



(11) **EP 1 825 310 B9**

(12) **CORRECTED EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(15) Correction information:
Corrected version no 1 (W1 B1)
Corrections, see
Claims EN 1, 3-4, 14

(51) Int Cl.: **G02B 6/38** (2006.01) **G02B 6/44** (2006.01)

(86) International application number:
PCT/US2005/044931

(48) Corrigendum issued on:
21.08.2013 Bulletin 2013/34

(87) International publication number:
WO 2006/065749 (22.06.2006 Gazette 2006/25)

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
27.02.2013 Bulletin 2013/09

(21) Application number: **05853771.3**

(22) Date of filing: **12.12.2005**

(54) **SERVICE BLOCKER DEVICE AND METHOD**

DIENTABSPERRENVORRICHTUNG UND ZUGEHÖRIGES VERFAHREN

DISPOSITIF ET PROCEDE DE BLOQUEUR DE SERVICE

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PL PT RO SE SI
SK TR**

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(30) Priority: **13.12.2004 US 10460**

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(43) Date of publication of application:
29.08.2007 Bulletin 2007/35

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EP 1 825 310 B9

Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates generally to provision of optical fiber telecommunications service. More specifically, the present invention relates to a device and method for blocking a connection between a customer and optical fiber services.

Background

[0002] As demand for telecommunications services increases, optical fiber services are being extended into more and more areas. Often, it is more cost effective to provide for greater service capacity than current demand warrants. This will allow a telecommunications service provider to quickly and cost-effectively respond to future growth in demand. Optical fiber cables may be extended to a customer's premises prior to that customer actually requesting or needing service. Such cables may be extended to premises adjacent the premises of a current customer, as it may be cost effective to extend both cables at the same time, or the cables may be extended to new building sites in anticipation of the new occupants of those sites requesting fiber optic service.

[0003] When cables are extended in anticipation of future service expansion, it is desirable to provide for blocking illumination of the future customers drop cable prior to that customer requesting the service. Document EPO967497 discloses an attenuator with a first end configured to be received within a fiber optic adapter and a second end configured to fit about a ferrule of a fiber optic connector.

Summary

[0004] The present invention relates to a service blocking device with a body including a first end and a second end. The first end is configured to be received within an opening of a fiber optic adapter. The second end includes an opening configured to fit about a ferrule of a fiber optic connector, the fiber optic connector configured to be received within the opening of the fiber optic adapter. The body is configured so that the fiber optic connector is held generally coaxially aligned with the opening of the adapter when the first end of the body is within the opening of the adapter and the second end of the body is positioned about the ferrule of the fiber optic connector. The body including an intermediate bulkhead between the first end and the second end to prevent light from passing through the body from the terminal end of the fiber optic cable through the second end of the adapter.

[0005] The present invention further relates to connecting a customer drop cable to a fiber distribution cable by removing a service blocker from an adapter between the two cables and preventing connection of a customer drop cable to a fiber distribution cable by inserting a serv-

ice blocker into an adapter between the cables, according to claims 13 and 14.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0006] The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate several aspects of the present invention and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. A brief description of the drawings is as follows:

FIG. 1 is a side view of a telecommunications connection block for fiber optic cables terminated with connectors, with a service blocking device inserted between one of the connectors and the adapter.

FIG. 2 is a side view of a fiber optic telecommunications cable with a prior art dust cap positioned about a terminal end of the optical fiber within the cable.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the prior art dust cap of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a side view of the service blocking device and one of the fiber optic telecommunications cables of FIG. 1, removed from the adapter.

FIG. 5 is an end perspective view of the service blocking device of FIG. 4, removed from the connector.

FIG. 6 is a side perspective view of the service blocking device of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a second embodiment of a service blocking device according to the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a second perspective view of the service blocking device of FIG. 7, viewed from the opposite end.

FIG. 9 is a side view of a bulkhead with a plurality of fiber optic adapters and fiber optic cables extending to the adapters.

FIG. 10 is a partial cross-sectional view of a third embodiment of a service blocking device according to the present invention, showing releasable latches and engagement structures of the first and second ends of the device.

Detailed Description

[0007] Reference will now be made in detail to the exemplary aspects of the present invention that are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

[0008] FIG. 1 illustrates a sliding adapter pack 10 including a three fiber optic adapters 12 mounted in a sliding frame 13. Adapter packs such as theses shown in commonly owned U.S. Patents Nos. 5,504,988 and 6,438,310. However the adapters may be mounted or held, such as mounted to a bulkhead, a panel, within a drawer, or other piece of equipment, the discussion below re-

garding fiber optic cables, connectors and adapters is generally applicable. While FIG. 1 illustrates adapters 12 mounted within sliding pack 10, adapters 12 could be mounted in a variety of other settings, either alone, in combination with each other, or in conjunction a plurality of other adapters 12. Adapters 12 align fiber optic connectors, such as connectors 16, which terminate fiber optic cables, such as cables 14, to permit optical signals to be transmitted from one cable 14 to another cable 14, such as shown in the lowest positioned adapter 12 in sliding frame 13. Adapter 12 includes a first end 18 and a second opposing end 20 for receiving connectors 16. As shown, both ends of adapter 12 are adapted to receive and optically connect connectors 16 which conform to a known SC format. Alternatively, adapters 12 may be configured to receive and optically connect connectors 16 that conform to other formats and styles.

[0009] As shown in FIG. 1, one of the connectors 16 is inserted within first end 18 of the top most adapter 12 and an adapter dust cap 22 is inserted within second end 20 of that adapter 12. Adapter dust cap 22 fits closely within one of the openings 18 and 20 to provide a seal against intrusion of dust or other contaminants into adapter 12. As shown in the lower most adapter 12, another connector 16 terminating another cable 14 could be inserted within second end 20 of the same adapter 12 so that the two cables 14 could be optically connected. The upper and lower adapters in FIG. 1 illustrate those connection or disconnection arrangements of connectors that are currently used in the telecommunications industry.

[0010] The cable/adaptor arrangement shown in the lowest position in FIG. 1 is well known in the telecommunications industry and permits, for example, customer service or drop cables to be connected to fiber optic distribution cables to provide fiber optic service to a customer. However, when a customer drop cable has been extended to a customer premises prior to and in anticipation of that customer requesting the service, it is desirable that the optical path between the two cables 14 be broken. One current method of breaking the optical path is illustrated in the top most position in FIG. 1, where one of the cables 14 is removed from the adapter 12 and adapter dust cap 22 inserted in its place. The removed cable 14 is then stored somewhere else within the installation in anticipation of connecting the two cables at the top most adapter 12. It is also desirable to have the two cables 14 positioned as closely as possible to each other so that turning on service to the customer upon request is simple and efficient. Since some installations of connection locations include a large number of adapters 12, it is desirable that those connections between cables which have been interrupted be quickly visible to a field technician.

[0011] Between the connector 16 and adapter 12 in the middle position of sliding frame 13, a service blocking device 100 is positioned. Service blocking device 100 maintains the connector 16 generally in alignment with

adapter 12, but interrupts the optical path from the terminal end of cable 14 held by connector 16. As can be seen from FIG. 1, device 100 provides an offset mounted of connector 16 to adapter 12, making the location of connectors where service has been interrupted fairly obvious, even in a crowded enclosure. Device 100 may also have an exterior color which is distinct from other colors found adjacent adapters 12 and distinct from the connectors 16 and cables 14. This will further assist in a quick visual indication of which circuits include devices 100 when a technician accesses a service panel.

[0012] It is desirable that adapters 12 might be installed in a factory pre-wired panel with cables 14 extending to both sides of adapters 12 and service blocking devices 100 in place between cables and cables 14 on one side of the panel. The panel could then be installed in the field as needed without cable re-routing within the panel required by the installer. This similar in nature to the parking lot concept incorporated in commonly owned U.S. Patent Application US 2005 281526. In such a parking lot configuration, normally one side of installed adapters 12 be fully populated with cables 14, such as shown on the left side of sliding frame 13 of FIG. 1.

[0013] Referring now to FIG. 2, connector 16 is shown with a known connector dust cap 26 positioned about a ferrule 28 held by connector 16. The terminal end of the optical fiber within cable 14 is held by ferrule 28. Connector dust cap 26 fits tightly about ferrule 28 to protect the terminal end from dust or other contaminants when connector 16 is not in use transmitting optical signals. Connector dust cap 26, as shown in FIG. 3, includes an enlarged end 30 to permit grasping of dust cap 26 to remove it from ferrule 28 of connector 16, and an opening 34 at an opposite end 32. Opening 34 is sized to receive and closely fit about ferrule 28 of connector 16. As shown, connector dust cap 26 is often made of a clear pliable material and its size will not permit it to be received within either opening 18 or 20 of adapter 12. Connector 16 also includes a keying feature 36, which engages a mating recess or slot of adapter 12 to ensure that connector 16 is inserted within adapter 12 is the correct orientation.

[0014] FIG. 4 shows connector 16 with service blocking device 100 mounted about ferrule 28. Service blocking device 100 includes a body 106 with a first end 102 configured similar to adapter dust cap 22 for being received with one of the ends 18 and 20 of adapter 12, and a second opposing end 104 sized to receive and fit closely about ferrule 28. First end 102 of service blocking device 100 acts as a dust cap to seal one of the openings 18 and 20 of adapter 12, similar to adapter dust cap 22. Second end 104 of service blocking device 100 acts as a dust cap for ferrule 28 and the terminal end of the optical fiber of cable 14 held by ferrule 28, similar to connector dust cap 26. Body 106 is made of a material preferably sufficiently pliable to permit deforming to achieve an adequate seal of either ferrule 28 or either adapter end 18 and 20. Body 106 includes intermediate bulkhead 114 of body 106 which may be sized and shaped to closely

match the size and shape of the opening in either first end 18 or second end 20 of adapter 12. Intermediate bulkhead 114 extends across the light path between first end 102 and second end 104 and prevent passage of light signals through body 106 between the ends 102 and 104.

[0015] Body 106 may also include a keying feature 110 which engages a recess or slot of adapter 12 to properly orient first end 102 within adapter 12. Orientation of device 100 in adapter 12 helps ensure that extension 112 of first end 102 will mate with and provide a contamination seal about a split sleeve or other ferrule alignment feature within adapter 12. It is also anticipated that body 106 could be configured without such a keying feature 110.

[0016] Referring now to FIGS. 7 and 8, an alternative embodiment of a service blocking device 200 is shown. Device 200 includes a body 206 with a first end 202 and a second end 204. Second end 204 defines an opening 208 to receive connector 16. An alignment slot 212 in one side of opening 208 engages keying feature 36. Body 206 may also include an optional keying feature 210 adjacent first end 202 to engage a recess or slot in adapter 12. First end 202 further defines an opening 214 to permit a split sleeve or other ferrule alignment feature within adapter 12 to be received within body 206. Between first end 202 and second end 204, within body 206 is an optically opaque element which prevents light or optical signals from passing through service blocker device 200. Body 206 does not define a continuous light path between first end 202 and second end 204.

[0017] Body 206 also includes a first portion 216 adjacent first end 202 and a second portion 218 adjacent second end 204. First portion 216 is sized to fit within one of the ends 18 or 20 of adapter 12 and extend deep enough into adapter 12 so that opening 214 fits about and provides a seal from dust or other contamination about the ferrule alignment feature within adapter 12. Second portion 218 is sized to permit opening 208 to be large enough to accommodate a connector 16 but not so large as to interfere with connectors inserted within adjacently positioned adapters 12. Second portion 218 extends beyond the end of adapter 12 and offsets connector 16 away from adapter 12 to provide a quick visual indication of the position of service blocking device 200.

[0018] With reference to both bodies 106 and 206, it is desirable that at least a portion of the bodies extends outside of adapter 12 between adapter 12 and connector 16 to aid in the dissipation of any heat built up within the bodies. The optical signals whose passage through bodies 106 and 206 are being blocked are typically in the form of modulated laser light. Laser light, particularly at higher levels of energy that are being increasingly used in telecommunications, may cause a heat built up with bodies 106 and 206 as signals passing through cable 14 are blocked. This heat build up needs to be dissipated to prevent damage to cable 14, connector 16, ferrule 28 or adapter 12, or other equipment. By having at least a portion 116 of each body 106 (as shown in FIG. 1) or

portion 218 of body 206 outside of adapter 12, the heat built up within the bodies may be more easily dissipated, as opposed to being confined within adapter 12. Additionally, at least these portions 116 and 218 of bodies 106 and 206, respectively, may be made of a material chosen for heat transmissive, or optical energy absorption or reflection qualities. These colors of the materials of devices 100 and 200 may also be selected to improve contrast with the other colors adjacent adapters 12, connectors 16 and cables 14 to improve the visual identification of circuits including devices 100 or 200.

[0019] FIG. 9 shows a bulkhead 300, such as might be included in a fiber optic module or panel, through which a plurality of fiber optic adapters 12 extend. First end 18 and second end 20 of adapters 12 are on opposite side of bulkhead 300. Cables 14 with connectors 16 extend to either end 18 or 20 of adapters 12. In some adapters 12, service blocking devices 200 are positioned between connector 16 of cable 14 and an opening in first end 18 of adapter 12. Another connector 16 of a corresponding cable 14 is inserted directly within the opposite end 20 of adapter 12. In other adapters 12, connectors 16 of cables 14 are inserted directly into both ends 18 and 20. Service blocking devices 200 position the inserted connectors 16 and cables 14 offset from the adapters, making these blocked cables easy to spot in the field by service personnel visiting the installation where bulkhead 300 is mounted.

[0020] Devices 100 and 200 may be releasably held with one of the ends 18 or 20 of adapter 12 by a friction fit or by a releasable mechanism, such as catch 38, included in connector 16 (shown in FIG. 4). Devices 100 and 200 may also include a friction fit or mating structure which mates with catch 38 for releasably holding connector 16. FIG. 10 illustrates a partial cross-sectional view of first end 202 of an alternative embodiment device 220 showing additional detail of catch 38. FIG. 10 also shows a partial cross-sectional view of second end 204 of device 220 with a mating structure 70. It is anticipated that ends 18 and 20 of adapter 12 may also include mating structures 70. Catch 38 of device 220 includes a recess 72 and a sliding portion 74. When first end 202 is inserted within adapter 12, a catch 76 on a distal end 78 of mating structure 70 engages recess 72 on either side of first end 202. The engagement of catches 76 and recesses 72 on opposite sides of first end 202 cooperate to hold device 220 within adapter 12.

[0021] To remove device 220 from adapter 12, a technician would grasp body 206 of which sliding portion 74 is an integral part, and pull body 206 away from adapter 12. Doing so will cause sliding portion 74 to translate relative to recess 72 so that tapered leading edge 80 engages catches 76 and urges them outward from recesses 72, deflecting mating structure 70. Once mating structure 70 has been sufficiently deflected outward, first end 202 of device 220 may be removed from adapter 12. Catch 38 of connector 16 is similarly configured to permit insertion within second end 204 of device 220 and en-

gagement of mating structure 70 and subsequent disengagement of mating structure 70 and removal of connector 16 from second end 204.

[0022] It is anticipated that devices 100, 200 and 220 may be made of a relatively inexpensive and disposable material and that the devices may be simply discarded once they have been removed from an adapter in the field.

[0023] The above specification, examples and data provide a complete description of the manufacture and use of the invention. Since many embodiments of the invention can be made without departing from the scope of the invention, the invention resides in the claims hereinafter appended.

Claims

1. A service blocking device (100) for fiber optic telecommunications, the device (100) comprising:

a body (106) with a first end (102) and a second opposing end (104);
 the first end (102) configured to be received within an opening of a fiber optic adapter (12);
 the second end (104) including an opening configured to be fit about a ferrule (28) of a fiber optic connector (16), the ferrule (28) holding a terminal end of a fiber optic cable (14), the fiber optic connector (16) configured to be received within the opening of the fiber optic adapter (12);
 the body (106) configured so that the fiber optic connector (16) is held generally coaxially aligned with the opening of the adapter (12) when the first end (102) of the body (106) is within the opening of the adapter (12) and the second end (104) of the body (106) is positioned about the ferrule (28) of the fiber optic connector (16);
 the body (106) including an intermediate bulkhead (114) between the first end (102) and the second end (104) to prevent light from passing through the body (106) from the terminal end of the fiber optic cable (14) through the second end (104) of the body.

2. The service blocking device (100) of claim 1, wherein the first end (102) of the body (106) is configured as a dust cap for insertion into the opening of the fiber optic adapter (12).
3. The service blocking device (100) of claim 1, wherein the first end (102) of the body (106) is configured as the fiber optic connector (16) without the ferrule (28).
4. The service blocking device (100) of claim 1, wherein the opening of the second end (104) of the body (106) is configured as a dust cap sized to fit closely about the ferrule (28) of the fiber optic connector (16).

5. The service blocking device (100) of claim 1, wherein the opening of the second end (104) of the body (106) is sized and configured like the opening of the fiber optic adapter (12).

6. The service blocking device (100) of claim 1, wherein the body (106) is configured to dissipate heat generated by optic signals transmitted through the fiber optic adapter (12) and whose passage to the fiber optic cable (14) is blocked by the body (106).

7. The service blocking device (100) of claim 1, wherein the body (106) is colored distinctly from the fiber optic connector (16).

8. The service blocking device (100) of claim 1, wherein the fiber optic connector (16) is offset from the fiber optic adapter (12) when the body (106) is positioned within the adapter (12) and about the ferrule (28) of the connector (16).

9. A fiber connector system comprising:

a fiber optic adapter (12) with first and second opposing ends, the adapter being for aligning and optically connecting a pair of fiber optic connectors (16) inserted into openings in the opposing ends of the adapter (12);
 a fiber optic connector (16) for mounting to and terminating an end of a fiber optic cable, (14) the fiber optic connector including a ferrule (28) at a first end of the connector (16), the first end of the connector sized to be inserted within the opening at the first end of the fiber optic adapter (12);
 a service blocking device (100) according to claim 1 having the first end and the second end, the first end of the service blocking device (100) positioned within and closing off the first end of the adapter (12), the second end of the service blocking device (100) positioned about the end of the fiber optic cable (14) terminated in the connector (16).

10. The fiber connector system of claim 9, wherein the body (106) of the service blocking device (100) is configured to dissipate heat generated by optic signals transmitted through the fiber optic adapter (12) and whose passage to the fiber optic cable (14) is blocked by the body (106).

11. The fiber connector system of claim 10, wherein the body (106) of the service blocking device (100) is colored distinctly from the fiber optic connector (16).

12. The fiber connector system of claim 9, wherein the fiber optic connector (16) is offset from the fiber optic adapter (12) by the service blocking device (100).

13. A method of providing fiber optic service to a customer, the method comprising:

providing a fiber optic adapter (12) with first and second opposing ends, a fiber distribution cable (14) extending to the first end of the fiber optic adapter, a service blocking device (100) according to claim 1 mounted within the second opposing end of the fiber optic adapter (12), and a customer fiber drop cable (14) connected to the service blocking device (100), the service blocking device (100) preventing optical connection of the distribution and drop cables (14);
 removing the service blocking device (100) from the adapter (12);
 removing the service blocking device (100) from the drop cable (14);
 inserting the drop cable (14) within the second end of the adapter (12) to optically connect the drop cable (14) with the distribution cable (14).

14. A method of blocking fiber optic service to a customer, the method comprising:

providing a fiber optic adapter (12) with first and second opposing ends, a fiber distribution cable (14) extending to the first end of the fiber optic adapter (12) and a customer fiber drop cable (14) extending to the second end of the fiber optic adapter (12), the fiber distribution cable (14) and the customer drop cable (14) optically connected to each other, and a service blocking device (100) according to claim 1 configured with the second end (104) to receive a fiber optic connector (16) and the first end (102) to be received within one of the ends of the fiber optic adapter (12);
 removing one of the fiber cables (14) from the fiber optic adapter (12);
 placing the first end (102) of the service blocking device (100) within the end of the fiber optic adapter (12) where the fiber cable (14) was removed;
 connecting the removed fiber cable (14) to the second end (104) of the service blocking device (100).

15. A system for mounting fiber optic cables comprising:

a bulkhead (300) with a plurality of fiber optic adapters (12) extending through the bulkhead, each adapter (12) having a first end (18) and an opposing second end (20);
 a first fiber optic cable (14) with a first connector (16) inserted within the first opening of at least one of the fiber optic adapters (12);
 a service blocking device (100) according to claim 1 inserted within the second end of the

adapter (26) opposite the first fiber optic cable (14), the service blocking device (106) including the first end (102) which is within the adapter (12) and the second end (104) including the opening;

a second fiber optic cable (14) with a second connector (16) inserted within the second end (104) of the service blocking device (100);
 the service blocking device (100) preventing transmission of optical signals between the first and second fiber optic cables (14).

16. The system of claim 15, wherein the second connector (16) is held by the service blocking device (100) in a position offset from the second end of the adapter (12).

Patentansprüche

1. Dienstsperrungsvorrichtung (100) für lichtwellenleiterbasierte Telekommunikation, wobei die Vorrichtung (100) umfasst:

einen Körper (106) mit einem ersten Ende (102) und einem zweiten, entgegengesetzten Ende (104);

wobei das erste Ende (102) dazu ausgelegt ist, in eine Öffnung eines Lichtwellenleiteradapters (12) aufgenommen zu werden,

wobei das zweite Ende (104) eine Öffnung aufweist, die dazu ausgelegt ist, um eine Quetschhülse (28) eines Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinders (16) herum aufgesteckt zu werden, wobei die Quetschhülse (28) ein Abschlussende eines Lichtwellenleiterkabels (14) hält, wobei der Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinder (16) dazu ausgelegt ist, in die Öffnung des Lichtwellenleiteradapters (12) aufgenommen zu werden;

wobei der Körper (106) so ausgelegt ist, dass der Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinder (16) allgemein mit der Öffnung des Adapters (12) koaxial ausgerichtet gehalten ist, wenn das erste Ende (102) des Körpers (106) sich in der Öffnung des Adapters (12) befindet und das zweite Ende (104) des Körpers (106) um die Quetschhülse (28) des Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinders (16) herum angeordnet ist;

wobei der Körper (106) eine Zwischenabschottung (114) zwischen dem ersten Ende (102) und dem zweiten Ende (104) aufweist, um zu verhindern, dass vom Abschlussende des Lichtwellenleiterkabels (14) durch das zweite Ende (104) des Körpers ausgehendes Licht durch den Körper (106) hindurchtritt.

2. Dienstsperrungsvorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei das erste Ende (102) des Körpers (106) als

eine Staubabdeckung zum Einsatz in die Öffnung des Lichtwellenleiteradapters (12) ausgelegt ist.

3. Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei das erste Ende (102) des Körpers (106) ohne die Quetschhülse (28) als der Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinder (16) ausgelegt ist. 5
4. Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Öffnung des zweiten Endes (104) des Körpers (106) als eine Staubabdeckung ausgelegt ist, die so bemessen ist, dass sie eng um die Quetschhülse (28) des Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinders (16) herum sitzt. 10
5. Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Öffnung des zweiten Endes (104) des Körpers (106) wie die Öffnung des Lichtwellenleiteradapters (12) bemessen und ausgelegt ist. 15
6. Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Körper (106) dazu ausgelegt ist, Wärme abzuleiten, die durch optische Signale erzeugt wird, die durch den Lichtwellenleiteradapter (12) übertragen werden und deren Durchtritt zum Lichtwellenleiterkabel (14) durch den Körper (106) versperrt ist. 20
7. Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich der Körper (106) farblich vom Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinder (16) unterscheidet. 25
8. Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinder (16) vom Lichtwellenleiteradapter (12) versetzt ist, wenn der Körper (106) im Adapter (12) und um die Quetschhülse (28) des Steckverbinders (16) herum angeordnet ist. 30
9. Fasersteckverbindersystem, Folgendes aufweisend: 35
 - einen Lichtwellenleiteradapter (12) mit einem ersten und einem zweiten, entgegengesetzten Ende, wobei der Adapter dazu bestimmt ist, ein Paar Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinder (16), die in Öffnungen in den entgegengesetzten Enden des Adapters (12) eingesteckt sind, auszurichten und optisch zu verbinden;
 - einen Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinder (16) zum Anbringen an einem Ende und Abschließen eines Endes eines Lichtwellenleiterkabels (14), wobei der Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinder eine Quetschhülse (28) an einem ersten Ende des Steckverbinders (16) aufweist, wobei das erste Ende des Steckverbinders dazu bemessen ist, in die Öffnung am ersten Ende des Lichtwellenleiteradapters (12) eingesteckt zu werden;
 - eine Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) nach40

Anspruch 1 mit dem ersten Ende und dem zweiten Ende, wobei das erste Ende der Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) im ersten Ende des Adapters (12) angeordnet ist und dieses verschließt, wobei das zweite Ende der Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) um das Ende des im Steckverbinder (16) abgeschlossenen Endes des Lichtwellenleiterkabels (14) herum angeordnet ist.

10. Fasersteckverbindersystem nach Anspruch 9, wobei der Körper (106) der Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) dazu ausgelegt ist, Wärme abzuleiten, die durch optische Signale erzeugt wird, die durch den Lichtwellenleiteradapter (12) übertragen werden und deren Durchtritt zum Lichtwellenleiterkabel (14) durch den Körper (106) versperrt ist.
11. Fasersteckverbindersystem nach Anspruch 10, wobei sich der Körper (106) der Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) farblich vom Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinder (16) unterscheidet.
12. Fasersteckverbindersystem nach Anspruch 9, wobei der Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinder (16) durch die Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) vom Lichtwellenleiteradapter (12) versetzt ist.
13. Verfahren zum Bereitstellen eines lichtwellenleiterbasierten Dienstes an einen Kunden, wobei das Verfahren umfasst:

Bereitstellen eines Lichtwellenleiteradapters (12) mit einem ersten und einem zweiten, entgegengesetzten Ende, eines Faserverteilungskabels (14), das zum ersten Ende des Lichtwellenleiteradapters verläuft, einer Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, die im zweiten, entgegengesetzten Ende des Lichtwellenleiteradapters (12) angebracht ist, und eines Kundenfaserabzweigkabels (14), das an die Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) angeschlossen ist, wobei die Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) eine optische Verbindung des Verteilungs- und Abzweigkabels (14) verhindert;
 Entfernen der Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) vom Adapter (12);
 Entfernen der Dienstperrungsvorrichtung (100) vom Abzweigkabel (14);
 Einstecken des Abzweigkabels (14) in das zweite Ende des Adapters (12), um das Abzweigkabel (14) optisch mit dem Verteilungskabel (14) zu verbinden.

14. Verfahren zum Sperren eines lichtwellenleiterbasierten Dienstes für einen Kunden, wobei das Verfahren umfasst:

Bereitstellen eines Lichtwellenleiteradapters (12) mit einem ersten und einem zweiten, entgegengesetzten Ende, eines Faserverteilungskabels (14), das zum ersten Ende des Lichtwellenleiteradapters (12) verläuft, und eines Kundenfaserabzweigkabels (14), das zum zweiten Ende des Lichtwellenleiteradapters (12) verläuft, wobei das Faserverteilungskabel (14) und das Kundenabzweigkabel (14) optisch miteinander verbunden sind, und einer Dienstsperrungsvorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, deren zweites Ende (104) dazu ausgelegt ist, einen Lichtwellenleitersteckverbinder (16) aufzunehmen, und deren erstes Ende (102) dazu ausgelegt ist, in einem der Enden des Lichtwellenleiteradapters (12) aufgenommen zu werden; Entfernen eines der Lichtwellenleiterkabel (14) aus dem Lichtwellenleiteradapter (12); Einsetzen des ersten Endes (102) der Dienstsperrungsvorrichtung (100) in das Ende des Lichtwellenleiteradapters (12), aus dem das Lichtwellenleiterkabel (14) entfernt wurde; Anschließen des entfernten Lichtwellenleiterkabels (14) am zweiten Ende (104) der Dienstsperrungsvorrichtung (100).

15. System zum Anbringen von Lichtwellenleiterkabeln, Folgendes umfassend:

eine Abschottung (300) mit mehreren Lichtwellenleiteradaptern (12), die sich durch die Abschottung erstrecken, wobei jeder Adapter (12) ein erstes Ende (18) und ein zweites, entgegengesetztes Ende (20) besitzt;
ein erstes Lichtwellenleiterkabel (14) mit einem ersten Steckverbinder (16), der in die erste Öffnung mindestens eines der Lichtwellenleiteradapter (12) eingesteckt ist;
eine Dienstsperrungsvorrichtung (100) nach Anspruch 1, die dem ersten Lichtwellenleiterkabel (14) entgegengesetzt in das zweite Ende des Adapters (12) eingesteckt ist, wobei die Dienstsperrungsvorrichtung (100) das erste Ende (102), das sich im Adapter (12) befindet, und das zweite Ende (104) umfasst, das die Öffnung aufweist;
ein zweites Lichtwellenleiterkabel (14) mit einem zweiten Steckverbinder (16), der in das zweite Ende (104) der Dienstsperrungsvorrichtung (100) eingesteckt ist;
wobei die Dienstsperrungsvorrichtung (100) eine Übertragung von optischen Signalen zwischen dem ersten und zweiten Lichtwellenleiterkabel (14) verhindert.

16. System nach Anspruch 15, wobei der zweite Steckverbinder (16) durch die Dienstsperrungsvorrichtung (100) in einer vom zweiten Ende des Adapters

(12) versetzten Stellung gehalten ist.

Revendications

1. Dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) pour les systèmes de télécommunication par fibre optique, le dispositif (100) comprenant:

un corps (106) avec une première extrémité (102) et une seconde extrémité (104);
la première extrémité (102) étant configurée pour être reçue à l'intérieur d'une ouverture d'un adaptateur pour fibre optique (12);
la seconde extrémité (104) comprenant une ouverture configurée pour être montée autour d'une fêrulle (28) d'un connecteur de fibre optique (16), la fêrulle (28) maintenant une extrémité terminale d'un câble à fibre optique (14), le connecteur de fibre optique (16) étant configuré pour être reçu à l'intérieur de l'ouverture de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12);
le corps (106) configuré de sorte que le connecteur de fibre optique (16) est maintenu généralement de manière coaxiale, aligné avec l'ouverture de l'adaptateur (12) lorsque la première extrémité (102) du corps (106) est à l'intérieur de l'ouverture de l'adaptateur (12) et que la seconde extrémité (104) du corps (106) est positionnée autour de la fêrulle (28) du connecteur de fibre optique (16);
le corps (106) comprenant une cloison étanche intermédiaire (114) entre la première extrémité (102) et la seconde extrémité (104) pour empêcher le passage de la lumière à travers le corps (106), depuis l'extrémité terminale du câble à fibre optique (14) en passant par la seconde extrémité (104) du corps.

2. Dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la première extrémité (102) du corps (106) est configurée comme un cache-poussière pour l'insertion dans l'ouverture de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12).

3. Dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la première extrémité (102) du corps (106) est configurée comme le connecteur de fibre optique (16) sans la fêrulle (28).

4. Dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'ouverture de la seconde extrémité (104) du corps (106) est configurée comme un cache-poussière dimensionné pour s'adapter parfaitement autour de la fêrulle (28) du connecteur de fibre optique (16).

5. Dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) selon la re-

vendication 1, dans lequel l'ouverture de la seconde extrémité (104) du corps (106) est dimensionnée et configurée comme l'ouverture de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12).

6. Dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le corps (106) est configuré pour dissiper la chaleur générée par les signaux optiques transmis par l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12) et dont le passage vers le câble à fibre optique (14) est bloqué par le corps (106). 10
7. Dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le corps (106) a une couleur différente du connecteur de fibre optique (16). 15
8. Dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le connecteur de fibre optique (16) est décalé par rapport à l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12) lorsque le corps (106) est positionné à l'intérieur de l'adaptateur (12) et autour de la férule (28) du connecteur (16). 20
9. Système de connecteur de fibre optique comprenant: 25
 - un adaptateur pour fibre optique (12) avec des première et seconde extrémités opposées, l'adaptateur étant prévu pour aligner et connecter par fibre optique une paire de connecteurs de fibre optique (16) insérés dans des ouvertures dans les extrémités opposées de l'adaptateur (12); 30
 - un connecteur de fibre optique (16) destiné à être monté sur et terminer une extrémité d'un câble à fibre optique (14), le connecteur de fibre optique comprenant une férule (28) à une première extrémité du connecteur (16), la première extrémité du connecteur étant dimensionnée pour être insérée à l'intérieur de l'ouverture à la première extrémité de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12); 35
 - un dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) selon la revendication 1, ayant la première extrémité et la seconde extrémité, la première extrémité du dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) étant positionnée à l'intérieur de et fermant la première extrémité de l'adaptateur (12), la seconde extrémité du dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) étant positionnée autour de l'extrémité du câble à fibre optique (14) qui se termine dans le connecteur (16). 40
10. Système de connecteur de fibre optique selon la revendication 9, dans lequel le corps (106) du dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) est configuré pour dissiper la chaleur générée par des signaux optiques transmis par l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12) et 45

dont le passage vers le câble à fibre optique (14) est bloqué par le corps (106).

11. Système de connecteur de fibre optique selon la revendication 10, dans lequel le corps (106) du dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) a une couleur différente du connecteur de fibre optique (16). 5
12. Système de connecteur de fibre optique selon la revendication 9, dans lequel le connecteur de fibre optique (16) est décalé de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12) par le dispositif de bloqueur de service (100). 10
13. Procédé pour fournir un service par fibre optique à un consommateur, le procédé comprenant les étapes consistant à: 15
 - prévoir un adaptateur pour fibre optique (12) avec des première et seconde extrémités, un câble de distribution à fibre (14) s'étendant vers la première extrémité de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique, un dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) selon la revendication 1, monté à l'intérieur de la seconde extrémité opposée de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12), et un fil de branchement d'abonné à fibre (14) raccordé au dispositif de bloqueur de service (100), le dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) empêchant le raccordement optique du câble de distribution et du fil de branchement d'abonné à fibre (14); 20
 - retirer le dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) de l'adaptateur (12);
 - retirer le dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) du fil de branchement d'abonné (14);
 - insérer le fil de branchement d'abonné (14) à l'intérieur de la seconde extrémité de l'adaptateur (12) pour raccorder par fibre optique le fil de branchement d'abonné (14) au câble de distribution (14). 25
14. Procédé pour bloquer le service par fibre optique à un consommateur, le procédé comprenant les étapes consistant à: 30
 - prévoir un adaptateur pour fibre optique (12) avec des première et seconde extrémités, un câble de distribution à fibre (14) s'étendant vers la première extrémité de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12) et un fil de branchement d'abonné à fibre (14) s'étendant vers la seconde extrémité de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12), le câble de distribution à fibre (14) et le fil de branchement d'abonné (14) étant raccordés par fibre optique l'un à l'autre, et un dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) selon la revendication 1 étant configuré avec la seconde extrémité (104) pour recevoir un connecteur de fibre optique (16) et 35

prévoir un adaptateur pour fibre optique (12) avec des première et seconde extrémités, un câble de distribution à fibre (14) s'étendant vers la première extrémité de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12) et un fil de branchement d'abonné à fibre (14) s'étendant vers la seconde extrémité de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12), le câble de distribution à fibre (14) et le fil de branchement d'abonné (14) étant raccordés par fibre optique l'un à l'autre, et un dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) selon la revendication 1 étant configuré avec la seconde extrémité (104) pour recevoir un connecteur de fibre optique (16) et 40

avec la première extrémité (102) pour être reçu à l'intérieur de l'une des extrémités de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12);
 retirer l'un des câbles à fibre (14) de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12); 5
 placer la première extrémité (102) du dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) à l'intérieur de l'extrémité de l'adaptateur pour fibre optique (12) où le câble à fibre (14) a été retiré;
 raccorder le câble à fibre (14) retiré à la seconde extrémité (106) du dispositif de bloqueur de service (100). 10

15. Système pour monter des câbles à fibre optique comprenant: 15

une cloison étanche (300) avec une pluralité d'adaptateurs pour fibre optique (12) s'étendant à travers la cloison étanche, chaque adaptateur (12) ayant une première extrémité (18) et une seconde extrémité (20) opposée ; 20
 un premier câble à fibre optique (14) avec un premier connecteur (16) inséré à l'intérieur de la première ouverture d'au moins l'un des adaptateurs pour fibre optique (12); 25
 un dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) selon la revendication 1, inséré à l'intérieur de la seconde extrémité de l'adaptateur (24) opposée au premier câble à fibre optique (16), le dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) comprenant la première extrémité (102) qui est à l'intérieur de l'adaptateur (12) et la seconde extrémité (106) comprenant l'ouverture; 30
 un second câble à fibre optique (14) avec un second connecteur (16) inséré à l'intérieur de la seconde extrémité (104) du dispositif de bloqueur de service (100); 35
 le dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) empêchant la transmission des signaux optiques entre les premier et second câbles à fibre optique (14). 40

16. Système selon la revendication 15, dans lequel le second connecteur (16) est maintenu par le dispositif de bloqueur de service (100) dans une position décalée par rapport à la seconde extrémité de l'adaptateur (12). 45

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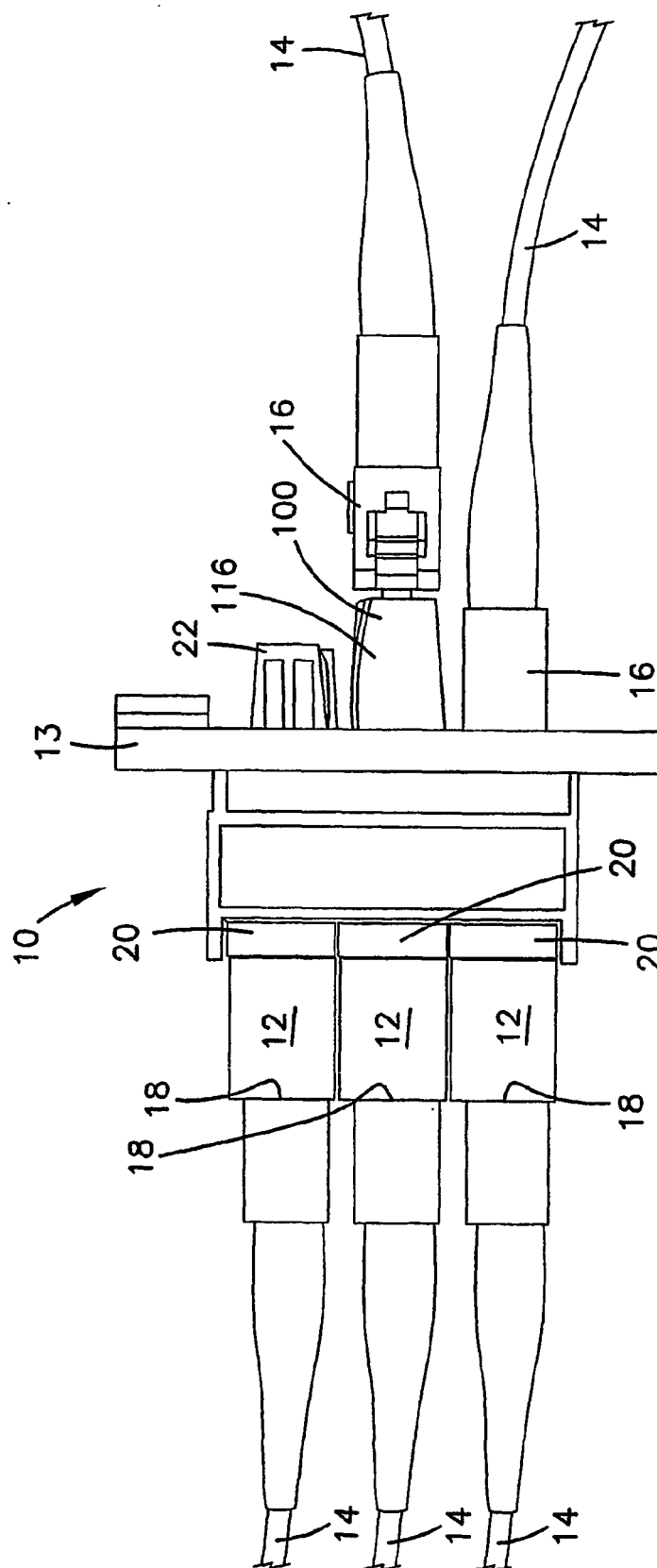


FIG. 1

FIG.2
(Prior Art)

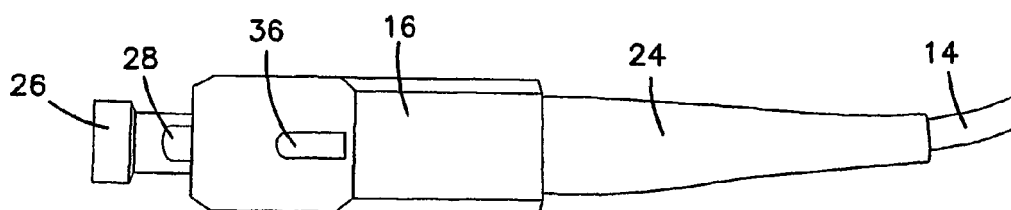
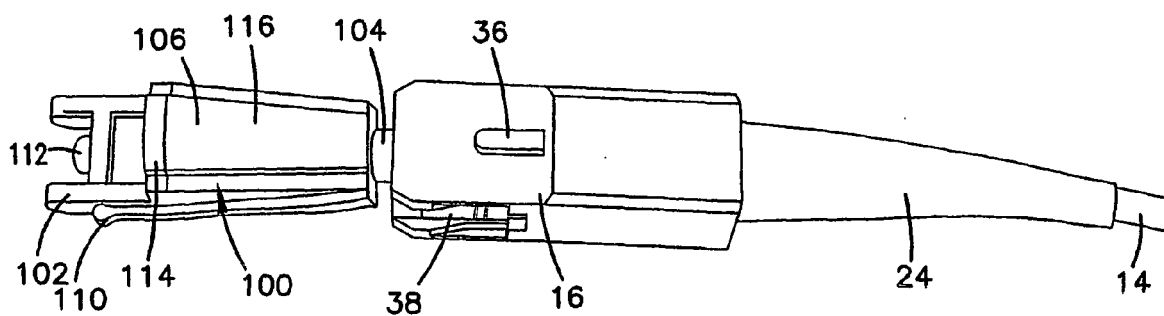


FIG.4



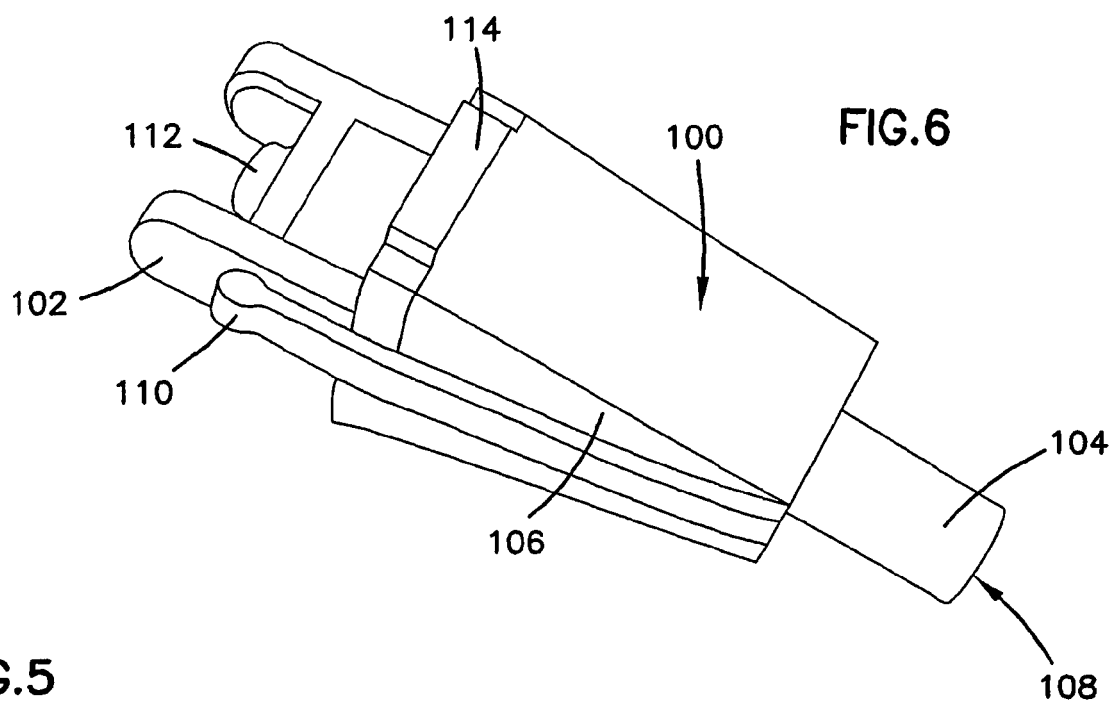


FIG. 5

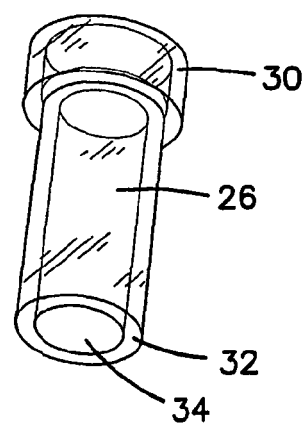
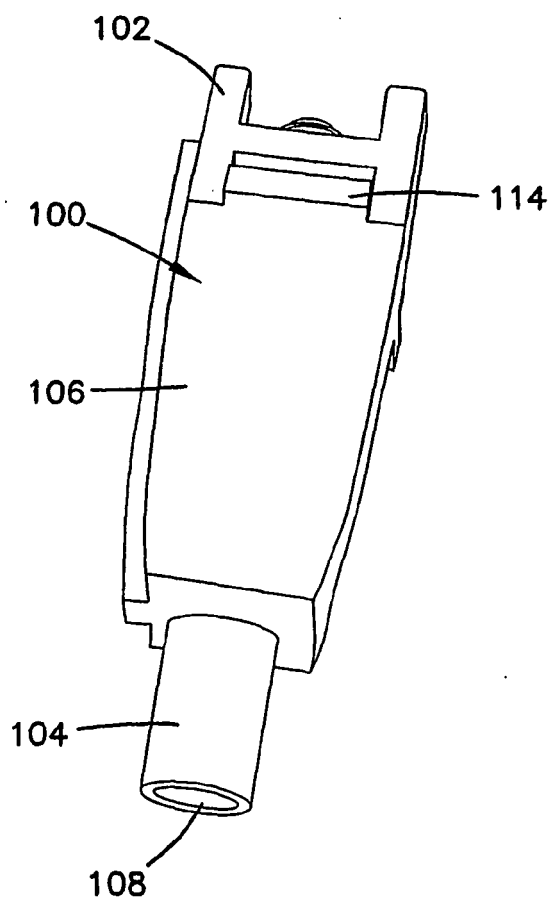


FIG. 3
(Prior Art)

FIG.8

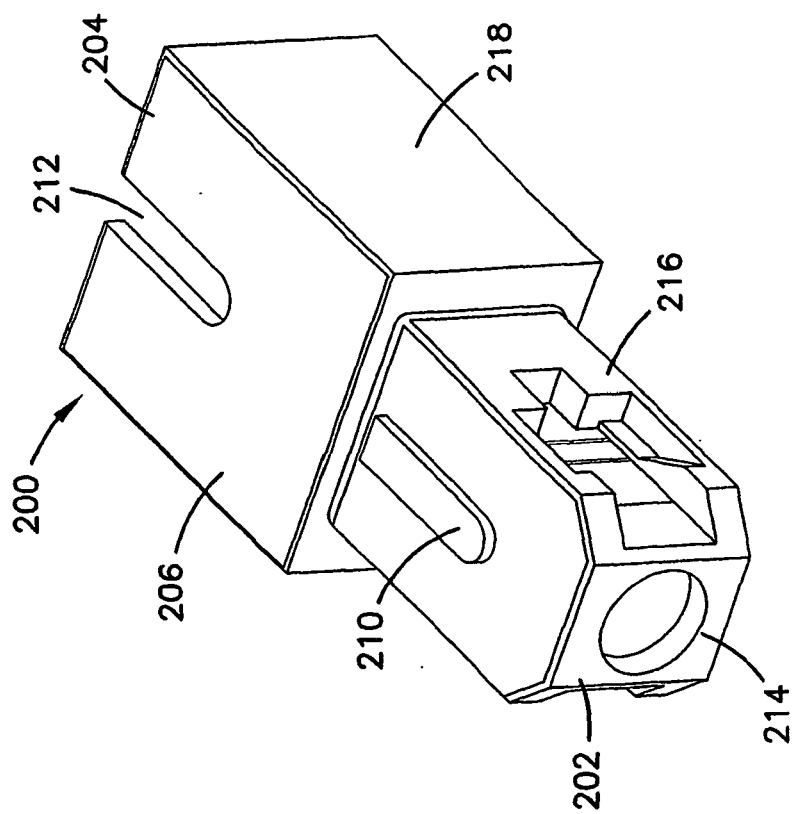


FIG.7

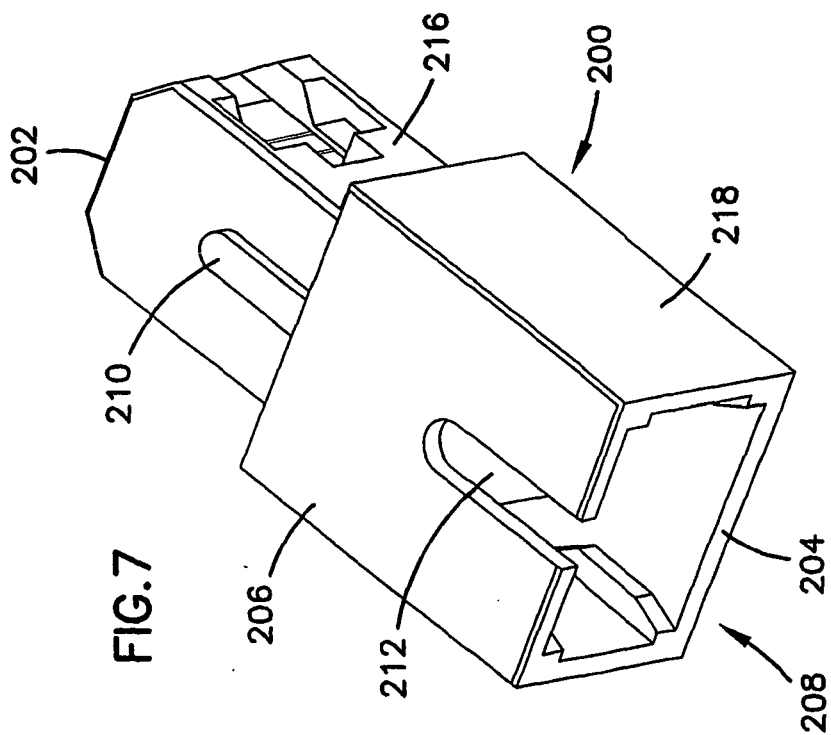


FIG.9

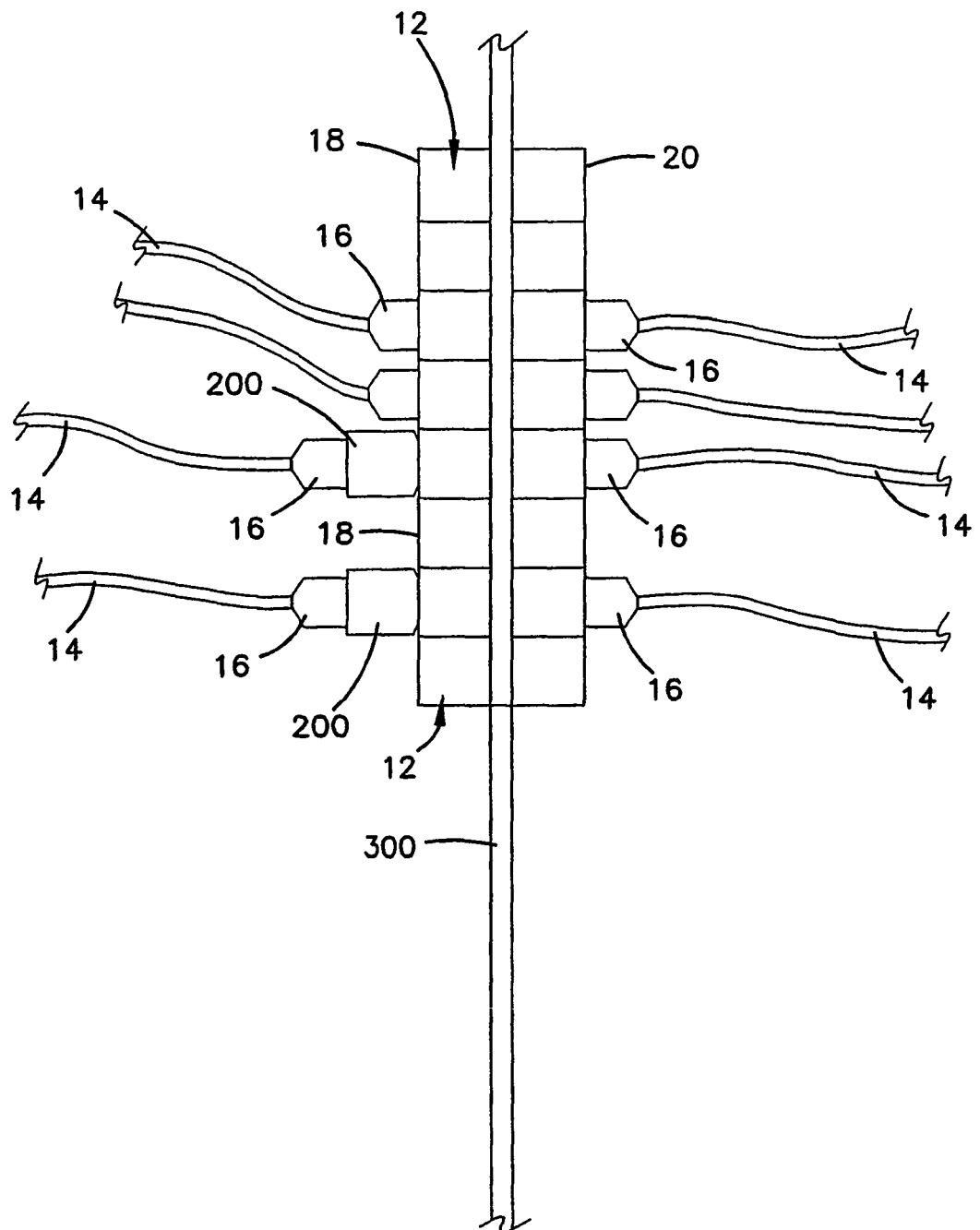
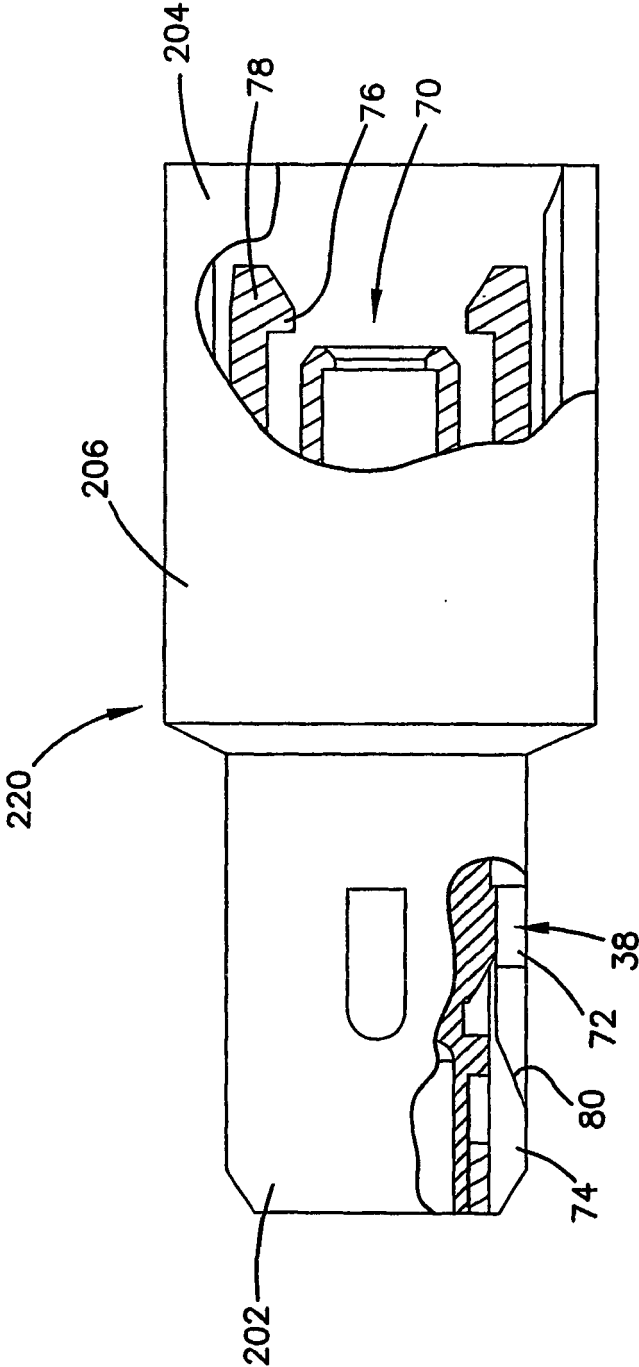


FIG. 10



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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