

Description

This invention relates generally to connectors for optical fibers and more particularly to a locking mechanism in a fiber optic connector which also serves as a cover.

With the advent and continued use of fiber optic cable as a replacement for or in conjunction with traditional electrical cable, there is a need to provide adequate connection apparatuses for such cables. In addition to providing proper optical alignment, which is required for all optical devices, the connection apparatus should also provide for quick and easy connection and disconnection. As with electrical cable connection, the fibers are typically terminated in connectors which can be interconnected with other fiber optic connectors or optical devices.

A problem encountered, when terminating optical fibers in optical connectors, as opposed to terminating electrical conductors in electric connectors is that the end of an unconnected fiber after termination may be damaged by adverse environmental hazards. These hazards such as dust and dirt as well as external contact with the fiber, may impair the optical capabilities of the fiber. Thus it becomes desirable to protect the fiber ends prior to connection. Also detrimental to optical transmission, is the adverse effects of an external load impacted on the connector itself. The load can be transmitted through the connector to the fiber, causing damage thereto.

Devices are known which provide shutters, closures or other similar mechanisms for protecting the end of the terminated fibers. U.S. Patent 4,277,135 shows a connector for plural optical fibers which includes a cover to close the apertured end of the connector and protect the fibers therein. Also, US-A-4,673,242 based on U.S. Patent Application Serial. No. 332,716 filed December 21, 1981 and assigned to the assignee of the present invention, discloses an optical fiber connector including a cover or shutter for closing the apertured end of the connector. While each of these connection apparatuses efficiently provides for a closure which protects the end of the fiber, a separate connection mechanism is usually needed to couple one optical connector to another. Typically, these coupling mechanisms are in the form of latches or screw-threaded parts which securely and rigidly fasten one connector half to the other. Thus it can be appreciated that any load placed on one connector half will be transmitted to the other connector half and to the fibers therein.

FR-A-1008657 shows an electrical connector with cover hingedly mounted about a fixed axis on a female connector element. The cover has fingers engageable with pins on a male connector element

to hold the male and female elements together.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an optical fiber connector including a cover for closing the optical accessing opening prior to connection.

It is a further object to provide an interconnection apparatus for optical fibers including a plug and receptacle wherein the plug is inserted into the receptacle to provide optical connection. The receptacle includes a cover which closes the accessing aperture of the receptacle in the disconnected position and locks the plug into the receptacle in connected position.

According to the invention, there is provided a connection apparatus for mechanically and optically interconnecting optical fiber cable ends comprising:

a receptacle, for accommodating a first optical fiber cable end and having an opening for allowing interconnection access to said fiber end in said receptacle and having first guide means adjacent said opening;

an elongate plug including a first end for internally accommodating a second optical cable and a second end being insertable into said opening of said receptacle to place said first and second cable ends in optical connection;

a cover movably supported on said receptacle adjacent said opening, said cover including a cover surface for covering said opening, the apparatus being characterised by second guide means in sliding engagement with the first guide means thereby providing the moveable support of said cover relative to said receptacle, said first and second guide means respectively comprising a pair of projections and a corresponding pair of L-shaped guideways on the cover said pair of projections engaging the guideways so as to guide movement of said cover between a first position wherein said cover surface closes said opening, a second position uncovering said opening thereby rendering accessible said opening for optical connection of said first and second cable ends, and a third position in locking engagement with said plug to thereby lock said plug in said opening and hinder its removal, said cover being moveable among said three positions by sliding movement of said projections within said L-shaped guideways.

By way of example, one embodiment of connection apparatus according to the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 shows in perspective, the mating halves of the fiber optic connection apparatus of the present invention, in disconnected position.

Figure 2 shows in front view the receptacle of the apparatus of Fig. 1, with the cover in the open position.

Figure 3 shows the receptacle of Fig. 2 with the mounting plug inserted therein and the cover in the partially closed position.

Figures 4 through 6 show, in schematic view the closed, open and locked positions respectively of the cover of the present invention.

Referring to Figs 1-3, the optical fiber connection apparatus 10 of the present invention may be described. Connection apparatus 10 includes a fiber optic cable termination plug 12 and a mating fiber optic termination receptacle 14. Plug 12, shown in the left portion of Fig. 1, is a generally elongate, rectangular member which accommodates therein a duplex fiber optic cable 16 including a pair of optical fibers 17. Each of the two fibers 17 of cable 16 is supported in a fiber ferrule 18 which extends beyond the forward wall 12a of plug 12. Ferrule 18 is of conventional construction and supports the end of fiber 17 for optical connection:

In preferred form, plug 12 is a two piece member and as shown in Fig. 1 includes a rearward cable accommodating portion 20 and a forward insertion portion 22. The cable accommodating portion 20 is insertably and retentively received in the insertion portion 22. The two piece construction of the plug 12 while disassembled facilitates termination of the fibers 17 in ferrules 18 and mounting of ferrules 18 in insertion portion 22. A central bore 19 (Fig. 3) in the cable accommodating portion 20 supports the duplex cable. The twin fibers 17 are split from each other and are individually supported in ferrules 18 housed in insertion portion 22. Insertion portion 22 has a transverse extent which is greater than the transverse extent of cable accommodating portion 20. A lip 24 (Fig. 3) is provided by this wider portion, partially perimetricaly around cable accommodating portion 20 at the juncture therebetween. Lip 24, as will be described in greater detail hereinafter, forms a stop surface prohibiting withdrawal of the plug 12 from receptacle 14. Insertion portion 22 further includes a longitudinally extending groove 26 which is trapezoidal in shape and is adapted to be keyed to a mating rib of receptacle 14 which also will be described more fully hereinbelow.

Referring again to Figs. 1 and 2, the receptacle 14 of connection apparatus 10 may be described. Receptacle 14 is an elongate, generally rectangular member having a fiber accommodating end portion 30. End portion 30 includes a pair of openings 32 which extend through rear wall 30a of end portion 30 and which accommodate a pair of optical cables 34. Fig. 1 shows a pair of separate optical cables 34 being mounted in receptacle 14, however it is also contemplated that a duplex cable or any other form of optical cable may also be used in connection with the present invention. The cables 34 are

terminated in ferrules 36 which are mounted in openings 32. Receptacle 14 further includes a central channel 40 extending therein in communication with openings 32. The channel 40 is also in communication with a transverse rectangular opening 41 forming the front face of receptacle 14 providing access for plug 12. Channel 40 and opening 41 are dimensioned to slidably receive insertion portion 22 of plug 12. When properly positioned ferrules 36 of receptacle 14 are aligned with ferrules 18 of plug 12 placing the fibers 17 and 34 in position for optical transmission therebetween. As seen in Figs. 2 and 3, an upper internal wall 42 of receptacle 14 includes a longitudinally extending, centrally disposed rib 44 which is generally trapezoidal in shape. Rib 44 mates with groove 26 of plug 12 upon insertion of plug 12 into receptacle 14 to provide a keyed engagement therebetween. The rib 44 and groove 26 further provide a polarization feature to assure proper orientation of plug 12 in receptacle 14. In typical optical transmissions, one fiber path 17-36 is used for sending and the other path 17-36 is used for receiving. Thus polarization of the plug 12 and receptacle 14 is desired.

Upon full insertion of plug 12 into receptacle 14 the lip 24 between insertion portion 22 and cable accommodating portion 20 is flush with the transverse opening 41 at the front face of receptacle 14. It is further contemplated that instead of fixedly securing ferrules 18 and 36 to plug 12 and receptacle 14, ferrules 18 and 36 may alternatively be spring loaded into the plug 12 and receptacle 14 respectively causing the plug 12 and receptacle 14 to be urged together against the bias of the springs (not shown). Thus upon insertion of plug 12 in receptacle 14 the insertion portion 22 of plug 12, may extend slightly outwardly of the receptacle 14, against the bias of the spring loaded ferrules. A cover 50, described more fully hereinbelow, supported on receptacle 14 is used to urge the plug 12 inward against the bias of the springs of the ferrule 18 and 36 and hold the plug 12 in a spring loaded position in receptacle 14.

Cover 50 is movably supported adjacent the front end of receptacle 14 and has a first flat cover surface 52 which in the closed position as shown in Fig. 1 closes transverse aperture 41 of receptacle 14. Cover 50 further includes a pair of spaced mounting surfaces 54 and 56 which extend normally from cover surface 52 and contact the longitudinal side walls 58 and 59 of receptacle 14. Each of mounting surfaces 54 and 56 includes an L-shaped guideway 60 therethrough. Guideway 60 movably supports cover 50 on receptacle 14. A pair of projections 62 extend from side walls 58 and 59 of receptacle 14 and lie in the guideway 60. It can be seen that the cover 50 is movable with respect to receptacle 14, with the guideways 60

and projection 62 limiting the extent of such movement.

Shown schematically in Figs. 4 through 6 are the various positions through which cover 50 moves. Fig. 4, shows the closed position of cover 50. In this position, the cover surface 52 lies in front of opening 41 of receptacle 14. The mounting surfaces 54 and 56 lie substantially parallel to the side walls 58 and 59 of receptacle 14. The cover 50 is positioned such that guideway 60 engages projection 62 at an extreme extent of one leg of the L forming the guideway 60. In this position aperture 41 is closed. Dirt and debris are prevented from entering channel 40 and thus contacting the fibers 36. Also, inadvertent contact with the fibers 36 is prevented.

The cover 50 is then movable to an open position shown in Fig. 5. The cover is moved forward in the direction of arrow A in Fig. 4 until the projection 62 lies in the vertex of the L-shaped guideway and then is pivotally rotated in the direction of arrow B (Fig. 5). The projection 62 now lies in an extreme extent of the other leg of the L-shaped guideway. Cover surface 52 is now clear of aperture 41 and plug 12 may be freely inserted into receptacle 14.

Once inserted, plug 12 can be locked in position in receptacle 14 by further movement of cover 50. Referring to Figs. 3 and 6, cover 50 is pivotally rotated forward to a position wherein the mounting surfaces 54 and 56 are substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal extent of receptacle 14 (Fig. 3). In this position the projections 62 are in the vertex of the L-shaped guideways 60.

In this position the cover 50 also retentively secures plug 12 in receptacle 14. Each cover mounting surface 54 and 56 further includes an inwardly projecting edge 66 and 67 respectively which extends partially across, transverse aperture 41 (Fig. 3). Projecting edges 66 and 67 extend inwardly across aperture 41 approximately the width of lip 24 of plug 12. Thus, upon insertion of plug 12 into receptacle 14 and movement of cover 50 to the position shown in Fig. 3, the extending edges 66 and 67 will slide over and abut against the stop surface formed by lip 24 and prohibit withdrawal of plug 12 from receptacle 14. Thus, plug 12 will be locked into position in receptacle 14.

It is also contemplated that with the use of a spring loaded plug 12 as described hereinabove, the movement of cover 50 to the position shown in Fig. 3 will act as a cam, pushing the extending part of insertion portion 22 further into receptacle 14 and thus urging the plug 12 against the bias of the springs of ferrules 18 and 36. The cover 50 will also hold plug 12 in this spring loaded position.

After rotation to the position shown in Fig. 3,

cover 50 is then moved downwardly as shown by arrow C in Fig. 6, to the fully locked position. The cover surface 52 will lie substantially against the upper surface 63 of receptacle 14; presenting a low profile for the connection apparatus 10. The plug 12 is securely locked in receptacle 14 and cannot be pulled out without rotation of cover 50 to its open position (Fig. 5).

A further feature of the present invention is now described with reference to the drawings. As the components of the instant invention are formed of a moderately flexible plastic material such as NORLYL resin (registered trade mark), the cover mounting surfaces 54 and 56 are moderately elastic. Thus, these mounting surfaces deflect in order to place the cover 50 in proper position on the receptacle 14, the deflection being necessary to allow the mounting surfaces 54 and 56 to pass over projections 62. However this resiliency also serves to prevent the force of an external impact on the plug 12 from being transmitted to the receptacle 14 and thus to fibers 34 supported therein. As the cover 50 bears against the plug 12 in receptacle 14, any load impacted upon the plug 12, such as a lateral load, will twist the plug 12. This twisting will exert a force against the cover 50. Since the mounting surfaces 54 and 56 are elastically secured to the longitudinal sides of the receptacle 14, the cover will have a tendency to disengage from its securement to receptacle 14. Once the cover is disengaged, the plug 12 will not be held in the receptacle and will dislodge therefrom. Thus the force of the impact will not be transmitted to the receptacle 14 and thereby to the fibers 34. It is further contemplated that as the mounting surfaces 54 and 56 of cover 50 are relatively thin, they may break or shear upon impact thus disconnecting plug 12 from receptacle 14 and prevent damage thereto. This frangible construction of cover 50 results in damages to the cover 50 rather than to the fibers 34. The frangible cover 50 may then be replaced by another cover and the connection assembly can be used again.

Various other modifications to the foregoing disclosed embodiment will be evident to those skilled in the art. Thus, the particularly described preferred embodiment is intended to be illustrative and not limited thereto. The true scope of the invention is set forth in the following claims.

Claims

1. A connection apparatus (10) for mechanically and optically interconnecting optical fiber cable ends comprising:
a receptacle (14), for accommodating a

and projection 62 limiting the extent of such movement.

Shown schematically in Figs. 4 through 6 are the various positions through which cover 50 moves. Fig. 4, shows the closed position of cover 50. In this position, the cover surface 52 lies in front of opening 41 of receptacle 14. The mounting surfaces 54 and 56 lie substantially parallel to the side walls 58 and 59 of receptacle 14. The cover 50 is positioned such that guideway 60 engages projection 62 at an extreme extent of one leg of the L forming the guideway 60. In this position aperture 41 is closed. Dirt and debris are prevented from entering channel 40 and thus contacting the fibers 36. Also, inadvertent contact with the fibers 36 is prevented.

The cover 50 is then movable to an open position shown in Fig. 5. The cover is moved forward in the direction of arrow A in Fig. 4 until the projection 62 lies in the vertex of the L-shaped guideway and then is pivotally rotated in the direction of arrow B (Fig. 5). The projection 62 now lies in an extreme extent of the other leg of the L-shaped guideway. Cover surface 52 is now clear of aperture 41 and plug 12 may be freely inserted into receptacle 14.

Once inserted, plug 12 can be locked in position in receptacle 14 by further movement of cover 50. Referring to Figs. 3 and 6, cover 50 is pivotally rotated forward to a position wherein the mounting surfaces 54 and 56 are substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal extent of receptacle 14 (Fig. 3). In this position the projections 62 are in the vertex of the L-shaped guideways 60.

In this position the cover 50 also retentively secures plug 12 in receptacle 14. Each cover mounting surface 54 and 56 further includes an inwardly projecting edge 66 and 67 respectively which extends partially across, transverse aperture 41 (Fig. 3). Projecting edges 66 and 67 extend inwardly across aperture 41 approximately the width of lip 24 of plug 12. Thus, upon insertion of plug 12 into receptacle 14 and movement of cover 50 to the position shown in Fig. 3, the extending edges 66 and 67 will slide over and abut against the stop surface formed by lip 24 and prohibit withdrawal of plug 12 from receptacle 14. Thus, plug 12 will be locked into position in receptacle 14.

It is also contemplated that with the use of a spring loaded plug 12 as described hereinabove, the movement of cover 50 to the position shown in Fig. 3 will act as a cam, pushing the extending part of insertion portion 22 further into receptacle 14 and thus urging the plug 12 against the bias of the springs of ferrules 18 and 36. The cover 50 will also hold plug 12 in this spring loaded position.

After rotation to the position shown in Fig. 3,

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A further feature of the present invention is now described with reference to the drawings. As the components of the instant invention are formed of a moderately flexible plastic material such as NORYL resin (registered trade mark), the cover mounting surfaces 54 and 56 are moderately elastic. Thus, these mounting surfaces deflect in order to place the cover 50 in proper position on the receptacle 14, the deflection being necessary to allow the mounting surfaces 54 and 56 to pass over projections 62. However this resiliency also serves to prevent the force of an external impact on the plug 12 from being transmitted to the receptacle 14 and thus to fibers 34 supported therein. As the cover 50 bears against the plug 12 in receptacle 14, any load impacted upon the plug 12, such as a lateral load, will twist the plug 12. This twisting will exert a force against the cover 50. Since the mounting surfaces 54 and 56 are elastically secured to the longitudinal sides of the receptacle 14, the cover will have a tendency to disengage from its securement to receptacle 14. Once the cover is disengaged, the plug 12 will not be held in the receptacle and will dislodge therefrom. Thus the force of the impact will not be transmitted to the receptacle 14 and thereby to the fibers 34. It is further contemplated that as the mounting surfaces 54 and 56 of cover 50 are relatively thin, they may break or shear upon impact thus disconnecting plug 12 from receptacle 14 and prevent damage thereto. This frangible construction of cover 50 results in damages to the cover 50 rather than to the fibers 34. The frangible cover 50 may then be replaced by another cover and the connection assembly can be used again.

Various other modifications to the foregoing disclosed embodiment will be evident to those skilled in the art. Thus, the particularly described preferred embodiment is intended to be illustrative and not limited thereto. The true scope of the invention is set forth in the following claims.

Claims

1. A connection apparatus (10) for mechanically and optically interconnecting optical fiber cable ends comprising;
a receptacle (14), for accommodating a



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first optical fiber cable end and having an opening (41) for allowing interconnection access to said fiber end in said receptacle and having first guide means adjacent said opening;

an elongate plug (12) including a first end for internally accommodating a second optical cable and a second end being insertable into said opening of said receptacle to place said first and second cable ends in optical connection;

a cover (50) movably supported on said receptacle adjacent said opening (41), said cover including a cover surface (52) for covering said opening, the apparatus being characterised by second guide means in sliding engagement with the first guide means thereby providing the moveable support of said cover relative to said receptacle, said first and second guide means respectively comprising a pair of projections (62) and a corresponding pair of L-shaped guideways (60) on the cover said pair of projections (62) engaging the guideways (60) so as to guide movement of said cover (50) between a first position wherein said cover surface (52) closes said opening (41), a second position uncovering said opening (41) thereby rendering accessible said opening for optical connection of said first and second cable ends, and a third position in locking engagement with said plug (12) to thereby lock said plug in said opening and hinder its removal, said cover being moveable among said three positions by sliding movement of said projections (62) within said L-shaped guideways (60).

2. Apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the receptacle (14) is elongate, the first optical cable end being capable of being accommodated at a first end and the opening (41) being positioned at the second end and a pair of opposed side walls (58, 59) being situated between said first and second ends delimiting the sides of a channel (40) for said interconnection access to the receptacle, said first guide means (62) being located on said side walls (58, 59).
3. Apparatus according to Claim 2 wherein said cover (50) further comprises side walls (54, 56) depending from a central portion (52) which, in use, can cover the opening (41), each cover side wall (54, 56) being in contact with, and substantially parallel to, one of said side walls (58, 59) of said receptacle (14), said second guide means (60) being located in said cover side walls (54, 56).

4. Apparatus according to Claim 3, wherein said cover side walls (54, 56) are formed of resiliently deformable material such that upon application of an external force to said plug (12) when said cover (50) is in said third position, said force is transferred to said cover side walls (54, 56) thereby causing resilient and yielding deformation of said cover side walls with subsequent disengagement of said first and second guide means, thereby placing said cover (50) out of locking engagement with said plug (12).

5. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding Claims wherein each of said L-shaped guideways (60) includes a first leg and a second leg each extending from a common vertex, arranged such that when said cover is positioned in said first and third positions, said projections are disposed in said first leg, and when said cover (50) is positioned in said second position, said projections are disposed in said second leg.

6. A connection apparatus of any one of the preceding Claims wherein said cover (50) is formed of frangible material.

Revendications

1. Appareil de connexion (10) pour interconnecter mécaniquement et optiquement des extrémités de fibres optiques, comprenant:

un réceptacle (14) pour recevoir une première extrémité d'un câble à fibres optiques et présentant une ouverture (41) pour permettre un accès d'interconnexion pour lesdites extrémités de fibres dans ledit réceptacle et comprenant des premiers moyens de guidage adjacents à ladite ouverture;

un bouchon allongé (12) comprenant une première extrémité pour recevoir à l'intérieur un second câble optique et une seconde extrémité pouvant être insérée dans ladite ouverture dudit réceptacle pour placer lesdites première et seconde extrémités du câble en connexion optique;

un couvercle (50) supporté de façon mobile sur ledit réceptacle dans une position adjacente à ladite ouverture (41) ledit couvercle comprenant une surface de couvercle (52) pour recouvrir ladite ouverture,

l'appareil étant caractérisé par des seconds moyens de guidage en engagement coulissant avec lesdits premiers moyens de guidage pour constituer un support mobile dudit couvercle par rapport audit réceptacle, les-



dlts premiers et seconds moyens de guidage comprenant respectivement une paire de saillies (62) et une paire correspondante de voies de guidage en forme de L (60) sur le couvercle, ladite paire de saillies (62) étant en engagement avec les voies de guidage (60) pour guider le mouvement dudit couvercle (50) entre une première position dans laquelle ladite surface de couvercle (52) ferme ladite ouverture (41), une seconde position découvrant ladite ouverture (41) et rendant ainsi accessible ladite ouverture en vue d'une connexion optique entre lesdites extrémités du premier et du second câbles, et une troisième position qui est en engagement de blocage avec ledit bouchon (12) pour bloquer ledit bouchon dans ladite ouverture et en empêcher le retrait, ledit couvercle pouvant se déplacer parmi lesdites trois positions par un mouvement coulissant desdites saillies (62) dans lesdites voies de guidage en forme de L (60).

2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le réceptacle (14) est allongé, la première extrémité du câble optique étant capable d'être logée dans une première extrémité et l'ouverture (41) étant positionnée dans la seconde extrémité et une paire de parois latérales opposées (58, 59) étant situées entre lesdites première et seconde extrémités définissant les côtés d'une canalisation (40) pour ledit accès d'interconnexion vers le réceptacle, lesdits premiers moyens de guidage (62) étant situés sur lesdites parois latérales (58, 59).
3. Appareil selon la revendication 2, dans lequel ledit couvercle (50) comprend en outre des parois latérales (54, 56) en saillie vers le bas à partir d'une portion centrale (52) qui, pendant l'utilisation, peut recouvrir l'ouverture (41), chaque paroi latérale (54, 56) du couvercle étant en contact avec et sensiblement parallèle à l'une desdites parois latérales (58, 59) dudit réceptacle (14), lesdits seconds moyens de guidage (60) étant situés dans lesdites parois latérales (54, 56) du couvercle.
4. Appareil selon la revendication 3, dans lequel lesdites parois latérales (54, 56) du couvercle sont formées en un matériau élastiquement déformable tel qu'après application d'une force externe sur ledit bouchon (12) quand ledit couvercle (50) est dans ladite troisième position, ladite force est transmise auxdites parois latérales (54, 56) du couvercle, provoquant ainsi une déformation élastique et susceptible de céder desdites parois latérales du couvercle avec dégagement subséquent desdits pre-

miers et seconds moyens de guidage, dégageant ainsi ledit couvercle (50) de son engagement de blocage avec ledit bouchon (12).

5. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel chacune desdites voies de guidage en forme de L (60) comprend une première branche et une seconde branche, chacune s'étendant à partir d'un sommet commun, disposé de manière que lorsque ledit couvercle est positionné dans lesdites première et troisième positions, lesdites saillies soient disposées dans ladite première branche, et quand ledit couvercle (50) est positionné dans ladite seconde position, lesdites saillies soient disposées dans ladite seconde branche.
6. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ledit couvercle (50) est constitué en un matériau cassant.

Ansprüche

1. Ein Verbindungsgerät (10) zum mechanischen und optischen Verbinden der Enden von optischen Faserkabeln mit einem Behältnis (14) zur Aufnahme des Endes eines ersten optischen Faserkabels mit einer Öffnung (41) zum Ermöglichen eines Verbindungszuganges zu dem Faserende in dem Behältnis und mit einer ersten Führungseinrichtung neben der Öffnung, einem langgestreckten Verschlussstopfen (12) mit einem ersten Ende zur internen Aufnahme eines zweiten optischen Kabels und einem in die Öffnung des Behältnisses einsetzbaren zweiten Ende zum Verbringen der Enden des ersten und des zweiten Kabels in optische Verbindung, einer auf dem Behältnis neben der Öffnung (41) verschiebbar abgestützten Abdeckung (50), die eine Abdeckfläche (52) zum Abdecken der Öffnung aufweist, wobei das Gerät gekennzeichnet ist durch mit den ersten Führungsmitteln in gleitender Anlage stehende zweite Führungsmittel, wodurch eine bewegliche Abstützung der Abdeckung gegenüber dem Behältnis entsteht, das erste bzw. das zweite Führungsmittel zwei Vorsprünge (62) und ein entsprechendes Paar von L-förmigen Führungen (60) auf der Abdeckung aufweisen, die zwei Vorsprünge (62) mit den Führungen (60) in Anlage stehen, um die Bewegung der Abdeckung (50) zwischen einer ersten Stellung, in der die Abdeckfläche (52) die Öffnung (41) verdeckt, einer die Öffnung (41) freigeben-



den zweiten Stellung, wodurch die Öffnung zur optischen Verbindung der Enden des ersten und des zweiten Kabels zugänglich wird, und einer dritten Stellung in verriegelnder Anlage mit dem Verschußstopfen (12) führt, um damit den Verschußstopfen in der Öffnung zu verriegeln und seine Entfernung zu verhindern, wobei die Abdeckung durch Gleitbewegung der Vorsprünge (62) in den L-förmigen Führungen (80) innerhalb dieser drei Stellungen verschiebbar ist.

2. Gerät nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Behältnis (14) langgestreckt ist, das Ende des ersten optischen Kabels an einem ersten Ende aufgenommen werden kann und die Öffnung (41) am zweiten Ende angeordnet ist und zwei sich gegenüberliegende Seitenwände (58, 59) zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Ende unter Begrenzung der Seiten eines Durchganges (40) zum Ausbilden des Verbindungszuganges zu dem Behältnis angeordnet sind, und das erste Führungsmittel (62) auf den Seitenwänden (58, 59) angeordnet ist.

3. Gerät nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Abdeckung (50) weiter von einem zentralen Abschnitt (52) herabhängende Seitenwände (54, 56) aufweist, die bei Gebrauch die Öffnung (41) abdecken können, jede Abdeckseitenwand (54, 56) mit einer der Seitenwände (58, 59) des Behältnisses (14) in Berührung steht und im wesentlichen parallel zu dieser verläuft, und das zweite Führungsmittel (60) in den Abdeckseitenwänden (54, 56) angeordnet ist.

4. Gerät nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Abdeckseitenwände (54, 56) aus elastisch verformbarem Material gebildet sind, so daß bei sich in ihrer dritten Stellung befindender Abdeckung (50) bei Ausüben einer externen Kraft auf den Verschußstopfen (12) diese auf die Abdeckseitenwände (54, 56) übertragen wird, so daß eine elastische und nachgebende Verformung der Abdeckseitenwände mit einem anschließenden Lösen des ersten und des zweiten Führungsmittels bewirkt wird, wodurch die verriegelnde Anlage zwischen der Abdeckung (50) und dem Verschußstopfen (12) aufgehoben wird.

5. Gerät nach irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei jeder der L-förmigen Führungen (60) einen von einem gemeinsamen Scheitel ausgehenden ersten Schenkel und einen zweiten Schenkel enthält, die so angeordnet sind, daß bei sich in der ersten und der dritten Stellung befindender Abdeckung die Vorsprünge im ersten Schenkel angeordnet

sind und bei sich in der zweiten Stellung befindender Abdeckung (50) die Vorsprünge im zweiten Schenkel angeordnet sind.

6. Ein Verbindungsgerät nach irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Abdeckung (50) aus zerbrechbarem Material besteht.

