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(54) **Optical fiber holder and optical fiber holding method**

Halter für optische Fasern und Verfahren zum Halten optischer Fasern

Support pour fibres optiques et procédé pour supporter des fibres optiques

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- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 0092, no. 99 (P-408), 27 November 1985 (1985-11-27) & JP 60 134210 A (NIPPON DENSHIN DENWA KOSHA), 17 July 1985 (1985-07-17)**

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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a device and method for holding a plurality of optical fibers in a bundled state.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] One prior art device for holding a bundle of plural optical fibers, for example described in unexamined Japanese Patent Application No. H6-148 465, has a bore extending through a member such as a connector for holding a bundle of optical fibers bonded and fixed to each other with adhesive applied to a portion of each optical fiber to be bonded to other optical fibers by allowing the bundle to be inserted therethrough.

[0003] With such a device, adhesive must be applied to optical fibers one by one and, hence, the operation of forming a single optical fiber bundle is very troublesome and inconvenient. The use of adhesive enables adjacent optical fibers to be fixed to each other relatively tightly in a certain region by virtue of capillarity occurring in clearances defined between optical fibers. The prior art device, however, requires that adhesive be applied to optical fibers one by one as described above, which results in use of a larger amount of adhesive than necessary. Consequently, capillarity occurs in a wider region, causing the flexibility essential to the optical fiber bundle to be impaired, which makes it difficult to suitably apply the optical fiber bundle to different use conditions.

[0004] The present invention, which has been made in view of the foregoing problem, intends to provide an optical fiber holder and an optical fiber holding method, which are capable of ensuring a proper holding state without impairing the flexibility of an optical fiber bundle.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided an optical fiber holder comprising: a tubular member for fitting over an optical fiber bundle comprising a bundle of plural optical fibers to prevent the optical fibers from separating from each other; and a pressing structure for exerting a pressing force on the optical fiber bundle in a direction perpendicular to a longitudinal direction of the optical fiber bundle to press the optical fiber bundle against an inner periphery of the tubular member.

[0006] The optical fiber holder thus constructed does not use adhesive and hence does not allow capillarity to occur in clearances defined between optical fibers as does the prior art. Thus, the optical fiber holder does not impair the flexibility of the optical fiber bundle and hence can be suitably applied to various use conditions. Further,

the optical fiber holder is capable of holding plural optical fibers in a bundled state easily and properly by means of the pressing structure. In fusing the leading edge of the optical fiber bundle inserted through the tubular member for the purpose of end face treatment by applying heat and pressure thereto with a hot plate or the like, the optical fiber bundle is likely to escape rearwardly if it is held by the prior art device. The pressing structure employed in the optical fiber holder of the present invention is capable of effectively preventing the optical fiber bundle from escaping rearwardly, thereby allowing the end face treatment of the leading edge of the optical fiber bundle to be achieved easily and assuredly. Thus, the optical fiber holder is convenient for the end face treatment to be achieved.

[0007] In a specific embodiment of the optical fiber holder, the pressing structure comprises an aperture extending through a peripheral wall of the tubular member from an outer periphery of the tubular member to the inner periphery of the tubular member, and a pressing member for exerting the pressing force on the optical fiber bundle through the aperture. With such a feature it is possible to press the optical fiber bundle against the inner periphery of the tubular member by means of a very simple structure, thereby to hold the optical fiber bundle in a proper holding state.

[0008] For ease of the end face treatment on the leading end side of the optical fiber bundle, it is sufficient for the pressing structure to be spaced a predetermined distance apart from a leading edge of the optical fiber bundle in the longitudinal direction.

[0009] If the pressing structure is located inwardly of the outer periphery of the tubular member, the whole optical fiber holder can be rendered compact.

[0010] Preferably, the inner periphery of the tubular member comprises a holding portion having a diameter capable of holding the optical fiber bundle relatively tightly, and a larger-diameter portion located closer to a leading edge of the optical fiber bundle than the holding portion and having a larger diameter than the holding portion, the larger-diameter portion being configured to fit around a fused leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle inserted through the tubular member. This feature allows an end face treatment of the optical fiber bundle to be achieved easily and reliably without any inconvenience which is likely in grinding the leading end face of the optical fiber bundle, such as deterioration in light transmissivity due to adherence of grinding dust or the like to the end face or an uneven surface state resulting from grinding, thus ensuring enhanced light transmissivity. In addition, even when a force works on the optical fiber bundle in such a direction as to draw it out rearwardly, the fused portion of the optical fiber bundle fitted in the larger-diameter portion functions as a stopper which prevents the optical fiber bundle from coming out of the tubular member and, hence, the optical fiber bundle can be reliably held in the tubular member.

[0011] In accordance with another aspect of the

present invention, there is provided an optical fiber holder comprising a tubular member for fitting over an optical fiber bundle comprising a bundle of plural optical fibers to prevent the optical fibers from separating from each other, the tubular member defining an aperture extending through a peripheral wall of the tubular member from an outer periphery to an inner periphery of the tubular member. With the holder thus constructed, the aperture allows a predetermined amount of adhesive to be injected into the optical fiber bundle therethrough, thereby fixing the portion of the optical fiber bundle extending within the tubular member relatively tightly. In this case adhesive is injected into the optical fiber bundle having been bundled beforehand and, hence, a smaller amount of adhesive than in the case of application of adhesive to each optical fiber is sufficient, which makes it possible to reduce the region permitting capillarity to occur therein to a minimum. As a result, the portion of the optical fiber bundle extending within the optical fiber holder can be fixed relatively tightly by virtue of adhesive expanded due to capillarity, while the rest of the optical fiber bundle extending outwardly of the holder can be freed from such capillarity. Thus, the flexibility of the optical fiber bundle can be ensured.

[0012] In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided an optical fiber holder comprising a tubular member for fitting over an optical fiber bundle comprising a bundle of plural optical fibers to prevent the optical fibers from separating from each other, wherein:

the tubular member has an inner periphery comprising a holding portion having a diameter capable of holding the optical fiber bundle relatively tightly, and a larger-diameter portion located closer to a leading edge of the optical fiber bundle than the holding portion and having a larger diameter than the holding portion; and the larger-diameter portion is shaped such that planes tangential to respective of predetermined two points on the larger-diameter portion contain respective opposite components that are symmetric with respect to an axis along which the optical fiber bundle extends through the tubular member. With the holder thus constructed, the optical fiber bundle can be effectively prevented from shifting in the direction in which the optical fiber bundle extends through the tubular member. Thus, the optical fiber bundle can be held reliably by merely fusing the leading edge thereof.

[0013] In accordance with still another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of holding an optical fiber bundle with adhesive, comprising the steps of: inserting the optical fiber bundle comprising a bundle of plural optical fibers through a tubular member having an aperture extending through a peripheral wall thereof from an outer periphery to an inner periphery of the tubular member; injecting a predetermined amount of adhesive into the optical fiber bundle through the aperture to fix and hold the optical fibers relatively tightly. This method is capable of eliminating the time and labor which would otherwise be required to apply adhesive to

the optical fibers one by one as well as of properly holding the optical fiber bundle by bonding and fixing the optical fibers to each other and to the tubular member following a very simple procedure. Further, since adhesive is injected into the optical fiber bundle having been bundled beforehand, it is possible to minimize the amount of adhesive to be used, which makes it possible to reduce the region permitting capillarity to occur therein to a minimum. As a result, the portion of the optical fiber bundle extending outwardly of the optical fiber holder can assuredly have sufficient flexibility.

[0014] The foregoing and other objects, features and attendant advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the reading of the following detailed description of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015]

Fig. 1 is a partially enlarged sectional view showing an optical fiber holder comprising a connector according to one embodiment of the present invention; Fig. 2 is a bottom view of a head according to the same embodiment;

Fig. 3 is an exploded perspective view of the connector according to the same embodiment, with the internal structure thereof partially omitted;

Fig. 4 is a partially omitted sectional view taken on line A-A of Fig. 1;

Figs. 5(a) to 5(c) are fragmentary sectional views schematically illustrating one process of an optical fiber holding method according to the same embodiment;

Figs. 6(a) and 6(b) are partially enlarged fragmentary sectional views showing a variation of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a partially enlarged fragmentary sectional view showing a variation of the present invention; and

Fig. 8 is a partially enlarged fragmentary sectional view showing a variation of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0016] The present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the drawings.

[0017] Referring first to Fig. 1 showing an optical fiber holder C according to one embodiment of the present invention, the optical fiber holder C, which functions, for example, as a connector for holding one end portion of an optical fiber bundle 1, is connected to a head 2.

[0018] The head 2 includes an annular head body 21, a cover 22 fitting over the head body 21, and a fitting portion 23 capable of adjusting the distance between the head body 21 and a work W to be illuminated, as shown

in Figs. 1 and 2.

[0019] The head body 21 is adapted to hold the light-emitting end portions of respective optical fibers 11 as equispaced along the circumference thereof as well as ball lenses B as facing respective light-emitting ends of the optical fibers 11, the optical fibers 11 being branched from the other end of the optical fiber bundle 1. The head body 21 serves to direct light rays emitted from the optical fibers 11 and passed through the ball lenses B toward the work W through an illuminating aperture 21a defined at the lower side of the head body 21.

[0020] The cover 22 is adapted to hold the aforesaid other end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 as well as to cover the optical fibers 11 branched therefrom.

[0021] The fitting portion 23 is of a tubular shape and is attached to the side of the head body 21 opposite from the illuminating aperture side.

[0022] On the other hand, as shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 4, the connector C as the optical fiber holder according to this embodiment includes a tubular member 3 fitting over the optical fiber bundle 1 comprising a bundle of the plural optical fibers 11 to prevent the optical fibers 11 from separating from each other, a connector body 4 fitting over the tubular member 3, and a pressing structure 5 for exerting a pressing force on the optical fiber bundle 1 in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the optical fiber bundle 1 to press the optical fiber bundle 1 against inner periphery 3a of the tubular member 3.

[0023] The tubular member 3 is adapted to hold a light-receiving end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1. The tubular member 3 has an inner periphery formed with a holding portion 31 extending over substantially the entire area of the inner periphery and having a diameter capable of holding the optical fiber bundle 1 relatively tightly and spot-faced portions 32, i.e. larger-diameter portions, at opposite open ends of the tubular member 3, each of the spot-faced portions 32 having a gradually increasing diameter as it extends toward a corresponding end face. The tubular member 3 is further formed with a groove 51 located intermediate the opposite longitudinal ends thereof. The portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 extending from the tubular member 3 is covered with a sheath member 12.

[0024] The connector body 4 is shaped into a stepped cylinder, comprising a tip portion 41 and a base end portion 42 having a larger diameter than the tip portion 41. The connector body 4 has a greater longitudinal dimension than the tubular member 3 and defines a longitudinally extending bore 43 having a diameter substantially equal to the outer diameter of the tubular member 3 to receive the tubular member 3 therein longitudinally. The base end portion 42 defines threaded holes 44 extending from an outer peripheral surface 42a to the bore 43 for thread engagement with respective setscrews 45, each of which fastens and fixes the connector body 4 and the tubular member 3 or the portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 extending from the tubular member 3 to each other.

[0025] The pressing structure 5 comprises groove 51

extending circumferentially in a substantially longitudinally central portion of the tubular member 3, an aperture 52 formed by opening a portion of a bottom surface 51a of the groove 51, and a rubber band 53 serving as a pressing member. The pressing structure 5 is adapted to exert a pressing force on the optical fiber bundle 1 in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the optical fiber bundle 1 by means of the rubber band 53 wrapping around the tubular member 3 by utilizing the groove 51 and aperture 52. The aperture 52 has an open area determined to expose about a quarter of the circumference of the optical fiber bundle 1 on the upper side when the optical fiber bundle 1 is in a state inserted through the tubular body 3, as shown in Fig. 4. The aperture 52 extends through the peripheral wall of the tubular member 3 from outer periphery 3b thereof to the inner periphery 3a thereof. The rubber band 53 has certain resilience and strength and a predetermined thickness like a commercially-available one. The rubber band 53 wrapping around the tubular member 3 by utilizing the groove 51 and aperture 52 is positioned inwardly of the outer periphery 3b of the tubular member 3.

[0026] The following description is directed to a method of holding the optical fiber bundle 1 with use of the connector C comprising the members described above with reference to Figs. 3 to 5.

[0027] First, as shown in Fig. 3, the optical fiber bundle 1 previously formed by bundling plural optical fibers 11 is inserted into the tubular member 3 from the base end side so that the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 projects forwardly from front face 3c of the tubular member 3 (refer to Fig. 5(a)). By wrapping the tubular member 3 with at least one rubber band 53 depicted by the dashed double dotted line in Fig. 4 so as to cover the portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 exposed upward in the aperture 52 and the groove 51, a pressing force working in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the optical fiber bundle 1 is generated, which presses the optical fiber bundle 1 against the inner periphery 3a of the tubular member 3 strongly. Subsequently, the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 is cut off substantially along the front face 3c of the tubular member 3, as shown in Fig. 5(b). Then, a hot plate (not shown) or analog is pressed against the cut edge of the optical fiber bundle 1 until it becomes abutted to the front face 3c of the tubular member 3, thereby fusing the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 into a glassy surface flush with the front face 3c of the tubular member 3, as shown in Fig. 5(c). In this case the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 is thermally deformed and fused in the spot-faced portion 32. After removal of the rubber band 53 the optical fiber bundle 1 is finally fixed by injecting a minimal amount of adhesive required to serve the purpose into the tubular member 3 through the aperture 52. The tubular member 3 in which the optical fiber bundle 1 is thus held by such a simple process is inserted into the bore 41 of the connector body 4 from the base end portion 42 side, and then the two setscrews

45 are screwed into respective threaded holes 45 of the connector body 4 to join the connector body 4 with the tubular member 3 and with the portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 extending from the tubular member 3.

[0028] As described above, this embodiment comprises the tubular member 3 for fitting over the optical fiber bundle 1 to prevent optical fibers 11 thereof from separating from each other, and the pressing structure 5 for exerting a pressing force on the optical fiber bundle 1 in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the optical fiber bundle 1 to press the optical fiber bundle 1 against the inner periphery 3a of the tubular member 3. By utilizing the pressing structure 5 this embodiment is capable of holding the optical fiber bundle 1 firmly. With this embodiment it is possible to minimize the amount of adhesive to be used and, hence, the region permitting adhesive to expand therein due to capillarity can be reduced to a minimum. As a result, the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 fitted in the tubular body 3 is fixed to the tubular member 3, while the portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 extending from the connector C does not permit adhesive to infiltrate therein and hence maintains sufficient flexibility. The optical fiber bundle 1 thus held by the connector C offers improved ease of use. Though hard pressing of a hot plate against the optical fiber bundle 1 urges the optical fiber bundle 1 to escape rearwardly, the pressing structure 5 strongly pressing the optical fiber bundle 1 against the tubular member 3 can prevent the optical fiber bundle 1 from escaping rearwardly.

[0029] Particularly, since the pressing structure 5 comprises the aperture 52 extending through the peripheral wall of the tubular member 3 from the outer periphery 3b thereof to the inner periphery 3a thereof, and the rubber band 53 exerting a pressing force on the optical fiber bundle 1 through the aperture 52, the optical fiber bundle 1 can be pressed against the inner periphery 3a of the tubular member 3 by such a very simple structure.

[0030] Since the pressing structure 5 is located inwardly of the outer periphery 3b of the tubular member 3b, the whole connector C can be rendered compact.

[0031] Further, this embodiment has the feature that the inner periphery of the tubular member 3 comprises the holding portion 31 having a diameter capable of holding the optical fiber bundle 1 relatively tightly, and the spot-faced portion 32 located on the front end side of the tubular member 3 and having a larger diameter than the holding portion 31. With such a feature, when the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 is fused, the fused leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 flows into the spot-faced portion 32, whereby the optical fiber bundle 1 can effectively be prevented from coming out of the tubular member 3 rearwardly. In addition, the optical fibers of the optical fiber bundle 1 are joined together by fusion and, hence, the optical fiber bundle 1 can be held in a more unified state.

[0032] Moreover, since the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 is fused into a glassy surface, the

end face treatment of the optical fiber bundle 1 can be achieved easily and reliably without any inconvenience which would be likely in grinding the leading end face of the optical fiber bundle 1, such as deterioration in light transmissivity due to adherence of grinding dust or the like to the end face or an uneven surface state resulting from grinding, thus ensuring enhanced light transmissivity.

[0033] It should be noted that there is no particular limitation on the specific feature of each part of the foregoing embodiment. For example, the rubber band 53 need not necessarily be removed and may be left as wrapping the tubular member 3. The rubber band 53 thus left as wrapping the tubular member 3 can keep on strongly pressing the optical fiber bundle 1 against the inner periphery 3a of the tubular member 3 with a pressing force as large as that described above, thus eliminating the need for adhesive. Consequently, the optical fiber bundle 1 is freed from the occurrence of capillarity in fine clearances between adjacent optical fibers and, hence, the optical fiber bundle 1 can be used advantageously without impairment of its flexibility.

[0034] With such a method it is possible to fixedly bond the optical fibers 11 to each other and to the tubular member 3 by a very simple process as described above, thereby to hold the optical fiber bundle 1 properly. Since adhesive is injected into the optical fiber bundle 1 previously formed by bundling the plural optical fibers 11, the amount of adhesive to be used can be minimized, which makes it possible to reduce the region permitting capillarity to occur therein to a minimum. As a result, the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 fitted in the tubular member 3 is fixed, while the portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 extending from the connector C, which is not fixed tightly, can maintain sufficient flexibility. Like the foregoing embodiment, this variation may further include the steps of: cutting off the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 substantially along the front face 3c of the tubular member 3; and pressing a hot plate (not shown) or analog against the cut edge of the optical fiber bundle 1 to fuse the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1. To realize a more preferable holding state relatively easily, this method may be varied to include: temporarily holding the optical fiber bundle 1 in the tubular member 3 with use of rubber band 53; heat-fusing the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 as temporarily held; and injecting adhesive into the optical fiber bundle 1 after removal of the rubber band 53.

[0035] Alternatively, the optical fiber bundle 1 may be held in the tubular member 3 by: protruding the fused leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 forwardly (refer to Figs. 6(a) and 6(b); pouring a minimum amount of adhesive into the spot-faced portion 32; and fitting the fused portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 into the spot-faced portion 32. Such a process allows the end face treatment of the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 easily and reliably thereby ensuring the optical fiber bundle 1 having enhanced light transmissivity. Fur-

ther, even if a force works on the optical fiber bundle 1 toward a direction such as to draw it out of the tubular member 3 rearwardly, the fused portion of the optical fiber bundle 1 functions as a stopper for preventing the optical fiber bundle 1 from coming out of the tubular member 3, whereby the optical fiber bundle 1 can be held in the tubular member 3 reliably.

[0036] If the larger-diameter portion 132 of the tubular member 3 is shaped such that planes tangential to respective of predetermined two points on the surface of the larger-diameter portion 132 contain respective opposite components that are symmetric with respect to the axis along which the optical fiber bundle 1 extends through the tubular member 3, as shown in Fig. 7, it is possible to effectively prevent the optical fiber bundle 1 from shifting in the direction in which the optical fiber bundle 1 extends in the tubular member 3. Thus, it is possible to hold the optical fiber bundle 1 by merely fusing the leading end portion thereof.

[0037] A pressing member as shown in Fig. 8 may be used. This pressing member 54 is shaped substantially semicylindrical and adapted to press a peripheral surface of the optical fiber bundle 1 fitted and exposed in the aperture 52. Specifically, the pressing member 54 has a setscrew 55 screwed inwardly from the connector body 4 to press against the bottom of a recess 54b defined in an outer peripheral surface of the pressing member 54, thereby exerting a pressing force on the optical fiber bundle 1 to press the optical fiber bundle 1 against the inner periphery 3a of the tubular member 3 strongly. Though hard pressing of a hot plate against the leading edge of the optical fiber bundle 1 in the fusing step urges the optical fiber bundle 1 to escape rearwardly, the pressing member 54 strongly pressing the optical fiber bundle 1 against the tubular member 3 can prevent the optical fiber bundle 1 from escaping rearwardly. It is possible to use the optical fiber holder in a state fitted with the pressing member 54, which can completely dispense with adhesive.

[0038] Of course, the aforementioned holding methods may be combined with each other appropriately. The tubular member is not limited to a cylindrical tubular member and may be shaped into a polygonal tube or a tube comprising mating halves which can be joined together so as to fit over the optical fiber bundle. Also, it is possible to employ an arrangement comprising a tubular member having a tapered outer periphery formed with external thread and defining a notch in a portion adjacent the front end thereof, and a connector body defining a bore formed with internal thread corresponding to the external thread, wherein in use the tubular member is threadingly fitted into the connector body to reduce the inner diameter of the tubular member, whereby the two members are firmly joined with each other. On the other hand, the larger-diameter portion may be a recess having a larger diameter than the holding portion instead of the spot-faced portion. Such a recess can produce the same effect as in the foregoing embodiment. Instead of the rubber band,

it is possible to use a string, a so-called tying band capable of adjusting the diameter thereof by inserting one end thereof into a hole defined at the other end thereof, or an analog.

[0039] While only certain presently preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described in detail, as will be apparent for those skilled in the art, certain changes and modifications may be made in embodiments without departing from the scope of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

Claims

1. An optical fiber holder (C) comprising: a tubular member (3) for fitting over an optical fiber bundle (1) to prevent the optical fibers from separating from each other; and a pressing structure (5), wherein the pressing structure (5) comprises a groove (51) in the outer wall of the tubular member (3), said groove extending circumferentially in a substantially longitudinally central portion of the tubular member (3), an aperture (52) formed by opening a portion of a bottom surface (51a) of the groove (51), and a rubber band (53), a string or a tying band as a pressing member for exerting a pressing force on the optical fiber bundle (1) in a direction perpendicular to longitudinal direction of the optical fiber bundle (1) to press the optical fiber bundle (1) against an inner periphery of the tubular member (3).
2. The optical fiber holder (C) in accordance with claim 1, wherein the pressing structure (5) is spaced a predetermined distance apart from a leading edge of the optical fiber bundle (1) in the longitudinal direction.
3. The optical fiber holder (C) in accordance with claim 1 or 2, wherein the inner periphery of the tubular member (3) comprises a holding portion having a diameter capable of holding the optical fiber bundle (1) and a larger-diameter portion located closer to a leading edge of the optical fiber bundle (1) than the holding portion and having a larger diameter than the holding portion, the larger-diameter portion being configured to fit around a fused leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle (1) inserted through the tubular member (3).
4. The optical fiber holder (C) in accordance with any of claims 1 through 3. wherein the pressing structure (5) is located inwardly of the outer periphery of the tubular member (3).
5. The optical fiber holder (C) in accordance with claim 3 or 4, wherein the leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle (1) is fused, wherein the fused leading end portion of the optical fiber bundle (1) flows into

a spot-faced portion (32).

6. A method of holding an optical fiber bundle (1), comprising the steps of: inserting the optical fiber bundle (1) comprising a bundle of plural optical fibers through a tubular member (3), said tubular member comprising a groove (51) in the outer wall of the tubular member (3), said groove extending circumferentially in a substantially longitudinally central portion of the tubular member and an aperture (52) formed by opening a portion of a bottom surface (51a) of the groove (51) pressing the optical fiber bundle (1) against the inner periphery (3a) of the tubular member (3) by means of a rubber band (53) exerting a pressing force on the optical fiber bundle and injecting a predetermined amount of adhesive into the optical fiber bundle (1) through the aperture to fix and hold the optical fibers.

Patentansprüche

1. Halter (C) für optische Fasern, der aufweist: ein optisches Faserbündel (1) mit einem Bündel von optischen Fasern, ein rohrförmiges Glied (3), das über das Bündel passt, um zu verhindern, dass sich die optischen Fasern voneinander trennen; und eine Anpressstruktur (5), wobei die Anpressstruktur (5) in der Außenwand des rohrförmigen Glieds (3) eine Nut (51) aufweist, die sich in Umfangsrichtung in einem im Wesentlichen mittleren Längenschnitt des rohrförmigen Glieds (3) erstreckt, eine Öffnung (52), die durch Öffnen eines Teils einer Bodenfläche (51a) der Nut (51) gebildet ist und ein Gummiband (53), einen Faden oder ein Zugband als ein Anpressglied aufweist, um auf das optische Faserbündel (1) eine senkrecht zur Längsrichtung des optischen Faserbündels (1) gerichtete Anpresskraft auszuüben und das optische Faserbündel (1) gegen eine Innenwand des rohrförmigen Glieds (3) zu pressen.
2. Halter (C) für optische Fasern nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Anpressstruktur (5) um einen vorbestimmten Abstand von einer Vorderkante des optischen Faserbündels (1) in der Längsrichtung beabstandet ist.
3. Halter (C) für optische Fasern nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei dem die Innenwand des rohrförmigen Glieds (3) einen Halteabschnitt mit einem Durchmesser, der zum Halten des optischen Faserbündels (1) fähig ist, und einen Abschnitt mit größerem Durchmesser aufweist, der einer Vorderkante des optischen Faserbündels (1) näher liegt als der Halteabschnitt und dessen Durchmesser größer ist als der des Halteabschnitts, wobei der Abschnitt mit vergrößertem Durchmesser so gestaltet ist, dass er um einen verschmolzenen Endabschnitt des durch das rohrfö-

mige Glied (3) eingesetzten optischen Faserbündels (1) passt.

4. Halter (C) für optische Fasern nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, bei dem die Anpressstruktur (5) innerhalb der Außenwand des rohrförmigen Glieds (3) liegt.
5. Halter (C) für optische Fasern nach Anspruch 3 oder 4, bei dem der vordere Endabschnitt des optischen Faserbündels (1) verschmolzen ist, wobei der verschmolzene vordere Endabschnitt des optischen Faserbündels (1) in einen plangesenkten Abschnitt (32) ausläuft.
6. Verfahren zum Halten eines optischen Faserbündels (1), das die folgenden Schritte aufweist: Einfügen des ein Bündel optischer Fasern aufweisenden optischen Faserbündels (1) durch ein rohrförmiges Glied (3), das in seiner Außenwand eine Nut (51), die sich in Umfangsrichtung in einem im Wesentlichen mittleren Abschnitt der Länge des rohrförmigen Glieds (3) erstreckt und eine Öffnung (52) aufweist, die durch Öffnen eines Teils einer Bodenfläche (51a) der Nut (51) gebildet ist; Anpressen des optischen Faserbündels (1) gegen die Innenwand (3a) des rohrförmigen Glieds (3) mittels einer Anpresskraft auf das optische Faserbündel (1) ausübenden Gummibandes (53); und Einspritzen einer vorgegebenen Menge Klebstoff durch die Öffnung in das optische Faserbündel (1) zum Fixieren und Halten der optischen Fasern.

Revendications

1. Support pour fibres optiques (C) comprenant : un élément tubulaire (3) destiné à être enfilé sur un faisceau (1) de fibres optiques pour empêcher celles-ci de se séparer ; et une structure de pression (5), ladite structure de pression (5) comprenant une rainure (51) qui est prévue dans la paroi extérieure de l'élément tubulaire (3) et qui s'étend sur la circonférence d'une partie globalement centrale, longitudinalement, de l'élément tubulaire (3), une ouverture (52) que l'on forme en ouvrant une partie d'une surface inférieure (51a) de la rainure (51), et un ruban élastique (53), un cordon ou un lien comme élément de pression destiné à exercer une force de pression sur le faisceau de fibres optiques (1) dans un sens perpendiculaire à un sens longitudinal dudit faisceau (1) afin de presser celui-ci contre une périphérie intérieure de l'élément tubulaire (3).
2. Support pour fibres optiques (C) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la structure de pression (5) est disposée à une distance prédéterminée d'un bord avant du faisceau de fibres optiques (1) dans le sens

longitudinal.

3. Support pour fibres optiques (C) selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel la périphérie intérieure de l'élément tubulaire (3) comprend une partie de support avec un diamètre apte à contenir le faisceau de fibres optiques (1), et une partie à diamètre plus grand située plus près d'un bord. avant du faisceau (1) que la partie de support et présentant un plus grand diamètre que celle-ci, la partie à plus grand diamètre étant conçue pour entourer une partie d'extrémité avant fondue du faisceau (1) introduit dans l'élément tubulaire (3). 5
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4. Support pour fibres optiques (C) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel la structure de pression (5) est située à l'intérieur de la périphérie extérieure de l'élément tubulaire (3). 15
5. Support pour fibres optiques (C) selon la revendication 3 ou 4, dans lequel la partie d'extrémité avant du faisceau de fibres optiques (1) est fondue, la partie d'extrémité avant fondue du faisceau (1) coulant dans une partie dégagée (32). 20
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6. Procédé pour supporter un faisceau de fibres optiques (1), comprenant les étapes qui consistent : à introduire dans un élément tubulaire (3) le faisceau (1) comprenant plusieurs fibres optiques, ledit élément tubulaire présentant dans sa paroi extérieure une rainure (51) qui s'étend sur la circonférence dans une partie globalement centrale, longitudinalement, de l'élément tubulaire (3), et une ouverture (52) que l'on forme en ouvrant une partie d'une surface inférieure (51a) de la rainure (51) ; à presser le faisceau de fibres optiques (1) contre la périphérie intérieure (3a) de l'élément tubulaire (3) à l'aide d'un ruban élastique (53) qui exerce une force de pression sur le faisceau, et à injecter une quantité prédéterminée d'adhésif dans le faisceau (1) à travers l'ouverture, pour fixer et tenir les fibres optiques. 30
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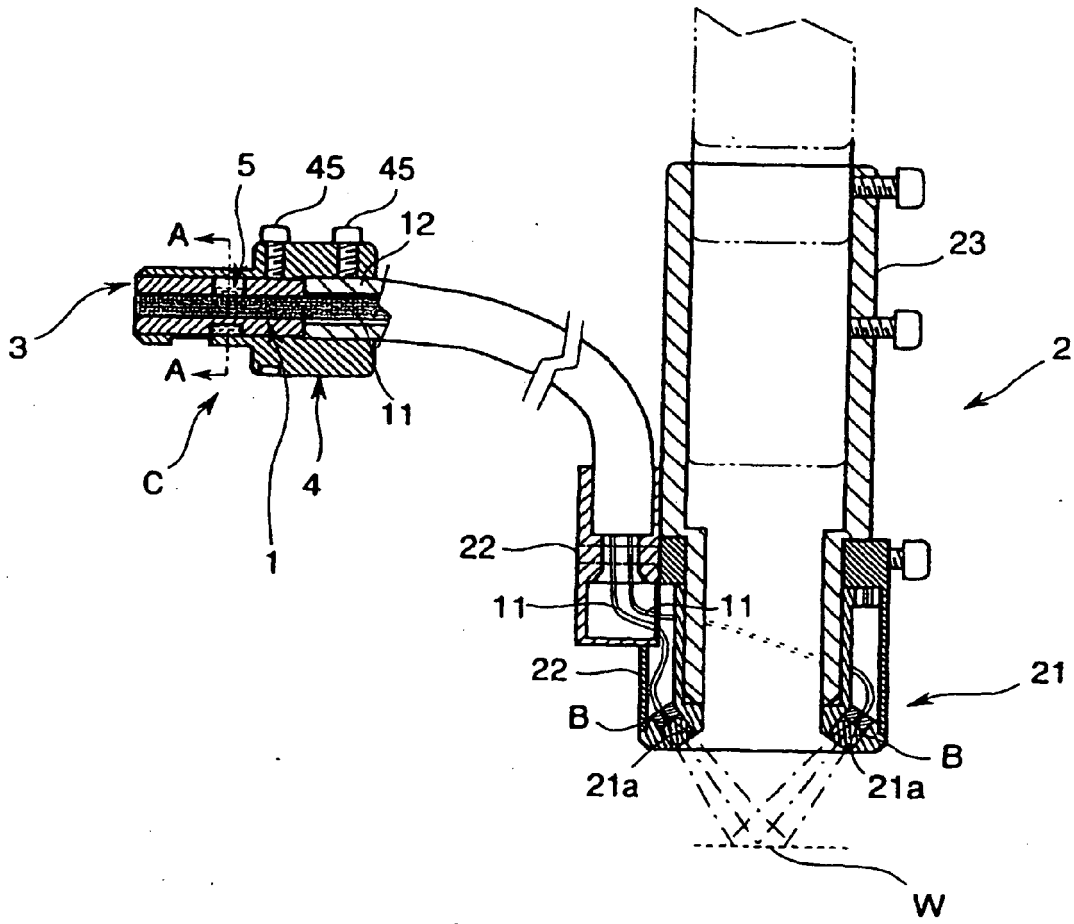


Fig.1

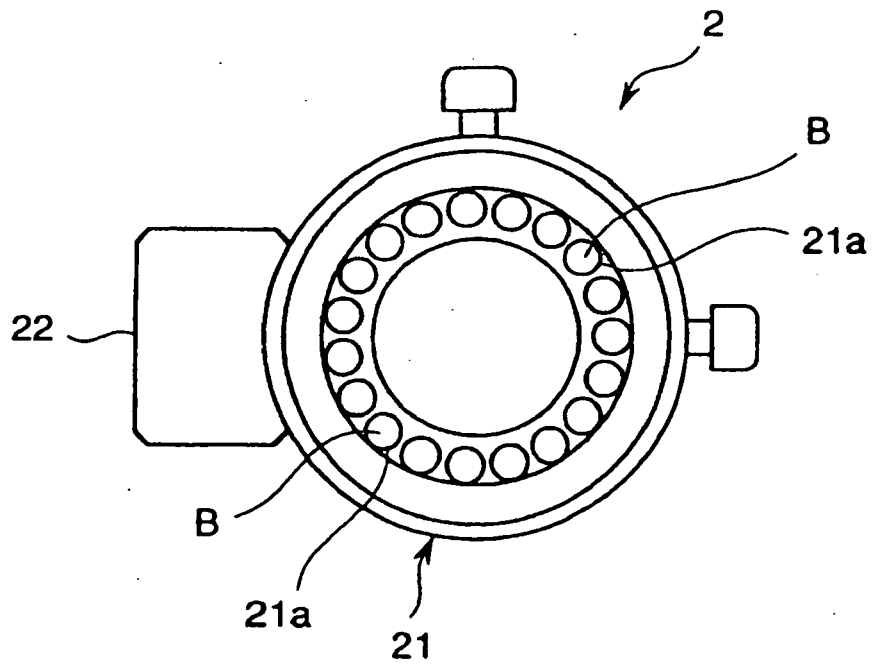


Fig.2

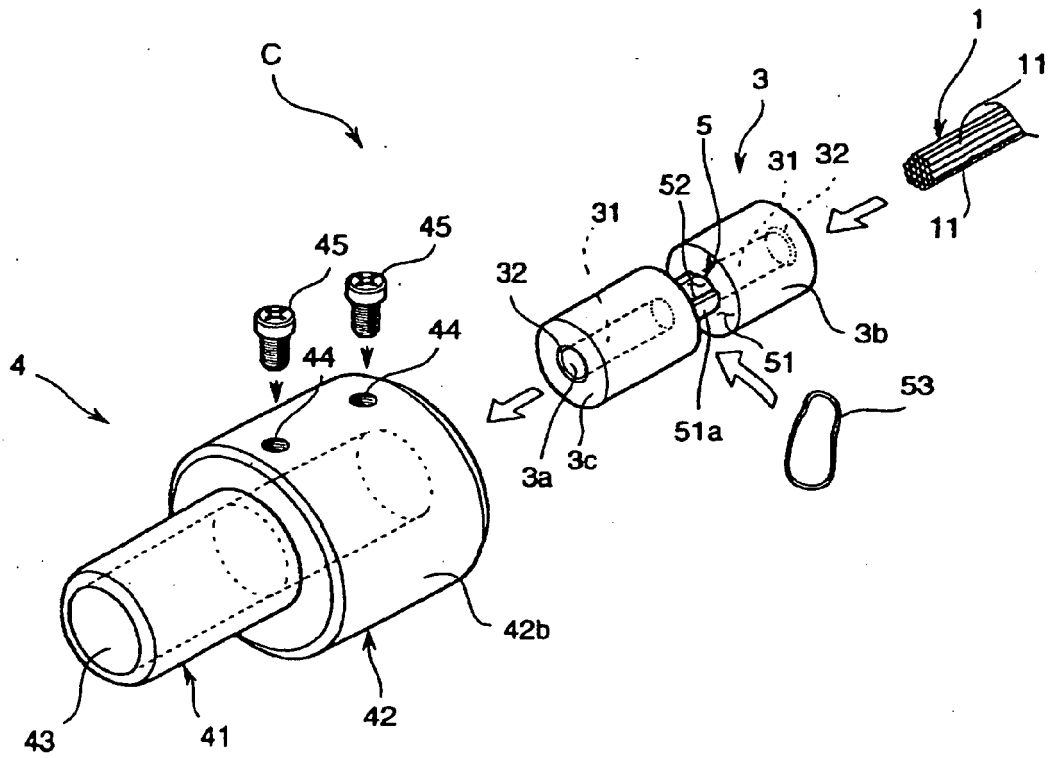


Fig.3

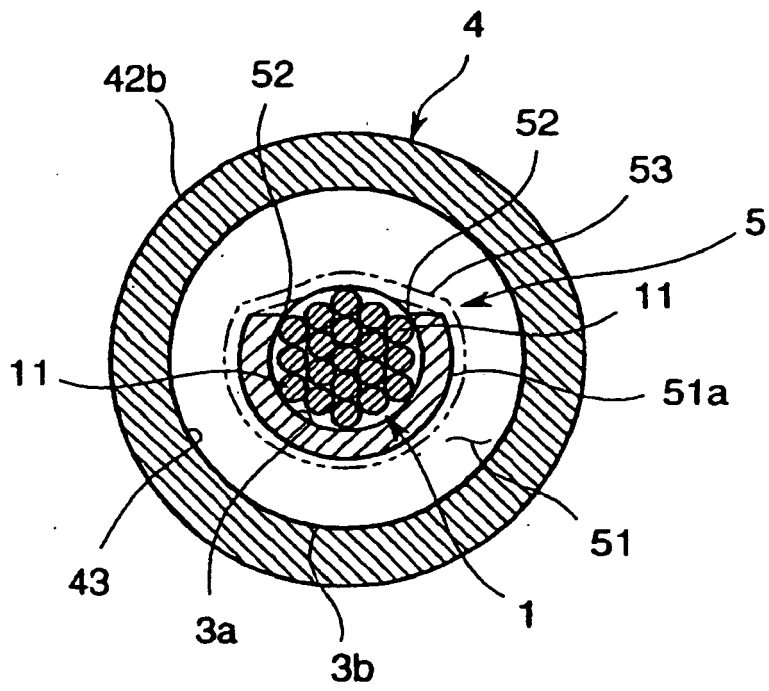


Fig.4

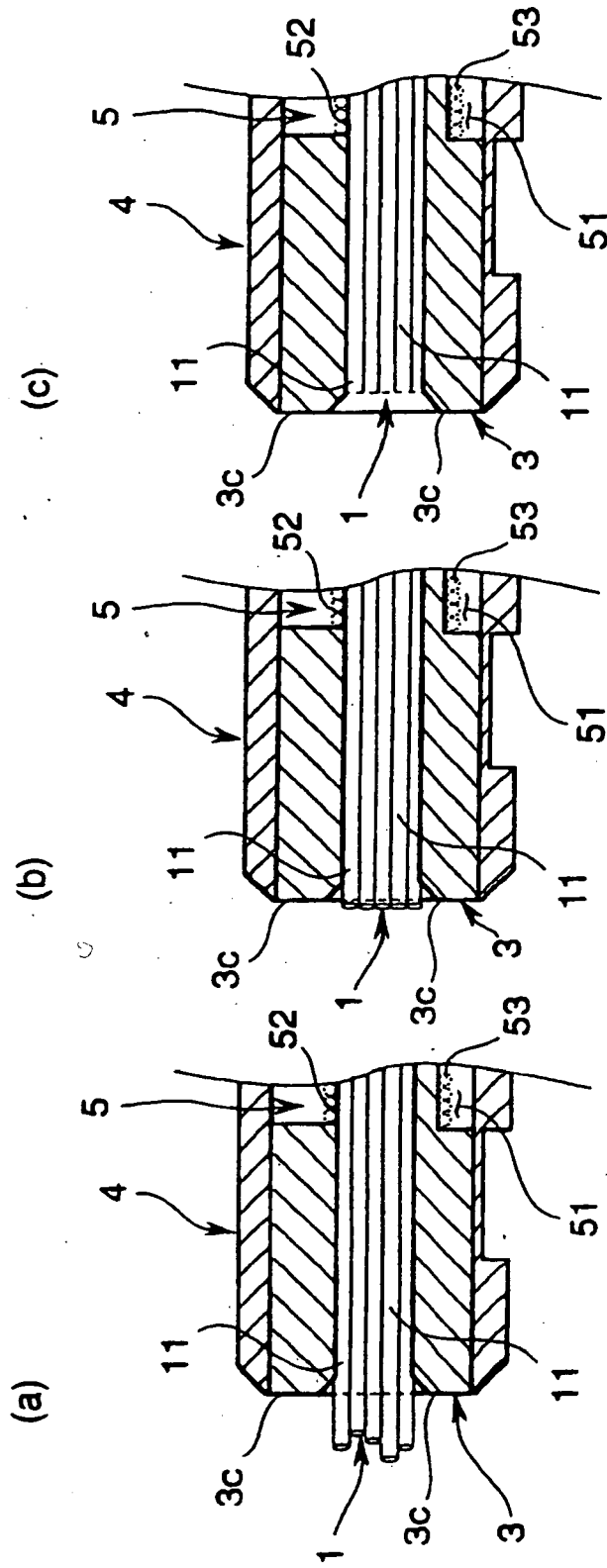


Fig.5

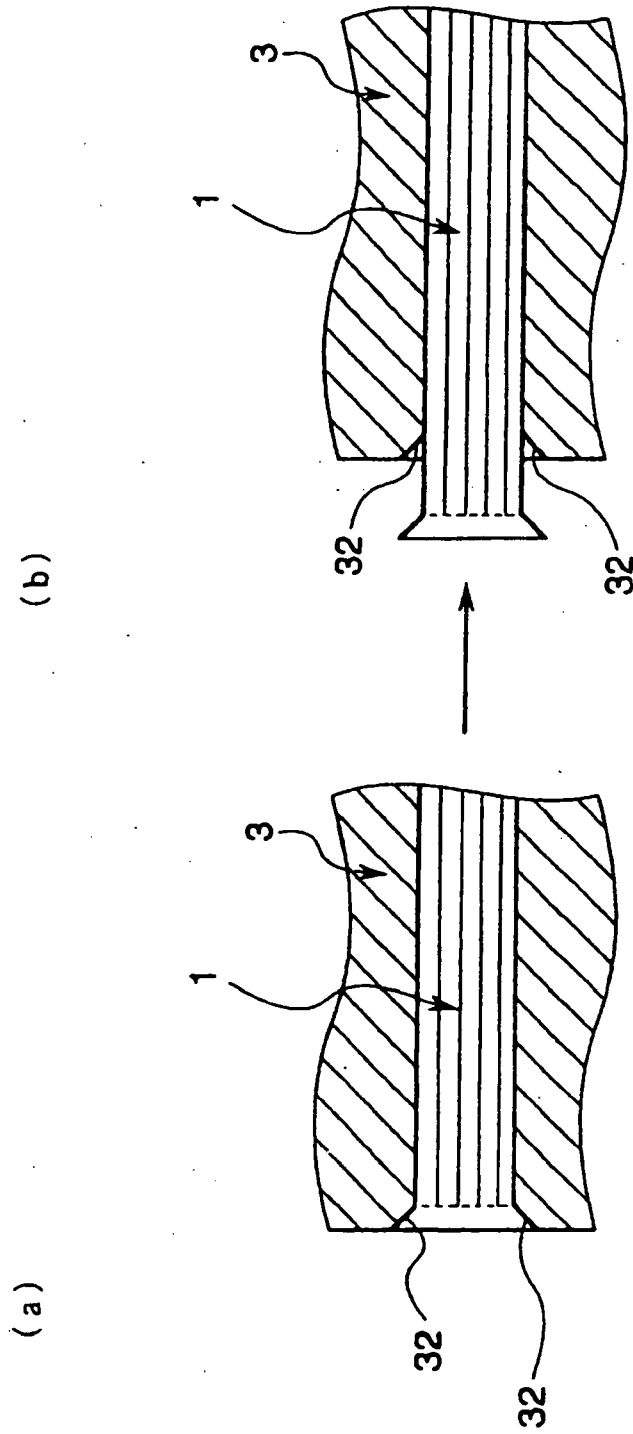


Fig.6

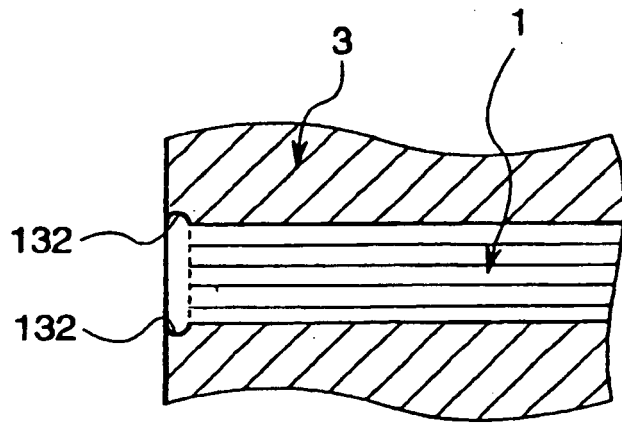


Fig.7

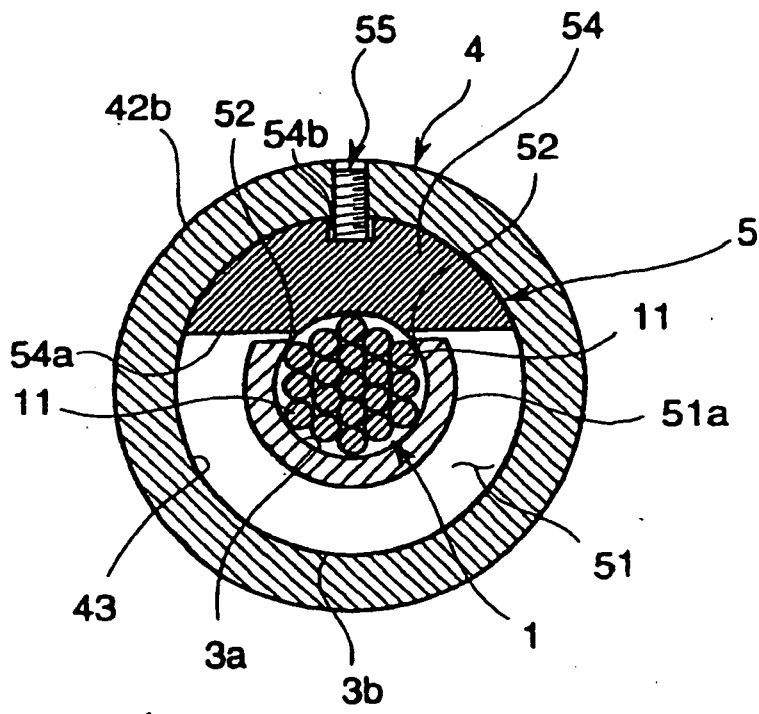


Fig.8

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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