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- (73) Patenthaver: **PPC Broadband, Inc., 6176 East Molloy Road, East Syracuse, NY 13057, USA**
- (72) Opfinder: **PURDY, Eric, 144 County Route 23A, Constantia, New York 13044, USA**
MONTENA, Noah, 124 Buckingham Ave., Syracuse, New York 13210, USA
AMIDOON, Jeremy, 3065 Pleasant Valley Rd., Marcellus, NY 13108, USA
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Chas. Hude A/S, H.C. Andersens Boulevard 33, 1780 København V, Danmark**
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DESCRIPTION

Technical field

[0001] The present invention relates to connectors used in coaxial cable communication applications, and more specifically to coaxial connectors having electrical continuity members that extend continuity of an electromagnetic interference shield from the cable and through the connector.

Background art

[0002] Broadband communications have become an increasingly prevalent form of electromagnetic information exchange and coaxial cables are common conduits for transmission of broadband communications. Coaxial cables are typically designed so that an electromagnetic field carrying communications signals exists only in the space between inner and outer coaxial conductors of the cables. This allows coaxial cable runs to be installed next to metal objects without the power losses that occur in other transmission lines, and provides protection of the communications signals from external electromagnetic interference. Connectors for coaxial cables are typically connected onto complementary interface ports to electrically integrate coaxial cables to various electronic devices and cable communication equipment. Connection is often made through rotatable operation of an internally threaded nut of the connector about a corresponding externally threaded interface port. Fully tightening the threaded connection of the coaxial cable connector to the interface port helps to ensure a ground connection between the connector and the corresponding interface port. However, often connectors are not properly tightened or otherwise installed to the interface port and proper electrical mating of the connector with the interface port does not occur. Moreover, typical component elements and structures of common connectors may permit loss of ground and discontinuity of the electromagnetic shielding that is intended to be extended from the cable, through the connector, and to the corresponding coaxial cable interface port. Hence a need exists for an improved connector having structural component elements included for ensuring ground continuity between the coaxial cable, the connector and its various applicable structures, and the coaxial cable connector interface port. WO 2008051740 discloses a coaxial cable connector of the prior art.

Disclosure of the invention

[0003] The invention is directed toward a first aspect of providing a coaxial cable connector comprising; a connector body; a post engageable with connector body, wherein the post includes a flange; a nut, axially rotatable with respect to the post and the connector body, the nut having a first end and an opposing second end, wherein the nut includes an internal lip, and wherein a second end portion of the nut corresponds to the portion of the nut extending from the second end of the nut to the side of the lip of the nut facing the first end of the nut at a point nearest the second end of the nut, and a first end portion of the nut corresponds to the portion of the nut extending from the first end of the nut to the same point nearest the second end of the nut of the same side of the lip facing the first end of the nut; and a continuity member disposed within the second end portion of the nut and contacting the post and the nut, so that the continuity member extends electrical grounding continuity through the post and the nut.

[0004] A second aspect of the present invention provides a coaxial cable connector comprising a connector body; a post engageable with connector body, wherein the post includes a flange; a nut, axially rotatable with respect to the post and the connector body, the nut having a first end and an opposing second end, wherein the nut includes an internal lip, and wherein a second end portion of the nut starts at a side of the lip of the nut facing the first end of the nut and extends rearward to the second end of the nut; and a continuity member disposed only rearward the start of the second end portion of the nut and contacting the post and the nut, so that the continuity member extends electrical grounding continuity through the post and the nut

[0005] A third aspect of the present invention provides a coaxial cable connector comprising a connector body; a post operably attached to the connector body, the post having a flange; a nut axially rotatable with respect to the post and the connector body, the nut including an inward lip; and an electrical continuity member disposed axially rearward of a surface of the internal lip of the nut that faces the flange.

[0006] A fourth aspect of the present invention provides a method of obtaining electrical continuity for a coaxial cable

connection, the method comprising: providing a coaxial cable connector including: a connector body; a post operably attached to the connector body, the post having a flange; a nut axially rotatable with respect to the post and the connector body, the nut including an inward lip; and an electrical continuity member disposed axially rearward of a surface of the internal lip of the nut that faces the flange; securely attaching a coaxial cable to the connector so that the grounding sheath of the cable electrically contacts the post; extending electrical continuity from the post through the continuity member to the nut; and fastening the nut to a conductive interface port to complete the ground path and obtain electrical continuity in the cable connection.

[0007] In a first embodiment according to the invention, a coaxial cable connector may comprise;
a connector body;
a post engageable with connector body, wherein the post includes a flange;
a nut, axially rotatable with respect to the post and the connector body, the nut having a first end and an opposing second end, wherein the nut includes an internal lip, and wherein a second end portion of the nut starts at a side of the lip of the nut facing the first end of the nut and extends rearward to the second end of the nut; and
a continuity member disposed only rearward the start of the second end portion of the nut and contacting the post and the nut, so that the continuity member extends electrical grounding continuity through the post and the nut.

[0008] In a second embodiment according to the invention, a coaxial cable connector may comprise
a connector body;
a post operably attached to the connector body, the post having a flange;
a nut axially rotatable with respect to the post and the connector body, the nut including an inward lip; and
an electrical continuity member disposed axially rearward of a surface of the internal lip of the nut that faces the flange.

[0009] In a third embodiment according to the invention, a method of obtaining electrical continuity for a coaxial cable connection may comprise:

providing a coaxial cable connector including:

a connector body;

a post operably attached to the connector body, the post having a flange;

a nut axially rotatable with respect to the post and the connector body, the nut including an inward lip; and

an electrical continuity member disposed axially rearward of a surface of the internal lip of the nut that faces the flange;

securely attaching a coaxial cable to the connector so that the grounding shield of the cable electrically contacts the post;

extending electrical continuity from the post through the continuity member to the nut; and

fastening the nut to a conductive interface port to complete the ground path and obtain electrical continuity in the cable connection.

[0010] In a fourth embodiment according to the invention, a coaxial cable connector may comprise;
a post attached to a connector body, the post including a flange;
a nut axially rotatable with respect to the post and the connector body, the nut including an inward lip; and
means for extending electrical grounding continuity through the post and the nut, the means disposed axially rearward of a surface of the internal lip of the nut that faces the flange.

[0011] A fifth embodiment according to embodiment 1, wherein the portion of the continuity member that contacts the nut may be flexible.

[0012] A sixth embodiment according to embodiment 5, wherein there are multiple flexible portions that may contact the nut.

[0013] A seventh embodiment according to embodiment 6, wherein the continuity member may be generally disc-like and wherein the flexible nut contact portions arch away from the more generally disc-like portion of the electrical continuity member.

[0014] An eighth embodiment according to embodiment 7, wherein the nut contact portions of the continuity member may each include a tab that contacts the nut.

[0015] A ninth embodiment according to embodiment 5, wherein the nut contact portion of the continuity member may be a flexible finger.

[0016] A tenth embodiment according to embodiment 9, wherein the continuity member may include multiple flexible fingers.

[0017] An eleventh embodiment according to embodiment 1, wherein the portion of the continuity member that contacts post may include a securing member.

[0018] A twelfth embodiment according to embodiment 1, wherein the electrical continuity member does not contact the connector body.

[0019] A thirteenth embodiment according to embodiment 1, wherein at least a portion of the electrical continuity member may reside radially between the lip of the nut and the post.

[0020] A fourteenth embodiment according to embodiment 13, wherein the electrical continuity member may be an oblong band.

[0021] A fifteenth embodiment according to embodiment 1, wherein the nut does not touch the connector body.

[0022] A sixteenth embodiment according to embodiment 1, wherein the nut may be threaded.

[0023] A seventeenth embodiment according to embodiment 1, which may further include a sealing ring positioned between the nut and the connector body to prevent ingress of unwanted environmental contaminants.

[0024] An eighteenth embodiment according to embodiment 1, which may further include a fastener member having a central passageway with an internal ramped surface that deformably compresses the outer surface of the connector body when the fastener member is pressed into tight and secure position on the connector body.

[0025] A nineteenth embodiment according to embodiment 1, which may further include an insertable compression sleeve that is pushed into the connector body to squeeze against and secure a coaxial cable therein.

[0026] A twentieth embodiment according to embodiment 1, wherein the location of the continuity member, as assembled in the coaxial cable connector, may prevent the connector body from contacting the nut.

[0027] A twenty-first embodiment according to embodiment 2, wherein the continuity member may electrically contact both the nut and the post.

[0028] A twenty-second embodiment according to embodiment 21, wherein the portion of the continuity member that contacts the nut may be flexible.

[0029] A twenty-third embodiment according to embodiment 22, wherein there may be multiple flexible portions that contact the nut.

[0030] A twenty-fourth embodiment according to embodiment 23, wherein the continuity member may be generally disc-like and wherein the flexible nut contact portions arch away from the more generally disc-like portion of the electrical continuity member.

[0031] A twenty-fifth embodiment according to embodiment 24, wherein the nut contact portions of the continuity member may each include a tab that contacts the nut.

[0032] A twenty-sixth embodiment according to embodiment 22, wherein the nut contact portion of the continuity member may be a flexible finger.

[0033] A twenty-seventh embodiment according to embodiment 26, wherein the continuity member may include multiple flexible fingers.

[0034] A twenty-eighth embodiment according to embodiment 21, wherein the portion of the continuity member that contacts the post may include a securing member.

[0035] A twenty-ninth embodiment according to embodiment 2, wherein the electrical continuity member does not contact the connector body.

[0036] A thirtieth embodiment according to embodiment 2, wherein at least a portion of the electrical continuity member may reside radially between the lip of the nut and the post.

[0037] A thirty-first embodiment according to embodiment 2, wherein the electrical continuity member may be an oblong band.

[0038] A thirty-second embodiment according to embodiment 2, wherein the nut does not touch the connector body.

[0039] A thirty-third embodiment according to embodiment 2, wherein the nut may be threaded.

[0040] A thirty-fourth embodiment according to embodiment 2, which may further include a sealing ring positioned between the nut and the connector body to prevent ingress of unwanted environmental contaminants.

[0041] A thirty-fifth embodiment according to embodiment 2, which may further include a fastener member having a central passageway with an internal ramped surface that deformably compresses the outer surface of the connector body when the fastener member is pressed into tight and secure position on the connector body.

[0042] A thirty-sixth embodiment according to embodiment 2, which may further include an insertable compression sleeve that is pushed into the connector body to squeeze against and secure a coaxial cable therein.

[0043] A thirty-seventh embodiment according to embodiment 32, wherein the location of the continuity member, as assembled in the coaxial cable connector, may prevent the connector body from contacting the nut.

[0044] A thirty-eighth embodiment according to embodiment 3, wherein the method may obtain electrical continuity for a coaxial cable connection of embodiment 3, further wherein electrical continuity may be obtained even when the nut is not fully tightened onto the port, because only a few threads of the nut need to be threaded onto the port to extend electrical continuity through the nut and to the cable shielding via the electrical interface of the continuity member.

[0045] In a thirty-ninth embodiment according to the invention, a coaxial cable connector may comprise
a connector body;
a post attached to the connector body, the post having a flange;
a nut axially rotatable with respect to the post and the connector body, the nut including an inward lip; and
an electrical continuity member positioned to contact the post and the nut, wherein the electrical continuity member contacts and electrically couples the post to the nut at a position other than the flange of the post.

[0046] A fortieth embodiment according to embodiment 39, wherein the flange of the post may have a forward facing surface and a rearward facing surface; and
wherein the inward lip of the nut may have a forward facing surface, a rearward facing surface, and an innermost portion between the forward facing surface and the rearward facing surface; and
wherein the continuity member may contact at least one of:

1. a) the innermost portion between the forward facing surface of the inward lip; and
2. b) the rearward facing surface of the inward lip of the nut.

[0047] A forty-first embodiment according to embodiment 40, wherein the forward facing surface of the nut may rotate about the rearward facing surface of the flange of the post.

[0048] A forty-second embodiment according to embodiment 41, wherein the rearward facing surface of the flange of the post may be tapered.

[0049] A forty-third embodiment according to embodiment 39, wherein the post may further comprise a protrusion rearward of the flange for holding the connector body in an assembled position.

[0050] A forty-fourth embodiment according to embodiment 39, wherein the continuity member may press fit onto the post.

[0051] A forty-fifth embodiment according to embodiment 39, which may further comprise a fastener member having a ramped surface to deformable compress and seal the connector body against a cable.

[0052] The foregoing and other features of construction and operation of the invention will be more readily understood and fully appreciated from the following detailed disclosure, taken in conjunction with accompanying drawings.

Brief description of the drawings

[0053]

FIG. 1 depicts an exploded perspective cut-away view of an embodiment of the elements of an embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having an embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 depicts a perspective view of an embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 1, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 3 depicts a perspective view of a variation of the embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 1, without a flange cutout, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 4 depicts a perspective view of a variation of the embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 1, without a flange cutout or a through-slit, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 5 depicts a perspective cut-away view of a portion of the embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having an electrical continuity member of FIG. 1, as assembled, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 6 depicts a perspective cut-away view of a portion of an assembled embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having an electrical continuity member and a shortened nut, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 7 depicts a perspective cut-away view of a portion of an assembled embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having an electrical continuity member that does not touch the connector body, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 8 depicts a perspective view of another embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 9 depicts a perspective cut-away view of a portion of an assembled embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having the electrical continuity member of FIG. 8, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 10 depicts a perspective view of a further embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 11 depicts a perspective cut-away view of a portion of an assembled embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having the electrical continuity member of FIG. 10, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 12 depicts a perspective view of still another embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 13 depicts a perspective cut-away view of a portion of an assembled embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having the electrical continuity member of FIG. 12, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 14 depicts a perspective view of a still further embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 15 depicts a perspective cut-away view of a portion of an assembled embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having the electrical continuity member of FIG. 14, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 16 depicts a perspective view of even another embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 17 depicts a perspective cut-away view of a portion of an assembled embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having the electrical continuity member of FIG. 16, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 18 depicts a perspective view of still even a further embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 19 depicts a perspective cut-away view of a portion of an assembled embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having the electrical continuity member of FIG. 18, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 20 depicts a perspective cut-away view of an embodiment of a coaxial cable connector including an electrical continuity member and having an attached coaxial cable, the connector mated to an interface port, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 21 depicts a perspective cut-away view of an embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having still even another embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 22 depicts a perspective view of the embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 21, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 23 an exploded perspective view of the embodiment of the coaxial cable connector of FIG. 21, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 24 depicts a perspective cut-away view of another embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having the embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 22, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 25 depicts an exploded perspective view of the embodiment of the coaxial cable connector of FIG. 24, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 26 depicts a perspective view of still further even another embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 27 depicts a perspective view of another embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 28 depicts a perspective view of an embodiment of an electrical continuity depicted in FIG 27, yet comprising a completely annular post contact portion with no through-slit, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 29 depicts a perspective cut-away view of another embodiment of a coaxial cable connector operably having either of the embodiments of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIGS. 27 or 28, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 30 depicts a perspective cut-away view of the embodiment of a coaxial cable connector of FIG. 29, wherein a cable is attached to the connector, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 31 depicts a side cross-section view of the embodiment of a coaxial cable connector of FIG. 29, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 32 depicts a perspective cut-away view of the embodiment of a coaxial cable connector of FIG. 29, wherein a cable is attached to the connector, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 33 depicts a perspective view of yet another embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 34 depicts a side view of the embodiment of an electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 33, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 35 depicts a perspective view of the embodiment of an electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 33, wherein nut contact portions are bent, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 36 depicts a side view of the embodiment of an electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 33, wherein nut contact portions are bent, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 37 depicts a perspective cut-away view of a portion of a further embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having the embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 33, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 38 depicts a cut-away side view of a portion of the further embodiment of a coaxial cable connector depicted in FIG. 37 and having the embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 33, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 39 depicts an exploded perspective cut-away view of another embodiment of the elements of an embodiment of a coaxial

cable connector having an embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 40 depicts a side perspective cut-away view of the other embodiment of the coaxial cable connector of FIG. 39, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 41 depicts a blown-up side perspective cut-away view of a portion of the other embodiment of the coaxial cable connector of FIG. 39, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 42 depicts a front cross-section view, at the location between the first end portion of the nut and the second end portion of the nut, of the other embodiment of the coaxial cable connector of FIG. 39, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 43 depicts a front perspective view of yet still another embodiment of an electrical continuity member, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 44 depicts another front perspective view of the embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 43, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 45 depicts a front view of the embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 43, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 46 depicts a side view of the embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 43, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 47 depicts a rear perspective view of the embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 43, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 48 depicts an exploded perspective cut-away view of a yet still other embodiment of the coaxial cable connector having the embodiment of the yet still other electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 43, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 49 depicts a perspective cut-away view of a the yet still other embodiment of a coaxial cable connector depicted in FIG. 48 and having the embodiment of the yet still other electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 43, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 50 depicts a blown-up perspective cut-away view of a portion of the yet still other embodiment of a coaxial cable connector depicted in FIG. 48 and having the embodiment of the yet still other electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 43, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 51 depicts a perspective view of the embodiment of an electrical continuity member depicted in FIG 43, yet without nut contact tabs, in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 52 depicts a side view of the embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 51, in accordance with the present invention; and

FIG. 53 depicts a perspective cut-away view of a portion of an embodiment of a coaxial cable connector having the embodiment of the electrical continuity member depicted in FIG. 51, in accordance with the present invention.

Detailed description

[0054] Referring to the drawings, FIG. 1 depicts one embodiment of a coaxial cable connector 100 having an embodiment of an electrical continuity member 70. The coaxial cable connector 100 may be operably affixed, or otherwise functionally attached, to a coaxial cable 10 having a protective outer jacket 12, a conductive grounding shield 14, an interior dielectric 16 and a center conductor 18. The coaxial cable 10 may be prepared as embodied in FIG. 1 by removing the protective outer jacket 12 and drawing back the conductive grounding shield 14 to expose a portion of the interior dielectric 16. Further preparation of the embodied coaxial cable 10 may include stripping the dielectric 16 to expose a portion of the center conductor 18. The protective outer jacket 12 is intended to protect the various components of the coaxial cable 10 from damage which may result from exposure to dirt or moisture and from corrosion. Moreover, the protective outer jacket 12 may serve in some measure to secure the various components of the coaxial cable 10 in a contained cable design that protects the cable 10 from damage related to movement during cable installation. The conductive grounding shield 14 may be comprised of conductive materials suitable for providing an electrical ground connection, such as cuprous braided material, aluminum foils, thin metallic elements, or other like

structures. Various embodiments of the shield 14 may be employed to screen unwanted noise. For instance, the shield 14 may comprise a metal foil wrapped around the dielectric 16, or several conductive strands formed in a continuous braid around the dielectric 16. Combinations of foil and/or braided strands may be utilized wherein the conductive shield 14 may comprise a foil layer, then a braided layer, and then a foil layer. Those in the art will appreciate that various layer combinations may be implemented in order for the conductive grounding shield 14 to effectuate an electromagnetic buffer helping to prevent ingress of environmental noise that may disrupt broadband communications. The dielectric 16 may be comprised of materials suitable for electrical insulation, such as plastic foam material, paper materials, rubber-like polymers, or other functional insulating materials. It should be noted that the various materials of which all the various components of the coaxial cable 10 are comprised should have some degree of elasticity allowing the cable 10 to flex or bend in accordance with traditional broadband communication standards, installation methods and/or equipment. It should further be recognized that the radial thickness of the coaxial cable 10, protective outer jacket 12, conductive grounding shield 14, interior dielectric 16 and/or center conductor 18 may vary based upon generally recognized parameters corresponding to broadband communication standards and/or equipment.

[0055] Referring further to FIG. 1, the connector 100 may also include a coaxial cable interface port 20. The coaxial cable interface port 20 includes a conductive receptacle for receiving a portion of a coaxial cable center conductor 18 sufficient to make adequate electrical contact. The coaxial cable interface port 20 may further comprise a threaded exterior surface 23. It should be recognized that the radial thickness and/or the length of the coaxial cable interface port 20 and/or the conductive receptacle of the port 20 may vary based upon generally recognized parameters corresponding to broadband communication standards and/or equipment. Moreover, the pitch and height of threads which may be formed upon the threaded exterior surface 23 of the coaxial cable interface port 20 may also vary based upon generally recognized parameters corresponding to broadband communication standards and/or equipment. Furthermore, it should be noted that the interface port 20 may be formed of a single conductive material, multiple conductive materials, or may be configured with both conductive and non-conductive materials corresponding to the port's 20 operable electrical interface with a connector 100. However, the receptacle of the port 20 should be formed of a conductive material, such as a metal, like brass, copper, or aluminum. Further still, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill that the interface port 20 may be embodied by a connective interface component of a coaxial cable communications device, a television, a modem, a computer port, a network receiver, or other communications modifying devices such as a signal splitter, a cable line extender, a cable network module and/or the like.

[0056] Referring still further to FIG. 1, an embodiment of a coaxial cable connector 100 may further comprise a threaded nut 30, a post 40, a connector body 50, a fastener member 60, a continuity member 70 formed of conductive material, and a connector body sealing member 80, such as, for example, a body O-ring configured to fit around a portion of the connector body 50.

[0057] The threaded nut 30 of embodiments of a coaxial cable connector 100 has a first forward end 31 and opposing second rearward end 32. The threaded nut 30 may comprise internal threading 33 extending axially from the edge of first forward end 31 a distance sufficient to provide operably effective threadable contact with the external threads 23 of a standard coaxial cable interface port 20 (as shown, by way of example, in FIG. 20). The threaded nut 30 includes an internal lip 34, such as an annular protrusion, located proximate the second rearward end 32 of the nut. The internal lip 34 includes a surface 35 facing the first forward end 31 of the nut 30. The forward facing surface 35 of the lip 34 may be a tapered surface or side facing the first forward end 31 of the nut 30. The structural configuration of the nut 30 may vary according differing connector design parameters to accommodate different functionality of a coaxial cable connector 100. For instance, the first forward end 31 of the nut 30 may include internal and/or external structures such as ridges, grooves, curves, detents, slots, openings, chamfers, or other structural features, etc., which may facilitate the operable joining of an environmental sealing member, such a water-tight seal or other attachable component element, that may help prevent ingress of environmental contaminants, such as moisture, oils, and dirt, at the first forward end 31 of a nut 30, when mated with an interface port 20. Moreover, the second rearward end 32, of the nut 30 may extend a significant axial distance to reside radially extent, or otherwise partially surround, a portion of the connector body 50, although the extended portion of the nut 30 need not contact the connector body 50. Those in the art should appreciate that the nut need not be threaded. Moreover, the nut may comprise a coupler commonly used in connecting RCA-type, or BNC-type connectors, or other common coaxial cable connectors having standard coupler interfaces. The threaded nut 30 may be formed of conductive materials, such as copper, brass, aluminum, or other metals or metal alloys, facilitating grounding through the nut 30. Accordingly, the nut 30 may be configured to extend an electromagnetic buffer by electrically contacting conductive surfaces of an interface port 20 when a connector 100 is advanced onto the port 20. In addition, the threaded nut 30 may be formed of both conductive and non-conductive materials. For example the external surface of the nut 30 may be formed of a polymer, while the remainder of the nut 30 may be comprised of a metal or other conductive material. The threaded nut 30 may be formed of metals or polymers or other materials that would facilitate a rigidly formed nut body. Manufacture of the threaded nut 30 may include casting, extruding, cutting, knurling, turning, tapping, drilling, injection molding, blow molding, combinations thereof, or other fabrication methods that may provide efficient production of the component. The forward facing surface 35 of the nut 30 faces a flange 44 the post 40 when operably assembled in a connector 100, so as to allow the nut to rotate with respect to the other component elements, such as the post 40 and the connector body 50, of the connector 100.

[0058] Referring still to FIG. 1, an embodiment of a connector 100 may include a post 40. The post 40 comprises a first forward end 41 and an opposing second rearward end 42. Furthermore, the post 40 may comprise a flange 44, such as an externally extending annular protrusion, located at the first end 41 of the post 40. The flange 44 includes a rearward facing surface 45 that faces the forward facing surface 35 of the nut 30, when operably assembled in a coaxial cable connector 100, so as to allow the nut to rotate with respect to the other component elements, such as the post 40 and the connector body 50, of the connector 100. The rearward facing surface 45 of flange 44 may be a tapered surface facing the second rearward end 42 of the post 40. Further still, an embodiment of the post 40 may include a surface feature 47 such as a lip or protrusion that may engage a portion of a connector body 50 to secure axial movement of the post 40 relative to the connector body 50. However, the post need not include such a surface feature 47, and the coaxial cable connector 100 may rely on press-fitting and friction-fitting forces and/or other component structures having features and geometries to help retain the post 40 in secure location both axially and rotationally relative to the connector body 50. The location proximate or near where the connector body is secured relative to the post 40 may include surface features 43, such as ridges, grooves, protrusions, or knurling, which may enhance the secure attachment and locating of the post 40 with respect to the connector body 50. Moreover, the portion of the post 40 that contacts embodiments of a continuity member 70 may be of a different diameter than a portion of the nut 30 that contacts the connector body 50. Such diameter variance may facilitate assembly processes. For instance, various components having larger or smaller diameters can be readily press-fit or otherwise secured into connection with each other. Additionally, the post 40 may include a mating edge 46, which may be configured to make physical and electrical contact with a corresponding mating edge 26 of an interface port 20 (as shown in exemplary fashion in FIG. 20). The post 40 should be formed such that portions of a prepared coaxial cable 10 including the dielectric 16 and center conductor 18 (examples shown in FIGS. 1 and 20) may pass axially into the second end 42 and/or through a portion of the tube-like body of the post 40. Moreover, the post 40 should be dimensioned, or otherwise sized, such that the post 40 may be inserted into an end of the prepared coaxial cable 10, around the dielectric 16 and under the protective outer jacket 12 and conductive grounding shield 14. Accordingly, where an embodiment of the post 40 may be inserted into an end of the prepared coaxial cable 10 under the drawn back conductive grounding shield 14, substantial physical and/or electrical contact with the shield 14 may be accomplished thereby facilitating grounding through the post 40. The post 40 should be conductive and may be formed of metals or may be formed of other conductive materials that would facilitate a rigidly formed post body. In addition, the post may be formed of a combination of both conductive and non-conductive materials. For example, a metal coating or layer may be applied to a polymer or other non-conductive material. Manufacture of the post 40 may include casting, extruding, cutting, turning, drilling, knurling, injection molding, spraying, blow molding, component overmolding, combinations thereof, or other fabrication methods that may provide efficient production of the component.

[0059] Embodiments of a coaxial cable connector, such as connector 100, may include a connector body 50. The connector body 50 may comprise a first end 51 and opposing second end 52. Moreover, the connector body may include a post mounting portion 57 proximate or otherwise near the first end 51 of the body 50, the post mounting portion 57 configured to securely locate the body 50 relative to a portion of the outer surface of post 40, so that the connector body 50 is axially secured with respect to the post 40, in a manner that prevents the two components from moving with respect to each other in a direction parallel to the axis of the connector 100. The internal surface of the post mounting portion 57 may include an engagement feature 54 that facilitates the secure location of a continuity member 70 with respect to the connector body 50 and/or the post 40, by physically engaging the continuity member 70 when assembled within the connector 100. The engagement feature 54 may simply be an annular detent or ridge having a different diameter than the rest of the post mounting portion 57. However other features such as grooves, ridges, protrusions, slots, holes, keyways, bumps, nubs, dimples, crests, rims, or other like structural features may be included to facilitate or possibly assist the positional retention of embodiments of electrical continuity member 70 with respect to the connector body 50. Nevertheless, embodiments of a continuity member 70 may also reside in a secure position with respect to the connector body 50 simply through press-fitting and friction-fitting forces engendered by corresponding tolerances, when the various coaxial cable connector 100 components are operably assembled, or otherwise physically aligned and attached together. In addition, the connector body 50 may include an outer annular recess 58 located proximate or near the first end 51 of the connector body 50. Furthermore, the connector body 50 may include a semi-rigid, yet compliant outer surface 55, wherein the outer surface 55 may be configured to form an annular seal when the second end 52 is deformably compressed against a received coaxial cable 10 by operation of a fastener member 60. The connector body 50 may include an external annular detent 53 located proximate or close to the second end 52 of the connector body 50. Further still, the connector body 50 may include internal surface features 59, such as annular serrations formed near or proximate the internal surface of the second end 52 of the connector body 50 and configured to enhance frictional restraint and gripping of an inserted and received coaxial cable 10, through tooth-like interaction with the cable. The connector body 50 may be formed of materials such as plastics, polymers, bendable metals or composite materials that facilitate a semi-rigid, yet compliant outer surface 55. Further, the connector body 50 may be formed of conductive or non-conductive materials or a combination thereof. Manufacture of the connector body 50 may include casting, extruding, cutting, turning, drilling, knurling, injection molding, spraying, blow molding, component overmolding, combinations thereof, or other fabrication methods that may provide efficient production of the component.

[0060] With further reference to FIG. 1, embodiments of a coaxial cable connector 100 may include a fastener member 60. The fastener member 60 may have a first end 61 and opposing second end 62. In addition, the fastener member 60 may include an internal annular protrusion 63 (see FIG. 20) located proximate the first end 61 of the fastener member 60 and configured to mate and achieve purchase with the annular detent 53 on the outer surface 55 of connector body 50 (shown again, by way of example, in FIG. 20). Moreover, the fastener member 60 may comprise a central passageway 65 defined between the first end 61 and second end 62 and extending axially through the fastener member 60. The central passageway 65 may comprise a ramped surface 66 which may be positioned between a first opening or inner bore 67 having a first diameter positioned proximate with the first end 61 of the fastener member 60 and a second opening or inner bore 68 having a second diameter positioned proximate with the second end 62 of the fastener member 60. The ramped surface 66 may act to deformably compress the outer surface 55 of a connector body 50 when the fastener member 60 is operated to secure a coaxial cable 10. For example, the narrowing geometry will compress squeeze against the cable, when the fastener member is compressed into a tight and secured position on the connector body. Additionally, the fastener member 60 may comprise an exterior surface feature 69 positioned proximate with or close to the second end 62 of the fastener member 60. The surface feature 69 may facilitate gripping of the fastener member 60 during operation of the connector 100. Although the surface feature 69 is shown as an annular detent, it may have various shapes and sizes such as a ridge, notch, protrusion, knurling, or other friction or gripping type arrangements. The first end 61 of the fastener member 60 may extend an axial distance so that, when the fastener member 60 is compressed into sealing position on the coaxial cable 100, the fastener member 60 touches or resides substantially proximate significantly close to the nut 30. It should be recognized, by those skilled in the requisite art, that the fastener member 60 may be formed of rigid materials such as metals, hard plastics, polymers, composites and the like, and/or combinations thereof. Furthermore, the fastener member 60 may be manufactured via casting, extruding, cutting, turning, drilling, knurling, injection molding, spraying, blow molding, component overmolding, combinations thereof, or other fabrication methods that may provide efficient production of the component.

[0061] The manner in which the coaxial cable connector 100 may be fastened to a received coaxial cable 10 (such as shown, by way of example, in FIG. 20) may also be similar to the way a cable is fastened to a common CMP-type connector having an insertable compression sleeve that is pushed into the connector body 50 to squeeze against and secure the cable 10. The coaxial cable connector 100 includes an outer connector body 50 having a first end 51 and a second end 52. The body 50 at least partially surrounds a tubular inner post 40. The tubular inner post 40 has a first end 41 including a flange 44 and a second end 42 configured to mate with a coaxial cable 10 and contact a portion of the outer conductive grounding shield or sheath 14 of the cable 10. The connector body 50 is secured relative to a portion of the tubular post 40 proximate or close to the first end 41 of the tubular post 40 and cooperates, or otherwise is functionally located in a radially spaced relationship with the inner post 40 to define an annular chamber with a rear opening. A tubular locking compression member may protrude axially into the annular chamber through its rear opening. The tubular locking compression member may be slidably coupled or otherwise movably affixed to the connector body 50 to compress into the connector body and retain the cable 10 and may be displaceable or movable axially or in the general direction of the axis of the connector 100 between a first open position (accommodating insertion of the tubular inner post 40 into a prepared cable 10 end to contact the grounding shield 14), and a second clamped position compressibly fixing the cable 10 within the chamber of the connector 100, because the compression sleeve is squeezed into retraining contact with the cable 10 within the connector body 50. A coupler or nut 30 at the front end of the inner post 40 serves to attach the connector 100 to an interface port. In a CMP-type connector having an insertable compression sleeve, the structural configuration and functional operation of the nut 30 may be similar to the structure and functionality of similar components of a connector 100 described in FIGS. 1-20, and having reference numerals denoted similarly.

[0062] Turning now to FIGS. 2-4, variations of an embodiment of an electrical continuity member 70 are depicted. A continuity member 70 is conductive. The continuity member may have a first end 71 and an axially opposing second end 72. Embodiments of a continuity member 70 include a post contact portion 77. The post contact portion 77 makes physical and electrical contact with the post 40, when the coaxial cable connector 100 is operably assembled, and helps facilitate the extension of electrical ground continuity through the post 40. As depicted in FIGS. 2-4, the post contact portion 77 comprises a substantially cylindrical body that includes an inner dimension corresponding to an outer dimension of a portion of the post 40. A continuity member 70 may also include a securing member 75 or a plurality of securing members, such as the tabs 75a-c, which may help to physically secure the continuity member 70 in position with respect to the post 40 and/or the connector body 50. The securing member 75 may be resilient and, as such, may be capable of exerting spring-like force on operably adjoining coaxial cable connector 100 components, such as the post 40. Embodiments of a continuity member 70 include a nut contact portion 74. The nut contact portion 74 makes physical and electrical contact with the nut 30, when the coaxial cable connector 100 is operably assembled or otherwise put together in a manner that renders the connector 100 functional, and helps facilitate the extension of electrical ground continuity through the nut 30. The nut contact portion 74 may comprise a flange-like element that may be associated with various embodiments of a continuity member 70. In addition, as depicted in FIGS. 2-3, various embodiments of a continuity member 70 may include a through-slit 73. The through-slit 73 extends through the entire continuity member 70. Furthermore, as depicted in FIG. 2, various embodiments of a continuity member 70 may include a flange cutout 76 located on a flange-like nut

contact portion 74 of the continuity member 70. A continuity member 70 is formed of conductive materials. Moreover, embodiments of a continuity member 70 may exhibit resiliency, which resiliency may be facilitated by the structural configuration of the continuity member 70 and the material make-up of the continuity member 70.

[0063] Embodiments of a continuity member 70 may be formed, shaped, fashioned, or otherwise manufactured via any operable process that will render a workable component, wherein the manufacturing processes utilized to make the continuity member may vary depending on the structural configuration of the continuity member. For example, a continuity member 70 having a through-slit 73 may be formed from a sheet of material that may be stamped and then bent into an operable shape, that allows the continuity member 70 to function as it was intended. The stamping may accommodate various operable features of the continuity member 70. For instance, the securing member 75, such as tabs 75a-c, may be cut during the stamping process. Moreover, the flange cutout 76 may also be rendered during a stamping process. Those in the art should appreciate that various other surface features may be provided on the continuity member 70 through stamping or by other manufacturing and shaping means. Accordingly, it is contemplated that features of the continuity member 70 may be provided to mechanically interlock or interleave, or otherwise operably physically engage complimentary and corresponding features of embodiments of a nut 30, complimentary and corresponding features of embodiments of a post 40, and/or complimentary and corresponding features of embodiments of a connector body 50. The flange cutout 76 may help facilitate bending that may be necessary to form a flange-like nut contact member 74. However, as is depicted in FIG. 3, embodiments of a continuity member 70 need not have a flange cutout 76. In addition, as depicted in FIG. 4, embodiments of a continuity member 70 need also not have a through-slit 73. Such embodiments may be formed via other manufacturing methods. Those in the art should appreciate that manufacture of embodiments of a continuity member 70 may include casting, extruding, cutting, knurling, turning, coining, tapping, drilling, bending, rolling, forming, component overmolding, combinations thereof, or other fabrication methods that may provide efficient production of the component.

[0064] With continued reference to the drawings, FIGS. 5 - 7 depict perspective cut-away views of portions of embodiments of coaxial cable connectors 100 having an electrical continuity member 70, as assembled, in accordance with the present invention. In particular, FIG. 6 depicts a coaxial cable connector embodiment 100 having a shortened nut 30a, wherein the second rearward end 32a of the nut 30a does not extend as far as the second rearward end 32 of nut 30 depicted in FIG. 5. FIG. 7 depicts a coaxial cable connector embodiment 100 including an electrical continuity member 70 that does not touch the connector body 50, because the connector body 50 includes an internal detent 56 that, when assembled, ensures a physical gap between the continuity member 70 and the connector body 50. A continuity member 70 may be positioned around an external surface of the post 40 during assembly, while the post 40 is axially inserted into position with respect to the nut 30. The continuity member 70 should have an inner diameter sufficient to allow it to move up a substantial length of the post body 40 until it contacts a portion of the post 40 proximate the flange 44 at the first end 41 of the post 40.

[0065] The continuity member 70 should be configured and positioned so that, when the coaxial cable connector 100 is assembled, the continuity member 70 resides rearward a second end portion 37 of the nut 30, wherein the second end portion 37 starts at a side 35 of the lip 34 of the nut facing the first end 31 of the nut 30 and extends rearward to the second end 32 of the nut 30. The location of the continuity member 70 within a connector 100 relative to the second end portion 37 of the nut being disposed axially rearward of a surface 35 of the internal lip 34 of the nut 30 that faces the flange 44 of the post 40. The second end portion 37 of the nut 30 extends from the second rearward end 32 of the nut 30 to the axial location of the nut 30 that corresponds to the point of the forward facing side 35 of the internal lip 34 that faces the first forward end 31 of the nut 30 that is also nearest the second end 32 of the nut 30. Accordingly, the first end portion 38 of the nut 30 extends from the first end 31 of the nut 30 to that same point of the forward facing side 35 of the lip 34 that faces the first forward end 31 of the nut 30 that is nearest the second end 32 of the nut 30. For convenience, dashed line 39 shown in FIG. 5, depicts the axial point and a relative radial perpendicular plane defining the demarcation of the first end portion 38 and the second end portion 37 of embodiments of the nut 30. As such, the continuity member 70 does not reside between opposing complimentary surfaces 35 and 45 of the lip 34 of the nut 30 and the flange 44 of the post 40. Rather, the continuity member 70 contacts the nut 30 at a location rearward and other than on the side 35 of the lip 34 of the nut 30 that faces the flange 44 of the post 40, at a location only pertinent to and within the second end 37 portion of the nut 30.

[0066] With further reference to FIGS. 5-7, a body sealing member 80, such as an O-ring, may be located proximate the second end portion 37 of the nut 30 in front of the internal lip 34 of the nut 30, so that the sealing member 80 may compressibly rest or be squeezed between the nut 30 and the connector body 50. The body sealing member 80 may fit snugly over the portion of the body 50 corresponding to the annular recess 58 proximate the first end 51 of the body 50. However, those in the art should appreciate that other locations of the sealing member 80 corresponding to other structural configurations of the nut 30 and body 50 may be employed to operably provide a physical seal and barrier to ingress of environmental contaminants. For example, embodiments of a body sealing member 80 may be structured and operably assembled with a coaxial cable connector 100 to

prevent contact between the nut 30 and the connector body 50.

[0067] When assembled, as in FIGS. 5-7, embodiments of a coaxial cable connector 100 may have axially secured components. For example, the body 50 may obtain a physical fit with respect to the continuity member 70 and portions of the post 40, thereby securing those components together both axially and rotationally. This fit may be engendered through press-fitting and/or friction-fitting forces, and/or the fit may be facilitated through structures which physically interfere with each other in axial and/or rotational configurations. Keyed features or interlocking structures on any of the post 40, the connector body 50, and/or the continuity member 70, may also help to retain the components with respect to each other. For instance, the connector body 50 may include an engagement feature 54, such as an internal ridge that may engage the securing member(s) 75, such as tabs 75a-c, to foster a configuration wherein the physical structures, once assembled, interfere with each other to prevent axial movement with respect to each other. Moreover, the same securing structure(s) 75, or other structures, may be employed to help facilitate prevention of rotational movement of the component parts with respect to each other. Additionally, the flange 44 of the post 40 and the internal lip 34 of the nut 30 work to restrict axial movement of those two components with respect to each other toward each other once the lip 34 has contact the flange 44. However, the assembled configuration should not prevent rotational movement of the nut 30 with respect to the other coaxial cable connector 100 components. In addition, when assembled, the fastener member 60 may be secured to a portion of the body 50 so that the fastener member 60 may have some slidable axial freedom with respect to the body 50, thereby permitting operable attachment of a coaxial cable 10. Notably, when embodiments of a coaxial cable connector 100 are assembled, the continuity member 70 is disposed at the second end portion 37 of the nut 30, so that the continuity member 70 physically and electrically contacts both the nut 30 and the post 40, thereby extending ground continuity between the components.

[0068] With continued reference to the drawings, FIGS. 8 - 19 depict various continuity member embodiments 170 - 670 and show how those embodiments are secured within coaxial cable connector 100 embodiments, when assembled. As depicted, continuity members may vary in shape and functionality. However, all continuity members have at least a conductive portion and all reside rearward of the forward facing surface 35 of the internal lip 34 of the nut 30 and rearward the start of the second end portion 37 of the nut 30 of each coaxial cable connector embodiment 100 into which they are assembled. For example, a continuity member embodiment 170 may have multiple flange cutouts 176a-c. A continuity member embodiment 270 includes a nut contact portion 274 configured to reside radially between the nut 30 and the post 40 rearward the start of the second end portion 37 of the nut 30, so as to be rearward of the forward facing surface 35 of the internal lip 34 of the nut. A continuity member embodiment 370 is shaped in a manner kind of like a top hat, wherein the nut contact portion 374 contacts a portion of the nut 30 radially between the nut 30 and the connector body 50. A continuity member embodiment 470 resides primarily radially between the innermost part of the lip 34 of nut 30 and the post 40, within the second end portion 37 of the nut 30. In particular, the nut 30 of the coaxial cable connector 100 having continuity member 470 does not touch the connector body 50 of that same coaxial cable connector 100. A continuity member embodiment 570 includes a post contact portion 577, wherein only a radially inner edge of the continuity member 570, as assembled, contacts the post 40. A continuity member embodiment 670 includes a post contact portion that resides radially between the lip 34 of the nut 30 and the post 40, rearward the start of the second end portion 37 of the nut 30.

[0069] Turning now to FIG. 20, an embodiment of a coaxial cable connector 100 is depicted in a mated position on an interface port 20. As depicted, the coaxial cable connector 100 is fully tightened onto the interface port 20 so that the mating edge 26 of the interface port 20 contacts the mating edge 46 of the post 40 of the coaxial cable connector 100. Such a fully tightened configuration provides optimal grounding performance of the coaxial cable connector 100. However, even when the coaxial connector 100 is only partially installed on the interface port 20, the continuity member 70 maintains an electrical ground path between the mating port 20 and the outer conductive shield (ground 14) of cable 10. The ground path extends from the interface port 20 to the nut 30, to the continuity member 70, to the post 40, to the conductive grounding shield 14. Thus, this continuous grounding path provides operable functionality of the coaxial cable connector 100 allowing it to work as it was intended even when the connector 100 is not fully tightened.

[0070] With continued reference to the drawings, FIG. 21-23 depict cut-away, exploded, perspective views of an embodiment of a coaxial cable connector 100 having still even another embodiment of an electrical continuity member 770, in accordance with the present invention. As depicted, the continuity member 770 does not reside in the first end portion 38 of the nut 30. Rather, portions of the continuity member 770 that contact the nut 30 and the post 40, such as the nut contacting portion(s) 774 and the post contacting portion 777, reside rearward the start (beginning at forward facing surface 35) of the second end portion 37 of the nut 30, like all other embodiments of continuity members. The continuity member 770, includes a larger diameter portion 778 that receives a portion of a connector body 50, when the coaxial cable connector 100 is assembled. In essence, the continuity member 770 has a sleeve-like configuration and may be press-fit onto the received portion of the connector body 50. When the coaxial cable connector 100 is assembled, the continuity member 770 resides between the nut 30 and the connector body 50, so that there is no contact between the nut 30 and the connector body 50. The fastener member 60a may include an axially

extended first end 61. The first end 61 of the fastener member 60 may extend an axial distance so that, when the fastener member 60a is compressed into sealing position on the coaxial cable 100 (not shown, but readily comprehensible by those of ordinary skill in the art), the fastener member 60a touches or otherwise resides substantially proximate or very near the nut 30. This touching, or otherwise close contact between the nut 30 and the fastener member 60 coupled with the in-between or sandwiched location of the continuity member 770 may facilitate enhanced prevention of RF ingress and/or ingress of other environmental contaminants into the coaxial cable connector 100 at or near the second end 32 of the nut 30. As depicted, the continuity member 770 and the associated connector body 50 may be press-fit onto the post 40, so that the post contact portion 777 of the continuity member 770 and the post mounting portion 57 of the connector body 50 are axially and rotationally secured to the post 40. The nut contacting portion(s) 774 of the continuity member 770 are depicted as resilient members, such as flexible fingers, that extend to resiliently engage the nut 30. This resiliency of the nut contact portions 774 may facilitate enhanced contact with the nut 30 when the nut 30 moves during operation of the coaxial cable connector 100, because the nut contact portions 774 may flex and retain constant physical and electrical contact with the nut 30, thereby ensuring continuity of a grounding path extending through the nut 30. Referring still further to the drawings, FIGS. 24 - 25 depict perspective views of another embodiment of a coaxial cable connector 100 having a continuity member 770. As depicted, the post 40 may include a surface feature 47, such as a lip extending from a connector body engagement portion 49 having a diameter that is smaller than a diameter of a continuity member engagement portion 48. The surface feature lip 47, along with the variably-diametered continuity member and connector body engagement portions 48 and 49, may facilitate efficient assembly of the connector 100 by permitting various component portions having various structural configurations and material properties to move into secure location, both radially and axially, with respect to one another.

[0071] With still further reference to the drawings, FIG. 26 depicts a perspective view of still further even another embodiment of an electrical continuity member 870, in accordance with the present invention. The continuity member 870 may be similar in structure to the continuity member 770, in that it is also sleeve-like and extends about a portion of connector body 50 and resides between the nut 30 and the connector body 50 when the coaxial cable connector 100 is assembled. However, the continuity member 870 includes an unbroken flange-like nut contact portion 874 at the first end 871 of the continuity member 870. The flange-like nut contact portion 874 may be resilient and include several functional properties that are very similar to the properties of the finger-like nut contact portion(s) 774 of the continuity member 770. Accordingly, the continuity member 870 may efficiently extend electrical continuity through the nut 30.

[0072] With an eye still toward the drawings and with particular respect to FIGS. 27-32, another embodiment of an electrical continuity member 970 is depicted in several views, and is also shown as included in a further embodiment of a coaxial cable connector 900. The electrical continuity member 970 has a first end 971 and a second end 972. The first end 971 of the electrical continuity member 970 may include one or more flexible portions 979. For example, the continuity member 970 may include multiple flexible portions 979, each of the flexible portions 979 being equidistantly arranged so that in perspective view the continuity member 970 looks somewhat daisy-like. However, those knowledgeable in the art should appreciate that a continuity member 970 may only need one flexible portion 979 and associated nut contact portion 974 to obtain electrical continuity for the connector 900. Each flexible portion 979 may associate with a nut contact portion 974 of the continuity member 970. The nut contact portion 974 is configured to engage a surface of the nut 930, wherein the surface of the nut 930 that is engaged by the nut contact portion 974 resides rearward the forward facing surface 935 of nut 930 and the start of the second end portion 937 of the nut 930. A post contact portion 977, may physically and electrically contact the post 940. The electrical continuity member 970 may optionally include a through-slit 973, which through-slit 973 may facilitate various processes for manufacturing the member 970, such as those described in like manner above. Moreover, a continuity member 970 with a through-slit 973 may also be associated with different assembly processes and/or operability than a corresponding electrical continuity member 970 that does not include a through-slit.

[0073] When in operation, an electrical continuity member 970 should maintain electrical contact with both the post 940 and the nut 930, as the nut 930 operably moves rotationally about an axis with respect to the rest of the coaxial cable connector 900 components, such as the post 940, the connector body 950 and the fastener member 960. Thus, when the connector 900 is fastened with a coaxial cable 10, a continuous electrical shield may extend from the outer grounding sheath 14 of the cable 10, through the post 940 and the electrical continuity member 970 to the nut or coupler 930, which coupler 930 ultimately may be fastened to an interface port (see, for example port 20 of FIG. 1), thereby completing a grounding path from the cable 10 through the port 20. A sealing member 980 may be operably positioned between the nut 930, the post 940, and the connector body 950, so as to keep environmental contaminants from entering within the connector 900, and to further retain proper component placement and prevent ingress of environmental noise into the signals being communicated through the cable 10 as attached to the connector 900. Notably, the design of various embodiments of the coaxial cable connector 900 includes elemental component configuration wherein the nut 930 does not (and even can not) contact the body 950.

[0074] Turning further to the drawings, FIGS. 33-38 depict yet another embodiment of an electrical continuity member 1070. The electrical continuity member 1070 is operably included, to help facilitate electrical continuity in an embodiment of a coaxial cable connector 1000 having multiple component features, such as a coupling nut 1030, an inner post 1040, a connector body 1050, and a sealing member 1080, along with other like features, wherein such component features are, for the purposes of description herein, structured similarly to corresponding structures (referenced numerically in a similar manner) of other coaxial cable connector embodiments previously discussed herein above, in accordance with the present invention. The electrical continuity member 1070 has a first end 1071 and opposing second end 1072, and includes at least one flexible portion 1079 associated with a nut contact portion 1074. The nut contact portion 1074 may include a nut contact tab 1078. As depicted, an embodiment of an electrical continuity member 1070 may include multiple flexible portions 1079a-b associated with corresponding nut contact portions 1074a-b. The nut contact portions 1074a-b may include respective corresponding nut contact tabs 1078a-b. Each of the multiple flexible portions 1079a-b, nut contact portions 1074a-b, and nut contact tabs 1078a-b may be located so as to be oppositely radially symmetrical about a central axis of the electrical continuity member 1070. A post contact portion 1077 may be formed having an axial length, so as to facilitate axial lengthwise engagement with the post 1040, when assembled in a coaxial cable connector embodiment 1000. The flexible portions 1079a-b may be pseudo-coaxially curved arm members extending in yin/yang like fashion around the electrical continuity member 1070. Each of the flexible portions 1079a-b may independently bend and flex with respect to the rest of the continuity member 1070. For example, as depicted in FIGS. 35 and 36, the flexible portions 1079a-b of the continuity member are bent upwards in a direction towards the first end 1071 of the continuity member 1070. Those skilled in the relevant art should appreciate that a continuity member 1070 may only need one flexible portion 1079 to efficiently obtain electrical continuity for a connector 1000.

[0075] When operably assembled within an embodiment of a coaxial cable connector 1000, electrical continuity member embodiments 1070 utilize a bent configuration of the flexible portions 1079a-b, so that the nut contact tabs 1078a-b associated with the nut contact portions 1074a-b of the continuity member 1070 make physical and electrical contact with a surface of the nut 1030, wherein the contacted surface of the nut 1030 resides rearward of the forward facing surface 1035 of the inward lip 1034 of nut 1030, and rearward of the start (at surface 1035) of the second end portion 1037 of the nut 1030. For convenience, dashed line 1039 (similar, for example, to dashed line 39 shown in FIG. 5) depicts the axial point and a relative radial perpendicular plane defining the demarcation of the first end portion 1038 and the second end portion 1037 of embodiments of the nut 1030. As such, the continuity member 1070 does not reside between opposing complimentary surfaces of the lip 1034 of the nut 1030 and the flange 1044 of the post 1040. Rather, the electrical continuity member 1070 contacts the nut 1030 at a rearward location other than on the forward facing side of the lip 1034 of the nut 1030 that faces the flange 1044 of the post 1040, at a location only pertinent to the second end 1037 portion of the nut 1030.

[0076] Referring still to the drawings, FIGS. 39-42 depict various views of another embodiment of a coaxial cable connector 1100 having an embodiment of an electrical continuity member 1170, in accordance with the present invention. Embodiments of an electrical continuity member, such as embodiment 1170, or any of the other embodiments 70, 170, 270, 370, 470, 570, 670, 770, 870, 970, 1070, 1270 and other like embodiments, may utilize materials that may enhance conductive ability. For instance, while it is critical that continuity member embodiments be comprised of conductive material, it should be appreciated that continuity members may optionally be comprised of alloys, such as cuprous alloys formulated to have excellent resilience and conductivity. In addition, part geometries, or the dimensions of component parts of a connector 1100 and the way various component elements are assembled together in coaxial cable connector 1100 embodiments may also be designed to enhance the performance of embodiments of electrical continuity members. Such part geometries of various component elements of coaxial cable connector embodiments may be constructed to minimize stress existent on components during operation of the coaxial cable connector, but still maintain adequate contact force, while also minimizing contact friction, but still supporting a wide range of manufacturing tolerances in mating component parts of embodiments of electrical continuity coaxial cable connectors.

[0077] An embodiment of an electrical continuity member 1170 may comprise a simple continuous band, which, when assembled within embodiments of a coaxial cable connector 1100, encircles a portion of the post 1140, and is in turn surrounded by the second end portion 1137 of the nut 1130. The band-like continuity member 1170 resides rearward a second end portion 1137 of the nut that starts at a side 1135 of the lip 1134 of the nut 1130 facing the first end 1131 of the nut 1130 and extends rearward to the second end 1132 of the nut. The simple band-like embodiment of an electrical continuity member 1170 is thin enough that it occupies an annular space between the second end portion 1137 of the nut 1130 and the post 1140, without causing the post 1140 and nut 1130 to bind when rotationally moved with respect to one another. The nut 1130 is free to rotate, and has some freedom for slidable axial movement, with respect to the connector body 1150. The band-like embodiment of an electrical continuity member 1170 can make contact with both the nut 1130 and the post 1140, because it is not perfectly circular (see, for example, FIG. 42 depicted the slightly oblong shape of the continuity member 1170). This non-circular configuration may maximize the beam length between contact points, significantly reducing stress in the contact between the nut 1130, the post 1140 and the electrical continuity member 1170. Friction may also be significantly reduced because normal force is kept low based on the structural relationship of the components; and there are no edges or other friction enhancing surfaces that could scrape on the

nut 1130 or post 1140. Rather, the electrical continuity member 1170 comprises just a smooth tangential-like contact between the component elements of the nut 1130 and the post 1140. Moreover, if permanent deformation of the oblong band-like continuity member 1170 does occur, it will not significantly reduce the efficacy of the electrical contact, because if, during assembly or during operation, continuity member 1170 is pushed out of the way on one side, then it will only make more substantial contact on the opposite side of the connector 1100 and corresponding connector 1100 components. Likewise, if perchance the two relevant component surfaces of the nut 1130 and the post 1140 that the band-like continuity member 1170 interacts with have varying diameters (a diameter of a radially inward surface of the nut 1130 and a diameter of a radially outward surface of the post 1140) vary in size between provided tolerances, or if the thickness of the band-like continuity member 1170 itself varies, then the band-like continuity member 1170 can simply assume a more or less circular shape to accommodate the variation and still make contact with the nut 1130 and the post 1140. The various advantages obtained through the utilization of a band-like continuity member 1170 may also be obtained, where structurally and functionally feasible, by other embodiments of electrical continuity members described herein, in accordance with the objectives and provisions of the present invention.

[0078] Referencing the drawings still further, it is noted that FIGS 43-53 depict different views of another coaxial cable connector 1200, the connector 1200 including various embodiments of an electrical continuity member 1270. The electrical continuity member 1270, in a broad sense, has some physical likeness to a disc having a central circular opening and at least one section being flexibly raised above the plane of the disc; for instance, at least one raised flexible portion 1279 of the continuity member 1270 is prominently distinguishable in the side views of both FIG. 46 and FIG 52, as being arched above the general plane of the disc, in a direction toward the first end 1271 of the continuity member 1270. The electrical continuity member 1270 may include two symmetrically radially opposite flexibly raised portions 1279a-b physically and/or functionally associated with nut contact portions 1274a-b, wherein nut contact portions 1274a-b may each respectively include a nut contact tab 1278a-b. As the flexibly raised portions 1279a-b arch away from the more generally disc-like portion of the electrical continuity member 1270, the flexibly raised portions (being also associated with nut contact portions 1274a-b) make resilient and consistent physical and electrical contact with a conductive surface of the nut 1230, when operably assembled to obtain electrical continuity in the coaxial cable connector 1200. The surface of the nut 1230 that is contacted by the nut contact portion 1274 resides within the second end portion 1237 of the nut 1230.

[0079] The electrical continuity member 1270 may optionally have nut contact tabs 1278a-b, which tabs 1278a-b may enhance the member's 1270 ability to make consistent operable contact with a surface of the nut 1230. As depicted, the tabs 1278a-b comprise a simple bulbous round protrusion extending from the nut contact portion. However, other shapes and geometric design may be utilized to accomplish the advantages obtained through the inclusion of nut contact tabs 1278a-b. The opposite side of the tabs 1278a-b may correspond to circular detents or dimples 1278a₁-b₁. These oppositely structured features 1278a₁-b₁ may be a result of common manufacturing processes, such as the natural bending of metallic material during a stamping or pressing process possibly utilized to create a nut contact tab 1278.

[0080] As depicted, embodiments of an electrical continuity member 1270 include a cylindrical section extending axially in a lengthwise direction toward the second end 1272 of the continuity member 1270, the cylindrical section comprising a post contact portion 1277, the post contact portions 1277 configured so as to make axially lengthwise contact with the post 1240. Those skilled in the art should appreciate that other geometric configurations may be utilized for the post contact portion 1277, as long as the electrical continuity member 1270 is provided so as to make consistent physical and electrical contact with the post 1240 when assembled in a coaxial cable connector 1200.

[0081] The continuity member 1270 should be configured and positioned so that, when the coaxial cable connector 1200 is assembled, the continuity member 1270 resides rearward the start of a second end portion 1237 of the nut 1230, wherein the second end portion 1237 begins at a side 1235 of the lip 1234 of the nut 1230 facing the first end 1231 of the nut 1230 and extends rearward to the second end 1232 of the nut 1230. The continuity member 1270 contacts the nut 1230 in a location relative to a second end portion 1237 of the nut 1230. The second end portion 1237 of the nut 1230 extends from the second end 1232 of the nut 1230 to the axial location of the nut 1230 that corresponds to the point of the forward facing side 1235 of the internal lip 1234 that faces the first forward end 1231 of the nut 1230 that is also nearest the second rearward end 1232 of the nut 1230. Accordingly, the first end portion 1238 of the nut 1230 extends from the first end 1231 of the nut 1230 to that same point of the side of the lip 1234 that faces the first end 1231 of the nut 1230 that is nearest the second end 1232 of the nut 1230. For convenience, dashed line 1239 (see FIGS 49-50, and 53), depicts the axial point and a relative radial perpendicular plane defining the demarcation of the first end portion 1238 and the second end portion 1237 of embodiments of the nut 1230. As such, the continuity member 1270 does not reside between opposing complimentary surfaces 1235 and 1245 of the lip 1234 of the nut 1230 and the flange 1244 of the post 40. Rather, the continuity member 1270 contacts the nut 1230 at a location other than on the side of the lip 1234 of the nut 1230 that faces the flange 1244 of the post 1240, at a rearward location only pertinent to the second end 1237 portion of the nut 1230.

[0082] Various other component features of a coaxial cable connector 1200 may be included with a connector 1200. For example, the connector body 1250 may include an internal detent 1256 positioned to help accommodate the operable location of the electrical continuity member 1270 as located between the post 1240, the body 1250, and the nut 1230. Moreover, the connector body 1250 may include a post mounting portion 1257 proximate the first end 1251 of the body 1250, the post mounting portion 1257 configured to securely locate the body 1250 relative to a portion 1247 of the outer surface of post 1240, so that the connector body 1250 is axially secured with respect to the post 1240. Notably, the nut 1230, as located with respect to the electrical continuity member 1270 and the post 1240, does not touch the body. A body sealing member 1280 may be positioned proximate the second end portion of the nut 1230 and snugly around the connector body 1250, so as to form a seal in the space therebetween.

[0083] With respect to FIGS 1-53, a method of obtaining electrical continuity for a coaxial cable connection is described. A first step includes providing a coaxial cable connector 100/900/1000/1100/1200 operable to obtain electrical continuity. The provided coaxial cable connector 100/900/1000/1100/1200 includes a connector body 50/950/1050/1150/1250 and a post 40/940/1040/1140/1240 operably attached to the connector body 50/950/1050/1150/1250, the post 40/940/1040/1140/1240 having a flange 44/944/1044/1144/1244. The coaxial cable connector 100/900/1000/1100/1200 also includes a nut 30/930/1030/1130/1230 axially rotatable with respect to the post 40/940/1040/1140/1240 and the connector body 50/950/1050/1150/1250, the nut 30/930/1030/1130/1230 including an inward lip 34/934/1034/1134/1234. In addition, the provided coaxial cable connector includes an electrical continuity member 70/170/270/370/470/570/670/770/870/970/1070/1170/1270 disposed axially rearward of a surface 35/935/1035/1135/1235 of the internal lip 34/934/1034/1134/1234 of the nut 30/930/1030/1130/1230 that faces the flange 44/944/1044/1144/1244 of the post 40/940/1040/1140/1240. A further method step includes securely attaching a coaxial cable 10 to the connector 100/900/1000/1100/1200 so that the grounding sheath or shield 14 of the cable electrically contacts the post 40/940/1040/1140/1240. Moreover, the methodology includes extending electrical continuity from the post 40/940/1040/1140/1240 through the continuity member 70/170/270/370/470/570/670/770/870/970/1070/1170/1270 to the nut 30/930/1030/1130/1230. A final method step includes fastening the nut 30/930/1030/1130/1230 to a conductive interface port 20 to complete the ground path and obtain electrical continuity in the cable connection, even when the nut 30/930/1030/1130/1230 is not fully tightened onto the port 20, because only a few threads of the nut onto the port are needed to extend electrical continuity through the nut 30/930/1030/1130/1230 and to the cable shielding 14 via the electrical interface of the continuity member 70/170/270/370/470/570/670/770/870/970/1070/1170/1270 and the post 40/940/1040/1140/1240.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- [WO2008051740A \[0002\]](#)

Patentkrav

1. Koaksialt kabelstik (100), som omfatter
et forbindelseslegeme (50),
5 en stangdel (40), som funktionsmæssigt er fastgjort til forbindelseslegemet, idet
stangdelen har en flange (44),
en møtrik (30), som er aksialt roterbar i forhold til stangdelen og forbindelsesle-
gemet, idet møtrikken har en indad rettet læbe (34), og
kendetegnet ved et element (70) til elektrisk kontinuitet, og som er placeret ak-
10 sialt bagud i forhold til en overflade på møtrikkens indvendige læbe, og som ven-
der hen imod flangen.
2. Fremgangsmåde til opnåelse af elektrisk kontinuitet til en koaksialt kabel-
forbindelse, hvilken fremgangsmåde omfatter:
15 tilvejebringelse af et koaksialt kabel-stik (100), som omfatter:

et forbindelseslegeme 50), en stangdel (40), som funktionsmæssigt er
fastgjort til forbindelseslegemet, idet stangdelen har en flange (44),
20 en møtrik (30), som er aksialt roterbar i forhold til stangdelen og forbin-
delseslegemet, idet møtrikken har en indad rettet læbe (34), og
et element (70) til elektrisk kontinuitet, og som er placeret aksialt bagud i
forhold til en overflade på møtrikkens indvendige læbe, og som vender
hen imod flangen,
25 sikker fastgørelse af et koaksialt kabel til stikket, således at kablets jord-
skjold går i elektrisk kontakt med stangdelen,
udstrækning af den elektriske kontinuitet fra stangdelen via kontinuitets-
elementet til møtrikken, og
fastgørelse af møtrikken til en ledende interfaceport til at fuldende jord-
30 banen og opnå elektrisk kontinuitet i kabelforbindelsen.
3. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, hvorved kontinuitetselementet går i elek-
trisk kontakt med både møtrikken og stangdelen.

4. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, hvorved den del af kontinuitetselementet, som går i kontakt med møtrikken, er fleksibel.
5. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, hvorved kontinuitetselementet er i hovedsagen pladelignende, og hvorved de fleksible møtrikkontaktdele buer væk fra den mere generelt pladelignende del af det elektriske kontinuitetselement.
6. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, hvorved kontinuitetselementets møtrikkontaktdele hver omfatter en flig (1078), som går i kontakt med møtrikken.
7. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, hvorved kontinuitetselementets møtrikkontakt del er en fleksibel finger (774).
8. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, hvorved den del af kontinuitetselementet, som går i kontakt med stangdelen, omfatter et sikringselement (75).
9. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, hvorved i det mindste en del af det elektriske kontinuitetselement befinder sig radialt imellem møtrikkens læbe og stangdelen.
10. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, hvorved det elektriske kontinuitetselement er et aflangt bånd (1170).
11. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, hvorved møtrikken ikke berører forbindelseslegemet.
12. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, og som yderligere omfatter en tætningsring (80), som er placeret imellem møtrikken og forbindelseslegemet for at forhindre indtrængning af uønskede miljøforureninger.
13. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, og som yderligere omfatter en fastgørelsesdel (60), som har en central passage (65) med en indvendig rampeformet overflade (66), som deformerbart sammenpresser forbindelseslegemets ydre

overflade (55), når fastgørelsesdelen presses ind i tæt og sikker position på forbindelseslegemet.

14. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, og som yderligere omfatter en indsættelig
5 kompressionsmuffe, som skubbes ind i forbindelseslegemet med henblik på at trykke imod og fastgøre et koaksialt kabel heri.

15. Koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 1, hvorved placeringen af kontinuitetselementet, når det er samlet i koaksial-kabel-stikket, forhindrer forbindelseslegemet
10 i at gå i kontakt med møtrikken.

16. Fremgangsmåde til opnåelse af elektrisk kontinuitet for et koaksialt kabel-stik ifølge krav 2, og hvor endvidere den elektriske kontinuitet opnås, selv når møtrikken ikke er spændt fuldstændig fast på stangdelen, da det kun er nødvendigt at føre få af møtrikkens gevinddele i indgreb på stangdelen for at udstrække
15 elektrisk kontinuitet via møtrikken og til kabelafskærmning via kontinuitetselementets elektriske interface.

DRAWINGS

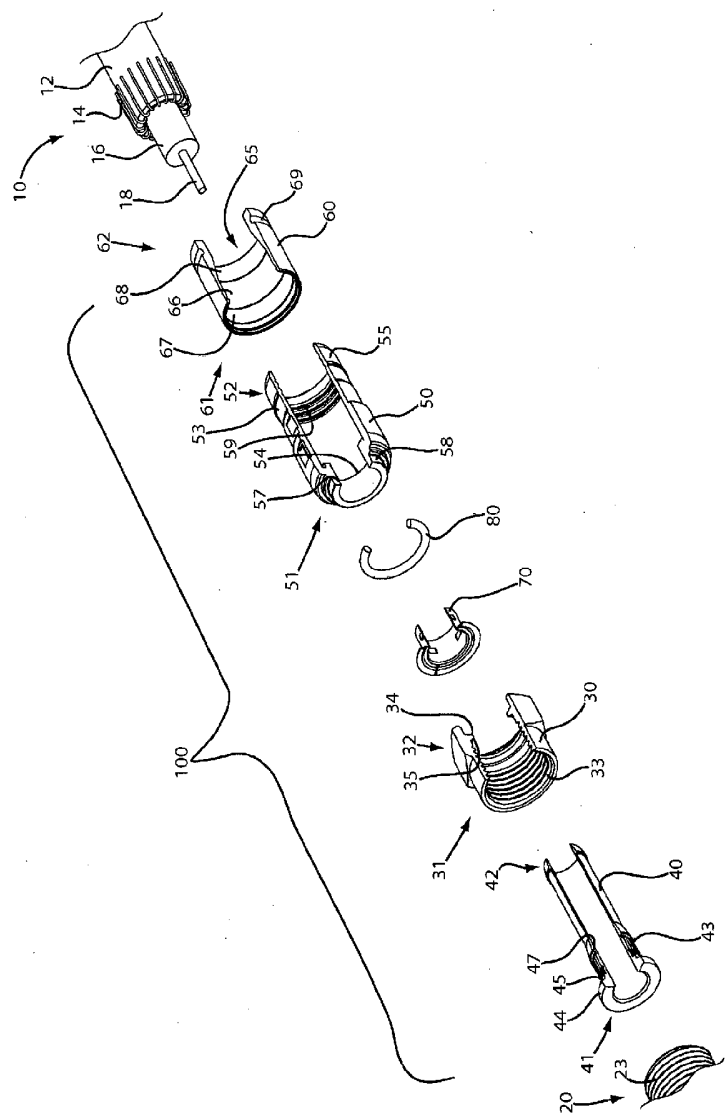


FIG. 1

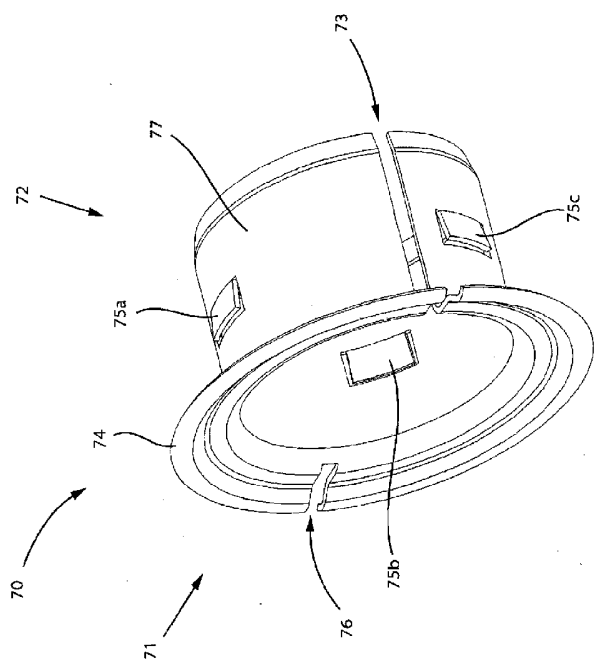


FIG. 2

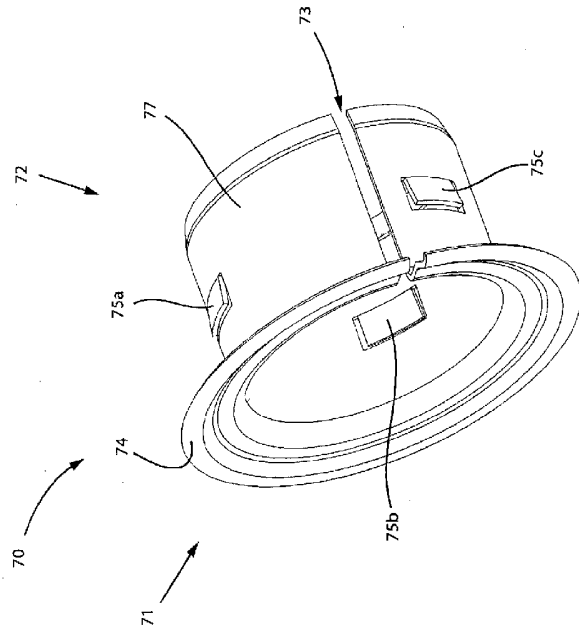


FIG. 3

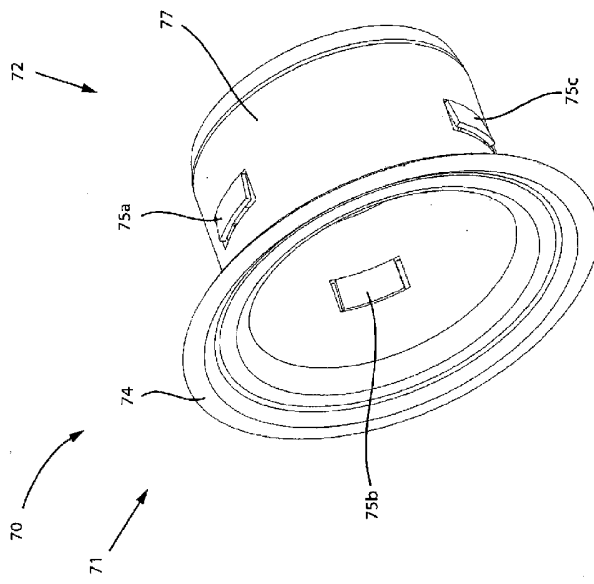


FIG. 4

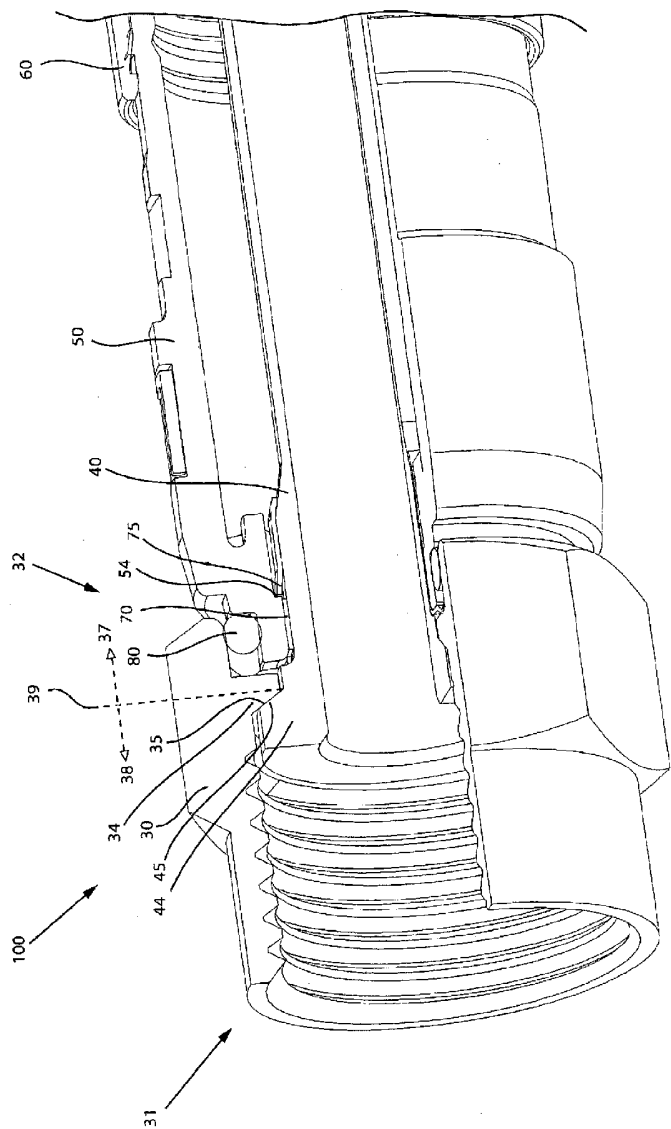
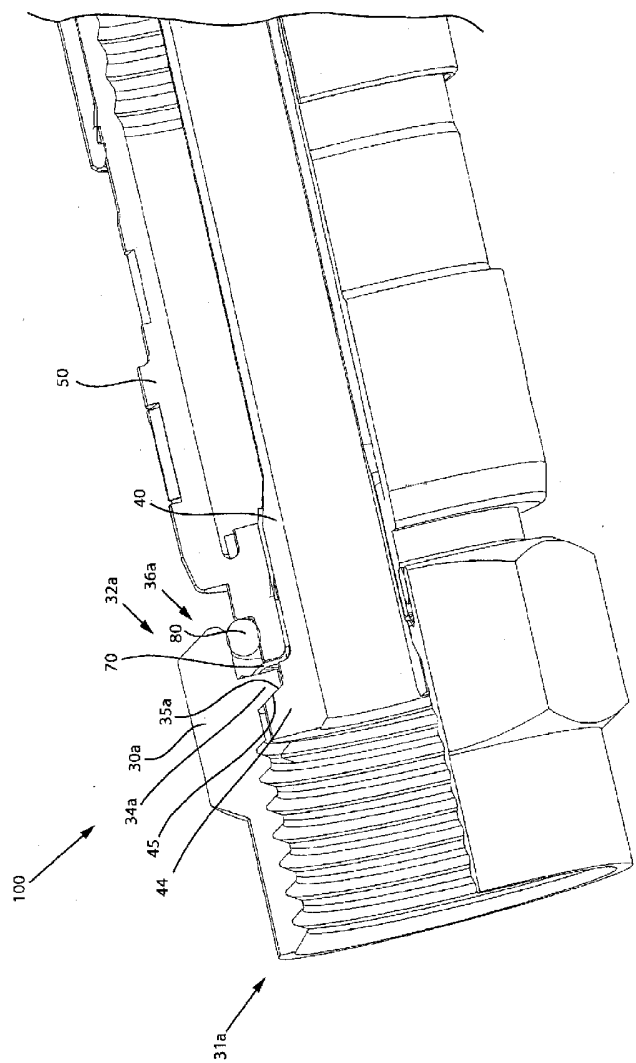


FIG. 5



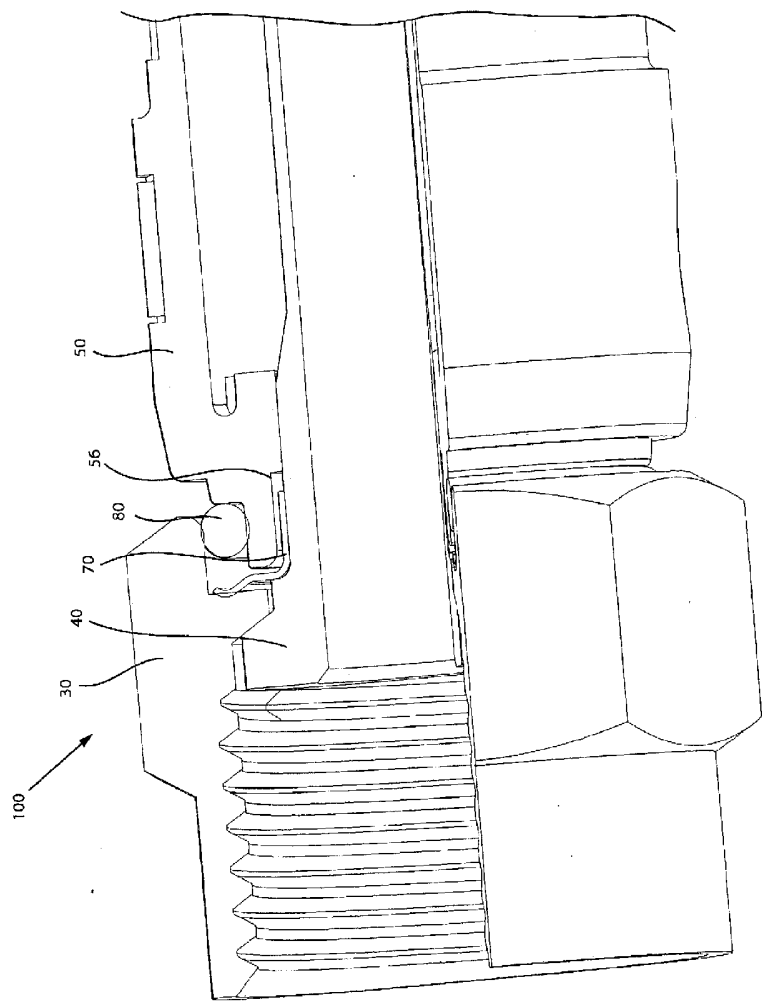


FIG. 7

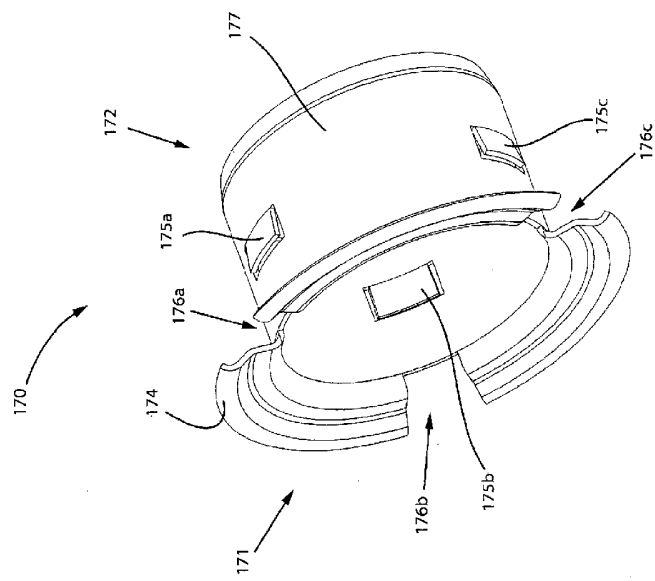


FIG. 8

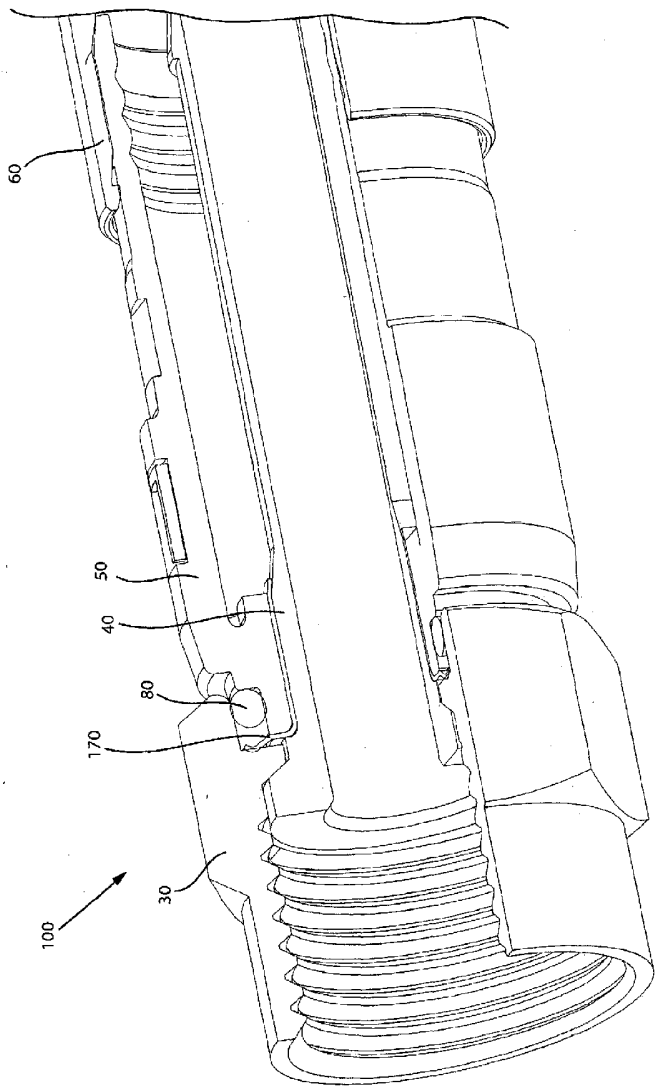


FIG. 9

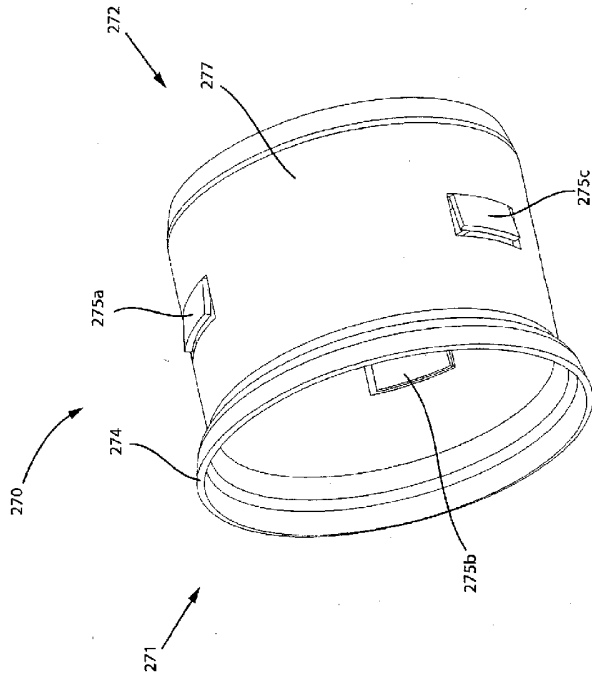


FIG. 10

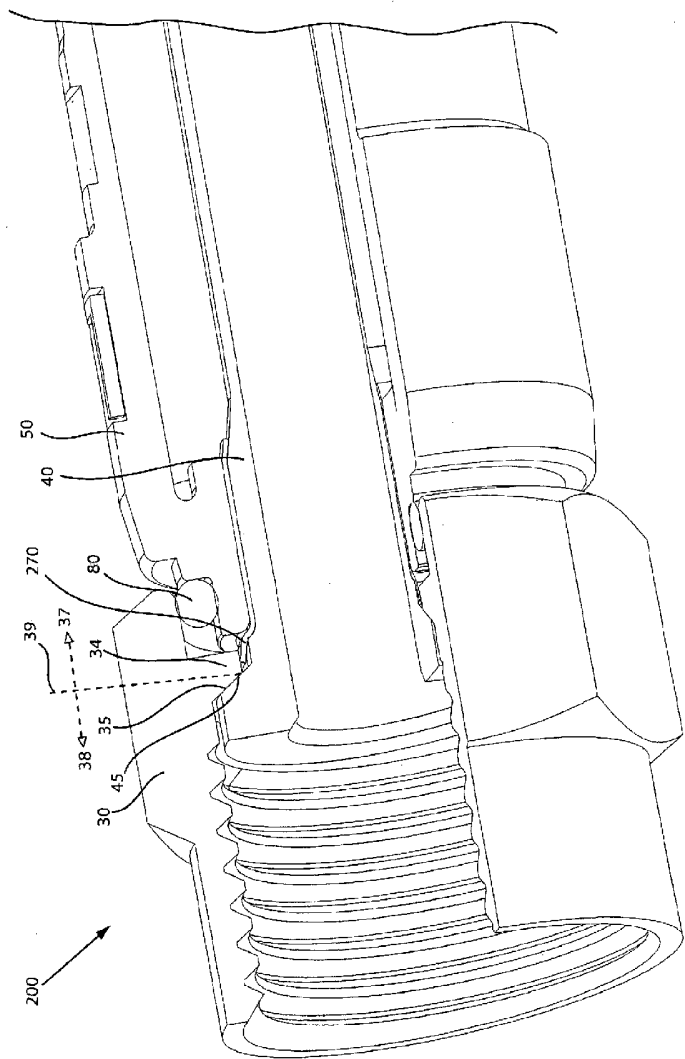


FIG. 11

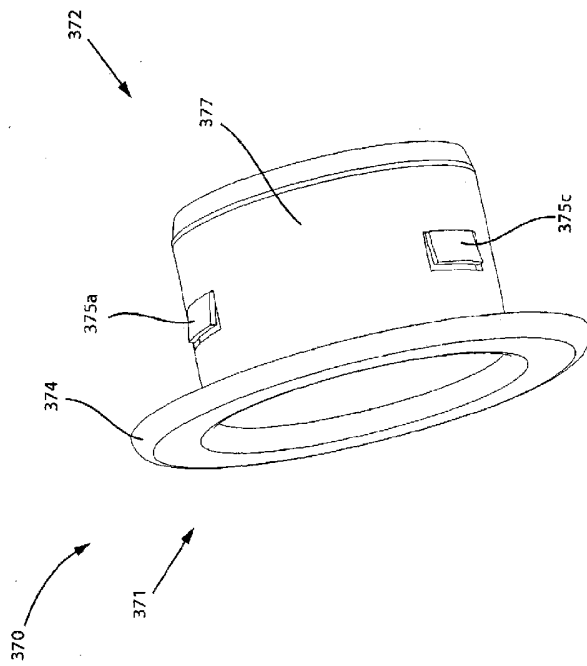


FIG. 12

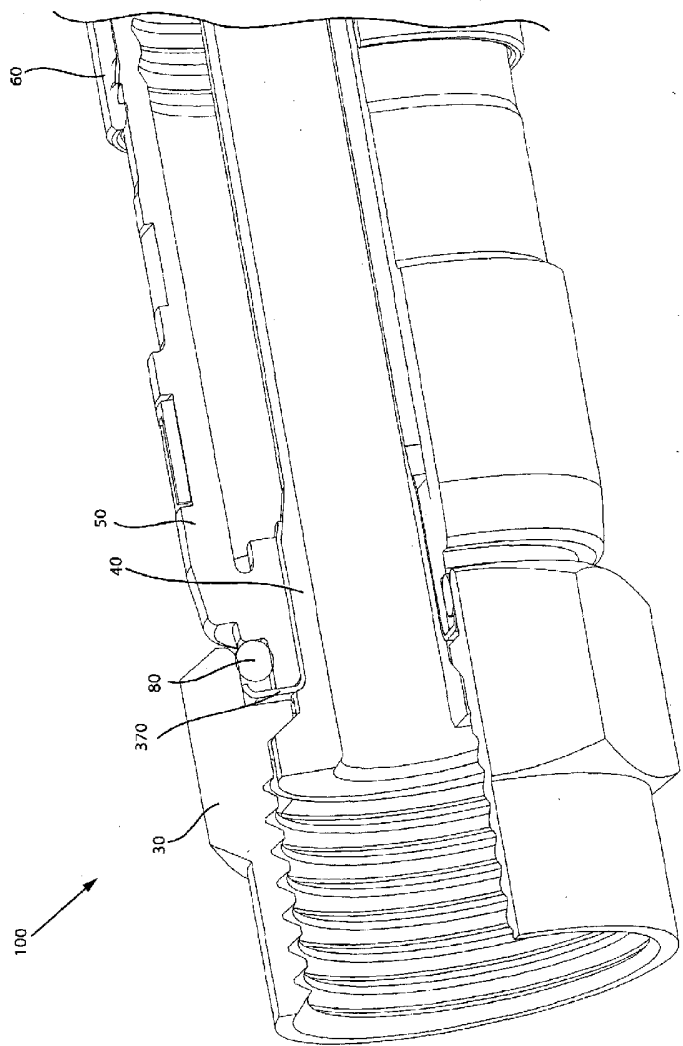


FIG. 13

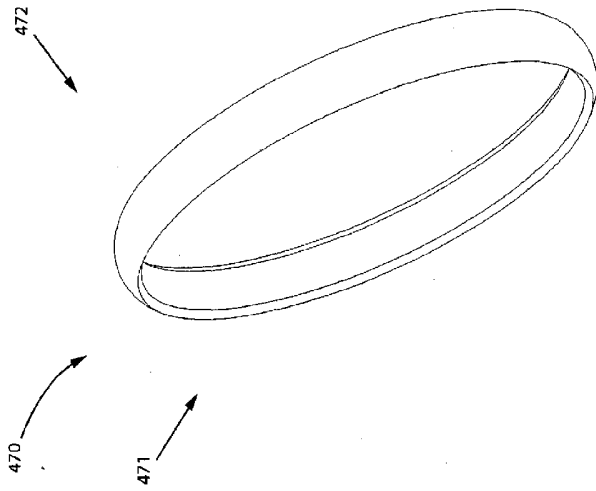
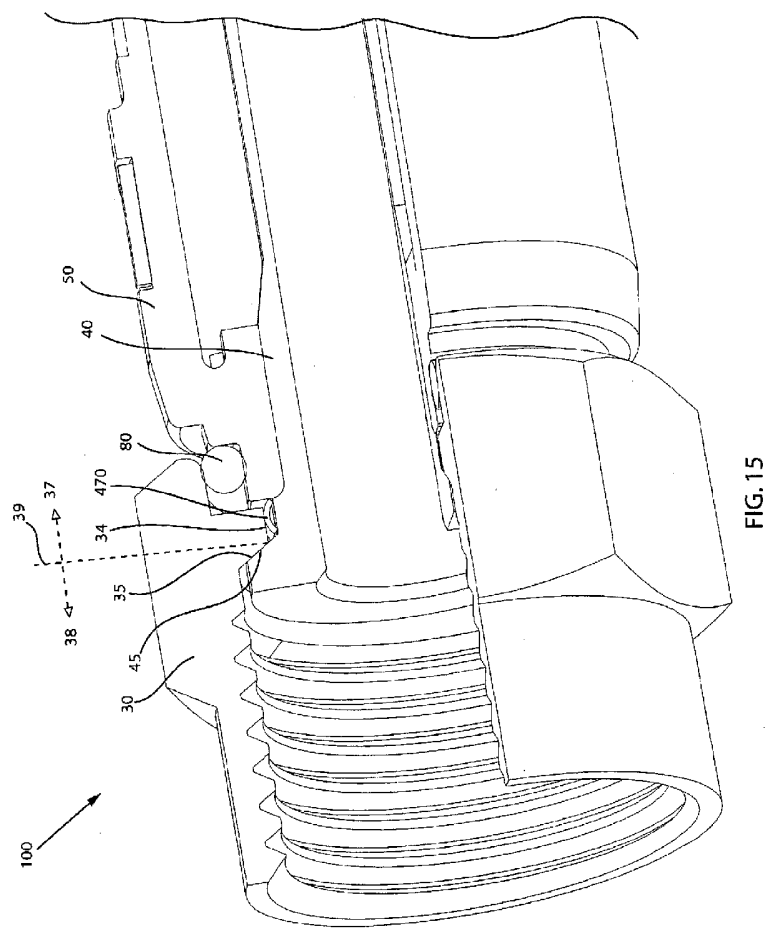


FIG. 14



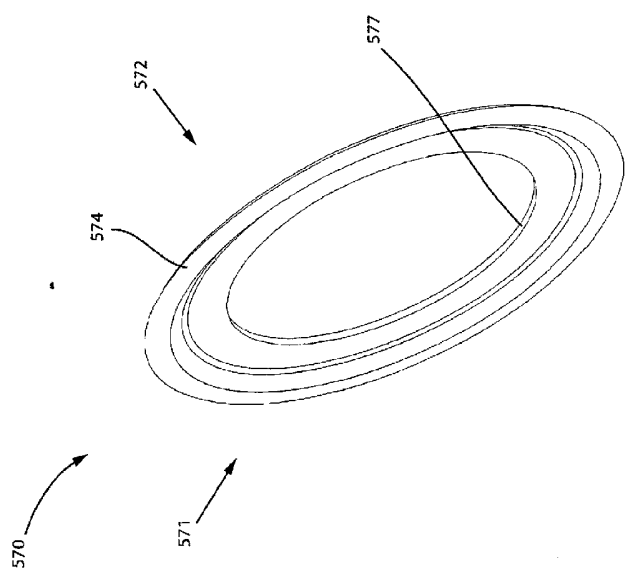


FIG. 16

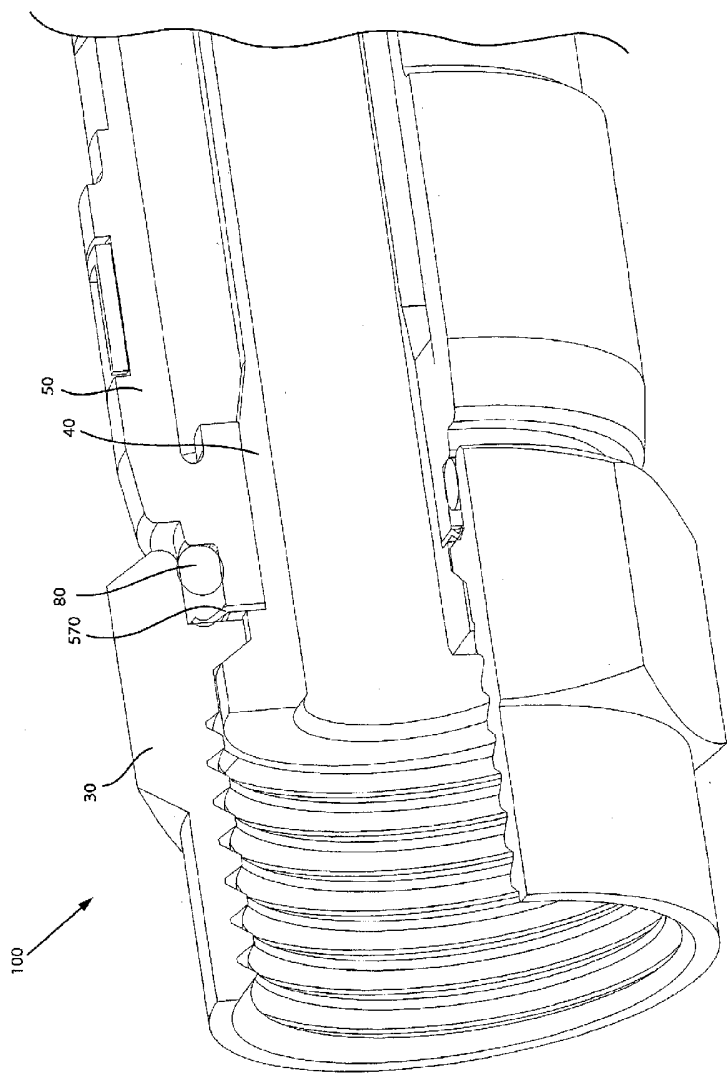


FIG. 17

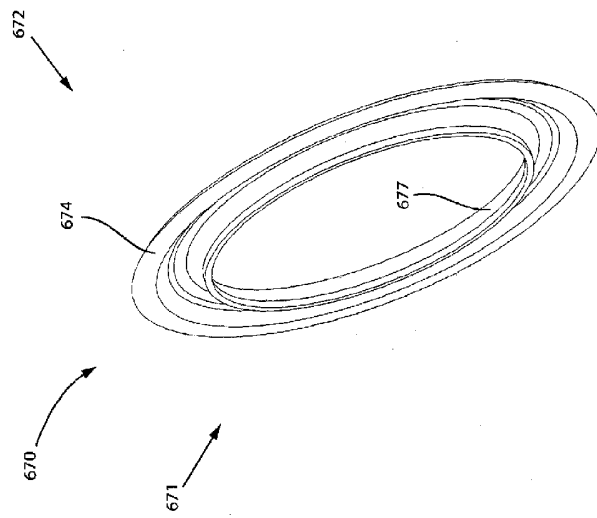


FIG. 18

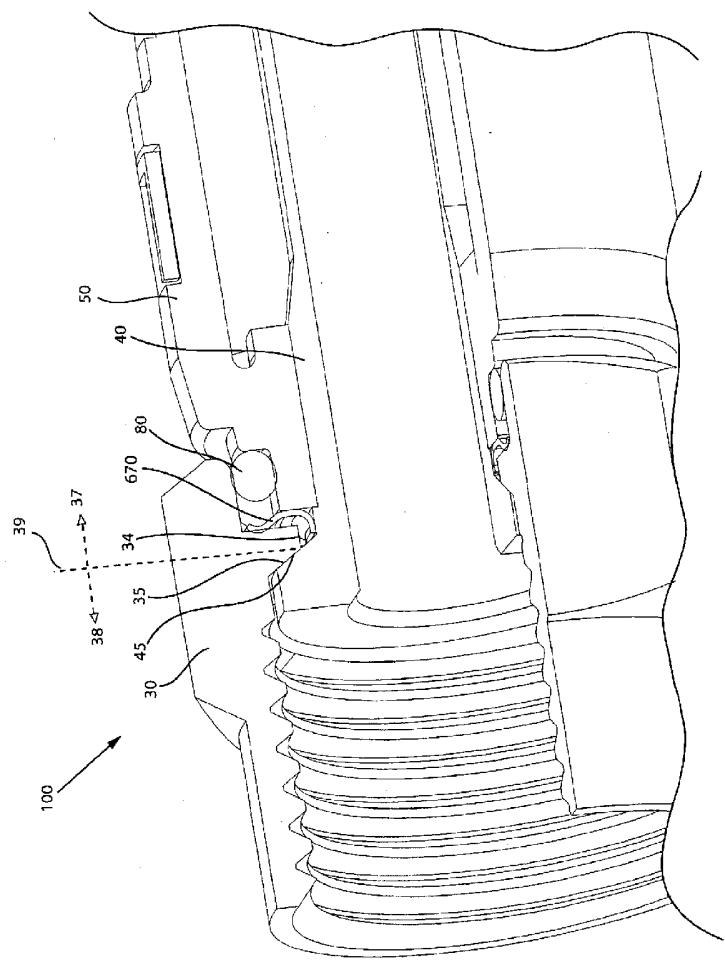


FIG. 19

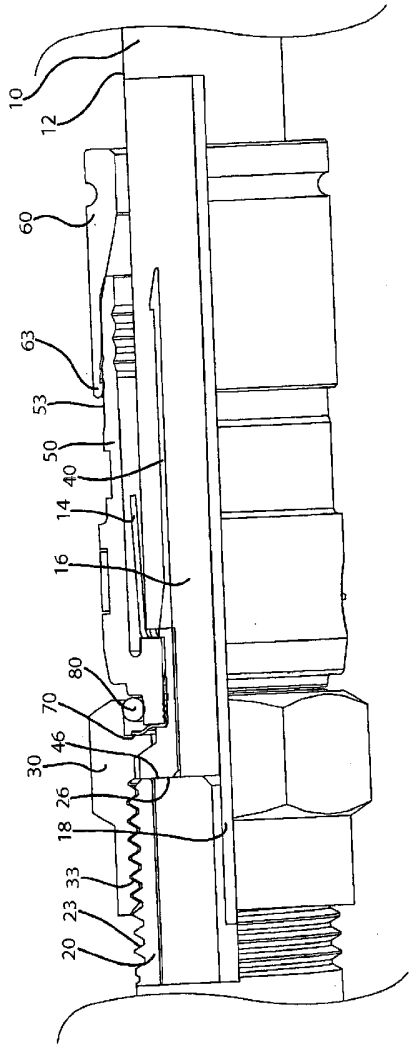


FIG. 20

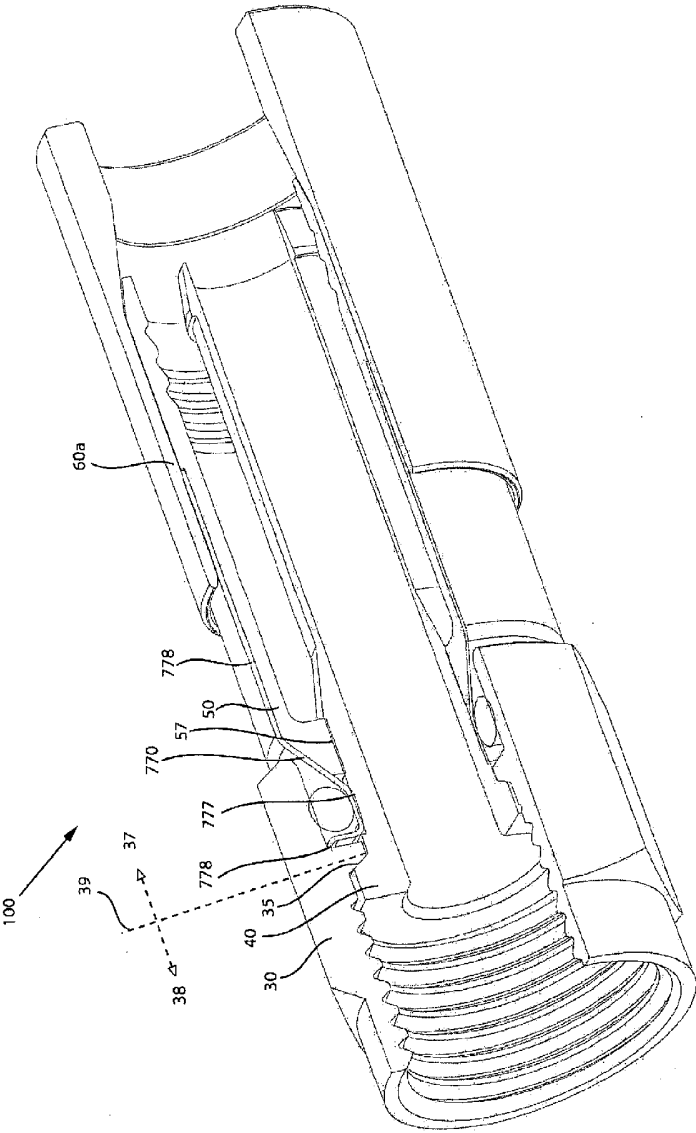


FIG. 21

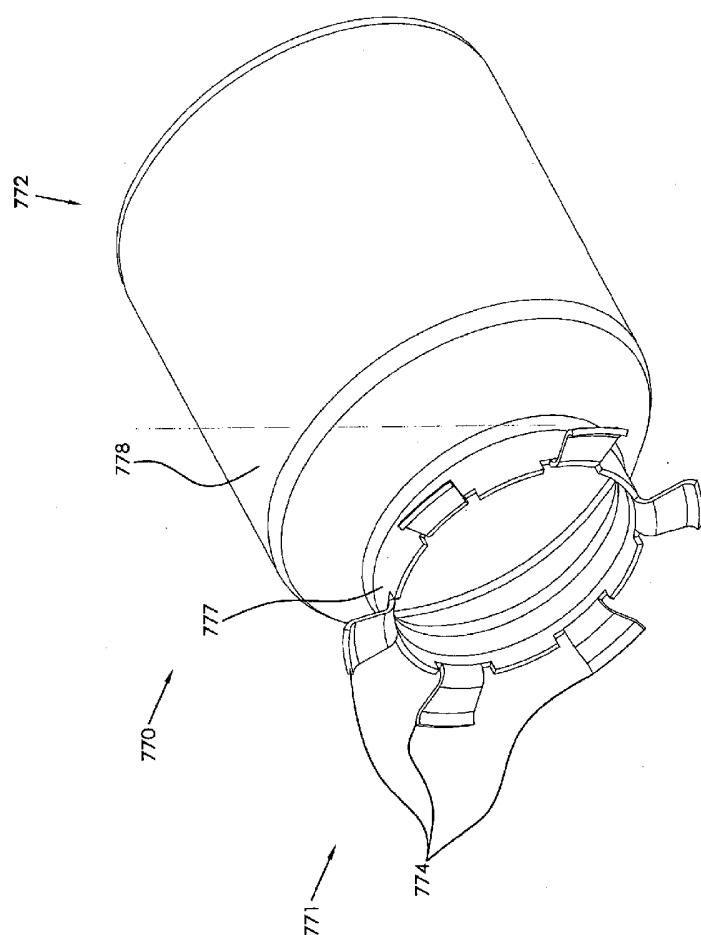


FIG. 22

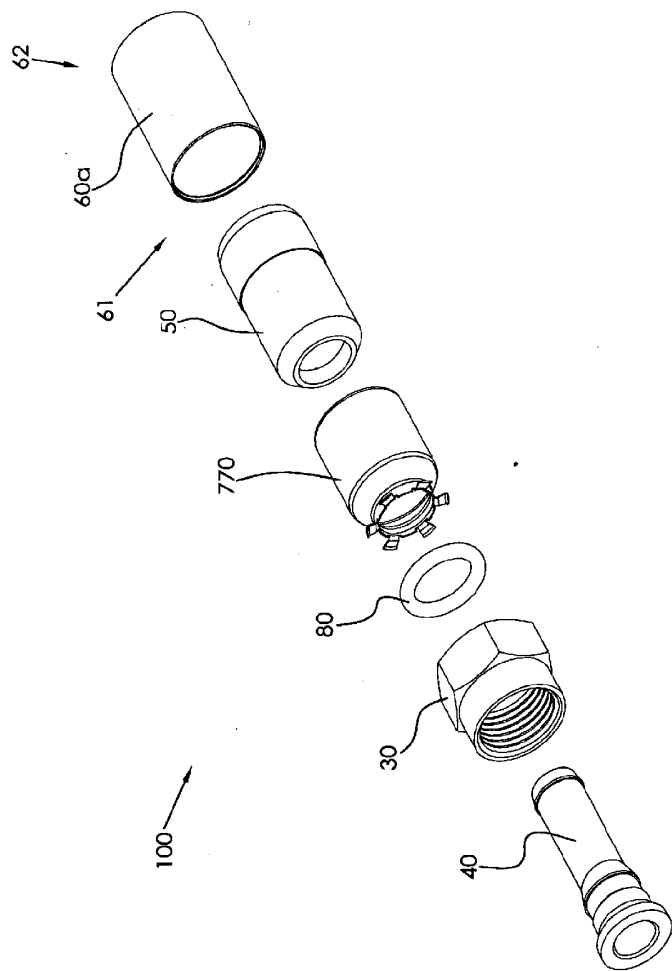


FIG. 23

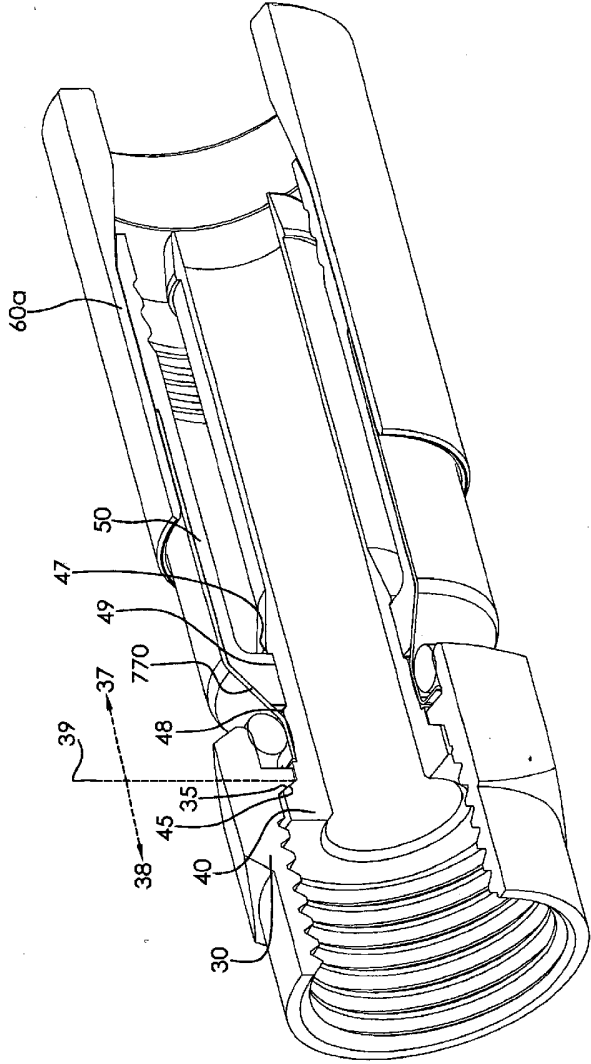


FIG. 24

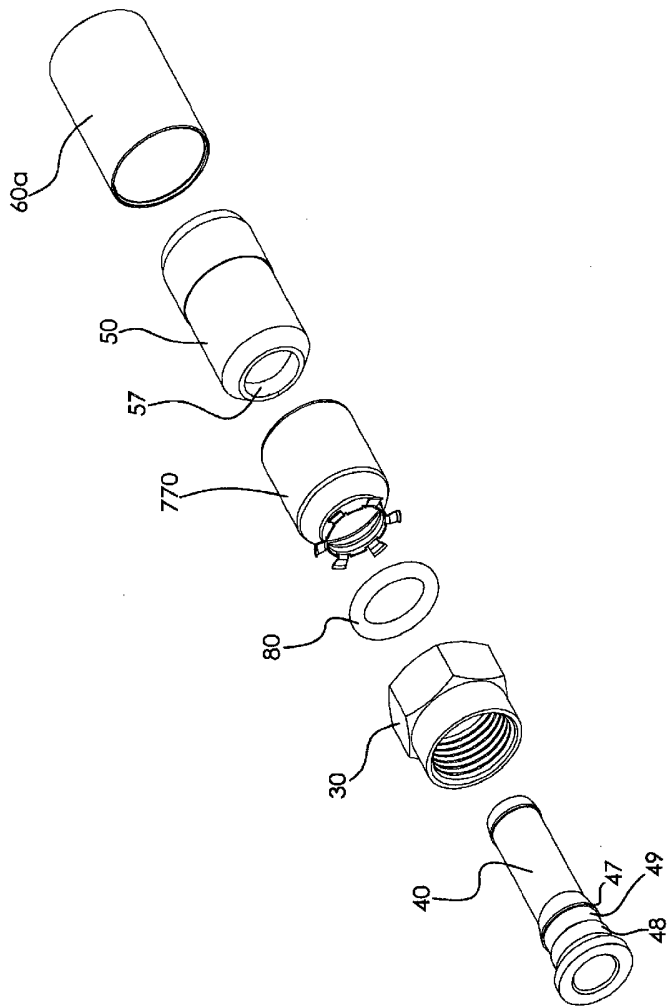


FIG. 25

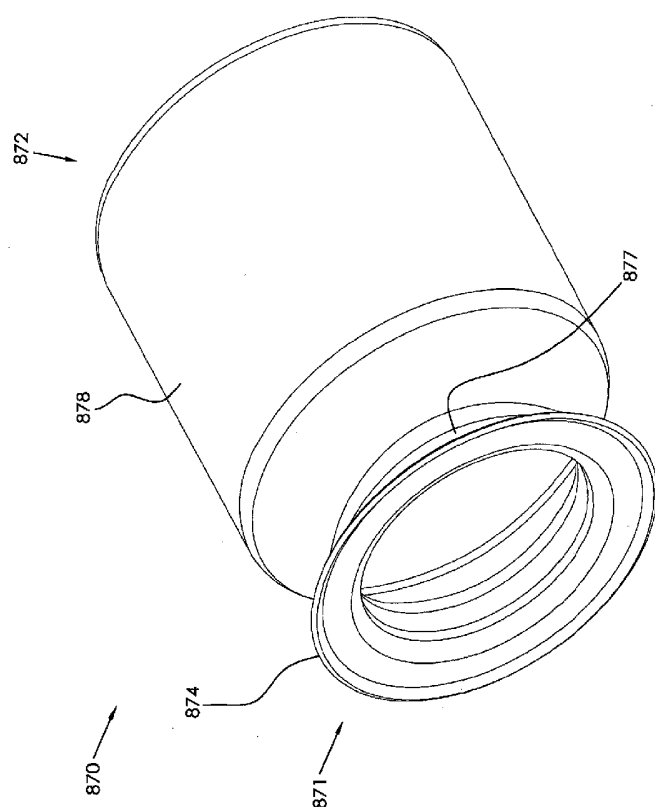


FIG. 26

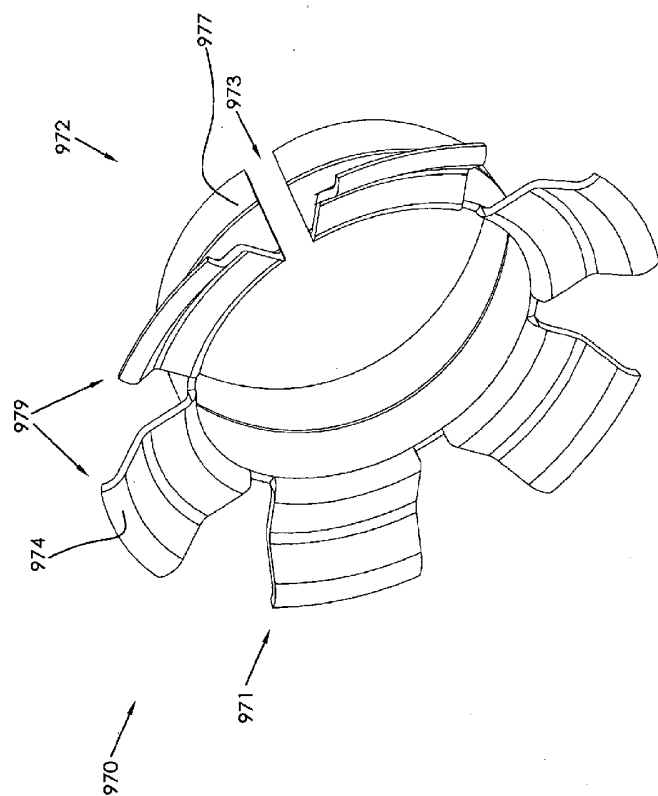


FIG. 27

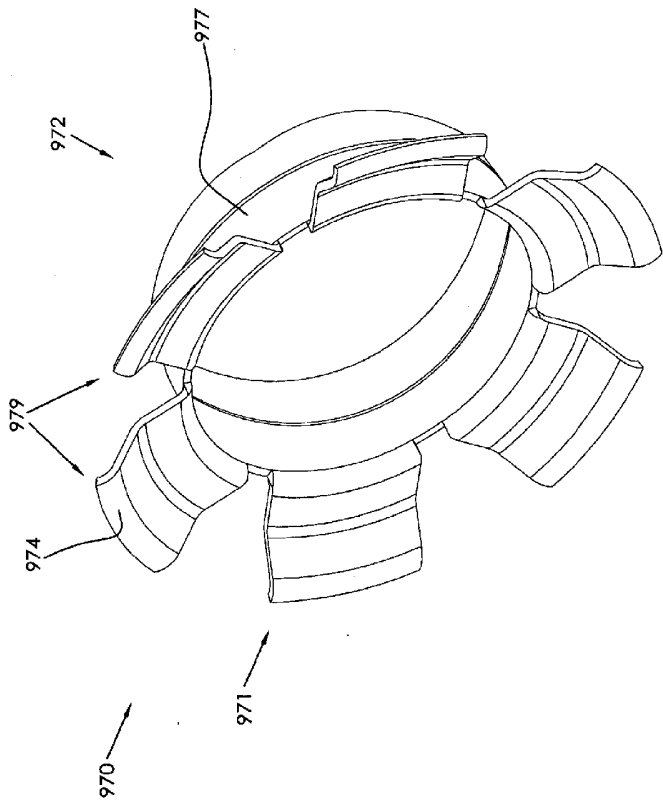


FIG. 28

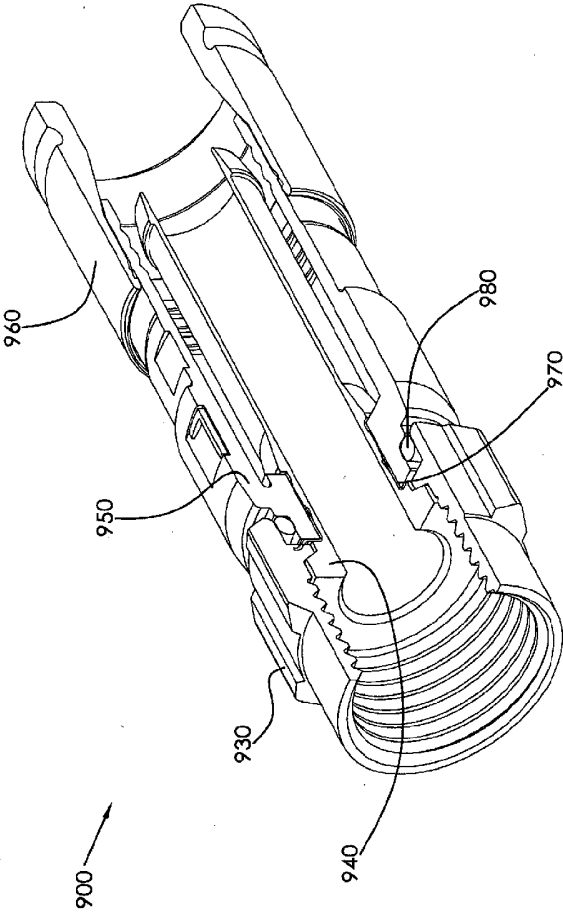


FIG. 29

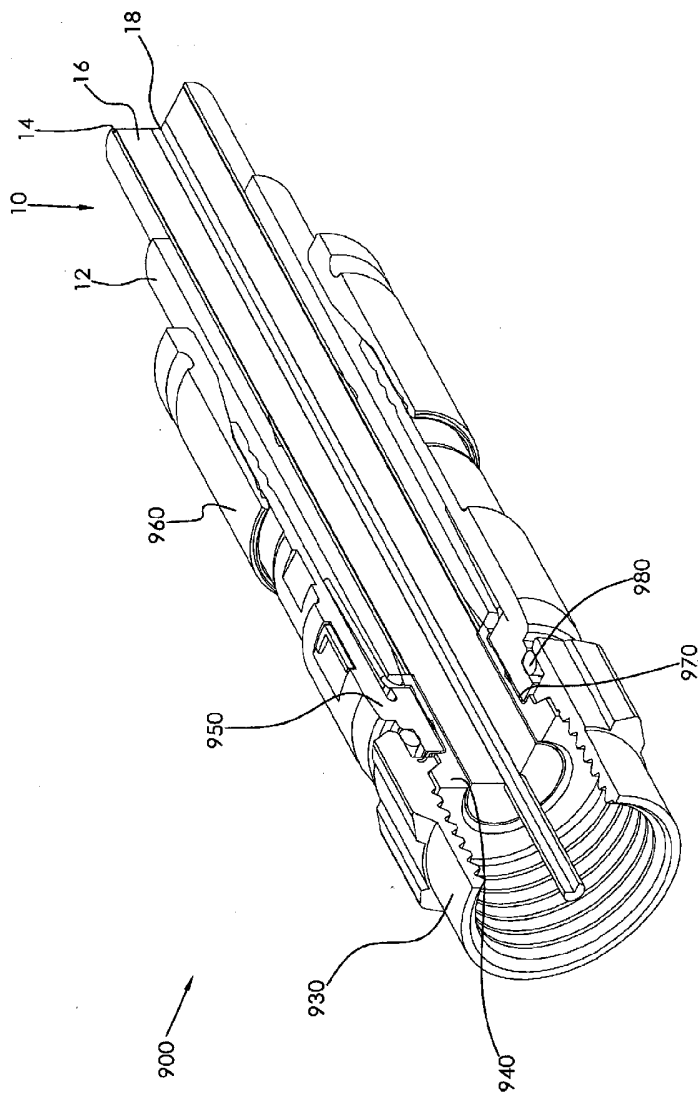


FIG. 30

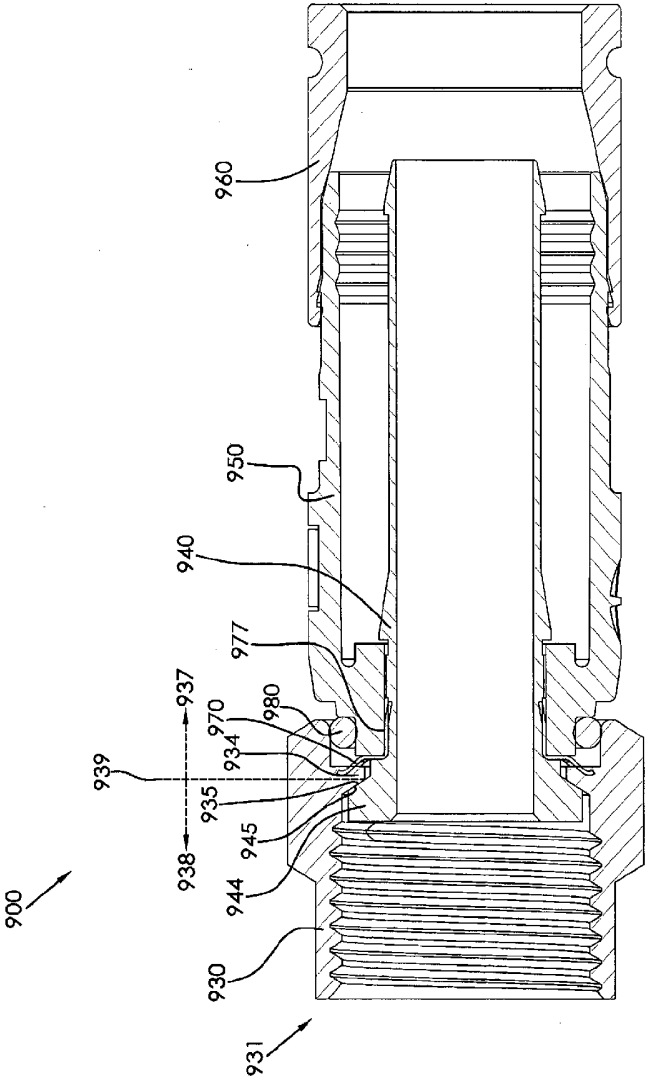


FIG. 31

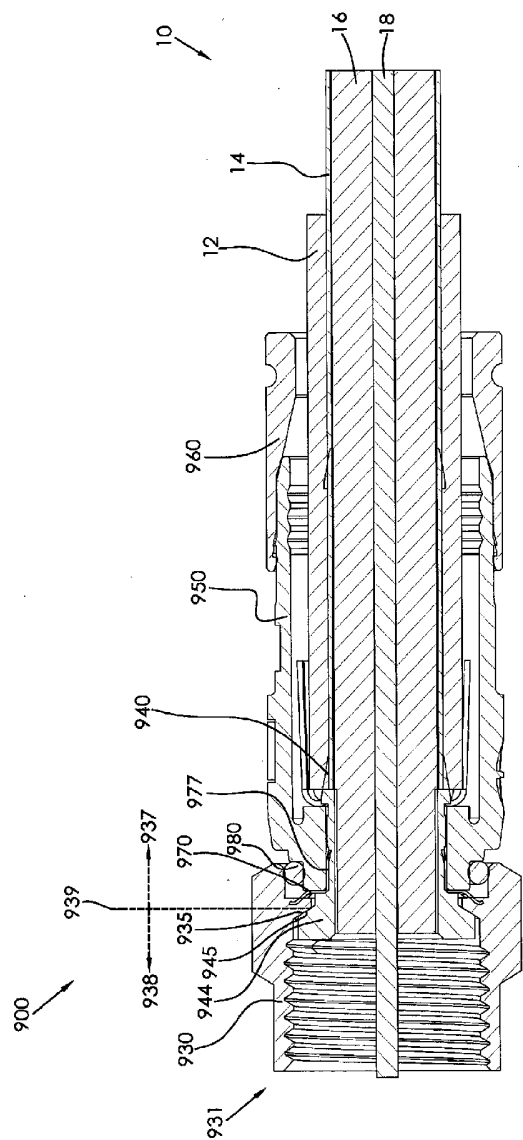


FIG. 32

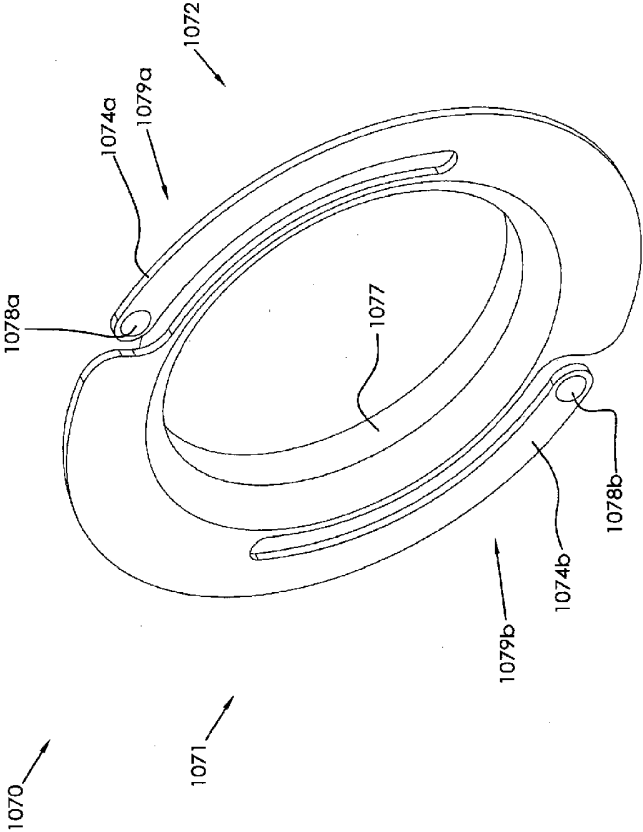


FIG. 33

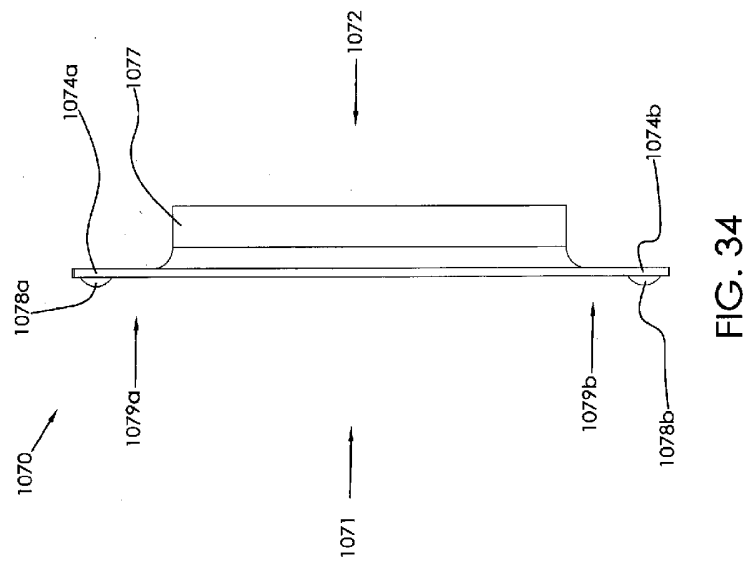


FIG. 34

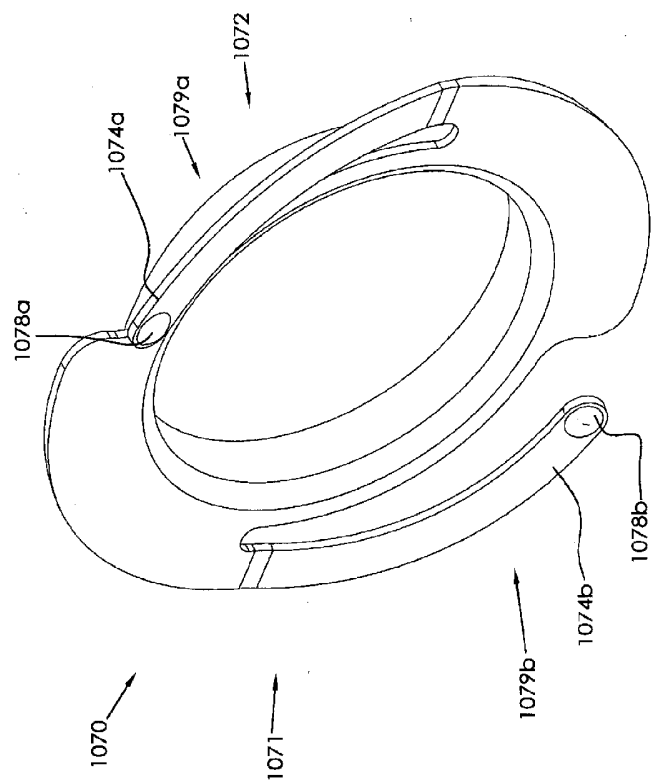


FIG. 35

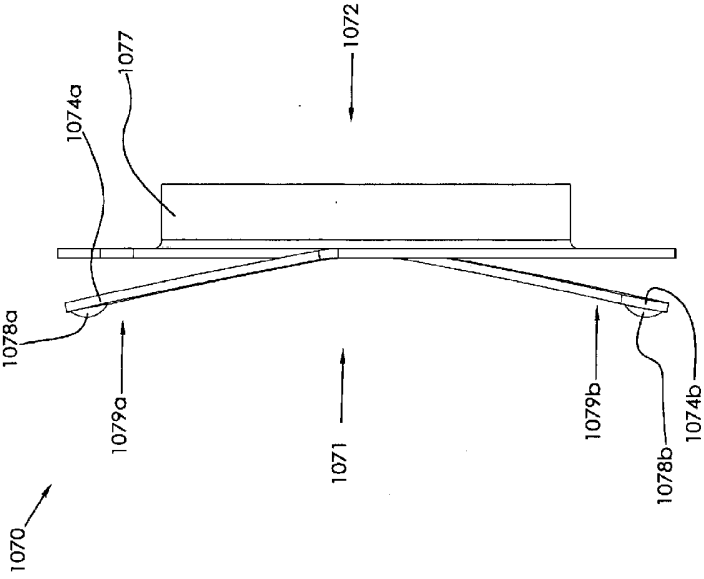


FIG. 36

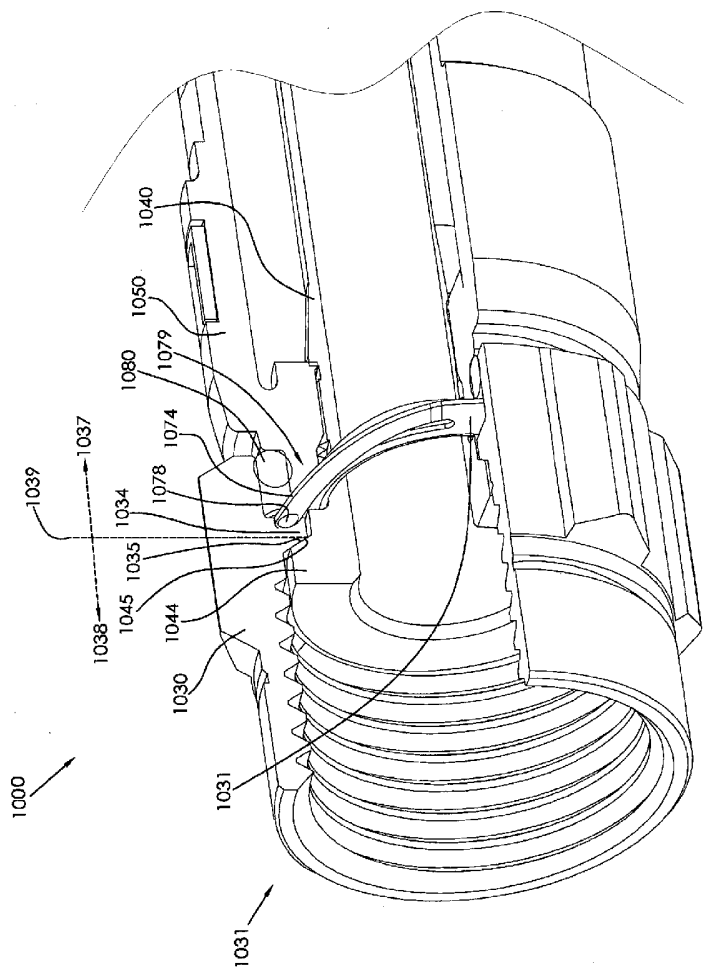


FIG. 37

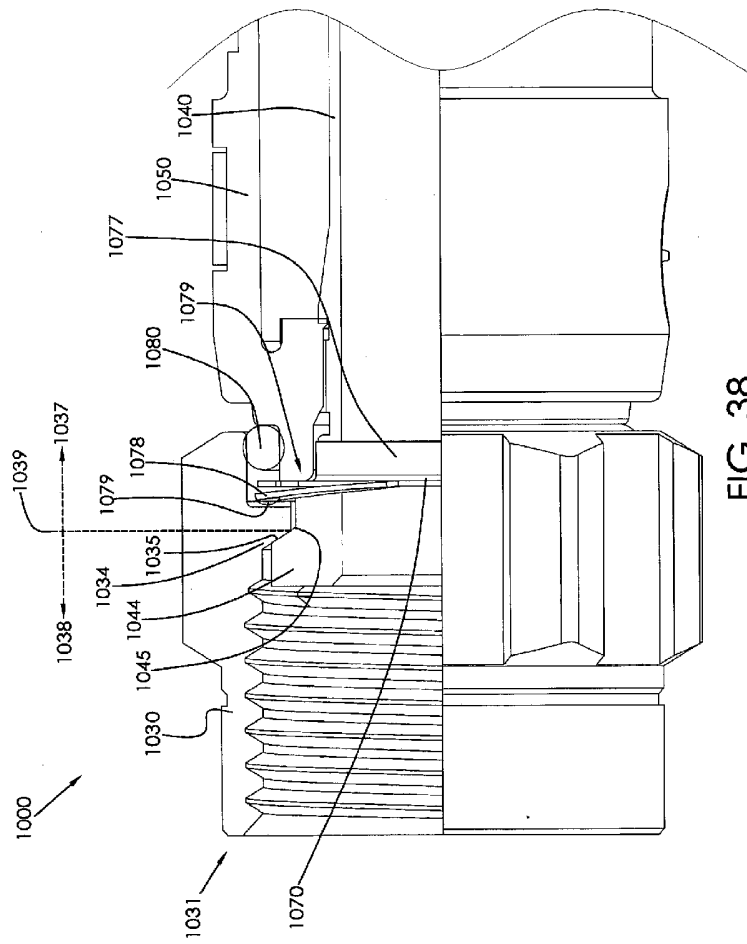


FIG. 38

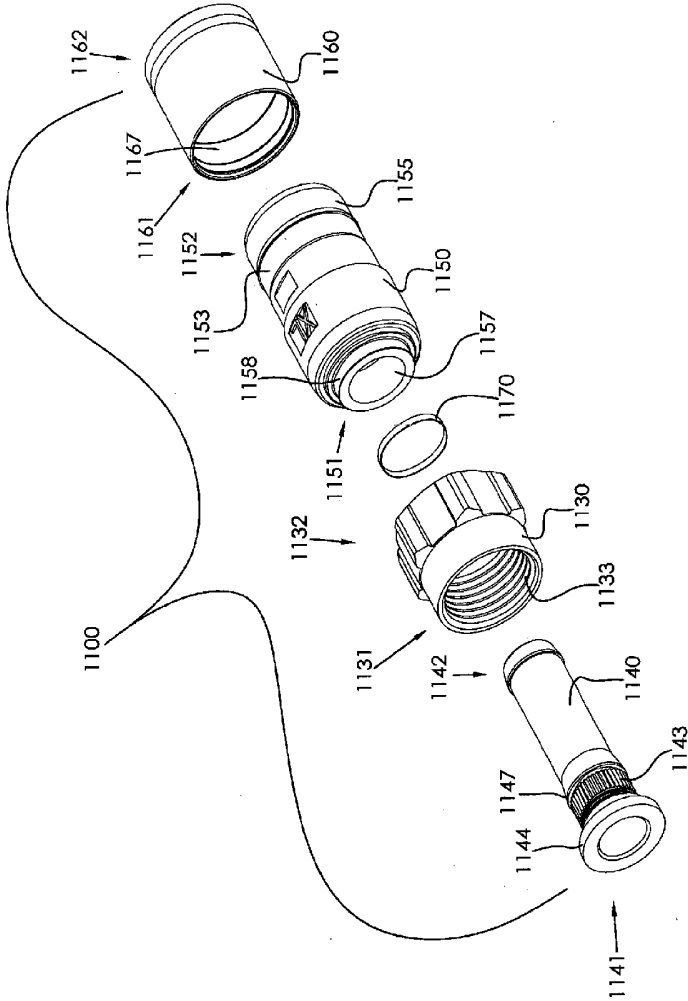
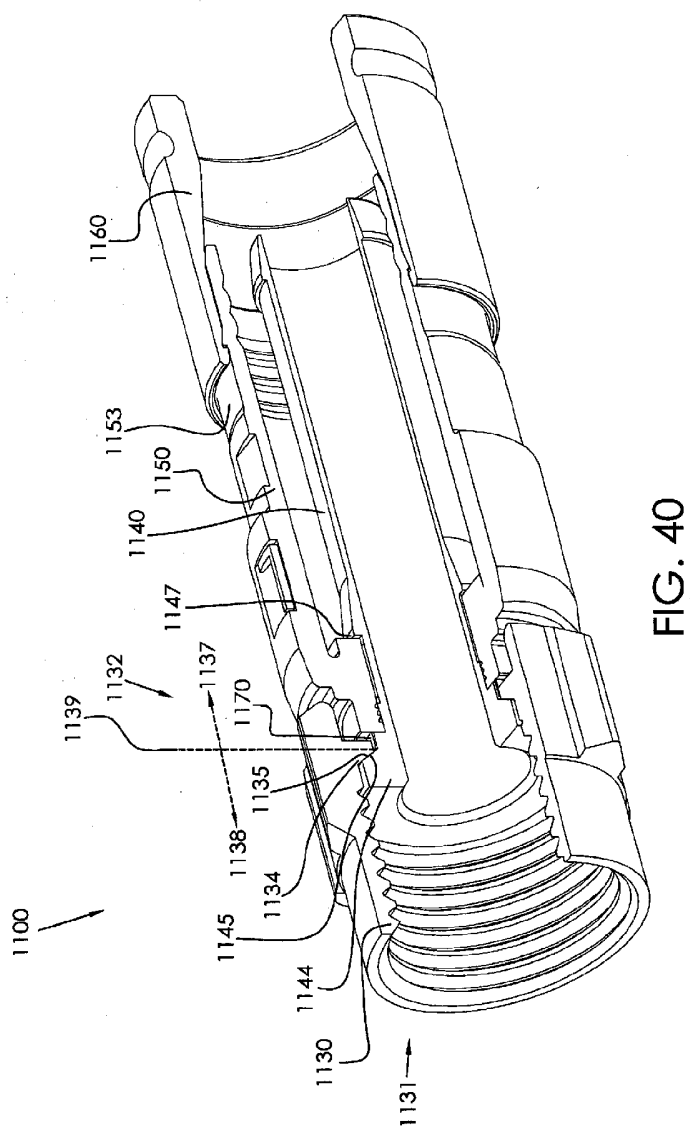


FIG. 39



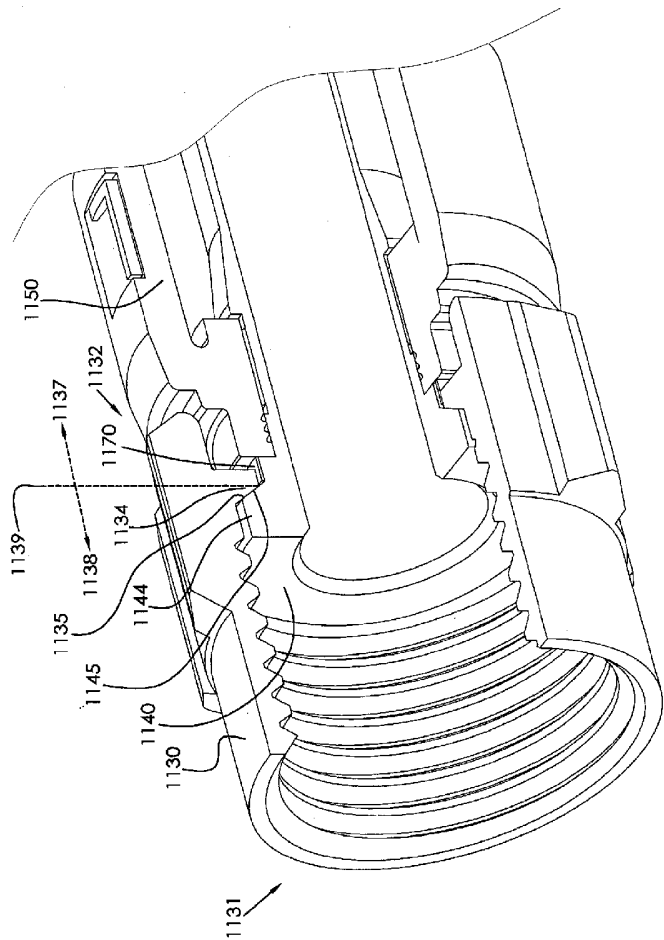


FIG. 41

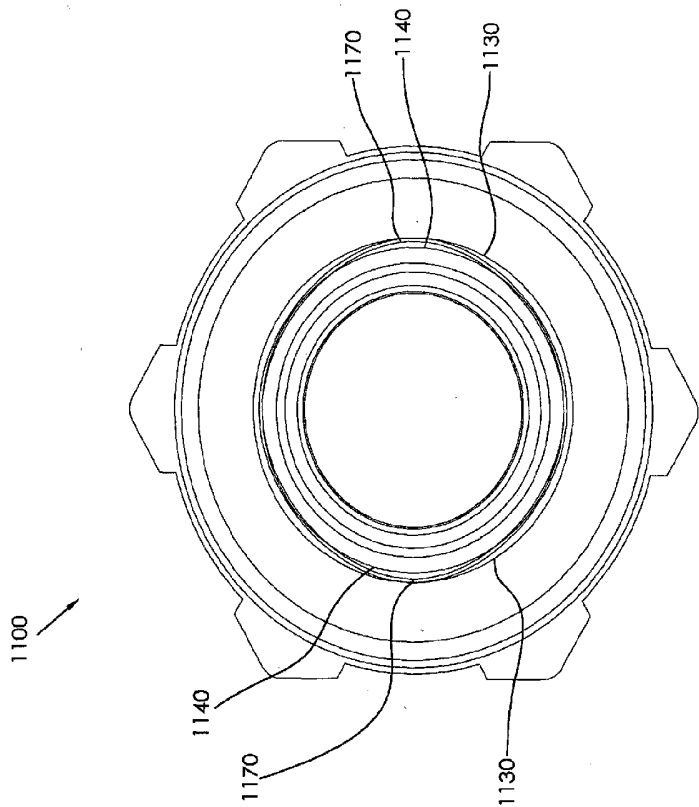


FIG. 42

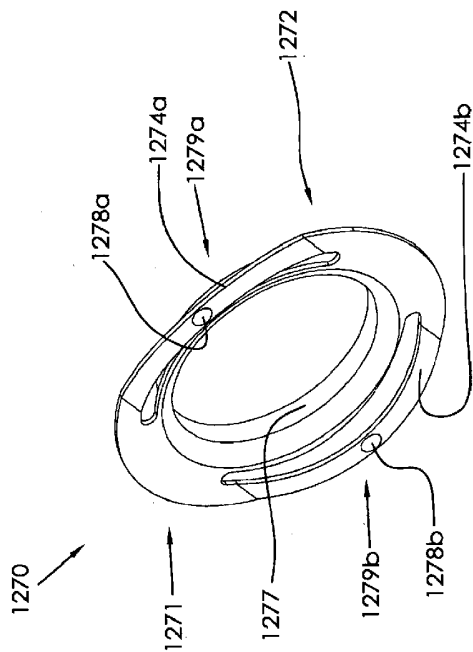


FIG. 43

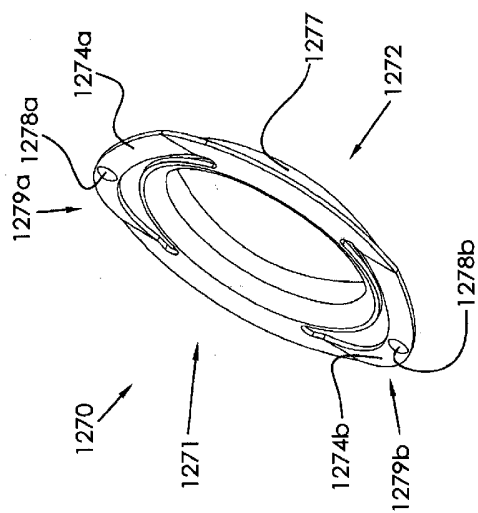


FIG. 44

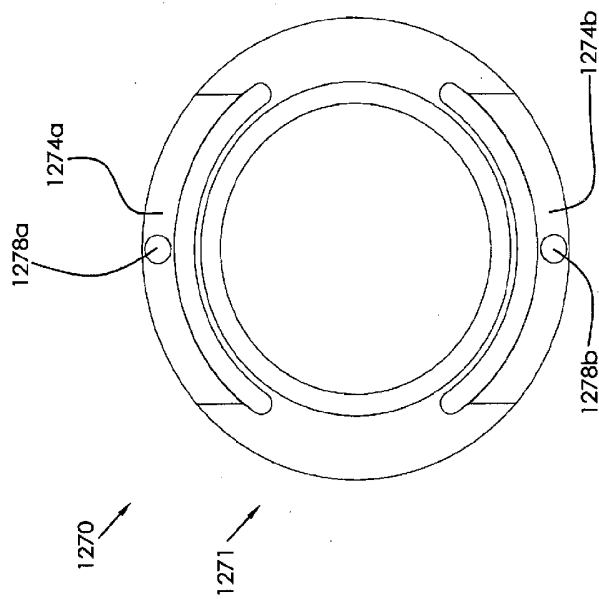


FIG. 45

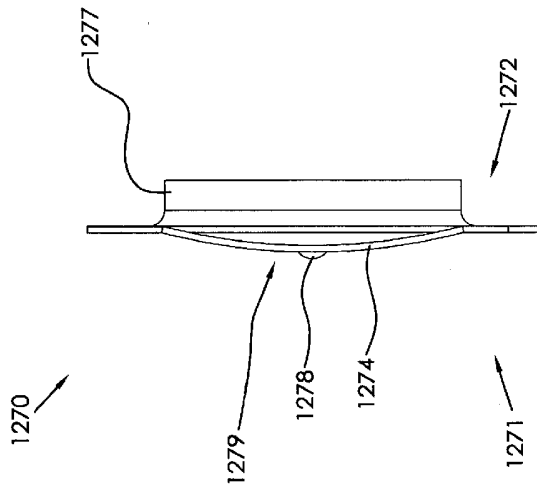


FIG. 46

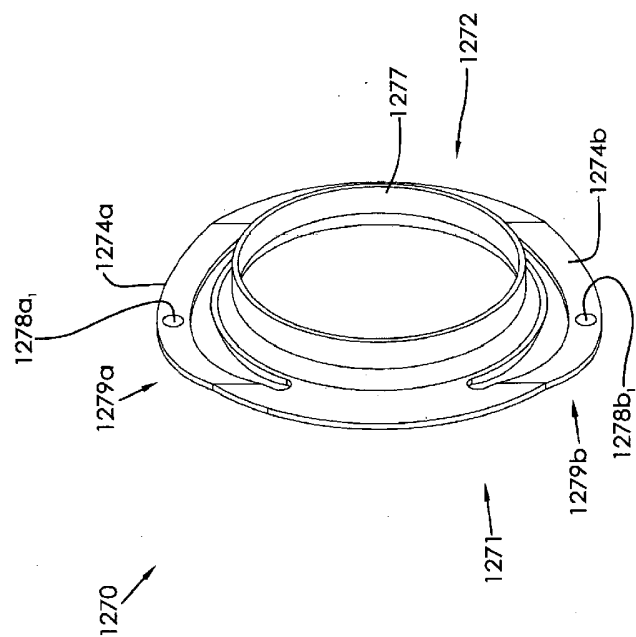


FIG. 47

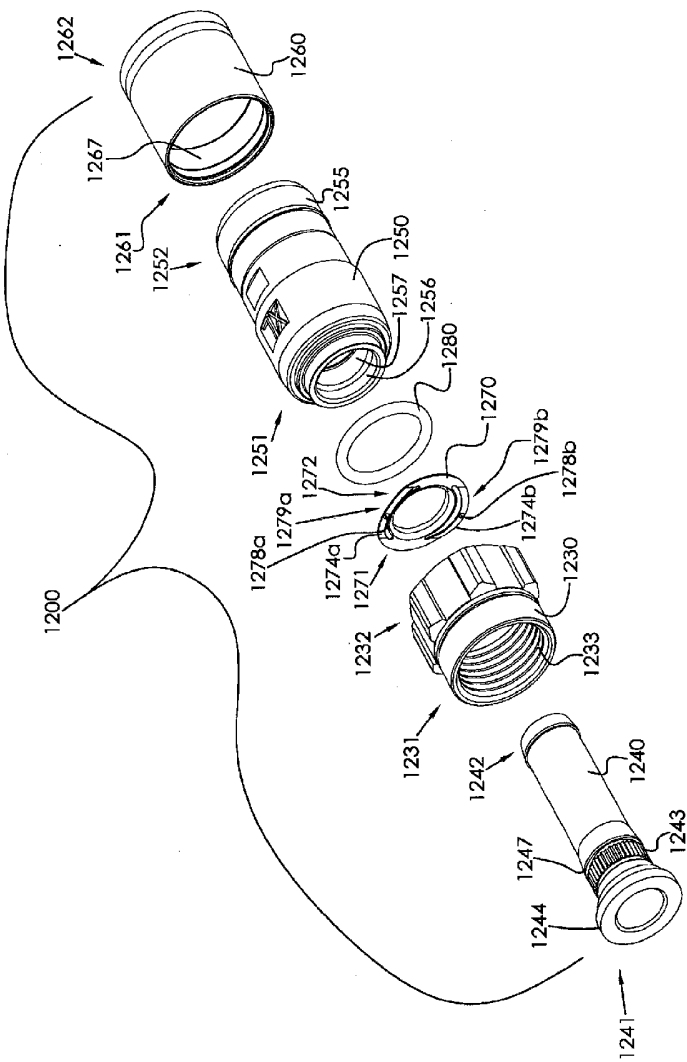


FIG. 48

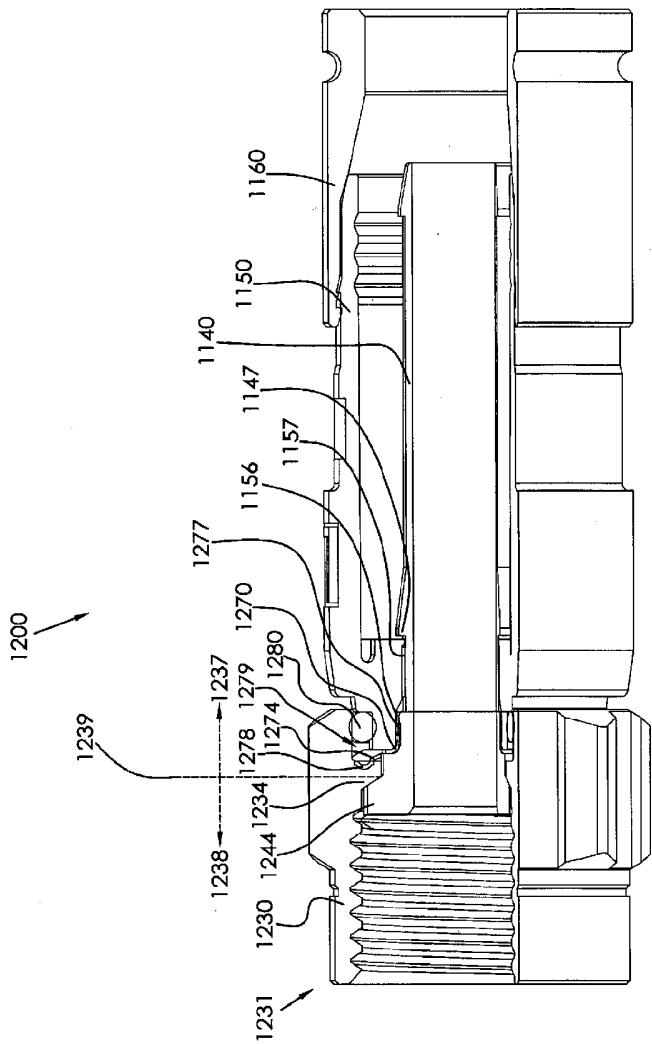


FIG. 49

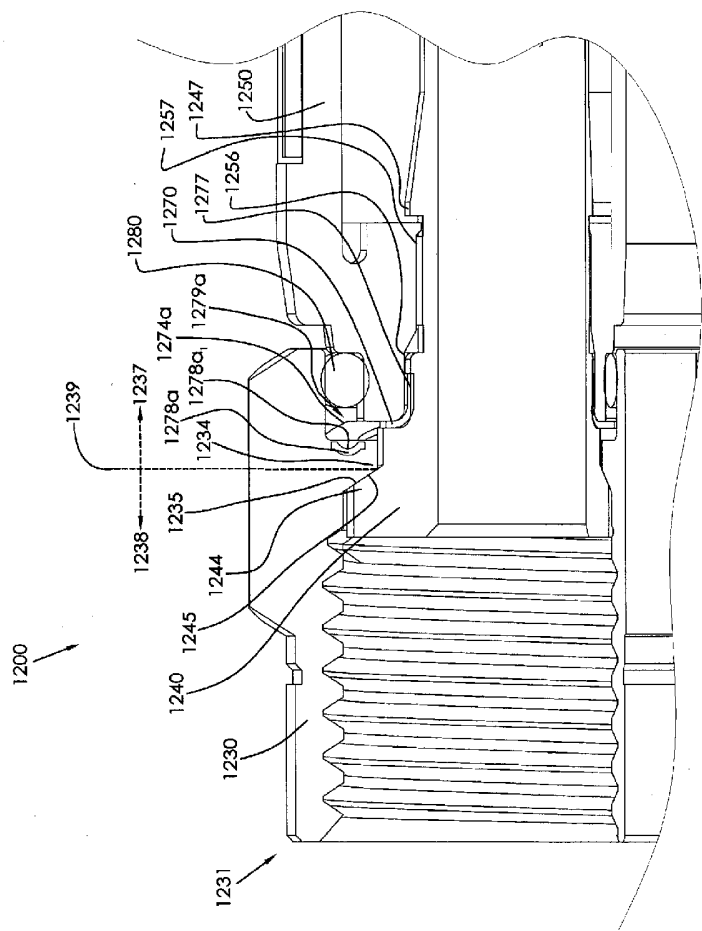


FIG. 50

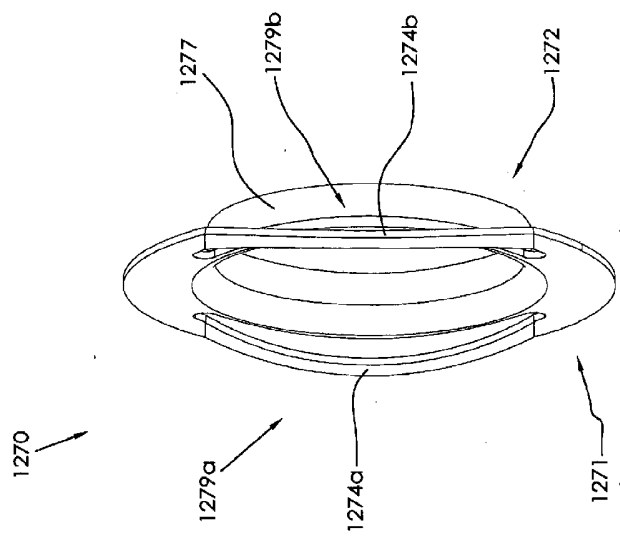


FIG. 51

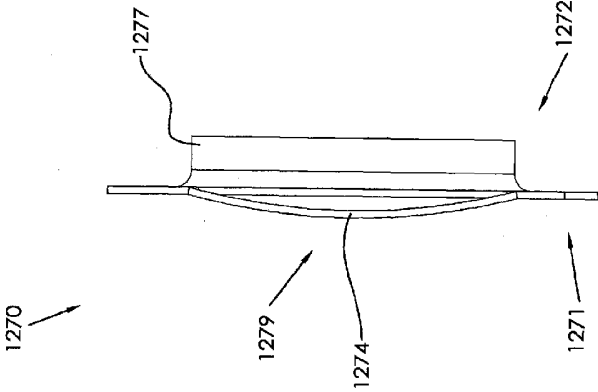


FIG. 52

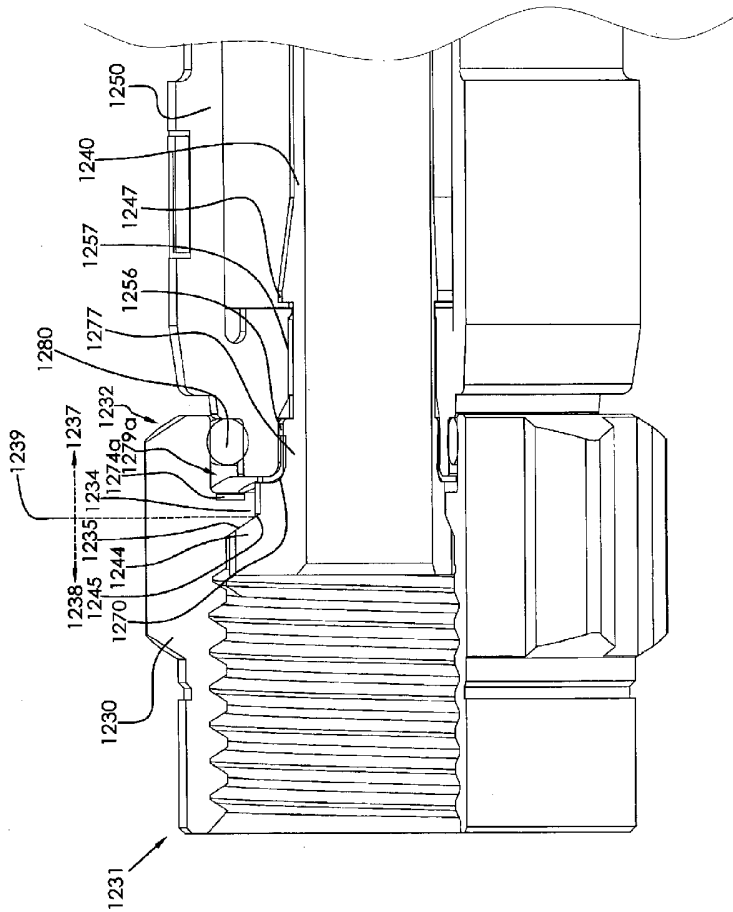


FIG. 53