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(54) Title: ANTI-ROTATION COAXIAL CONNECTOR

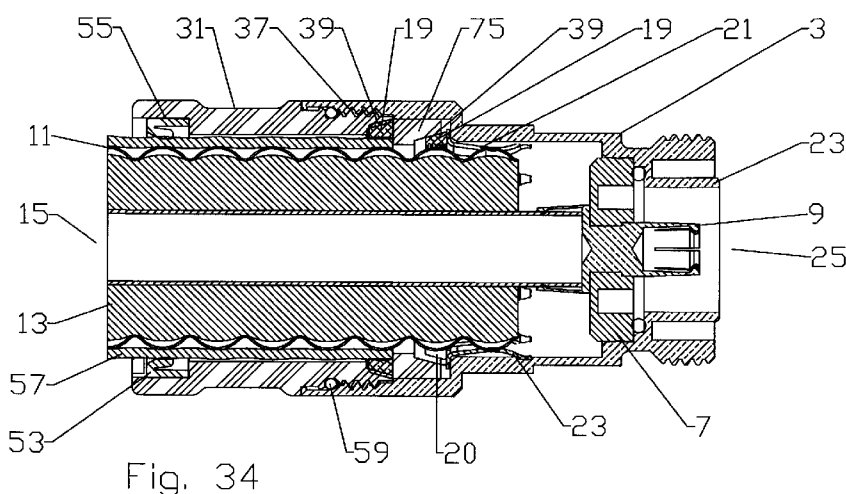


Fig. 34

(57) Abstract: A coaxial connector with a connector body is provided with a connector body bore. A grip ring is retained within the connector body bore, and an outer diameter of the grip ring abuts an annular wedge surface provided with a taper between a maximum diameter proximate the connector end and a minimum diameter proximate the cable end. The wedge surface may be provided directly on the connector body bore sidewall or alternatively on an inner diameter of a clamp ring coupled to the cable end of the connector body. An inner diameter of the grip ring is provided with a grip surface. A spring contact is retained within the connector body bore. The grip surface provided with a rotational interlock with the connector body directly or via an interconnection with the spring contact and/or clamp ring.



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Anti-Rotation Coaxial Connector

Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application claims the benefit of commonly owned US Utility Patent Application Serial No. 12/612,248, titled "Anti-Rotation Coaxial Connector", filed November 4, 2009 by Jeffrey Paynter, Al Cox, Nahid Islam and Lee Allison, currently pending, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety, which is a continuation-in-part of and also claims the benefit of commonly owned US Utility Patent Application Serial No. 12/611,095, titled "Insertion Coupling Coaxial Connector", filed November 2, 2009 by Jeffrey Paynter and Al Cox, currently pending, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety, which is a continuation-in-part of and also claims the benefit of commonly owned US Utility Patent Application Serial No. 12/264,932, titled "Insertion Coupling Coaxial Connector", filed November 5, 2008 by Jeffrey Paynter and Al Cox, currently pending, hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to electrical cable connectors. More particularly, the invention relates to a coaxial connector with an anti-rotation characteristic with respect to the coaxial cable it is installed upon.

Description of Related Art

Coaxial cable connectors are used, for example, in communication systems requiring a high level of precision and reliability.

To create a secure mechanical and optimized electrical interconnection between the cable and the connector, it is desirable to have generally uniform, circumferential contact between a leading edge of the coaxial cable outer conductor and the connector body. A flared end of the outer conductor may be clamped against an annular wedge surface of the connector body, via a coupling nut, interlocking the connector and coaxial cable. Representative of this technology is commonly owned US Patent No. 5,795,188 issued August 18, 1998 to Harwath.

Machine threaded coupling surfaces between the metal body and the coupling nut of US 5,795,188 and similarly configured prior coaxial connectors significantly increase manufacturing costs and installation time requirements. Another drawback is the requirement for connector disassembly, sliding the back body over the cable end and then performing a precision cable end flaring operation, which retains the cable within the connector body during threading. Further, care must be taken at the final threading procedure and/or additional connector element(s) added to avoid damaging the flared end portion of the outer conductor as it is clamped between the body and the coupling nut to form a secure electrical connection between the outer conductor and the coaxial cable.

Alternative coaxial connector solutions, utilizing gripping/and or support elements about which the connector body is then radially crimped and/or axially compressed to secure an electromechanical interconnection between the outer conductor of the coaxial cable

and the connector, are also known in the art. Crimped and/or compressed connections may be subject to varying quality depending upon the specific force level applied by the installer in each instance. Support surfaces added to prevent collapse of the outer conductor inserted within the inner diameter of the outer conductor, common in connectors for non-solid outer conductor coaxial cables, introduce an electrical performance degrading impedance discontinuity into the signal path. Further, crimping and/or compression becomes impractical with larger diameter coaxial cables, as the increased diameter, sidewall thickness and/or required travel of the corresponding connector/back body(s) increases the required force(s) beyond the levels deliverable by conventional crimp/compression hand tools.

If attached with less than a rigid rotational interlock between the connector and cable, rotation between the connector and cable may introduce electrical discontinuities, intermodulation distortion and/or compromise environmental seals surrounding the interconnection.

Competition in the coaxial cable connector market has focused attention on improving electrical performance and minimization of overall costs, including materials costs, training requirements for installation personnel, reduction of dedicated installation tooling and the total number of required installation steps and or operations.

Therefore, it is an object of the invention to provide a coaxial connector that overcomes deficiencies in the prior art while minimizing the opportunity for rotation between the connector and coaxial cable.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention, where like reference numbers in the drawing figures refer to the same feature or element and may not be described in detail for every drawing figure in which they appear and, together with a general description of the invention given above, and the detailed description of the embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

Figure 1 is a schematic isometric rear view of a first exemplary embodiment of a coaxial connector, with a section of coaxial cable attached.

Figure 2 is a schematic cross-section side view of the coaxial connector of Figure 1, with a section of coaxial cable attached.

Figure 3 is a close-up view of area A of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a schematic cross-section view of an alternative embodiment of a coaxial connector, with a section of coaxial cable attached.

Figure 5 is a schematic cross-section side view of an alternative embodiment coaxial connector, with a section of coaxial cable attached.

Figure 6 is a close-up view of area B of Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a schematic cross-section view of an alternative embodiment coaxial connector, with a section of coaxial cable attached.

Figure 8 is a close-up view of area C of Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a close-up view of area D of Figure 7.

Figure 10 is a schematic isometric view of the clamp ring of Figure 7.

Figure 11 is a schematic cross-section view of an alternative embodiment coaxial connector, with a section of coaxial cable attached.

Figure 12 is a close-up view of area E of Figure 11.

Figure 13 is a schematic cross-section view of an alternative embodiment coaxial connector, with a section of coaxial cable attached.

Figure 14 is a close-up view of area F of Figure 13.

Figure 15 is schematic cross-section view of an alternative embodiment of a coaxial connector.

Figure 16 is a close-up view of area B of Figure 15.

Figure 17 is a schematic isometric connector end view of the clamp ring of the embodiment of Figure 15.

Figure 18 is a schematic isometric view of a spring contact.

Figure 19 is a schematic isometric view of a grip ring with a solid cross-section and annular barbs.

Figure 20 is a schematic isometric view of a grip ring with a horizontal V cross-section.

Figure 21 is a schematic isometric view of a grip ring with a solid cross-section and helical barbs.

Figure 22 is a schematic connector end side view of the grip ring of Figure 21.

Figure 23 is a close-up cross section view along line B-B of Figure 22.

Figure 24 is a schematic isometric view of a grip ring with channels on the grip surface.

Figure 25 is a schematic isometric view of a grip ring with a grip surface comprised of channels.

Figure 26 is a schematic isometric view of a grip ring with a grip surface of longitudinal aligned barbs on the inner and outer diameter.

Figure 27 is a schematic isometric view of a grip ring with pockets formed in the connector end.

Figure 28 is a schematic isometric view of an alternative spring contact.

Figure 29 is a schematic cross-section view of an alternative embodiment of a coaxial connector with the spring contact of Figure 28.

Figure 30 is schematic isometric view of an alternative clamp ring.

Figure 31 is a schematic isometric view of Figure 30, with a grip ring seated against the wedge surface.

Figure 32 is schematic isometric view of an alternative clamp ring.

Figure 33 is a schematic isometric view of Figure 32, with a grip ring seated against the wedge surface.

Figure 34 is a schematic cross-section view of an alternative embodiment of a coaxial connector, with a portion of coaxial cable attached.

Figure 35 is a schematic cross-section view of an alternative embodiment of a coaxial connector, with a portion of coaxial cable attached.

Detailed Description

The inventor has analyzed available solid outer conductor coaxial connectors and recognized the drawbacks of threaded inter-body connection(s), manual flaring installation procedures and crimp/compression coaxial connector designs.

As shown in a first exemplary embodiment in Figures 1-3, a coaxial connector 1 according to the invention has a connector body 3 with a connector body bore 5. An insulator 7 seated within the connector body bore 5 supports an inner contact 9 coaxial with the connector body bore 5. The coaxial connector 1 mechanically retains the outer conductor 11 of a coaxial cable 13 inserted into the cable end 15 of the connector body bore 5 via a grip surface 17 located on the inner diameter of a grip ring 19. A spring contact 21 seated within the connector body bore 5 makes circumferential contact with the outer conductor 11, electrically coupling the outer conductor 11 across the connector body 3 to a connector interface 23 at the connector end 25.

The connector interface 23 may be any desired standard or proprietary interface.

One skilled in the art will appreciate that the cable end 15 and the connector end 25 are descriptors used herein to clarify longitudinal locations and contacting interrelationships between the various elements of the coaxial connector 1. In addition to the identified positions in relation to adjacent elements along the coaxial connector 1 longitudinal axis, each individual element has a cable end 15 side and a connector end 25 side, i.e. the sides of the respective element that are facing the respective cable end 15 and the connector end 25 of the coaxial connector 1.

The grip ring 19 may be retained within the connector body bore 5, for example seated within a grip ring groove 27. For ease of grip ring 19 (and further elements, if present, described herein below) installation and/or enhanced grip ring 19 to outer conductor 11 gripping characteristics, the grip ring groove 27 may be formed wherein the cable end grip ring groove 27 sidewall and/or bottom are surfaces of a clamp nut 31 coupled to the connector body 3, for example as shown in Figures 5 and 6.

The clamp ring 31, if present, may be coupled to the connector body 3 by a retaining feature 29, such as an interlock between one or more annular snap groove(s) 33 in the sidewall of the connector body bore 5 proximate the cable end 15 and corresponding snap barb(s) 35 provided on an outer diameter of the clamp ring 31, as best shown for example in Figure 6.

Clamp ring threads 37 between the connector body bore 5 and an outer diameter of the clamp ring 31 may also be provided as an alternative to the retaining feature 29. To enable the coaxial connector 1 to be supplied as a ready for installation assembly, the clamp ring threads 37 may be combined with the snap groove 33 and snap 35 interconnection to provide an assembly that may be supplied with the clamp ring 31 already attached to the connector body 3, preventing disassembly and/or loss of the internal elements, as shown for example in Figures 7-14. Where the retaining feature 29 combines the clamp ring threads 37 with the snap groove 33 and snap barb 35, the longitudinal travel of the clamp ring 31 with respect to the connector body 3 via threading along the clamp ring threads 37 is limited by a width within the snap groove 33 across which the snap barb 35 may move before interfering with the snap groove 33 sidewalls.

As best shown in Figure 14, the retaining feature 29 may also include an interference fit 67 between the connector body 3 and the clamp ring 31, positioned to engage during final threading together of the connector body 3 and the clamp ring 31. The interference fit 67 operative to resist unthreading/loosening of the clamp ring 31 once threaded into the connector body 3.

As best viewed in Figures 3, 6, 8, 12 and 14 an annular wedge surface 39 within the grip ring groove 27 has a taper between a maximum diameter at a connector end 25 side and a minimum diameter at a cable end 15 side. An outer diameter of the grip ring

19 contacts the wedge surface 39 and is thereby driven radially inward by passage along the wedge surface 39 towards the cable end 15.

The contact between the outer diameter of the grip ring 19 and the wedge surface 39 may be along a corner of the grip ring 19 that may be rounded to promote smooth travel there along or alternatively the grip ring 19 may be formed with an extended contact area between the grip ring 19 and the wedge surface 39 by angling the outer diameter profile of the grip ring 19 to be parallel to the taper of the wedge surface 39.

As shown for example in Figures 15-17, the clamp ring 31 may also be formed with bias tab(s) 69 proximate the connector end 25, rather than the spacer 43 and/or the bias provided by an outer conductor seal 45. The bias tab(s) 69 project inward from the clamp ring 31 inner diameter, angled towards the cable end 15. The bias tab(s) 69 are dimensioned to project into the grip ring groove 27 biasing the grip ring 19 towards the cable end 15, against the wedge surface 39 and thereby radially inward against the outer diameter of the outer conductor 11. The bias tab(s) 69 have a deflection characteristic whereby during initial coaxial cable 13 insertion, the grip ring 19, pushed by the leading edge of the outer conductor 11 may deflect the bias tab(s) 69 as necessary to enable the grip ring 19 to move towards the connector end 15 to expand and fit over the outer diameter of the outer conductor 11, before resuming the steady state bias upon the grip ring 19 towards the cable end 25.

For ease of manufacture, for example of polymer material via injection molding, the bias tab(s) 69 may be formed as arc sections, enabling mold separation of the overhanging edge formed by the angle of the bias tab(s) 69 towards the connector end 15 by rotation and retraction.

The spring contact 21 may be any conductive structure with a spring characteristic, such as a helical coil spring, for example as shown in Figures 11, 12 and 18 seated in a separate spring groove 41 of the connector body bore 5 sidewall or alternatively seated on a connector end 25 side of the grip ring groove 27. Where the spring contact 21 is in the grip ring groove 27, a spacer 43 may be applied between the spring contact 21 and the grip ring 19 and/or an outer conductor seal 45. The spacer 43 may be seated directly against the connector body 3 or alternatively configured to seat against the wedge surface 39. Alternatively, the spring contact 21 may be a stamped metal spring ring with a plurality of spring fingers, for example as shown in Figures 15 and 16, retained in electrical contact with the connector body 3 by the clamp ring 31.

The grip ring 19 is preferably formed from a material, such as stainless steel or beryllium copper alloy with a hardness characteristic greater than the material of the outer conductor 11, to enable the grip surface 17 to securely engage and grip the outer diameter of the outer conductor 11. The grip surface 17 of the grip ring 19 has a directional bias, engaging and gripping the outer diameter surface of the outer conductor 11 when in tension towards the cable end 15 while allowing the outer conductor 11 to slide past the grip surface 17 when moved towards the connector end

25. The grip surface 17 may be formed as a plurality of annular (Figures 19-20) or helical (Figures 21-23) grooves or barb(s) 47 provided with an angled face 49 extending from a groove bottom on the cable end 15 to a groove top on the connector end 25 of each groove and/or barb 47. A stop face 51 opposite the angled face 49 may be a vertical face with respect to the coaxial connector 1 longitudinal axis and/or the stop face 51 may be angled towards the connector end 25 to present a barb point to gouge into and retain the outer conductor 11 when travel is attempted in the direction out of the connector body bore 5 towards the cable end 15.

The grip ring 19 may be formed as a c-shaped ring, for example as shown in Figures 19 and 21 with a solid cross-section. Alternatively, the grip ring 19 may be formed with a horizontal V and/or U shaped cross-section as shown for example in Figure 20. In this embodiment, the grip ring 19 has a spring property biasing the grip surface 17 into engagement with the outer diameter surface of the outer conductor 11, rather than a direct mechanical linkage between the radial inward movement of the grip ring 19 according to the longitudinal position of the grip ring 19 with respect to the wedge surface 39.

The grip surface 17 may be provided with a profile matching the characteristic of a particular solid outer conductor 11, for example a concave curved profile dimensioned to mate with a corrugation trough of an annular corrugated solid outer conductor coaxial cable 13, as shown for example in Figure 20. Similarly, the curved profile may be a convex configuration, dimensioned to cradle a corrugation peak.

If the barb(s) 47 are provided in an annular configuration, and/or if the grip ring 19 outer diameter and wedge surface 39 are rotatable against one another a rotatable mechanical interconnection may result. A rotatable interconnection may lead to degradation of the electrical and/or mechanical interconnection properties. Where the grip ring 19 is c-shaped with a gap 18 between end(s) 20, the end(s) 20 may be provided as stop face(s) 51, for example by grinding to create a sharp edge, with respect to rotation of the grip ring 19 about the inner conductor 11.

To provide an additional anti-rotation characteristic to the interconnection, the barb(s) 47 may be provided with breaks in the annular aspect, such as one or more channel(s) 70, for example as shown in Figure 24. The edges of the barb(s) 47 at each side of each channel 70 providing additional stop faces 51, with respect to rotation. A grip ring 19 may be provided with channel(s) 70 as the entirety of the grip surface 17, for example as shown in Figure 25, a configuration useful for example where the grip ring 19 is coupling with the relatively soft polymer material of the jacket 57, as described herein below.

The barb(s) 47 may also be formed with a longitudinal extent that is aligned generally co-planar with the coaxial connector 1 longitudinal axis, for example as shown in Figure 26. Thereby, as the grip ring 19 is driven into the outer diameter of the outer conductor 11, the barb(s) 47 in addition to gripping in the longitudinal direction, also inhibit rotation. To avoid presenting an insertion snag against the leading edge of the outer conductor

11, these barb(s) 47 may also be provided with an angled face and/or lead edge facing towards the cable end 15. Alternatively, one or more pocket(s) 77 may be milled in the connector and/or cable ends 25,15 of the grip ring 19 as shown in Figure 27 to create additional barb 47 edges at the top and the bottom of the grip ring 19 and additionally at these end faces, to grip against an adjacent grip ring groove 27 sidewall, spacer 43, bias tab 69, spring ring 21 or other element.

The pocket(s) 77, gap 18 or other cavity of the grip ring 19 connector end 25 may also form a key into socket type rotational interlock with a spring contact 21, for example with tab(s) 81 bent towards the cable end 15 to mate with the pocket(s) 77, gap 18 or other cavity of the grip ring 19 and notch(s) 79 or the like on an outer diameter for an interference fit with the connector body 3, for example as shown in Figures 28 and 29.

As best shown in Figures 30 and 31, a rotation interlock between the grip ring 19 outer diameter and the wedge surface 39 may be provided by an interlock tab 73 projecting radially inward from the wedge surface 39, dimensioned to nest within the gap 18 between the end(s) 20 of the c-shape of the grip ring 19, but not extending far enough to interfere with insertion of the outer conductor 11 into the connector body bore 5.

Alternatively, the outer diameter of the wedge surface 39 may also be formed with barb(s) 47, with a longitudinal extent co-planar with a longitudinal axis of the coaxial connector 1, for example as shown in Figures 32 and 33.

To further stabilize the connector body 3 with respect to the outer diameter of the coaxial cable 13, a jacket grip 71 may be applied proximate the cable end 15 of the connector body 3, for example as shown in Figure 4. The jacket grip 71 may be provided with a directional bias, engaging and gripping the outer diameter surface of the jacket 57 when in tension towards the cable end 15 while allowing the outer conductor 11 to slide past the jacket grip 71 when moved towards the connector end 25. The jacket grip 71 grip surface 17 may be formed as a plurality of annular or helical grooves or barbs.

When formed as helical grooves or barbs the jacket grip 71 may be threaded upon the jacket 57, providing assembly assistance to progressively move the outer conductor 11 under and past the spring contact 21 as the jacket grip 71 is threaded onto the jacket 57. The threading also assists with connector 1 to coaxial cable 13 retention.

An anti-rotation wedge surface 39 and grip ring 19 configuration may also be applied with respect to gripping of the jacket 57, in addition to and/or instead of the outer conductor 11. As shown for example in Figure 34, a wedge surface spacer 75, including a wedge surface 39 for the grip ring 19 contacting the outer conductor 11, may be applied in the connector body bore 5 to be driven by a grip ring 19, contacting the jacket 57, into the grip ring 19 contacting the outer conductor 11.

One skilled in the art will appreciate that anti-rotation characteristics and the corresponding strengthening of the resulting interconnection between the coaxial cable 13 and the coaxial connector 1 is also desirable when applied to conventional coaxial connector configurations, such as outer conductor leading edge clamp type coaxial connectors, for example as shown in Figure 35. As coaxial cable configurations with reduced thickness and/or other strength characteristic outer conductors are developed to reduce weight and/or reduce material costs, the conventional circumferential clamp interconnection retaining the coaxial connector upon the coaxial cable becomes weaker. To distribute the interconnection stresses and/or provide reinforcement that both stabilizes the coaxial connector axially and/or alternatively benefits from material strength contributions to the coaxial cable 13 by the jacket 57, a grip ring 19 arrangement may be applied to progressively grip the outer conductor 11 and/or jacket 57 as the clamp ring 31 is tightened. The grip ring 19 being driven against a wedge surface spacer 75 provided with a wedge surface 39 that clamps the leading edge of the outer conductor 11 against the connector body 3.

Operational aspects of the grip ring 19 and wedge surface 39 interaction will now be described in detail. The grip ring 19 has a range of longitudinal movement within its respective grip ring groove 27, for example as shown in representative Figures 3 and 34. As the grip ring 19 moves along the wedge surface 39 towards the connector end 25, for example as the leading edge of the outer conductor 11 is inserted into the connector body bore 5 from the cable end 15 and contacts, for example, the angled face(s) 49 of the grip surface 17, the grip ring 19 will either spread to allow the outer

conductor 11 to pass through, or will also begin to move longitudinally towards the connector end 25, within the grip ring groove 27. Because of the wedge surface 39 taper, as the grip ring 19 moves towards the connector end 25, the depth of the grip ring groove 27 with respect to the grip ring 19 increases. Thereby, the grip ring 19 may be spread radially outward to enable the passage of the respective outer conductor 11 or jacket 57 through the grip ring 19 and towards the connector end 25.

Conversely, once spread, the bias of the grip ring 19 inward towards its relaxed state creates a gripping engagement between the grip surface 17 and the outer diameter surface of the outer conductor 11 or jacket 57. If tension is applied between the connector body 3 and the coaxial cable 13 to pull the outer conductor 11 and/or jacket 57 towards the cable end 15, the grip ring 19, engaged via the grip surface 17, is driven against the tapered wedge surface 39, progressively decreasing the depth of the grip ring groove 27, thereby driving the grip ring 19 radially inward and further increasing the gripping engagement as the respective grip surface 17 is driven into the outer diameter surface of the outer conductor 11 or jacket 57. A cable end 15 grip ring groove 27 sidewall may be dimensioned to be at a position where the grip ring 19 diameter relative to the outer conductor 11 diameter is configured for the grip surface 17 to have securely engaged the outer conductor 11 or jacket 57 but which is short of the respective grip ring 19 radial inward movement which may otherwise cause the outer conductor 11 to collapse radially inward and/or unacceptably compress the jacket 57.

During coaxial cable 13 interconnection with embodiments including a clamp ring 31 and a retaining feature 29 including the clamp ring threads 37, for example as shown in Figures 14 and 34, the limited longitudinal movement obtained by threading the clamp ring 31 into the connector body 3 is operative to drive the respective wedge surface 39 against the respective grip ring 19 to move the grip ring 19 radially inward into secure gripping engagement with the outer conductor 11 and/or jacket 57, without requiring the application of tension between the connector body 3 and the coaxial cable 13. Further, in embodiments where the spring contact 21 is also present in the grip ring groove 27, the threading of the clamp ring 31 into the connector body bore 5 may be configured to apply direct and/or via a spacer 43, if present, pressure on the spring contact 21 whereby the spring contact 21 deforms radially inward towards the outer conductor 11, increasing the contact pressure between the spring contact 21 and the outer conductor 11, thereby improving the electrical coupling therebetween.

Elastic characteristics of the outer conductor seal 45, if present, may also impact ease of installation and the final sealing characteristics. For example, where the outer conductor seal 45 is provided on the connector end 25 side of the grip ring 19, for example as shown in Figure 6, as the passage of the outer conductor 11 biases the grip ring 19 towards the connector end 25 and into the outer conductor seal 45, the outer conductor seal 45 is compressed. When passage of the outer conductor 11 is complete, as described herein above with respect to the bias tab(s) 69, the compressed outer conductor seal biases the grip ring 19 towards the cable end 15, into the wedge surface 39 and thus radially inward towards gripping engagement with the outer

conductor 11. Where the outer conductor seal 45 is provided on the cable end 15 side of the grip ring 19, for example as shown in Figure 8, the outer conductor seal 45 is compressed by the grip ring 19 as it is moved towards the cable end 15, thus improving the seal between the outer conductor 11 and the grip ring groove 27.

A jacket seal 53 may be provided in a jacket groove 53 proximate the cable end 15 of the coaxial connector 1. The jacket seal 53 is dimensioned to seal between the connector body bore 5 or clamp ring 31, if present, and the jacket 57. If a clamp ring 31 is present, a further clamp ring seal 59 seated in a clamp ring groove 61 may be provided to seal between the clamp ring 31 and the connector body 3.

One skilled in the art will appreciate the significant manufacturing and installation benefits of the present invention. During manufacturing, a complete coaxial connector 1 assembly ready for installation is prepared with a minimal total number of required elements. If a clamp ring 31 is included in the configuration, the installation of the spring contact 21, spacer 43, grip ring 19 and/or outer conductor seal 45 is simplified by the improved access to the grip ring groove 27, that may then be easily closed by snapping/threading the clamp ring 31 in place after the desired sub elements have been seated in the open end(s) of the connector body bore 5 and/or clamp ring 31. Further, the various environmental seals (outer conductor seal 45, jacket seal 53 and or clamp ring seal 59) may be each overmolded upon the respective groove(s) to provide a single assembly with integral environmental seals. Hole(s) 62 may be formed from the outer diameter to the inner diameter of the clamp ring 31, enabling the outer conductor seal

45 and clamp ring seal 59 to overmolded as a unitary inter-supporting gasket, best shown in Figure 14. The additional retention of the outer conductor seal 45 provided by overmolding through the hole(s) 62 also enables an outer conductor seal 45 profile with a wiper extension 65. The wiper extension 65 enables the outer conductor seal 45 to more securely seal against both smooth and corrugated outer conductor coaxial cable(s) 13. A clamp ring grip 63, for example as shown in Figure 31, may be applied to an outer diameter of the clamp ring 31 for improved installer grip during hand threading of the clamp ring 31 into the connector body 3.

To install the coaxial connector 1 upon a coaxial cable 13, the coaxial cable end is stripped back to expose desired lengths of the conductor(s) and the stripped coaxial cable end inserted into the cable end 15 of the connector body bore 5 until bottomed. If present, the clamp ring 31, if including clamp ring threads 37, is then threaded towards the connector body 3 and a test tension between the connector body 3 and the coaxial cable 1 applied to verify secure engagement between the grip ring 19 and the outer conductor 11.

Coaxial connector 1 embodiments with a threaded clamp ring 31 may be uninstalled from the coaxial cable 13 for interconnection inspection and/or reuse by unthreading the clamp ring 31 away from the connector body 3, enabling the grip ring 13 to move outward and away from engagement with the outer conductor 11 as the wedge surface 39 shifts toward the cable end 15 with the clamp ring 31. When the grip ring 13 has disengaged, the coaxial cable 13 may be withdrawn from the connector body bore 5.

Table of Parts

1	coaxial connector
3	connector body
5	connector body bore
7	insulator
9	inner contact
11	outer conductor
13	coaxial cable
15	cable end
17	grip surface
18	gap
19	grip ring
20	end
21	spring contact
22	spring finger
23	connector interface
25	connector end
27	grip ring groove
29	retaining feature
31	clamp ring
33	snap groove
35	snap barb

37	clamp ring threads
39	wedge surface
41	spring groove
43	spacer
45	outer conductor seal
47	barb
49	angled face
51	stop face
53	jacket seal
55	jacket groove
57	jacket
59	clamp ring seal
61	clamp ring groove
62	hole
63	clamp ring grip
65	wiper extension
67	interference fit
69	bias tab
70	channel
71	jacket grip
73	interlock tab
75	wedge surface spacer
77	pocket

79	notch
81	tab

Where in the foregoing description reference has been made to materials, ratios, integers or components having known equivalents then such equivalents are herein incorporated as if individually set forth.

While the present invention has been illustrated by the description of the embodiments thereof, and while the embodiments have been described in considerable detail, it is not the intention of the applicant to restrict or in any way limit the scope of the appended claims to such detail. Additional advantages and modifications will readily appear to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details, representative apparatus, methods, and illustrative examples shown and described. Accordingly, departures may be made from such details without departure from the spirit or scope of applicant's general inventive concept. Further, it is to be appreciated that improvements and/or modifications may be made thereto without departing from the scope or spirit of the present invention as defined by the following claims.

Claims

We claim:

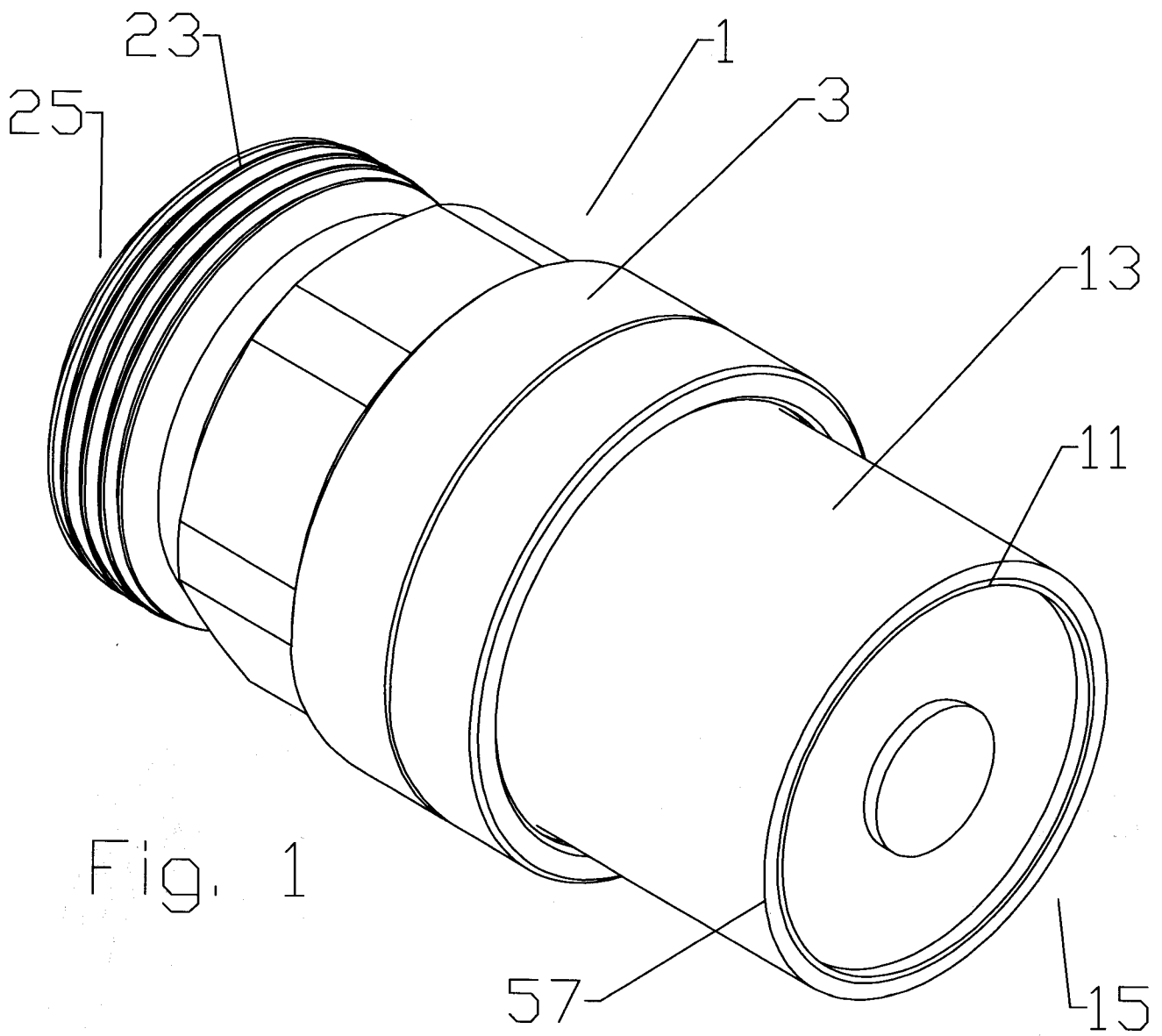
1. A coaxial connector with a connector end and a cable end for coupling with a coaxial cable with a solid outer conductor, the connector comprising:
a connector body provided with a connector body bore;
a grip ring retained within the connector body bore; an outer diameter of the grip ring abutting an annular wedge surface; the wedge surface provided with a taper between a maximum diameter proximate the connector end and a minimum diameter proximate the cable end;
the grip ring provided with a rotational interlock with respect to the connector body;
an inner diameter of the grip ring provided with a grip ring grip surface;
a spring contact retained within the connector body bore;
the grip ring grip surface and an inner diameter of the spring contact dimensioned to receive the outer conductor from the cable end therethrough and couple with an outer diameter of the outer conductor.
2. The coaxial connector of claim 1, wherein the grip ring is c-shaped and the rotational interlock is an interlock tab extending radially inward from the wedge surface, into a gap between each end of the grip ring.

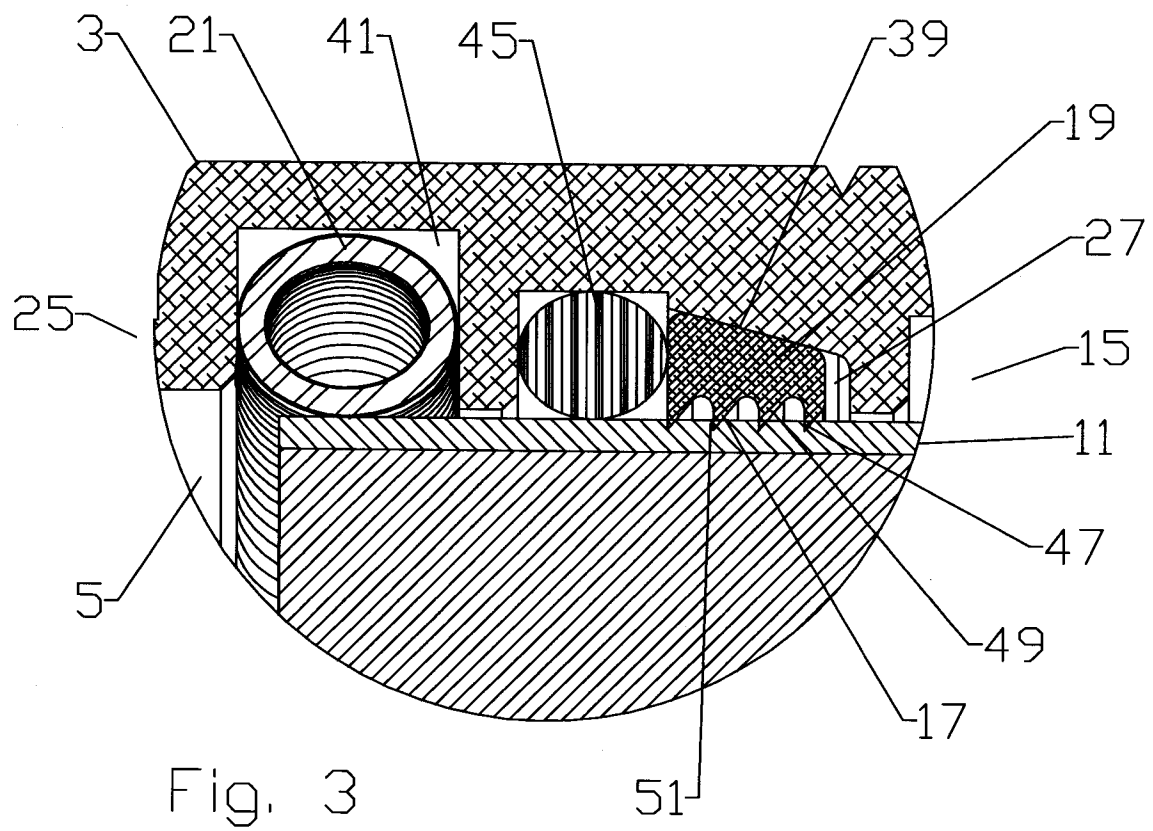
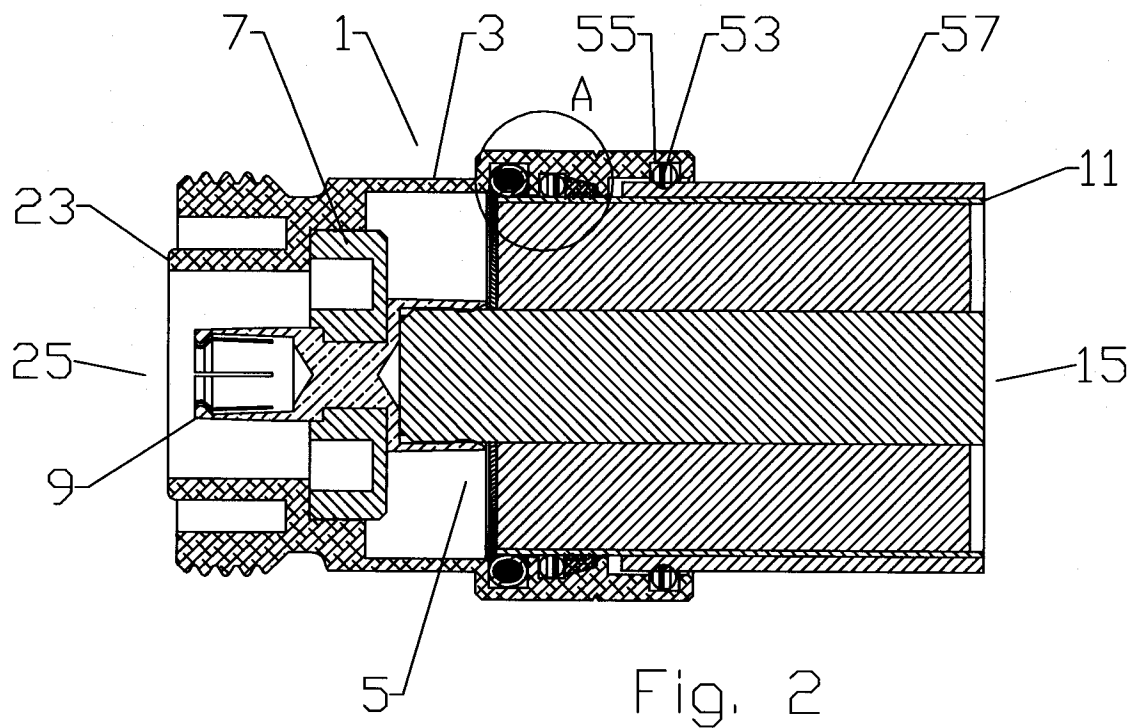
3. The coaxial connector of claim 1, wherein the rotational interlock is a grip surface on the outer diameter of the grip ring.
4. The coaxial connector of claim 3, wherein the grip surface of the outer diameter of the grip ring is a plurality of barb(s) with a longitudinal extent co-planar with a longitudinal axis of the coaxial connector.
5. The coaxial connector of claim 1, wherein the rotational interlock is a grip surface on the wedge surface.
6. The coaxial connector of claim 5, wherein the grip surface of the wedge surface is a plurality of barb(s) with a longitudinal extent co-planar with a longitudinal axis of the coaxial connector.
7. The coaxial connector of claim 1, wherein the grip ring is c-shaped and ends of the grip ring are stop faces with respect to rotation of the grip ring around the outer conductor.
8. The coaxial connector of claim 1, further including at least one channel through the grip surface between the cable end of the grip ring and the connector end of the grip ring.

9. The coaxial connector of claim 1, further including at least one pocket formed in the connector end of the grip ring.
10. The coaxial connector of claim 9, wherein the rotational interlock is a tab of the spring contact keying with the at least one pocket.
11. The coaxial connector of claim 1, wherein the rotational interlock is a tab of the spring contact keying with a gap between ends of the grip ring.
12. The coaxial connector of claim 1, wherein the wedge surface is formed in a sidewall of the connector body bore.
13. The coaxial connector of claim 1, further including a clamp ring coupled to the cable end of the connector body, the clamp ring extending within the connector body bore;
the wedge surface formed in an inner diameter of the clamp ring, proximate the connector end of the clamp ring.
14. The connector of claim 13, wherein the wedge surface is provided on a wedge surface spacer provided between the grip ring and a second grip ring dimensioned to grip the coaxial cable;
the second grip ring contacting a wedge surface of the clamp ring.

15. The connector of claim 14, wherein a grip surface of the second grip ring is at least one channel along an inner diameter of the second grip ring between the cable end of the second grip ring and the connector end of the second grip ring.
16. The connector of claim 14, wherein a grip surface of the second grip ring contacts a jacket of the coaxial cable.
17. A coaxial connector with a connector end and a cable end for coupling with a coaxial cable with a solid outer conductor, the connector comprising:
a connector body provided with a connector body bore;
a wedge surface spacer in the connector body bore;
a grip ring retained within the connector body bore adjacent the wedge surface spacer;
an outer diameter of the grip ring abutting an annular wedge surface of a clamp ring; the wedge surface provided with a taper between a maximum diameter proximate the connector end and a minimum diameter proximate the cable end;
an inner diameter of the grip ring provided with a grip ring grip surface;
the clamp ring threadable into the connector body, driving the wedge surface spacer to clamp a leading edge of the outer conductor against the connector body and the grip ring grip surface radially inward against the coaxial cable.
18. The connector of claim 17, wherein the grip ring grip surface contacts the outer conductor of the coaxial cable.

19. The connector of claim 17, wherein the grip ring grip surface contacts a jacket of the coaxial cable.
20. The coaxial connector of claim 17, wherein the grip ring is c-shaped and the rotational interlock is an interlock tab extending radially inward from the wedge surface, into a gap between each end of the grip ring.





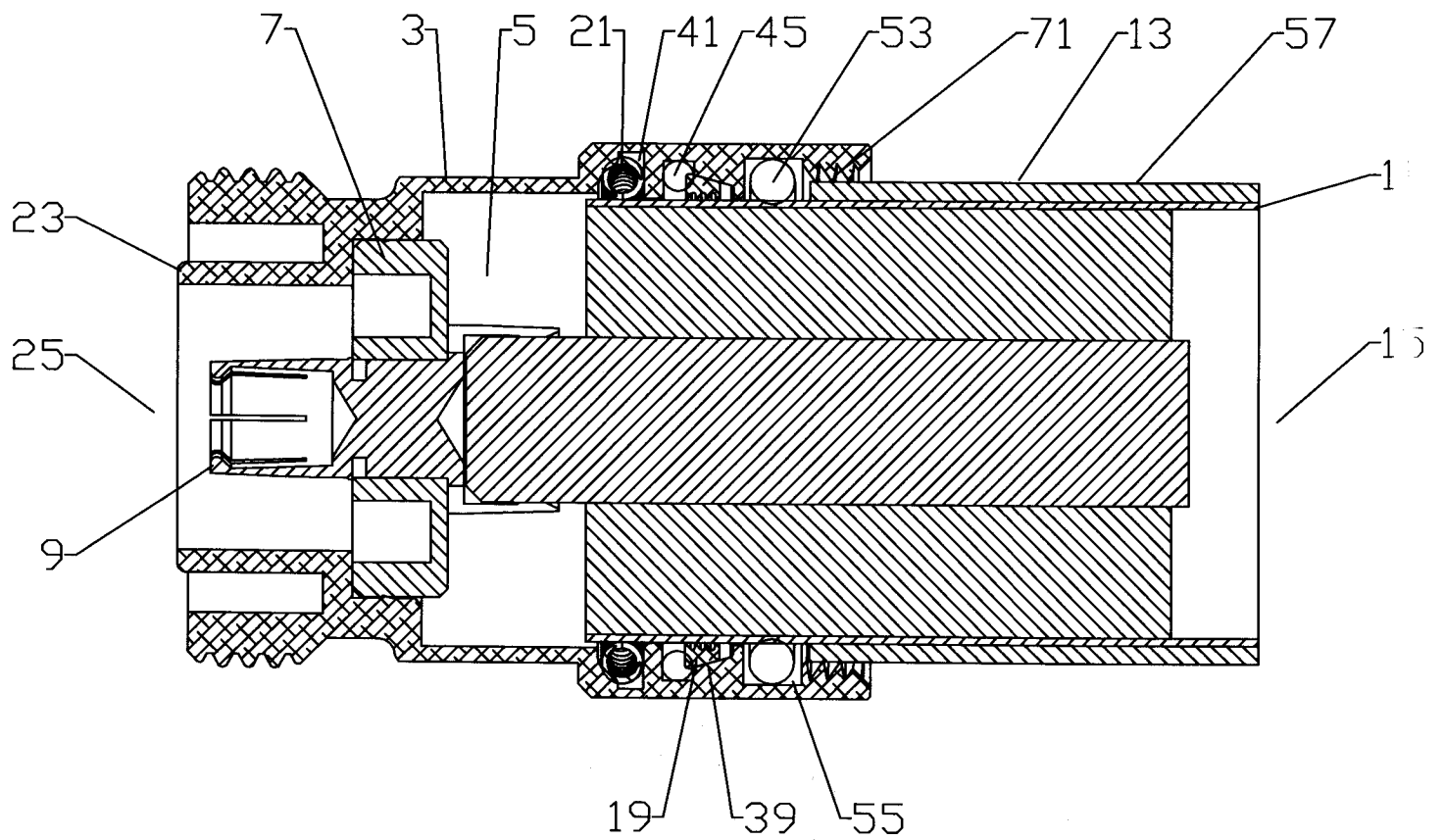
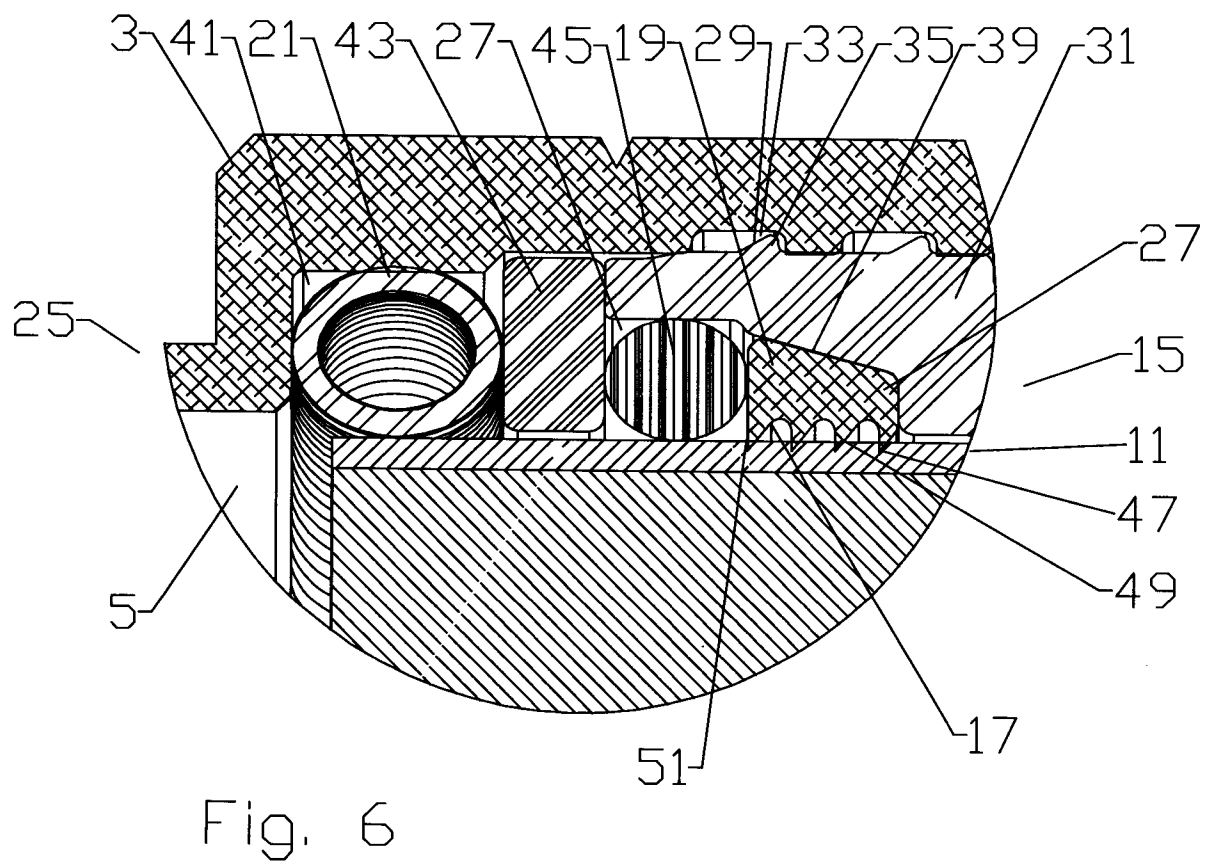
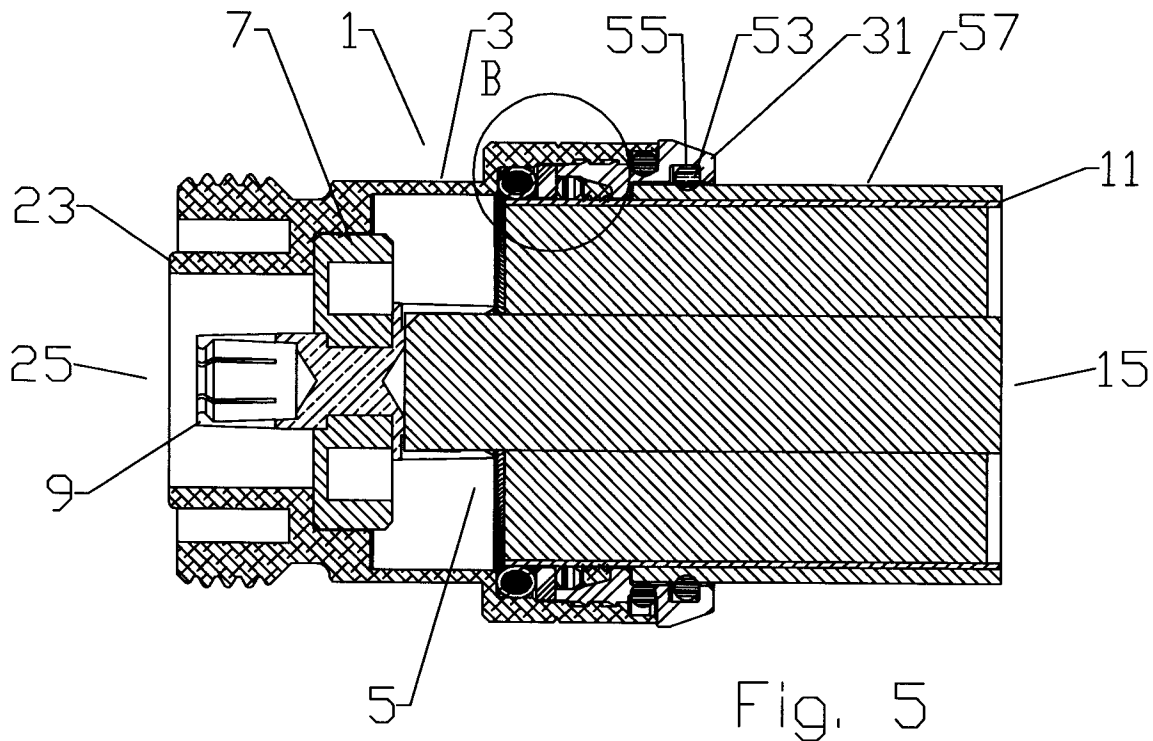
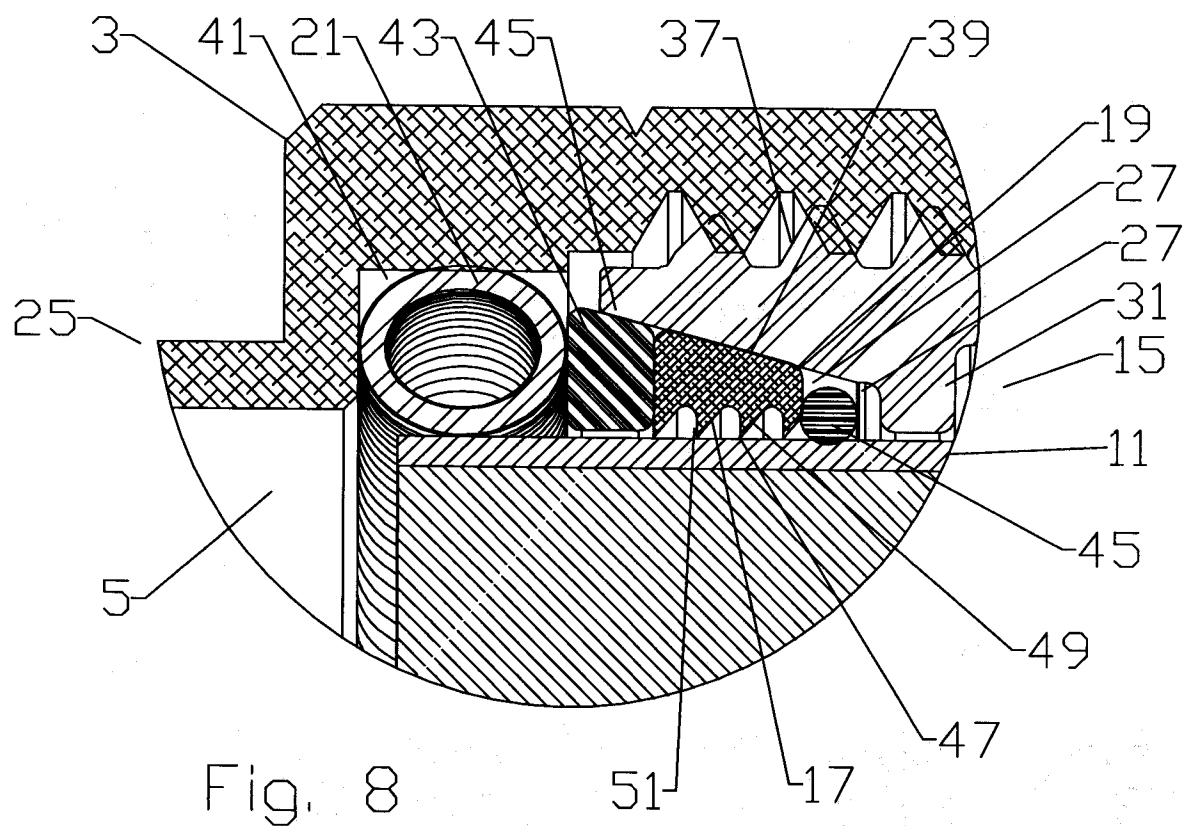
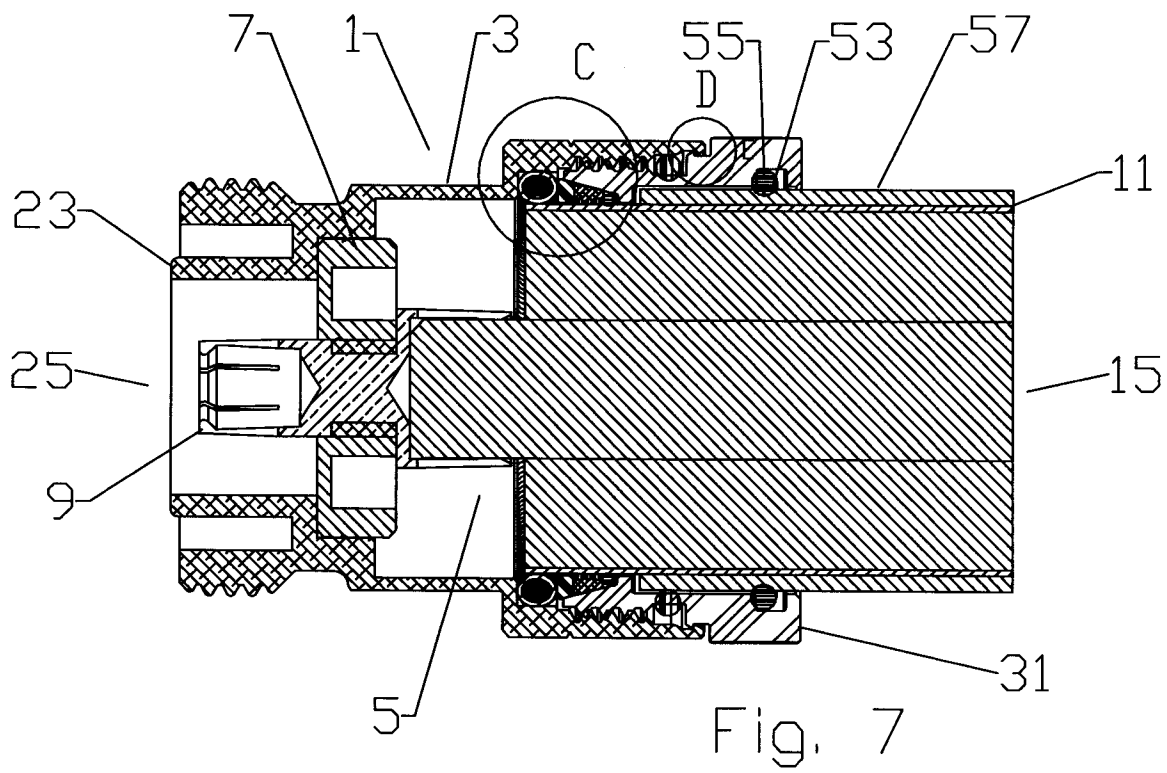
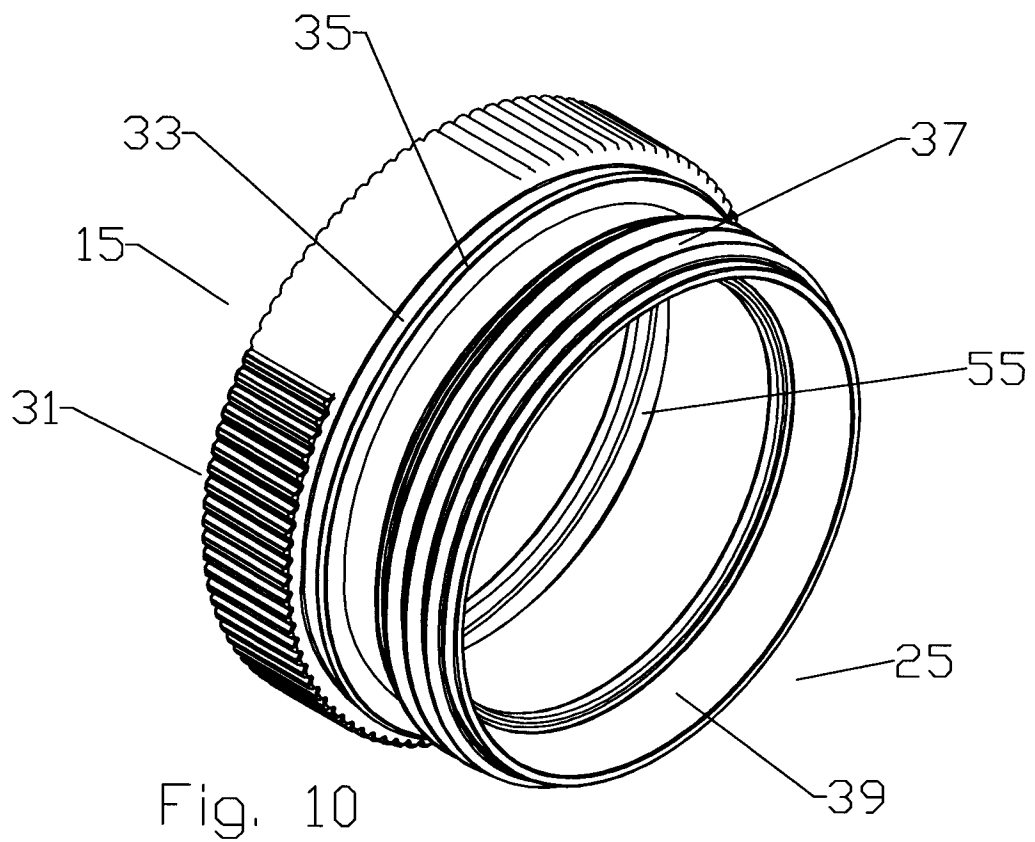
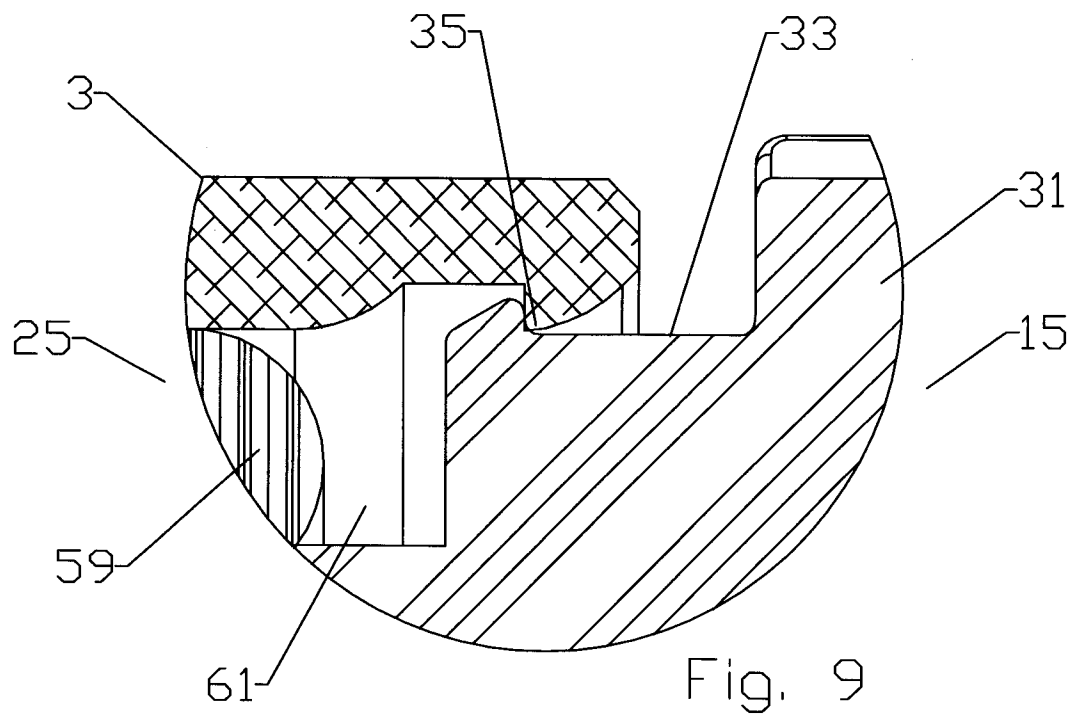
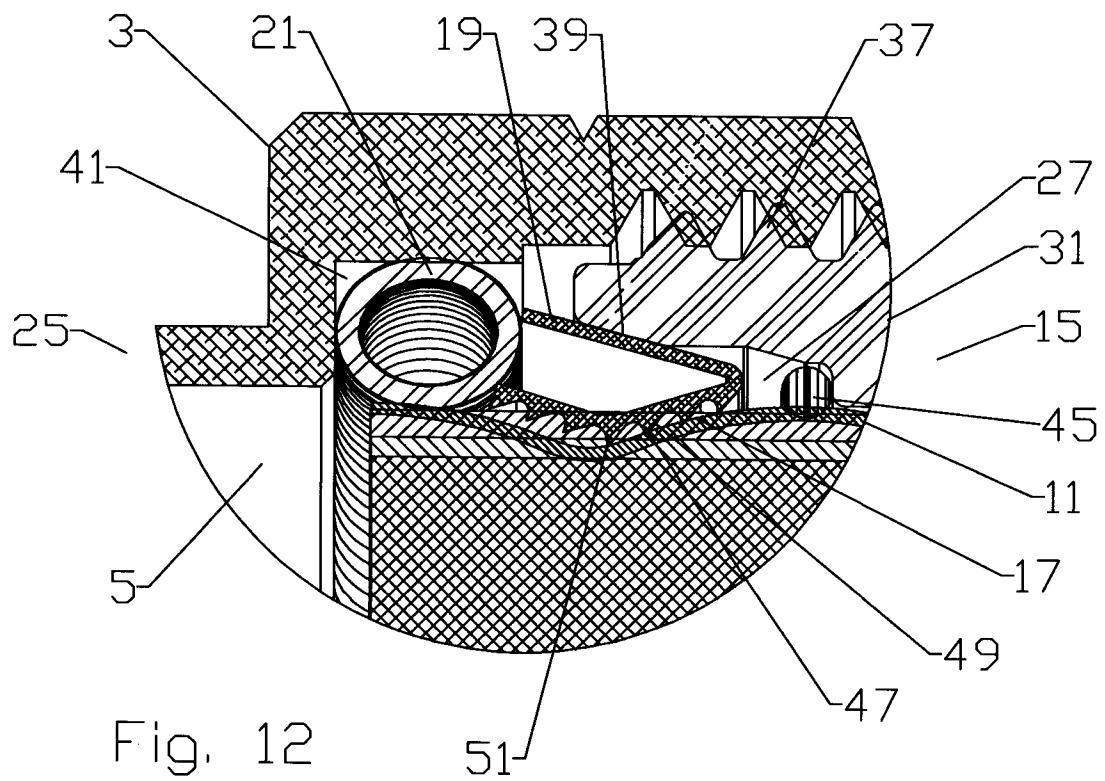
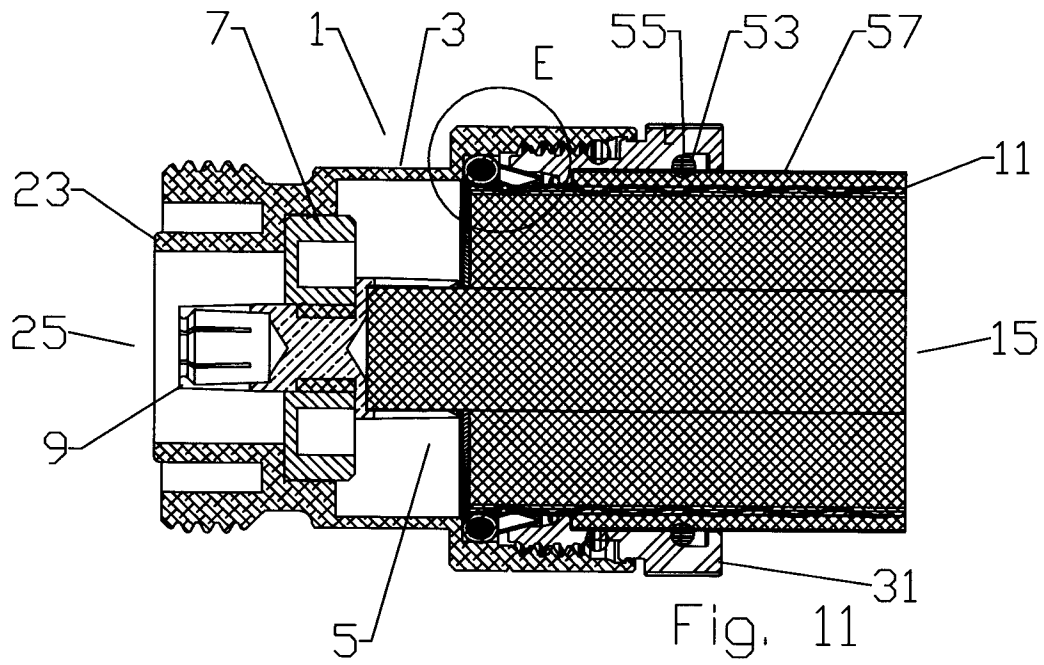


Fig. 4









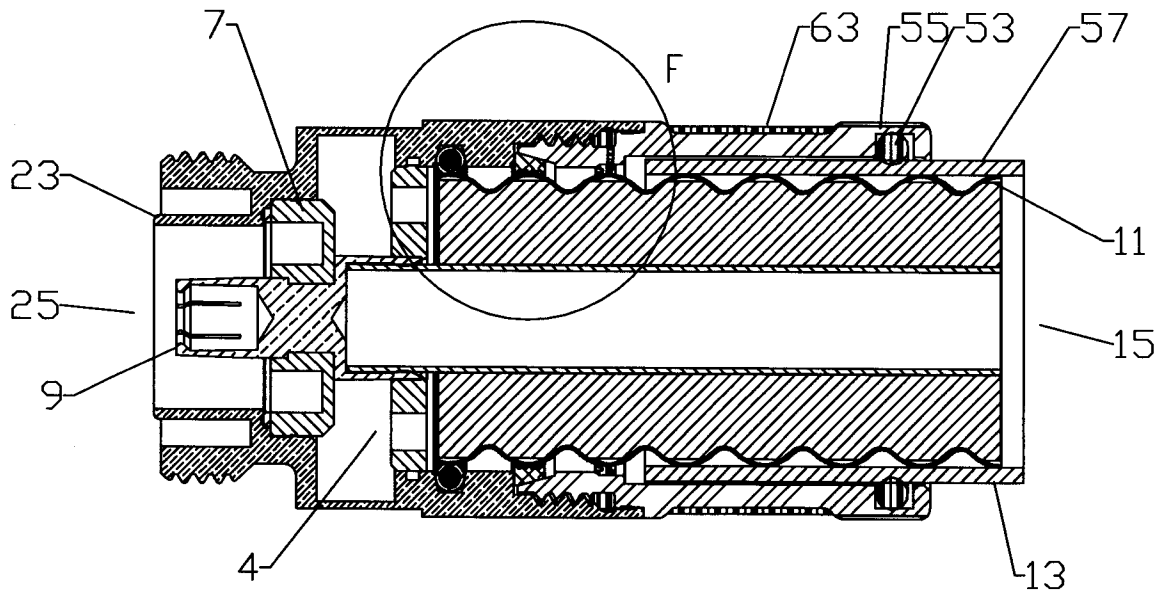


Fig. 13

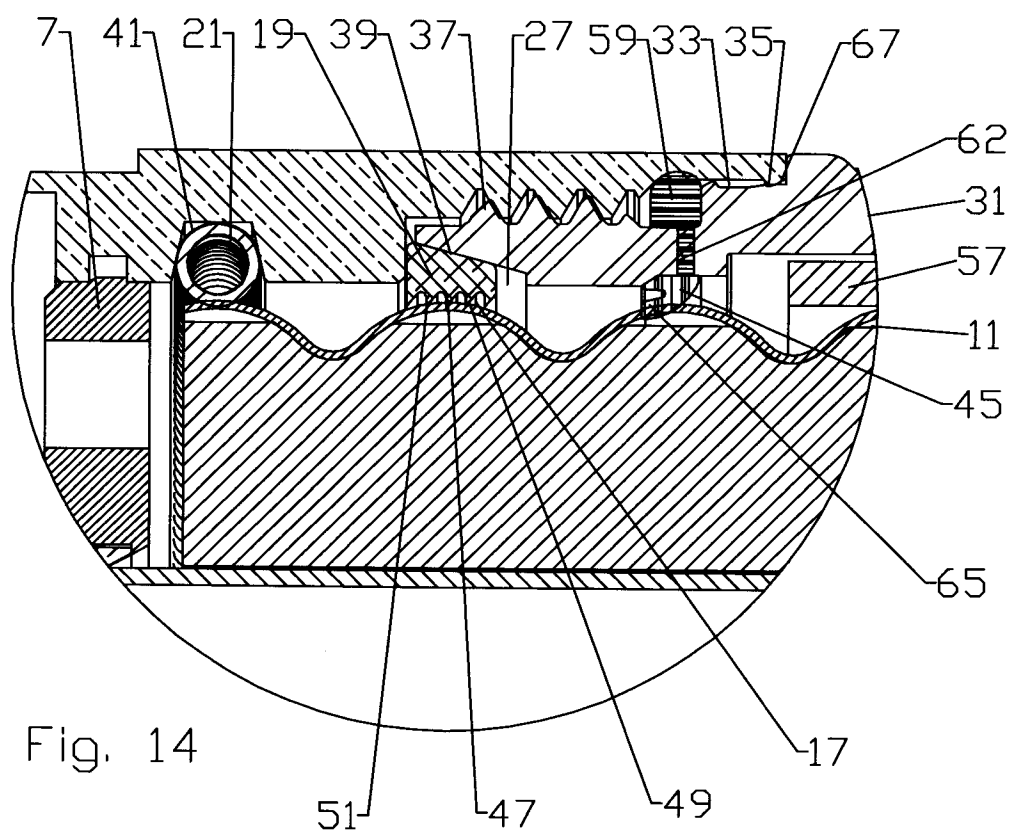
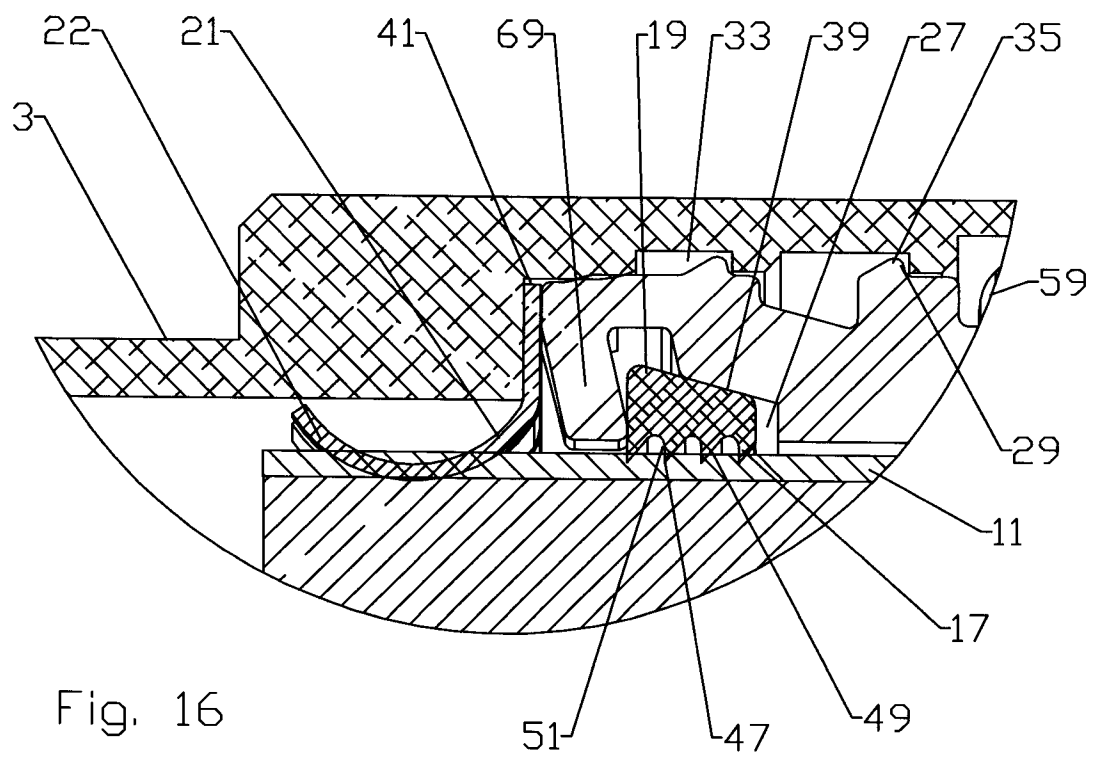
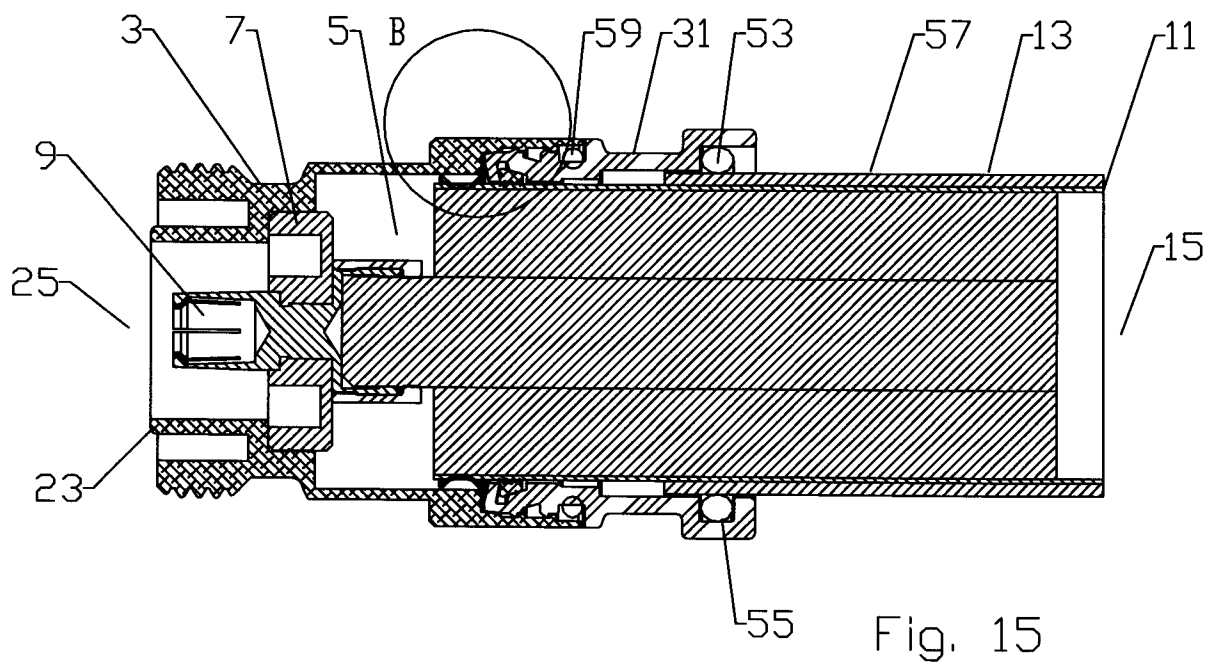
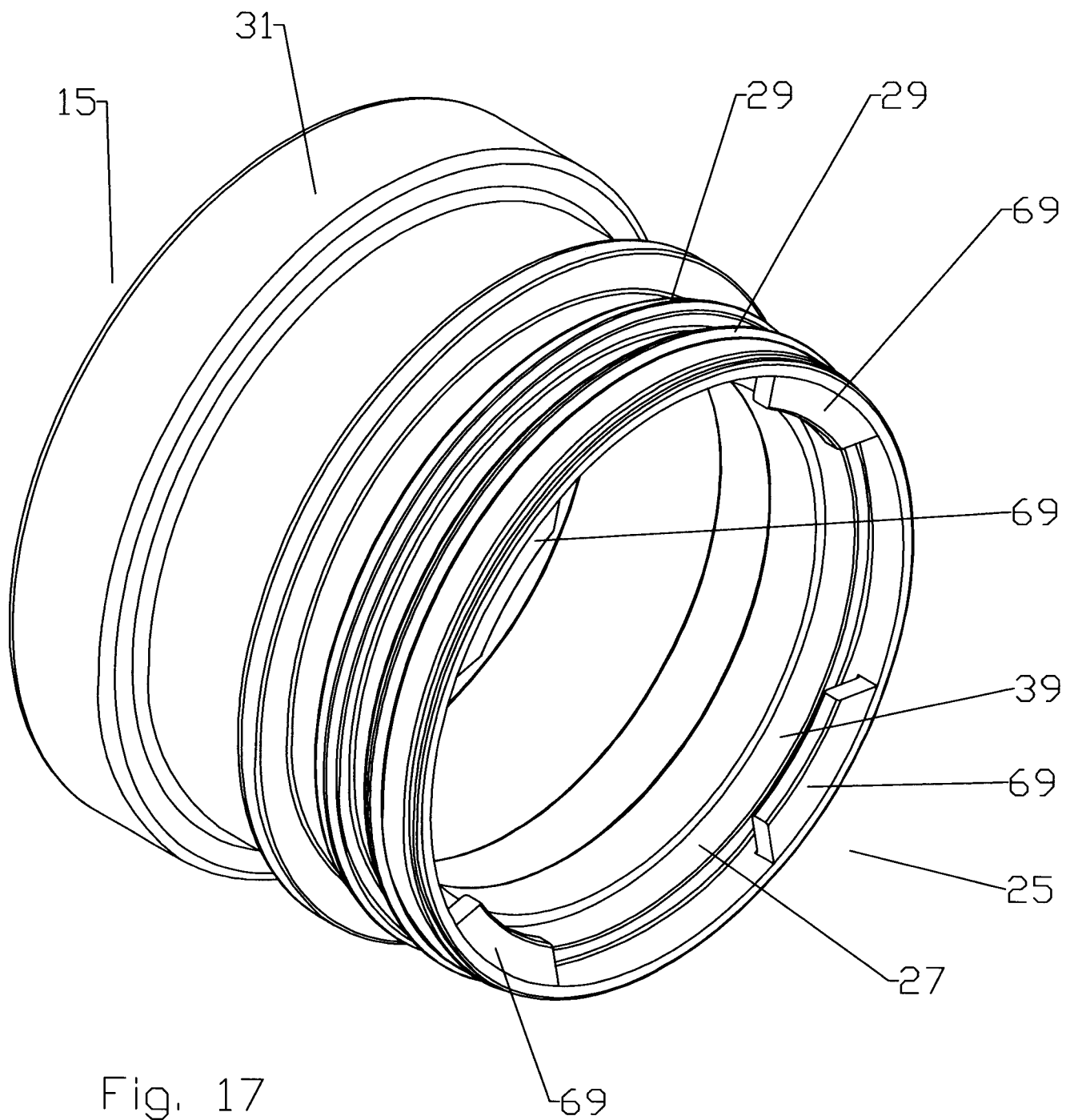


Fig. 14





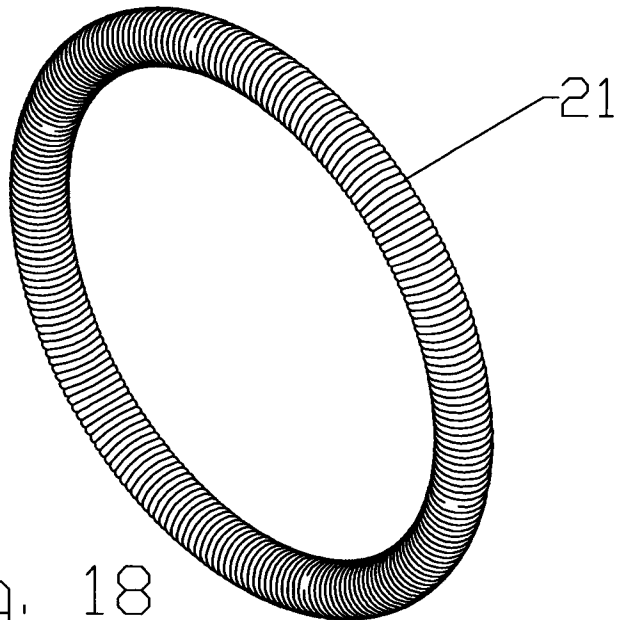


Fig. 18

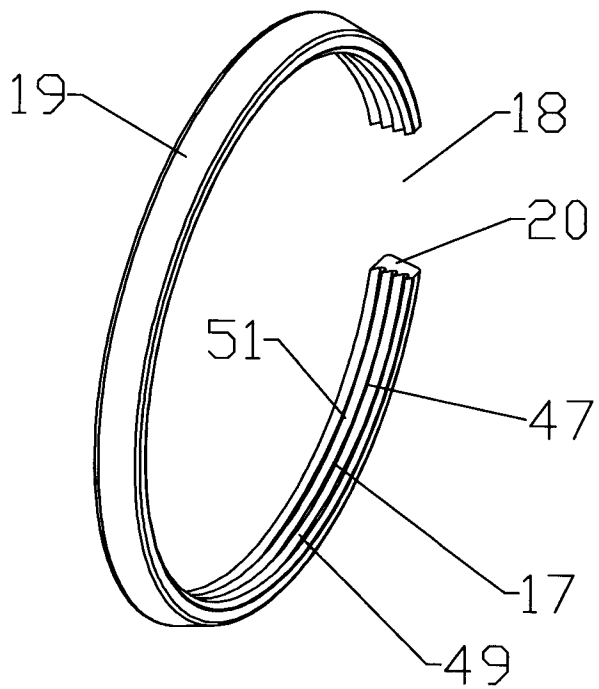


Fig. 19

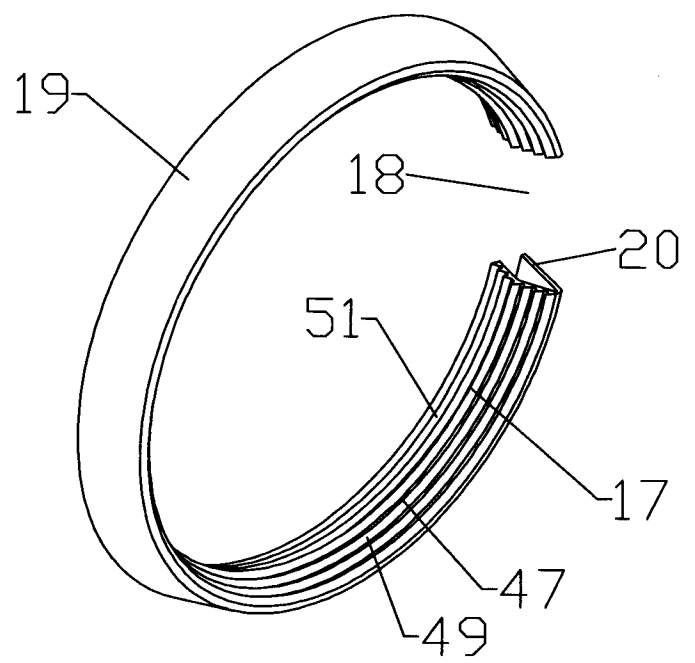


Fig. 20

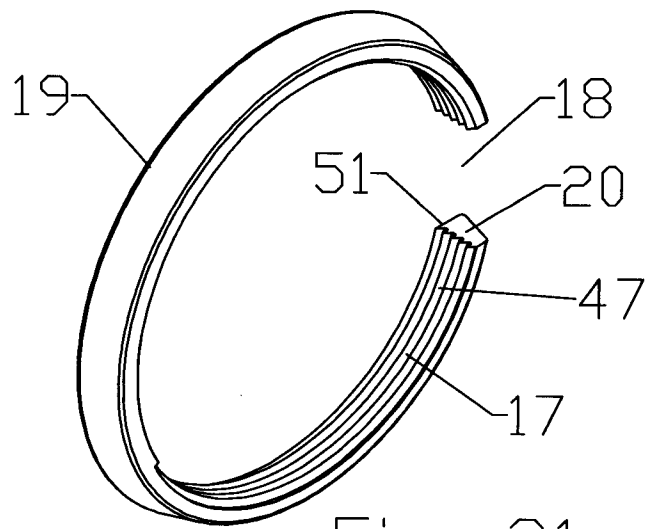


Fig. 21

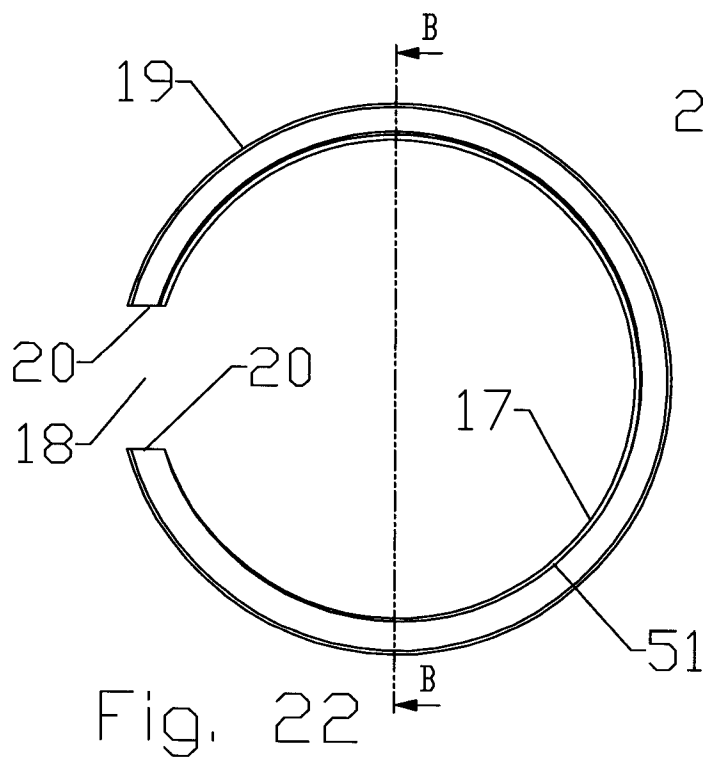


Fig. 22

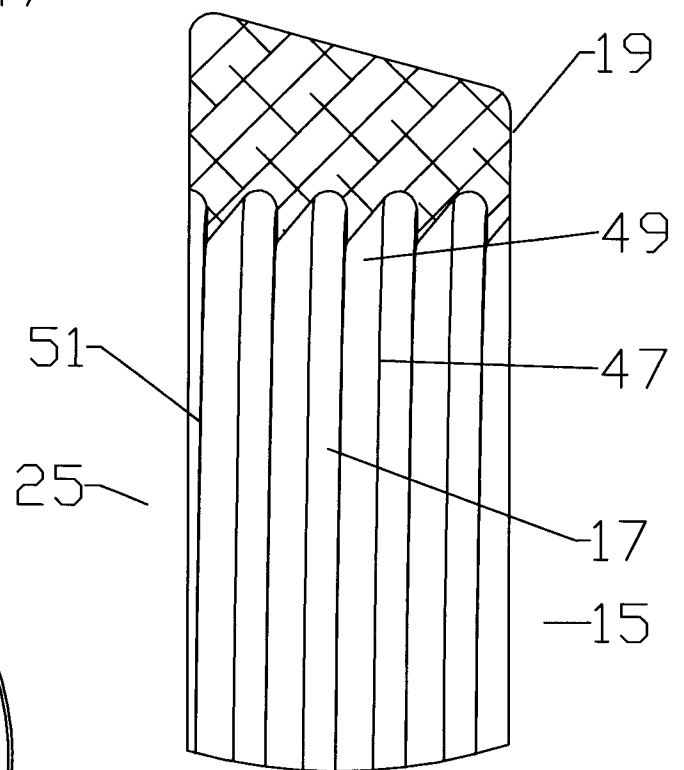


Fig. 23

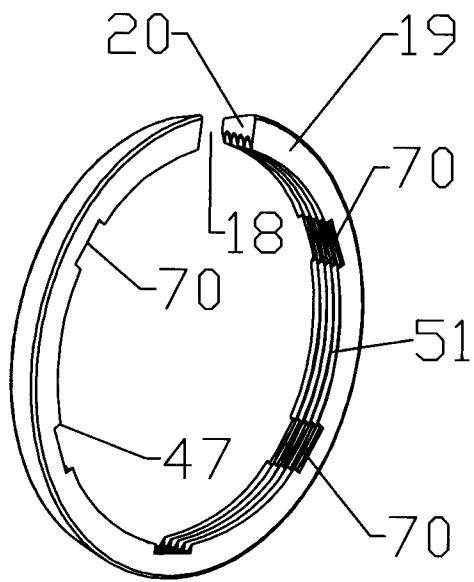


Fig. 24

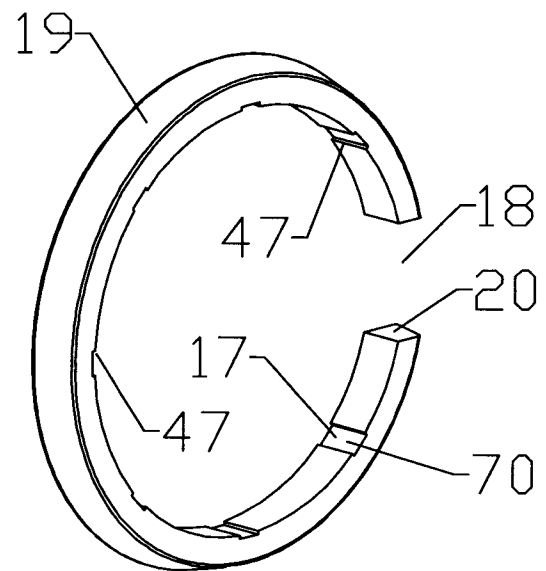


Fig. 25

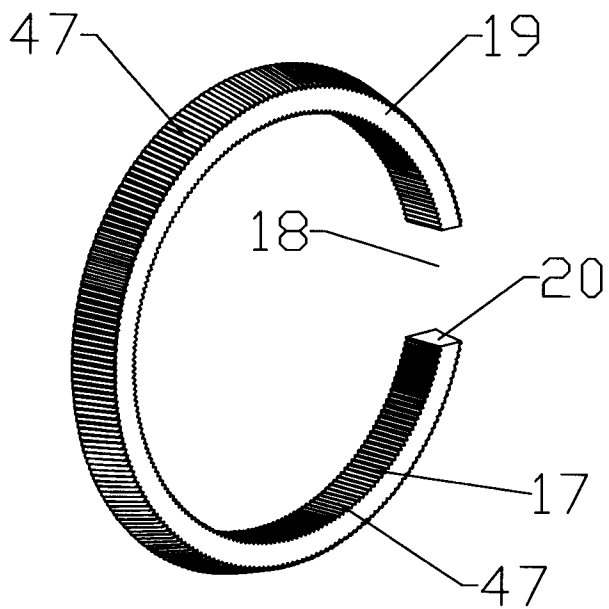


Fig. 26

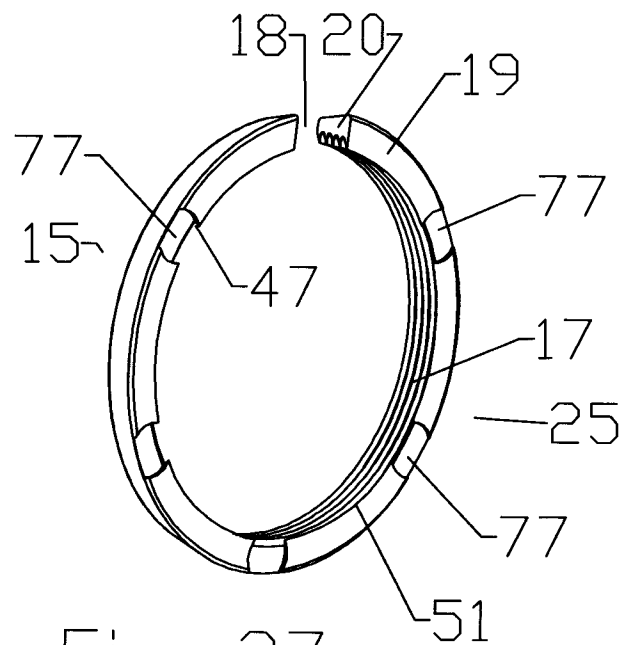
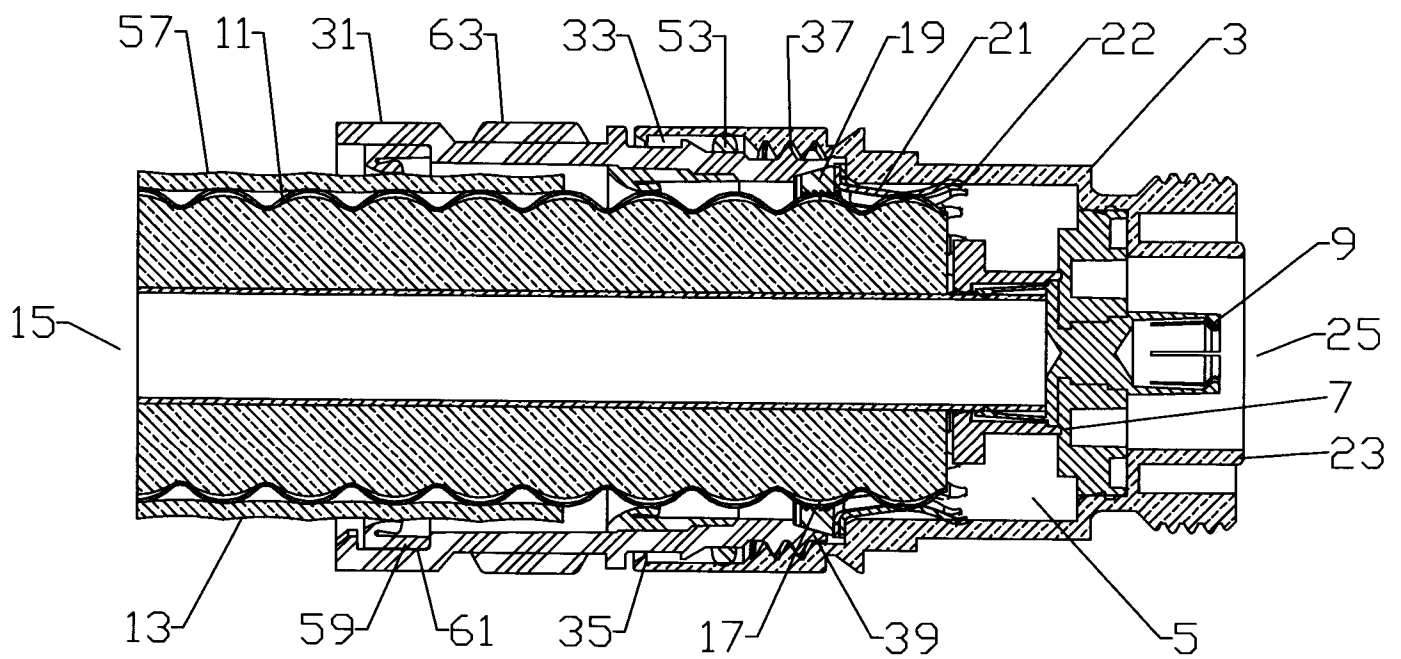
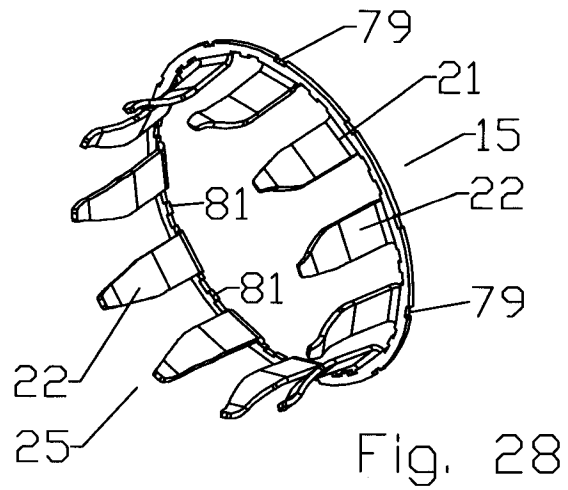


Fig. 27



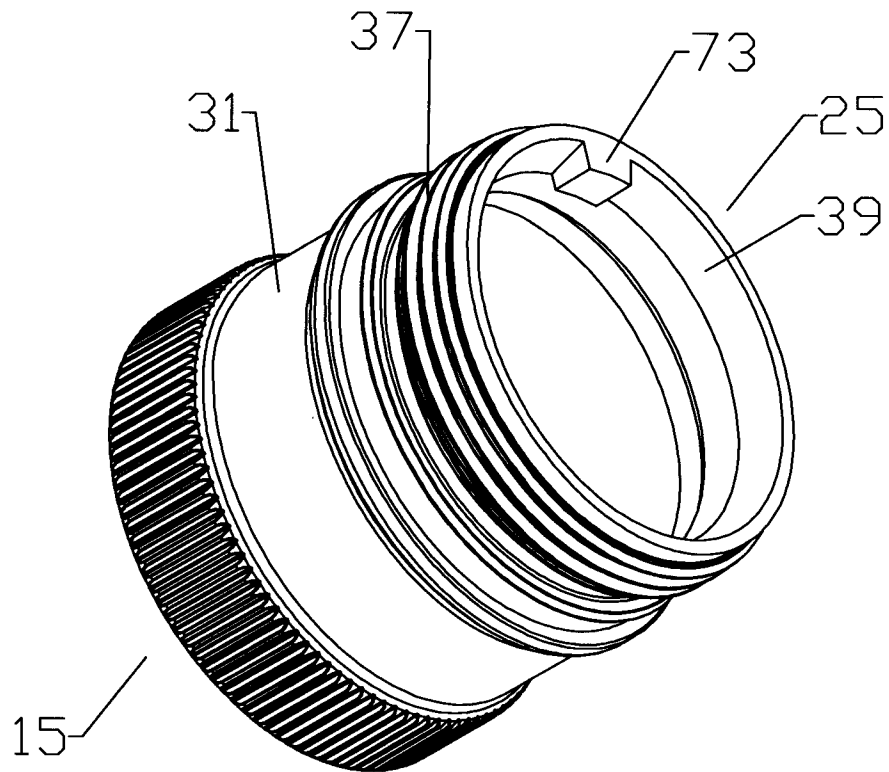


Fig. 30

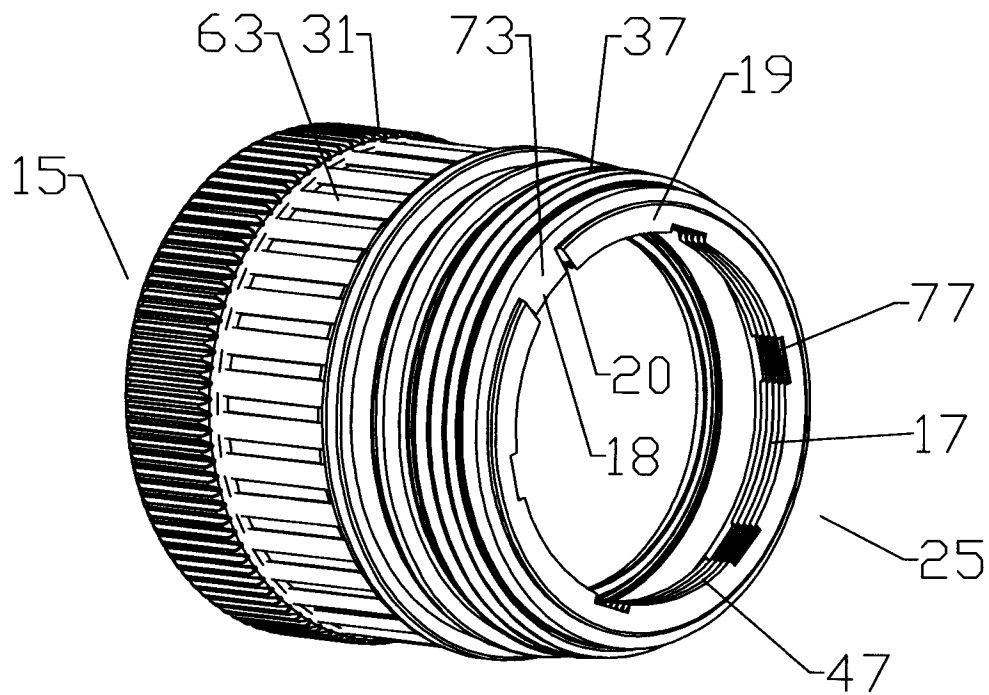


Fig. 31

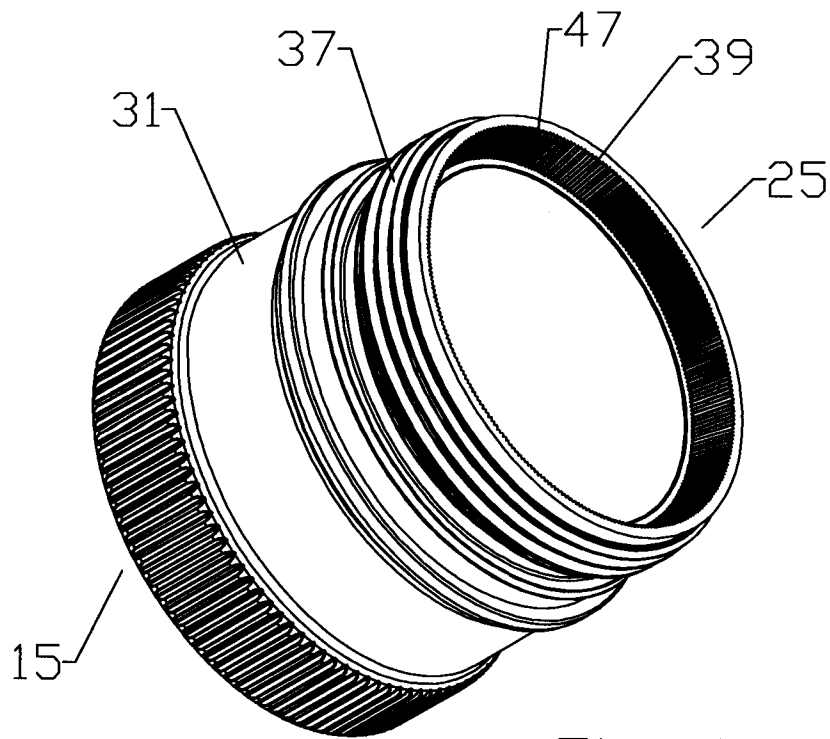


Fig. 32

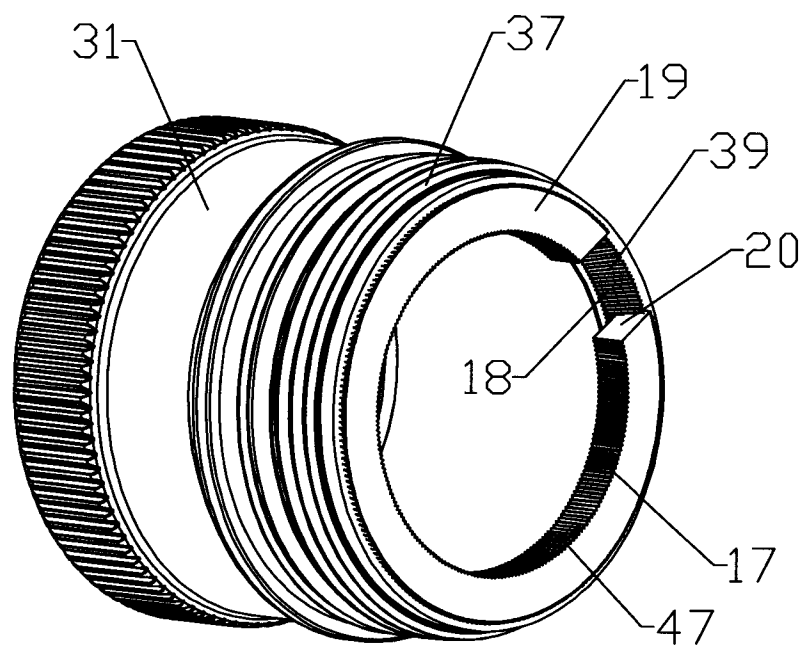


Fig. 33

