



US006106159A

United States Patent [19]
Caplan et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** **6,106,159**
[45] **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 22, 2000**

- [54] **QUICK RELEASE CONNECTOR FOR FIBEROPTIC CABLES**
- [75] Inventors: **Charles H. Caplan; Frederick N. Bushroe; Anthony R. Ford**, all of Tucson, Ariz.
- [73] Assignee: **Surgical Acuity, Inc.**, Madison, Wis.
- [21] Appl. No.: **09/281,036**
- [22] Filed: **Mar. 30, 1999**

Related U.S. Application Data

- [63] Continuation of application No. 08/807,718, Feb. 28, 1997, Pat. No. 5,960,140
- [60] Provisional application No. 60/012,608, Mar. 1, 1996.
- [51] **Int. Cl.⁷** **G02B 6/36**
- [52] **U.S. Cl.** **385/87**
- [58] **Field of Search** 385/86, 87, 56, 385/57, 58, 60, 62, 66, 67, 68, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,631,597	1/1972	Lieb et al.	433/129
3,638,013	1/1972	Keller	433/31
3,668,612	6/1972	Nepovim	439/584
3,671,926	6/1972	Nepovim	439/584
3,735,492	5/1973	Karter et al.	433/90
3,798,776	3/1974	Letine et al.	43/129
3,813,782	6/1974	Nilles et al.	433/129
3,846,738	11/1974	Nepovim	439/584
3,969,823	7/1976	Nakanishi	433/122
4,020,556	5/1977	Sotman	439/29
4,292,027	9/1981	Richmond	433/127
4,304,552	12/1981	Wright et al.	433/126
4,315,744	2/1982	Allbert	433/126

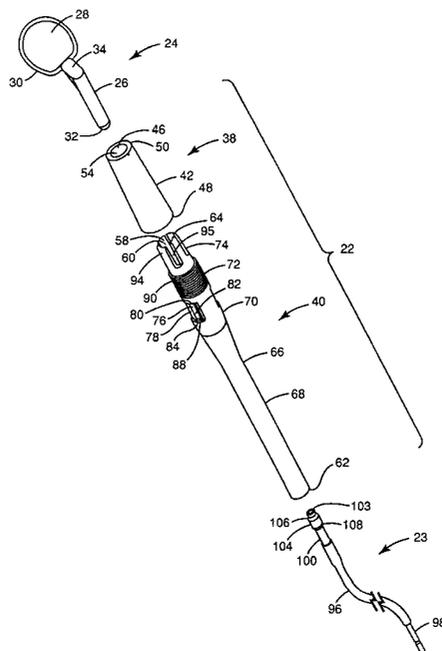
4,377,292	3/1983	Staron	279/46.1
4,676,577	6/1987	Szegda	439/584
4,762,017	8/1988	Jaksic	74/500.5
4,779,949	10/1988	Iri et al.	385/87
4,799,400	1/1989	Pickell	74/502.6
4,812,006	3/1989	Osborn et al.	385/69
4,854,893	8/1989	Morris	439/578
4,923,412	5/1990	Morris	439/578
4,952,174	8/1990	Sucht et al.	439/584
4,964,685	10/1990	Savitsky et al.	385/58
4,979,911	12/1990	Spencer	439/583
5,000,465	3/1991	Seele	279/133
5,011,432	4/1991	Sucht et al.	439/584
5,040,979	8/1991	Kuhn	433/126
5,055,044	10/1991	Kuhn	433/126
5,074,789	12/1991	Shibata	433/126
5,090,906	2/1992	Pernot	433/127
5,139,421	8/1992	Verderber	433/31
5,211,560	5/1993	Lowder et al.	433/166
5,297,972	3/1994	McMills et al.	439/133
5,348,319	9/1994	Stolzer	279/77
5,383,785	1/1995	Brugger	433/129
5,417,692	5/1995	Goble et al.	606/73
5,796,895	8/1998	Jennings et al.	385/56

Primary Examiner—Hung N. Ngo
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Sheridan Ross P.C.

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A connector for removably attaching fiberoptic cables to light-transmitting implements such as translucent probes and projection optics is shown and described. A tube is provided with a sleeve which may be fit over the tube. With the sleeve partially fit over the tube, the cable may be inserted in one end of the tube and the implement in the other end. When the sleeve is then pulled or threaded more fully over the tube, tongues provided on the tube move into engagement with the implement and fingers on the tube are locked in place against the cable.

17 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



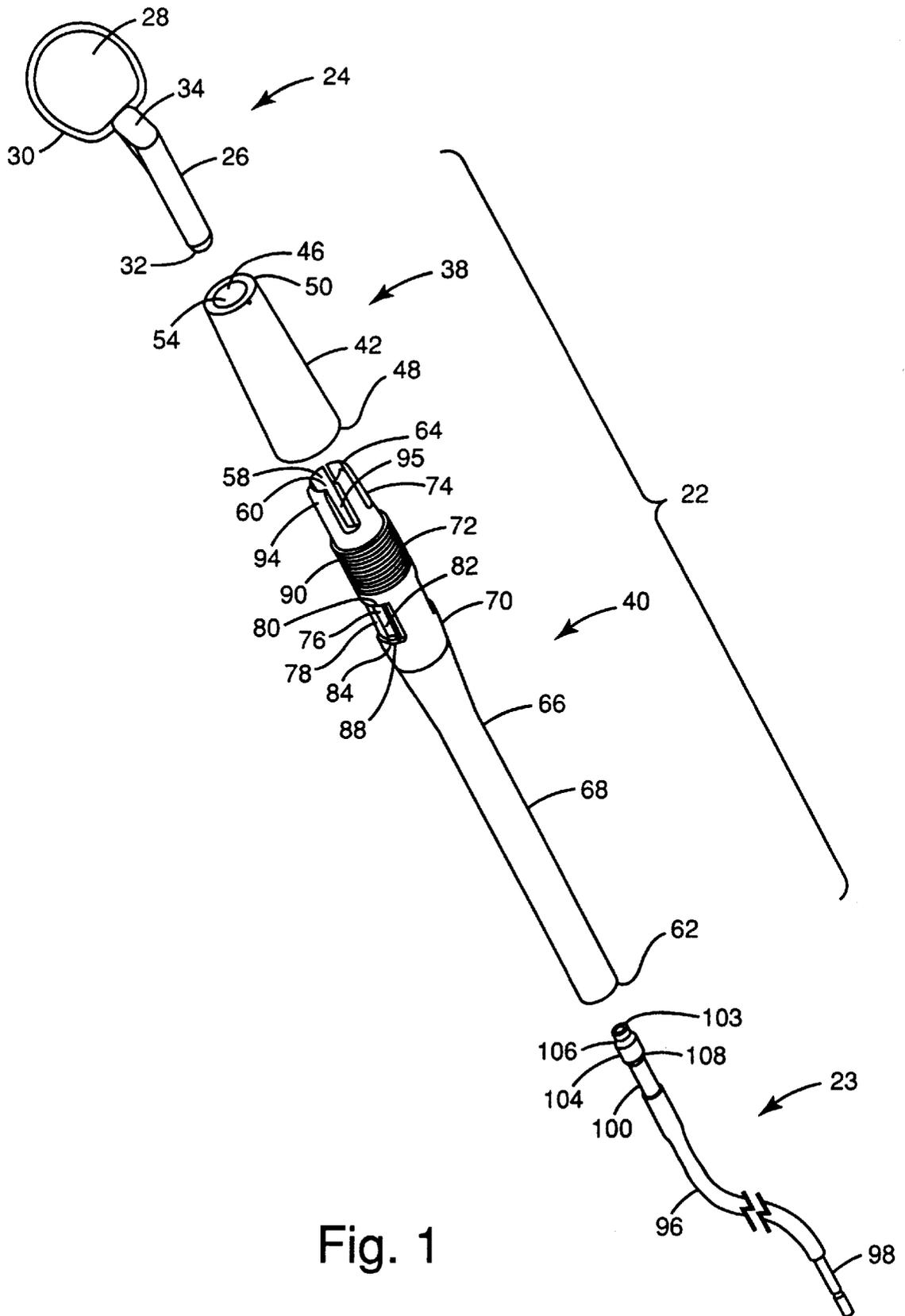


Fig. 1

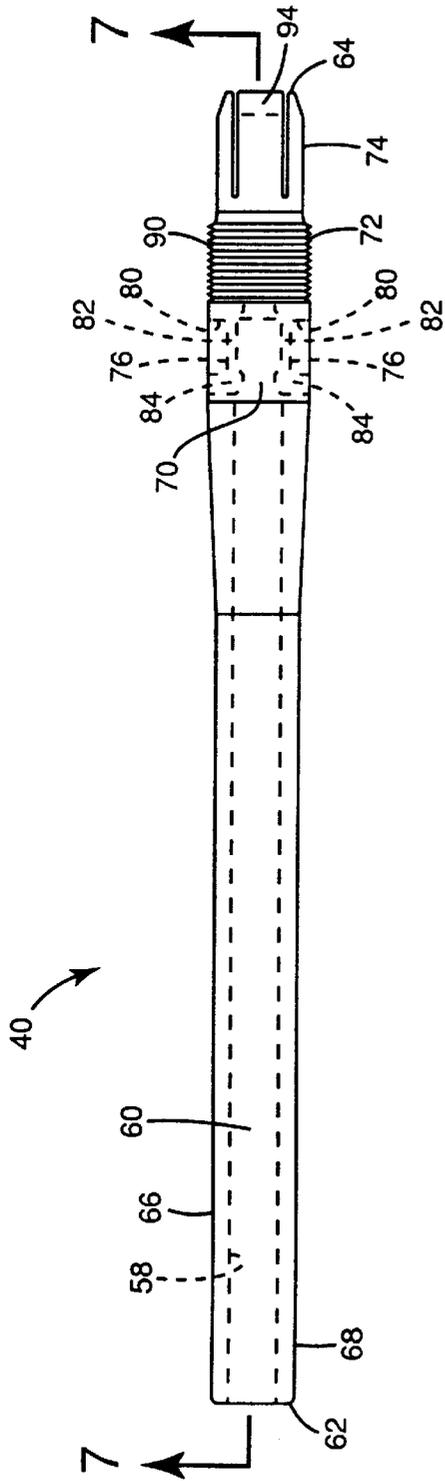


Fig. 2

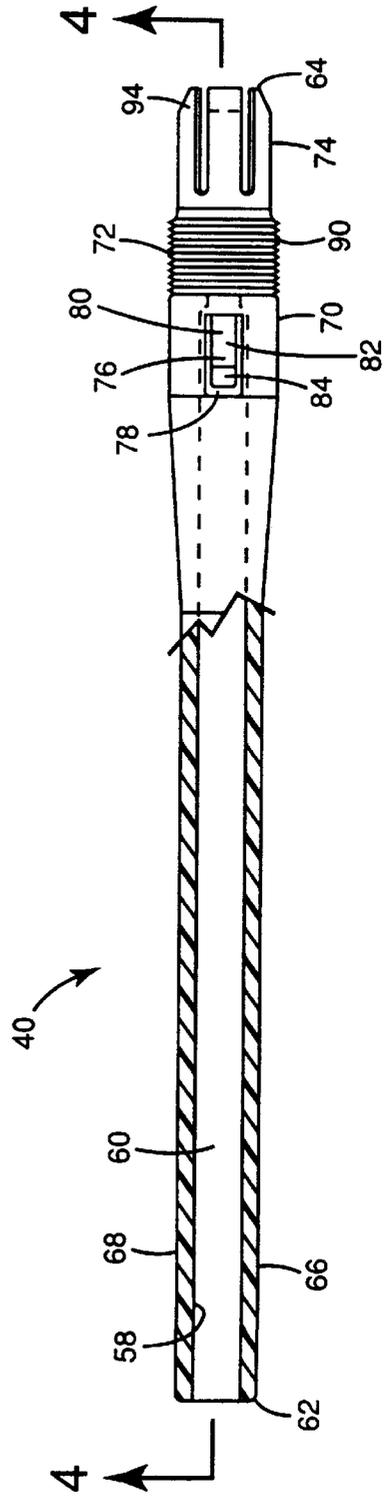


Fig. 3

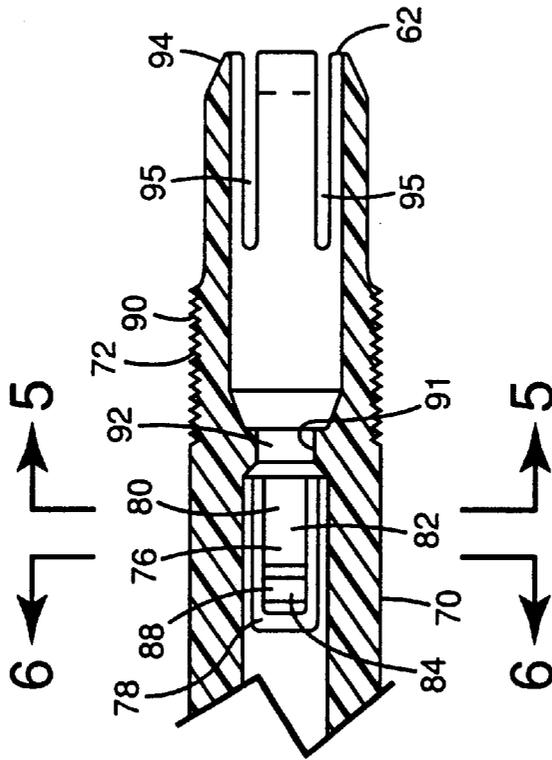


Fig. 4

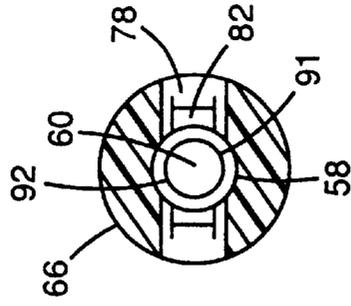


Fig. 5

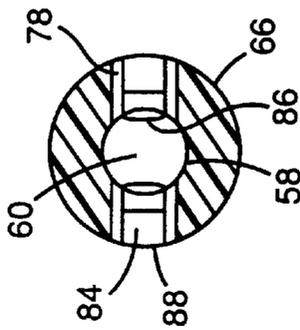


Fig. 6

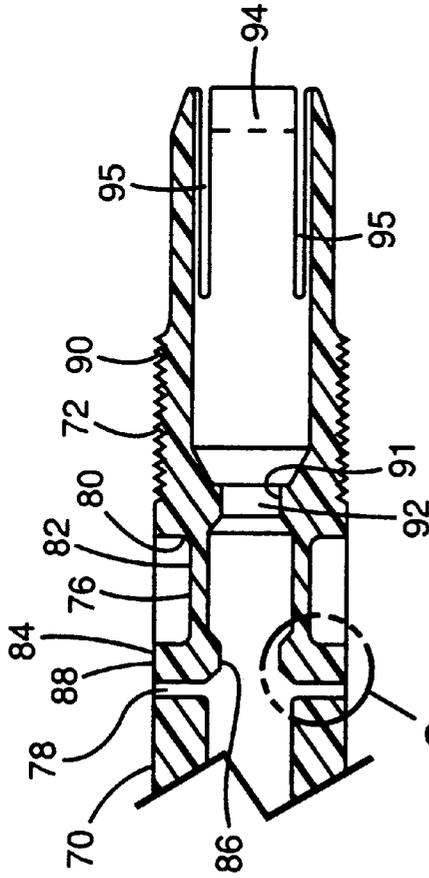


Fig. 7

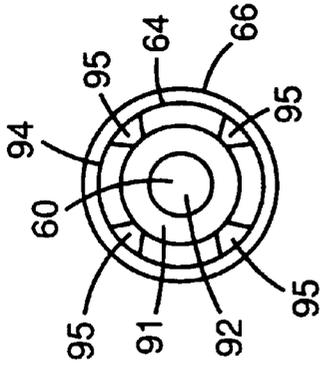


Fig. 8

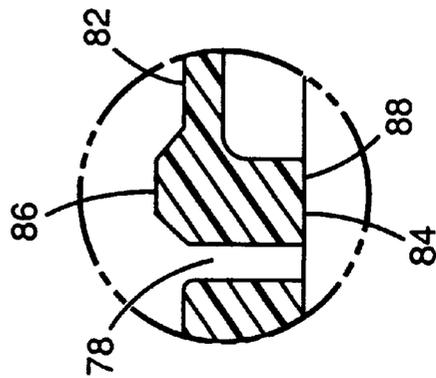


Fig. 9

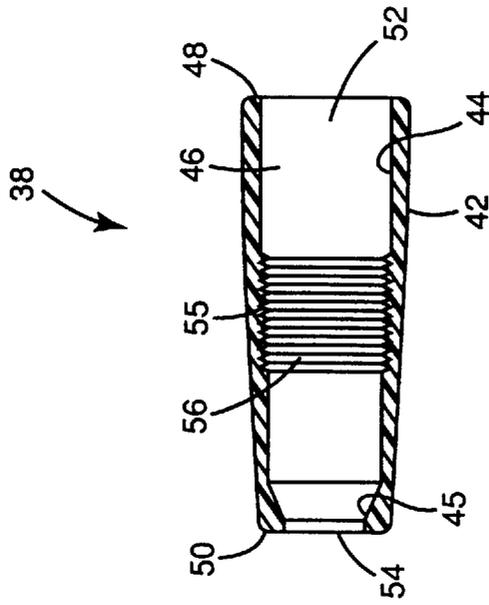


Fig. 10

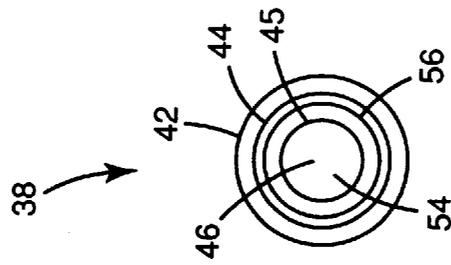


Fig. 11

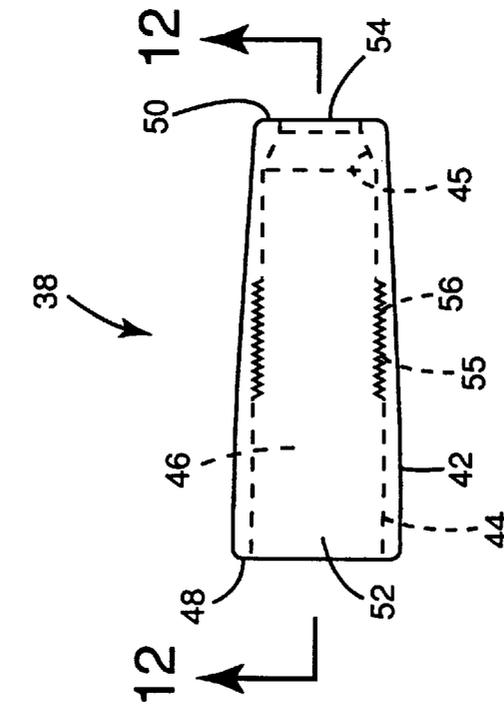


Fig. 12

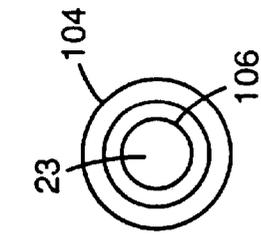


Fig. 14

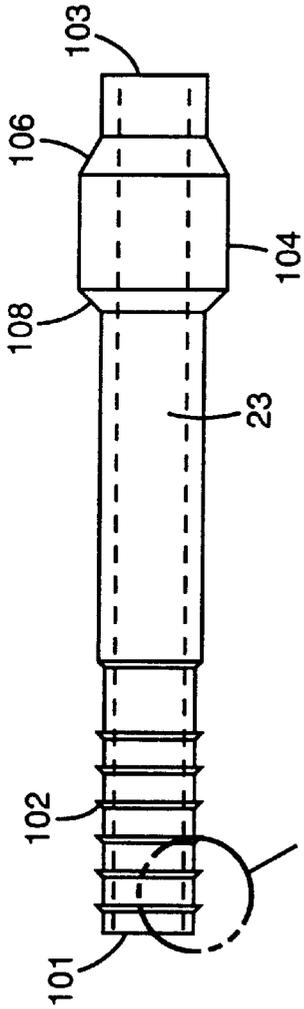


Fig. 13

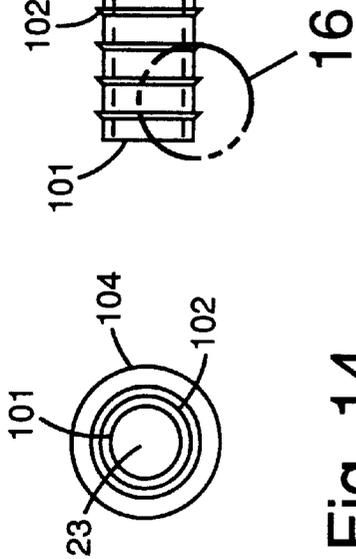


Fig. 15

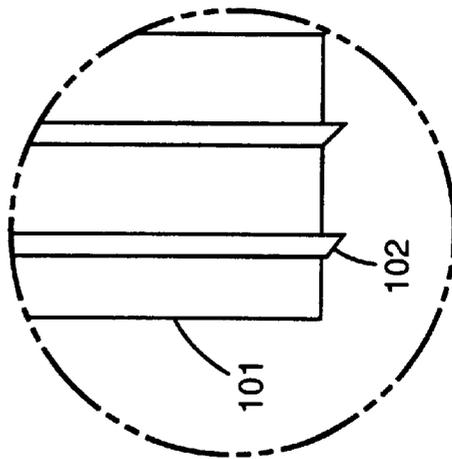


Fig. 16

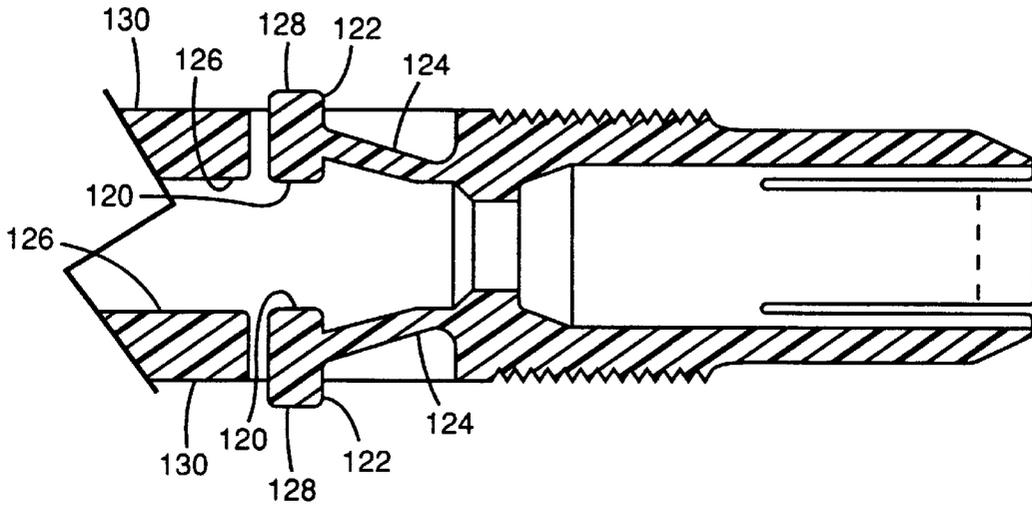


Fig. 17

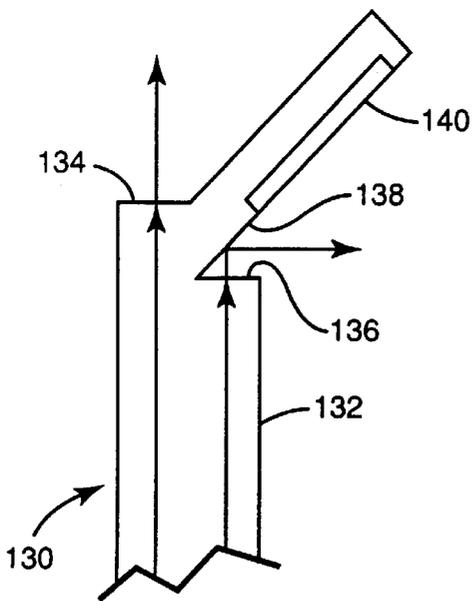


Fig. 18

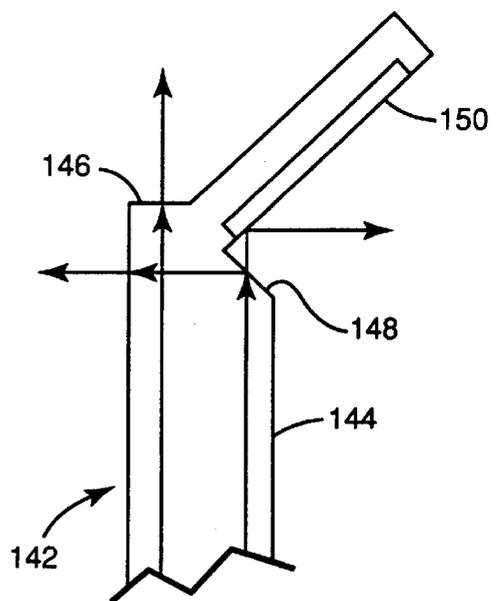


Fig. 19

QUICK RELEASE CONNECTOR FOR FIBEROPTIC CABLES

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of Ser. No. 08/807,718 filed Feb. 28, 1997 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,960,140, and also claims priority under 35 USC § 119(e) to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 60/012,608 filed Mar. 1, 1996, the entirety of which is incorporated by reference herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a quick-release connector for connecting the terminal end of a fiberoptic cable to an implement which emits or otherwise uses light transmitted from the fiberoptic cable, e.g., light-transmitting probes (transilluminators), mirrors, projection optics, etc.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Numerous illumination implements (transilluminators, etc.) in medical and dental fields utilize fiberoptic cables to carry light from a remotely-located light source to the implement, which then emits or further transmits the light. There is a need for a small, lightweight, easy-to-use connection apparatus which firmly (but removably) affixes fiberoptic cables to light-transmitting implements in a manner which protects the juncture between the cable and implement from fouling by bodily fluids or other substances, and which simultaneously maintains high light transmission efficiency at thus juncture.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention, which is defined by the claims set out at the end of this disclosure, is directed to a cable connector including a tube and a sleeve. The tube includes at least two resiliently flexible tongues extending from one end of the tube. A resiliently flexible finger has an end attached to the tube at a location spaced from the tongues. A fiberoptic cable may be inserted within the tube and adjacent the finger, and an implement may be inserted within the tube and between the tongues. By then inserting the tube within the sleeve, the tongues are biased inwardly into engagement with the implement and the finger is locked into place bearing against the cable. The cable and implement are thereby firmly fixed in coaxial relationship within the tube, thereby maintaining high efficiency light transmission between the cable and implement. The cable and/or implement may be rapidly removed by removing the tube from the sleeve so that the tongues and finger are free to release the implement and cable. A handle may be included on the tube to allow the user to position the implement as desired.

As examples of the application of the invention, the quick-release connector can be used to connect the terminal end of a fiberoptic cable to illuminated dental mirrors, illuminating probes (transilluminators), illuminating loupes, and similar light-utilizing implements. The quick-release connector is intended to provide an especially strong and durable connection between the cable and the implement so that tension on the fiberoptic cable will not cause its terminal end to release from the implement. The quick-release connector is also intended to maintain high light transmission efficiency between the terminal end of the fiberoptic cable and the implement by maintaining the cable and implement in close axially-aligned relation. The connector also protects the juncture between the terminal end of the cable and the implement from fouling by bodily fluids or other substances.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of the connector of the present invention, shown with a dental mirror and a fiberoptic cable.

FIG. 2 is a side view of the tube of the connector of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a partial side view of the tube, shown axially rotated 90° from FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a partial sectional view of the tube shown from the line 4—4 of FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 is a sectional view of the tube as shown at the line 5—5 of FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a sectional view of the tube shown along the line 6—6 of FIG. 4.

FIG. 7 is a partial sectional view shown from the line 7—7 of FIG. 3.

FIG. 8 is a top view of the tube of FIG. 2.

FIG. 9 is an enlarged partial view of a portion of the tube of FIG. 7.

FIG. 10 is a side view of the collet sleeve of the connector of FIG. 1.

FIG. 11 is a bottom view of the collet sleeve of FIG. 10.

FIG. 12 is a side sectional view of the collet sleeve of FIG. 10.

FIG. 13 is a side view of the terminal connector of the fiberoptic cable of FIG. 1.

FIG. 14 is a bottom view of the terminal connector of FIG. 13.

FIG. 15 is a top view of the terminal connector of FIG. 13.

FIG. 16 is an enlarged partial view of a portion of the terminal connector of FIG. 13.

FIG. 17 is a partial side sectional view of an alternate embodiment of a tube.

FIG. 18 is a side view of an alternate dental mirror.

FIG. 19 is a side view of a second alternate dental mirror.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Throughout the Figures, wherein the same features are identified with the same reference numbers throughout, a preferred embodiment of the connector of the present invention is shown in FIG. 1 at the reference number 22. Also shown in FIG. 1 are a fiberoptic cable 23 and a dental mirror 24, both of which may be used in combination with the connector 22. Each of the dental mirror 24, the connector 22, and the fiberoptic cable 23 will now be discussed in turn.

The dental mirror 24, which generally includes a mirror shank 26 and a mirror 28 retained within a mirror frame 30, is designed to allow transmission of light from the fiberoptic cable 23 through the mirror shank 26 so that areas around the mirror 28 may be illuminated. An exemplary dental mirror 24 is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,139,421 to Verderber. The Verderber mirror includes a generally translucent mirror shank 26 having a shank end 32. When light enters the shank end 32 from the fiberoptic cable 23, it is transmitted through the mirror shank 26 to exit a shank heel 34. The light is simultaneously internally reflected from the shank heel 34 to exit a shank face (not shown) located immediately adjacent the mirror 28. Other exemplary forms of alternate mirrors and other implements suitable for use with the connector 22 will be discussed below.

As illustrated in FIG. 1, the connector 22 has a collet sleeve 38 and a tube 40, each of which are preferably made

out of plastic material. FIGS. 10–12 illustrate the collet sleeve 38 in greater detail. As illustrated particularly by FIG. 12, the collet sleeve 38 includes an external collet sleeve surface 42 and an internal collet sleeve surface 44 which has a converging tip portion 45 near its tip. The internal collet sleeve surface 44 defines an axial collet sleeve passage 46 which extends from a collet sleeve tail 48 to a collet sleeve tip 50 adjacent the converging tip portion 45. At the collet sleeve tail 48, the collet sleeve passage 46 opens upon a tube insertion passage 52 which is sized to receive the tube 40 of the connector 22. At the tip 50 of the collet sleeve 38, the collet sleeve passage 46 opens onto a mirror shank aperture 54 which is sized to receive the mirror shank 26. An attachment area 55 bearing threads 56 is provided on the internal collet sleeve surface 44 between the converging tip portion 45 and the collet sleeve tail 48. As will be discussed below, the tube 40 includes collet sleeve attachment means for releasably attaching the tube 40 to the internal collet sleeve surface 44 of the collet sleeve 38. Part of this collet sleeve attachment means may be provided by threading 56 located on the internal collet sleeve surface 44.

The tube 40, which is shown in detail in FIGS. 2–9, has a tube interior surface 58 defining an axially oriented cable passage 60. The cable passage 60 extends from a proximal end 62 of the tube 40 to a distal end 64 of the tube 40. The tube 40 also has a tube exterior surface 66 which includes a handle 68 at the proximal end 62, a cable engagement portion 70, a collet sleeve engagement portion 72, and an implement engagement portion 74 at the distal end 64. Each of these portions of the tube 40 will now be discussed in turn.

The handle 68, which is adapted to be gripped by a human hand, is preferably textured for a comfortable and firm grip. The handle 68 may include finger ridges, high-friction sleeves, or other means known to the art for enhancing its grippability. As will be discussed below, the handle 68 is an optional part of the connector 22, and is only needed when a grippable wand is desired at the end of the connector 22.

The cable engagement portion 70, shown particularly in FIGS. 4–9, includes cable engagement means for engaging the end of the fiberoptic cable 23. The cable engagement means are preferably in the form of one or more fingers 76, each of which is defined by a generally U-shaped slot 78 extending from the tube exterior surface 66 to the tube interior surface 58. Each finger 76 has an anchor end 80 integrally attached to the tube 40, a resilient flexible intermediate segment 82, and a floating end 84 which is bounded along the circumference of the tube 40 by the slot 78 and the intermediate segment 82 of the finger 76. The intermediate segment 82 maintains the floating end 84 of the finger 76 in spring-biased relation to the anchor end 80 of the finger 76. As best illustrated by FIG. 9, the floating end 84 of each finger 76 has an inner raised terminal projection 86 at the tube interior surface 58, and an outer terminal surface 88 flush with the tube exterior surface 66. When the finger 76 is unloaded, i.e., unbent, the inner raised terminal projection 86 at the floating end 84 is radially spaced further inward than the surrounding area on the tube interior surface 58.

The collet sleeve engagement portion 72 bears collet sleeve attachment means for releasably attaching the tube exterior surface 66 to the collet sleeve 38. As illustrated by FIGS. 1–4 and 7, these collet sleeve attachment means are preferably in the form of tube threading 90 capable of engaging collet sleeve threading 56.

As best shown by FIGS. 4 and 7, the tube interior surface 58 is radially inwardly narrowed by a protrusion or con-

verging portion 91 at the juncture between the collet sleeve engagement portion 72 and the cable engagement portion 70, thereby forming an annular narrowed throat 92. This narrowed throat 92 will be discussed at greater length below.

The implement engagement portion 74 of the tube 40 includes shank engagement means for releasably engaging the mirror shank 26, or the shank of a different implement. As illustrated by FIGS. 1–4 and 7, the shank engagement means is preferably provided by at least two resilient flexible tongues 94 defined by slots 95 on the implement engagement portion 74. When the collet sleeve 38 engages the collet sleeve engagement portion 72 of the tube 40, the converging tip portion 45 of the internal collet sleeve surface 44 contacts the tongues 94 and bends them radially inward.

As shown by FIG. 1, the fiberoptic cable 23—which may be a single-strand or multi-strand fiber having either a solid or liquid core—has a protective sheath 96 and an end plug 98 for plugging into a light source. Both the sheath 96 and the end plug 98 are known to the art. The fiberoptic cable 23 also includes a terminal connector 100, which is illustrated in greater detail in FIGS. 13–16. The terminal connector 100, which is preferably made of metal, is generally tubular and is sized so that the fiberoptic cable 23 may be retained therein. The fiberoptic cable 23 is inserted within a connector tail 101, and the connector tail 101 is in turn inserted within the sheath 96 and retained therein by ridges 102. The opposite end of the terminal connector 100 includes an open connector tip 103 where the fiberoptic cable 23 is exposed to allow emission of light. A barrel 104 is located adjacent the connector tip 103. The barrel 104 includes a barrel tip 106 immediately adjacent the connector tip 103, and an opposing barrel base 108. The connector tip 103 and barrel 104 are sized so that when the terminal connector 100 is fit within the cable passage 60 at the tube proximal end 62, the connector tip 103 closely fits within the narrowed throat 92, and the barrel 104 closely fits between the narrowed throat 92 and the inner raised terminal projection 86 of each finger 76. As will be discussed shortly, the barrel 104 cooperates with the fingers 76 of the cable engagement portion 70 to form the cable engagement means.

The operation of the connector 22 may be described as follows. With the collet sleeve 38 removed from the tube 40 or, more precisely, loosened to expose the outer terminal surface 88 of the fingers 76, the terminal connector 100 of the fiberoptic cable 23 is inserted into the tube proximal end 62 until the barrel 104 encounters the inner raised terminal projection 86 on each finger 76. The fiberoptic cable 23 may then be further inserted so that the barrel 104 pushes against the inner raised projections 86 and pushes each finger 76 radially outward. The intermediate segment 82 of the fingers 76 is flexible enough that the fingers 76 are easily biased radially outward by the axial insertion of the barrel 104, even though the cable 23 is not very rigid. With further insertion, the connector tip 103 slips into the narrowed throat 92 so that the barrel 104 fits between the narrowed throat 92 and the inner raised terminal projection 86 of each finger 76. The resiliently flexible fingers 76 then snap inward so that the inner raised terminal projection 86 of each finger 76 abuts the barrel base 108. At this point, the fiberoptic cable 23 is firmly secured within the tube 40 by the action of the fingers 76. However, a gentle tug on the fiberoptic cable 23 will cause the fingers 76 to release the barrel 104 and allow removal of the fiberoptic cable 23.

The tube proximal end 62 is then inserted within the tube insertion passage 52 of the collet sleeve 38. The mirror shank 26 is inserted within the mirror shank aperture 54 at the collet sleeve tip 50. The mirror shank 26 is simulta-

neously inserted within the cable passage **60** and between the tongues **94** at the implement engagement portion **74**. The collet sleeve **38** is attached to the collet sleeve engagement portion **72** by rotatably engaging the collet sleeve threading **56** with the tube threading **90**. This causes the internal collet sleeve surface **44** (more specifically, the converging tip portion **45**) to spring-bias the tongues **94** radially inward so that they engage the mirror shank **26**. Further insertion of the tube **40** within the collet sleeve **38** moves the internal collet sleeve surface **44** into abutment with the outer terminal surface **88** of each finger **76**, thereby preventing the fingers **76** from moving radially outward. As a result, so long as the collet sleeve **38** is affixed at least past the outer terminal surface **88** of the collet sleeve engagement portion **72** of the tube **40**, the fingers **76** cannot release the barrel **104** of the fiberoptic cable **23**. Advantageously, the collet sleeve **38** also covers the slot **78**, thereby preventing contamination of the collet sleeve passage **46** and the rest of the interior of the connector **22**.

With the dental mirror **24** and the fiberoptic cable **23** firmly affixed within the connector **22**, the connector **22** is ready for use. The handle **68** is grasped by the hand, the light source is activated to supply light through the shank heel **34**, shank face **36**, and/or other parts of the dental mirror **24**, and the apparatus is used in the manner known to the art. The connector **22** securely holds the dental mirror **24** and fiberoptic cable **23** so that they cannot be dislodged from the connector **22** during use, and so that high light transmission efficiency between the fiberoptic cable **23** and the dental mirror **24** is maintained. By partially withdrawing the tube **40** from the collet sleeve **38** so that the outer terminal surface **88** of the fingers **76** are exposed so that the fiberoptic cable **23** is removable, but the mirror shank **26** will still be grasped by the tongues **94**. Further withdrawal of the tube **40** will relax the tongues **94** and allow removal of the mirror shank **26**.

The invention encompasses numerous modifications and enhancements to the embodiment described above. Several of such modifications will now be described for the purpose of illustration, it being understood that the invention is not limited only by the claims at the end of this disclosure.

First, collet sleeve attachment means other than the threading **90** may be used to effect engagement between the internal collet sleeve surface **44** and the collet sleeve engagement portion **72**. The collet sleeve attachment means may also be achieved by a frictional fit between the collet sleeve **38** and tube **40**, mating protrusions and indentations on the internal collet sleeve surface **44** and tube exterior surface **66**, or a combination of any of these means.

Second, the cable engagement means may utilize structures other than a barrel **104** to effect engagement between the fingers **76** and the terminal connector **100**. The fingers **76** may be designed to engage any discontinuity in the terminal connector **100**. For example, the terminal connector **100** may include a notch or annular valley wherein the inner raised terminal projection **86** of one or more fingers **76** may fit.

Third, it is understood that in different embodiments of the connector **22**, the floating ends **84** of the unloaded fingers **76** can be radially spaced from the axis of the tube **40** at locations different from those illustrated in FIGS. 1-9. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 17, the inner raised projection **120** of the floating end **122** of the finger **124** may be flush with the tube interior surface **126**, and the outer terminal surface **128** can be raised in relation to the tube exterior surface **130**. In this embodiment, the inner raised projection

120 will not engage the barrel **104** until the internal collet sleeve surface **44** engages the outer end surface **128** of the finger **124** and pushes the finger **124** inward.

Fourth, it is understood that a variety of dental mirrors other than those illustrated by U.S. Pat. No. 5,139,421 to Verderber may be used with the connector **22**. As one example, the dental mirrors shown by U.S. Pat. No. 3,638,013 to Keller may also be used. As another example, dental mirrors can be devised which have a hollow shank to carry light, and light can be transmitted from an aperture at the shank heel. These dental mirrors may also include an aperture at the shank face so that reflected light from inside the hollow shank is emitted from the shank face. As a further example, FIGS. 18 and 19 illustrate dental mirrors with shanks made of translucent material, similar to those of Keller and Verderber, but which do not utilize Verderber's internal reflection strategy to emit light from the shank face. In the dental mirror **130** of FIG. 18, light is transmitted through a translucent shank **132**. The light is then emitted through shank heel **134** and shank face **136**. After emission from the shank face **136**, the light is reflected from the mirror frame **138** below the mirror **140**. In the dental mirror **142** of FIG. 19, light is transmitted through transparent shank **144** and emitted through shank heel **146** and shank face **148**. The light emitted from shank face **148** is then reflected from the mirror **150**.

Fifth, it is understood that the connector **22** may be used with apparatus other than mirrors and dental mirrors. As one example, a variety of translucent light-emitting probes are known to the art, and these may be used with the connector **22**. As an example, a barrel or loupe including a condensing lens or other type of lens could be inserted at the collet sleeve **38** of the connector **22**. When light is piped through the fiberoptic cable **23**, the loupe can provide desired focusing or dispersion of the light so that the connector **22** acts as an illuminating wand. Further, the connector **22** may be provided without the handle **68** and used on apparatus such as head or body mounted illumination implements to form a quick-release attachment for different mirrors, lenses, and fiberoptic cables. An exemplary apparatus on which the connector **22** is expected to find use is the ZEON illuminator (Orasoptic Research, Madison, Wis.) described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/447,357, incorporated by reference herein.

It is understood that preferred embodiments of the invention have been described above in order to illustrate how to make and use the invention. The invention is not intended to be limited to these embodiments, but rather is intended to be limited only by the claims set out below. Thus, the invention encompasses all alternate embodiments that fall literally or equivalently within the scope of these claims. It is understood that in the claims, means plus function clauses are intended to encompass the structures described above as performing their recited function, and also both structural equivalents and equivalent structures. As an example, though a nail and a screw may not be structural equivalents insofar as a nail employs a cylindrical surface to secure parts together whereas a screw employs a helical surface, in the context of fastening parts, a nail and a screw are equivalent structures.

What is claimed is:

1. A fiberoptic cable connector comprising:

a sleeve having a tip, a tail, and an internal sleeve surface defining a tube insertion passage therein,

a tube including an implement engagement portion, a fiberoptic cable engagement portion, and an internal

7

- tube surface defining a passage extending through the implement engagement portion and the cable engagement portion, the tube surface in the cable engagement portion being of a size to receive a fiberoptic cable, the fiberoptic cable engagement portion including a resiliently flexible finger extending therefrom and terminating in a floating finger end, wherein the insertion of the tube into the tube insertion passage of the sleeve abuts the internal sleeve surface against the floating finger end, thereby biasing the floating finger end inwardly toward the axis of the tube.
2. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 1 wherein the floating finger end rests within the passage of the cable engagement portion when the finger is unbiased.
 3. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 1 wherein the floating finger end rests outside the passage of the cable engagement portion when the finger is unbiased.
 4. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 1 wherein the internal tube surface includes a narrowed throat spaced toward the implement engagement portion from the floating finger end.
 5. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 4 wherein the floating finger end includes a raised finger projection directed toward the axis of the tube.
 6. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 5 in combination with a fiberoptic cable having an end mounted within a terminal connector, the terminal connector being of a size and shape to snugly fit within the cable passage between the narrowed throat and the raised finger projection.
 7. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 1 further comprising attachment means for fixing the sleeve about the cable engagement portion of the tube.
 8. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 7 wherein the attachment means include complementary threading on the tube and sleeve.
 9. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 1 further comprising a handle extending from the cable engagement portion of the tube.
 10. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 9 wherein the handle includes an aperture situated along the axis of the cable passage of the tube.
 11. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 1 in combination with a fiberoptic cable having an end mounted within

8

- a terminal connector, the terminal connector including a discontinuity, and wherein the finger includes a terminal finger end unconnected to the tube, the finger end including a raised finger projection directed radially inward toward the axis of the tube and engageable with the discontinuity.
12. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 11 wherein the discontinuity is a barrel, and wherein the interior of the tube includes a narrowed throat spaced from the raised finger projection, and further wherein the discontinuity is a barrel sized to fit between the raised finger projection and the narrowed throat.
 13. A fiberoptic connector comprising:
 - a tube for receiving a fiberoptic cable through one end of the tube and to a position where its end is adjacent the other end of the tube, and for receiving a light transmitting shank of an implement with its end in light transmitting relationship to the one end of the fiberoptic cable, and including at least two resiliently flexible tongues at the other end of the tube and extending along the length of the tube, the tongues being bendable in a radial direction with respect to the tube,
 - a sleeve including an internal sleeve surface defining a tube insertion passage therein, and
 - wherein the insertion of the tube into the tube insertion passage of the sleeve moves the tongues into abutment with the internal sleeve surface, thereby biasing the tongues inwardly against the shank.
 14. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 13 further comprising attachment means for fixing the sleeve about the implement engagement portion of the tube.
 15. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 14 wherein the attachment means include complementary threading on the tube and sleeve.
 16. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 13 wherein the tube further comprises a fiberoptic cable engagement portion for engaging a fiberoptic cable in light transmitting relationship to the inner end of the shank.
 17. The fiberoptic cable connector of claim 13 wherein a handle extending from the one end of the tube.

* * * * *