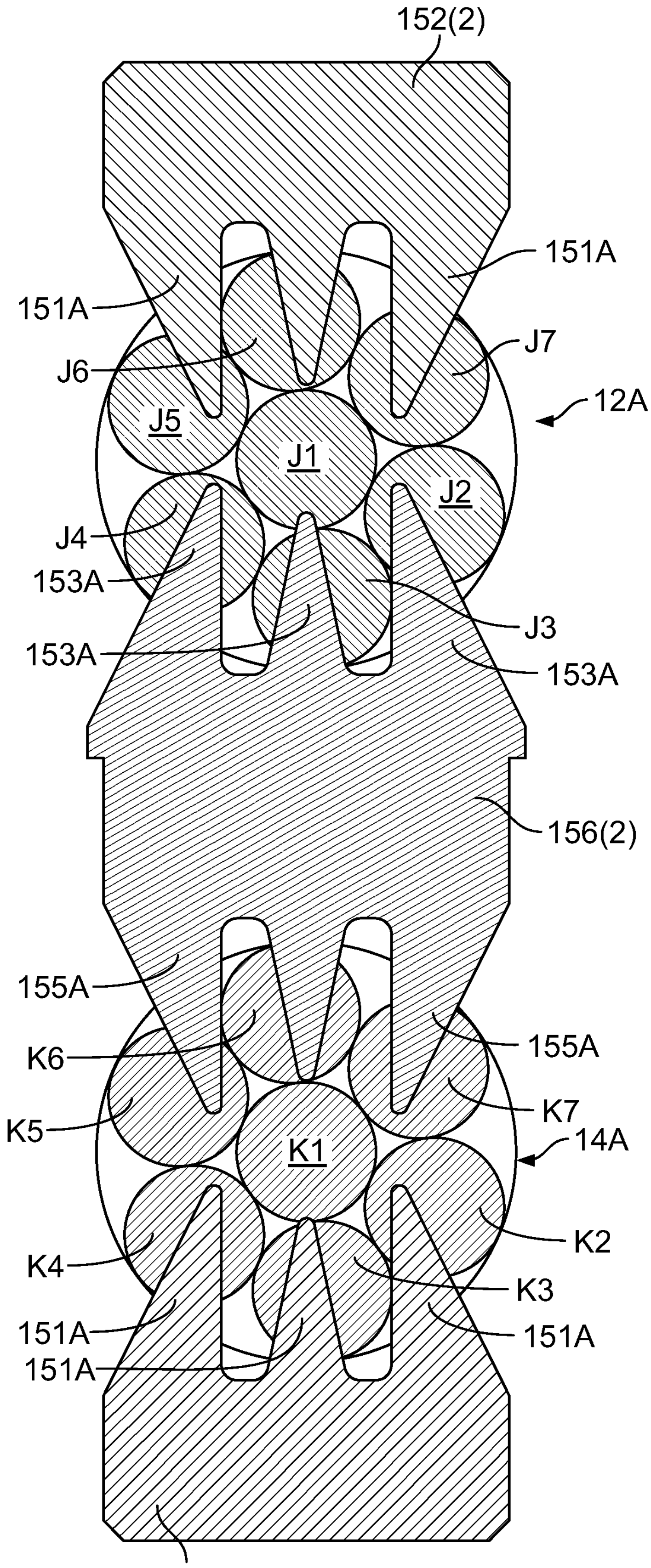

152(2)
151A
151A
J6
J7
J5
12A
J1
J2
J4
153A
J3
153A
153A
156(2)
155A
155A
K6
K7
K5
K1
14A
K2
K4
K3
151A
151A
151A
154(2)

FIG. 6C

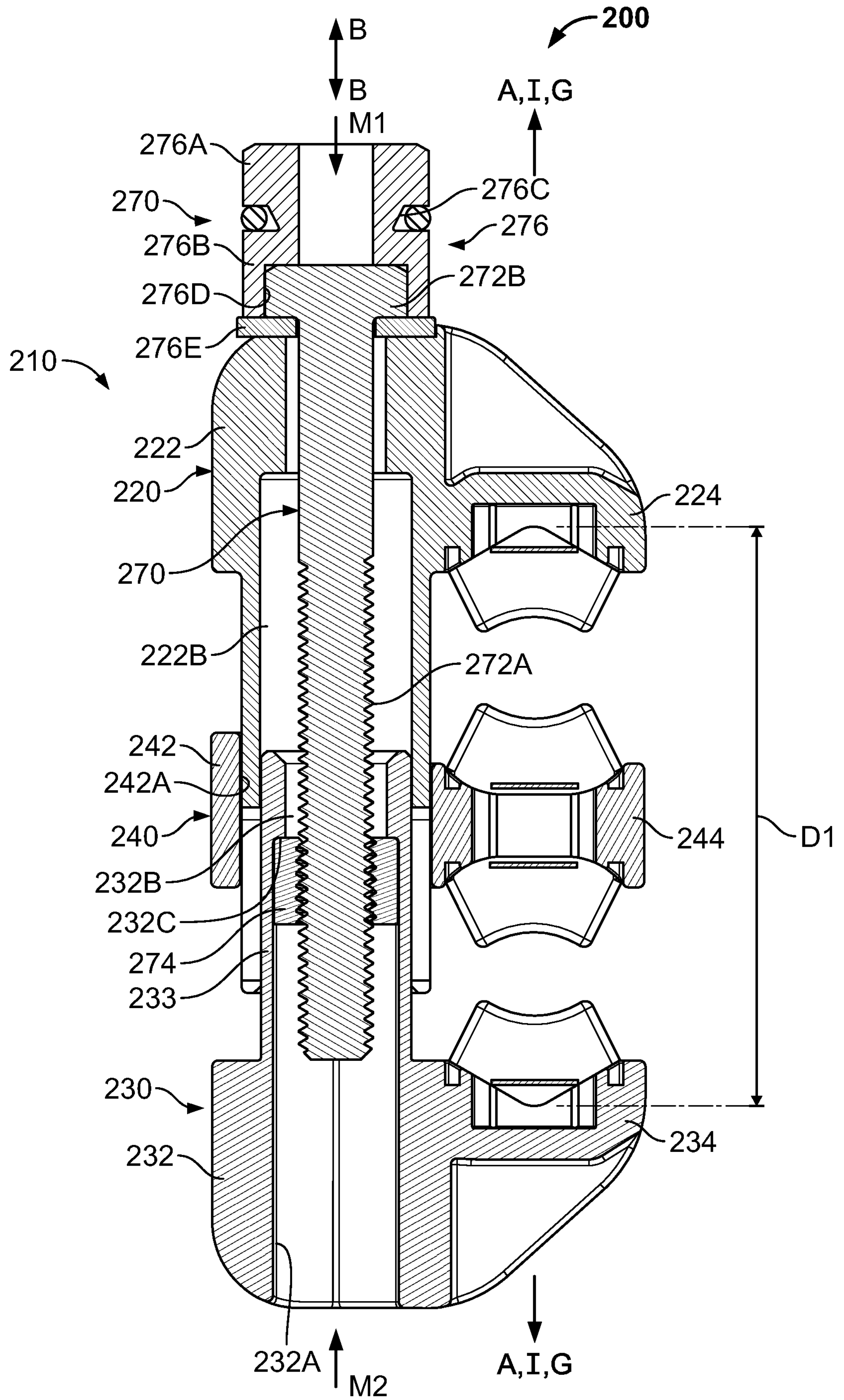

200
B
B
M1
A,I,G
276A
270
276C
276
276B
272B
276D
276E
210
222
220
224
270
222B
272A
242
242A
240
244
D1
232B
232C
274
233
230
232
234
232A
M2
A,I,G

FIG. 7

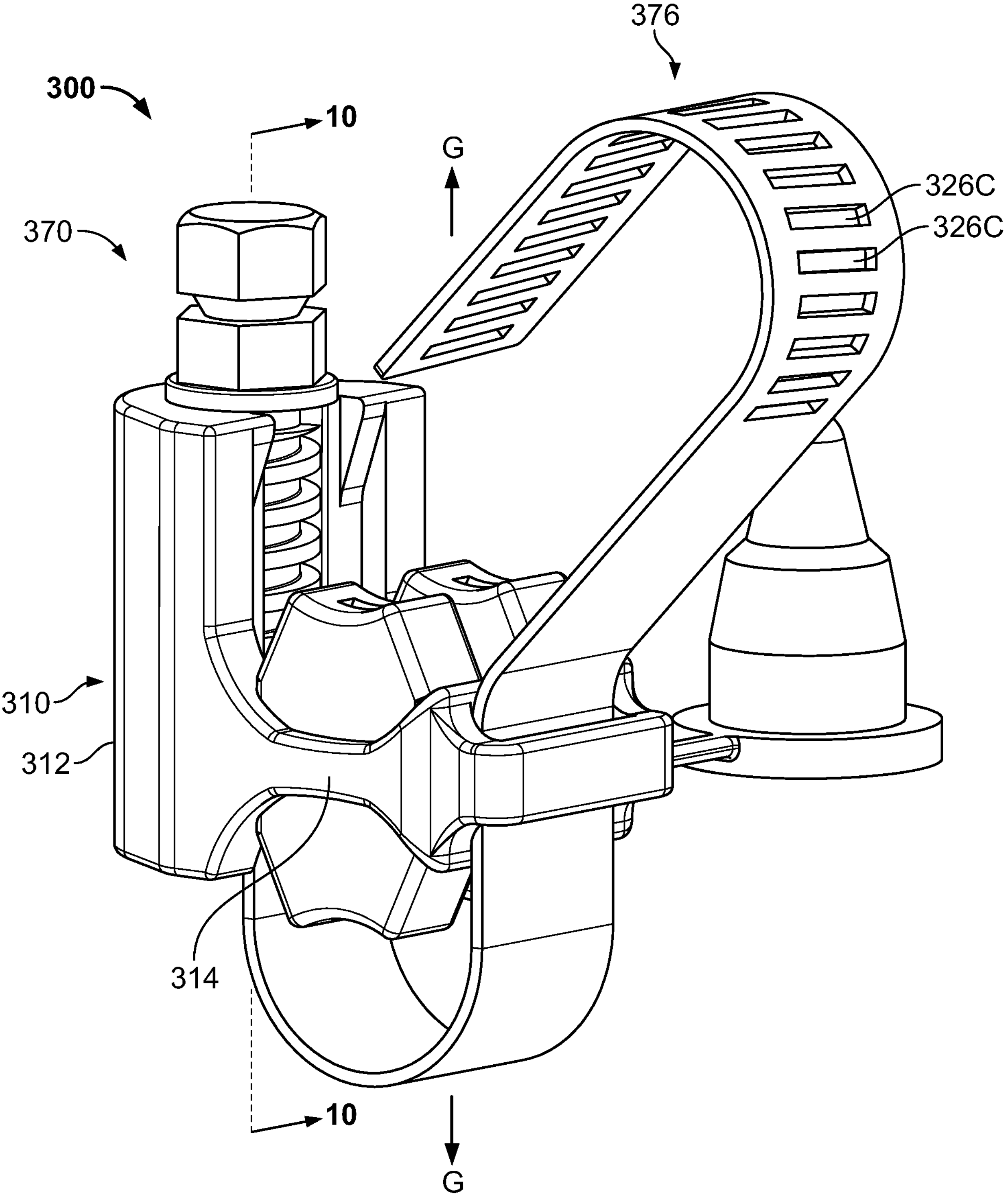



FIG. 8

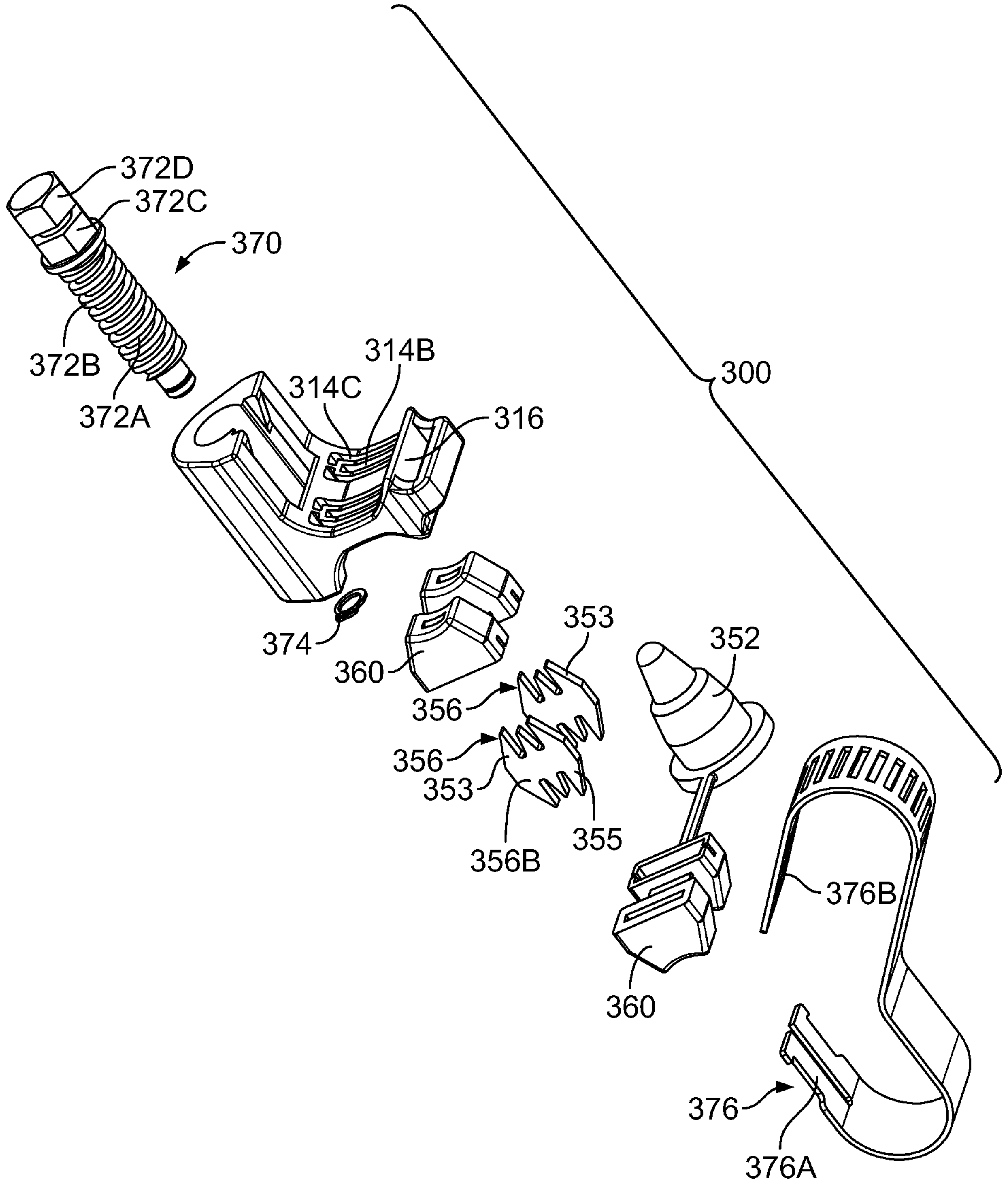

372D
372C
370
372B
372A
314B
314C
300
316
374
360
353
352
356
356
353
355
356B
376B
360
376
376A

FIG. 9

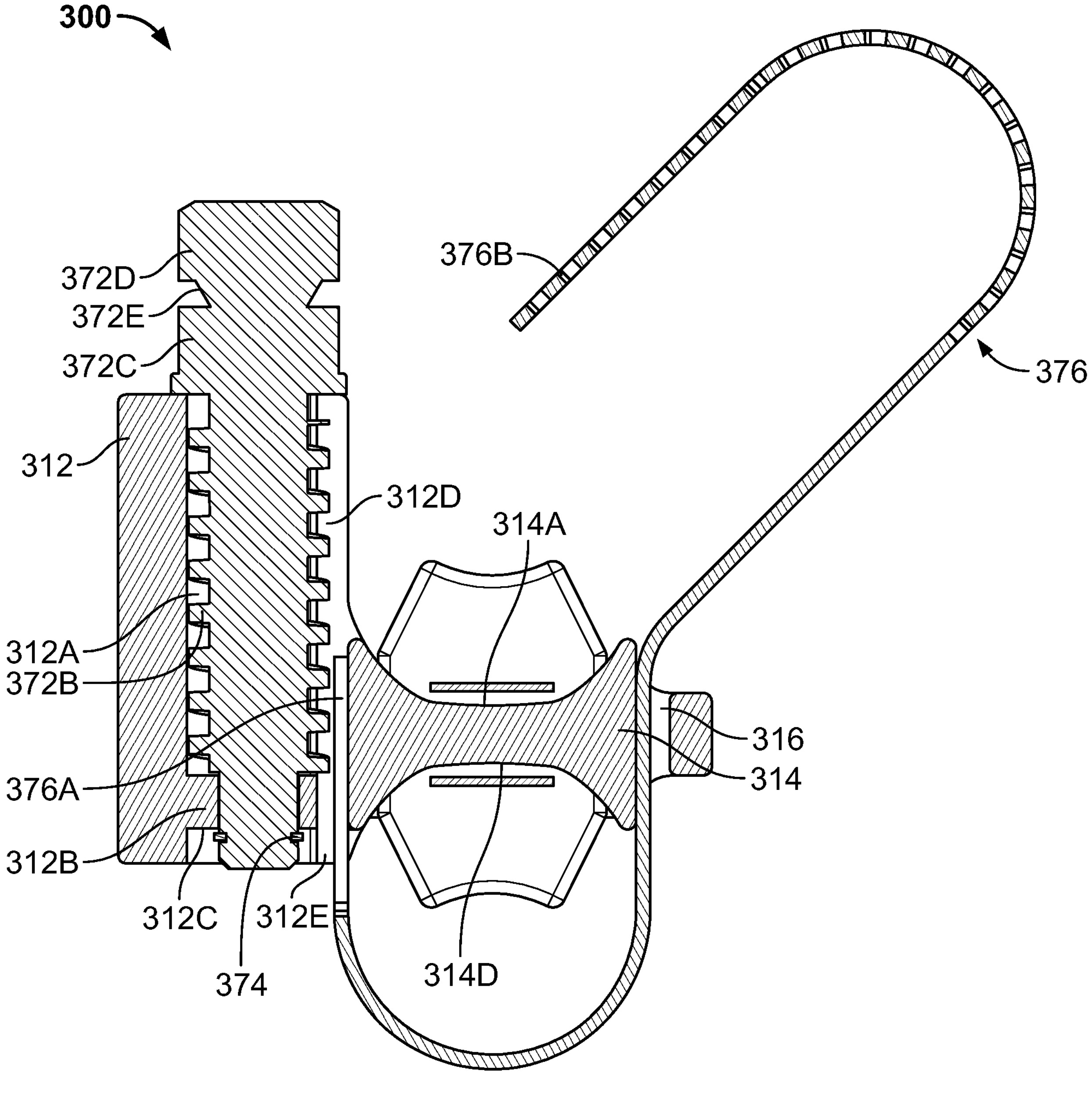

300
376B
372D
372E
372C
376
312
312D
314A
312A
372B
316
376A
314
312B
312C
312E
374
314D

FIG. 10

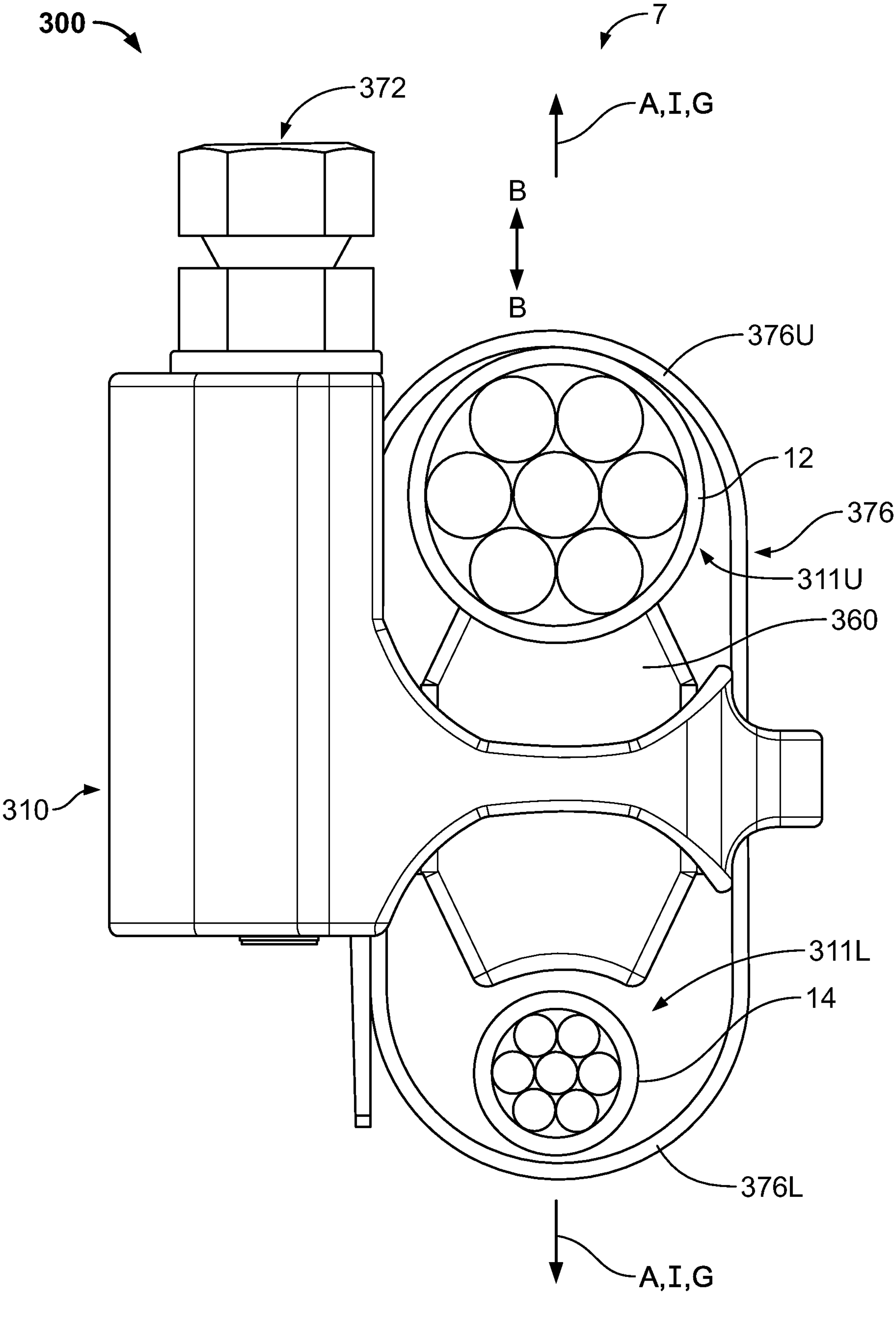



FIG. 11

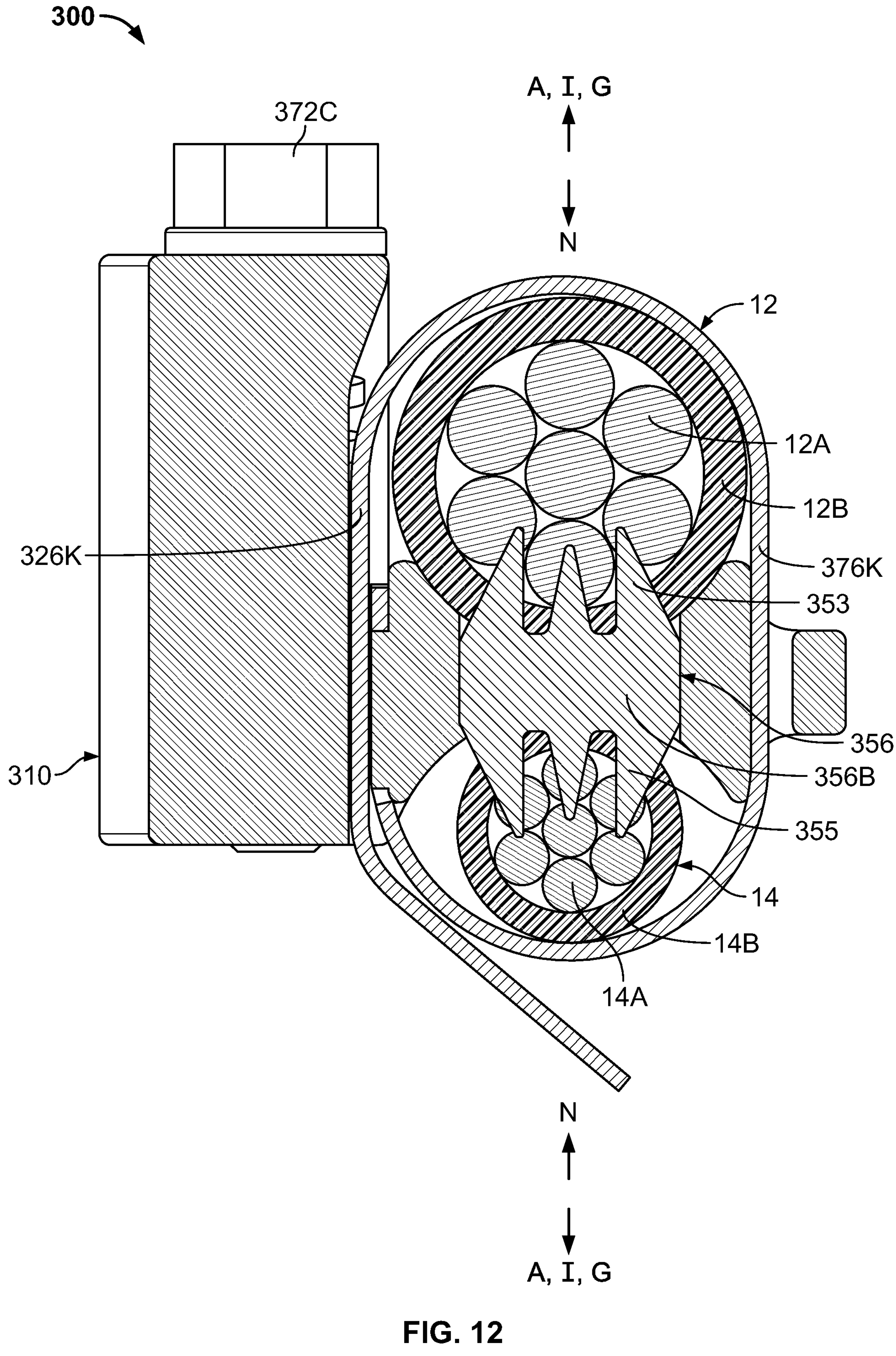

300
372C
A, I, G
N
12
12A
12B
376K
353
326K
356
356B
310
355
14
14B
14A
N
A, I, G

FIG. 12

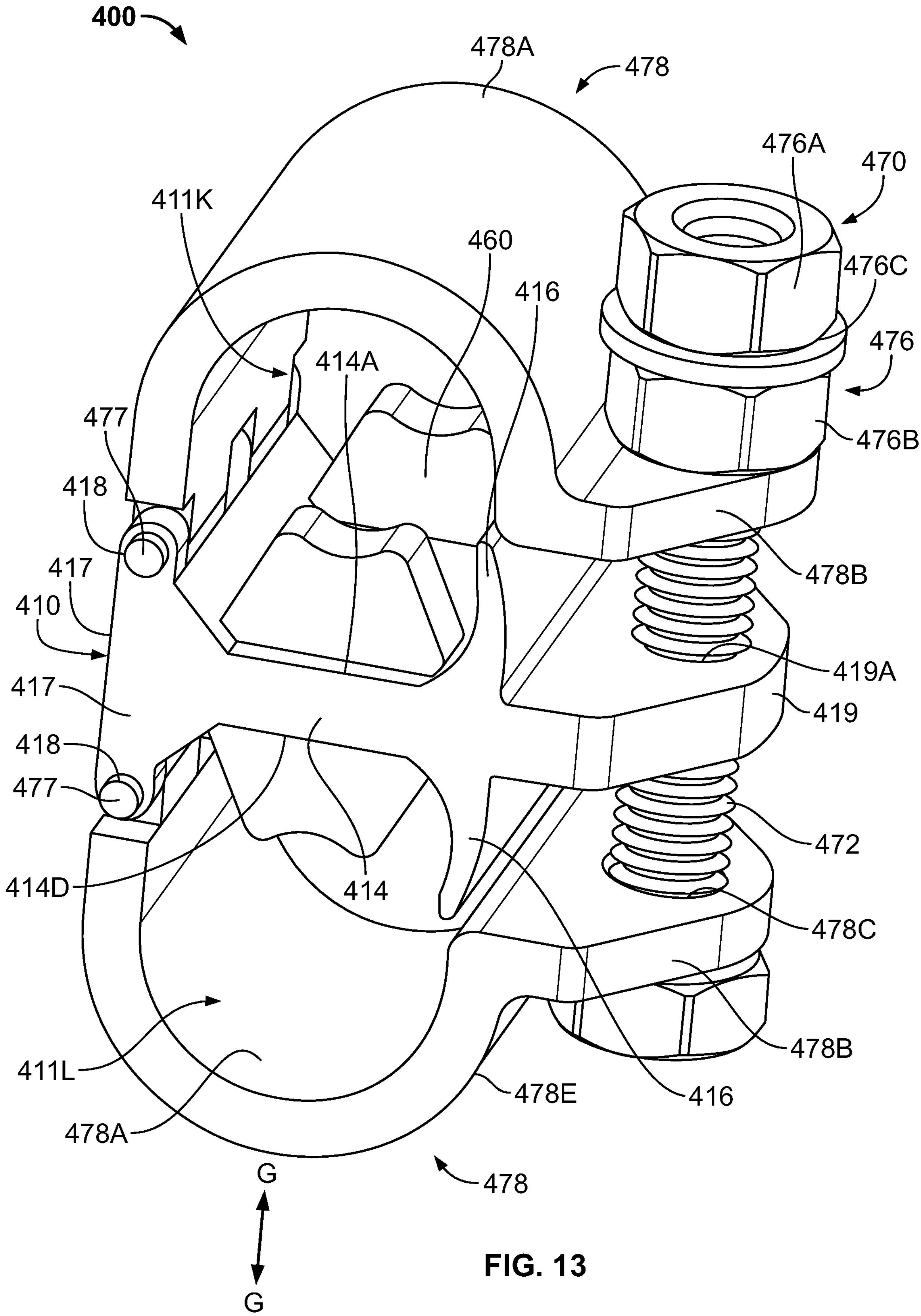

400
478A
478
476A
470
411K
460
476C
416
476
414A
477
476B
418
478B
417
410
419A
417
419
418
477
472
414D
414
478C
478B
411L
478E
416
478A
G
478
G

FIG. 13

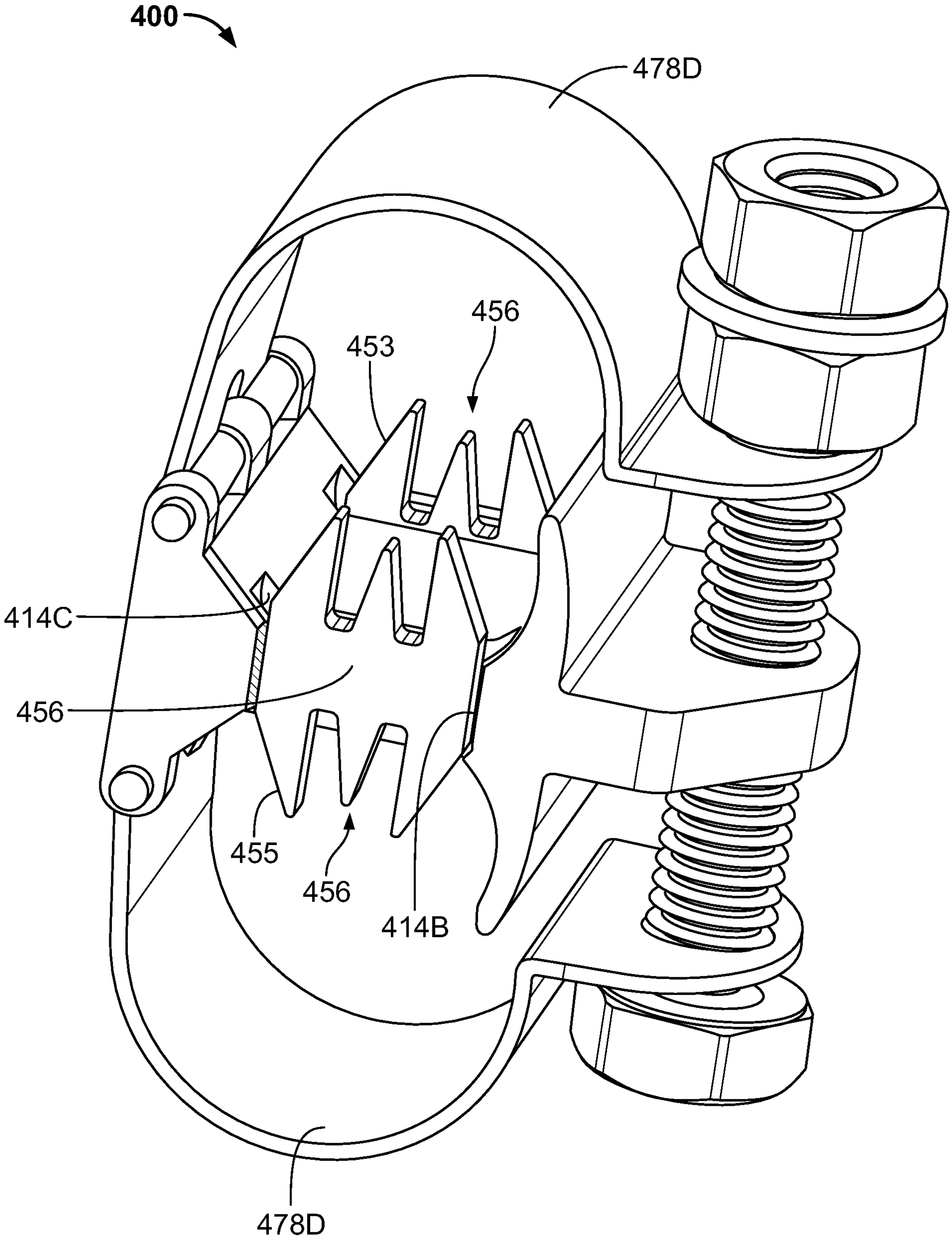



FIG. 14

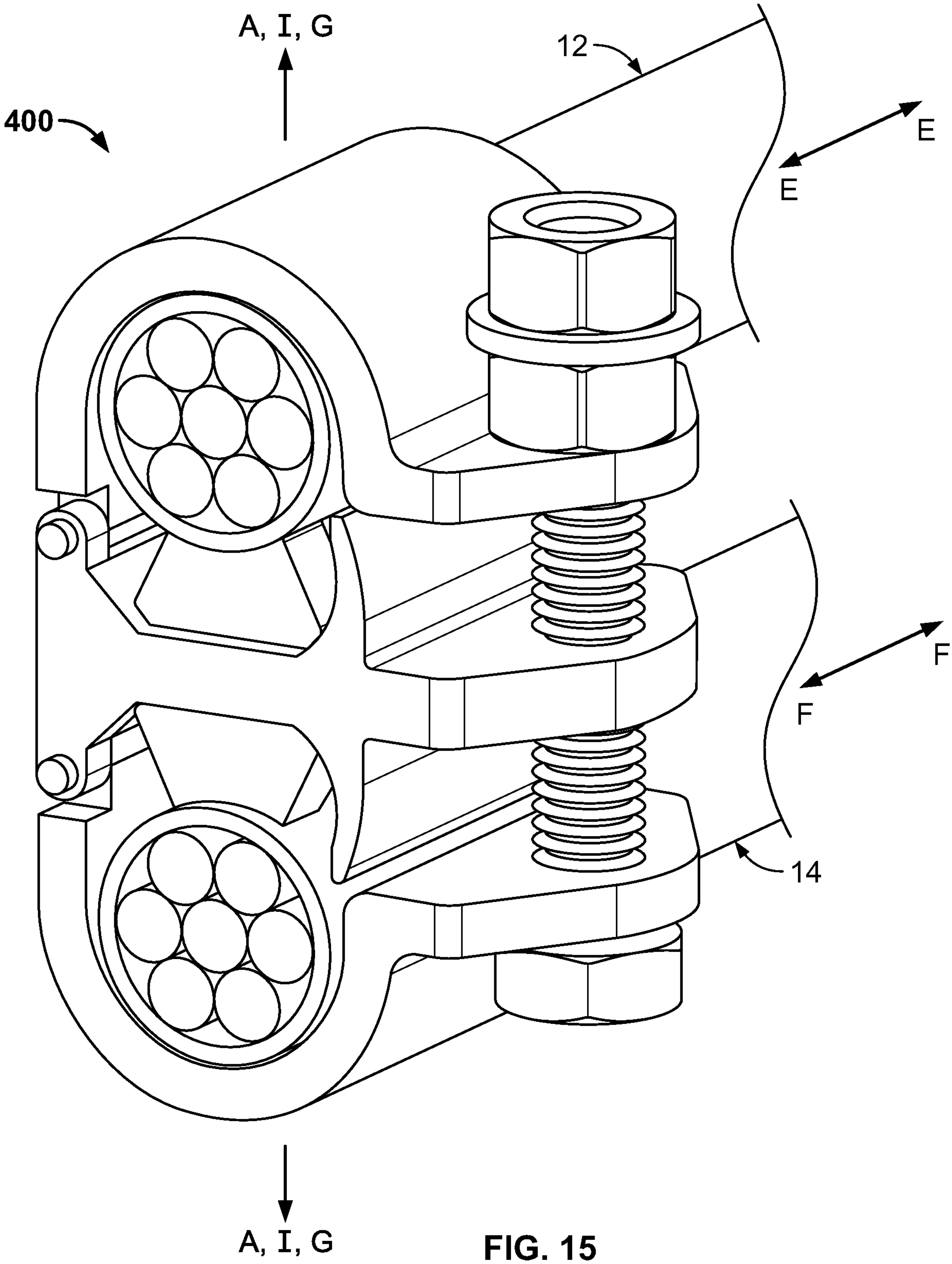



FIG. 15

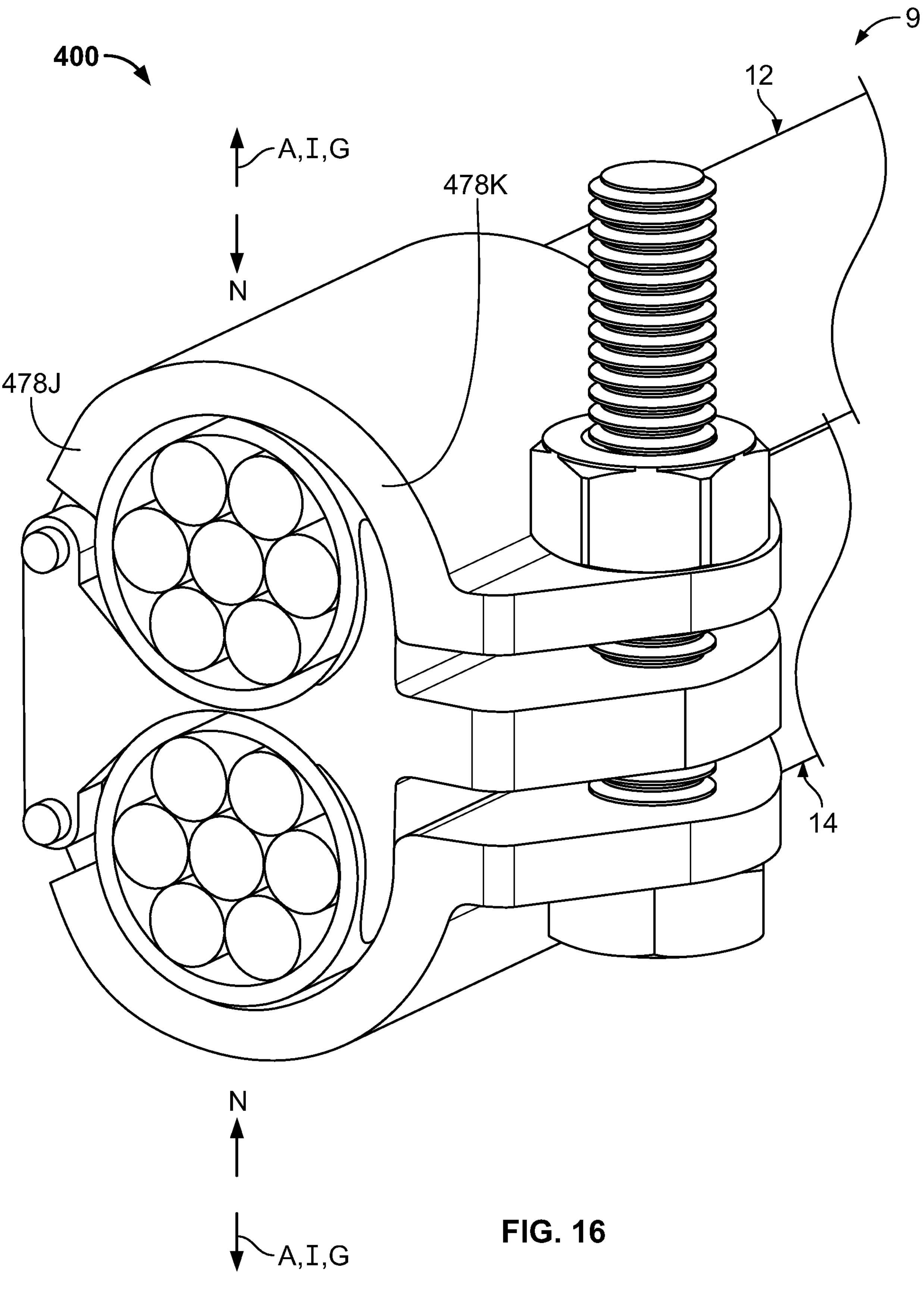



FIG. 16

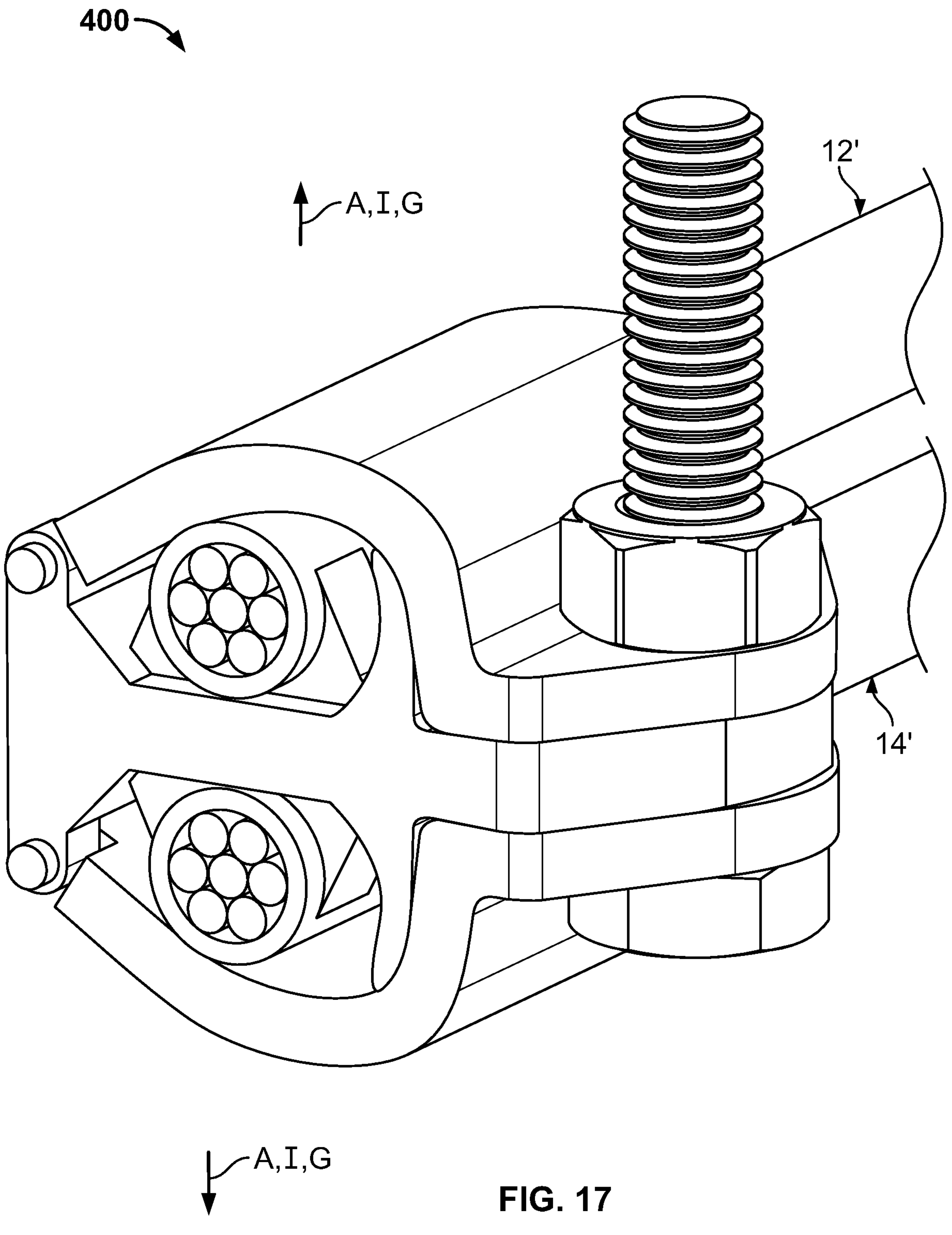



FIG. 17

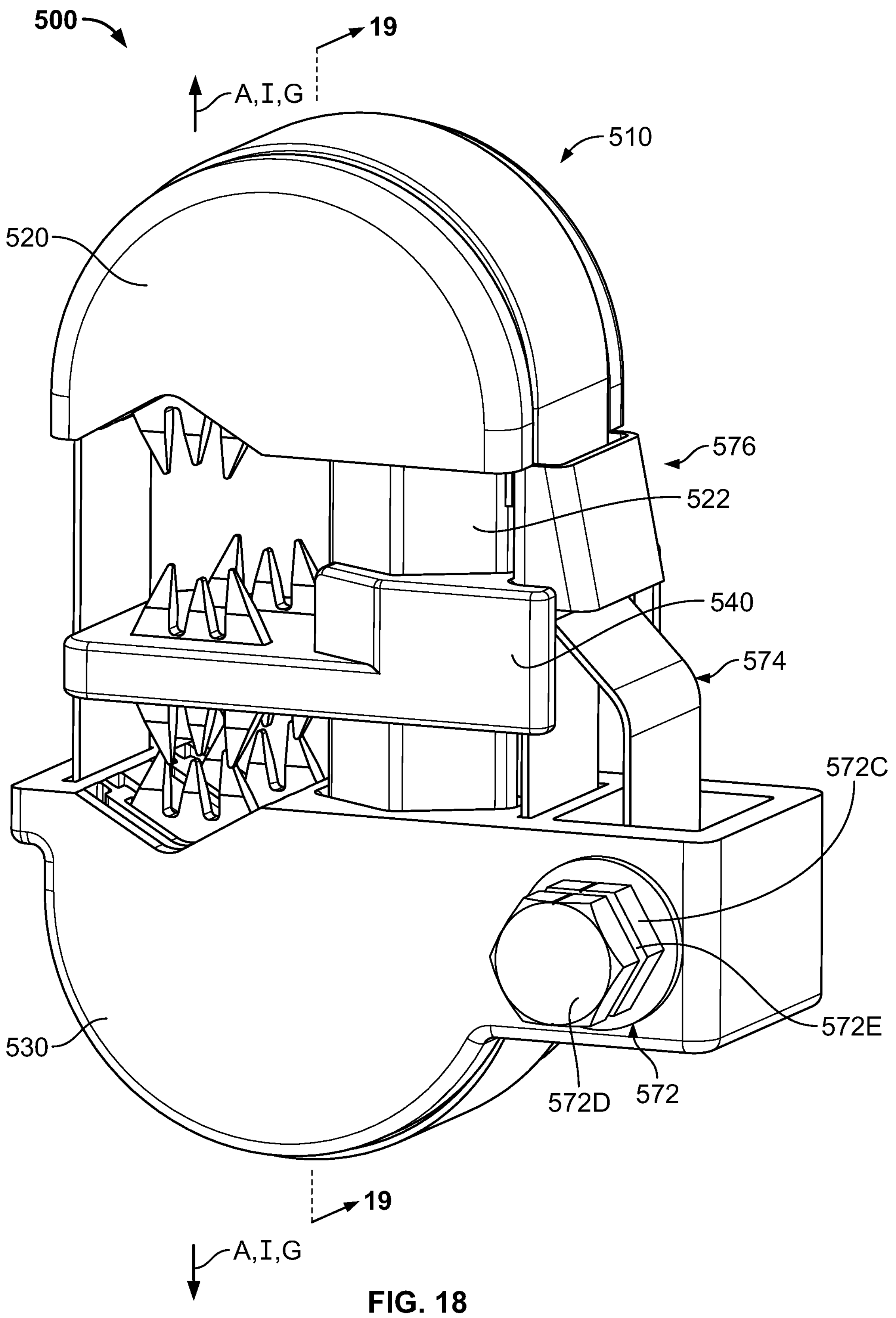
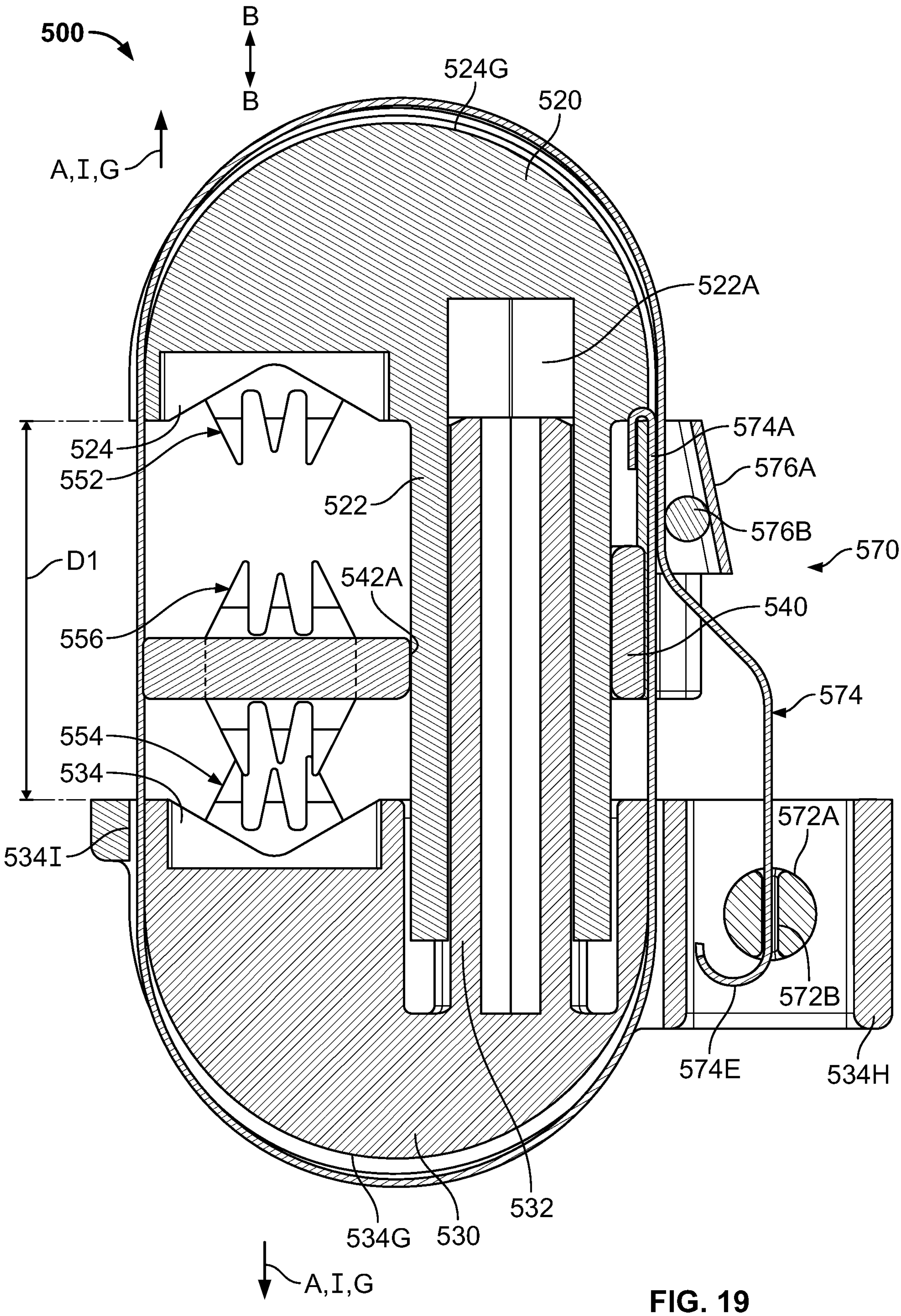



FIG. 18



500
B
B
524G
520
A,I,G
522A
574A
524
576A
552
522
576B
570
D1
542A
540
556
574
554
534
572A
534I
572B
574E
534H
532
534G
530
A,I,G


FIG. 19

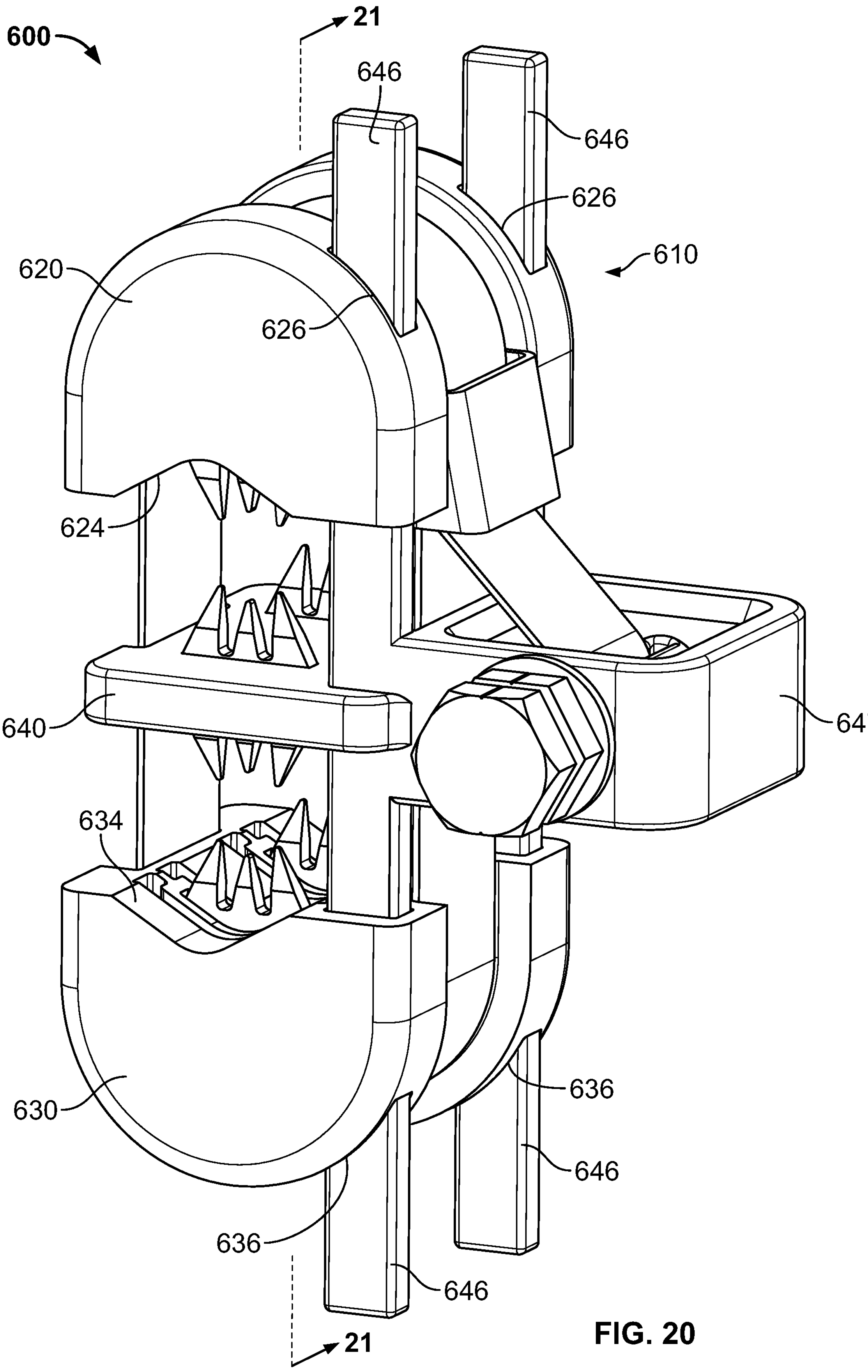

21
600
646
646
626
610
620
626
624
640
647
634
636
630
646
636
646
21

FIG. 20

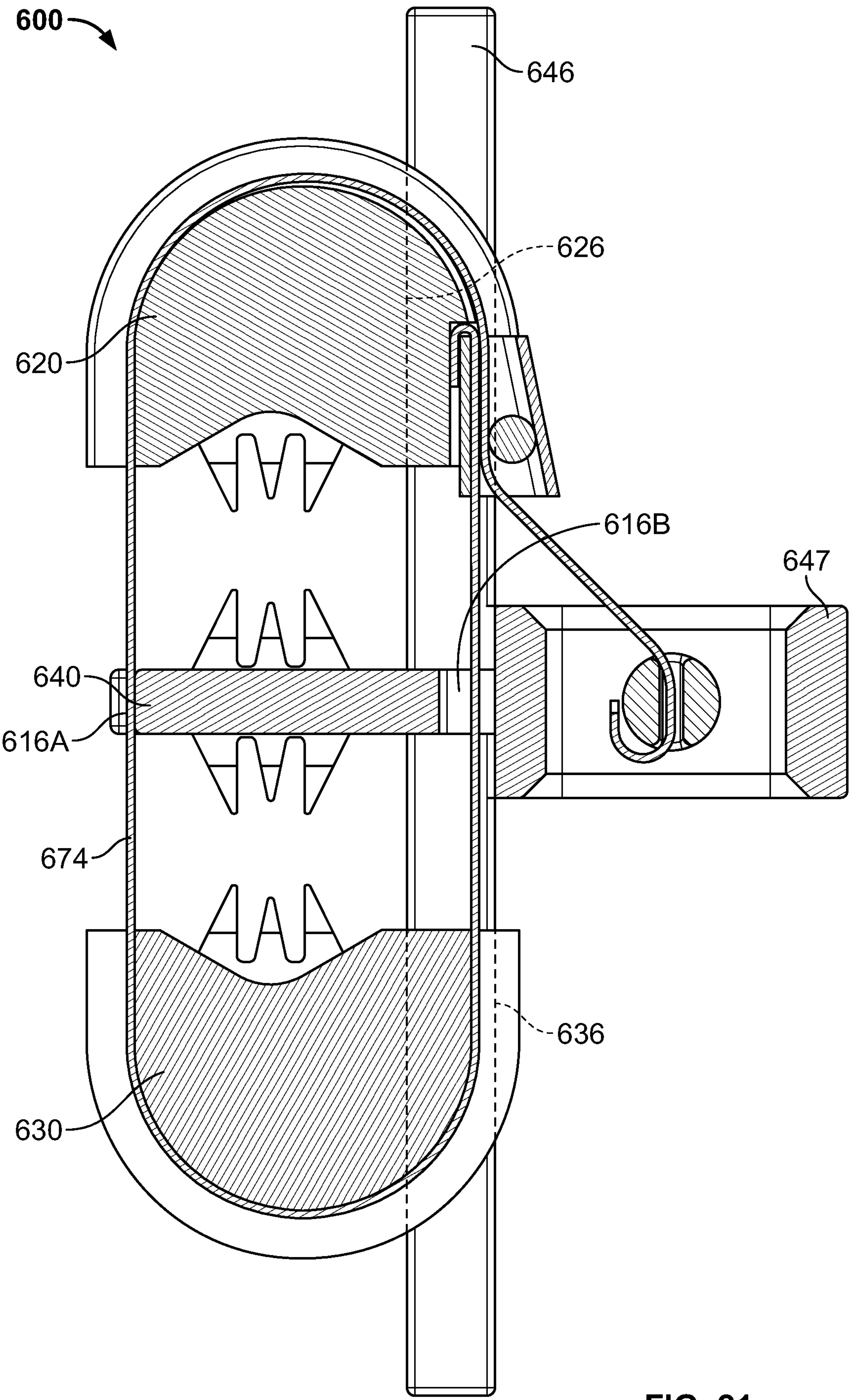



FIG. 21

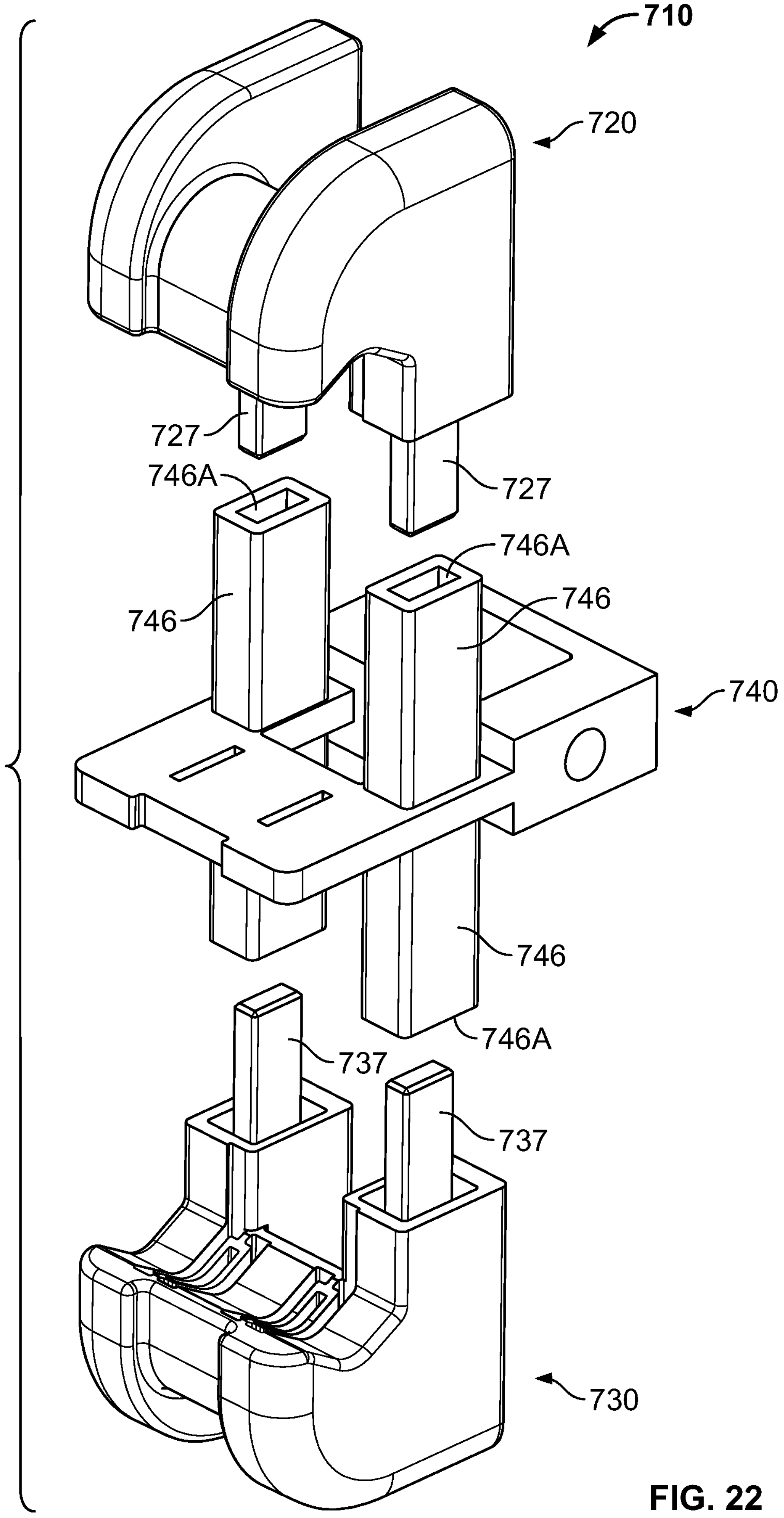



FIG. 22

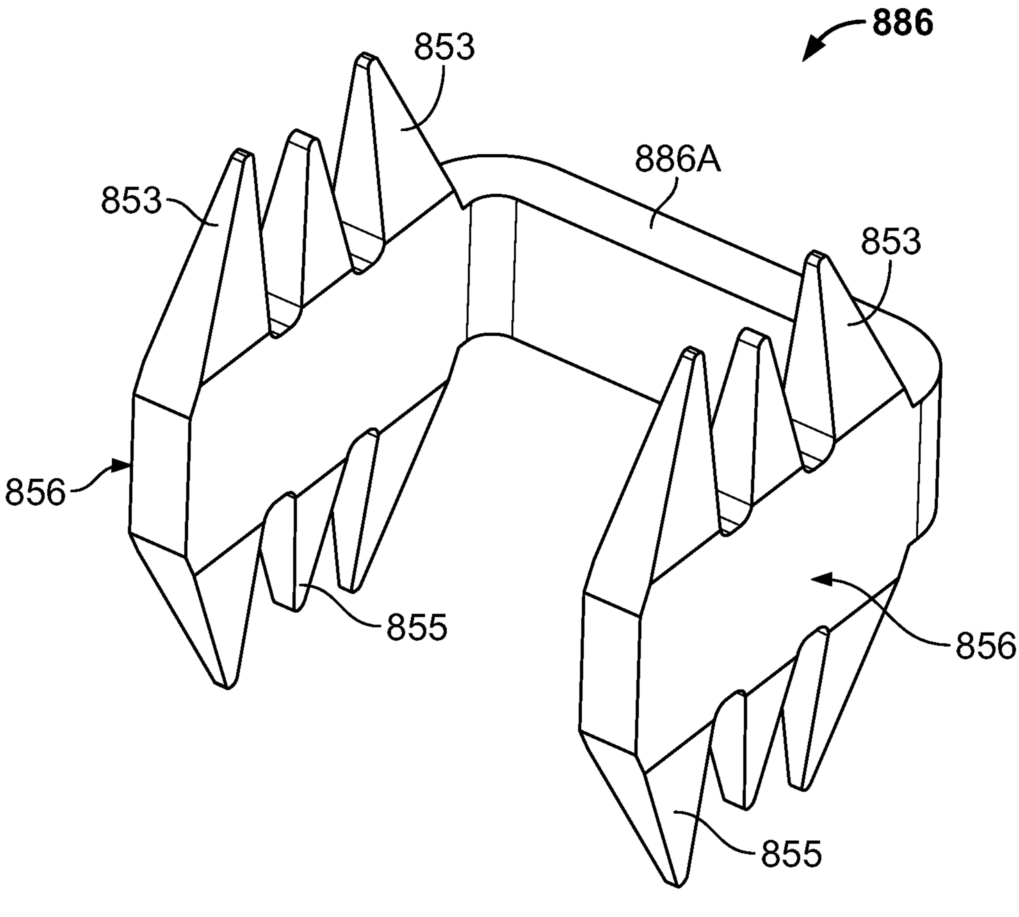



FIG. 23

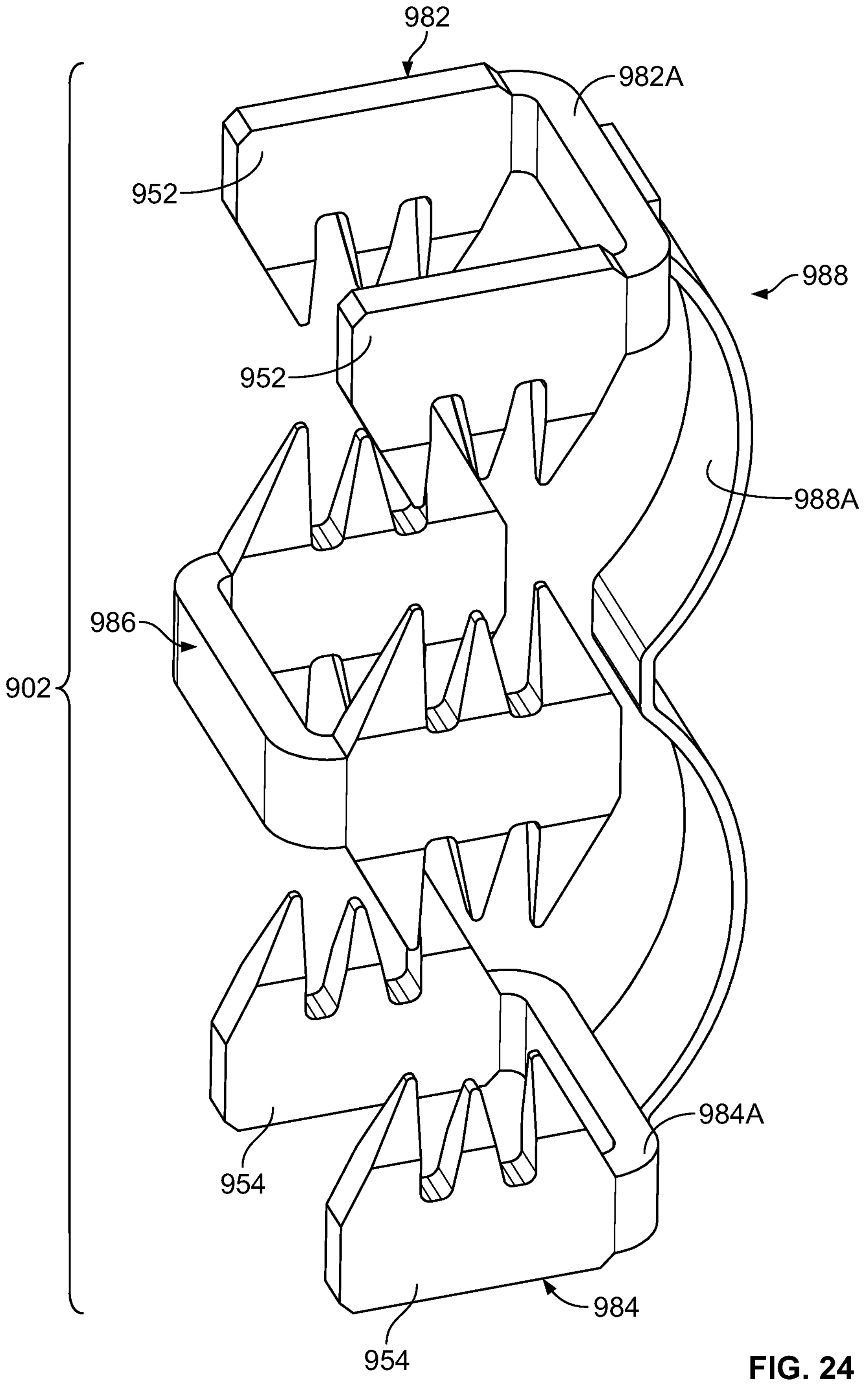



FIG. 24

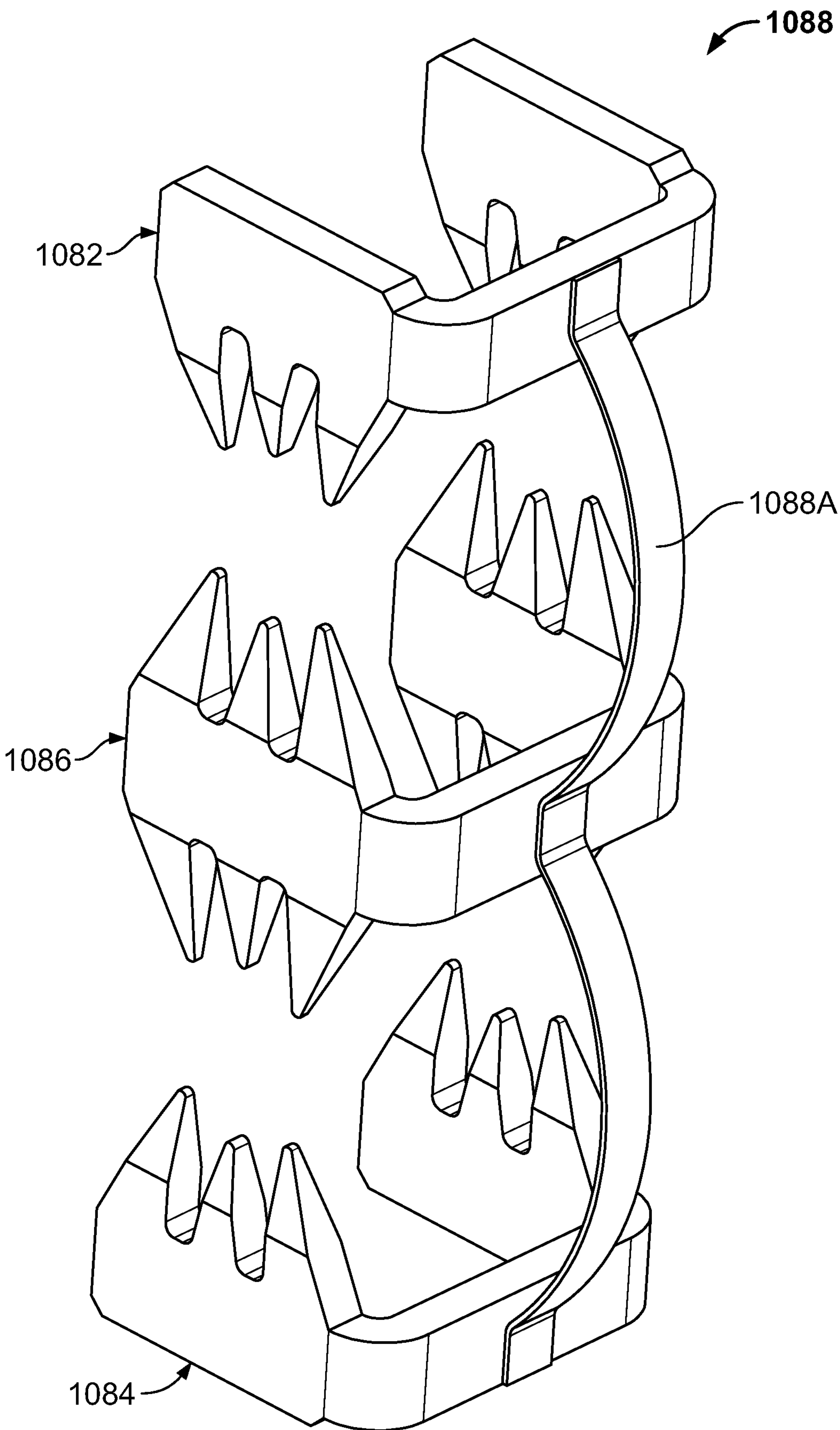



FIG. 25

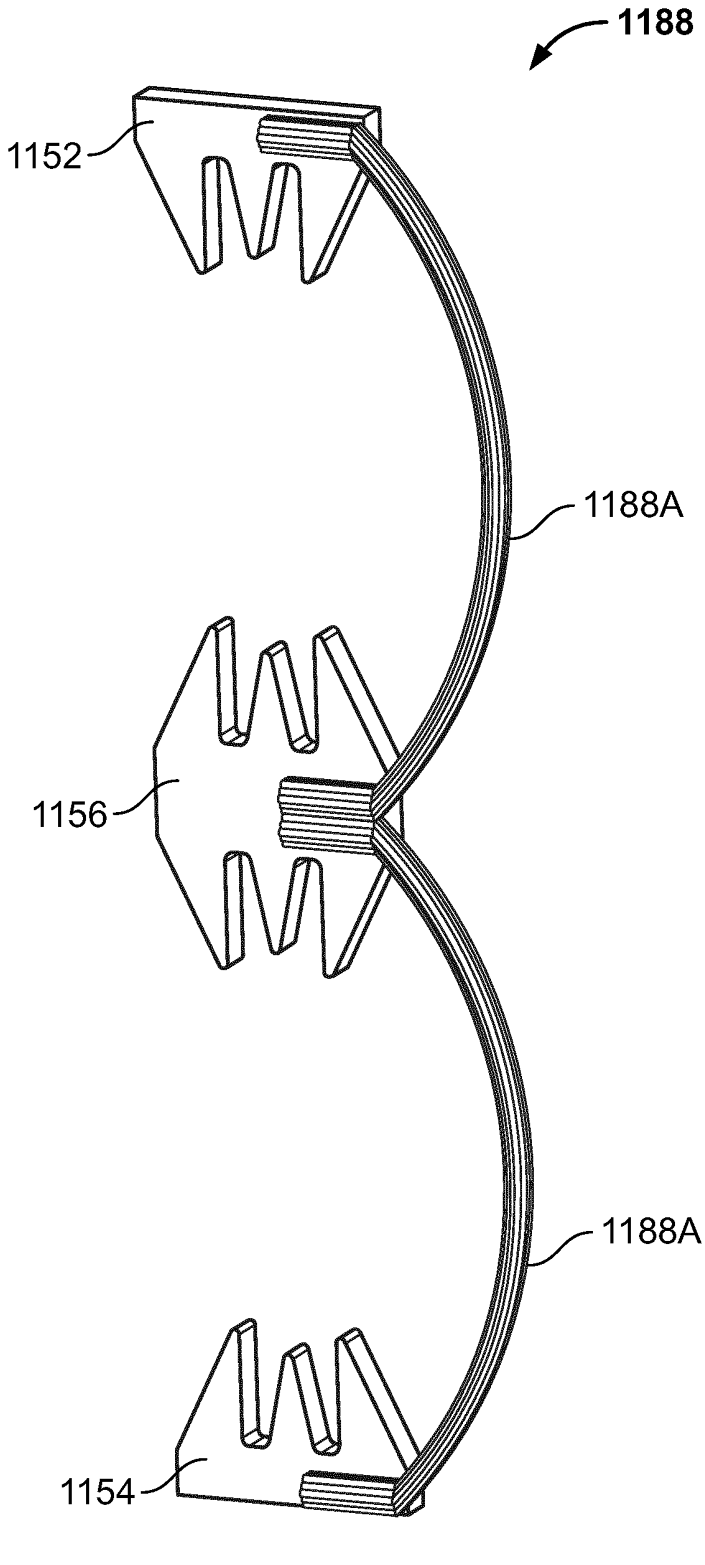



FIG. 26

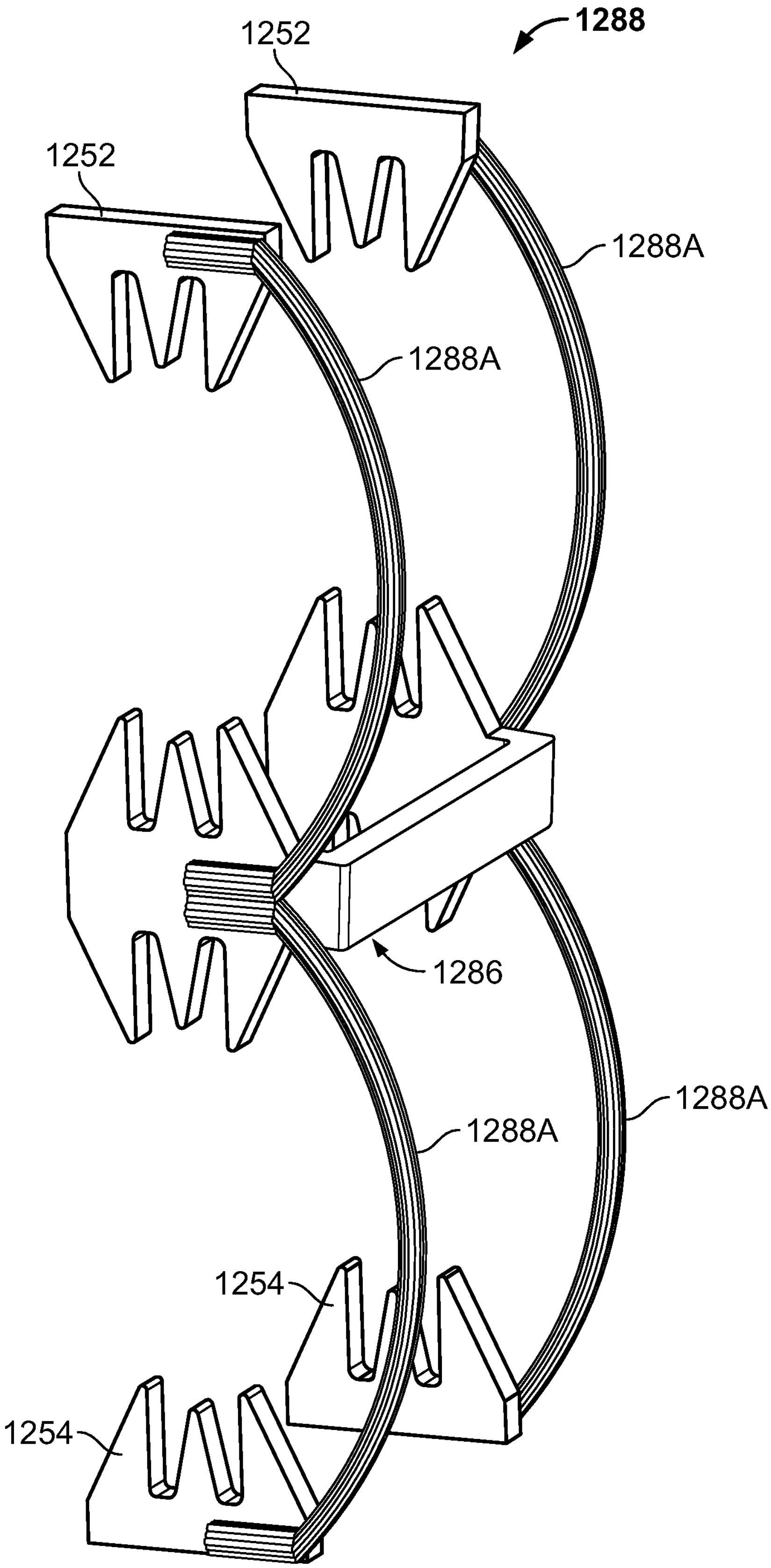



FIG. 27

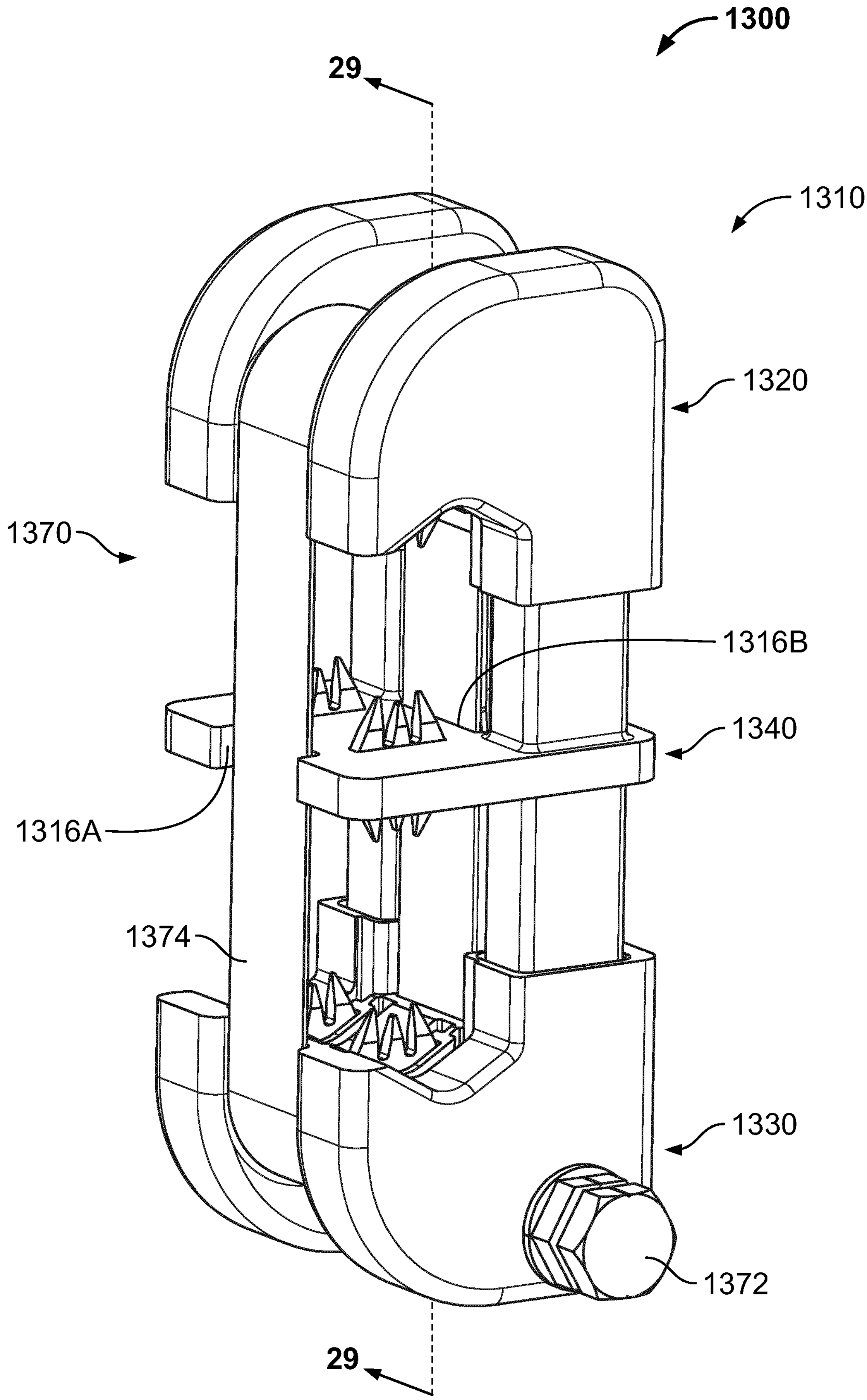



FIG. 28

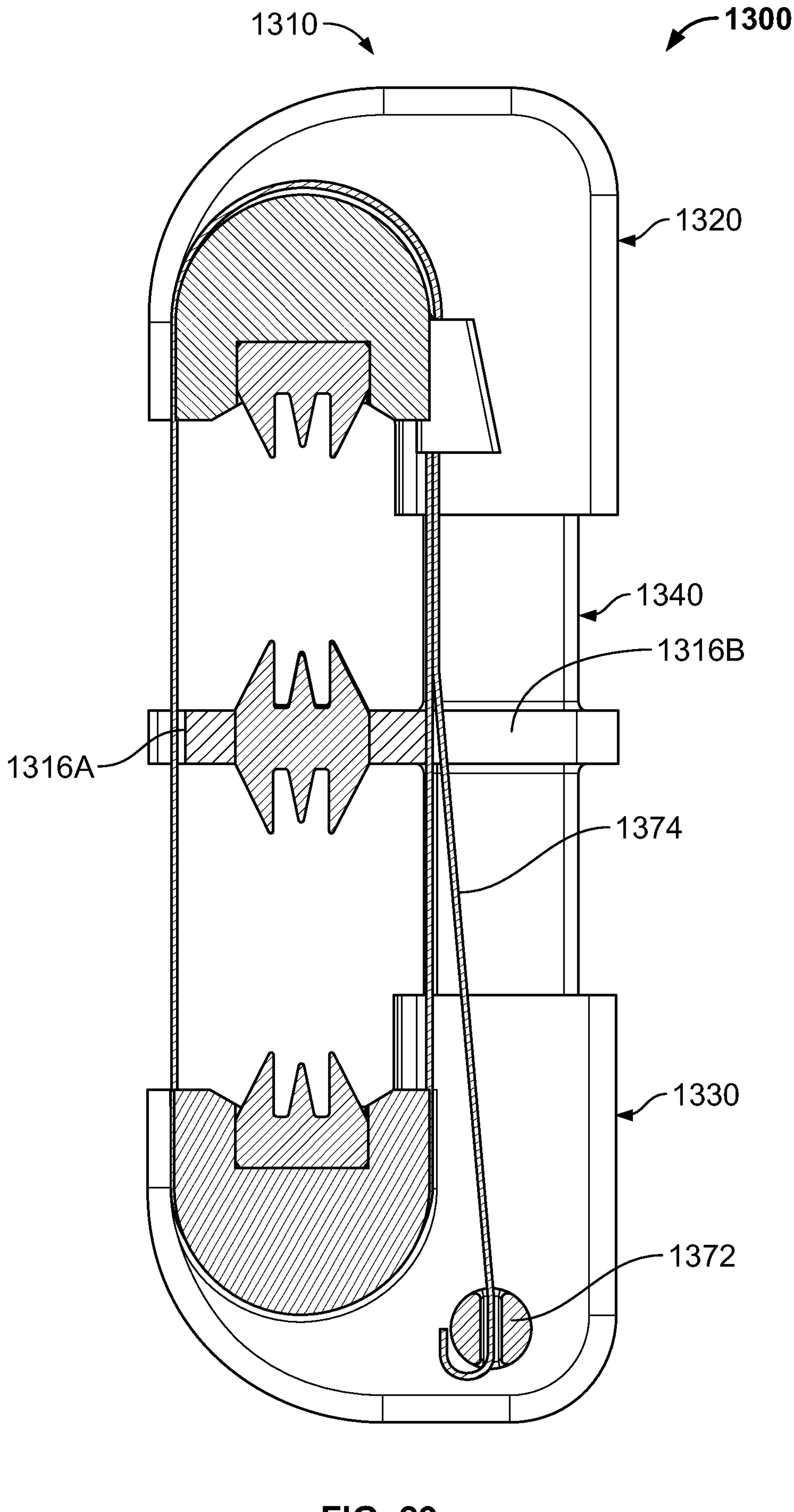



FIG. 29

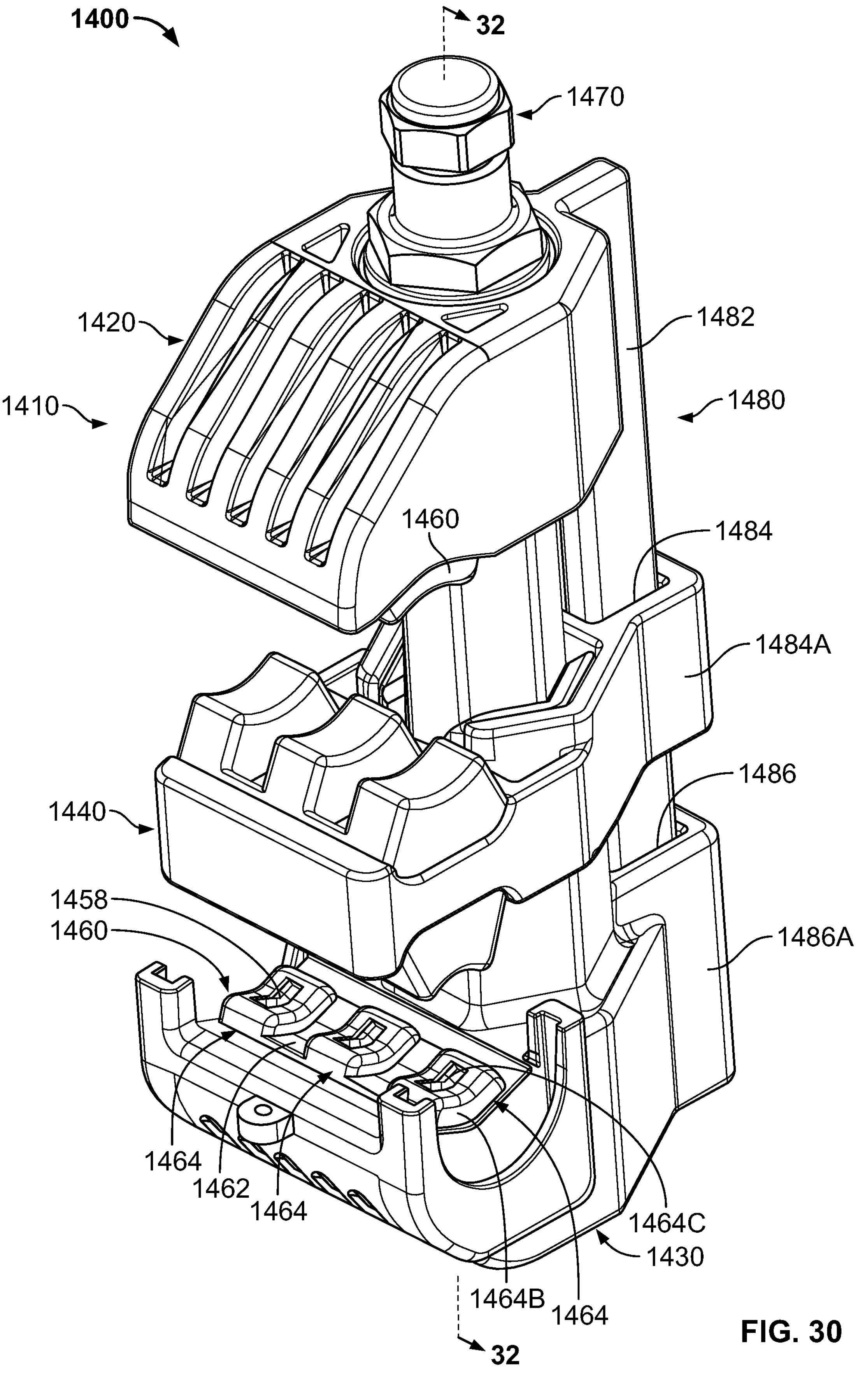

1400
32
1470
1420
1482
1410
1480
1460
1484
1484A
1486
1440
1458
1460
1486A
1464
1462
1464
1464C
1430
1464B
1464
32

FIG. 30

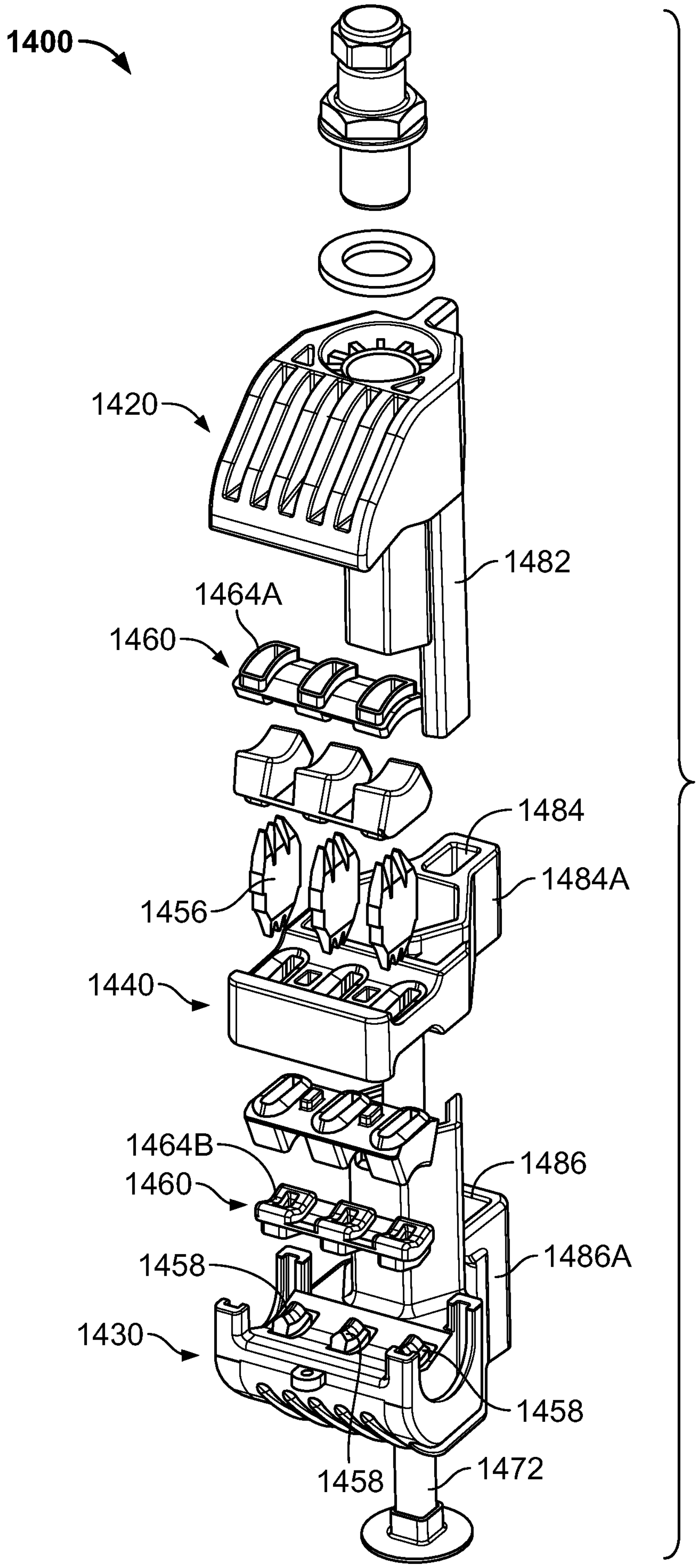

1400
1420
1482
1464A
1460
1484
1484A
1456
1440
1464B
1460
1486
1486A
1458
1430
1458
1458
1472

FIG. 31

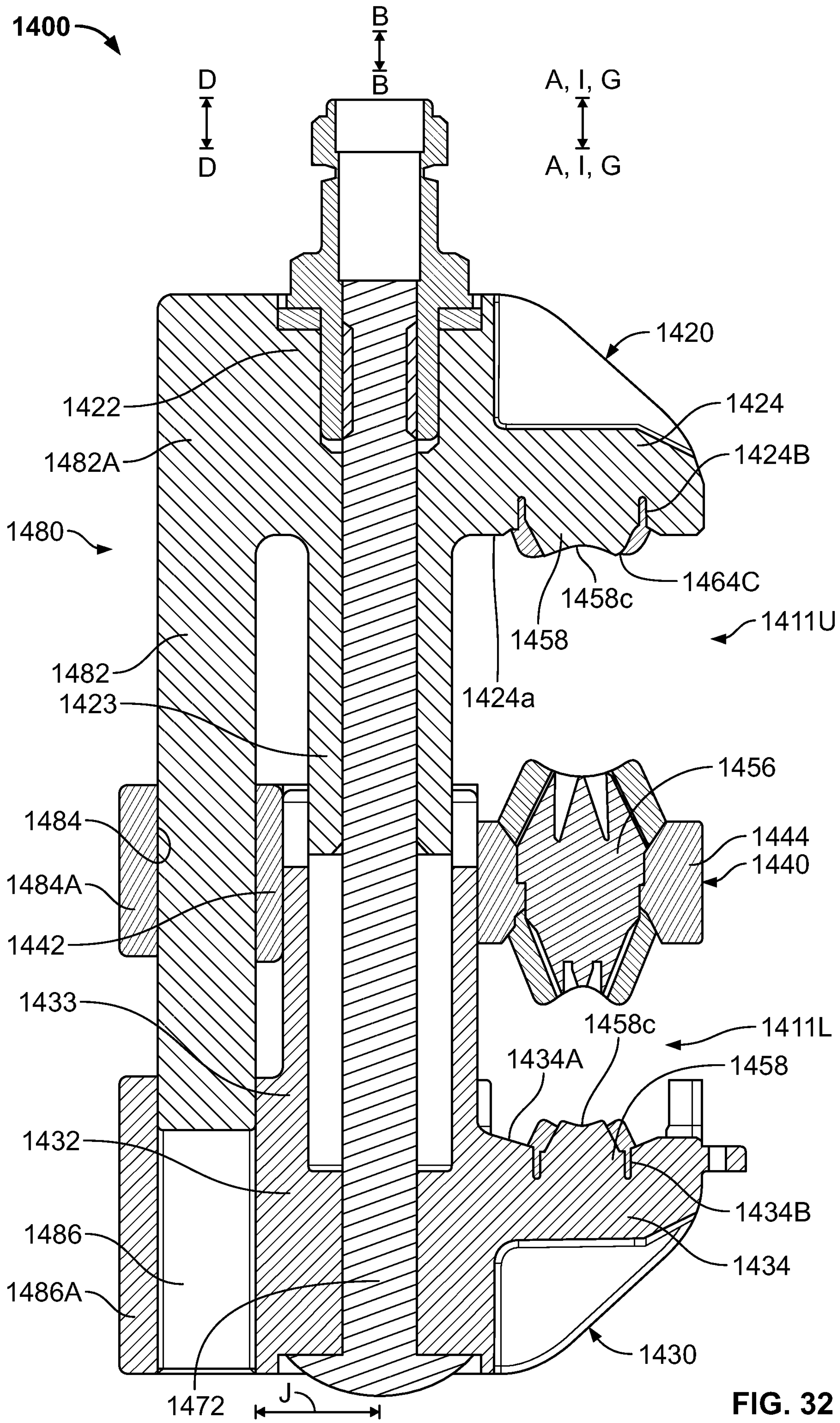

1400
B
B
D
D
A, I, G
A, I, G
1420
1422
1424
1482A
1424B
1480
1464C
1458c
1458
1411U
1482
1424a
1423
1456
1484
1444
1440
1484A
1442
1433
1458c
1411L
1434A
1458
1432
1434B
1486
1434
1486A
1430
1472
J

FIG. 32

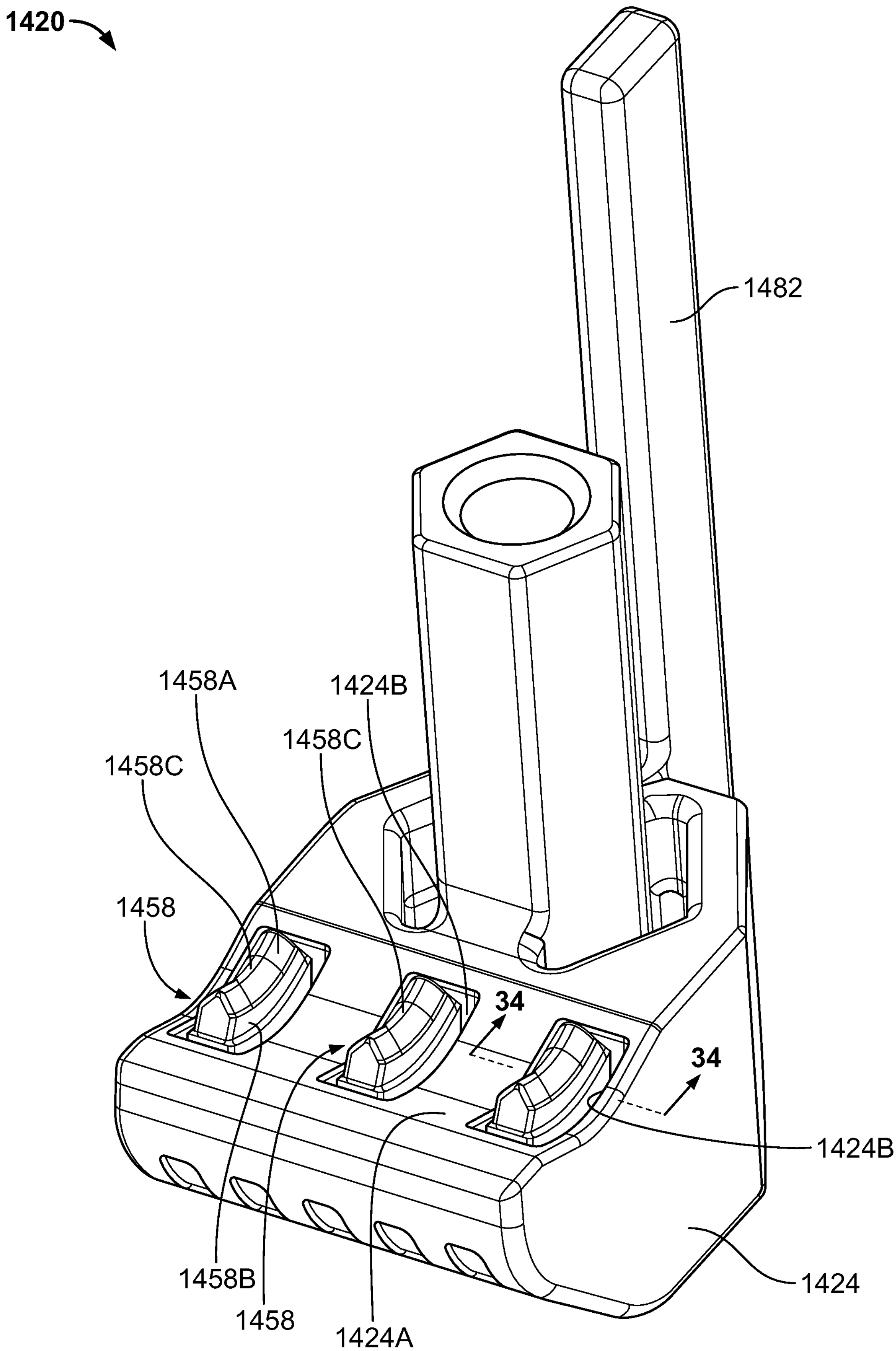

1420
1482
1458A
1424B
1458C
1458C
1458
34
34
1424B
1424
1458B
1458
1424A

FIG. 33

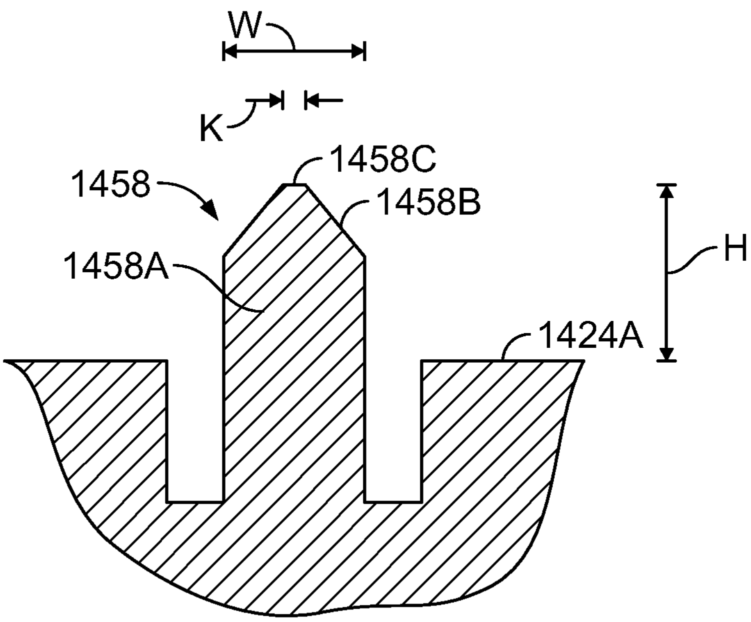



FIG. 34

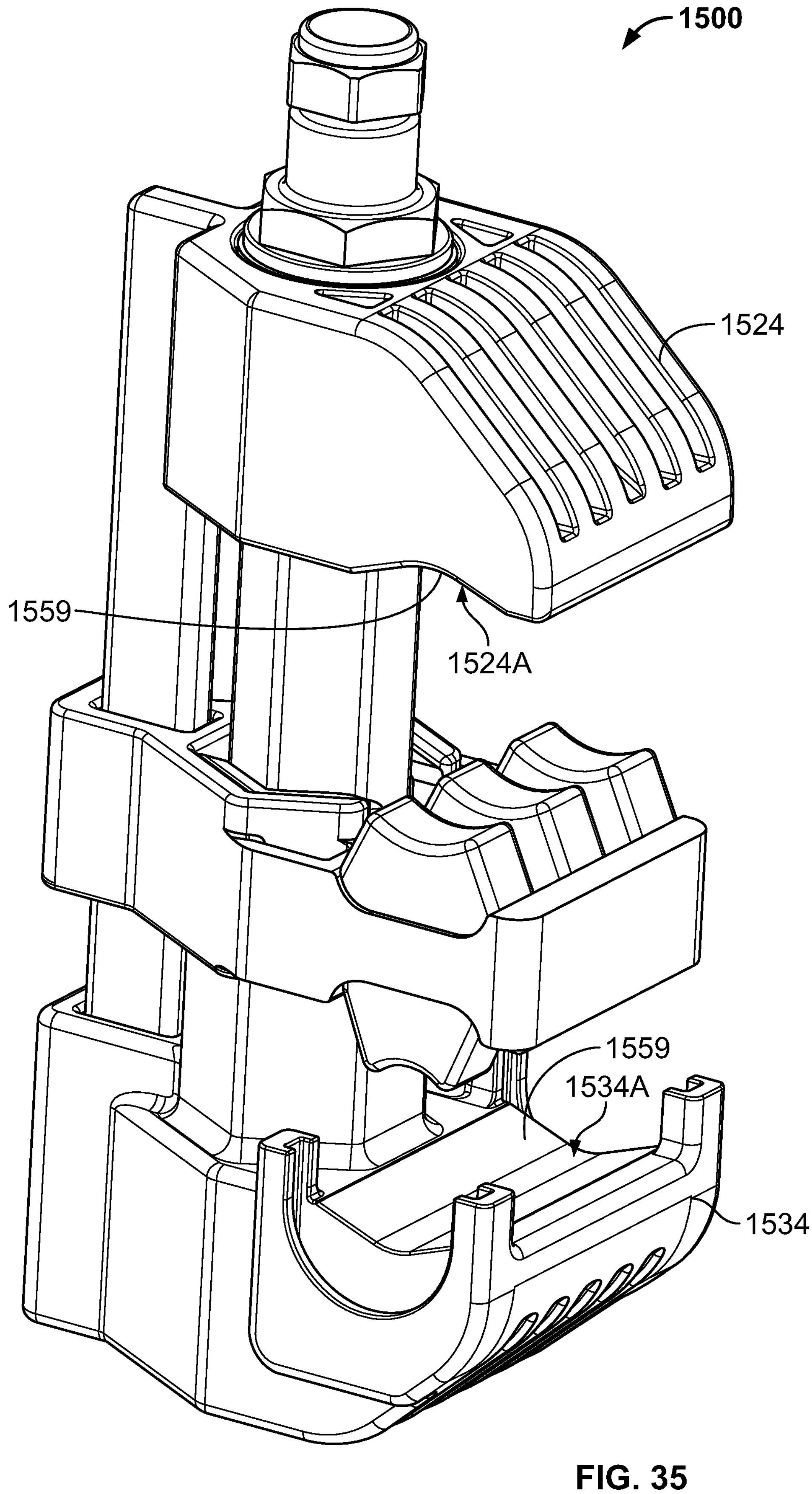



FIG. 35

## REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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### Patent documents cited in the description


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- FR 2901415 A1 **[0005]**
- US 3848956 A **[0006]**