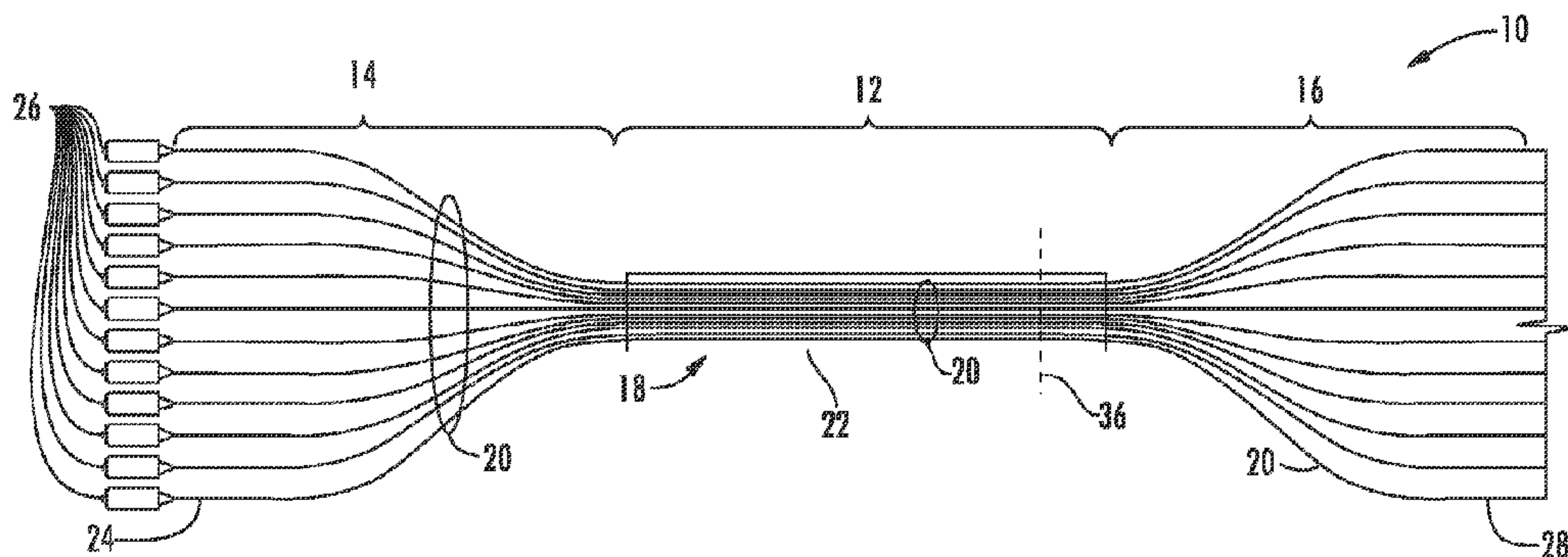




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 (54) Title: FIBER OPTIC PIGTAIL ASSEMBLY ALLOWING SINGLE AND MASS SPLICING



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A pigtail cable assembly comprises a fiber optic cable (18) having a plurality of optical fibers, a mid-section (12), a first end section (14) and a second end section (16) is disclosed. The first end section extends from one end of the mid-section where the plurality of optical fibers are separated from the fiber optic cable. One or more optical fibers are connectorized at a first end by fiber optic connectors (26). The plurality of optical fibers are also separated from the fiber optic cable at the second end section without a furcation device. One of the plurality of the optical fibers at the second end section is adapted to be connected to a single fiber splice at a second end. A sever site (36) is located on the mid-section. The second end section may be severed from the mid-section at the sever site. When the second end section is separated from the mid-section at the sever site the mid-section of the fiber optic cable is adapted to be connected to a mass splice.

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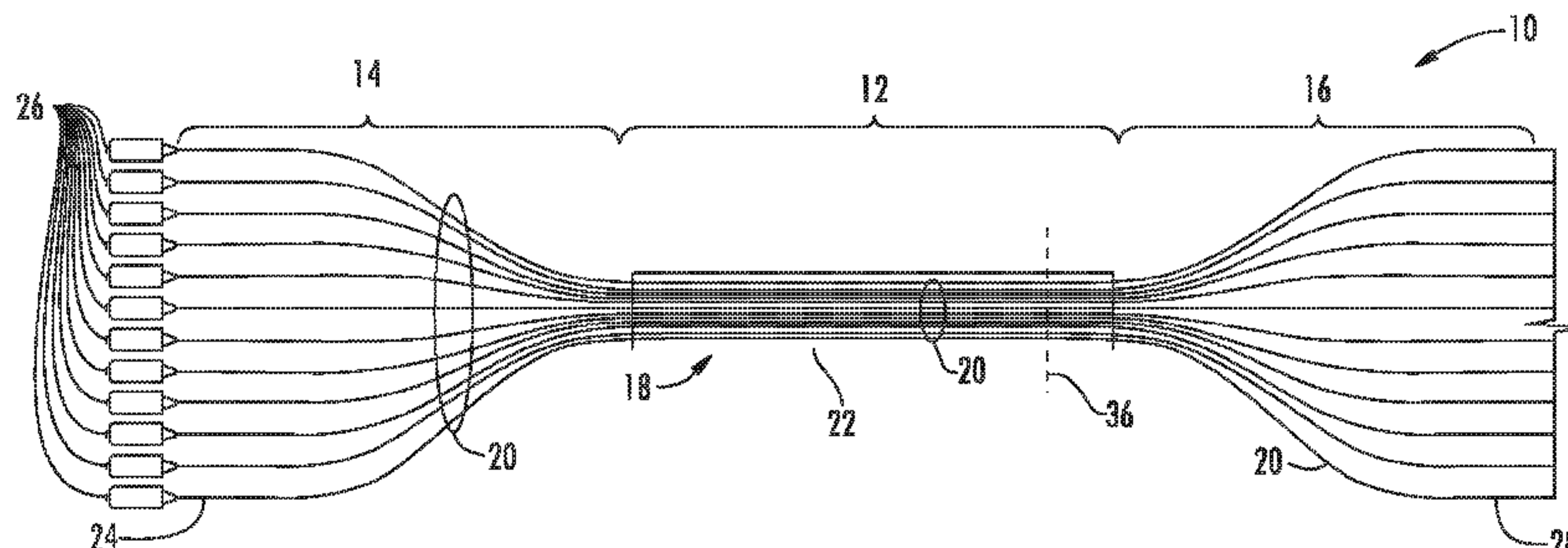


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: A pigtail cable assembly comprises a fiber optic cable (18) having a plurality of optical fibers, a mid-section (12), a first end section (14) and a second end section (16) is disclosed. The first end section extends from one end of the mid-section where the plurality of optical fibers are separated from the fiber optic cable. One or more optical fibers are connectorized at a first end by fiber optic connectors (26). The plurality of optical fibers are also separated from the fiber optic cable at the second end section without a furcation device. One of the plurality of the optical fibers at the second end section is adapted to be connected to a single fiber splice at a second end. A sever site (36) is located on the mid-section. The second end section may be severed from the mid-section at the sever site. When the second end section is separated from the mid-section at the sever site the mid-section of the fiber optic cable is adapted to be connected to a mass splice.

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FIBER OPTIC PIGTAIL ASSEMBLY ALLOWING SINGLE AND MASS SPLICING

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application claims priority to U.S. Serial No. 61/312,509 filed on March 10, 2010 and entitled “HYBRID FIBER OPTIC PIGTAIL ASSEMBLY”, the contents of which are incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Disclosure

[0002] The technology of the disclosure relates generally to fiber optic cable assemblies, and particularly to a hybrid fiber optic pigtail assembly that may terminate in a mass fusion splice or individual optical fiber splices.

Technical Background

[0003] Benefits of optical fiber use include extremely wide bandwidth and low noise operation. Because of these advantages, optical fiber is increasingly being used for a variety of applications, including but not limited to broadband voice, video, and data transmissions. Fiber optic networks employing optical fibers are being developed and used to deliver voice, video, and data transmissions to subscribers over both private and public networks. These fiber optic networks often include separated connection points at which it is necessary to link optical fibers in order to provide “live fiber” from one connection point to another connection point. In this regard, fiber optic equipment is located in data distribution centers or central offices to support interconnections.

[0004] The optical fibers used to interconnect the different optical components may be organized into optical cable assemblies to provide ease of installation, maintenance and routing. Some of the optical cable assemblies may be in the form of pigtail cable assemblies. Typically, pigtail cable assemblies comprise one or more optical fibers which are connectorized on one end but not on the other. The connectorized end of a pigtail may terminate at a connection point such as at an optical adapter to be optically connected with another optical fiber terminated at the optical adapter. The other end of the pigtail is not connectorized and may be spliced to other optical fibers. Thus, a pigtail cable assembly may allow for each optical fiber may be individually spliced.

Alternatively, the pigtail cable assembly may allow for all of the optical fibers to be spliced as one using a mass splice, for example a mass fusion splice.

[0005] Depending on the application, a pigtail cable assembly allowing for individual fiber splicing may be used or a pigtail cable assembly allowing for mass optical fiber splicing may be used. For example, a pigtail cable assembly allowing for individual fiber splicing may be used in a fiber optic component used as a distribution point to provide downstream distribution of fiber optic service. As another example, a pigtail cable assembly allowing for mass optical fiber splicing may be used in an optical component receiving a optical feeder cable from an upstream fiber optic service source. Accordingly, different cable assemblies allowing for different type of splicing, individual optical fibers or mass optical fibers, are required depending on the application of the fiber optic component in which the pigtail assembly is positioned.

SUMMARY OF THE DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0006] Embodiments disclosed in the detailed description include a pigtail cable assembly. The pigtail cable assembly comprises a fiber optic cable having a plurality of optical fibers, a mid-section, a first end section and a second end section. The first end section extends from one end of the mid-section where the plurality of optical fibers are separated from the fiber optic cable. One or more of the plurality of optical fibers are connectorized at a first end by fiber optic connectors. The second end section extends from the other end of the mid-section. The plurality of optical fibers are also separated from the fiber optic cable at the second end section other than via a furcation device. One of the plurality of the optical fibers at the second end section is adapted to be connected to a single fiber splice at a second end when single fiber splicing is intended. A sever site is located on the mid-section. The second end section may be severed from the mid-section at the sever site when mass splicing is intended. When the second end section is separated from the mid-section at the sever site the mid-section of the fiber optic cable is adapted to be connected to a mass splice at the sever site.

[0007] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description present embodiments, and are intended to provide an overview or framework for understanding the nature and character of the disclosure. The

accompanying drawings are included to provide a further understanding, and are incorporated into and constitute a part of this specification. The drawings illustrate various embodiments, and together with the description serve to explain the principles and operation of the concepts disclosed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0008] **FIG. 1** is a diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a pigtail cable assembly having a mid-section, a first end section, a second end section and a sever site at the mid-section, wherein the mid-section is a fiber optic cable and the first end section and the second end section are individual separated optical fibers of the fiber optic cable;

[0009] **FIG. 2** is a diagram of the pigtail cable assembly of **FIG. 1** with the optical fibers of the second end section optically connected to other optical fibers via single fiber splices;

[0010] **FIG. 3** is a diagram of the pigtail cable assembly of **FIG. 1** with the second end section severed from the mid-section at the sever site and the fiber optic cable connected to another fiber optic cable via a mass splice;

[0011] **FIG. 4** is an exemplary embodiment of a pigtail tail cable assembly including the pigtail cable assembly of **FIG. 1** optically connected to a fiber optic cable via a mass splice and a plurality of separate optical fibers optically connected to other optical fibers via single fiber splices;

[0012] **FIG. 5** is a top, perspective view of the inside of a cassette in which the pigtail cable assembly of **FIG. 2** is positioned;

[0013] **FIG. 6** is a top, perspective view of the inside of a cassette in which the pigtail cable assembly of **FIG. 3** is positioned;

[0014] **FIG. 7** is a top, perspective view of the inside of a cassette in which the pigtail cable assembly of **FIG. 4** is positioned;

[0015] **FIG. 8** is a diagram of cassettes located in a fiber optic enclosure;

[0016] **FIG. 9** shows a schematic representation (not to scale) of the refractive index profile of a cross-section of the glass portion of an exemplary embodiment of a multimode optical fiber disclosed herein wherein the depressed-index annular portion is offset from the core and is surrounded by an outer annular portion; and

[0017] **FIG. 10** is a schematic representation (not to scale) of a cross-sectional view of the optical waveguide fiber of **FIG. 9**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0018] Reference will now be made in detail to the embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which some, but not all embodiments are shown. Indeed, the concepts may be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limiting herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will satisfy applicable legal requirements. Whenever possible, like reference numbers will be used to refer to like components or parts.

[0019] Embodiments disclosed in the detailed description include a pigtail cable assembly. The pigtail cable assembly comprises a fiber optic cable having a plurality of optical fibers, a mid-section, a first end section and a second end section. The first end section extends from one end of the mid-section where the plurality of optical fibers are separated from the fiber optic cable. One or more of the plurality of optical fibers are connectorized at a first end by fiber optic connectors. The second end section extends from the other end of the mid-section. The plurality of optical fibers are also separated from the fiber optic cable at the second end section other than via a furcation device. One of the plurality of the optical fibers at the second end section is adapted to be connected to a single fiber splice at a second end when single fiber splicing is intended. A sever site is located on the mid-section. The second end section may be severed from the mid-section at the sever site when mass splicing is intended. When the second end section is separated from the mid-section at the sever site the mid-section of the fiber optic cable is adapted to be connected to a mass splice at the sever site.

[0020] In this regard, a pigtail cable assembly **10** according to an exemplary embodiment is illustrated in **FIG. 1**. The pigtail cable assembly **10** is a type of a hybrid fiber optic pigtail assembly allowing for single fiber and mass fiber connections and splicing with the need of a furcation piece or body. The pigtail cable assembly **10** has a mid-section **12**, a first end section **14** and a second end section **16**. The mid-section **12** may be in the form of a fiber optic cable **18** having a plurality of optical fibers **20**. As an example, the fiber optic cable **18** may be a ribbon cable with the optical fibers **20** encased

in a plastic matrix **22**. When the matrix **22** is removed the individual optical fibers **20** may be severed. In this way, the pigtail cable assembly **10** is modifiable. This is illustrated in **FIG. 1** at the first end section **14** and at the second end section **16**, where the matrix **22** has been removed and the individual optical fibers **20**, each having a fiber coating, are allowed to separate and route individually. The fiber optic cable **18** in **FIG. 1** is shown as having **12** optical fibers **20**. However, the pigtail cable assembly **10** may have any number of optical fibers **20**. As non-limiting examples, the pigtail cable assembly may have two, six, eight, 16, 24 or 36 optical fibers **20**. Additionally, the fiber coating of each of the optical fibers **20** may be color-coded. In **FIG. 1**, the color-coding is shown for the 12 optical fibers **20** of the pigtail cable assembly **10**. In one embodiment, the optical fibers **20** may be color-coded in a 12 color sequence of blue, orange, green, brown, slate, white, red, black, yellow, purple, rose, and aqua. The individual optical fibers with the fiber coating and the color-coding may be about 250 μm in diameter.

[0021] A first end **24** of the optical fibers **20** at the first end section **14** is connectorized with fiber optic connectors **26**, and therefore, adapted to be connected to a fiber optic adapter. One or more of the first ends **24** may be received in one end of a fiber optic adapter (not shown in **FIG. 1**) where the optical fiber **20** can optically connect to another optical fiber received by the other end of the fiber optic adapter. The fiber optic connectors may be any type. For instance, the connector type may include SC, LC, FC, or the like. At the second end section **16**, second ends **28** of the optical fibers **20** are not connectorized. In this way, one or more of the second ends **28** may be adapted to be individually spliced to other optical fibers or to other fiber optic components, for example, a splitter (not shown in **FIG. 1**). The pigtail cable assembly **10** may be any overall length with the mid-section **12**, the first end section **14** and the second end section **16** being any lengths. As a non-limiting example, the mid-section **12** may be about 24 inches, the first end section **14** may be about 12 inches and the second end section **16** may be about 24 inches, for an overall pigtail cable assembly **10** length of 60 inches.

[0022] In **FIG. 2**, each of the second ends **28** of the optical fibers **20** are shown terminated at a single fiber splice **30**. In this manner, the optical fibers **20** may be adapted to be spliced to other optical fibers **32** to establish optical connection between

optical fibers **20** and optical fibers **32**. The splice may be a mechanical splice or a fusion splice. Any suitable mechanical splice may be used such as those available under the tradename UniCam® from Corning Cable Systems LLC of Hickory, NC, but other suitable mechanical splice assemblies are possible.

[0023] Alternatively or additionally, the second end section **16** may be severed from the mid-section **12** at a sever site **34**. The sever site **34** may be at any position along the length of the fiber optic cable **18** in the mid-section **12**. In the case of the fiber optic cable **18** being a ribbon cable, the sever site may be in the mid-section **12** where the matrix **22** remains on the ribbon cable, i.e. has not been removed. Severing the second end section **16** from the mid-section **12** may be accomplished by any suitable means for severing the fiber optic cable **18**, for example by cutting. After the second end section **16** is severed from the mid-section **12**, the mid-section **12** may be terminated at a mass splice **38** as shown in **FIG. 3**. In other words, the mid-section **12** of the fiber optic cable **18** may be adapted to be connected to a mass splice at a sever point. The mass splice **38** may be any type of multi-cable splice including a mechanical splice or a mass fusion splice to splice the optical fibers **20** fiber optic cable **18** to optical fibers **40** of another fiber optic cable **42**.

[0024] Referring now to **FIG. 4**, there is illustrated another embodiment of a pigtail cable assembly **10'** which is provided to show an embodiment that includes both a fiber optic cable and individual optical fibers in another form of a hybrid fiber optic pigtail assembly. The pigtail cable assembly **10'** is shown comprising a fiber optic cable **18**, shown as a ribbon cable, terminated at a mass splice **38** to optical fibers **40** of another fiber optic cable **42**, and with optical fibers **20** terminated with fiber optic connectors **26** at a first end **24** as described with respect to **FIG. 3**. Additionally, a plurality of single connectorized optical fibers **44** each terminated with fiber optic connectors **26** at the first end **24**. The second ends **28** of the optical fibers **20** are shown terminated at a single fiber splice **30** for splicing to other optical fibers **32** to establish optical connection between optical fibers **20** and optical fibers **32** as discussed above with respect to **FIG. 2**.

[0025] The pigtail cable assembly **10, 10'** may be installed in fiber optic equipment, including, an enclosure, cassette, module, shelf, or the like. For purposes of facilitating discussion of the embodiments, the term “cassette” will be used, but it should be

understood that any type of fiber optic equipment is contemplated by the embodiments. The cassette **50** may mount or position in other fiber optic equipment, including, but not limited to, a cabinet, enclosure, local connection point, fiber distribution hub, or the like.

[0026] In this regard, **FIGS. 5-7** illustrate embodiments of the pigtail cable assembly **10, 10'** in a cassette **50**. The cassette **50** has an interior **52**, a front section **54** and a component section **56**. Fiber optic adapters **58** mount through apertures in a face panel **60**. The face panel **60** is positioned at the interface between the front section **52** and the component section **56** and acts to separate the front section **52** from the component section **56**. Single fiber splice holder **62** and mass splice holder **64** position in the interior **52** in the component section **56**. In **FIGS. 5-7**, the single splice holder **62** is shown as being able to hold twelve single fiber splices, two per section. However, the single splice holder **62** may hold any number of single splices. Similarly, the mass splice holder **64** is shown as being able to hold two mass splices, but the mass splice holder **64** may hold any number of mass splices.

[0027] Referring now to **FIG. 5**, the pigtail cable assembly **10** illustrated in **FIG. 2** is shown positioned in the cassette **50**. The optical fibers **20** route to the fiber optic adapters **58**. The fiber optic adapters **58** receive the fiber optic connectors **26** at the ends **24** of the optical fibers **20** of the first end section **14**. The fiber optic connectors **26** insert into an internal end **66** of the fiber optic adapters **58**. Although not shown in **FIG. 5**, the fiber optic adapters **58** may also receive other connectorized optical fibers which would insert into an external end **68** of the fiber optic adapters **58**. In this manner, an optical connection may be established between the optical fiber **20** and the other optical fiber received by the same fiber optic adapter **58**.

[0028] The fiber optic cable **18**, routes in the interior **56** in a manner to provide slack and other management of the fiber optic cable **18** and to facilitate the positioning of the optical fibers **20** of the second end section **16** for connection and/or termination at the one end of the single fiber splices **30** positioned in the single fiber splice holder **62**. The optical fiber **20** may then be spliced to optical fiber **32** connected to the other end of the single fiber splice **30**. Although not shown in **FIG. 5**, the optical fibers **32** may then route out of the cassette **50** to other optical components.

[0029] Referring now to **FIG. 6**, the pigtail cable assembly **10** illustrated in **FIG. 3** is shown positioned in the cassette **50**. The connection of the optical fibers **20** of the first end section **14** to the fiber optic adapters **58** is similar to that described with respect to **FIG. 4**, and, therefore will not be repeated here. In **FIG. 5**, the fiber optic cable **18** was severed at sever point **36** (not shown in **FIG. 5**) and, therefore, pigtail cable assembly **10** does not include a second end section **16**. Instead, the fiber optic cable **18** routes to a mass splice holder **64** having a mass splice **38** positioned therein. The fiber optic cable **18** connects to and/or terminates at one end of the mass splice **38** and optically connects to another fiber optic cable **42** connects to and/or terminated at the other end of the mass splice **38**. Although not shown in **FIG. 6**, the fiber optic cable **42** may then route out of the cassette **50** to other optical components.

[0030] **FIG. 7** illustrated the pigtail cable assembly **10'** of **FIG. 4** in a cassette **50**. As discussed with respect to **FIG. 4**, the pigtail cable assembly **10'** includes a fiber optic cable **18** having optical fibers **20** and individual separate optical fibers **44**. Both the optical fibers **20** and the optical fibers **44** are connectorized having a fiber optic connector **26** on their first end **24**. The connection of the optical fibers **20** and the optical fibers **44** to the fiber optic adapters **58** is similar to that described above, and, therefore will not be repeated here. However, the embodiment illustrated in **FIG. 7**, includes the fiber optic cable **18** connecting to and/or terminating at the mass splice **38** in the mass fiber splice holder **64**, and the individual optical fibers **44** connecting to and/or terminating at the single fiber splices **30** at the single fiber splice holder **62**.

[0031] Any number of fiber optic cables **18** and optical fibers **20**, **44** may be positioned in the cassette **50**. Additionally, any number of single fiber splice holders **62** holding any number of single fiber splices **30** may be positioned in the component section **56** of the cassette **50**. Similarly, any number of mass splice holders **64** holding any number of mass splices **38** may be positioned in the component section **56** of the cassette **50**. Further, the cassette **50** may have one design and be used as a feeder cassette or a distribution cassette depending on whether the pigtail cable assembly **10** provides for mass splicing of the fiber optic cable **18**, for example a ribbon cable, or individual splicing of the optical fibers. In other words, only one pigtail cable assembly **10** has to be provided and, whether a feeder cassette or a distribution cassette is needed, the second

end section **16** may be severed or not severed at the sever point **36**. Severing the second end section **16** can be performed at the factory or in the field.

[0032] **FIG. 8** illustrates exemplary embodiments of ways in which the cassettes **50** may be used as both feeder cassettes and distribution cassettes. **FIG. 8** is not intended to be inclusive and/or limiting of all the different ways the cassette **50** may be utilized and, accordingly, there are other ways and/or configurations for utilizing the cassette **50**. The embodiment illustrated in **FIG. 8** shows four cassettes **50(1)**, **50(2)**, **50(3)** and **50(4)** and an optical splitter **72** in an enclosure **70**. The enclosure **70** may be any type or style of enclosure, cabinet, shelf, tray, housing, closure and the like. As non-limiting examples, the enclosure **70** may be a local convergence point, a fiber distribution hub, or any type of an optical terminal. The cassettes **50(1)** and **50(2)** include the pigtail cable assembly **10** configured as shown in **FIGS. 3** and **6**

[0033] The cassette **50(1)** may be used as a feeder cassette receiving a feeder cable shown as the fiber optic cable **42(1)**. The fiber optic cable **42(1)** may be a twelve fiber ribbon cable which is spliced to the fiber optic cable **18(1)**, which may also be a twelve (12) fiber ribbon cable. The fiber optic cable **42(1)** is spliced to the fiber optic cable **18(1)** by mass splice **38(1)**. The individual optical fibers **20(1)** separate and connect to the internal ends of respective fiber optic adapters **58(1)** in the cassette **50(1)**. Optical fibers **74(2)** and **74(3)**, which may be in the form of individual jumpers or jumpers in a fiber optic cable, connect at one end to the external ends of the fiber optic adapters **58(1)** to establish an optical connection between the optical fibers **20(1)** and the optical fibers **74(2)** and **74(3)**. Six optical fibers **20(1)** optically connect to six optical fibers **74(2)**, and five optical fibers **20(1)** optically connect to five optical fibers **74(3)**. In **FIG. 8**, the optical fibers **74(2)** and **74(3)** are shown routed to cassettes **50(2)** and **50(3)**, respectively. One optical fiber **20(1)** optically connects to a single optical fiber **76** and routes to optical splitter **72**.

[0034] The six optical fibers **74(2)** route to cassette **50(2)** and connect to the external ends of fiber optic adapters **58(2)** in cassette **50(2)**. In **FIG. 8**, the six optical fibers **74(2)** are shown connected to fiber optic adapters **58(2)** numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Twelve optical fibers **20(2)** from fiber optic cable **18(2)** which may be a 12 fiber ribbon cable connect to the internal ends of the fiber optic adapters **58(2)**. In this way, optical

connection is established between the six optical fibers **74(2)** and six of the optical fibers of the 12 optical fibers **20(2)** connected to the internal ends of the fiber optic adapters **58(2)**, numbers 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The six optical fibers **20(2)** connected fiber optic adapters **58(2)** numbers 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12 are not optically connected to any fibers at the fiber optic adapters **58(2)** and, therefore, may not be carrying any optical signal. The fiber optic cable **18(2)** may be spliced to another fiber optic cable **42(2)** by or via mass splice which may be another feeder cable or a distribution cable.

[0035] The five optical fibers **74(3)** route to cassette **50(3)** and connect to the external ends of fiber optic adapters **58(3)** in cassette **50(3)**. In **FIG. 8**, the cassette **50(3)** includes the pigtail cable assembly **10** configured as shown in **FIGS. 2** and **5**. The five optical fibers **74(3)** are shown connected to fiber optic adapters **58(3)** numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Twelve optical fibers **20(3)** from fiber optic cable **18(3)** which may be a 12 fiber ribbon cable connect to the internal ends of the fiber optic adapters **58(2)**. In this way, optical connection is established between the five optical fibers **74(3)** and five of the optical fibers of the 12 optical fibers **20(3)** connected to the internal ends of the fiber optic adapters **58(3)**, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The seven optical fibers **20(3)** connected fiber optic adapters **58(3)** numbers 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 are not optically connected to any fibers at the fiber optic adapters **58(3)** and, therefore, may not be carrying any optical signal. The individual optical fibers **20(3)** of the fiber optic cable **18(3)** may be spliced to the optical fibers of another fiber optic cable **32(3)** by or via single fiber splices **30(3)**. The optical fibers **32(3)** may be distribution cables for routing to subscriber premises, as an example.

[0036] The single optical fiber **76** routes to the optical splitter **72**, which in **FIG. 8** is shown as a 1X8 optical splitter. The single optical fiber **76** may be a single fiber pigtail. The optical splitter **72** splits the optical signal carries by the single optical fiber **76** into 8 optical signals each carried by a separate optical fiber **78**, thereby being 8 optical fibers **78**. The optical fibers **78** may be single fiber pigtails or multi-fiber cable pigtails. The optical fibers **78** route to cassette **50(4)** and connect to the external ends of fiber optic adapters **58(4)** in cassette **50(4)**. In **FIG. 8**, the cassette **50(4)** includes the pigtail cable assembly **10'** configured as shown in **FIGS. 4** and **7**. The eight optical fibers **78** are shown connected to fiber optic adapters **58(4)** numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Four

optical fibers **20(4)** from fiber optic cable **18(4)** which may be a 4 fiber ribbon cable connect to the internal ends of the fiber optic adapters **58(4)**, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4. In this way, optical connection is established between the four of the optical fibers **78** and the four optical fibers **20(4)** of the fiber optic cable **18(4)**. The fiber optic cable **18(4)** may be spliced to another fiber optic cable **42(4)** by or via mass splice **38(4)** which may be a distribution cable. Four individual optical fibers **44(4)** connect to the internal ends of the fiber optic adapters **58(4)**, numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8. In this way, optical connection is established between the other four of the optical fibers **78** and the four optical fibers **44(4)** of the fiber optic cable **18(4)**. The individual optical fibers **44(4)** may be spliced to the optical fibers of another fiber optic cable **32(4)** by or via a single fiber splices **30(4)**. The optical fibers **32(4)** may be distribution cables for routing to subscriber premises, as an example.

[0037] The enclosure **70** may include other fiber optic components for example, without limitation, additional splitters, CWDM, WDM, feeder terminal blocks, distribution terminal blocks, fiber and cable routing guides, and strain relief devices, to name just a few.

[0038] Further, as used herein, it is intended that terms “fiber optic cables” and/or “optical fibers” include all types of single mode and multi-mode light waveguides, including one or more bare optical fibers, loose-tube optical fibers, tight-buffered optical fibers, ribbonized optical fibers, bend-insensitive optical fibers, or any other expedient of a medium for transmitting light signals. An example of a bend-insensitive, or bend resistant, optical fiber is ClearCurve[®] optical fiber, manufactured by Corning Incorporated. Suitable fibers of this type are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Application Publication Nos. 2008/0166094 and 2009/0169163.

[0039] Bend resistant multimode optical fibers may comprise a graded-index core region and a cladding region surrounding and directly adjacent to the core region, the cladding region comprising a depressed-index annular portion comprising a depressed relative refractive index relative to another portion of the cladding. The depressed-index annular portion of the cladding is preferably spaced apart from the core. Preferably, the refractive index profile of the core has a parabolic or substantially curved shape. The depressed-index annular portion may, for example, comprise a) glass comprising a

plurality of voids, or b) glass doped with one or more dopants such as fluorine, boron, individually or mixtures thereof. The depressed-index annular portion may have a refractive index delta less than about -0.2 % and a width of at least about 1 micron, said depressed-index annular portion being spaced from said core by at least about 0.5 microns.

[0040] In some embodiments that comprise a cladding with voids, the voids in some preferred embodiments are non-periodically located within the depressed-index annular portion. By “non-periodically located” we mean that when one takes a cross section (such as a cross section perpendicular to the longitudinal axis) of the optical fiber, the non-periodically disposed voids are randomly or non-periodically distributed across a portion of the fiber (e.g. within the depressed-index annular region). Similar cross sections taken at different points along the length of the fiber will reveal different randomly distributed cross-sectional hole patterns, i.e., various cross sections will have different hole patterns, wherein the distributions of voids and sizes of voids do not exactly match for each such cross section. That is, the voids are non-periodic, i.e., they are not periodically disposed within the fiber structure. These voids are stretched (elongated) along the length (i.e. generally parallel to the longitudinal axis) of the optical fiber, but do not extend the entire length of the entire fiber for typical lengths of transmission fiber. It is believed that the voids extend along the length of the fiber a distance less than about 20 meters, more preferably less than about 10 meters, even more preferably less than about 5 meters, and in some embodiments less than 1 meter.

[0041] The multimode optical fiber disclosed herein exhibits very low bend induced attenuation, in particular very low macrobending induced attenuation. In some embodiments, high bandwidth is provided by low maximum relative refractive index in the core, and low bend losses are also provided. Consequently, the multimode optical fiber may comprise a graded index glass core; and an inner cladding surrounding and in contact with the core, and a second cladding comprising a depressed-index annular portion surrounding the inner cladding, said depressed-index annular portion having a refractive index delta less than about -0.2 % and a width of at least 1 micron, wherein the width of said inner cladding is at least about 0.5 microns and the fiber further exhibits a 1 turn, 10 mm diameter mandrel wrap attenuation increase of less than or equal to about 0.4

dB/turn at 850 nm, a numerical aperture of greater than 0.14, more preferably greater than 0.17, even more preferably greater than 0.18, and most preferably greater than 0.185, and an overfilled bandwidth greater than 1.5 GHz-km at 850 nm.

[0042] 50 micron diameter core multimode fibers can be made which provide (a) an overfilled (OFL) bandwidth of greater than 1.5 GHz-km, more preferably greater than 2.0 GHz-km, even more preferably greater than 3.0 GHz-km, and most preferably greater than 4.0 GHz-km at an 850nm wavelength . These high bandwidths can be achieved while still maintaining a 1 turn, 10 mm diameter mandrel wrap attenuation increase at an 850nm wavelength of less than 0.5 dB, more preferably less than 0.3 dB, even more preferably less than 0.2 dB, and most preferably less than 0.15 dB. These high bandwidths can also be achieved while also maintaining a 1 turn, 20 mm diameter mandrel wrap attenuation increase at an 850nm wavelength of less than 0.2 dB, more preferably less than 0.1 dB, and most preferably less than 0.05 dB, and a 1 turn, 15 mm diameter mandrel wrap attenuation increase at an 850nm wavelength, of less than 0.2 dB, preferably less than 0.1 dB, and more preferably less than 0.05 dB. Such fibers are further capable of providing a numerical aperture (NA) greater than 0.17, more preferably greater than 0.18, and most preferably greater than 0.185. Such fibers are further simultaneously capable of exhibiting an OFL bandwidth at 1300 nm which is greater than about 500 MHz-km, more preferably greater than about 600 MHz-km, even more preferably greater than about 700 MHz-km. Such fibers are further simultaneously capable of exhibiting minimum calculated effective modal bandwidth (Min EMBc) bandwidth of greater than about 1.5 MHz-km, more preferably greater than about 1.8 MHz-km and most preferably greater than about 2.0 MHz-km at 850 nm.

[0043] Preferably, the multimode optical fiber disclosed herein exhibits a spectral attenuation of less than 3 dB/km at 850 nm, preferably less than 2.5 dB/km at 850 nm, even more preferably less than 2.4 dB/km at 850 nm and still more preferably less than 2.3 dB/km at 850 nm. Preferably, the multimode optical fiber disclosed herein exhibits a spectral attenuation of less than 1.0 dB/km at 1300 nm, preferably less than 0.8 dB/km at 1300 nm, even more preferably less than 0.6 dB/km at 1300 nm.

[0044] In some embodiments, the numerical aperture (“NA”) of the optical fiber is preferably less than 0.23 and greater than 0.17, more preferably greater than 0.18, and most preferably less than 0.215 and greater than 0.185.

[0045] In some embodiments, the core extends radially outwardly from the centerline to a radius R1, wherein $10 \leq R1 \leq 40$ microns, more preferably $20 \leq R1 \leq 40$ microns. In some embodiments, $22 \leq R1 \leq 34$ microns. In some preferred embodiments, the outer radius of the core is between about 22 to 28 microns. In some other preferred embodiments, the outer radius of the core is between about 28 to 34 microns.

[0046] In some embodiments, the core has a maximum relative refractive index, less than or equal to 1.2% and greater than 0.5%, more preferably greater than 0.8%. In other embodiments, the core has a maximum relative refractive index, less than or equal to 1.1% and greater than 0.9%.

[0047] In some embodiments, the optical fiber exhibits a 1 turn, 10 mm diameter mandrel attenuation increase of no more than 1.0 dB, preferably no more than 0.6 dB, more preferably no more than 0.4 dB, even more preferably no more than 0.2 dB, and still more preferably no more than 0.1 dB, at all wavelengths between 800 and 1400 nm.

[0048] **FIG. 9** shows a schematic representation of the refractive index profile of a cross-section of the glass portion of an exemplary embodiment of a multimode optical fiber **100** comprising a glass core **220** and a glass cladding **200**, the cladding comprising an inner annular portion **230**, a depressed-index annular portion **250**, and an outer annular portion **260**. **FIG. 10** is a schematic representation (not to scale) of a cross-sectional view of the optical waveguide fiber of **FIG. 9**. The core **220** has outer radius R1 and maximum refractive index delta $\Delta 1_{MAX}$. The inner annular portion **230** has width W2 and outer radius R2. Depressed-index annular portion **250** has minimum refractive index delta percent $\Delta 3_{MIN}$, width W3 and outer radius R3. The depressed-index annular portion **250** is shown offset, or spaced away, from the core **220** by the inner annular portion **230**. The annular portion **250** surrounds and contacts the inner annular portion **230**. The annular portion **250** surrounds and contacts the inner annular portion **230**. The outer annular portion **260** surrounds and contacts the annular portion **250**. The clad layer **200** is surrounded by at least one coating **110**, which may in some embodiments comprise a low modulus primary coating and a high modulus secondary coating.

[0049] The inner annular portion **230** has a refractive index profile $\Delta_2(r)$ with a maximum relative refractive index Δ_{2MAX} , and a minimum relative refractive index Δ_{2MIN} , where in some embodiments $\Delta_{2MAX} = \Delta_{2MIN}$. The depressed-index annular portion **250** has a refractive index profile $\Delta_3(r)$ with a minimum relative refractive index Δ_{3MIN} . The outer annular portion **260** has a refractive index profile $\Delta_4(r)$ with a maximum relative refractive index Δ_{4MAX} , and a minimum relative refractive index Δ_{4MIN} , where in some embodiments $\Delta_{4MAX} = \Delta_{4MIN}$. Preferably, $\Delta_{1MAX} > \Delta_{2MAX} > \Delta_{3MIN}$. In some embodiments, the inner annular portion **230** has a substantially constant refractive index profile, as shown in **FIG. 9** with a constant $\Delta_2(r)$; in some of these embodiments, $\Delta_2(r) = 0\%$. In some embodiments, the outer annular portion **260** has a substantially constant refractive index profile, as shown in **FIG. 9** with a constant $\Delta_4(r)$; in some of these embodiments, $\Delta_4(r) = 0\%$. The core **220** has an entirely positive refractive index profile, where $\Delta_1(r) > 0\%$. R_1 is defined as the radius at which the refractive index delta of the core first reaches value of 0.05%, going radially outwardly from the centerline. Preferably, the core **220** contains substantially no fluorine, and more preferably the core **220** contains no fluorine. In some embodiments, the inner annular portion **230** preferably has a relative refractive index profile $\Delta_2(r)$ having a maximum absolute magnitude less than 0.05%, and $\Delta_{2MAX} < 0.05\%$ and $\Delta_{2MIN} > -0.05\%$, and the depressed-index annular portion **250** begins where the relative refractive index of the cladding first reaches a value of less than -0.05%, going radially outwardly from the centerline. In some embodiments, the outer annular portion **260** has a relative refractive index profile $\Delta_4(r)$ having a maximum absolute magnitude less than 0.05%, and $\Delta_{4MAX} < 0.05\%$ and $\Delta_{4MIN} > -0.05\%$, and the depressed-index annular portion **350** ends where the relative refractive index of the cladding first reaches a value of greater than -0.05%, going radially outwardly from the radius where Δ_{3MIN} is found.

[0050] Many modifications and other embodiments set forth herein will come to mind to one skilled in the art to which the embodiments pertain having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings. Therefore, it is to be understood that the description and claims are not to be limited to the specific embodiments disclosed and that modifications and other embodiments are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims.

[0051] It is intended that the embodiments cover the modifications and variations of the embodiments provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents. Although specific terms are employed herein, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation.

What is claimed is:

- 1 A pigtail cable assembly, comprising:
 - a mid-section comprising a fiber optic cable having a plurality of optical fibers;
 - a first end section extending from the mid-section, wherein the plurality of optical fibers are separated from the fiber optic cable at the first end section, and wherein the plurality of optical fibers are connectorized at a first end by fiber optic connectors; and
 - a second end section extending from the mid-section, wherein one or more of the plurality of the optical fibers at the second end section are adapted to be connected to a single fiber splice at a second end, and wherein the mid-section of the fiber optic cable is adapted to be connected to a mass splice at a sever point, andwherein the pigtail assembly is adapted to be installed in a cassette, the cassette comprises fiber optic adapters, and at least one of the connectorized optical fiber connects to one of the fiber optic adapters via the fiber optic connector at the first end.
2. The pigtail cable assembly of claim 1, wherein the fiber optic cable is a ribbon cable.
3. The pigtail cable assembly of claim 1, wherein the mass splice is a mass mechanical splice.
4. The pigtail cable assembly of claim 1, wherein the mass splice is a mass fusion splice.
5. The pigtail cable assembly of claim 1, wherein the single fiber splice is a mechanical splice.
6. The pigtail cable assembly of claim 1, wherein the single fiber splice is a fusion splice.
7. The pigtail cable assembly of claim 1, wherein the mid-section is about 24 inches in length.

8. The pigtail cable assembly of claim 1, wherein the first end section is about 12 inches in length.
9. The pigtail cable assembly of claim 1, wherein the second end section is about 24 inches in length.
10. The pigtail assembly of claim 1, wherein the cassette comprises single fiber splices, and wherein at least one of the plurality of optical fibers connects to one of the single fiber splices at the second end.
11. The pigtail assembly of claim 1, wherein the cassette comprises a mass splice, and wherein the fiber optic cable connects to the mass splice at an interface point.
12. A pigtail cable assembly, comprising:
 - a mid-section comprising a fiber optic cable having a first plurality of optical fibers;
 - a first end section extending from the mid-section, wherein the first plurality of optical fibers are separated from the fiber optic cable at the first end section, and wherein one or more of the first plurality of optical fibers are connectorized at a first end by fiber optic connectors;
 - a second end section extending from the mid-section, wherein a second plurality of optical fibers are separated from the fiber optic cable at the second end section; and
 - a sever site on the mid-section, wherein one of the second plurality of the optical fibers at the second end section is adapted to be connected to a single fiber splice at a second end for single fiber splicing, and wherein the mid-section of the fiber optic cable is adapted to be connected to a mass splice at the sever site when the second end section is separated from the mid-section at an interface point for mass fiber splicing, and
 - wherein the pigtail assembly is adapted to be installed in a cassette, the cassette comprises fiber optic adapters, and at least one of the connectorized optical fiber connects to one of the fiber optic adapters via the fiber optic connector at the first end.
13. The pigtail cable assembly of claim 12, wherein the first plurality of optical fibers and the second plurality of optical fibers comprise the same number of optical fibers.

14. The pigtail cable assembly of claim 12, wherein the first plurality of optical fibers and the second plurality of optical fibers comprise different number of optical fibers.
15. The pigtail cable assembly of claim 12, wherein one of a first portion of the second plurality of optical fibers is adapted to be connected to the single fiber splice at the second end and a second portion of the second plurality of optical fibers is adapted to be connected to a mass splice at the interface point.
16. The pigtail assembly of claim 12, wherein the cassette comprises a single fiber splice holder, and wherein one of the second plurality of optical fibers terminates at the single fiber splice holder at the second end for splicing to another optical fiber.
17. The pigtail assembly of claim 12, wherein the cassette comprises a mass splice holder, and wherein the fiber optic cable terminates at the mass splice holder at a conversion point for splicing to another fiber optic cable.

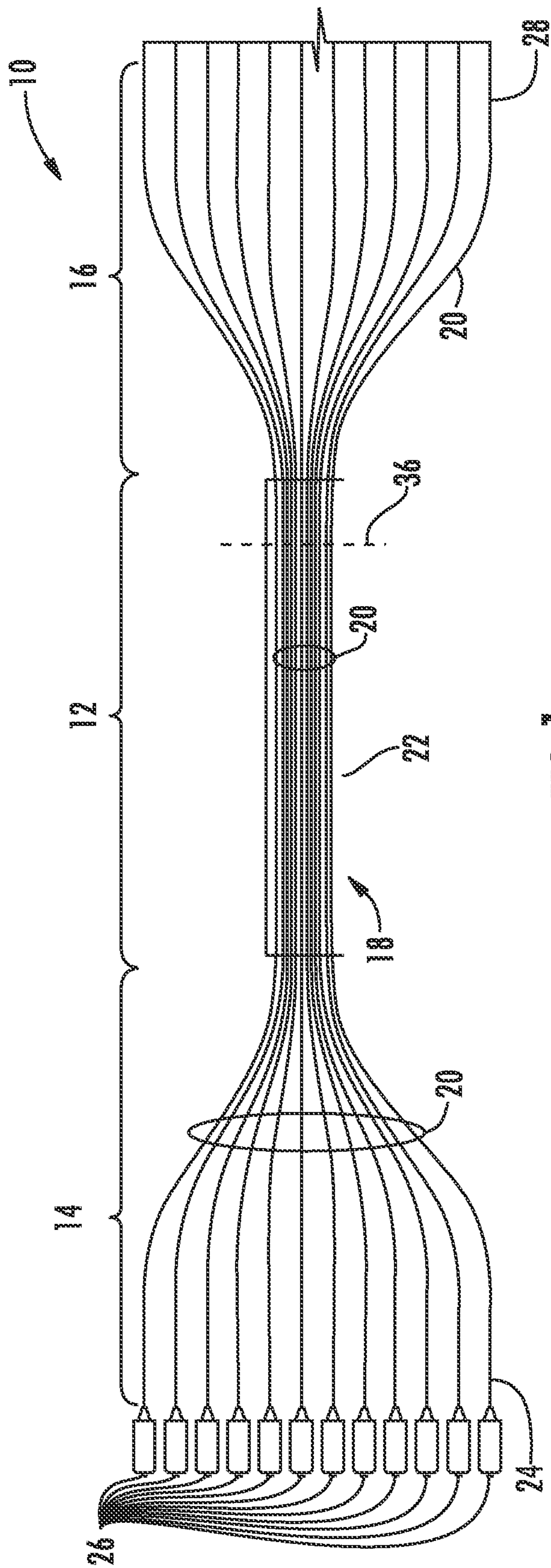


FIG. 1

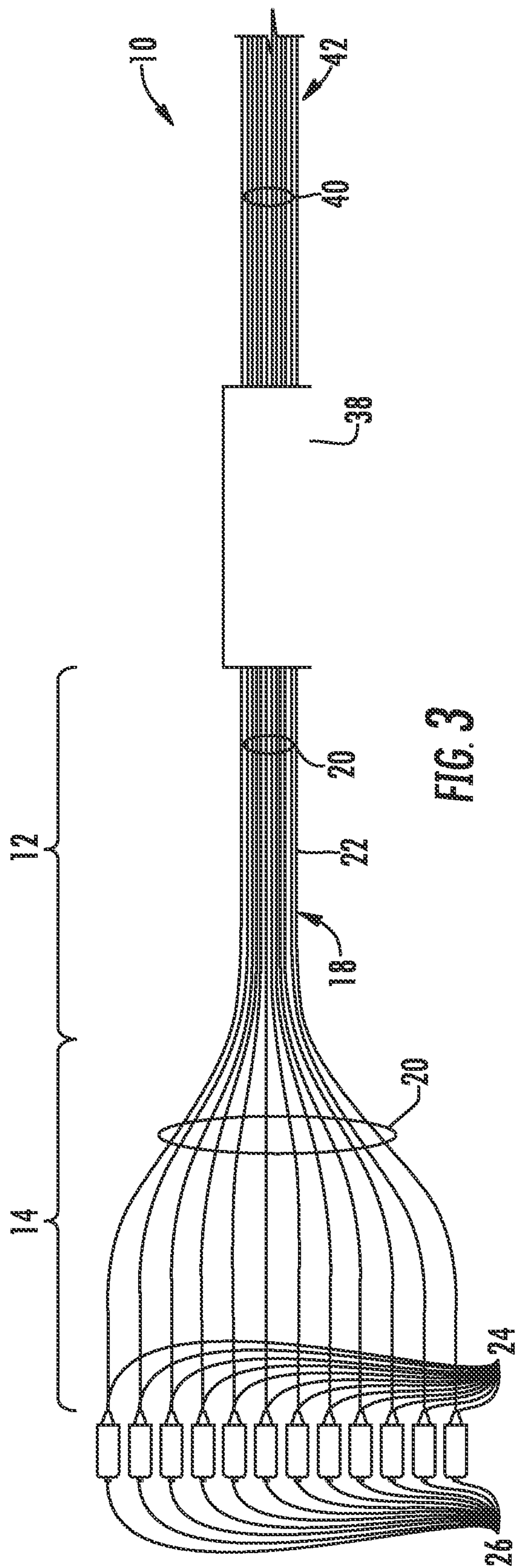


FIG. 3

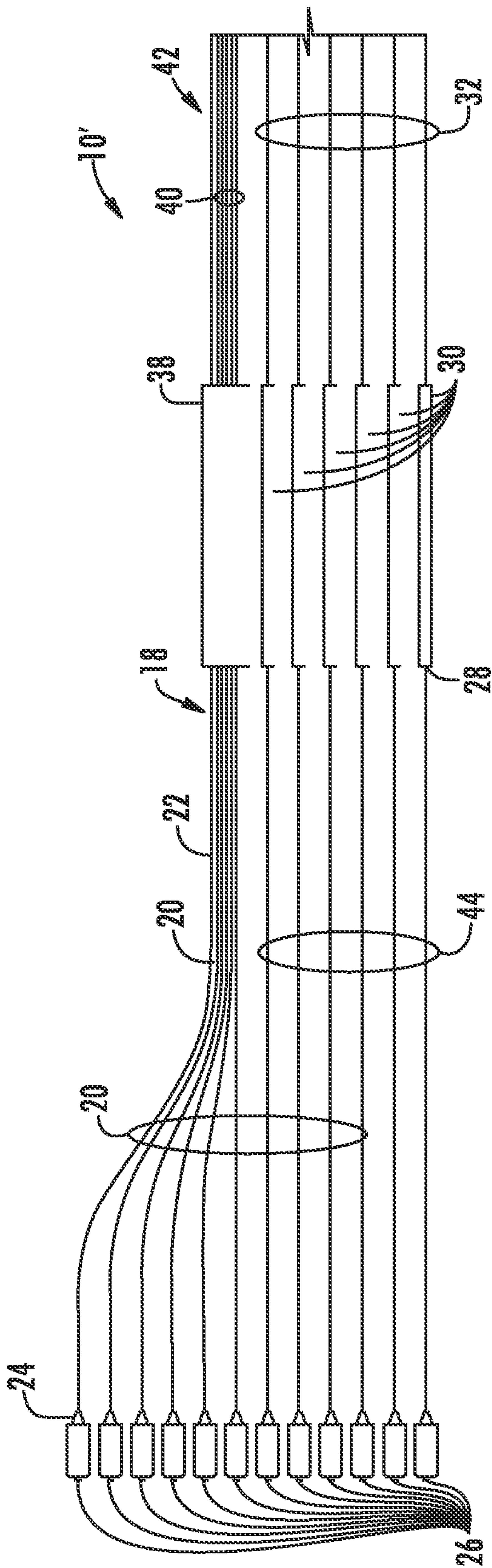


FIG. 4

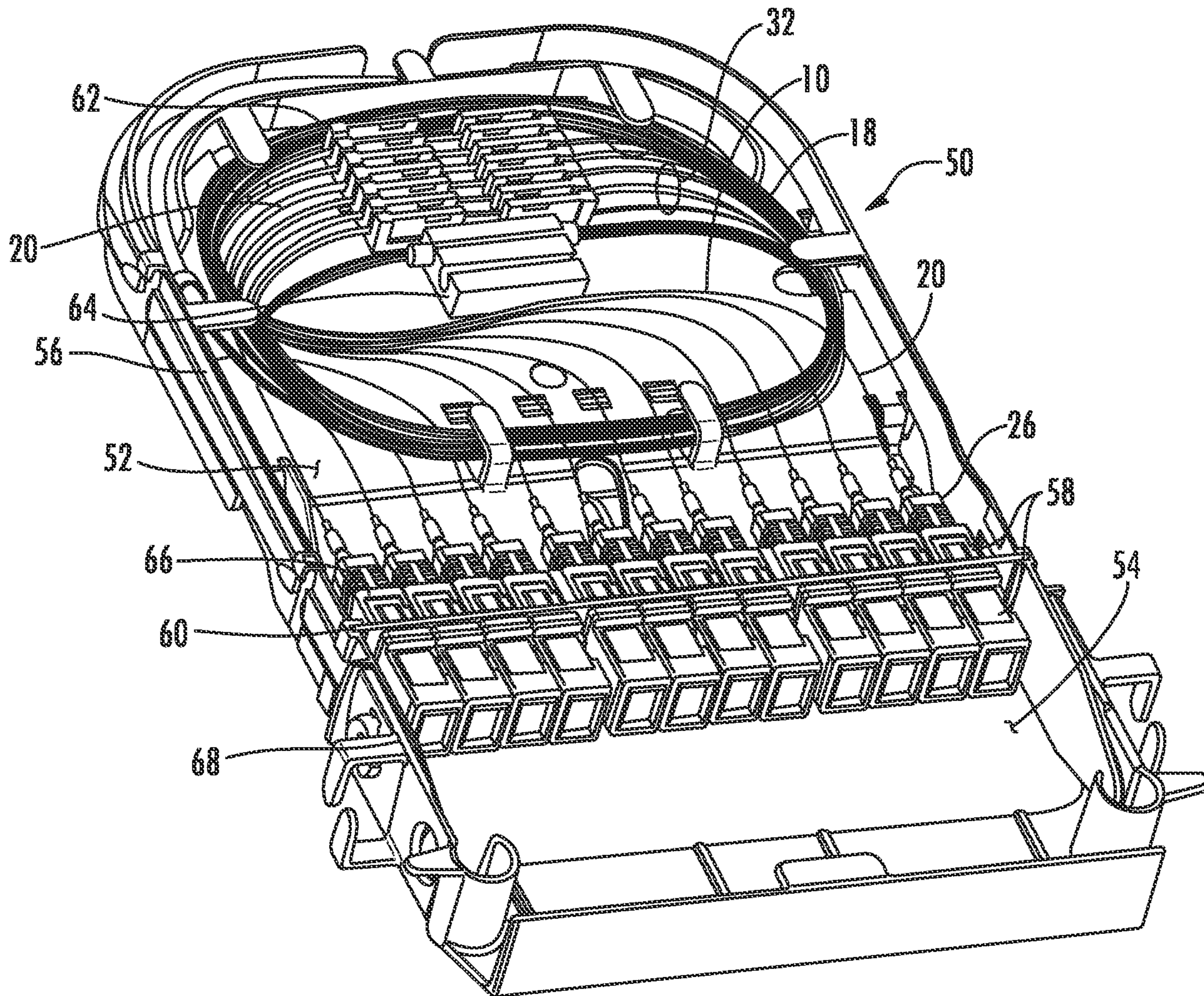


FIG. 5

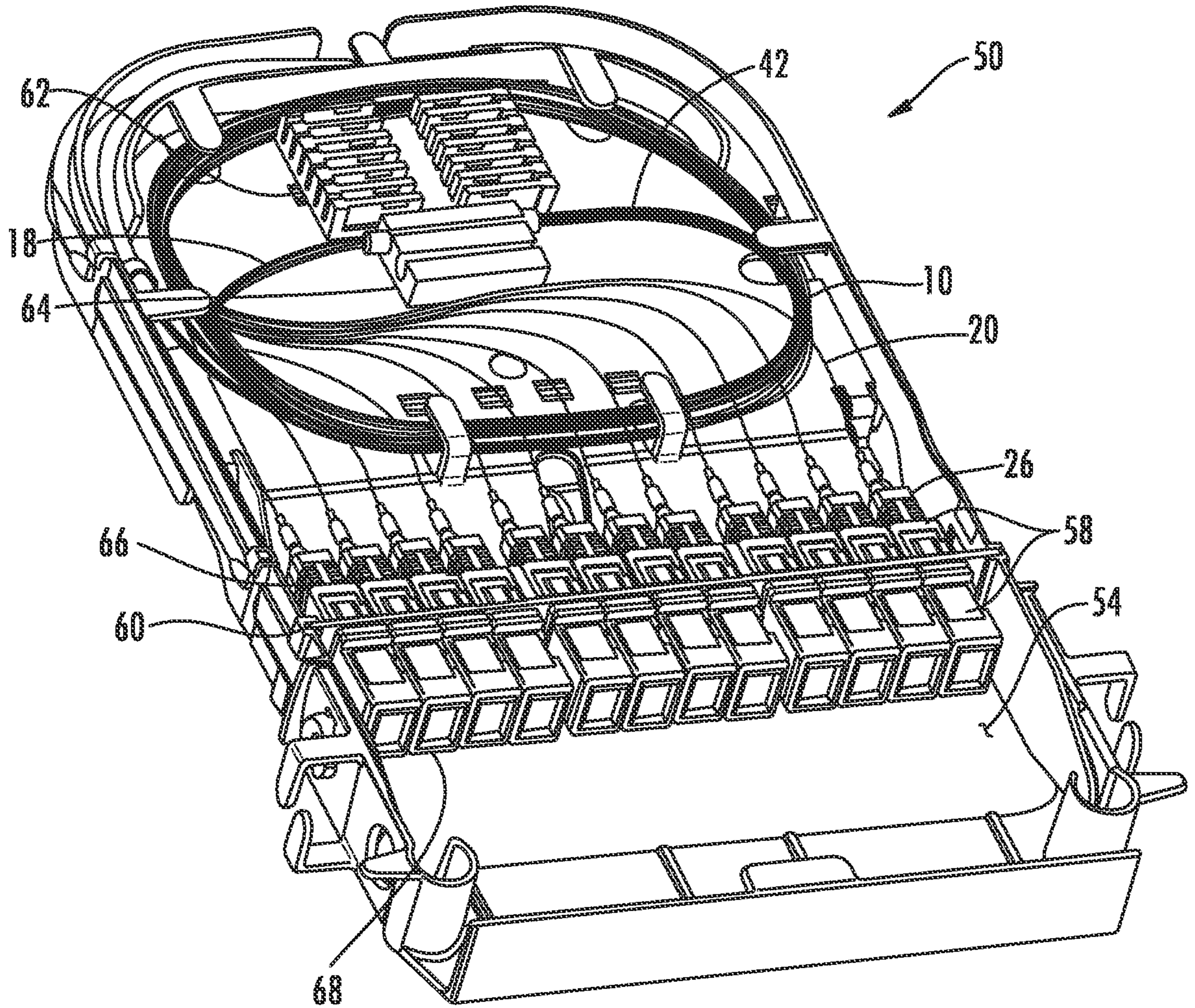


FIG. 6

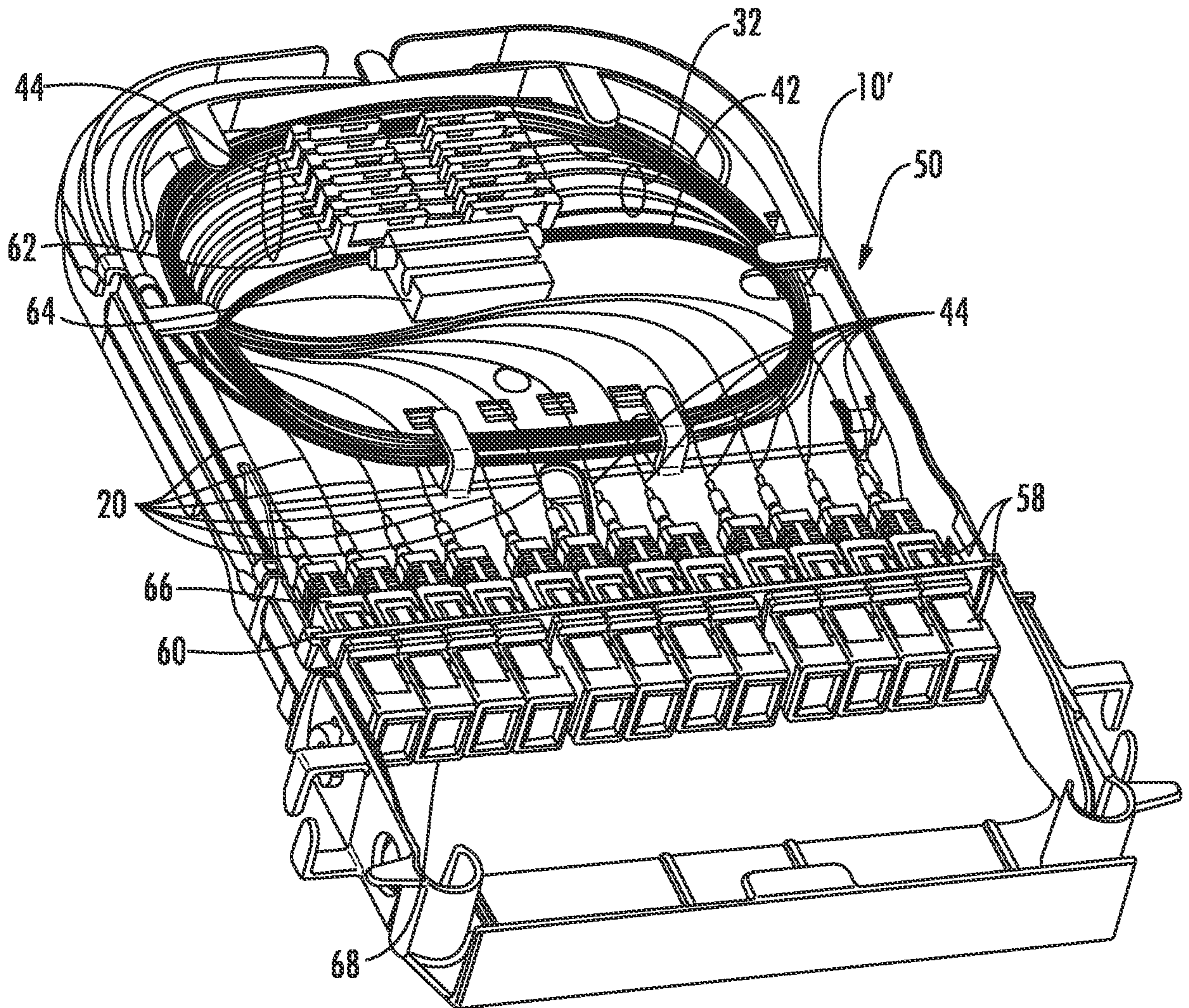


FIG. 7

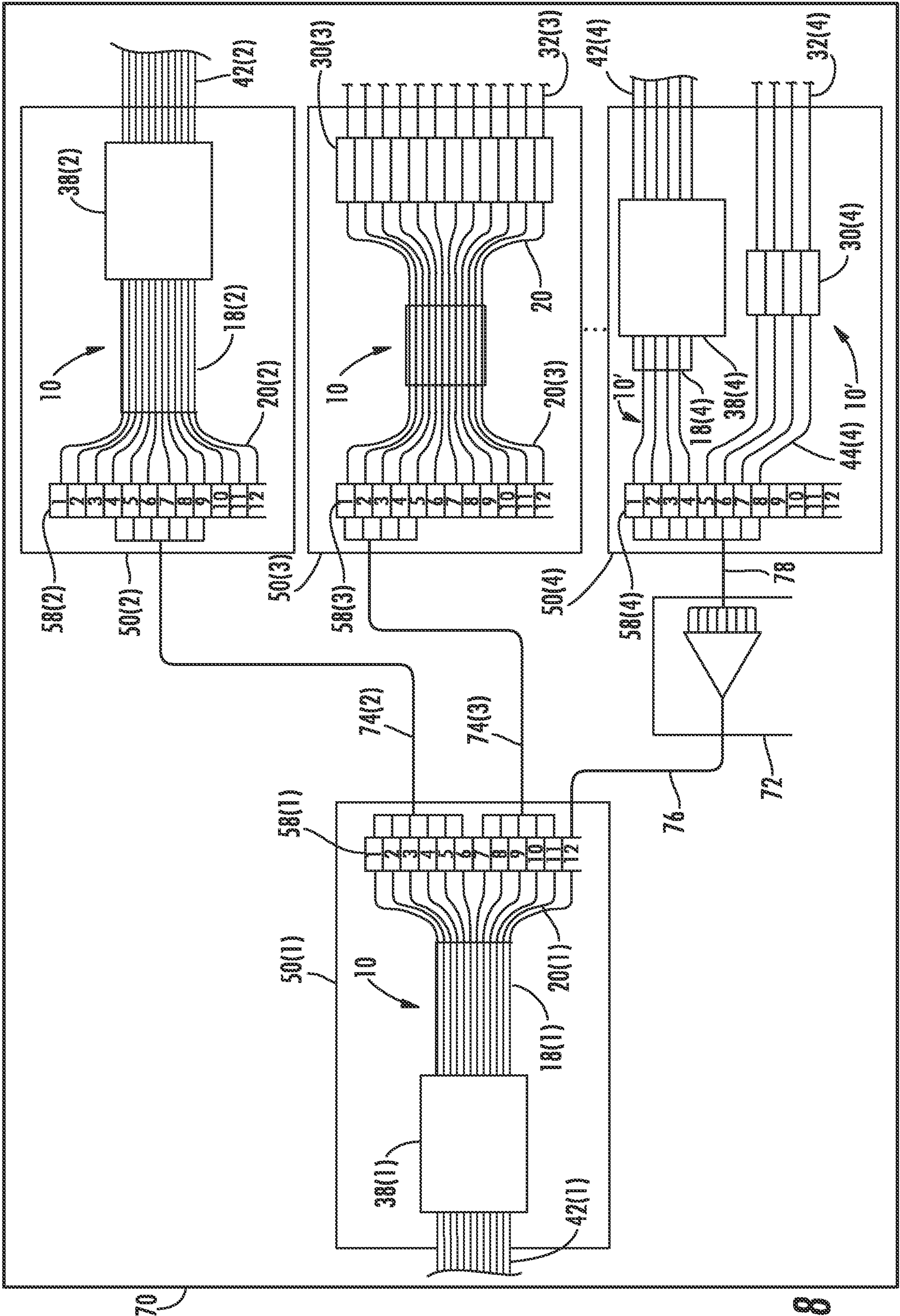


FIG. 8

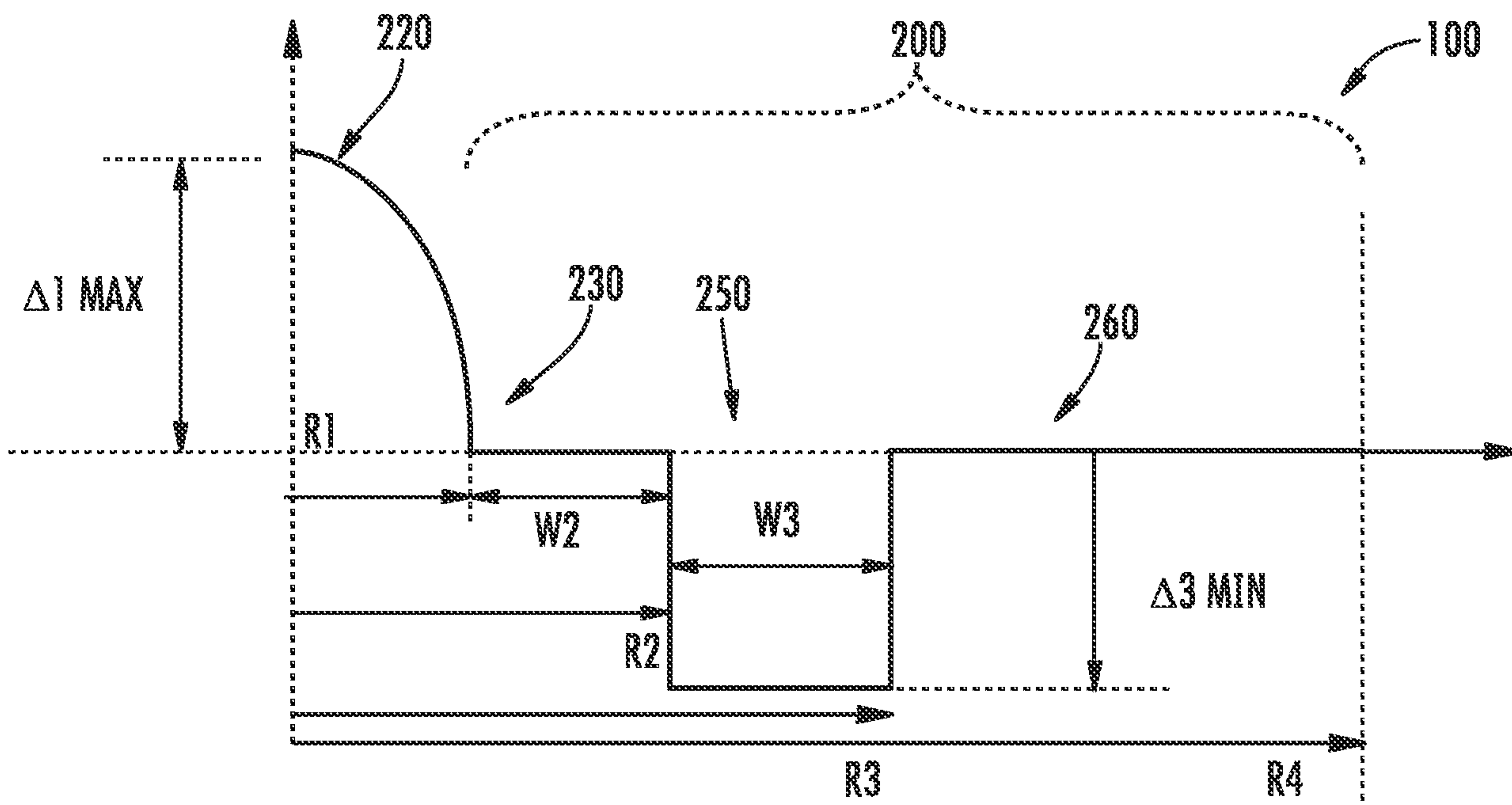


FIG. 9

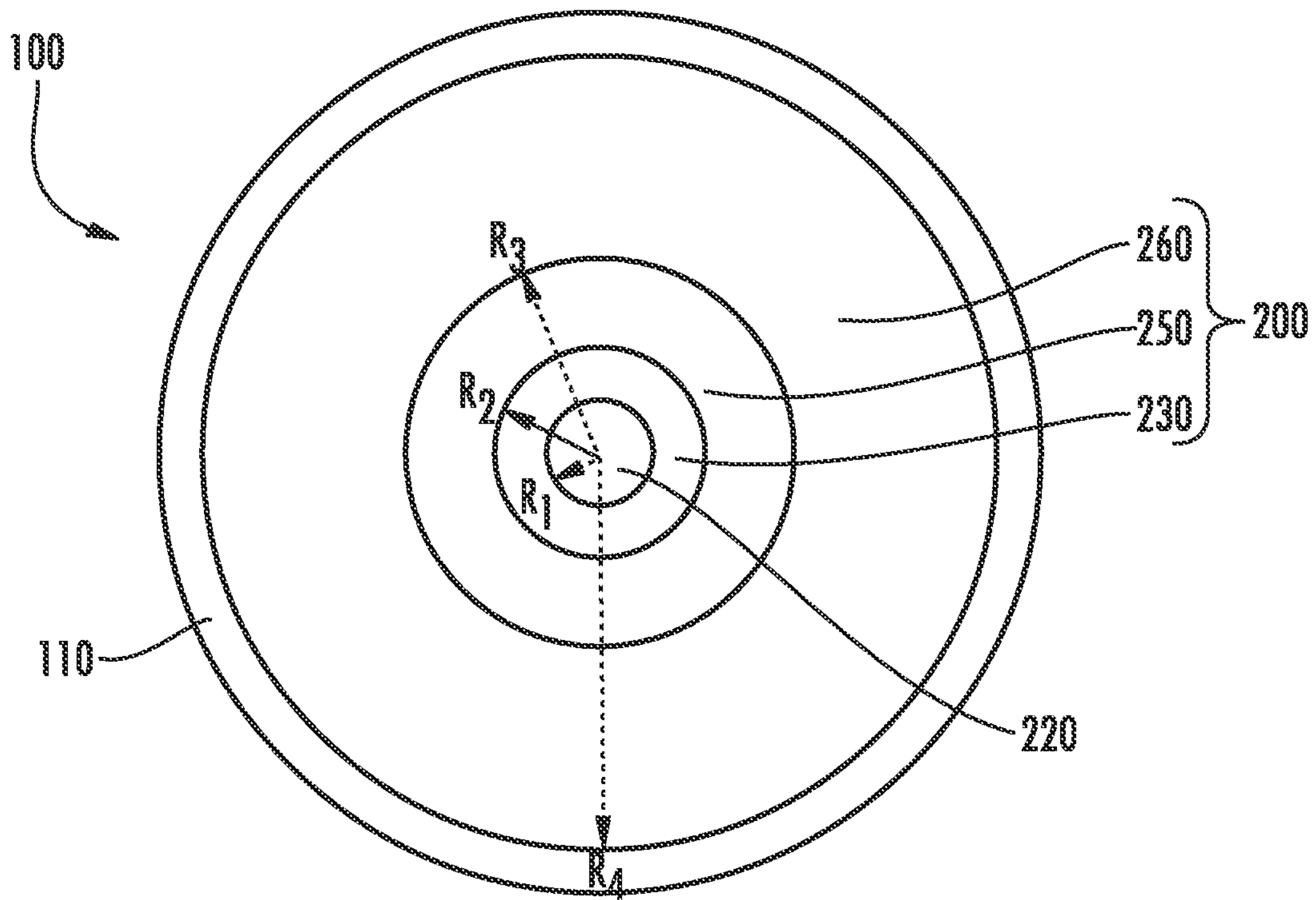


FIG. 10

