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BEND LIMITER CONFIGURED TO PREVENT A FIBER OPTIC CABLE FROM BENDING BEYOND A MINIMUM BEND RADIUS TO MITIGATE SIGNAL DEGRADATION

Abstract

A bend limiter configured to prevent a fiber optic cable from bending beyond a minimum bend radius includes: a base that may extend in a longitudinal direction; first and second cable coupling portions at ends of the base; and a wall that may extend in a first direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction. The wall may include segmented portions and may be configured to bend until facing surfaces of adjacent ones of the segmented portions contact one another; and the length of the base and an angle of a first notch between the adjacent segmented portions may be structurally configured to permit the wall to freely bend at any angle until the facing surfaces of the adjacent segmented portions engage one another to prevent a cable received by the cable coupling portions from bending past its minimum bend radius so as to mitigate signal degradation.

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Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION [0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 63/552,492, filed on Feb. 12, 2024, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] The present disclosure generally relates to a support and guide apparatus which facilitates the installation of a communications cable.

[0003] Improper installation of a communications cable may result in attenuation of a signal being conveyed in the cable, which is commonly known as “signal loss”. With respect to optical fiber cables, the signal loss may result from the incomplete transmission of an optical signal through the optical fiber cable. There are different reasons for losses which may occur during the transmission of optical signals through an optical fiber cable.

[0004] Also, as electronic components have become smaller and more densely packed, more electrical, optical or other forms of signal transmission cables are attached to the components. Accordingly, the components have become more difficult to organize. In addition, as the cables become more densely packed, they are subject to more stress and great probability of entanglement and damage. This situation is particularly significant for optical fiber cables. Optical fibers, for example, have a minimum bend radius. If the optical fibers are bent beyond the minimum bend radius, the fibers will be damaged. When used in this application, “cable” refers to optical fiber cables and the like.

[0005] For example, when an optical fiber cable is bent, the propagation conditions in the optical fiber cable may become altered such that light rays that would propagate in a straight optical fiber are lost in the cladding of the optical fiber. In general, bending loss may be the result of macrobending or microbending. Macrobending is the bending of the cable in a tight radius. Microbending refers to bending a small portion of the cable. Microbending may be caused by pinching or squeezing the cable and can result from mishandling or improper installation of the cable.

[0006] Nonetheless, different optical fiber cables have different specifications regarding the degree to which the cable can be bent without affecting performance of the cable or resulting in signal loss. When the bend curvature defines an angle that is too sharp for the optical signal to be reflected back into the core of the particular optical fiber, some of the optical signal may escape through the fiber cladding causing optical signal loss.

[0007] It may be desirable to provide a bend limiter configured to prevent a fiber optic cable from bending beyond a minimum bend radius so as to enhance cable performance and mitigate signal degradation.

SUMMARY

[0008] According to various aspects of the disclosure, a bend limiter may include a base portion configured to extend in a longitudinal direction, a first cable coupling portion at a first end of the base portion, a second cable coupling portion at a second end of the base portion, a first wall portion extending between the first cable coupling portion and the second cable coupling portion, and a second wall portion extending between the first cable coupling portion and the second cable coupling portion and being spaced apart from the first wall portion. The first wall portion may include segmented portions separated from one another by a notched portion, and the second wall portion may include segmented portions separated from one another by a notched portion. The first wall portion and the second wall portion may be configured to bend until facing surfaces of adjacent segmented portions contact one another. The first and second cable coupling portions may be configured to couple with a fiber optic cable having a predetermined outer diameter, and the base portion may have a length and the notched portion forms an angle between adjacent segmented portions. The length of the based portion and the angle of the notched portion may be structurally configured to permit the first wall portion and the second wall portion to freely bend at any angle until facing wall portions the adjacent segmented portions engage one another and to prevent a cable received by the first and second cable coupling portions to bend past its minimum bend radius so as to prevent the fiber optic cable from overbending, or macrobending, thereby preventing signal loss.

[0009] A flexible cable support includes a first elongated member, a second elongated member and a base. The first elongated member (or first portion) and the second elongated member (or second portion) extend along a longitudinal axis. The base (or base portion) may connect the first elongated member and second elongated member. The first elongated member, the base, and the second elongated member define a longitudinal recess which is configured to receive a cable. The first elongated member (first portion), second elongated member (second portion) and the base (or base portion) may be integral to one another. The first and second elongated members (or first and second portions) may be flexible members.

[0010] The flexible cable support may further include a plurality of first extensions and a plurality of second extensions. The plurality of first extensions may extend from the first elongated member, and the plurality of second extensions may extend from the second elongated member. The plurality of first extensions and the plurality of second extensions may also be formed from a flexible material. The plurality of first extensions may be integral to a first upper side of the first elongated member and the plurality of second extensions may be integral to a second upper side of the second elongated member. A first and a second extensions may be configured to flex in opposing outward lateral directions as a cable is inserted into the longitudinal recess which is disposed between the first and second extensions.

[0011] The base of the flexible cable support may be defined by a plurality of lower extensions wherein each lower extension connects the first elongated member and the second elongated member. An adhesive layer may be affixed to the plurality of lower extensions. The plurality of lower extensions may be integral to a first lower surface of the first elongated member and a second lower surface of the second elongated member.

[0012] The longitudinal recess may define a first recess width and a second recess width wherein the second recess width is greater than the first recess width. The second recess width is configured to accommodate the diameter of a cable.

[0013] Each lower extension, each first extension and each lower extension include a lower region, a distal region and a middle region. The lower region may be integral to at least one of the first elongated member or the second elongated member. The distal region includes a distal end and the middle region is disposed between the distal region and the lower region. The lower region may define a first width. The distal region defines a second width at the distal end. The second width at the distal region of each extension may be greater than the first width of each extension. The middle region defines a varying width which progressively increases along an extension length towards the distal end. The second width of each lower extension, the second width of each first extension, and the second width of each second extension may, but not necessarily be equal in length. Alternatively, the second width of each lower extension, the second width of each first extension, and the second width of each second extension are equal in length while the second width of each lower extension may be greater or less than second width of each first extension and each second extension. The distal end of a first extension is configured to abut an adjacent distal end of an adjacent first extension when the first and second elongated members are bent to a maximum first predetermined angle which may be less than 180 degrees. Similarly, the distal end of a second extension may also be configured to abut an adjacent distal end of an adjacent second extension when the first and second elongated members are bent to the maximum first predetermined angle.

[0014] However, when the elongated members are bent to a maximum second predetermined angle which is greater than 180 degrees (a reflex angle), then the distal end of a lower extension is configured to abut an adjacent distal end of an adjacent lower extension when the first and second elongated members are bent to a predetermined angle which may be greater than 180 degrees.

[0015] Particular embodiments provide a bend limiter configured to prevent a fiber optic cable from bending beyond a minimum bend radius to mitigate signal degradation, including: a base portion that may be configured to extend in a longitudinal direction; a first cable coupling portion at a first end of the base portion and a second cable coupling portion at a second end of the base portion; a first wall portion that may extend between the first cable coupling portion and the second cable coupling portion, and a second wall portion that may extend between the first cable coupling portion and the second cable coupling portion and may be spaced apart from the first wall portion. The first wall portion may extend in a first direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction; the second wall portion may extend in a second direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction and opposite to the first direction; the first wall portion may include first segmented portions, two adjacent ones of the first segmented portions may be separated from one another by a first notched portion; the second wall portion may include second segmented portions, two adjacent ones of the second segmented portions may be separated from one another by a second notched portion; the first wall portion may be structurally configured to bend until facing surfaces of the adjacent ones of the first segmented portions contact one another; the second wall portion may be structurally configured to bend until facing surfaces of the adjacent ones of the second segmented portions contact one another; the first and second cable coupling portions may be configured to couple with a fiber optic cable having a predetermined outer diameter; the base portion may have a length, and the first notched portion may form an angle between the adjacent ones of the first segmented portions; and the length of the base portion and the angles of the notched portions may be structurally configured to permit the first wall portion and the second wall portion to freely bend at any angle until the facing surfaces of the first adjacent segmented portions or the second adjacent segmented portions engage one another to prevent a cable received by the first and second cable coupling portions from bending past its minimum bend radius so as to mitigate signal degradation.

[0016] According to various embodiments, the first wall portion may comprise two first portions.

[0017] According to various embodiments, the two first portions of the first wall portion may be parallel to each other.

[0018] According to various embodiments, the two first portions of the first wall portion may be structurally configured to receive the cable between the two first portions.

[0019] According to various embodiments, the two first portions of the first wall portion may be structurally configured to apply no force to the cable in the second direction.

[0020] According to various embodiments, the first cable coupling portion may comprise a transversely extending portion that may be structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.

[0021] According to various embodiments, the second cable coupling portion may comprise a transversely extending portion that may be structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.

[0022] According to various embodiments, the first cable coupling portion may comprise a transversely extending portion that may be structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.

[0023] According to various embodiments, the first wall portion may be structurally configured to receive the cable, and the first wall portion may be structurally configured to apply no force to the

cable in the second direction.
[0024] Particular embodiments provide a bend limiter configured to prevent a fiber optic cable from bending beyond a minimum bend radius to mitigate signal degradation, including: a base portion that may be configured to extend in a longitudinal direction; a first cable coupling portion at a first end of the base portion and a second cable coupling portion at a second end of the base portion; and a first wall portion that may extend between the first cable coupling portion and the second cable coupling portion. The first wall portion may extend in a first direction that may be perpendicular to the longitudinal direction; the first wall portion may include first segmented portions, two adjacent ones of the first segmented portions may be separated from one another by a first notched portion; the first wall portion may be structurally configured to bend until facing surfaces of the adjacent ones of the first segmented portions contact one another; and the length of the base portion and an angle of the first notched portion may be structurally configured to permit the first wall portion to freely bend at any angle until the facing surfaces of the first adjacent segmented portions engage one another to prevent a cable received by the first and second cable coupling portions from bending past its minimum bend radius so as to mitigate signal degradation.
[0025] According to various embodiments, the first wall portion may comprise two first portions, and the two first portions of the first wall portion may be parallel to each other.
[0026] According to various embodiments, the two first portions of the first wall portion may be structurally configured to receive the cable between the two first portions, and may be structurally configured to apply no force to the cable in a second direction opposite to the first direction.
[0027] According to various embodiments, the first cable coupling portion may comprise a transversely extending portion that may be structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.
[0028] According to various embodiments, the second cable coupling portion may comprise a transversely extending portion that may be structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.
[0029] According to various embodiments, the first wall portion may be structurally configured to receive the cable, and the first wall portion may be structurally configured to apply no force to the cable in the second direction.
[0030] According to various embodiments, the bend limiter may further comprise a second wall portion that may extend between the first cable coupling portion and the second cable coupling portion and may be spaced apart from the first wall portion, the second wall portion may extend in a second direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction and opposite to the first direction, the second wall portion may include second segmented portions, two adjacent ones of the second segmented portions may be separated from one another by a second notched portion, and the second wall portion may be structurally configured to bend until facing surfaces of the adjacent ones of the second segmented portions contact one another.
[0031] Particular embodiments provide a bend limiter configured to prevent a fiber optic cable from bending beyond a minimum bend radius to mitigate signal degradation, including: a base portion that may be configured to extend in a longitudinal direction; a first cable coupling portion at a first end of the base portion and a second cable coupling portion at a second end of the base portion; and a first wall portion that may be configured to extend in a first direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction. The first wall portion may include first segmented portions; the first wall portion may be structurally configured to bend until facing surfaces of adjacent ones of the first segmented portions contact one another; and the length of the base portion and an angle of a first notched portion between the first adjacent segmented portions may be structurally configured to permit the first wall portion to freely bend at any angle until the facing surfaces of the first adjacent segmented portions engage one another to prevent a cable received by the first and second cable coupling portions from bending past its minimum bend radius so as to mitigate signal degradation.

[0032] According to various embodiments, the first wall portion may comprise two first portions, and the two first portions of the first wall portion may be parallel to each other, the two first portions of the first wall portion may be structurally configured to receive the cable between the two first portions, and may be structurally configured to apply no force to the cable in a second direction opposite to the first direction.
[0033] According to various embodiments, the first cable coupling portion may comprise a transversely extending portion that may be structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.
[0034] According to various embodiments, the second cable coupling portion may comprise a transversely extending portion that may be structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.
[0035] Various aspects of the bend limiter, as well as other embodiments, objects, features and advantages of this disclosure, will be apparent from the following detailed description of illustrative embodiments thereof, which is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
[0036] Further advantages and features of the present disclosure will become apparent from the following description and the accompanying drawings, to which reference is made. In which are shown:
[0037] FIG. **1**A is an isometric view of a first non-limiting example flexible cable support according to the present disclosure wherein a cable is disposed in the flexible cable support.
[0038] FIG. **1**B is an isometric view of the flexible cable support in FIG. **1**A which illustrates an example longitudinal recess wherein the cable is removed from the flexible cable support.
[0039] FIG. **2** is a partial, side view of the flexible cable support of FIG. **1**A.
[0040] FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional view of the flexible cable support and cable along line **3-3** in FIG. **2**.
[0041] FIG. **4** is a plan view of the flexible cable support and cable in FIG. **1**A.
[0042] FIG. **5**A is a side view of the flexible cable support of FIG. **1**A without the cable.
[0043] FIG. **5**B is a side view of the flexible cable support where flexible cable support is bent to a predetermined angle which exceeds 180 degrees.
[0044] FIG. **5**C is a side view of the flexible cable support where flexible cable support is bent to a predetermined angle which is less than 180 degrees.
[0045] FIG. **6**A is a side view of the flexible cable support and cable in FIG. **1**A installed on an inner surface of a corner frame wherein the flexible cable support is bent to an angle which is less than 180 degrees.
[0046] FIG. **6**B is a side view of the flexible cable support and cable in FIG. **1**A installed on an outer surface of a corner frame wherein the flexible cable support is bent to an angle which is greater than 180 degrees.
[0047] FIG. **7** is a perspective view of a first bend limiting portion of a bend limiter in accordance with various aspects of the disclosure.
[0048] FIG. **8** is a perspective view of the first bend limiting portion of FIG. **7** coupled with a fiber optic cable and attached to an inside bend surface.
[0049] FIG. **9** is a perspective view of a second bend limiting portion of a bend limiter in accordance with various aspects of the disclosure.
[0050] FIG. **10** is a perspective view of the second bend limiting portion of FIG. **9** coupled with a fiber optic cable and attached to an outside bend surface.

[0051] FIG. **11** is a perspective view of the second bend limiting portion of FIG. **9** coupled with a fiber optic cable.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0052] Reference will now be made in detail to presently preferred embodiments and methods of the present disclosure, which constitute the best modes of practicing the present disclosure presently known to the inventors. The figures are not necessarily to scale. However, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments are merely exemplary of the present disclosure that may be embodied in various and alternative forms. Therefore, specific details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a representative basis for any aspect of the present disclosure and/or as a representative basis for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the present disclosure.

[0053] As used in the specification and the appended claims, the singular form "a," "an," and "the" comprise plural referents unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. For example, reference to a component in the singular is intended to comprise a plurality of components.

[0054] As shown in FIG. **1**, an isometric view of a first non-limiting example flexible cable support **10** according to the present disclosure wherein a cable **22** is disposed in the flexible cable support **10**. The flexible cable support **10** shown in FIG. **1** may, but not necessarily, be an integrated flexible member formed from a polymeric material. The flexible cable support **10** is configured to support and guide a cable **22** in a variety of ways as shown in the non-limiting examples described herein.

[0055] Referring now to FIGS. **1-3**, the flexible cable support **10** includes a first elongated member **12** (or first portion **12**), a second elongated member **14** (or second portion **14**), and a base **16** wherein the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**), second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**) and the base **16** define a longitudinal recess **20**. The first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) and the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**) may both be elongated flexible members as shown in FIGS. **1-2** wherein the first elongated member **12** and the second elongated member **14** extend along a longitudinal axis **18** as shown in FIG. **1**. As shown in FIGS. **5**B and **5**C, the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) and the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**) are at least configured to bend according to a reflex angle **68** (FIG. **5**B) as later described herein, an acute angle (FIG. **5**C) as later described herein and configured to be disposed in a flat orientation or 180 degrees (FIG. **1**).

[0056] The flexible cable support **10** may also optionally include an adhesive layer **34** as shown in FIGS. **6**A, **6**B wherein the adhesive layer **34** may be affixed to the base **16** of the cable support **10**. A single adhesive layer **34** may be affixed to the outer surface **86** of the base **16** (FIG. **3**) along the length of the base **16** in a longitudinal direction or the adhesive layer **34** may be intermittently affixed to the outer surface **86** of the base **16** so that only portions of the outer surface **86** of the base **16** have an adhesive layer **34**. The adhesive layer **34** is configured to affix the cable support **10** (and associated cable **22**) to a structure **80** in a particular fashion as later described herein. Alternative to the optional adhesive layer **34**, the flexible cable support **10** may also optionally include a fastener and a tab (not shown) wherein the tab is configured to receive the fastener. The tab may be coupled to (or integral to) the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) or the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**) or both. The longitudinal recess **20** is configured to receive the cable **22**.

[0057] As shown in FIG. **3**, the base **16** may define the lower region **37** of the longitudinal recess **20**. Both the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) and the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**) define at least the middle region **39** of the longitudinal recess **20**. As shown in the plan view provided in FIG. **4**, the longitudinal recess **20** is accessible from the top of the flexible cable support **10** to enable insertion of the cable **22** into the longitudinal recess **20**. As shown in FIG. **2**, the longitudinal recess **20** defines a first recess width **36** and a second recess width **38** wherein the second recess width **38** is greater than the first recess width **36**. The second

recess width **38** is configured to accommodate the full diameter **40** of a cable **22**. The first recess width **36** is less than both the full diameter **40** of the cable **22** and the second recess width **38**. However, it is understood that at least the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) and the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**) are flexible members which are configured to flex in opposing outward lateral directions **42**, **42′** (see FIG. **3**) as the cable **22** is inserted into the longitudinal recess **20**. Similarly, it is understood that the plurality of first and second extensions **24**, **26** may also be configured to flex in opposing outward lateral directions **42**, **42′** as the cable **22** is inserted into the longitudinal recess **20**. Upon exerting a force onto the cable **22** so as to install the cable **22** into the longitudinal recess **20** of the cable support **10**, the first and second elongated members **12**, **14** and/or the first and second extensions **24**, **26** (which are proximate to the region of cable **22** being inserted) are urged in opposing outward lateral directions **42**, **42′**. Therefore, upon inserting the cable **22** into the flexible cable support **10**, the first recess width **36** (FIG. **3**) may temporarily increase due to the flexion of the cable support **10** and to accommodate the full diameter of the cable as described above. Once the cable **22** is fully seated in the longitudinal recess **20** as shown in FIGS. **2-3**, the upper side regions **84**, **84′** of the longitudinal recess **20** abut portions of the upper surface **82** of the cable **22** to maintain the cable **22** in position within the longitudinal recess **20** of the flexible cable support **10**.
[0058] Referring again to FIG. **1**B, a plurality of first extensions **24** may extend from a first upper side **46** of the first elongated member **12** (or first portion **12**) and a plurality of second extensions **26** may extend from a second upper side **44** of the second elongated member **14** (or second portion **14**). In the example shown in FIGS. **1**A-**4**, the plurality of first extensions **24** may, but not necessarily be integral to a first upper side **44** of the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**). Similarly, the plurality of second extensions **26** may, but not necessarily, be integral to a second upper side **46** of the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**). As shown in FIG. **3**, the plurality of first extensions **24** and the plurality of second extensions **26** may be flexible such that they may flex in opposing, outward/lateral directions **42**, **42′** (see FIG. **3**) upon insertion of the cable **22** as previously described.
[0059] Referring to FIGS. **1-3**, the base **16** is defined by a plurality of lower extensions **28**. As shown in FIGS. **1**B and **3**, each lower extension connects the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) to the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**). The plurality of lower extensions **28** may, but not necessarily, be integral to a first lower side of the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) and a second lower side **32** of the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**). The adhesive layer **34** (shown as element **34** in FIG. **3**) may optionally be affixed to the outer surface **86** (FIGS. **2-3**) of the plurality of lower extensions **28**. It is understood that the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**), second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**), and the base **16** may, but not necessarily, be integral to one another. The first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**), second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**), and base **16** may but not necessarily be formed via an injection molding process, and may even be formed via a dual shot injection molding process in the event the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**), second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**), and the base **16** must have different elasticity characteristics (varying modulus of elasticity). However, it is also understood that the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**), second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**) and the base **16** may also be separate components.
[0060] As shown in FIG. **5**A, an enlarged partial view of an exemplary side of the cable support **10** is shown without the adhesive layer **34**. It is understood that in this example embodiment the first extension **24** and the second extension **26** have the same side profile. Therefore, the side views (first side view showing the first elongated member **12** and the second side view showing the second elongated member **14**) of the example cable support **10** are the same regardless of whether the first side view is shown or the second side view is shown. Regardless, as shown in the side view in FIG. **2** (which may illustrate either the first side view showing the first elongated member

12 (first portion **12**) or the second side view showing second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**)), the extension **27** (first extension **24** or second extension **26**) includes a lower region **48** which is integral to its corresponding elongated member **15** (first elongated member **12** or second elongated member **14**). Therefore, the plurality of first extensions **24** are integral to the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) while the plurality of second extensions **26** are integral to the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**).

[0061] As shown in FIGS. **1**A-**1**B, the plurality of first extensions **24** may span along the length of the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) and the plurality of second extensions **26** may span along the length of the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**). It is understood that extension **27** as used in the present disclosure is intended to generically reference a first extension **24** and/or a second extension **26**. Similarly, it is also understood that elongated member **15** (or portion **15**) as used in the present disclosure is intended to generically reference the first elongated member **12** and/or the second elongated member **14**.

[0062] Referring to FIG. **5**A, each extension **27** (first extension **24** or second extension **26**) includes a distal region **50** having a distal end **62** as well as a middle region **52** disposed between the distal region **50** and the lower region **48**. As shown in FIG. **5**A, the lower region **48** of each extension **27** (first extension **24** or second extension) defines a first width **54** which is adjacent to the corresponding elongated member **15** (or portion **15**) which may be either the first elongated member **12** or second elongated member **14**. The distal region **50** defines a second width **56** at the distal end **62** of the extension **15**. The second width **56** is greater than the first width **54**. However, as shown in FIG. **5**A, the middle region **52** may, but not necessarily define a varying width **58** which progressively increases along the length **60** of the extension ("extension length **60**") towards the distal end **62**.

[0063] With reference to the plurality of lower extensions **28**, the plurality of lower extensions **28** connect the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) to the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**) as previously indicated. (See FIG. **1**A & **3**). Similarly, the plurality of the lower extensions **28** may span the length of both the first and second elongated members **12**, **14**. However, as shown in FIGS. **1**A-**1**B and **5**A, it is also understood that each lower extension **28** also includes a distal region **50** having a distal end **62** as well as a middle region **52** disposed between the distal region **50** and the lower region **48**. As shown in FIG. **5**A, the lower region **48** of each lower extension **28** defines a first width **54** which is adjacent to both the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) and the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**) and the distal region **50** of the lower extension **28** also defines a second width **56** in the distal region **50** of the lower extension **28**. The second width **56** is greater than the first width **54**. However, as shown in FIG. **5**A, the middle region **52** of each lower extension **28** may, but not necessarily define a varying width **58** which progressively increases along the length **60** of the extension ("extension length **60**) towards the distal end **62**. It is understood that the second width **56** of each first extension **24** may be equal in length to the second width **56** of each second extension **26** to enable uniform flexion of the cable **10** if desired. It is also understood that the second width **56** of each lower extension **28** may, but not necessarily, be equal in length to the second width **56** of each first extension **24** and may, but not necessarily, also be equal in length to the second width **56** of each second extension **26** such that each first extension **24**, each second extension **26** and each lower extension **28** have the same second width **56** length.

[0064] Referring now to FIGS. **5**B-**5**C, FIG. **5**B is a side view of the flexible cable support **10** where flexible cable support **10** is bent to a maximum second predetermined reflex angle **69** which exceeds 180 degrees, and FIG. **5**C is a side view of the flexible cable support **10** where flexible cable support **10** is bent to a predetermined non-reflex angle **71** or a maximum first predetermined angle **71** which is less than 180 degrees. With respect to the various examples of the present disclosure, it is understood that the tangent lines **72** of the top surface **74** (from the center of rotation **76**) define a flexion angle **66** which may be a reflex angle **68** (greater than 180 degrees) or a non-reflex angle **70** (less than 180 degrees). It is understood that the cable support is not bent (as shown in FIGS. **1**A-**1**B) when the angle **66** between the tangent lines **72** is 180 degrees. In FIG. **5**B, the tangent lines **72** of the top surface **74** (from the center of rotation **76**) form a reflex angle **68** wherein the flexible cable support **10** is bent all the way to a maximum predetermined reflex angle **69** wherein at least one lower extension **28** abuts the adjacent lower extensions **28**′. At this predetermined reflex angle **69**, the distal region **50** of a lower extension **28** in the plurality of lower extensions **28** is configured to abut the adjacent distal regions **50**′ of the adjacent lower extensions **28**′ when the first and second elongated members **12**, **14** are bent to the predetermined reflex angle **69**. As shown, it is also understood that the distal region **50** of the lower extension **28** may abut the adjacent distal regions **50**′ of the adjacent lower extensions **28**′ disposed on each side of the lower extension **28**.

[0065] Accordingly, the abutment between the distal regions of the lower extensions **28**, **28**′ as shown during such flexion prevents macrobending of the cable **22** and therefore, prevents unnecessary damage to the cable **22** during the installation process. Noting that certain cables **22** may have certain bending limits, it is understood that the maximum, predetermined reflex angle **69** is set during the design process according to the length of the second width **56** of each lower extension **28**. Therefore, as the second width **56** of each lower extension **28** is increased (during the design process), the maximum predetermined reflex angle **69** would be decreased. Accordingly, as the second width **56** of each lower extension **28** increases during the design process, the gap **78** (shown in FIG. **5**A) may decrease. Thus, the maximum, predetermined reflex angle **69** would decrease. The gap **78** is evident when the flexible cable support **10** is straight as shown in FIG. **5**A. Similarly, as the second width **56** of each lower extension **28** is decreased (during the design process), the predetermined reflex angle **69** would be increased and the gap **78** (evident in FIG. **5**A where the cable support **10** is straight) would also increase to enable the increased predetermined reflex angle **69**.

[0066] Noting that the flexion angle **66** may be any angle, the example of FIG. **5**C shows a flexion angle **66** which is less 180 degrees ("non-reflex angle **70**"). Therefore, the flexion angle of FIG. **5**C is a non-reflex angle **70**. The tangent lines **72** of the top surface **74** (from the center of rotation **76**) form an acute angle wherein the flexible cable support **10** is bent all the way to a maximum, predetermined non-reflex angle **71**. It is understood that the "non-reflex angle **70**" may be an acute angle or an obtuse angle.

[0067] In FIG. **5**C showing a flexion angle **66** which is less than 180 degrees, the tangent lines **72** of the top surface **74** (from the center of rotation **76**) form a flexion angle **66** where the flexible cable support **10** is bent all the way to a predetermined non-reflex angle **71**. At this predetermined non-reflex angle **71**, the distal region **50** of a first extension **24** in the plurality of first extensions **24** is configured to abut the adjacent distal regions **50**′ of the adjacent first extensions **24**′ when the first and second elongated members **12**, **14** are bent all the way to the maximum predetermined non-reflex angle **71**.

[0068] In the example provided in FIG. **5**C, each first extension **24** and each second extension **26** define a second width **56** having equal lengths. It is understood that the cable support **10** of the present disclosure may, but not necessarily, provide first extensions **24** which are aligned with second extensions **26** (as shown in FIGS. **1**, **3**, **5**A-**5**C) to enable (optional) uniform flexion of the cable support **10** if desired. Therefore, FIGS. **5**A-**5**C side views are identical regardless of whether the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) and first extensions **24** are shown or whether the second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**) and second extensions **26** are shown. Nonetheless, referring again to FIGS. **5**C, a distal region **50** of a second extension **26** in the plurality of second extensions **26** is configured to abut the adjacent distal regions **50**′ of the adjacent second extensions **26**′ when the first and second elongated members **12**, **14** are bent to the predetermined non-reflex angle **71**.

[0069] Referring now to FIG. **6**A, a side view of the flexible cable support **10** and cable **22** in FIG.

1 installed onto an inner surface **80** of a corner frame **80** (or structure **80**) wherein the flexible cable support **10** is bent all the way to an example predetermined non-reflex angle **71** which is set at 90 degrees. Therefore, each extension in the plurality of first and second extensions **24**, **26** is configured to abut an adjacent distal end **62′** of an adjacent extension when the first and second elongated members **12**, **14** are bent to the predetermined non-reflex angle **71**. In the region proximate to the corner of the frame, the abutment between distal regions **50**, **50′** of the adjacent extensions **15** (from either the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) and/or second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**)) prevents the possibility of the cable **22** being subjected to macrobending such that the optical fibers could be damaged as the cable **22** is routed proximate to the corner **88** shown. It is understood that only the distal end **62** of each first extension **24** and each second extension **26** may, but not necessarily formed by a rigid material (for example, by a dual shot injection molded process) such that little to no compression could occur as the adjacent distal end **62**'s abut each other. Alternatively, the distal end **62** of each first extension **24** and each second extension **26** may, but not necessarily formed by flexible material (such as but not limited to the same material implemented in the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) and second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**)) wherein some compression could occur at each distal end **62** as the adjacent distal end **62**'s abut each other. In the example of FIG. **6**A, the adhesive layer **34** attaches the cable support **10** (and the accompanying cable **22**) to an inner corner of a frame. However, it is understood that the adhesive layer **34** of the cable support **10** may also attach the cable support **10** (and the accompanying cable **22**) to yet another cable support **10** (and its accompanying cable **22**) should portions of multiple lines be routed in close proximity to one another.

[0070] Referring now to FIG. **6**B, the flexible cable support **10** and cable **22** in FIG. **1**A is installed on an outside surface **92** of a corner frame **80** (or structure **80**) wherein the flexible cable support **10** is bent to a reflex angle **68** which is greater than 180 degrees. Therefore, a distal region **50** of a lower extension **28** is configured to abut the adjacent distal regions **50′** of the adjacent lower extensions **28′** when the first and second elongated members **12**, **14** are bent all the way to the maximum predetermined reflex angle **69**. In the region proximate to the corner **88** of the frame **80**, the abutment between the (distal regions **50**, **50′** of) adjacent lower extensions **28**, **28′** prevents the possibility of the cable **22** from being subjected to macrobending (to prevent damage to optical fibers) as the cable **22** is routed proximate to the outside corner **88** shown. It is understood that only the distal region **50** of each extension **24**, **26**, **28** may, but not necessarily formed by a relatively rigid material (for example, by a dual shot injection molded process) such that little to no compression could occur as the adjacent distal end **62**'s abut each other. Alternatively, the distal region **50** of each first extension **24** and each second extension **26** may, but not necessarily, be formed by flexible material (such as but not limited to the same material implemented in the first elongated member **12** (first portion **12**) and second elongated member **14** (second portion **14**)) wherein some compression could occur at each distal end **62** as the adjacent distal end **62**'s abut each other.

[0071] In the example of FIG. **6**B, the adhesive layer **34** attaches the cable support **10** (and the accompanying cable **22**) to an outer surface **92** of a frame **80**. However, as indicated above, it is understood that the adhesive layer **34** of the cable support **10** may also attach the cable support **10** (and the accompanying cable **22**) to yet another cable support **10** (and its accompanying cable **22**) should portions of multiple lines be routed in close proximity to one another.

[0072] Referring now to FIGS. **7-11**, another embodiment of a bend limiter configured to prevent a fiber optic cable from bending beyond a minimum bend radius is disclosed. The embodiment of FIGS. **7-11** includes a first bend limiting portion **710** configured to prevent a fiber optic cable from bending beyond a minimum bend radius at an inside corner, as illustrated in FIGS. **7** and **8**, and/or a second bend limiting portion **750** configured to prevent a fiber optic cable from bending beyond a minimum bend radius at an outside corner, as illustrated in FIGS. **9** and **10**.

[0073] As shown in FIGS. **7** and **8**, the first bend limiting portion **710** includes a first cable coupling portion **712** at a first end **711** and a second cable coupling portion **714** at a second end **713**. For example, the first and second cable coupling portions **712**, **714** may comprise clips. That is, the first and second cable coupling portions **712**, **714** may including a cable receiving portion **716**, **718** configured to receive a cable, for example, a fiber optic cable **990**. The first cable coupling portion **712** may include a base portion **720** and two extension portions **721**, **722** extending from the base portion **720**. The extension portions **721**, **722** each include a free end portion **723**, **724**, and the free end portions, for example, transversely extending portions, **723**, **724** are spaced apart from one another by a distance d that is less than an inner diameter D of the cable receiving portion **716**. The extension portions **721**, **722** comprise a material that permits the extension portions **721**, **722** to be urged apart from one another to permit a cable having an outer diameter greater than the distance d to be inserted through the space between the free end portions **723**, **724** and into the cable receiving portion **716**. The second cable coupling portion **714** includes a cable receiving portion **718**, a base portion **720**′, and two extension portions **721**′, **722**′ extending from the base portion **720**′. The second cable coupling portion **714** is configured the same as the first cable coupling portion **712**, but further details are not particularly identified for clarity purposes.
[0074] The first bend limiting portion **710** includes a cable retaining portion **730** between the first and second cable coupling portions **712**, **714**. The cable retaining portion **730** includes a base portion **735**, and a first wall portion **731** and a second wall portion **732** extending from the base portion **735**. The first wall portion **731** extends between the first extension portions **721**, **721**′, and the second wall portion **732** extends between the second extension portions **722**, **722**′. As illustrated, the first wall portion **731** includes a plurality of segmented portions **733** separated by a notched portion **734**. Similarly, the second wall portion **732** includes a plurality of segmented portions **733**′ separated by a notched portion **734**′. The first wall portion **731** and the second wall portion **732** are configured to retain a fiber optic cable **990** therebetween, while permitting the fiber optic cable **990** to move in a direction away from the base portion **735**. The first wall portion **731** and the second wall portion **732** have a reduced frictional relationship with a fiber optic cable **990** as compared with the first and second cable coupling portions **712**, **714** such that the first bend limiting portion **710** can be more easily slid along the fiber optic cable **990**.
[0075] As shown in FIG. **8**, the first and second wall portions **731**, **732** are configured to permit the first bend limiting portion **710** to freely bend at any angle until facing wall portions **736**, **737** of adjacent segmented portions **733** engage one another. It should be understood that the angles and sizes of the notched portions **734**, **734**′ are substantially the same and are selected based on a minimum bend radius of a fiber optic cable **990** that is to be received in the cable receiving portions **716**, **716**′. That is, the angles and sizes of the notched portions **734**, **734**′ are selected such that the facing wall portions **736**, **737** of adjacent segmented portions **733** engage one another at or before the fiber optic cable **990** reaches its minimum bend radius so as to prevent the fiber optic cable **990** from overbending, or macrobending, which could cause signal loss.
[0076] The base portions **720**, **720**′ of the first and second cable coupling portions **712**, **714** and the base portion **735** of the cable retaining portion **730** comprise a planar surface portion **715** opposite to the extension portions **721**, **721**′, **722**, **722**′ and the first and second wall portions **731**, **732**. The planar surface portion **715** is configured to be mounted with a wall surface **995** so as to provide a low profile of a fiber optic cable **990** and the first bend limiting portion **710** relative to the wall surface **995**, even at an inside bend **996** of the wall surface **995**. Of course, the first bend limiting portion **710** comprises a material that permits the aforementioned bending.
[0077] As shown in FIGS. **9-11**, the second bend limiting portion **750** includes a first cable coupling portion **752** at a first end **751** and a second cable coupling portion **754** at a second end **753**. For example, the first and second cable coupling portions **752**, **754** may comprise clips. That is, the first and second cable coupling portions **752**, **754** may including a cable receiving portion

756, **758** configured to receive a cable, for example, a fiber optic cable **990**. The first cable coupling portion **752** may include a base portion **760** and two extension portions **761**, **762** extending from the base portion **760**. The extension portions **761**, **762** each include a free end portion **763**, **764**, and the free end portions **763**, **764** are spaced apart from one another by a distance d that is less than an inner diameter D of the cable receiving portion **756**. The extension portions **761**, **762** comprise a material that permits the extension portions **761**, **762** to be urged apart from one another to permit a cable having an outer diameter greater than the distance d to be inserted through the space between the free end portions **763**, **764** and into the cable receiving portion **756**. The second cable coupling portion **754** includes a cable receiving portion **758**, a base portion **760′**, and two extension portions **761′**, **762′** extending from the base portion **760′**. The second cable coupling portion **754** is configured the same as the first cable coupling portion **752**, but further details are not particularly identified for clarity purposes.

[0078] The second bend limiting portion **750** includes a cable retaining portion **770** between the first and second cable coupling portions **752**, **754**. The cable retaining portion **770** includes a base portion **775**, and a first wall portion **771** and a second wall portion **772** extending from the base portion **775** in a first direction. The first wall portion **771** extends between the first extension portions **761**, **761′**, and the second wall portion **772** extends between the second extension portions **762**, **762′**. As illustrated, the first wall portion **771** includes a plurality of segmented portions **773** separated by a notched portion **774**. Similarly, the second wall portion **772** includes a plurality of segmented portions **773′** separated by a notched portion **774′**. The first wall portion **771** and the second wall portion **772** are configured to retain a fiber optic cable **990** therebetween, while permitting the fiber optic cable **990** to move in a direction away from the base portion **775**. The first wall portion **771** and the second wall portion **772** have a reduced frictional relationship with a fiber optic cable **990** as compared with the first and second cable coupling portions **752**, **754** such that the second bend limiting portion **750** can be more easily slid along the fiber optic cable **990**.

[0079] The second bend limiting portion **750** includes a surface engaging portion **780** at least partially between the first and second cable coupling portions **752**, **754**. The surface engaging portion **780** includes a first wall portion **781** and a second wall portion **782** (FIG. **10**) extending from the base portion **775** in a second direction that is opposite to the first direction. The first wall portion **781** extends between first extension portions **791**, **791′** (which extend from the first cable coupling portion **752** and the second cable coupling portion **754**).The second wall portion **782** extends between second extension portions **792**, **792′** (FIG. **10**) (which extend from the first cable coupling portion **752** and the second cable coupling portion **754**. As illustrated, the first wall portion **781** includes a plurality of segmented portions **783** separated by a notched portion **784**. Similarly, the second wall portion **782** includes a plurality of segmented portions **783′** separated by a notched portion **784′** (FIG. **10**).

[0080] As shown in FIG. **10**, the first and second wall portions **781**, **782** are configured to permit the first bend limiting portion **750** to freely bend at any angle until facing wall portions **786**, **787** of adjacent segmented portions **783** engage one another. It should be understood that the angles and sizes of the notched portions **784**, **784′** are substantially the same and are selected based on a minimum bend radius of a fiber optic cable **990** that is to be received in the cable receiving portions **756**, **758**. That is, the angles and sizes of the notched portions **784**, **784′** are selected such that the facing wall portions **786**, **787** of adjacent segmented portions **783** engage one another at or before the fiber optic cable **990** reaches its minimum bend radius so as to prevent the fiber optic cable **990** from overbending, or macrobending, which could cause signal loss.

[0081] In exemplary embodiments of first bend limiting portion **710**, the notched portions **734**, **734′** create a gap between adjacent facing wall portions **736**, **736′**, **737**, **737′** that form an angle in the range of, for example, 10-18 degrees, and in some embodiments 14 degrees, when the first bend limiting portion **710** is at rest in an unbent state. In exemplary embodiments, the total bend radius of the first bend limiting portion **710** is between, for example, 80 and 130 degrees, and in some embodiments, 112 degrees (8 notched portions **734**, **734**′ at 14 degrees each). In exemplary embodiments, the segmented portions **733**, **733**′ have a length in the longitudinal direction of, for example, between 5 and 8 mm, and in some embodiments 6.4 mm. In exemplary embodiments, the wall portions **731**, **732** have a height of, for example, between 3 and 6 mm, and in some embodiments 4.25 mm. In exemplary embodiments, the inner diameter D of the cable receiving portion **716** is between, for example, 2 and 6 mm, and in some examples, 4 mm. In exemplary embodiments, the width of the first bend limiting portion **710** is between, for example, 4 and 8 mm, and in some embodiments, 6 mm. In exemplary embodiments, the length of the first bend limiting portion **710** is between, for example, 60 and 90 mm, and in some embodiments, 80 mm.

[0082] In exemplary embodiments of second bend limiting portion **750**, the notched portions **784**, **784**′ create a gap between adjacent facing wall portions **786**, **787** that form an angle in the range of, for example, 10-18 degrees, and in some embodiments 14 degrees, when the second bend limiting portion **750** is at rest in an unbent state. In exemplary embodiments, the total bend radius of the second bend limiting portion **750** is between, for example, 80 and 130 degrees, and in some embodiments, 112 degrees (8 notched portions **784**, **784**′ at 14 degrees each). In exemplary embodiments, the segmented portions **773**, **773**′, **783**, **783**′ have a length in the longitudinal direction of, for example, between 5 and 8 mm, and in some embodiments 6.4 mm. In exemplary embodiments, the notched portions **774**, **774**′ create a gap between adjacent facing wall portions of segmented portions **733**, **733**′ of, for example, between 0.5 and 2 mm, and in some embodiments, 1 mm when the second bend limiting portion **750** is at rest in an unbent state. In exemplary embodiments, the wall portions **773**, **773**′ have a height of, for example, between 3 and 6 mm, and in some embodiments 4.25 mm. In exemplary embodiments, the wall portions **783**, **783**′ have a height of, for example, between 2 and 4 mm, and in some embodiments 2.5 mm. In exemplary embodiments, the inner diameter D of the cable receiving portion **716** is between, for example, 2 and 6 mm, and in some examples, 4 mm. In exemplary embodiments, the width of the second bend limiting portion **750** is between, for example, 4 and 8 mm, and in some embodiments, 6 mm. In exemplary embodiments, the length of the second bend limiting portion **750** is between, for example, 60 and 100 mm, and in some embodiments, 90 mm.

[0083] The second bend limiting portion **750** comprises a material that permits the aforementioned bending. The second bend limiting portion **750** is configured to be mounted with a wall surface **995** so as to provide a low profile of a fiber optic cable **990** and the second bend limiting portion **750** relative to the wall surface **995**, even at an outside bend **997** of the wall surface **995**.

[0084] While various example, non-limiting embodiments have been presented in the foregoing detailed description, it should be appreciated that a vast number of variations exist. It should also be appreciated that the exemplary embodiment or exemplary embodiments are only examples, and are not intended to limit the scope, applicability, or configuration of the disclosure in any way. Rather, the foregoing detailed description will provide those skilled in the art with a convenient road map for implementing the exemplary embodiment or exemplary embodiments. It should be understood that various changes can be made in the function and arrangement of elements without departing from the scope of the disclosure as set forth in the appended claims and the legal equivalents thereof.

Claims

1. A bend limiter configured to prevent a fiber optic cable from bending beyond a minimum bend radius to mitigate signal degradation, comprising: a base portion configured to extend in a longitudinal direction; a first cable coupling portion at a first end of the base portion and a second cable coupling portion at a second end of the base portion; a first wall portion extending between the first cable coupling portion and the second cable coupling portion, and a second wall portion extending between the first cable coupling portion and the second cable coupling portion and being

spaced apart from the first wall portion; wherein the first wall portion extends in a first direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction; wherein the second wall portion extends in a second direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction and opposite to the first direction; wherein the first wall portion includes first segmented portions, two adjacent ones of the first segmented portions being separated from one another by a first notched portion; wherein the second wall portion includes second segmented portions, two adjacent ones of the second segmented portions being separated from one another by a second notched portion; wherein the first wall portion is structurally configured to bend until facing surfaces of the adjacent ones of the first segmented portions contact one another; wherein the second wall portion is structurally configured to bend until facing surfaces of the adjacent ones of the second segmented portions contact one another; wherein the first and second cable coupling portions are configured to couple with a fiber optic cable having a predetermined outer diameter; wherein the base portion has a length, and the first notched portion forms an angle between the adjacent ones of the first segmented portions; and wherein the length of the base portion and the angles of the notched portions are structurally configured to permit the first wall portion and the second wall portion to freely bend at any angle until the facing surfaces of the first adjacent segmented portions or the second adjacent segmented portions engage one another to prevent a cable received by the first and second cable coupling portions from bending past its minimum bend radius so as to mitigate signal degradation.
2. The bend limiter of claim 1, wherein the first wall portion comprises two first portions.
3. The bend limiter of claim 2, wherein the two first portions of the first wall portion are parallel to each other.
4. The bend limiter of claim 2, wherein the two first portions of the first wall portion are structurally configured to receive the cable between the two first portions.
5. The bend limiter of claim 4, wherein the two first portions of the first wall portion are structurally configured to apply no force to the cable in the second direction.
6. The bend limiter of claim 5, wherein the first cable coupling portion comprises a transversely extending portion that is structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.
7. The bend limiter of claim 6, wherein the second cable coupling portion comprises a transversely extending portion that is structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.
8. The bend limiter of claim 1, wherein the first cable coupling portion comprises a transversely extending portion that is structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.
9. The bend limiter of claim 1, wherein the first wall portion is structurally configured to receive the cable, and the first wall portion is structurally configured to apply no force to the cable in the second direction.
10. A bend limiter configured to prevent a fiber optic cable from bending beyond a minimum bend radius to mitigate signal degradation, comprising: a base portion configured to extend in a longitudinal direction; a first cable coupling portion at a first end of the base portion and a second cable coupling portion at a second end of the base portion; a first wall portion extending between the first cable coupling portion and the second cable coupling portion; wherein the first wall portion extends in a first direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction; wherein the first wall portion includes first segmented portions, two adjacent ones of the first segmented portions being separated from one another by a first notched portion; wherein the first wall portion is structurally configured to bend until facing surfaces of the adjacent ones of the first segmented portions contact one another; and wherein the length of the base portion and an angle of the first notched portion are structurally configured to permit the first wall portion to freely bend at any angle until the facing surfaces of the first adjacent segmented portions engage one another to prevent a cable received by the first and second cable coupling portions from bending past its minimum bend radius so as to

mitigate signal degradation.

11. The bend limiter of claim 10, wherein the first wall portion comprises two first portions, and the two first portions of the first wall portion are parallel to each other.

12. The bend limiter of claim 11, wherein the two first portions of the first wall portion are structurally configured to receive the cable between the two first portions, and are structurally configured to apply no force to the cable in a second direction opposite to the first direction.

13. The bend limiter of claim 12, wherein the first cable coupling portion comprises a transversely extending portion that is structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.

14. The bend limiter of claim 13, wherein the second cable coupling portion comprises a transversely extending portion that is structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.

15. The bend limiter of claim 10, wherein the first cable coupling portion comprises a transversely extending portion that is structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in a second direction opposite to the first direction.

16. The bend limiter of claim 10, wherein the first wall portion is structurally configured to receive the cable, and the first wall portion is structurally configured to apply no force to the cable in the second direction.

17. The bend limiter of claim 11, wherein the bend limiter further comprises a second wall portion extending between the first cable coupling portion and the second cable coupling portion and being spaced apart from the first wall portion, the second wall portion extends in a second direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction and opposite to the first direction, the second wall portion includes second segmented portions, two adjacent ones of the second segmented portions being separated from one another by a second notched portion, and the second wall portion is structurally configured to bend until facing surfaces of the adjacent ones of the second segmented portions contact one another.

18. A bend limiter configured to prevent a fiber optic cable from bending beyond a minimum bend radius to mitigate signal degradation, comprising: a base portion configured to extend in a longitudinal direction; a first cable coupling portion at a first end of the base portion and a second cable coupling portion at a second end of the base portion; a first wall portion configured to extend in a first direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction; wherein the first wall portion includes first segmented portions; wherein the first wall portion is structurally configured to bend until facing surfaces of adjacent ones of the first segmented portions contact one another; and wherein the length of the base portion and an angle of a first notched portion between the first adjacent segmented portions are structurally configured to permit the first wall portion to freely bend at any angle until the facing surfaces of the first adjacent segmented portions engage one another to prevent a cable received by the first and second cable coupling portions from bending past its minimum bend radius so as to mitigate signal degradation.

19. The bend limiter of claim 18, wherein the first wall portion comprises two first portions, and the two first portions of the first wall portion are parallel to each other, the two first portions of the first wall portion are structurally configured to receive the cable between the two first portions, and are structurally configured to apply no force to the cable in a second direction opposite to the first direction.

20. The bend limiter of claim 19, wherein the first cable coupling portion comprises a transversely extending portion that is structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.

21. The bend limiter of claim 20, wherein the second cable coupling portion comprises a transversely extending portion that is structurally configured to apply a retaining force on the cable in the second direction.