In each half-shell, a ferrite element 7 is located, which has the shape of a trough/channel with a groove 8 running in the longitudinal direction and two partition faces 9 running in a common plane. Upon closing of two half-shells 1, 2, the partition faces 9 of the ferrite elements 7 abut one another.

The ferrite elements 7 are held in the respective half-shell 1, 2 by means of two resilient tongues 10, which engage in notches on the respective end faces 11 of the ferrite elements 7.

On the longitudinal edges 12 facing away from the longitudinal edges 5 having the film hinge 6, elements of a locking device are arranged. On the outer longitudinal edge 12 of the lower half shell 2 shown in FIG. 1, two snap protrusions 13 spaced in the longitudinal direction are configured, which protrude beyond the longitudinal edge 12 in FIG. 1 in relation to the drawing plane. On the outer longitudinal edge 13 of the respective other half-shell 1, depressions 14 starting from the longitudinal edge 12 are configured on the corresponding locations, which depressions are open to the interior. Towards the exterior, an aperture 15 is configured for each depression 14, which aperture is offset relative to the depression 14. When closing the two half-shells around the axis formed by the film hinge 6, the snap protrusions 13 get into the depressions 14.

The lower half-shell of FIG. 1, i.e. the half-shells having the snap protrusions 13, comprises webs 16 running perpendicularly relative to the drawing plane outside the end face sides 11 of the ferrite elements 7 ~~72~~. Viewed in the longitudinal direction of the half-shell, said webs 16 are arranged between the opening 3 and the end face edge 11 of the respective ferrite element 7. The webs 16 have a distance

formed, which when closing the housing causes the resilient tongue 22 to slide off on this slanted face 25.

FIG. 9 shows in a schematic illustration the cooperation of a snap protrusion 13 and the snap shoulder 24. For this purpose, the two half-shells 1, 2 are shown arranged opposite to one another but at a distance. The half-shell 1 having the depression 14 is shown in a cut away view, wherein the section is set through the depression 14 so that the aperture 15 is not visible in this case. The depression 14 is configured such that it almost corresponds to the shape of the snap protrusion 13. The left limiting wall 26 of the depression 14 is arranged in the same location as the left edge 27 of the shaft 21 of the snap protrusion 13. Thereby, the snap protrusion 13 is guided in the depression 14. During the insertion, the resilient tongue ~~21~~ 22 is folded into the direction of the shaft 21 until its face end reaches past the edge between the slanted face 25 and the shoulder 24. Then, the resilient tongue 22 is unfolded again outwards, and the end face thereof abuts the shoulder 24.

Both the correct arrangement of the resilient tongue 22 as shown in FIG. 8 and an incorrect arrangement can be detected through the aperture 15. The tongue 22 moves in the plane of the aperture during its transfer from the not yet performed locking to the correct locking, i.e. from the left to the right. Both cooperating locking faces, namely the shoulder 24 and the face end of the tongue 22, are visible in the aperture 15.

Thus, the course of the resilient tongue 22 as well as the arrangement of the end face thereof are a distinctive mark for correct locking of the locking device. These lines can be detected with the aid of an optical detection device. To that