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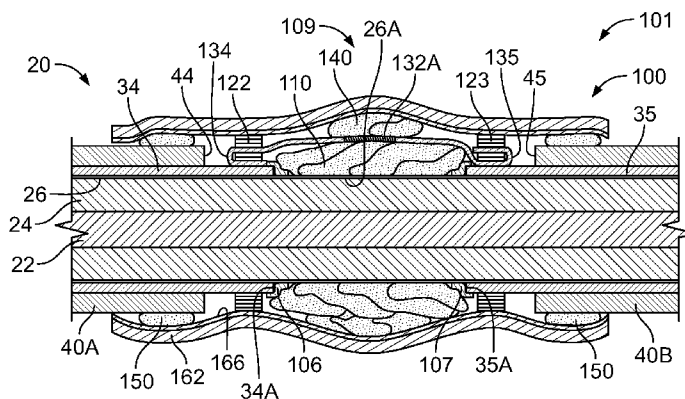
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**Fig. 14**

(57) **Abstract:** A sealed cabled assembly includes a cable and a cable moisture seal assembly. The cable includes a cable subcore, a metal shield layer surrounding the cable subcore, and a jacket surrounding the metal shield layer. The cable subcore includes an electrical conductor surrounded by an electrical insulation layer. The cable moisture seal assembly includes a sealant, a electrically conductive jumper member, and an outer sleeve. The cable includes a sealing region section extending from a first axial end to a second axial end, and in which a section of the jacket and a section of the metal shield layer are removed to expose a section of the cable subcore. The insulation layer and the conductor extend through the sealing region section. First and second sections of the jacket extend away from the sealing region section in first and second opposed directions, respectively. First and second sections of the metal shield layer extend away from the sealing region section in the first and second opposed directions, respectively. The outer sleeve surrounds the sealing region section. The sealant is disposed radially between the cable subcore and the outer sleeve, and engages the cable subcore to form a moisture barrier in the sealing region section between the first and second sections of the jacket. The jumper member electrically connects the first and second sections of the metal shield layer.

CABLE MOISTURE SEAL ASSEMBLIES, SYSTEMS AND METHODS

Field of the Invention

[001] The present invention relates to electrical power distribution cables and, more particularly, to environmental protection for electrical power distribution cables and cable terminations.

Background of the Invention

[002] In the electrical utilities industry, maintaining cable integrity may be critical. A loss of cable integrity, for example, a short circuit in a high voltage cable, may result in a crippling power outage or, even worse, a loss of life. Ingress of moisture into cable terminations and the like may degrade cable integrity and longevity.

Summary of the Invention

[003] According to embodiments of the invention, a sealed cabled assembly includes a cable and a cable moisture seal assembly. The cable includes a cable subcore, a metal shield layer surrounding the cable subcore, and a jacket surrounding the metal shield layer. The cable subcore includes an electrical conductor surrounded by an electrical insulation layer. The cable moisture seal assembly includes a sealant, a electrically conductive jumper member, and an outer sleeve. The cable includes a sealing region section extending from a first axial end to a second axial end, and in which a section of the jacket and a section of the metal shield layer are removed to expose a section of the cable subcore. The insulation layer and the conductor extend through the sealing region section. First and second sections of the jacket extend away from the sealing region section in first and second opposed directions, respectively. First and second sections of the metal shield layer extend away from the sealing region section in the first and second opposed directions, respectively. The outer sleeve surrounds the sealing region section. The sealant is disposed radially between the cable subcore and the outer sleeve, and engages the cable subcore to form a moisture barrier in the sealing region section between the first and second sections of the jacket. The jumper member electrically connects the first and second sections of the metal shield layer.

[004] According to method embodiments of the invention, a method for forming a

sealed cable assembly includes providing a cable including a cable subcore, a metal shield layer surrounding the cable subcore, and a jacket surrounding the metal shield layer. The cable subcore includes an electrical conductor surrounded by an electrical insulation layer. The method further includes removing a section of the jacket and removing a section of the metal shield layer to form a sealing region section extending from a first axial end to a second axial section and wherein a section of the cable subcore is exposed, wherein the insulation layer and the conductor extend through the sealing region section. First and second sections of the jacket extend away from the sealing region section in first and second opposed directions, respectively. First and second sections of the metal shield layer extend away from the sealing region section in the first and second opposed directions, respectively. The method further includes: applying a sealant to the cable subcore; electrically connecting the first and second sections of the metal shield layer using an electrically conductive jumper member; and mounting an outer sleeve to surround the sealing region section. The sealant is disposed radially between the cable subcore and the outer sleeve, and engages the cable subcore to form a moisture barrier in the sealing region section between the first and second sections of the jacket.

[005] According to embodiments of the invention, a cable moisture seal system is provided for forming a moisture seal barrier in an electrical cable including a cable subcore, a metal shield layer surrounding the cable subcore, and a jacket surrounding the metal shield layer, wherein the cable subcore includes an electrical conductor surrounded by an electrical insulation layer. The cable moisture seal system includes an inner sealant, an outer sealant, a jumper member, a pair of spring clamps, and an outer sleeve.

[006] Further features, advantages and details of the present invention will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art from a reading of the figures and the detailed description of the embodiments that follow, such description being merely illustrative of the present invention.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[007] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an electrically insulated electrical power transmission cable for use with a cable sealing system according to embodiments of the invention.

[008] FIGS. 2-13 illustrate a series of steps for installing the cable sealing system on the cable of FIG. 1 to form a cable moisture seal assembly on the cable.

[009] FIG. 14 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a sealed cable assembly according to embodiments of the invention including the cable of FIG. 1 and the cable sealing system.

Detailed Description of Embodiments of the Invention

[0010] The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which illustrative embodiments of the invention are shown. In the drawings, the relative sizes of regions or features may be exaggerated for clarity. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art.

[0011] It will be understood that, although the terms first, second, etc. may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers and/or sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer or section from another region, layer or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer or section discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer or section without departing from the teachings of the present invention.

[0012] Spatially relative terms, such as "beneath", "below", "lower", "above", "upper" and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature's relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as "below" or "beneath" other elements or features would then be oriented "above" the other elements or features. Thus, the exemplary term "below" can encompass both an orientation of above and below. The device may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90° or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein interpreted accordingly.

[0013] As used herein, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless expressly stated otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "includes," "comprises," "including" and/or "comprising," when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements,

and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof. It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being "connected" or "coupled" to another element, it can be directly connected or coupled to the other element or intervening elements may be present. As used herein, the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

[0014] Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of this specification and the relevant art and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

[0015] With reference to **FIGS. 1-14**, an electrical power distribution cable **20** is shown therein with a cable moisture seal assembly **101** according to embodiments of the invention installed thereon. The cable moisture seal assembly **101** is constructed using a cable sealing system **100** that, in some embodiments, is provided to the installer packaged as a pre-assembled kit of components. In the illustrative embodiment, an end termination **60** is also mounted in on a terminal end of the cable **20**.

[0016] According to some embodiments, the cable **20** is a medium-voltage power transmission cable (between about 15 and 35 kV) or high-voltage power transmission cable (between about 46 and 138 kV). According to some embodiments, the cable **20** is a concentric neutral cable. According to some embodiments, the cable **20** is a metal tape shielded cable. The cable **20** has a longitudinal cable axis C-C (**FIG. 2**).

[0017] As shown in **FIG. 1**, the cable **20** includes a primary electrical conductor **22**, a tubular polymeric insulation layer **24**, a tubular semiconductor layer **26**, a tubular metal electromagnetic radiation shield layer **30**, and a tubular jacket **40**, with each component being concentrically surrounded by the next.

[0018] According to some embodiments and as shown, the shield layer **30** is a metal tape, foil, strip or sheath fully circumferentially surrounding the semiconductor layer **26** along the length of the cable. More particularly, in some embodiments and as illustrated, the shield layer **30** is formed by a continuous metal strip that is helically wrapped as a series of overlapping or non-overlapping winding segments **30A** about the semiconductor layer **26**. In

other embodiments, the shield layer **30** may be formed by a longitudinally extending metal strip that is wrapped circumferentially about the semiconductor layer **26**. According to some embodiments, the cable **20** is an LC shielded cable and the shield layer **30** is a thin corrugated metal layer. In other embodiments, the shield layer **30** may include individual wires, which may be helically wound about the semiconductor layer **26**.

[0019] The primary conductor **22** may be formed of any suitable electrically conductive materials such as copper (solid or stranded). According to some embodiments, the primary conductor **22** has a diameter in the range of from about 0.5 to 4 inches.

[0020] The polymeric insulation layer **24** may be formed of any suitable electrically insulative material such as crosslinked polyethylene (XLPE) or EPR. According to some embodiments, the polymeric insulation layer **24** has a thickness in the range of from about 130 to 840 mils.

[0021] The semiconductor layer **26** may be formed of any suitable semiconductor material such as carbon black with silicone. According to some embodiments, the semiconductor layer **26** has a thickness in the range of from about 15 to 100 mils.

[0022] The shield layer **30** may be formed of any suitable electrically conductive material such as metal. In some embodiments, the shield layer **30** is formed of copper. According to some embodiments, the shield layer **30** has a thickness **T1** (FIG. 1) in the range of from about 5 to 100 mils.

[0023] The jacket **40** may be formed of any suitable material. According to some embodiments, the jacket **40** is formed of a polymeric material. In some embodiments, the jacket **40** is formed of EPDM or PVC. According to some embodiments, the jacket **40** has a thickness **T2** (FIG. 1) in the range of from about 100 to 350 mils.

[0024] The cable sealing system **100** includes a pair of holding clamps **104**, **105** (FIG. 5), self-adhesive metal (*e.g.*, copper) tape **106**, **107** (FIG. 7), a first or inner sealant mass **110** (FIG. 8), a pair of anchor clamps **122**, **123** (FIG. 10), a jumper member **130** (FIG. 10), a second or outer sealant mass **140** (FIG. 11), end sealant masses **150** (FIG. 12), and an outer protective sleeve **160** (FIG. 13). A cutting tool **K** (FIG. 5; *e.g.*, a sharp edged tool such as a knife or razor) and a heating tool **H** (FIG. 13; *e.g.*, a heat gun or torch) may be used to install the system **100**.

[0025] The clamps **104**, **105**, **122**, **123** may be any suitable clamping devices. In some embodiments, the clamps **122**, **123** are the same as the clamps **104**, **105** (*i.e.*, the clamps

104, 105 are temporarily installed and then re-used as the clamps **122, 123**) or may be a different set of clamps.

[0026] Each clamp **104, 105, 122, 123** defines a through passage **104A**. According to some embodiments and as illustrated, each clamp **104, 105, 122, 123** is a spring clamp. In some embodiments and as illustrated, each clamp **104, 105, 122, 123** is a spirally wound or coiled roll spring clamp. In some embodiments and as shown, each clamp **104, 105, 122, 123** is formed as a spirally wound flat strip **104B** that is pre-formed or pre-tensioned to assume or bias toward a prescribed relaxed inner diameter, but which can be resiliently flexed or bent out of its spiral shape to form a side opening to laterally (or radially) receive an elongate object into the through passage **104A** of the spring clamp. The spring clamp so constructed will return to its spirally wound configuration and may lie flat when released.

[0027] The clamps **104, 105, 122, 123** may be formed of any suitable material. According to some embodiments the clamps **122, 123**, at least, are formed of an electrically conductive material such as metal. In some embodiments, the clamps **122, 123** are formed of stainless steel. According to some embodiments, the strip **104B** forming each clamp **122, 123** has a thickness in the range of from about 10 to 50 mils and a width **W3** (**FIG. 4**) in the range of from about 0.75 to 2.5 inches.

[0028] The first sealant mass **110** may be a mass of any suitable sealant. According to some embodiments, the sealant **110** is a flowable, conformable medium. According to some embodiments, the sealant **110** is a mastic. According to some embodiments, the sealant **110** is self-adhesive and, in some embodiments, a self-adhesive mastic. In some embodiments, the sealant **110** is a conformable, flowable, electrically insulative mastic. In some embodiments, the mastic is a rubber-based mastic. In some embodiments, the mastic is a butyl rubber-based mastic. Examples of suitable mastics may include S1278 mastic available from TE Connectivity.

[0029] In some embodiments and as illustrated in **FIG. 8**, the sealant **110** is provided as a strip **114** of the sealant. The strip **114** may be initially provided as or on a roll **112** from which the strip **114** is unwound during installation.

[0030] The second sealant mass **140** may likewise be a mass of any suitable sealant. According to some embodiments, the sealant **140** is a sealant as described above for the sealant **110**. The sealant masses **110** and **140** may be formed of the same or different materials from one another.

[0031] Each end sealant mass **150** may be a mass of any suitable sealant. According to some embodiments, the sealant **150** is a flowable, conformable medium. According to some embodiments, the sealant **150** is a mastic. According to some embodiments, the sealant **150** is self-adhesive and, in some embodiments, a self-adhesive mastic. In some embodiments, the sealant **150** is a conformable, flowable, electrically insulative mastic. In some embodiments, the mastic is a butyl rubber mastic. In some embodiments, the mastic is an EPDM mastic. Examples of suitable mastics may include S1278 butyl rubber mastic available from TE Connectivity. The sealant **150** may be provided as a tape or strip(s) of the sealant.

[0032] With reference to **FIG. 9**, the jumper member **130** is elongate and includes a midsection **132** and end sections **134**, **135** extending in opposed directions from the midsection **132**. The midsection **132** includes a moisture impermeable block section **132A**. The end sections **134**, **135** are flexible or pliable. In some embodiments, the jumper member **130** is formed of a continuous, flexible, electrically conductive metal braid or mesh with solder filling the interstices in the braid or mesh in the block section **132A**. In some embodiments, the jumper member **130** is formed of a copper braid or mesh solder blocked in this manner.

[0033] The outer sleeve **160** (**FIGS. 13 and 14**) may be any suitable environmentally protective cable sleeve. In some embodiments and as illustrated, the outer sleeve **160** is a wrap-around sleeve. In some embodiments and as illustrated, the outer sleeve **160** is a heat shrinkable or heat recoverable wrap-around sleeve. The illustrated sleeve includes a sleeve sheet or body **162**, closure rails along the axial free edges of the body **162**, and a channel **164** configured to secure the rails closed. The wrap-around sleeve **160** may further include a layer of heat-activated adhesive **166** (**FIG. 14**) on the inner surface of the body **162**. In other embodiments, the outer sleeve may be of a different construction or type depending on the requirements of the application. For example, if a terminal end of the cable **20** is readily accessible, an elastomeric tube sleeve may be used.

[0034] With reference to **FIGS. 2-14**, the cable sealing system **100** may be used as follows to form the cable moisture seal assembly **101** in accordance with method embodiments of the invention.

[0035] The termination **60** is installed on a terminal end **20A** of the cable **20** as shown in **FIG. 2**. In the illustrated embodiment, the termination **60** is an end termination including

an electrically insulating (*e.g.*, elastomeric) sleeve **62** and a connector **64** to which the cable conductor **22** is electrically and mechanically secured or connected within the sleeve **62**. The layers **24**, **26**, **30** and **40** of the cable **20** may be cut back to suitably interconnect the cable **20** with the termination **60** (*e.g.*, in conventional manner). The termination sleeve **62** overlaps and circumferentially surrounds a proximal end section of the cable jacket **40**. The cable jacket **40** and the remainder of the cable **20** extend continuously (unbroken) in a distal axial direction **D** away from the termination **60**. The termination **60** may be installed in whole or in part on the cable **20** before or after installed the cable moisture seal assembly **101**.

[0036] As shown in **FIG. 3**, an intermediate section **41** of the cable jacket **40** is cut from the jacket **40**. The intermediate section **41** can be cut using a cutting tool without severing the underlying metal shield **30** and then stripping the intermediate section **41** away from the remainder of the cable **20**.

[0037] The intermediate section **41** is spaced apart from the proximal terminal end (which is disposed in the termination sleeve **62**) of the cable **20** and the distal terminal end (not shown) of the cable **20** so that a distal jacket section **40A** extends in the distal direction **D** from a circumferential distal jacket terminal edge **44**, and a circumferential proximal jacket section **40B** extends in a proximal direction **P** from a proximal jacket terminal edge **45**. A jacket opening **42** is thereby defined in the jacket **40** extending axially from the edge **44** to the edge **45** and about the full circumference of the cable **20**. The jacket opening **42** defines a sealing region section **109** extending from a first axial end at the edge **44** to a second spaced apart axial end at the edge **45**.

[0038] According to some embodiments, the axial distance **L4** (**FIG. 3**) from the edge **45** to the proximal terminal edge **40C** of the jacket **40** is at least 2 inches. In some, embodiments, the distance **L5** from the edge **45** to the terminal termination **60** is in the range of from about 2 to 8 inches.

[0039] According to some embodiments, the axial distance **L6** from the edge jacket **144** to the jacket edge **45** (*i.e.*, the length of the jacket opening **42**) is at least 6 inches and, in some embodiments, is in the range of from about 6 to 12 inches.

[0040] The underlying section **32** of the metal shield **30** is now exposed and intact, as shown in **FIGS. 3** and **4**. With reference to **FIGS. 4** and **5**, the spring clamp **104** is applied or wrapped about the exposed shield section **32** such that an inner edge **104D** of the clamp **104** is disposed a prescribed distance **L7** from the jacket edge **44**. Similarly, the spring clamp **105**

is applied or wrapped about the exposed shield section **32** such that an inner edge **105D** of the clamp **105** is disposed the prescribed distance **L7** from the jacket edge **45**. The clamps **104**, **105** radially compress or load the metal shield **30**. According to some embodiments, the distances **L7** are each in the range of from about 1 to 4 inches.

[0041] With the metal shield exposed section **32** held down by the clamps **104**, **105**, the installer severs the exposed section **32** along each clamp edge **104D**, **105D** (*e.g.*, using the knife **K**). In some embodiments, the installer lightly scores the metal shield **30** in order to avoid damaging the underlying semiconductor layer **26**. A central section **33** of the metal shield **30** defined between the cut lines (*i.e.*, between the clamp edges **104D**, **105D**) is then stripped away, leaving behind on the cable **20** a distal exposed metal shield section **34** and a proximal exposed metal shield section **35**, as shown in **FIG. 6**. The sections **34** and **35** have inner terminal edges **34A** and **35A**, respectively. The clamps **104**, **105** are then removed from the cable **20**.

[0042] An underlying semiconductor layer section **26A** is thereby exposed. The exposed semiconductor layer section **26A** extends axially from the edge **34A** to the edge **35A** and about the full circumference of the cable **20**.

[0043] According to some embodiments, the axial distance **L8** (**FIG. 6**) from the edge **34A** to the edge **35A** (*i.e.*, the length of the exposed semiconductor layer section **26A**) is at least 1 inch and, in some embodiments, is in the range of from about 1 to 6 inches. According to some embodiments, the axial length **L9** (**FIG. 6**) of each of the metal shield end sections **34** and **35** is at least 1 inch and, in some embodiments, is in the range of from about 1 to 4 inches.

[0044] With reference to **FIG. 7**, the self-adhesive copper tape strips **106** and **107** are then wrapped around the metal shield edges **34A**, **35A** to secure the edges **34A**, **35A**. In some embodiments, the copper tape strips **106**, **107** are wrapped fully around the cable **20**. In some embodiments, the copper tape strips **106**, **107** overlap each of the metal shields sections **34**, **35** and the exposed semiconductor layer section **26A** by an axial distance in the range of from about 0.25 to 1 inch.

[0045] The inner moisture blocking sealant mass **110** is then wrapped circumferentially about the cable **20** from the proximal metal shield edge **35A** to the distal metal shield edge **34A**, as shown in **FIGS. 8** and **9**. In some embodiments, the inner sealant mass **110** is wound helically about the cable **20** to form a series of overlapping or imbricated

windings **114A**. In some embodiments, the inner sealant mass **110** is built up on the exposed semiconductor layer section **26A** in this manner until the outer diameter of the first sealant mass **110** is substantially the same as the outer diameter of the cable jacket **22**. According to some embodiments and as illustrated in **FIG. 9**, the exposed semiconductor layer section **26A** is substantially completely covered or surrounded by the first sealant mass **110**. The sealant **110** may be installed from a roll **112**. In some embodiments, the sealant strip **110** is placed under tension and stretched (*e.g.*, to about half its original width) in order to ensure the inner sealant mass **110** bonds to and conforms closely with the semiconductor layer section **26A**.

[0046] According to some embodiments, the axial length **L10** (**FIG. 9**) of the applied first sealant mass **110** is at least 1 inch and, in some embodiments, is in the range of from about 1 to 6 inches.

[0047] With reference to **FIGS. 9** and **10**, the jumper member **130** is installed to reconnect (electrically) the metal shield end sections **34** and **35**. More particularly and with reference to the sequence illustrated in **FIG. 9**, the flexible end section **134** of the jumper member **130** is flared and laid onto the end section **34**, with the remainder of the jumper member **130** extending away from the first sealant **110**. Two windings or wraps **122A**, **122B** of the spring clamp **122** are made around the end section **134**. The end section **134** is then folded back over the wraps **122A**, **122B** and two more wraps **122C**, **122D** of the spring clamp **122** are made around the end section **134**.

[0048] With reference to the sequence illustrated in **FIG. 10**, the jumper member **130** is then laid across, over and onto the first sealant mass **110**. More particularly, the end section **135** is laid onto the metal shield end section **35**, the intermediate section **132** spans the sealant mass **110**, and the solder block **132A** is disposed over the sealant mass **110** and the semiconductor layer section **26A**. The flexible end section **135** of the jumper member **130** is flared and laid onto the end section **35**. Two windings or wraps **123A**, **123B** of the spring clamp **123** are made around the end section **135**. The end section **135** is then folded back over the wraps **123A**, **123B** and two more wraps **123C**, **123D** of the spring clamp **123** are made around the end section **135**.

[0049] The outer moisture blocking sealant mass **140** is then wrapped circumferentially about the cable **20**, the solder block **132A**, and the inner sealant mass **110**, as shown in **FIG. 11**. In some embodiments, the outer sealant mass **140** is wound helically about the solder block **132A** and the inner sealant mass **110** to form a series of overlapping or

imbricated windings. According to some embodiments, the solder block **132A** is substantially completely covered or surrounded by the outer sealant mass **140**. The sealant **140** may be installed from a roll. In some embodiments, the outer sealant strip **140** is placed under tension and stretched (*e.g.*, to about half its original width) in order to ensure the sealant mass **140** bonds to and conforms closely with the solder block **132A** and the sealant mass **110**. As will be appreciated from **FIGS. 12** and **14**, the sealant masses **110**, **140** bond to and collectively fully circumferentially surround the solder blocked section **132A** of the jumper member **130**.

[0050] According to some embodiments, the axial length **L11** (**FIG. 11**) of the applied second sealant mass **140** engaging the solder block **132A** is at least 1 inch and, in some embodiments, is in the range of from about 1 to 4 inches.

[0051] With reference to **FIG. 12**, the end sealant strips **150** are then applied about the end sections **40A**, **40B** of the jacket **40** adjacent the jacket terminal edges **44**, **45**. Prior to applying the sealant strips **150**, the end sections **40A**, **40B** may be cleaned (*e.g.*, with a solvent) and/or abraded.

[0052] The outer sleeve **160** is then installed, as shown in **FIGS. 13** and **14**. In the illustrated embodiment, the outer sleeve **160** is wrapped about the cable **20** such that the outer sleeve **160** overlaps and sealingly engages the outer sealant strips **150** and spans the distance therebetween. If present, a release liner of the outer sleeve **160** is first removed. The free axially extending edges of the outer sleeve **160** are closed and secured (*e.g.*, as illustrated, by the channel **164** that couples with integral underlying rails). The heating tool **H** is then used to contract the outer sleeve **160** about the cable **20** and the sealed region. The outer sleeve **160** is bonded to the cable jacket **22** by the sealant strips **150** and the adhesive **166**, and to the regions of the cable **20** therebetween by the sealants **110**, **140** and the adhesive **166**.

[0053] Once installed, the cable moisture seal assembly **101** serves or operates as an internal (to the cable **20**) cable jacket moisture seal block. The moisture barrier sealants **110**, **140** bond to the semiconductor layer **26A**, the solder blocked section **132A**, and the inner surface of the outer sleeve **160** to physically block moisture from moving longitudinally down cable **20** through the cable moisture seal assembly **101**. The solder blocked section **132A** is itself impervious to moisture, so that moisture that migrates into the jumper member **130** from one end cannot migrate through the jumper member **130** to the opposite end. According to some embodiments, the cable sublayers below the metal shield layer **30** (*i.e.*, the

semiconductor layer 26 and the cable insulation layer 24) are substantially impervious to moisture intrusion.

[0054] The cable moisture seal assembly 101 is positioned in a midsection or intermediate section of the cable 20 such that the jacket 40 extends into and out from the cable moisture seal assembly 101 in both axial directions. The conductor 22, the cable insulation 24 and the semiconductor layer 26 remain intact, continuous and unbroken throughout the cable moisture seal assembly 101.

[0055] The aforementioned internal seal can protect downstream components (*e.g.*, the termination 60) from moisture that penetrates the cable jacket 22 upstream of the cable moisture seal assembly 101. That is, the cable moisture seal assembly 101 prevents moisture from inside cable jacket upstream thereof from intruding downstream. In this way, the cable moisture seal assembly 101 can prevent or inhibit moisture from getting into the interface between the cable and a downstream cable accessory or termination, thereby mitigating moisture ingress failures and improving longevity. According to some embodiments, the cable moisture seal assembly is fully impervious to migration fully therethrough (*i.e.*, from one axial end of the sealing region section 109 to the opposite axial end) for all intended conditions in service. In some embodiments, the cable moisture seal assembly can withstand pressures in the cable up to at least 50 psi.

[0056] While the cable moisture seal assembly 101 is shown and described adjacent and upstream of a cable end termination, it may be located adjacent other type accessory or termination, such as a cable joint (*e.g.*, a splice or disconnectable or non-disconnectable joint), or connector. The cable moisture seal assembly 101 may be located in an intermediate section of a cable that is not adjacent a termination. For example, in some embodiments, the cable moisture seal assembly 101 can be located in a cable between high and low sections of cable to keep moisture from migrating into lower section from the higher section.

[0057] The foregoing is illustrative of the present invention and is not to be construed as limiting thereof. Although a few exemplary embodiments of this invention have been described, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible in the exemplary embodiments without materially departing from the novel teachings and advantages of this invention. Accordingly, all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of this invention. Therefore, it is to be understood that the foregoing is illustrative of the present invention and is not to be construed as limited to the specific

embodiments disclosed, and that modifications to the disclosed embodiments, as well as other embodiments, are intended to be included within the scope of the invention.

That which is claimed is:

1. A sealed cabled assembly comprising:

a cable including a cable subcore, a metal shield layer surrounding the cable subcore, and a jacket surrounding the metal shield layer, wherein the cable subcore includes an electrical conductor surrounded by an electrical insulation layer; and

a cable moisture seal assembly including a sealant, a electrically conductive jumper member, and an outer sleeve;

wherein:

the cable includes a sealing region section extending from a first axial end to a second axial end, and in which a section of the jacket and a section of the metal shield layer are removed to expose a section of the cable subcore;

the insulation layer and the conductor extend through the sealing region section;

first and second sections of the jacket extend away from the sealing region section in first and second opposed directions, respectively;

first and second sections of the metal shield layer extend away from the sealing region section in the first and second opposed directions, respectively;

the outer sleeve surrounds the sealing region section;

the sealant is disposed radially between the cable subcore and the outer sleeve, and engages the cable subcore to form a moisture barrier in the sealing region section between the first and second sections of the jacket; and

the jumper member electrically connects the first and second sections of the metal shield layer.

2. The sealed cable assembly of Claim 1 wherein:

the cable subcore includes a semiconductor layer surrounding the insulation layer; and

the sealant engages the semiconductor layer to form the moisture barrier.

3. The sealed cable of Claim 1 wherein the moisture barrier is impermeable to migration of moisture.

4. The sealed cable assembly of Claim 1 wherein the sealant includes:
an inner sealant engaging the cable subcore and the jumper member and interposed between the cable subcore and the jumper member; and
an outer sealant engaging the jumper member and interposed between the jumper member and the outer sleeve.
5. The sealed cable assembly of Claim 1 wherein the sealant is a flowable, self-adhesive, electrically insulative mastic.
6. The sealed cable assembly of Claim 5 wherein the sealant is a butyl rubber-based mastic.
7. The sealed cable assembly of Claim 1 wherein:
the first section of the metal shield layer includes a first exposed shield section extending axially between the first section of the jacket and the exposed section of the cable subcore; and
the second section of the metal shield layer includes a second exposed shield section extending axially between the second section of the jacket and the exposed section of the cable subcore; and
the jumper member electrically contacts the first and second exposed shield sections to electrically connect the first and second sections of the metal shield layer.
8. The sealed cable assembly of Claim 7 wherein the cable moisture seal assembly includes self-adhesive metal tape securing terminal edges of the first and second exposed shield sections to the cable subcore.
9. The sealed cable assembly of Claim 7 wherein the cable moisture seal assembly includes a pair of circumferential clamps securing first and second opposed ends of the jumper member to the first and second exposed shield sections, respectively.
10. The sealed cable assembly of Claim 9 wherein the clamps are metal spring clamps.

11. The sealed cable assembly of Claim 7 wherein the jumper member includes:
a moisture impermeable midsection overlying the exposed section of the cable subcore; and
first and second flexible end sections extending from opposed ends of the midsection and engaging the first and second exposed sections of the metal shield, respectively.
12. The sealed cable assembly of Claim 11 wherein:
the end sections of the jumper member are formed of a metal braid; and
the midsection of the jumper member is formed of a solder blocked metal braid.
13. The sealed cable assembly of Claim 1 wherein the cable moisture seal assembly includes first and second end sealants radially interposed between the outer sleeve and the first and second sections of the jacket, respectively.
14. The sealed cable assembly of Claim 1 wherein the outer sleeve includes an inner adhesive layer.
15. A method for forming a sealed cable assembly, the method comprising:
providing a cable including a cable subcore, a metal shield layer surrounding the cable subcore, and a jacket surrounding the metal shield layer, wherein the cable subcore includes an electrical conductor surrounded by an electrical insulation layer;
removing a section of the jacket and removing a section of the metal shield layer to form a sealing region section extending from a first axial end to a second axial end and wherein a section of the cable subcore is exposed, wherein:
the insulation layer and the conductor extend through the sealing region section;
first and second sections of the jacket extend away from the sealing region section in first and second opposed directions, respectively; and
first and second sections of the metal shield layer extend away from the sealing region section in the first and second opposed directions, respectively;

applying a sealant to the cable subcore;
electrically connecting the first and second sections of the metal shield layer using an electrically conductive jumper member; and
mounting an outer sleeve to surround the sealing region section;
wherein the sealant is disposed radially between the cable subcore and the outer sleeve, and engages the cable subcore to form a moisture barrier in the sealing region section between the first and second sections of the jacket.

16. The method of Claim 15 wherein:

the cable subcore includes a semiconductor layer surrounding the insulation layer; and

applying the sealant to the subcore includes applying the sealant directly to the semiconductor layer.

17. The method of Claim 15 including:

applying an inner sealant to the cable subcore;
mounting the jumper member over the inner sealant;
applying an outer sealant over the jumper member; and
mounting the outer sleeve over the outer sealant.

18. The method of Claim 15 wherein the sealant is a flowable, self-adhesive, electrically insulative mastic.

19. A cable moisture seal system for forming a moisture seal barrier in an electrical cable including a cable subcore, a metal shield layer surrounding the cable subcore, and a jacket surrounding the metal shield layer, wherein the cable subcore includes an electrical conductor surrounded by an electrical insulation layer, the cable moisture seal system comprising:

an inner sealant;
an outer sealant;
a jumper member;
a pair of spring clamps; and
an outer sleeve.

20. The cable moisture seal system of Claim 19 wherein the inner and outer sealants are flowable, self-adhesive, electrically insulative mastic.

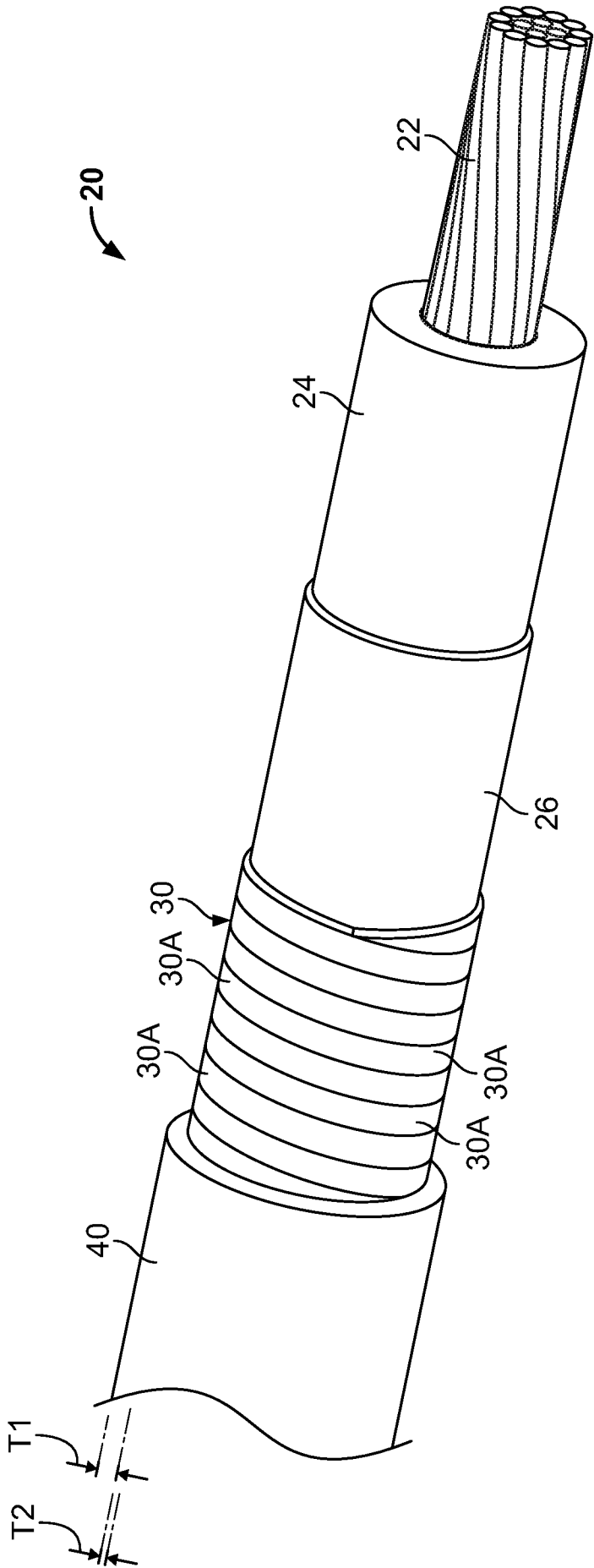


Fig. 1

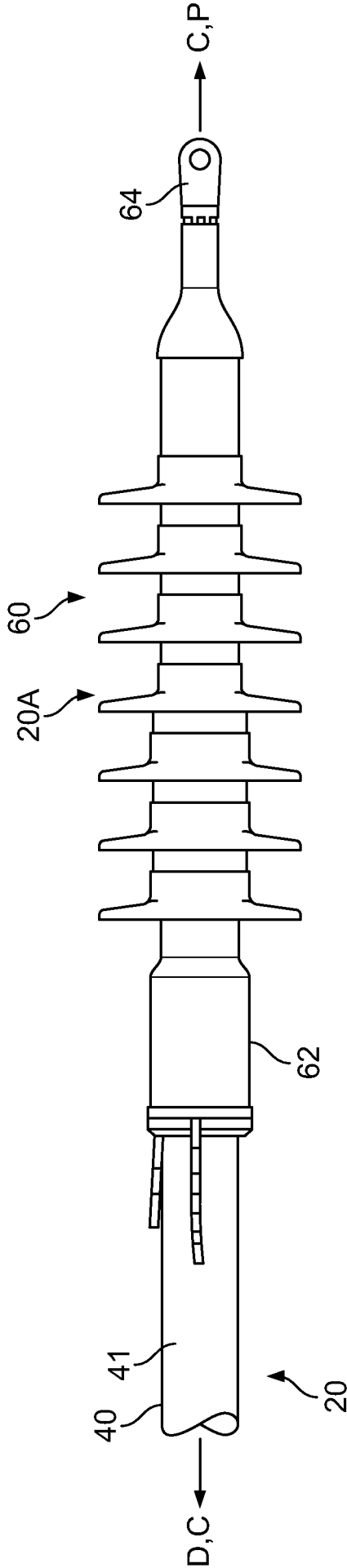


Fig. 2

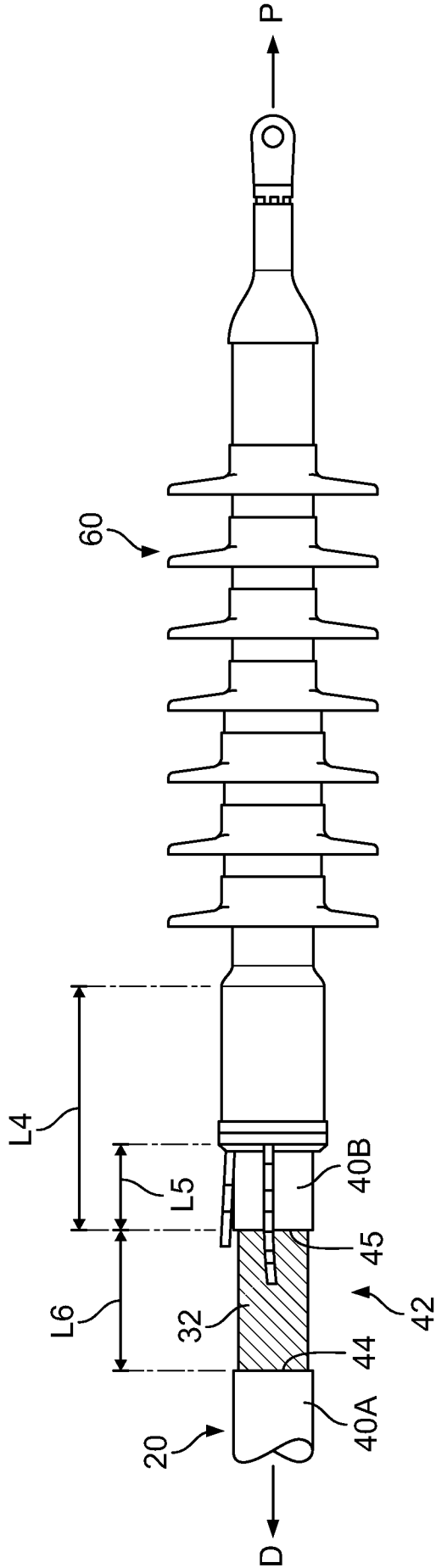
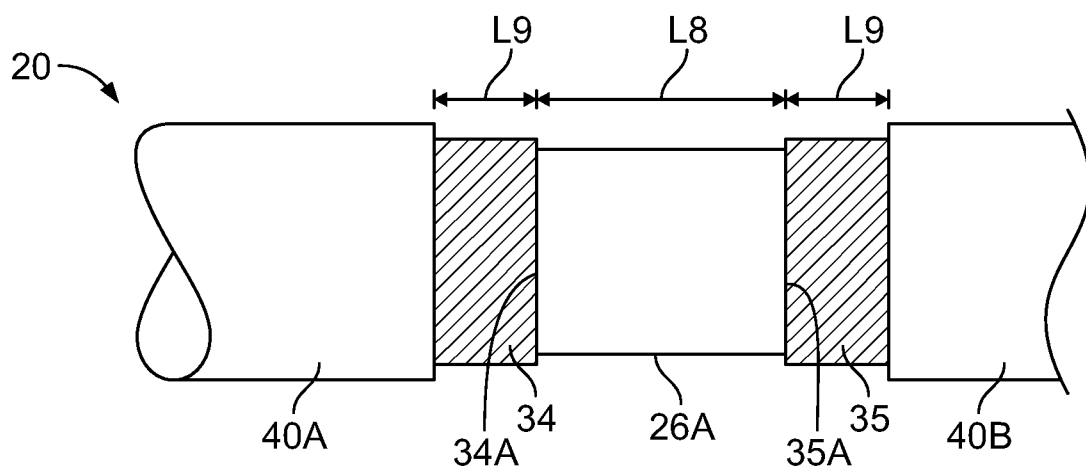
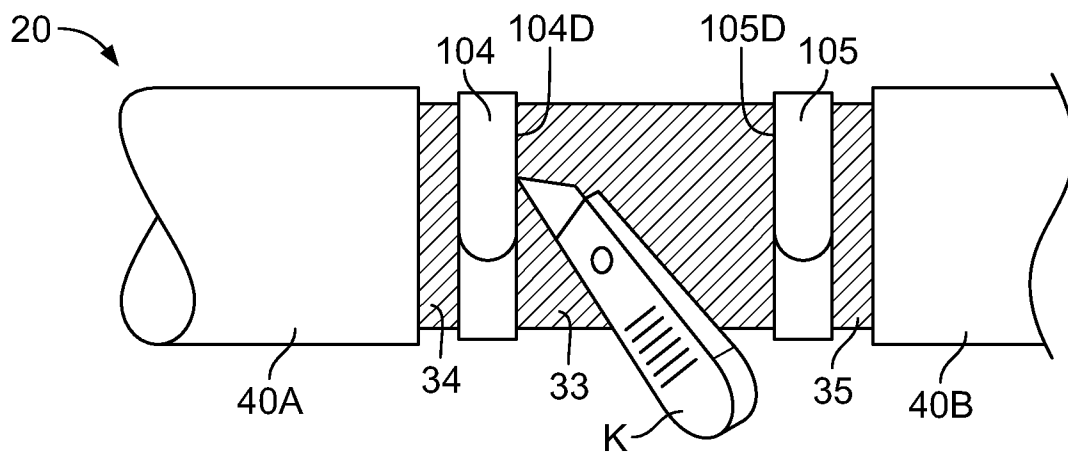
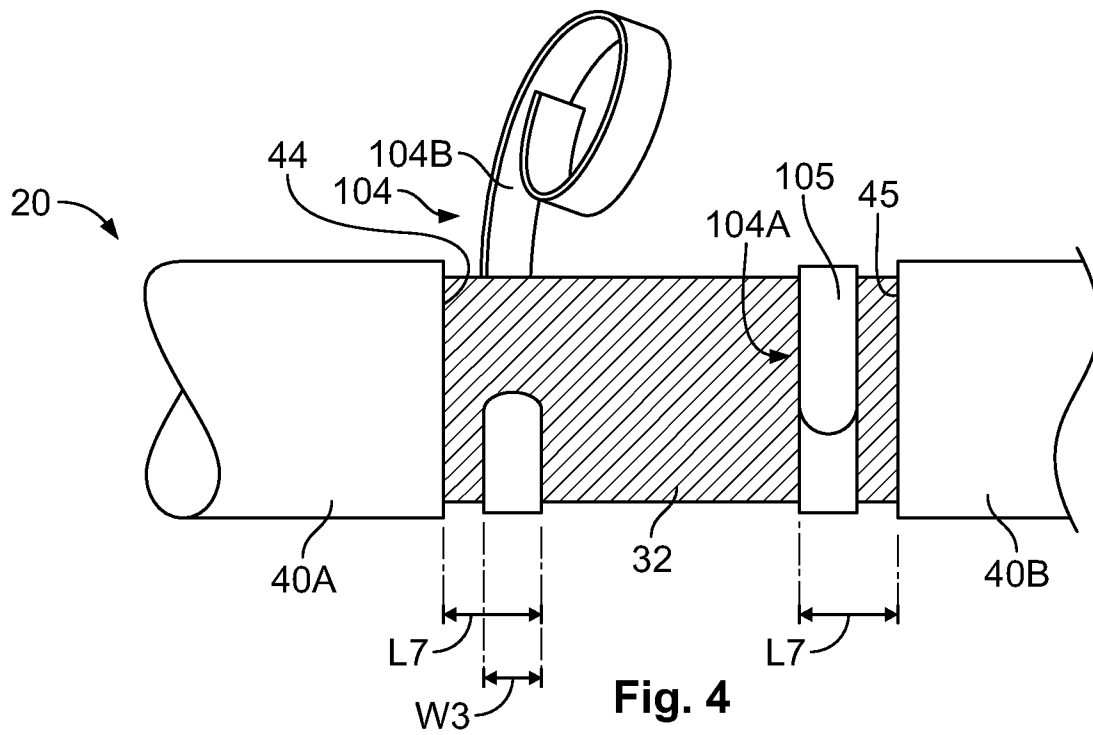


Fig. 3

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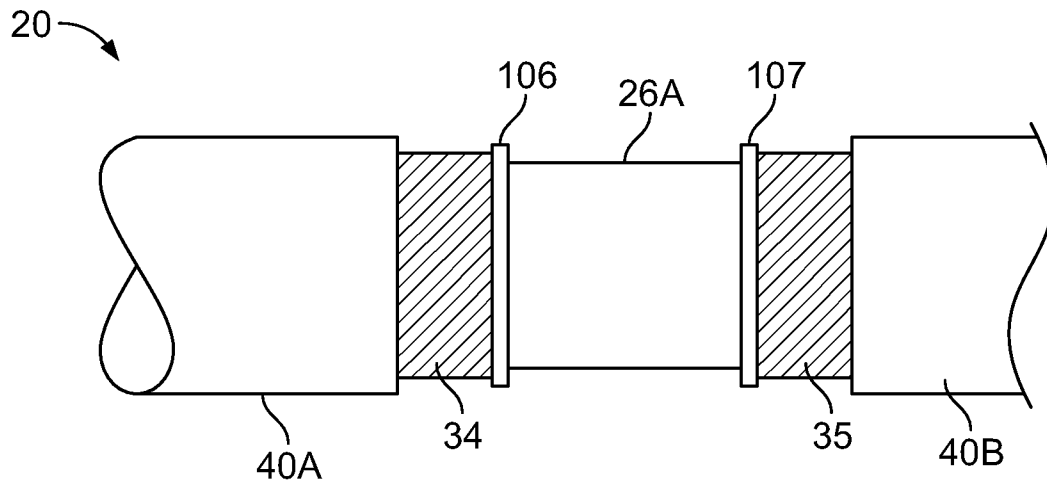


Fig. 7

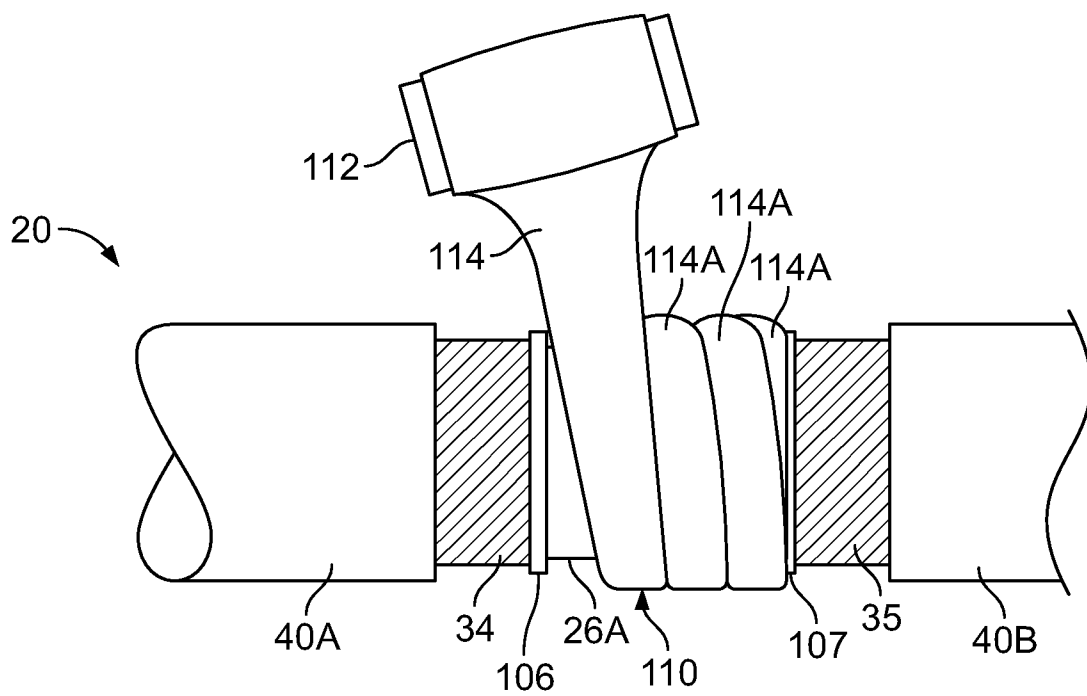


Fig. 8

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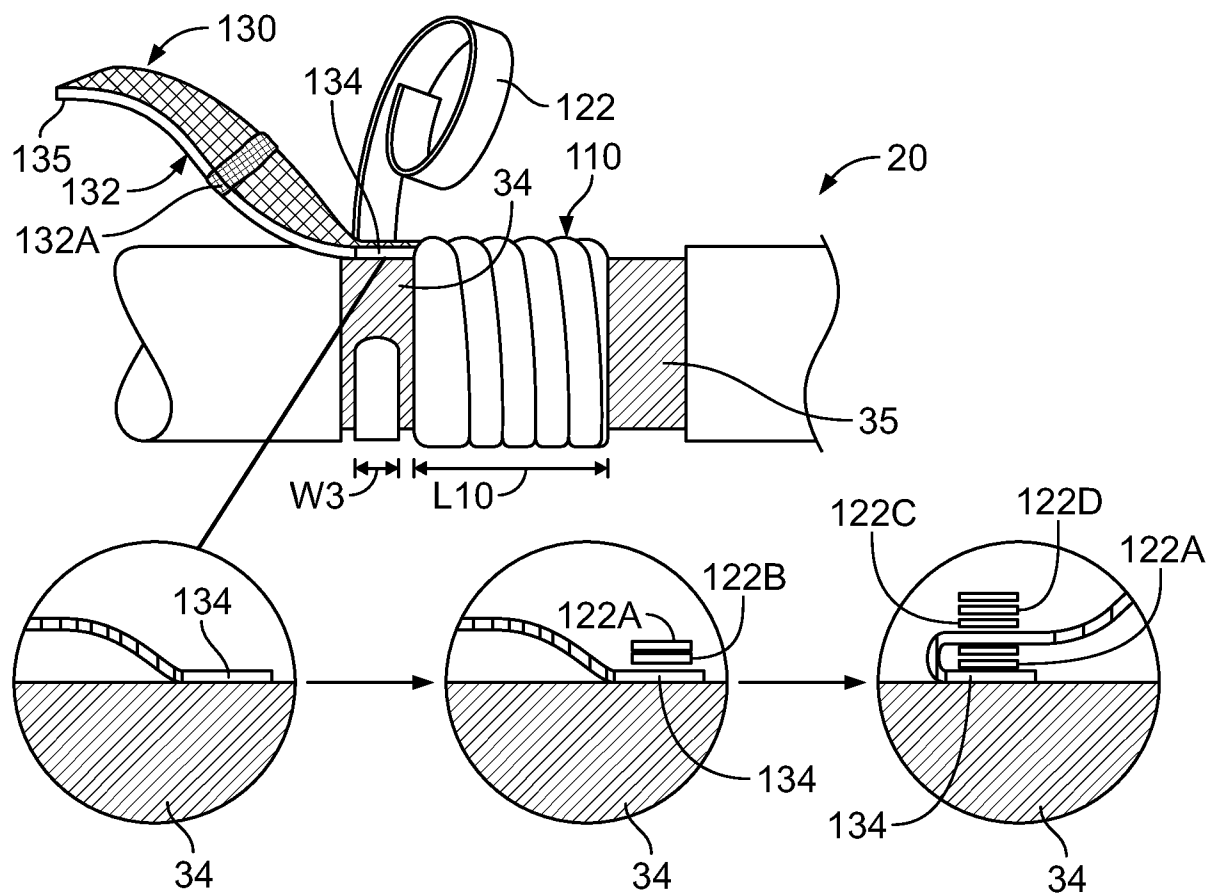


Fig. 9

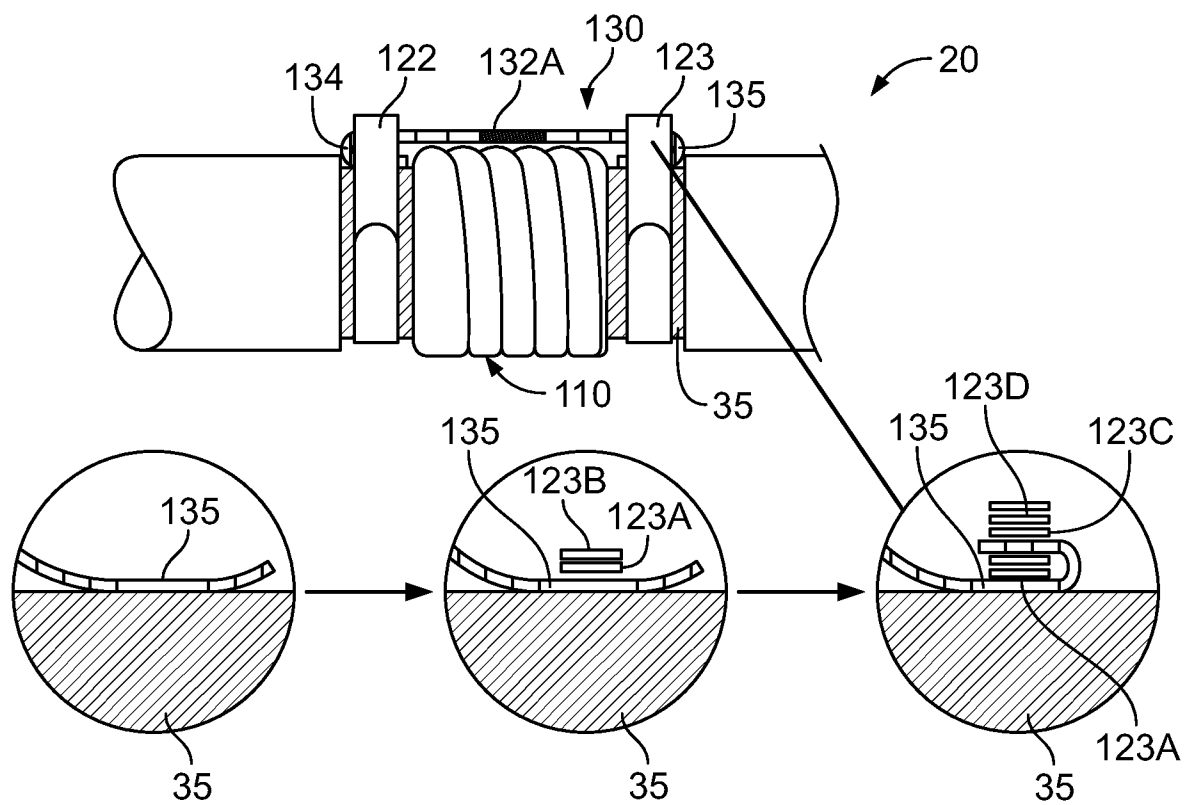


Fig. 10

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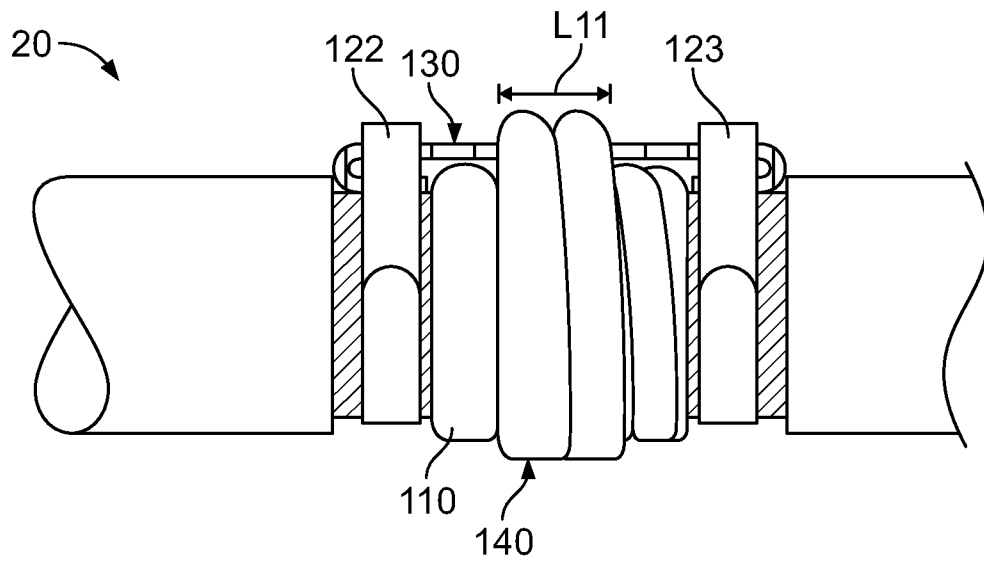


Fig. 11

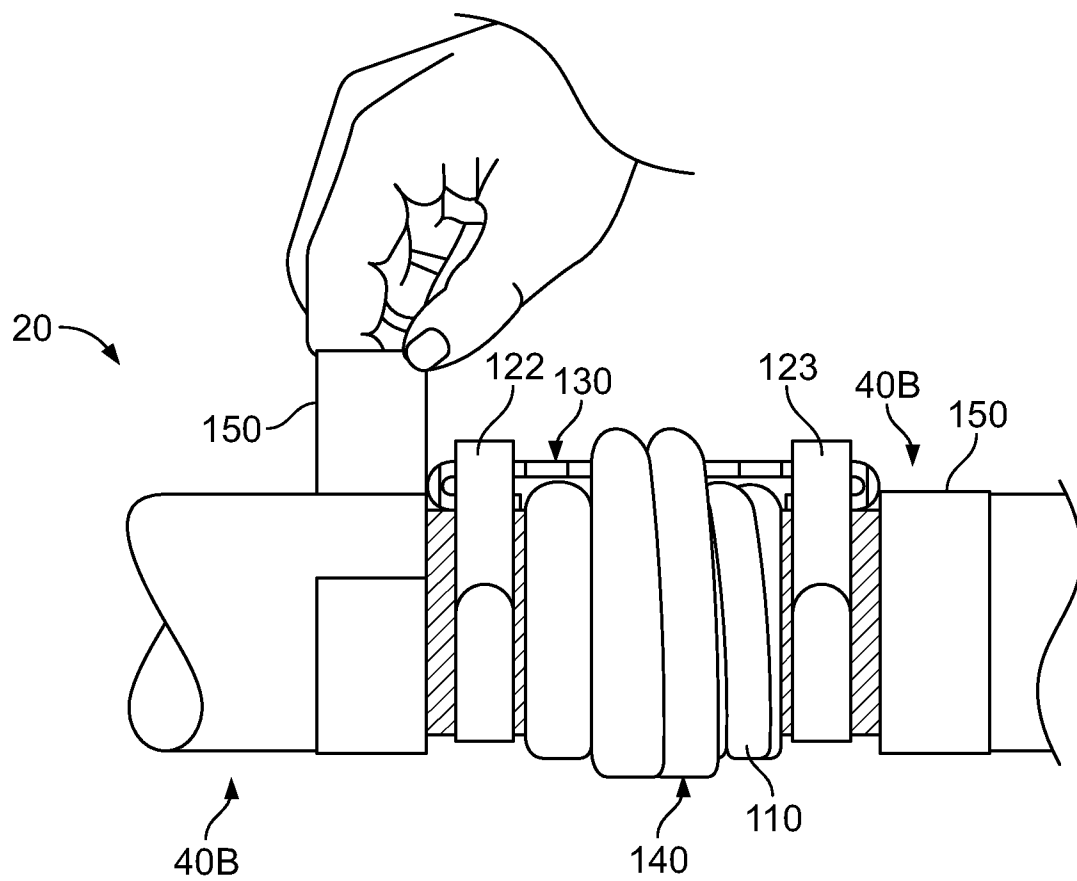


Fig. 12

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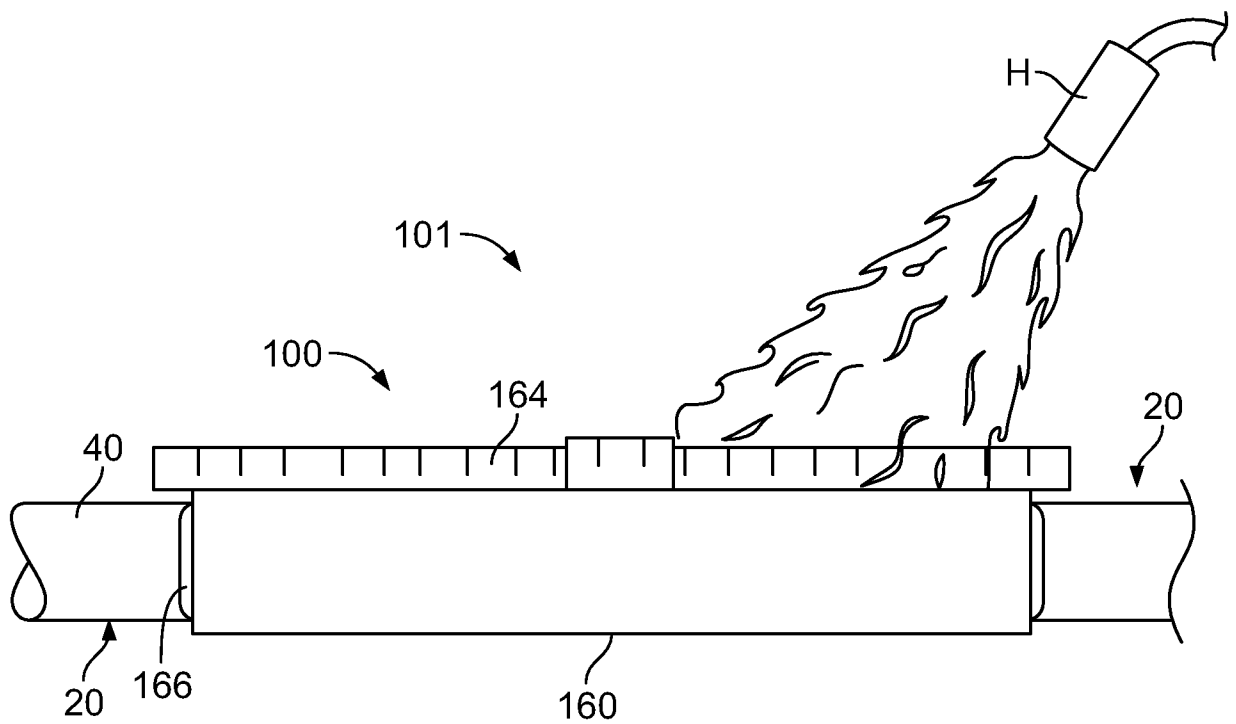


Fig. 13

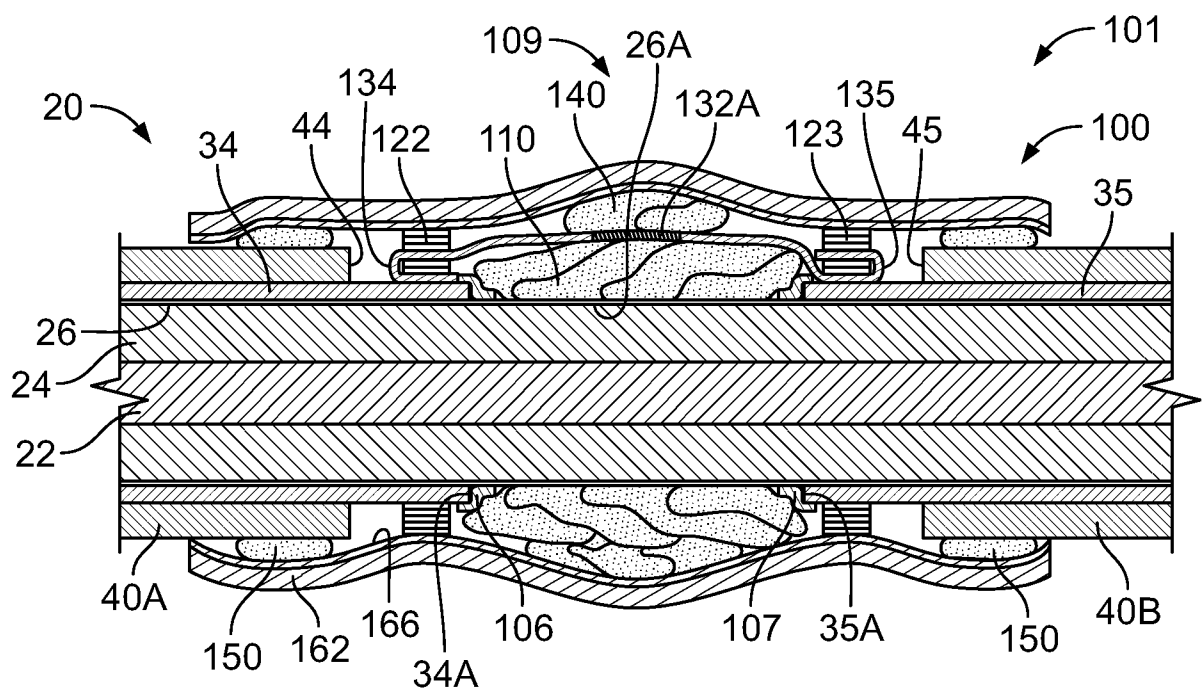


Fig. 14

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2016/022779

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. H02G1/14 H02G15/08
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H02G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EP0-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2006/002650 A1 (PIRELLI & C SPA [IT]; PORTAS FRANCESCO [IT]; VALLAURI UBALDO [IT]) 12 January 2006 (2006-01-12)	1-3,7-9, 12,15,16
Y	figure 1	5,6,18, 20
Y	----- US 2010/279542 A1 (SERAJ MAHMOUD [US] ET AL) 4 November 2010 (2010-11-04) page 5, paragraph 0068	5,18
Y	----- US 2014/262500 A1 (YAWORSKI HARRY GEORGE [US]) 18 September 2014 (2014-09-18) page 3, paragraph 0042 -----	6,20

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

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See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 June 2016

Date of mailing of the international search report

24/06/2016

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

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Authorized officer

Bossi, Paolo

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2016/022779

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