

Title of the Invention

OPTICAL FIBER HOLDER AND FUSION SPLICER

Technical Field

[0001]

The present invention relates to an optical fiber holder for holding optical cables having optical fiber cores and a fusion splicer having the optical fiber holder.

Background Technology

[0002]

As a holder for holding an optical fiber core of an optical cable when fusion splicing optical fiber cores to each other, there has been a holder including a base having a thin groove, in which the optical fiber core exposed from an end part of the optical cable is placed, and a lid pressing the optical fiber core placed in the thin groove of the base (refer to Patent Document 1, for instance).

Related Art**Patented Document**

[0003]

Patent Document 1: Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 2003-207679

Summary of the Invention**Problems to be Solved by the Invention**

[0004]

However, when the optical fiber cores are fusion spliced to each other, the holder only holds the optical fiber core led at the end part and having poor tensile strength. Accordingly, the optical fiber core may be destroyed or damaged during the fusion working. Thus, a problem may occur in the fusion splice of the optical fiber cores.

For example, in FTTH (Fiber To The Home) or the like, optical fibers are led from optical fiber codes of an optical communication network to an optical communication subscriber's house via optical drop cables through a relaying machine such as a closure. However, if any problem occurs in the fusion splice part of the optical fiber cores at the ends of the optical drop cables, all the optical drop cables should be led in again, thereby resulting in waste of the optical drop cables and unnecessary lead-in works.

[0005]

The object of the present invention is to provide an optical fiber holder capable of successfully holding optical cables without causing destruction or damages and a fusion splicer having the optical fiber holder.

Means to Solve the Problems

[0006]

An optical fiber holder of the present invention to solve the above problems relates to an optical fiber holder that holds a terminal of an optical cable in which an optical fiber core extended from a sheath, the optical fiber holder is characterized by including

a holder body where the optical fiber core and a sheath part of the optical cable are to be disposed, a core holding part that presses and holds the optical fiber core disposed in the holder body, and a sheath holding part that presses and holds the sheath part disposed in the holder body with a stronger pressing force than that of the core holding part.

[0007]

In the optical fiber holder according to the present invention, it is preferable that the core holding part has a magnet that presses the optical fiber core disposed in the holder body with a magnetic force, and the sheath holding part has a biasing member that presses the sheath part disposed in the holder body with a biasing force.

[0008]

In the optical fiber holder according to the present invention, the holder body preferably has a positioning surface for positioning the optical cable in a manner that an end surface of the sheath reaches the positioning surface.

[0009]

In the optical fiber holder according to the present invention, it is preferable that a middle holding part that presses and holds the sheath part of the optical cable is provided between the core holding part and the sheath holding part.

[0010]

A fusion splicer according to the present invention relates to a fusion splicer that fusion splices optical fiber cores of optical cables to each other, the fusion splicer is characterized by including any one of the optical fiber holders described above as the optical fiber holder that holds an end part of the optical cable.

[0011]

In the fusion splicer according to the present invention, the optical fiber holder is preferably detachable.

[0012]

It is preferable that the fusion splicer according to the present invention includes a heater for heat contracting a heat contractive tube covering a fusion splice part of the optical fiber cores, and any one of the optical fiber holders described above as the optical fiber holder that holds the end part of the optical cable to dispose the fusion splice part at the heater.

Effect of the Invention

[0013]

According to the optical fiber holder of the present invention, the sheath part as well as the optical fiber cores of the optical fiber cables are held by the core holding part and the sheath holding part. Accordingly, the end parts of the optical cables can be surely held, without

causing problems such as destruction or damages resulting from holding only the optical fiber cores.

Since the sheath holding part strongly holds the sheath part with a stronger pressing force than the pressing force by the core holding part, even if the force of holding the optical fiber cores is feeble, the optical cables can be successfully held. Accordingly, influence from the pressing force of the optical fiber cores can be suppressed. As a result, even if the sheath part has properties such as slight bending or distortion, the properties can be corrected so that the optical cables can be successfully held.

Since the fusion splicer of the present invention includes the optical fiber holders for successfully and surely holding the end parts of the optical cables, the optical fiber cores can be smoothly and successfully fusion spliced.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0014]

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an optical cable formed of an optical drop cable held by an optical fiber holder according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of an optical fiber holder according to the present embodiment.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the optical fiber holder in a state that each lid is closed.

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the optical fiber holder at a sheath holding lid part.

Fig. 5 is a view for explanation of configuration of the optical fiber holder, in which (a) is a plane view, (b) is a side view when viewed at one end side, (c) is a front view, and (d) is a side view when viewed at the other end side.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a fusion splicer according to the present embodiment.

Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view of a fusion splice part to explain a method for reinforcing the fusion splice part.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a reinforcing member provided along the fusion splice part.

Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view of the fusion splice part to explain the method for reinforcing the fusion splice part.

Fig. 10 is a cross-sectional view of the fusion splice part to explain the method for reinforcing the fusion splice part.

Fig. 11 is a cross-sectional view of the fusion splice part to explain the method for reinforcing the fusion splice part.

Fig. 12 is a cross-sectional view of the fusion splice part to explain the method for reinforcing the fusion splice part.

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of a reinforcing member applied to the optical drop cable.

Mode for Carrying out the Invention

[0015]

Hereinafter, an embodiment of the optical fiber holder and the fusion splicer according to the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view of an optical cable formed of an optical drop cable held by an optical fiber holder of the present embodiment. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the optical fiber holder of the present embodiment. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the optical fiber holder in the state that each lid is closed. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the optical fiber holder at a sheath holding lid part. Fig. 5 is a view for explanation of configuration of the optical fiber holder, in which (a) is a plane view, (b) is a side view when viewed at one end side, (c) is a front view, and (d) is a side view when viewed at the other end side.

[0016]

The optical fiber holder of the present embodiment (hereinafter, referred to as the “holder”) holds an end part of an optical cable such as an optical drop cable or an optical indoor cable. Herein, an optical drop cable will be described as an example of the optical cable.

[0017]

As illustrated in Fig. 1, an optical cable 11 formed of an optical drop cable includes an optical fiber core 12 covered with a protective jacket 15, and a cross-section rectangular cable part 11a formed by embedding anti-tensile members 11d longitudinally provided at both sides of the optical core 12 in a sheath 16 made of a synthetic resin to collectively cover the anti-tensile members. A supporting line part 11b having a metal line 18 is longitudinally formed on the cable part 11a.

[0018]

The cable part 11a and the supporting line part 11b are connected by a thin part 11c. The thin part 11c is torn and cut, whereby the cable part 11a can be separated from the supporting line part 11b. The optical fiber core 12 is embedded in the center of the cross section of the cable part 11a. The anti-tensile members 11b are embedded at both sides of the optical core 12. Notches 11e are formed on one and the other surfaces of the cable part 11a. The cable part 11a is torn by means of the notches 11e, whereby the optical fiber core 12 can be exposed.

A holder 21 of the present embodiment holds the optical cable 11 only having the cable part 11a separated from the supporting line part 11b by cutting the thin part 11c.

[0019]

Next, the holder 21 of the present embodiment will be described with reference to Figs. 2 to 5.

The end part of the optical cable 11 held by the holder 21 is led, so that the optical fiber core 12 is exposed from the end part of the optical cable 11. The optical fiber core 12 is formed by covering a glass fiber 13 with a sheath 14. The sheath 14 is removed by terminal processing, so that the glass fiber 13 is exposed. The protective jacket 15 covering the optical fiber core 12 is slightly exposed from the sheath 16.

[0020]

The holder 21 holding the end part of the optical cable 11 that has been subjected to the terminal processing has a holder body 22.

The top surface of the holder body 22 has a sheath containing groove 23 for containing a part of the sheath 16 of the optical cable 11 and a core containing groove 24 for containing the optical fiber core 12 drawn from the end part of the optical cable 11.

[0021]

The sheath containing groove 23 has a positioning surface 25 at a side of the core containing groove 24. An end surface 16a of the sheath 16 of the optical cable 11 contained in the sheath containing groove 23 reaches the positioning surface 25. A relief groove 26 is formed around the positioning surface 25.

A protective jacket containing groove 27 for containing the protective jacket 15 slightly exposed from the sheath 16 is formed between the sheath containing groove 23 and the core containing groove 24.

[0022]

One side part of the holder body 22 has a core holding lid (core holding part) 31, a middle holding lid (middle holding part) 32, and a sheath holding lid (sheath holding part) 33.

The core holding lid 31 has a hinge part 34, which is provided in a holding groove 35 formed on the holder body 22. The middle holding lid 32 also has a hinge part 36, which is provided in a holding groove 37 formed on the holder body 22.

[0023]

The holder body 22 has a connection pin 38 penetrating the holding grooves 35 and 37. The connection pin 38 penetrates non-illustrated penetration holes formed on the hinge parts 34 and 36. Accordingly, the core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 are rotatably connected to the holder body 22 based on the axis of the connection pin 38. The core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 are rotatably moved, whereby the top surface of

the holder body 22 is open and closed. The core holding lid 31 is disposed such that the core holding lid 31 is rotatably moved toward the top surface of the holder body 22, whereby the core holding lid 31 covers the top parts of the core containing groove 24 and the protective jacket containing groove 27. The middle holding lid 32 is disposed such that the middle holding lid 32 is rotatably moved toward the top surface of the holder body 22, whereby the middle holding lid 32 covers the top part of the sheath containing groove 23 at one end side of the sheath containing groove 23.

[0024]

The core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 have pushing plate parts 41 and 42 made of elastic materials such as rubber on the surfaces facing the holder body 22. The core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 are rotatably moved toward the top surface of the holder body 22, whereby the pushing plate part 41 is disposed on the top part of the core containing groove 24, and the pushing plate part 42 is disposed on the top part of the sheath containing groove 23.

[0025]

The holder body 22 has a magnet 44 on the top surface of the opposite side to a side where the core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 are connected. When the core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 are disposed on the top surface of the holder body 22, the core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 are in contact with the magnet 44.

The core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 are formed of magnetic materials such as irons. Accordingly, in the state that the core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 are disposed on the top surface of the holder body 22, the core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 are adhered thereonto by the magnetic force of the magnet 44.

[0026]

The sheath holding lid 33 has a hinge part 51, which is provided between a pair of supporting projection parts 52 formed on the holder body 22. The hinge part 51 of the sheath holding lid 33 has a non-illustrated penetration hole. A connection pin 53 is hung between the supporting projection parts 52 of the holder body 22. The connection pin 53 penetrates the penetration hole of the hinge part 51. Accordingly, the sheath holding lid 33 is rotatably connected to the holder body 22 based on the axis of the connection pin 53. The sheath holding lid 33 is rotatably moved, whereby the top surface of the holder body 22 is open and closed. The sheath holding lid 33 is disposed such that the sheath holding lid 33 is rotatably moved toward the top surface of the holder body 22, whereby the sheath holding lid 33 covers the top part of the sheath containing groove 23.

[0027]

The sheath holding lid 33 has a cable pushing part 61. The cable pushing part 61 has a pushing member 63 pressed by a pressing spring (biasing member) 62 toward the holder body 22, and a pushing plate part 64 attached onto the surface of the pushing member 63. The pushing plate part 64 is formed of elastic materials such as rubber. The sheath holding lid 33 is rotatably moved toward the top surface of the holder body 22, whereby the pushing plate part 64 is disposed on the top part of the sheath containing groove 23.

[0028]

The sheath holding lid 33 has an engaging plate 71 on the opposite side to a side connected to the holder body 22. The engaging plate 71 is disposed between a pair of support parts 72 formed on the sheath holding lid 33 and rotatably supported by a supporting pin 73. The engaging plate 71 has a claw part 74 on the front side in the direction of the rotatable movement toward the holder body 22. The claw part 74 is projected toward the side where the holder body 22 and the sheath holding lid 33 are connected. In the claw part 74, the

surface of the front side in the direction of the rotatable movement toward the holder body 22 is formed of a tapered surface 74a.

[0029]

A pressing spring 75 is provided between the engaging plate 71 and the sheath holding lid 33 in the rear side behind the support pin 73 in the direction of the rotatable movement toward the holder body 22. The engaging plate 71 is pressed by the pressing spring 75 in the direction of the rotatable movement toward the projection direction of the claw part 74.

[0030]

The holder body 22 has an engaging claw 77, which can be engaged with the claw part 74 of the engaging plate 71. The engaging claw 77 has a tapered surface 77a downwardly inclined toward the projection direction.

[0031]

The claw part 74 of the engaging plate 71 is engaged with the engaging claw 77, whereby the sheath holding lid 33 is locked in the state that the sheath holding lid 33 is closed to the holder body 22.

[0032]

As described, the holder 21 having the above structure includes the core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32, which are attached to the holder body 22 by the magnetic force of the magnet 44 to hold the optical fiber core 12 and the part of sheath 16 of the optical cable 11, and the sheath holding lid 33, which holds the part of the sheath 16 of the optical cable 11 through the stronger biasing force of the pressing spring 62 than that of the core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 33.

[0033]

In order to hold the optical cable 11 in the holder 21 having the structure described above, the optical cable 11 is subjected to terminal processing. Specifically, the sheath 16 is

removed to expose the optical fiber core 12 covered with the protective jacket 15. The protective jacket 15 is removed while leaving a slight part of the protective jacket 15 to expose the optical fiber core 12. A predetermined length of the sheath 14 of the optical fiber core 12 is removed to expose the glass fiber 13.

[0034]

Next, the optical cable 11 that has been subjected to the terminal processing is contained in the holder body 22. Specifically, the part of the sheath 16 is contained in the sheath containing groove 23. The protective jacket 15 is contained in the protective jacket containing groove 27. The optical fiber core 12 is contained in the core containing groove 24. The optical cable 11 is moved in the direction of the end part thereof, so that the end surface 16a of the sheath 16 reaches the positioning surface 25. In this way, the optical cable 11 that has been subjected to the terminal processing is contained in the state that the optical cable 11 is positioned to the holder body 22.

[0035]

Upon cutting, burrs or the like may be formed on the edge of the end surface 16a of the sheath 16. However, when the end surface 16a of the sheath 16 reaches the positioning surface 25, burrs formed on the end surface 16a come into the relief groove 26 around the positioning surface 25. Accordingly, the optical cable 11 can be contained in the holder body 22 without being affected from burrs formed on the end surface 16a of the sheath 16.

[0036]

Once the optical cable 11 is contained in the holder body 22, each of the core holding lid 31, the middle holding lid 32, and the sheath holding lid 33 is rotatably moved to be closed.

In the state that the core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 are disposed on the top surface of the holder body 22, the core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 are adhered thereonto by the magnet 44. Accordingly, the optical fiber core 12 and the sheath

14 are pressed and held by the pressing plate 41 of the core holding lid 31. The part of the sheath 16 is pressed and held by the pressing plate 42 of the middle holding lid 32.

[0037]

The sheath holding lid 33 is rotatably moved toward the holder body 22, whereby the tapered surface 74a of the claw part 74 of the engaging plate 71 contacts the tapered surface 77a of the engaging claw 77 of the holder body 22. In this state, the sheath holding lid 33 is rotatably moved, whereby the engaging plate 71 is rotatably moved against the biasing force of the pressing spring 75. The sheath holding lid 33 is further rotatably moved, whereby the claw part 74 of the engaging plate 71 is moved over the engaging claw 77 such that the engaging plate 71 is rotatably moved in a reverse direction due to the biasing force of the pressing spring 75. Accordingly, the claw part 74 is engaged with the engaging claw 77, so that the sheath holding lid 33 is locked to the holder body 22.

The pressing plate part 64 is pressed onto the part of the sheath 16 of the optical cable 11 due to the pressing member 63 biased toward the holder body 22 by the pressing spring 62. Accordingly, the part of the sheath 16 of the optical cable 11 is strongly held.

[0038]

The holder 21 surely holds the part of the sheath 16 as well as the optical fiber core 12 of the optical cable 11.

Meanwhile, when separating the optical cable 11, each of the core holding lid 31, the middle holding lid 32, and the sheath holding lid 33 is rotatably moved in a reverse direction so that the top surface of the holder body 22 is opened thereby releasing the holding of the optical cable 11.

[0039]

The core holding lid 31 and the middle holding lid 32 are rotatably moved in a reverse direction against the magnetic force of the magnet 44. The engaging plate 71 is rotatably

moved against the biasing force of the pressing spring 75, so that the engaged state of the claw part 74 that has been engaged with the engaging claw 77 is released. Thereafter, the sheath holding lid 33 is rotatably moved in a reverse direction.

[0040]

Next, a fusion splicer will be described.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the fusion splicer when viewed in an obliquely upward direction.

For example, as illustrated in Fig. 6, a fusion splicer 101 relates to a machine used at an optical fiber equipment construction field to fusion splice the optical fiber cores 12 of the optical cables 11.

The fusion splicer 101 includes a fusion processing part 104 having a pair of holder mounting parts 103, onto which the holders 21 holding the end parts of the optical cables 11 are detachably attached. The holders 21 are mounted on the holder mounting parts 103, whereby the optical fiber cores 12 of the optical cables 11 held by the holders 21, respectively, are positioned at a fusion position. Meanwhile, the holders 21 having a symmetric structure are mounted on the holder mounting parts 103, respectively.

[0041]

The fusion processing part 104 includes a pair of V groove members 109 for positioning front ends of the optical fiber cores 12 extending from the holders 21 mounted on the holder mounting parts 103, and an electrode 113 disposed between the pair of V groove members 109 for fusing end surfaces of the glass fibers 13 of the optical fiber cores 12 facing each other through electrical discharge.

The fusion processing part 104 splices the optical fiber cores 12 positioned at the fusion position through heat fusion of the glass fibers 13.

[0042]

The V groove members 109 for positioning the optical fiber cores 12 have a dimension set to position the optical fiber cores 12 to be spliced to each other while supporting the optical fiber cores 12 in a straight line.

The holders 21 may be mounted in advance on the holder mounting parts 103. In that case, the holders 21 mounted on the holder mounting parts 103 hold the optical cables 11 that have been subjected to the terminal processing.

The fusion processing part 104 is open and closed by a non-illustrated opening and closing cover.

[0043]

The fusion splicer 101 includes a heat contraction processing part 116 for heating and contracting an adhesive tube (heat contractive tube) 134 and a protective tube (heat contractive tube) 135, as described hereafter, which cover the periphery of a fusion splice part S (refer to Fig. 7) between the optical fiber cores 12, by using a heater. The heat contraction processing part 116 includes its exclusive opening and closing cover 118 and is provided adjacent to the fusion processing part 104.

[0044]

The heat contraction processing part 116 also includes holder mounting parts 121, on which the holders 21 holding the end parts of the optical cables 11 are detachably mounted. The holders 21 are mounted on the holder mounting parts 121, whereby the fusion splice part S of the optical fiber cores 12 is positioned at the heat contraction processing part 116.

[0045]

The heat contraction processing part 116 has a non-illustrated heater for heating and contracting the adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135. The heat contraction processing part 116 heats and contracts the centers of the adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135 at a high temperature. After that, in order to contract the end parts of the tubes,

heating temperature distribution is provided to the heater. Accordingly, bubbles generated in the adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135 upon heating is easily discharged from their respective end parts.

The fusion splicer 101 includes an operation part 119 for operating the fusion processing part 104 and the heat contraction processing part 116.

[0046]

Next, the case of fusion splicing the optical fiber cores 12 of the optical cables 11 will be described.

First, each of the optical cables 11 to be spliced to each other is subjected to terminal processing to expose the optical fiber cores 12 and the glass fibers 13.

[0047]

Next, the terminal parts of the optical cables 11 are held on the holders 21 (refer to Figs. 2 and 3). The adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135 penetrate one of the optical cables 11.

Once the optical cables 11 are held on the holders 21, the glass fibers 13 are cut by a cutter to have a predetermined length and form cross sections. The holders 21 are mounted on the holder mounting parts 102 of the fusion splicer 101, respectively (refer to Fig. 6).

[0048]

According to this, the glass fibers 13 of the optical fiber cores 12 extending from the holders 21 are positioned by the V groove members 109 of the fusion processing part 104. The end parts of the glass fibers 13 are facing to each other at the fusion position by the electrode 113.

In this state, the operation part 119 of the fusion splicer 101 is operated for electrical discharge through the electrode 113, so that the end parts of the glass fibers 13 of the optical fiber cores 12 are fusion spliced to each other.

Once the optical fiber cores 12 are fusion spliced to each other, the core holding lid 31, the middle holding lid 32, and the sheath holding lid 33 of each of the holders 21 are opened to detach the optical cables 11.

[0049]

Next, as illustrated in Fig. 7, a reinforcing member 131 is provided along the fusion splice part (splice part) S of the optical cables 11.

For example, the reinforcing member 131 is made of metals such as stainless, glass or ceramics. As illustrated in Fig. 8, the reinforcing member 131 has a plane surface part 131, and a circular curved surface part 133 when viewed in an aspect of its cross section. Both end sides of the plane surface part 132 of the reinforcing member 131 recede toward the curved surface part 133, compared to the center part, so that both the end sides of the plane surface part 132 are lower than the center part. The center part is a core disposition area 132a where the optical fiber cores 12 are disposed. Both the receded end sides of the plane surface part 132 are sheath disposition areas 132b where the sheaths 16 of the optical cables 11 are disposed.

[0050]

The optical fiber cores 12 including the fusion splice part S are disposed in the core disposition areas 132a of the plane surface part 132 of the reinforcing member 131. The sheaths 16 are disposed in the sheath disposition areas 132b.

[0051]

In this state, the adhesive tube 134 having adhesion and made of a heat contractive resin slides, so that as illustrated in Fig. 9, the adhesive tube 134 covers the fusion splice part S provided along the reinforcing member 131.

[0052]

The adhesive tube 134 has a length dimension L2 longer than a length dimension L1 of the optical fiber cores 12 including the fusion splice part S. Accordingly, when the adhesive tube 134 covers the fusion splice part S provided along the reinforcing member 131, both the ends of the adhesive tube 134 are disposed over the parts of the sheaths 16 of the optical cables 11, respectively.

[0053]

Once the adhesive tube 134 is mounted, the opening and closing cover 118 of the heat contraction processing part 116 is opened, so that the optical cables 11 are held on the holders 21 of the heat contraction processing part 116.

In this way, the fusion splice part S of the optical fiber cores 12 covered with the adhesive tube 134 is positioned at the thermal contraction processing part 116.

[0054]

In this state, the operation part 119 of the fusion splicer 101 is operated to heat the heater. Then, the adhesive tube 134 is heat contracted by the heater starting from the center part thereof, so that the adhesive tube 134 is closed to the fusion splice part S provided along the reinforcing member 131. Accordingly, the reinforcing member 131 is provided along the fusion splice part S of the optical fiber cores 12 of the optical cables 11, and covered with the adhesion tube 34 closed to the fusion splice part S so that integration is accomplished.

[0055]

Next, as illustrated in Fig. 10, the optical cables 11 are detached from the holders 21, and the protective tube 135 made of a heat contractive resin slides, so that the fusion splice part S covered with the adhesive tube 134 is covered with the protective tube 135.

[0056]

The protective tube 135 also has a length dimension L3 longer than a length dimension L1 of the optical fiber cores 12 including the fusion splice part S. Accordingly, when the

protective tube 135 covers the fusion splice part S covered with the adhesive tube 134, both ends of the protective tube 135 are disposed over the sheaths 16 of the optical cables 11.

[0057]

The length dimension L2 of the adhesive tube 134 is longer than the length dimension L3 of the protective tube 135. Accordingly, when the protective tube 135 covers the fusion splice part S covered with the adhesive tube 134, both ends of the adhesive tube 134 are projected from both the ends of the protective tube 135 outwardly in the length direction. The dimension of each of both the ends of the adhesive tube 134 projected from both the ends of the protective tube 135 is preferably about 0.5 to 1.0 mm.

[0058]

Once the protective tube 135 is mounted, the optical cables 11 are held on the holders 21 of the heat contraction processing part 116.

In this way, the fusion splice part S of the optical fiber core 12 covered with the protective tube 135 is positioned at the heat contraction processing part 116.

[0059]

In this state, the operation part 119 of the fusion splicer 101 is operated to heat the heater. Then, the protective tube 135 is heat contracted by the heater starting from the center part thereof, so that the protective tube 135 is closed to the fusion splice part S covered with the adhesive tube 134. Accordingly, as illustrated in Fig. 11, the reinforcing member 131 is provided along the fusion splice part S of the optical fiber cores 12 of the optical cables 11, and reinforced by the adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135, which are closed to the fusion splice part S.

[0060]

In the state that the adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135 are heat contracted and closed to the fusion splice part S, a length L4 of the adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135 covering the sheaths 16 in the length direction is at least 7 mm.

In other words, when the adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135 are heat contracted and closed to the fusion splice part S, the length dimensions L2 and L3 of the adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135 are predetermined to cover at least 7 mm of the sheaths 16 of the optical cables 11 in the length direction.

[0061]

If the reinforced fusion splice part S is installed outside of a building, in order to protect the fusion splice part S, the fusion splice part S is covered with a weather resistance tube 136, which is made to be heat contracted, as illustrated in Fig. 12. For the weather resistance tube 136, for example, a tube made of an electron beam cross-linked soft polyolefin resin is suitable. The fusion splice part S can be more safely protected by the weather resistance tube 136.

Especially, if the adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135 are made of a transparent resin to enable the fusion splice part S to be seen, influence of the UV rays can be suppressed.

[0062]

In order to protect the fusion splice part S, the fusion splice part S may be wrapped with a tape made of an electron beam cross-linked soft polyolefin resin to be heat contracted, instead of the weather resistance tube 136.

The fusion splice part S may be covered with a cylinder made of metal. In that case, the fusion splice part S can be more strongly reinforced.

[0063]

As described above, according to the holder 21 of the present embodiment, the optical fiber core 12 and a part of the sheath 16 of the optical cable 11 are held by the core holding lid 31

and the sheath holding lid 33. Accordingly, the end part of the optical cable 11 can be surely held without causing problems such as destruction or damages of the optical fiber core 12 resulting from holding only the optical fiber core 12.

Since the sheath holding part strongly holds the part of the sheathe with a stronger pressing force than the pressing force of the core holding part, even if the force of holding the optical fiber core is feeble, the optical cable can be successfully held. Accordingly, influence from the pressing force of the optical fiber core can be suppressed. As a result, even if the part of the sheathe has properties such as slight bending or distortion, the properties can be corrected so that the optical cable can be successfully held.

[0064]

In the core holding lid 31, the optical fiber core 12 is held by the magnetic force of the magnet 44. In the sheath holding lid 33, the part of the sheathe 16 is held by the biasing force of the pressing spring 75. Accordingly, the pressing force to the optical fiber core 12, which is easily affected by an external force, is made to be as small as possible to reduce influence from the pressing force. The part of the sheathe 16, which is not easily affected by an external force, can be surely held with the strong pressing force.

[0065]

Since the holder body 22 has the positioning surface 25 where the end surface 16a of the sheathe 16 reaches, the optical cable 11 can be easily positioned to the holder body 22 in the manner that the end surface 16a of the sheathe 16 reaches the positioning surface 25.

Since the middle holding lid 32 for pressing and holding the part of the sheathe 16 of the optical cable 11 is provided between the core holding lid 31 and the sheath holding lid 33, distortion of the optical cable 11 in the center portion between the core holding lid 31 and the sheath holding lid 33 can be prevented, so that the optical cable 11 can be successfully held.

[0066]

Since the fusion splicer 101 of the present embodiment includes the holders 21 for successfully and surely holding the end parts of the optical cables 11, the optical fiber cores 12 can be smoothly and successfully fusion spliced to each other.

Especially, if the holder 21 is detachable, the holder 21 can be mounted on the fusion splicer 101 after the end part of the optical cable 11 is held in the holder 21. Accordingly, working efficiency can be improved.

[0067]

The holders 21 are also provided to the heat contraction processing part 116 including the heater for heat contracting the adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135 covering the fusion splice part S of the optical fiber cores 12. Accordingly, the optical cables 11 can be easily and surely held to the heat contraction processing part 116, so that the fusion splice part S can be positioned at the heater. As a result, working efficiency in the heat contraction processing part 116 can also be improved.

[0068]

The present embodiment has described cross-section rectangular optical drop cables as an example of the optical cables 11 to be spliced each other. However, the applicable optical cables 11 are not limited to optical drop cables. For example, the present invention may be applied to the case of splicing the optical fiber cores 12 of the optical cables 11 formed of cross-section circular optical fiber codes.

[0069]

For the reinforcing member 131 used for the optical cables 11 formed of cross-section rectangular optical drop cables, as illustrated in Fig. 13, cross-section shaped groove parts 132c corresponding to the contour of the sheaths 16 of the optical cables 11 formed of optical drop cables are preferably formed at the sheath disposition areas 132b.

[0070]

The groove parts 132c for containing the sheaths 16 are formed at the sheath disposition areas 132b of the reinforcing member 131 where the sheaths 16 are disposed, and the sheaths 16 are disposed in the groove parts 132c, whereby the mounting ability of the reinforcing member 131 on the sheaths 16 increases. As a result, the integration can be more easily accomplished.

[0071]

In the fusion splicer 101, the holders 21 are detachable. However, the holders 21 may be fixed to the fusion splicer 101.

The fusion splicer 101 has the heat contraction processing part 116 having one heater. The adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135 are heat contracted by the heat contraction processing part 116. However, the heat contraction processing part may have two heaters, so that the adhesive tube 134 and the protective tube 135 may be heat contracted by the heaters, respectively.

[0072]

While the present invention has been described in detail or by reference to particular embodiments, it is apparent to one skilled in the art that various modifications and changes can be added without departing from the spirit and the scope of the present invention. The present application is based on the Japanese patent application (Japanese Patent Application No. 2009-058616) filed on March 11, 2009, the disclosures of which are herein incorporated by reference.

Description of Reference Numerals

[0073]

11: optical cable, 12: optical fiber core, 16: sheath, 16a: end surface, 21: holder (optical fiber holder), 22: holder body, 25: positioning surface, 31: core holding lid (core holding part), 32: middle holding lid (middle holding part), 33: sheath holding lid (sheath holding part), 44:

magnet, 62: pressing spring (biasing member), 101: fusion splicer, 134: adhesive tube (heat contractive tube), 135: protective tube (heat contractive tube), S: fusion splice part

Claims

1. An optical fiber holder that holds a terminal of an optical cable in which an optical fiber core extended from a sheath, the optical fiber holder is characterized by comprising

a holder body where the optical fiber core and a sheath part of the optical cable are to be disposed, a core holding part that presses and holds the optical fiber core disposed in the holder body, and a sheath holding part that presses and holds the sheath part disposed in the holder body with a stronger pressing force than that of the core holding part,

characterized in that the holder body has a positioning surface for positioning the optical cable in a manner that an end surface of the sheath reaches the positioning surface, and

has a relief groove around the positioning surface.

2. The optical fiber holder according to claim 1, characterized in that

the core holding part has a magnet that presses the optical fiber core disposed in the holder body with a magnetic force, and the sheath holding part has a biasing member that presses the sheath part disposed in the holder body with a biasing force.

3. The optical fiber holder according to claim 1 or 2, characterized by comprising

a middle holding part that presses and holds the sheath part of the optical cable between the core holding part and the sheath holding part.

4. A fusion splicer that fusion splices optical fiber cores of optical cables to each other, the fusion splicer characterized by comprising the optical fiber holder according to any one of claims 1 to 3 as a holder that holds an end part of the optical cable.

5. The fusion splicer according to claim 4, characterized in that the holder is detachable.

6. The fusion splicer according to claim 4 or 5, characterized by comprising:
a heater that heat contracts a heat contractive tube covering a fusion splice part of optical fiber cores; and

the optical fiber holder according to any one of claims 1 to 3 as an optical fiber holder that holds the end part of the optical cable to dispose the fusion splice part at the heater.