

A CABLE TRANSIT

FIELD OF INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a cable transit, and more particularly to a transit that will provide protection against the ingress of liquids, particles and gases, and which also protects against electromagnetic disturbances or interference at a transit location in a wall. The cable
10 transit includes a sleeve and an associated nut means, said sleeve being intended to be fitted tightly in the wall, and a cable seal which comprises two semi-cylindrical bodies made of compressible material and together fitting into the sleeve-accommodating space, wherein said cable seal includes
15 an adaptable centre hole for accommodating the cable to be passed through said wall. The semi-cylindrical bodies are comprised of several mutually detachable or peelable layers and can be pressed into tight abutment with the outer surface of the sleeve and the inner surface of the cable, with the
20 aid of said nut means.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Known screw fittings of this kind are generally difficult to
25 work with, have only a small clamping area, and cannot readily be adapted to suit different cable sizes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

30 In accordance with the present invention, at least one of said peelable layers is removed along a part of the two semi-cylindrical bodies of a cable transit of the aforescribed kind, such that the semi-cylindrical bodies will have at this location a centre hole whose diameter is larger than the
35 diameter of the remaining part of the semi-cylindrical bodies. The remaining part of each semi-cylindrical body is

covered with a respective conductive, part-screen which form said screen when the two semi-cylindrical bodies are brought together. The aforesaid location is thus intended for a cable on which the outer insulating sheath is still intact, while
5 the remaining part is intended for a part of the cable from which the sheath has been removed.

The aforesaid screen will conveniently comprise an inner part comprised of conductive rubber and an outer part comprised of
10 conductive tape.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will now be described in more detail with
15 reference to the accompanying schematic drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a sectioned view of the various components of an inventive cable transit; and

20 Fig. 2 illustrates one-half of the transit with a cable laid therein.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

25 The cable transit shown in Fig. 1 includes a sleeve 10, a sleeve-associated nut means 11, a bottom plate 12 which is intended to lie against a bottom edge 101 in the sleeve 10, cable sealing means 14 comprising two semi-cylindrical bodies 143, 144 (half of each of which is shown in the Figure) made
30 of compressible material and together fitting into the internal cavity of the sleeve and having a centre hole 140 intended to receive a cable that is to be passed through a wall. The semi-cylindrical bodies comprise several peelable layers and can be pressed into tight abutment with both the
35 sleeve on the outer side of the semi-cylindrical bodies and

with the cable on the inner side of said bodies, by means of an outer disc-plate or washer 13 and the nut means 11.

Each semi-cylindrical body has wound therearound a part-screen 141 made of conductive material, such that when the semi-cylindrical bodies are brought together said part-screens will form a full cable screen. The screen may consist of an internal, relatively short part 1412 made of conductive rubber, and an outer, relatively long part 1411 made of conductive tape.

Fig. 2 shows a semi-cylindrical body 21 where at least one of the peelable layers has been removed along a part 211 of said body, so that said semi-cylindrical body will have at this location a centre hole whose diameter is larger than the diameter along the remaining part 212 of said body. This enables a cable whose outer insulation has been removed to be laid in the semi-cylindrical body along a distance that is equal to the length of said remaining part. The conductive part-screen 141 of said semi-cylindrical body will thus come into contact with the standard earthed screen of the cable, along a considerable distance, i.e. a distance which is equally as long as the length of said remaining part 212.

When using an inventive transit, a sleeve 10 and a washer 12 are threaded onto the cable. The cable is placed on a semi-cylindrical body 21 with that part of the cable from which the insulation has been removed positioned in that part 212 of the centre hole that has the smallest diameter. An identical semi-cylindrical body 21 is then placed in position and the combination consisting of the two semi-cylindrical bodies and the enclosed cable is inserted into the sleeve 10. The washer 13 and the nut 11 are then threaded onto the left end of the cable and the nut screwed into the sleeve 10 so as to press together the cable seal 21 (the semi-cylindrical bodies) and the sleeve 10.

CLAIMS



1. A cable transit for protecting against the ingress of liquids, particles and gases, and for protecting against electromagnetic disturbances or interference at a wall transit location, wherein the transit includes a sleeve (10) and an associated nut means (11), said sleeve being intended to fit tightly in said wall, and further includes a cable sealing means (14) which comprises two semi-cylindrical bodies (143, 144) that are made of a compressible material and that together fit into the internal cavity of the sleeve (10) and that have an adaptable centre hole (140) for accommodating a cable to be passed through said wall, wherein the semi-cylindrical bodies comprise several layers that can be peeled one from the other, and wherein said semi-cylindrical bodies can be pressed together and into tight abutment with both the sleeve (10) on the outer side and with the cable on the inner side, and wherein the transit further includes a conductive screen for earthing the normally earthed cable screen around the whole of its circumference, characterised in that at least one of said peelable layers is removed along a part of the two semi-cylindrical bodies (143, 144) so that said semi-cylindrical bodies will have at this location a centre hole (140) whose diameter is greater than the diameter of the remaining part of the semi-cylindrical bodies; and in that a part-screen (141) of conductive material is placed around the said remaining part of each semi-cylindrical body, such that the two semi-cylindrical bodies will together form said screen, wherein the aforesaid location is thus intended for a cable whose outer insulating sheath is still intact and the remaining part is intended for a cable length from which said insulating sheath has been stripped.

2. A cable transit according to Claim 1, characterised in that each of said part-screens (141) is comprised of an inner

part (1412) which is made of conductive rubber and is intended mainly to protect against airborne disturbances, and of an outer part (1411) comprised of conductive tape and intended mainly to protect against cable-carried disturbances.

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