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TELECOMMUNICATIONS PATCH PANEL WITH ANGLED CONNECTOR MODULES AND METHOD OF ASSEMBLING SUCH A PANEL

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a telecommunications connecting panel and, more particularly, to a cross-connect patch panel including a frame with jacks on one side and wire termination locations on an opposite side.

Background of the Invention

10 Local area networks and telecommunications connections often use patch panels, especially at the customer's premises to enable cross-connection between telecommunications equipment. Patch panels typically include front and rear connection locations. The rear connections are typically a more permanent type of connection, such as insulation displacement connectors to connect to copper
15 based, twisted pair telecommunications cable. The front connections of the patch panel may include any of a variety of jacks for receipt of a plug of a patch cord or other transmission cable. The jack and plug allows fairly rapid connection and disconnection between two jacks in the same patch panel, or between one jack in the patch panel and another jack in a nearby patch panel, with the patch cord. One type
20 of jack and plug arrangement for a patch panel is an RJ45 type connector. U.S. Patent No. 5,639,261 is an example of a cross-connect panel including rear insulation displacement connectors, and front connector jacks for receiving plugs of patch cords.

 There is an increasing need for cable management in order to protect
25 and organize the various cables. One area where damage and/or loss of performance may occur with copper based, twisted pair cables is when excessive bending of the cable occurs. This is especially a concern as higher frequencies are used, such as category 5 and greater. Falling below minimum bend radii of the cables can adversely affect performance with the transmission of signals through the copper
30 wire patch cords. Therefore, there is a need for patch panels which address the cable management concerns noted above.

Summary of the Invention

 A telecommunications patch panel according to one aspect of the
35 invention includes a connector module, and a frame member for mounting the connector module. The connector module includes a connector jack along a front face. A rear face includes a connection location for connecting to a conductive wire or other transmission cable. Each connector module defines an axis of rotation



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relative to the frame member generally parallel to the front face. The connector module is positionable in one of three positions, a parallel position to the frame member, a first angled position relative to the frame member, and a second angled position relative to the frame member where the second angled position is in an opposite direction to the first angled position.

A plurality of connector modules in at least one linear array are preferably provided. Preferably, a plurality of connector jacks are provided on each connector module. The connector jacks are preferably arranged in linear arrays generally perpendicular to each axis of rotation of the connector module or modules.

Locks are provided to lock the connector modules to the frame member in one of the selected positions.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a telecommunication patch panel includes a plurality of connector modules including linear arrays of connector jacks with each jack connected to a wire termination block. The connector modules are mounted to a frame member where each of the linear arrays of connector jacks is positioned at an angle relative to a front face of the frame member.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is an exploded perspective view of an embodiment of a patch panel and a portion of a rack for holding the patch panel in accordance with the present invention, with two connector modules angled to the left and two connector modules angled to the right when the panel is mounted to the rack horizontally;

Figure 2 is a top view of the patch panel of Figure 1, showing front and rear connections to cables;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the patch panel of Figure 1, showing all of the connector modules extending parallel to the frame;

Figure 4 is a top view of the patch panel of Figure 3, showing front and rear connections to cables;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the patch panel of Figure 1, showing all of the connector modules angled to the left side of the frame;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the patch panel of Figure 1, showing all of the connector modules angled to the right side of the frame;

Figure 7 is an exploded perspective view of the patch panel of Figure 1;

Figure 8 is an exploded top view of the patch panel of Figure 1;

Figure 9 is a rear perspective view of the locking pin of the patch panel of Figure 1;

Figure 10 is a perspective view of the bracket of the patch panel of Figure 1;

5 Figure 11 is a perspective view of the connector module of the patch panel of Figure 1;

Figure 12 is a top view of the connector module of Figure 11;

Figure 13 is a front view of the connector module of Figure 11;

10 Figure 14 is a side view of the connector module of Figure 11, an opposite side being a mirror image;

Figure 15 is a rear view of the connector module of Figure 11;

Figure 16 is a bottom view of the connector module of Figure 11; and

Figure 17 is a rear perspective view of the circuit module of the connector module of Figure 11.

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Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Referring now to Figures 1 and 2, an embodiment of a patch panel 20 is shown for use in connecting telecommunications equipment. Patch panel 20 is especially useful to cross-connect equipment through one or more of patch panels 20 or other panels. Patch panel 20 mounts to a rack 22 of conventional construction, such as with fasteners 26 passing through holes 28 of patch panel 20 for receipt in holes 24 of rack 22. Patch panel 20 includes a plurality of connector jacks 30, such as RJ45 connector jacks, on a front side 21. Patch panel 20 further includes a plurality of connection locations 31, such as wire termination or connection blocks 31 mounted on an opposite rear side 23. Preferably, termination blocks 31 include 110 type insulation displacement connectors. Termination blocks 31 allow for connection of signal transmission cables 46, each containing a plurality of conductive wires 48. Connector jacks 30 allow for connection of signal transmission patch cables or cords 44 including conductive wires and further including connector end plugs 42. Circuitry electrically connects each termination block 31 to a connector jack 30.

Patch panel 20 includes a plurality of connector modules 32, where each connector module 32 includes a plurality of connector jacks 30. The connector modules 32 of patch panel 20 are arranged in a linear array. Each connector module 32 includes a linear array of connector jacks 30. One linear array of jacks 30 is shown per connector module 32. Two or more arrays could be provided. Alternative embodiments include patch panels 20 with a single connector module

32. Also, each connector module 32 may be constructed with a single connector jack 30.

As shown in Figures 1 and 2, each connector module 32 is mounted in an angled orientation relative to frame 34. Specifically, frame 34 includes a front plane or face 36, and each connector module 32 includes a front plane or face 37 where each front face 37 of the connector modules 32 is at an angle relative to front face 36 of frame 34. Connector modules 32a, 32b are angled to the left of frame 34, and connector modules 32c, 32d are angled to the right. Alternatively stated, connector modules 32a, 32b are angled clockwise, and connector modules 32c, 32d are angled counterclockwise, as viewed from a top of frame 34 as depicted in Figure 2. If patch panel 20 was oriented vertically, then connector module 32a, 32b would be angled upwardly (or downwardly), and connector modules 32c, 32d would be angled downwardly (or upwardly).

In the illustrated preferred embodiment, the angle of displacement of each connector module 32 relative to frame 34 is about 15 degrees. In the case of patch cords 44a, 44b angled to the left, and patch cords 44c, 44d angled to the right, such an angle provides strain relief so as to help prevent cable damage and/or loss of cable performance. The cable positioning provided by the angled connector modules 32 helps reduce the likelihood of falling below the minimum bend radius of the cable as each cable travels to other jacks or other equipment. Such strain relief is advantageous over a perpendicular mounting of the connector plug relative to the cable pathway, such as illustrated in Figure 4.

Figures 3 and 4 are provided to illustrate advantageous features of patch panel 20 in accordance with the invention. Preferably, connector modules 32 are rotatable relative to frame 34. In Figures 3 and 4, each connector module 32 has its front face 37 positioned generally parallel to front face 36 of frame 34. Such an arrangement is useful when using a termination tool (not shown) to mount wires 48 to each of termination blocks 31 in the case of insulation displacement connectors. A lock 40, shown generally in Figures 1 and 2, holds each connector module 32 to frame 34 during the termination operation. Lock 40 is releasable to allow rotation of each connector module 32 as desired. As shown in Figures 1 and 2, connector modules 32a, 32b are rotated to the left, and connector modules 32c, 32d are rotated to the right. One or more connector modules 32 can be left in the positions shown in Figures 3 and 4, if desired. Alternatively, all the connector modules 32 can be rotated to the left as shown in Figure 5, or to the right as shown in Figure 6. To maintain the connector modules in the rotated positions, lock 40 is reactivated. If desired, one or more of the connector modules 32 and frame 34 can be constructed in a permanently angled configuration relative to front face 36 frame 34.

In Figures 2 and 4, cables 44 are shown as being directed away from patch panel 20. It is to be noted that the opposite ends of cables 44 can be connected to other connector jacks 30 of patch panel 20. Also, patch panel 20 is useable in both cross-connect systems, and in inter-connect systems, as desired. Providing strain relief so as to not fall below minimum bend radii is also an issue with
5 fiberoptic transmission cables. The telecommunications patch panel 20 of the present invention is also useful in fiber applications with appropriately configured fiberoptic connectors.

Lock 40 is a preferred feature for patch panel 20. However, a patch
10 panel 20 where the lock is not activated, or a patch panel 20 where no lock is present are both advantageous arrangements. In those instances, each connector module 32 is positionable to the left (fully or partially), to the right (fully or partially) or parallel as desired. For connector modules which are freely rotatable, the modules 32 may move to a new position from an original position to provide the strain relief, as the
15 patch cords 44 are added or changed.

Referring now to Figures 7 through 17, additional details of patch panel 20 are shown. Each connector module 32 includes pins 50 extending in opposite directions and defining a rotation axis 52 (see Figure 11). Each rotation axis 52 is generally perpendicular to the linear array defined by connector jacks 30.
20 Pins 52 are received in holes 54 of frame 34. The rotatable mounting of each connector module 32 to frame 34 could also be accomplished with a fastener passing through holes 54.

Frame 34 generally includes a top portion 34a and an opposing bottom portion 34b. End bracket portions 34c, 34d on opposite ends of frame 34
25 include rack mounting holes 28 noted above. End struts 34e are continuous with end bracket portions 34c, 34d. Middle struts 34f extend between top and bottom portions 34a, 34b. Struts 34e, 34f and top and bottom portions 34a, 34b define a linear array of openings for each receiving a connector module 32. Holes 54 of frame 34 are positioned in top and bottom portions 34a, 34b for holding the
30 independently rotatable connector modules 32 about each respective rotation axis 52. The rotation axes 52 extend transversely relative to the linear arrays of connector jacks 30, and also a linear array defined by the plurality of connector modules 32.

A plurality of locking pins 60, and brackets 76 are mounted to frame 34. Each locking pin 60 includes a shaft 62, two spaced apart tabs 64, 66, a first tool engageable end 68, and an opposite end 70. Each tab 64, 66 has two ends extending
35 in opposite directions. End 70 is received in hole 56 in a respective end or middle strut 34e, 34f. Tool engageable end 68 is received in an aperture 80 of bracket 76. Bracket 76 is mounted to top and bottom portions 34a, 34b of frame 34 with two

fasteners 82 positioned through apertures 58. Each fastener 82 is received in a hole 78 of bracket 76. Once brackets 76 are mounted to frame 34, locking pin 60 is rotatable between an unlocked position, and a locked position. The locked position is shown in the Figures. The unlocked position is where shaft 62 is rotated 90
5 degrees about its longitudinal axis, such as with a flathead screwdriver received in tool engageable end 68.

Each connector module 32 includes detents 84, 86 on each end. Lock 40 is constructed wherein tabs 64, 66 are received in detents 84, 86 when connector module 32 is locked in the position shown in Figure 3. When connector modules 32
10 are rotated out of plane 36 of frame 34, only one tab 64, 66 is received in one of detents 84, 86. When lock 40 is rotated 90 degrees from the position shown in the Figures, none of tabs 64, 66 are received in any of detents 84, 86 so as to allow free rotation of connector modules 32. Locks 40 associated with middle struts 34f of frame 34 each lock two adjacent connector modules 32.

Each connector module 32 includes a circuit module 90 and a face plate 92. Circuit module 90 includes a printed circuit board 94 having a generally planar construction. As shown in Figure 17, pins 96 of each termination block 31 project through printed circuit board 94 and are soldered to the board. As shown in Figure 15, connector jacks 30 include pins 98 projecting through printed circuit
20 board 94, and the pins are soldered to the board. Connector jacks 30 also include two tabs 102 which snap mount to printed circuit board 94 through apertures 100 as shown in Figure 15. Printed circuit board 94 includes circuit pathways to electrically link each connector jack 30 with one of the termination blocks 31. Connector jacks 30 are shown in the Figures with the clip receiving portion of the jack facing
25 vertically downwardly.

Face plate 92 preferably snap mounts to circuit module 90. Opposite ends 110 of face plate 90 include inner snaps 112 for snap fitting engagement of an edge of printed circuit board 94. (See, for example, Figure 12). Such a construction allows for repair or replacement of circuit module 90 or face plate 92, as desired.

Face plate 92 includes a central opening 108 for exposing connector jacks 30. Face plate 92 further includes outwardly facing stops 114 on each end 110 which limit the amount of rotation of connector module 32 during use. Each stop 114 engages one edge 116 of bracket 76 so as to limit the amount of rotation of connector module to approximately plus or minus 15 degrees in the preferred
35 embodiment. Each face plate includes a front designation strip area 120 for labeling of connector jacks 30.

Examples of connector jacks 30 and termination blocks 31 are shown in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,700,167; 5,674,093; 5,639,261; 5,591,045; 5,310,363; 5,299,956; and 3,611,264.

5 The above specification and examples 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 spirit and scope of the invention, the invention resides in the claims hereinafter appended.

What Is Claimed Is:

1. A telecommunications patch panel comprising:
a connector module having a front face and an opposite facing rear face, the front face of the connector module including a connector jack for receiving a plug of
5 a first conductive wire, the rear face including a connection location for connecting to a second conductive wire, the connection location electrically connected to the connector jack, the connector module defining an axis of rotation generally parallel to the front face;
a frame member having a front face, the connector module rotatably mounted
10 to the frame member for movement about the rotation axis, wherein the front face of the connector module is positionable in at least one of three selectable positions, a first position where the front face of the connector module is generally parallel to the front face of the frame member, a first angled position where the front face of the connector module is at a first angle relative to the front face of the frame, and a
15 second angled position where the front face of the connector module is at a second angle relative to the front face of the frame in an opposite direction to the first angled position.
2. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 1, further comprising brackets
20 extending from the frame member for mounting to a rack.
3. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 1, further comprising a lock for selective locking the connector module to the frame member in one of the three selectable positions.
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4. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of the connector jacks, wherein the plurality of connectors jacks are arranged in a linear array generally perpendicular to the axis of rotation.
- 30 5. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 4, further comprising a plurality of connector modules, each of the plurality of connector modules including a plurality of the connector jacks, the connector modules arranged in at least one linear array.
- 35 6. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of connector modules.

7. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 1, wherein the connector jack is an RJ45 jack.
8. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 1, wherein the connection location is a wire termination block.
9. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 1, wherein the connector module includes a printed circuit board, a face plate, and a snap arrangement for snap fitting the face plate to the printed circuit board, the connector jack mounted to the printed circuit board on one side of the printed circuit board, the connection location including an insulation displacement connector mounted to the printed circuit board on an opposite side to the connector jack, the face plate including an opening for exposing the connector jack.
10. A telecommunications patch panel comprising:
a plurality of connector modules, each connector module having a front face and an opposite facing rear face, each front face including a plurality of connector jacks defining at least one linear array, each rear face including a plurality of cable connection locations, the cable connection locations connected to the connector jacks for transmission of telecommunications signals therebetween, each connector module defining an axis of rotation generally parallel to the front face, the linear arrays of connector jacks generally perpendicular to the respective rotation axes of the connector modules;
a frame member having a front face and a linear array of openings, each of the connector modules mounted to the frame member in one of the openings for rotatable movement about the respective rotation axes.
11. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 10, wherein each of the connector modules is positionable in at least one of three selectable positions, a first position where the front face of the connector module is generally parallel to the front face of the frame member, a first angled position where the front face of the connector module is at a first angle relative to the front face of the frame, and a second angled position where the front face of the connector module is at a second angle relative to the front face of the frame in an opposite direction to the first angled position.
12. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 10, further comprising brackets extending from the frame member for mounting to a rack.

13. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 10, further comprising a lock for selective locking the connector module to the frame member.

14. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 10, wherein the connector
5 jacks are sized to receive plugs of copper telecommunications cables, and the cable connection locations include wire termination blocks configured and arranged for receiving wires of copper telecommunications cables.

15. A telecommunications patch panel comprising:
10 a plurality of connector modules, each connector module having a front face and an opposite facing rear face, each front face including a plurality of connector jacks defining at least one linear array, each rear face including a plurality of wire termination blocks, the wire termination blocks electrically connected to the
15 connector jacks, each connector module defining an axis of rotation generally parallel to the front face, the linear arrays of connector jacks generally perpendicular to the respective rotation axes of the connector modules;
a frame member having a front face, each of the connector modules mounted to the frame member for rotatable movement about the respective rotation axes, each of the connector modules positionable in one of three selectable positions, a first
20 position where the front face of the connector module is generally parallel to the front face of the frame member, a first angled position where the front face of the connector module is at a first angle relative to the front face of the frame, and a second angled position where the front face of the connector module is at a second angle relative to the front face of the frame in an opposite direction to the first angled
25 position;
a stop for limiting rotation of each of the connector modules to a predetermined range of motion;
a plurality of locks for selectively locking each of the connector modules to the frame member in one of the three selectable positions.

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16. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 15, wherein at least one lock locks two adjacent connector modules to the frame member.

17. A telecommunications patch panel comprising:
35 a plurality of connector modules, each connector module including at least one linear array of connector jacks, each connector jack connected to a wire termination block;

a frame member having a front face defining a front plane, the connector modules mounted to the frame member, each of the linear arrays of connector jacks positioned at an angle relative to the front plane of the front face.

5 18. The telecommunications patch panel of claim 17, wherein the connector modules are rotatably mounted to the frame member.

19. A method for assembling a telecommunications patch panel comprising:
providing a frame member including a plurality of connector modules, each
10 connector module having a front face and an opposite facing rear face, each front
including a plurality of connector jacks defining at least one linear array, each rear
face including a plurality of connection locations, the connection locations
electrically connected to the connector jacks, each connector module defining an
axis of rotation generally parallel to the front face, the linear arrays of the connector
15 jacks generally perpendicular to the respective rotation axes;
mounting a cable to one of the plurality of connection locations on a selected
one of the connector modules;
mounting a patch cord to the connector jack on the selected connector
module connected to the connection location mounted to the cable;
20 unlocking the selected connector module from a locked condition relative to
the frame member;
rotating the selected connector module relative to the frame member to a
rotated position; and
relocking the selected connector module in a rotated position relative to the
25 frame member.