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Montena

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(54) **COAXIAL CABLE COMPRESSION CONNECTOR**

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H01R 9/05 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **439/578**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 439/578, 439/583, 584
See application file for complete search history.

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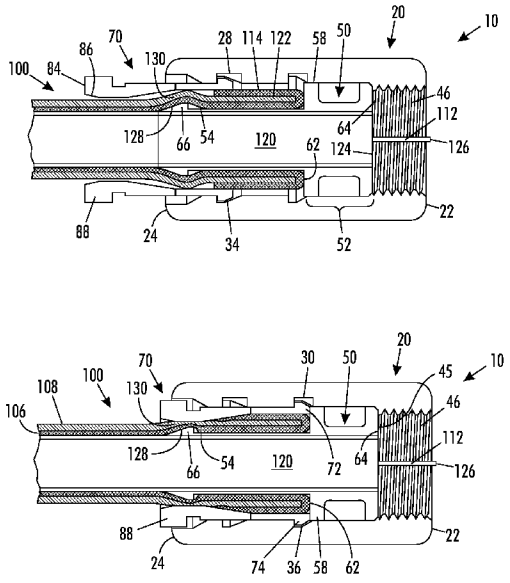
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A coaxial cable connector comprising a fastener, a tubular post, and a compression sleeve. The fastener is comprised of a forward end and a rearward end, and includes an axial bore therethrough having a first and second engagement surfaces. The tubular post is comprised of a first engagement portion located in the axial bore at the forward end of the fastener, and a tubular extension extending rearwardly from the first engagement portion. The compression sleeve is configured to receive a prepared coaxial cable, and is movable between first and second positions. In the first position, a first end of the compression sleeve is engaged with the first engagement surface. Axial advancement of the compression sleeve to the second position causes the first end of the compression sleeve to engage with the second engagement surface of the fastener. A method of securing a coaxial cable in the connector is also disclosed.

14 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



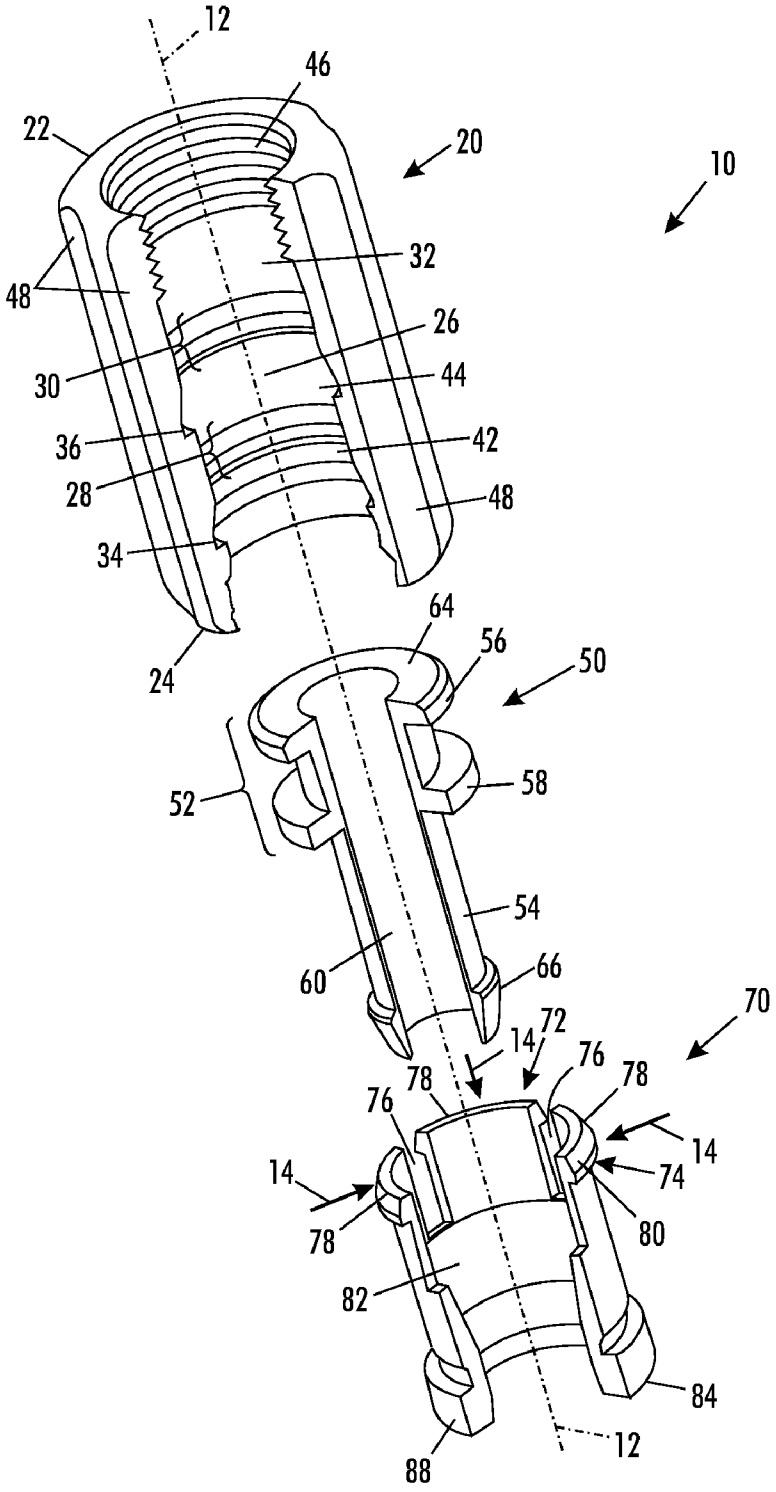

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FIG. 1

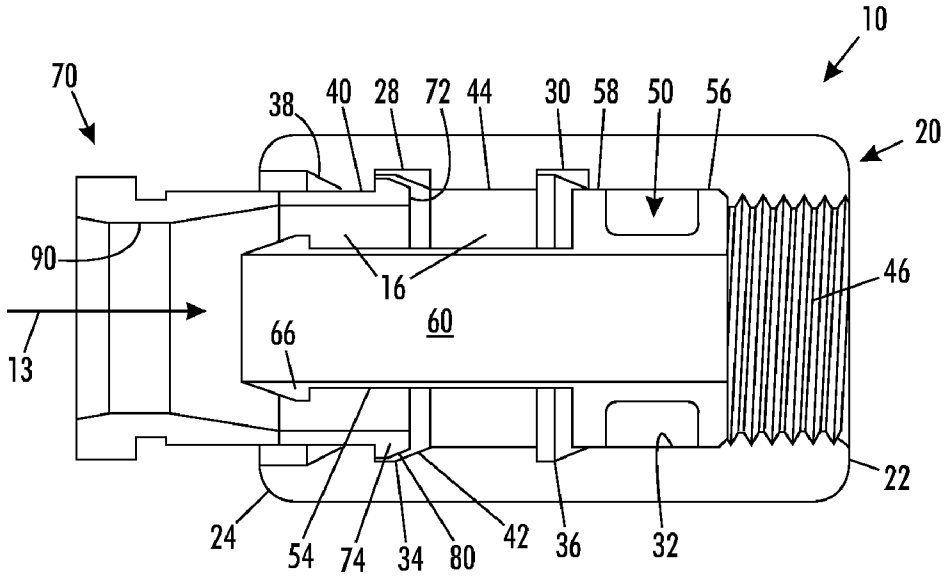
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FIG. 2

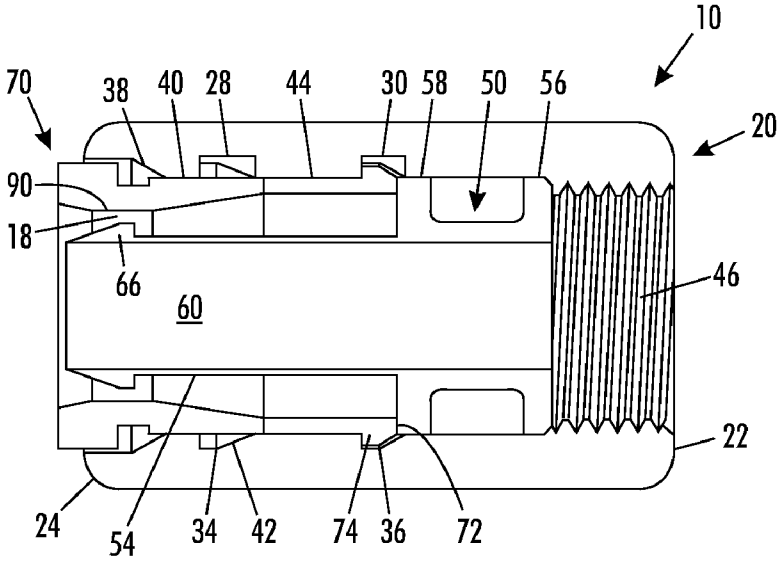
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FIG. 3

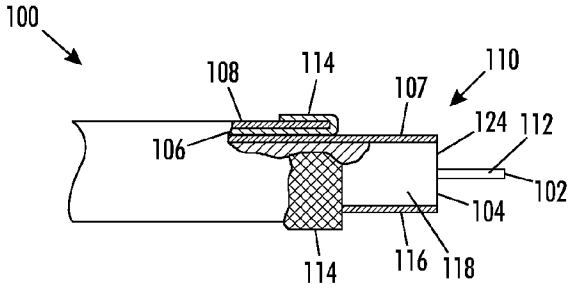

FIG. 4

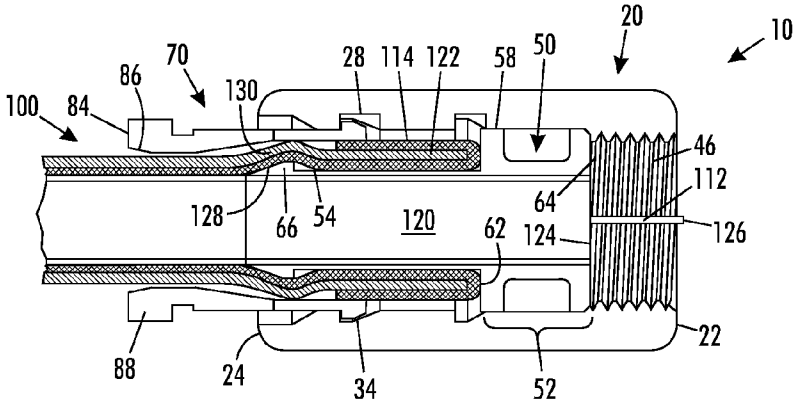

FIG. 5

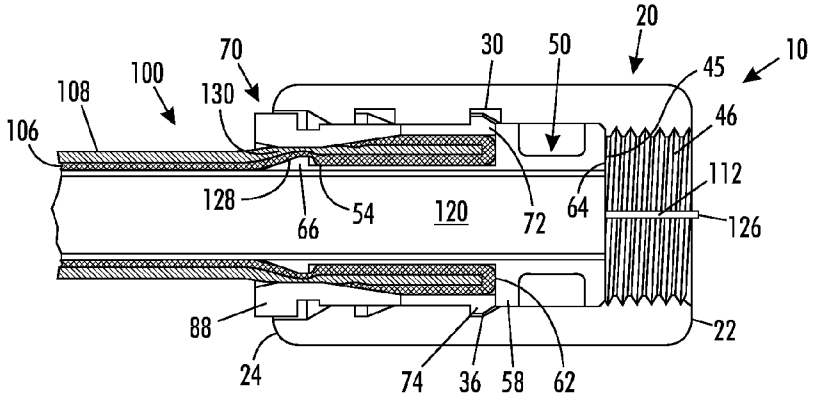

FIG. 6

COAXIAL CABLE COMPRESSION CONNECTOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to coaxial cable end connectors of the type employed in the cable television industry. More particularly, the present invention relates to a compression connector that has minimal parts and a low manufacturing cost.

2. Description of Related Art

A conventional coaxial cable typically is comprised of a centrally located inner electrical conductor surrounded by and spaced inwardly from an outer cylindrical electrical conductor. The inner and outer conductors are separated by a dielectric insulating sleeve, and the outer conductor is encased within a protective dielectric jacket. The outer conductor can comprise a sheath of fine braided metallic strands, a metallic foil, or multiple layer combinations of either or both.

A typical coaxial compression connector includes four parts: a connector body, a threaded fastener for securing the connector to an equipment port such as a radio frequency (RF) port, a tubular post contained within the connector body, and a compression sleeve. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,470,257 to Szegda, which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated herein by reference, discloses a compression type coaxial cable end connector comprising a connector body having a tubular inner post extending from a front end to a rear end, and including an outer collar surrounding and fixed relative to the inner post at a location disposed rearwardly of the front post end. The outer collar cooperates with the inner post to define an annular chamber with a rear opening. A fastener at the front end of the inner post serves to attach the end connector to a system component. A tubular locking member protrudes axially into the annular chamber through its rear opening.

Additionally, U.S. Pat. No. 7,241,172 to Rodrigues et al., the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, describes a coaxial cable connector with three parts: an annular post having an axial bore, a cylindrical collar movably coupled to the post, and a nut rotatably coupled to the post. The cylindrical collar locks directly to an enlarged outer portion of the post to retain the prepared end of a coaxial cable.

There remains a need for a coaxial compression connector that is easy to assemble onto a prepared cable end, that locks securely on the cable end with a high holding strength, and that has a minimal number of parts that are manufacturable with high precision in high volumes at low cost.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention meets this need by providing a coaxial cable connector for connecting a coaxial cable to an RF port. The coaxial cable connector is comprised of a fastener, a tubular post, and a compression sleeve. The fastener is comprised of a forward end and a rearward end, and includes an axial bore therethrough having a first engagement surface and a second engagement surface. The tubular post is comprised of a first engagement portion located in the axial bore proximate to the forward end of the fastener, and a tubular extension extending rearwardly from the first engagement portion. The compression sleeve is configured to receive a prepared coaxial cable, and is movable between a first position and a second position. In the first position, also referred to herein as the unlocked position, a first end of the compression sleeve is engaged with the first engagement surface. Axial advancement of the compression sleeve to the second position, also referred to herein as the locked position, causes the first end of the compression sleeve to engage with the second engagement surface of the fastener and engage the first engagement portion of the tubular post. Axial advancement of the compression sleeve to the second position may also cause the first end of the compression sleeve to compress the tubular post against the RF port.

In one preferred embodiment, the first engagement surface of the fastener is a first annular groove, the second engagement surface of the fastener is a second annular groove, and the first end of the compression sleeve is comprised of an annular rib. The annular rib engages with the first annular groove when the compression sleeve is placed in the first position. When the compression sleeve is advanced to the second position, the annular rib engages with the second annular groove.

In another preferred embodiment, the tubular extension of the tubular post is comprised of an annular barb, and the compression sleeve is comprised of an inner bore therethrough having a region of reduced diameter. When the compression sleeve is advanced to the second position, the annular barb of the tubular post and the region of reduced diameter of the bore coact to form a constriction between them. The constriction serves to firmly hold a coaxial cable installed within the connector. The axial advancement of the compression sleeve to the second position causes the first end to engage the second engagement surface and the compression sleeve to compress the coaxial cable radially inwardly against the post.

The inner bore of the compression sleeve of the connector may include a bevel at the second end thereof, which enables ease of insertion of a prepared coaxial cable end into the connector. The second end of the compression sleeve may also include an annular flange. The first end of the compression sleeve may further comprise a plurality of axial slots that permit the first end to deform radially inwardly when moving the compression sleeve from the first position to the second position.

The first engagement portion of the tubular post may be engaged within the axial bore of the fastener in a close-tolerance sliding fit. The fastener is preferably a nut-type fastener, wherein a portion of the axial bore of the fastener proximate to the forward end is comprised of threads that are engageable with corresponding threads of a cable television component or other system component. To facilitate the threading and tightening of the connector on a system component by hand, the exterior surface of the fastener may be provided with a plurality of gripping features for firm engagement with the user's fingers.

In accordance with the invention, there is also provided a method for terminating an end of a coaxial cable within a coaxial cable connector. The coaxial cable is comprised of a center conductor surrounded by an insulator, a conductive shield surrounding the insulator, and an insulative jacket surrounding the conductive shield. The method comprises providing the instant cable connector as recited herein, making a prepared end of a coaxial cable, inserting the prepared end of the coaxial cable into the connector, and moving the compression sleeve forwardly from the first to the second position to secure the cable within the connector. The connector comprises a fastener comprised of a forward end and a rearward end and including an axial bore therethrough having a first engagement surface and a second engagement surface; a tubular post comprised of a first engagement portion located

in the axial bore proximate to the forward end of the fastener, a tubular extension extending rearwardly from the first engagement portion, and a central bore extending through the first engagement portion and the tubular extension; and a compression sleeve movable between a first position and a second position, the compression sleeve in the first position having a first end engaged with the first engagement surface.

The prepared cable end may be made by stripping a first extent of insulator, conductive shield, and insulative jacket to expose a length of center conductor, stripping a second extent of insulative jacket to expose a length of conductive shield, and folding back the exposed length of conductive shield axially along the insulative jacket. The prepared end of the coaxial cable is inserted into the connector through the compression sleeve and into the rearward end of the fastener, such that the central bore of the tubular post receives a portion of the center conductor and insulator, and the exposed length of conductive shield is proximate to the first engagement portion of the tubular post. The compression sleeve is moved forwardly within the axial bore of the fastener from the first position until the first end of the compression sleeve engages with the second engagement surface of the fastener.

The tubular extension of the tubular post of the connector may be comprised of an annular barb and the compression sleeve may be comprised of an inner bore therethrough having a region of reduced diameter, such that a constriction is formed between the annular barb and the region of reduced diameter. With such a connector embodiment, the method further comprises binding the cable within the constriction to hold it securely within the connector.

The foregoing and additional objects, advantages, and characterizing features of the present invention will become increasingly more apparent upon a reading of the following detailed description together with the included drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be described by reference to the following drawings, in which like numerals refer to like elements, and in which:

FIG. **1** is an exploded perspective view of a connector of the present invention, with arcuate portions of the respective fastener, tubular post, and compression sleeve of the connector cut away;

FIG. **2** is a cross-sectional view of the connector of FIG. **1** with the compression sleeve in an unlocked position with respect to the fastener;

FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional view of the connector of FIG. **1** with the compression sleeve advanced to a locked position with respect to the fastener;

FIG. **4** is a side view of a prepared end of a coaxial cable;

FIG. **5** is a is a cross-sectional view of the connector with the compression sleeve in the unlocked position with respect to the fastener, and the prepared end of the coaxial cable disposed within the connector; and

FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view of the connector with the compression sleeve having been moved to the locked position with respect to the fastener, and the prepared end of the coaxial cable fully installed within the connector.

The present invention will be described in connection with a preferred embodiment, however, it will be understood that there is no intent to limit the invention to the embodiment described. On the contrary, the intent is to cover all alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring first to FIGS. **1-3**, coaxial cable connector **10** is comprised of a fastener **20**, a tubular post **50**, and a compression sleeve **70**. The fastener **20** is comprised of a forward end **22** and a rearward end **24**, and includes an axial bore **26** therethrough oriented along the central axis **12** of the connector **10**. The axial bore **26** includes a first engagement surface **28** and a second engagement surface **30** for engagement with the compression sleeve **70**, as will be explained subsequently.

The tubular post **50** is comprised of a first engagement portion **52** located in region **32** of the axial bore **26** proximate to the forward end **22** of the fastener **20**, and a tubular extension **54** extending rearwardly from the first engagement portion **52** and including a central bore **60** therethrough. In the embodiment depicted in FIGS. **1-3**, the first engagement portion **52** is comprised of a first flange **56** and a second flange **58**. Alternatively, the first engagement portion **52** may be a cylinder extending over the length of the tubular post **50** defined by first flange **56** and second flange **58**.

The axial bore **26** of the fastener **20** is provided with a region **32** that is preferably of constant diameter. This diameter is made slightly greater than the diameters of the respective first and second flanges **56** and **58**. In that manner, the tubular post **50** may be engaged with the fastener **20**, with the first engagement portion **52** of the tubular post **50** engaging with the region **32** of constant diameter of the fastener **20** in a close-tolerance sliding fit.

In one embodiment, the tubular post **50** and the fastener **20** are made as separate parts that are assembled together. This is because the tubular post **50** preferably should be able to rotate freely within the fastener **20**, so that the cable installed therein does not become twisted when attaching the connector **10** to an RF port. In another embodiment, the fastener **20** may be molded around the tubular post **50**, provided that the tubular post **50** is made rotatable within the fastener **20**. This may be accomplished by applying a small amount of mold release agent to the first and second flanges **56** and **58**, prior to the molding process.

The tubular post **50** is formed from a conductive material, such as a metal, in order to maintain the continuity of the electromagnetic shield provided by the outer conductor of the coaxial cable. One preferred material for the tubular post **50** is brass. In contrast, the fastener **20** is made of a low-cost material that can be easily and inexpensively formed with precise dimensional tolerances. The fastener **20** must also engage with the compression sleeve **70** in a manner that is fixed in the axial direction while allowing rotational slippage therewith. Thus the fastener **20** must have a low coefficient of friction with the compression sleeve **70**. Moldable plastic materials are preferred for making the fastener **20**. One preferred plastic material is DELRIN®, an acetal polyoxymethylene resin manufactured and sold by the E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company of Wilmington, Del. Other suitable plastic materials include but are not limited to acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), polyetheretherketone (PEEK), and polyimides.

The compression sleeve **70** is configured to receive a prepared coaxial cable, and is movable between a first unlocked position and a second locked position. FIG. **2** is a cross-sectional view of the connector **10** with the compression sleeve **70** in the unlocked position with respect to the fastener **20**. In this unlocked position, the first end **72** of the compression sleeve **70** is engaged with the first engagement surface **28** of the fastener **20**. FIG. **3** depicts the compression sleeve **70** advanced to the locked position with respect to the fastener **20**. The axial advancement of the compression sleeve **70** to

the locked position causes the first end **72** of the compression sleeve **70** to disengage with the first engagement surface **28** and to engage with the second engagement surface **30** of the fastener **20**.

In a preferred embodiment depicted in FIGS. **1-3**, the first engagement surface **28** of the fastener **20** is a first annular groove **34**, the second engagement surface **30** of the fastener **20** is a second annular groove **36**, and the first end **72** of the compression sleeve **70** is comprised of an annular rib **74** dimensioned to be received by the first and second annular grooves **34** and **36**. The annular rib **74** engages with the first annular groove **34** when the compression sleeve **70** is placed in the unlocked position. When the compression sleeve **70** is advanced to the locked position as indicated by arrow **13** of FIG. **2**, the annular rib **74** disengages with the first annular groove **34** and engages with the second annular groove **36**.

To facilitate the assembly of the compression sleeve **70** with the fastener **20**, the first end **72** of the compression sleeve **70** may further comprise a plurality of axial slots **76**. These slots **76** subdivide the annular rib **74** into separate sectors or fingers **78**. (It is noted that in FIG. **1**, compression sleeve **70** is comprised of four axial slots **76**, and four annular rib sectors or fingers **78**. Because of the cut away view, only two slots **76** and three fingers **78** are shown.) The axial slots **76** permit the fingers **78** of the first end **72** to be displaced radially inwardly as indicated by arrows **14** when moving the compression sleeve **70** into the unlocked position with respect to fastener **20**, and then into the locked position. It will be apparent that the axial slots **76** could be shaped other than as shown in FIG. **1**; for example, the axial slots **76** could be V-shaped.

Annular rib **74** is preferably comprised of a shoulder and a forward-facing taper **80** that further facilitates the insertion of the compression sleeve **70** into the fastener **20**. When the insertion is performed, the forward facing taper **80** contacts a rearward facing bevel **38** provided in the axial bore **26** of the fastener **20**, thereby deforming the fingers **78** inwardly as described previously. The fingers **78** slide along a first section **40** of axial bore **26**, and then snap radially outwardly to engage with the first annular groove **34**. Thus in the first unlocked position, the first end **72** of the compression sleeve **70** is engaged with the first engagement surface **28** of the fastener **20**.

In like manner, the first annular groove **34** is comprised of a rearward facing bevel **42**. When the compression sleeve **70** is advanced from the unlocked position (FIG. **2**) to the locked position (FIG. **3**), the forward facing taper **80** contacts the rearward facing bevel **42** of the annular groove **34**, thereby again deforming the fingers **78** inwardly. The fingers **78** slide along a second section **44** of axial bore **26**, and then snap radially outwardly to engage with the second annular groove **36**. Thus in the second locked position, the first end **72** of the compression sleeve **70** is engaged with the second engagement surface **30** of the fastener **20**.

The fastener **20** and the compression sleeve **70** may be provided with means for engagement with each other which differ from that shown in FIGS. **1-3**. In one embodiment, the means for engagement could be the reverse of what is shown. In other words, the first engagement surface **28** of fastener **20** could be a first annular rib instead of a first annular groove **34**, and the second engagement surface **30** could be a second annular rib instead of a second annular groove **36**. The end **72** of compression sleeve **70** could be formed with a corresponding annular groove, or a shoulder that would engage with the first annular rib of the fastener **20** in the unlocked position, and with the second annular rib of the fastener **20** in the locked position.

Additional features of the instant connector, and a method of terminating an end of a coaxial cable within the connector will now be described. The features and method are best understood with reference to FIGS. **4-6**.

FIG. **4** is a side view of an end of a coaxial cable **100** that has been prepared for termination within the connector **10**. The coaxial cable **100** is comprised of a central electrical conductor **102** formed of copper or other suitably conductive material. The center conductor **102** is encased in an insulator **104** formed of a suitably insulative material such as plastic, which in turn is surrounded by a conductive shield **106**. A protective insulative jacket **108** encases the conductive shield **106**. The conductive shield **106** is typically made from fine braided metallic strands, and may further include a metallic foil **107**, or multiple layer combinations of either or both.

The prepared cable end **110** may be made by stripping a first extent of insulator **104**, conductive shield **106**, and insulative jacket **108** to expose a length **112** of center conductor **102**, stripping a second extent of insulative jacket **108** to expose a length **114** of conductive shield **106**, and folding back the exposed length **114** of conductive shield **106** axially along the insulative jacket **108**. If the conductive shield **106** includes a metallic foil **107**, a portion **116** of the foil **107** may extend from the folded-back length **114** of conductive shield **106** along the exposed length **118** of insulator **104**.

Referring now to FIG. **5**, to terminate the coaxial cable **100** within the coaxial cable connector **10**, the prepared end **110** of the coaxial cable **100** is inserted into the connector **10** through the inner bore **82** of the compression sleeve **70** and into the rearward end **24** of the fastener **20**. To facilitate the insertion of the prepared cable end **110** into the second end **84** of the compression sleeve **70**, the inner bore **82** thereof may include a bevel **86** at the second end **84**. During the insertion of the prepared end **110** into the connector **10**, the compression sleeve **70** may be engaged with the fastener **20** in the unlocked position as shown in FIG. **5**. Alternatively, the compression sleeve **70** may be separate from the fastener **20**, such that the prepared end **110** is first inserted through the inner bore **82** of the compression sleeve and into the fastener **20**. The compression sleeve **70** may then be axially advanced to the unlocked position, wherein the annular rib **74** is engaged with the first annular groove **34**.

In either case, when the prepared cable end **110** is inserted into the fastener **20**, the central bore **60** (FIG. **2**) of the tubular post **50** receives a portion **120** of the center conductor **102** and insulator **104**. The tubular extension **54** of the tubular post **50** penetrates between the insulator **104** and the conductive shield **106**, such that the folded back length **114** of conductive shield and the end region **122** of insulative jacket **108** are contained within the annular space **16** (FIG. **2**) formed between the axial bore **26** of the fastener **20** and the tubular extension **54** of the tubular post **50**. Upon completion of the insertion of the prepared cable end **110** into the fastener **20**, the forward most exposed length **114** of conductive shield **106** is proximate to the first engagement portion **52** of the tubular post **50**. More preferably, cable end **110** is prepared such that when it is fully inserted into the fastener **20**, the forward most exposed length **114** of conductive shield **106** is abutted against the rear surface **62** of the second flange **58**; and the forward most surface **124** of the exposed length **118** of insulator **104** is approximately coplanar with the forward end **64** of the tubular post; and the forward most tip **126** of the exposed length **112** of center conductor **102** is approximately coplanar with the end **22** of the fastener **20**.

Referring now to FIG. **6**, to complete the termination of the coaxial cable **100** within the coaxial cable connector **10**, the compression sleeve **70** is moved forwardly within the axial

bore **26** of the fastener **20** from the unlocked position until the first end **72** of the compression sleeve **70** engages with the second engagement surface **30** of the fastener **20**. For the connector **10** of FIG. **6**, annular rib **74** engages with second annular groove **36**. The movement of the compression sleeve **70** may be performed by hand (i.e. the installer's fingers), or by the use of a suitably configured plier-like tool (not shown). The second end **84** of the compression sleeve **70** may include an annular flange **88** for receiving the force from the installer's fingers or the tool.

The end **72** of the compression sleeve **70** is preferably dimensioned such that when the compression sleeve **70** is advanced axially to the second position, the end **72** thereof engages with the rear surface **62** of the second flange **58** of the tubular post **50**. Thus the tubular post **50** is forced into a forwardmost position in the axial bore **26** of the fastener **20**, such that the forward end **64** of the tubular post **50** is contiguous with the inner end **45** of the threads **46** of the fastener **20**. When the fastener **20** is engaged with a correspondingly threaded RF port (not shown), the outer edge of the RF port will "bottom out" or abut against the forward end **64** of the tubular post **50**. Thus when the connector **10** is in use, the axial advancement of the compression sleeve **70** to the second position causes the first end **72** thereof to engage the second engagement surface **30** of the fastener **20**, to engage the first engagement portion **52** of the tubular post **50**, and to compress the tubular post **50** against the RF port.

In another preferred embodiment of the instant connector **10**, the tubular post **50** and the compression sleeve **70** are configured to form a constriction between them when the compression sleeve **70** is moved to the locked position during the cable termination process. The constriction serves to firmly hold the coaxial cable **100** installed within the connector **10**. Referring first to FIGS. **2** and **5**, the tubular extension **54** of the tubular post **50** is comprised of an annular barb **66**. When the prepared cable end **110** is inserted into fastener **20**, the barb **66** deforms a portion **128** of the conductive shield **106** and a portion **130** of the insulative jacket **108** radially outwardly. However, the adjacent region of the inner bore **82** of the compression sleeve **70** is sufficiently large so that the portion **128** of the shield **106** and the portion **130** of the jacket **108** are not constricted between them when the compression sleeve **70** is in the unlocked position.

The inner bore **82** of the compression sleeve **70** is further comprised of a region **90** of reduced diameter. Referring now to FIG. **3**, when the compression sleeve **70** is advanced to the locked position, the annular barb **66** of the tubular post **50** and the region **90** of reduced diameter of the inner bore **82** coact to form a constriction **18** between them. Referring also to FIG. **6**, it can be seen that the portion **128** of the shield **106** and the portion **130** of the jacket **108** have been severely deformed within constriction **18**, and that the annular barb **66** has dug into the shield **106**. The axial advancement of the compression sleeve **70** to the second position simultaneously causes the first end **72** thereof to engage the second engagement surface **30**, and the compression sleeve **70** to compress the coaxial cable **100** radially inwardly against the post **50**. Thus the cable **100** is bound within the constriction **18** and held securely within the connector **10**.

Like fastener **20**, compression sleeve **70** is preferably made of a low-cost material that can be easily and inexpensively formed with precise dimensional tolerances. The materials previously recited for the fabrication of fastener **20** are also suitable for compression sleeve **70**. Each of these materials has a low coefficient of friction when contacted with itself. Thus, when fastener **20** and compression sleeve **70** are engaged with each other in the locked position, they are firmly held together axially by the engagement of the annular rib **74** with the second annular groove **36**, but are rotationally free by means of the plastic-on-plastic bearing interface between them.

The fastener **20** is preferably a nut-type fastener. A portion of the axial bore **26** of the fastener **20** proximate to the forward end is comprised of threads **46** that are engageable with corresponding threads of a cable television component or other system component (not shown). To facilitate the threading and tightening of the connector **10** on a system component by hand, the exterior surface of the fastener **20** may be provided with a plurality of gripping features **48** for firm engagement with the user's fingers. The gripping features **48** may be grooves as shown in FIG. **1**, knurling, or other suitable features to enhance grip by the fingers. Additionally, by making the fastener of plastic, the molded threads serve to reduce the amount of torque required to tighten the fastener **20** onto a cable television component. Since a hand tool is not needed to secure the fastener **20** of the connector **10** to the component, damage to the connector **10** and/or the component is avoided.

It is, therefore, apparent that there has been provided, in accordance with the present invention, a coaxial cable connector, and a method for terminating an end of a coaxial cable within the coaxial cable connector. While this invention has been described in conjunction with preferred embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications, and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the present invention is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the broad scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A coaxial cable connector for connecting a coaxial cable to an RF port, the coaxial cable connector comprising:

a fastener comprising a forward end and a rearward end and including an axial bore therethrough having a first engagement surface and a second engagement surface;

a tubular post comprising a first engagement portion and a tubular extension extending rearwardly from the first engagement portion, the first engagement portion located in the axial bore proximate to the forward end of the fastener; and

a compression sleeve movable between a first position and a second position, the compression sleeve in the first position having a first end engaged with the first engagement surface, the compression sleeve configured to receive a prepared coaxial cable, whereby axial advancement of the compression sleeve to the second position causes the first end to engage the second engagement surface and engage the first engagement portion of the tubular post.

2. The coaxial cable connector of claim **1**, wherein the first engagement surface of the fastener is a first annular groove, the second engagement surface of the fastener is a second annular groove, and the first end of the compression sleeve is comprised of an annular rib.

3. The coaxial cable connector of claim **1**, wherein the tubular extension of the tubular post is comprised of an annular barb, the compression sleeve is comprised of an inner bore therethrough having a region of reduced diameter, and wherein a constriction is formed between the annular barb and the region of reduced diameter when the compression sleeve is advanced to the second position.

4. The coaxial cable connector of claim **1**, wherein the compression sleeve is comprised of a second end, and wherein the inner bore of the compression sleeve has a bevel at the second end.

5. The coaxial cable connector of claim 1, wherein the compression sleeve is comprised of a second end including an annular flange.

6. The coaxial cable connector of claim 1, wherein the first end of the compression sleeve has a plurality of axial slots.

7. The coaxial cable connector of claim 1, wherein a portion of the axial bore of the fastener proximate to the forward end is comprised of threads for engagement with the RF port.

8. The coaxial cable connector of claim 1, wherein the fastener is comprised of an exterior surface including a plurality of gripping features.

9. The coaxial cable connector of claim 1, wherein axial advancement of the compression sleeve to the second position causes the first end to engage the second engagement surface and compress the tubular post against the RF port.

10. The coaxial cable connector of claim 1, wherein axial advancement of the compression sleeve to the second position causes the first end to engage the second engagement surface and the compression sleeve to compress the coaxial cable radially inwardly against the post.

11. A method for terminating an end of a coaxial cable within a coaxial cable connector, the coaxial cable comprising a center conductor surrounded by an insulator, a conductive shield surrounding the insulator, and an insulative jacket surrounding the conductive shield, the method comprising:

providing a coaxial cable connector comprising a fastener comprised of a forward end and a rearward end and including an axial bore therethrough having a first engagement surface and a second engagement surface; a tubular post comprised of a first engagement portion located proximate to the axial bore at the forward end of the fastener, a tubular extension extending rearwardly from the first engagement portion, and a central bore extending through the first engagement portion and the tubular extension; and a compression sleeve movable between a first position and a second position, the compression sleeve in the first position having a first end engaged with the first engagement surface;

making a prepared end of the coaxial cable by stripping a first extent of insulator, conductive shield, and insulative jacket to expose a length of center conductor, stripping a second extent of insulative jacket to expose a length of conductive shield, and folding back the exposed length of conductive shield axially along the insulative jacket;

inserting the prepared end of the cable through the compression sleeve and into the rearward end of the fastener, such that the central bore of the tubular post receives a portion of the center conductor and insulator, and the exposed length of conductive shield is proximate to the first engagement portion of the tubular post; and

moving the compression sleeve forwardly within the axial bore of the fastener until the first end of the compression sleeve engages with the second engagement surface of the fastener.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the tubular extension of the tubular post is comprised of an annular barb and the compression sleeve is comprised of an inner bore therethrough having a region of reduced diameter, and wherein the method further comprises binding the cable in a constriction formed between the annular barb and the region of reduced diameter.

13. A coaxial cable connector comprising:

a fastener comprising a forward end and a rearward end and including an axial bore therethrough having a first engagement surface and a second engagement surface;

a tubular post comprising a first engagement portion and a tubular extension extending rearwardly from the first engagement portion, the first engagement portion located in the axial bore at the forward end of the fastener; and,

a compression sleeve configured to receive a prepared coaxial cable and movable between a first position and a second position, the compression sleeve having a first end comprising means for engagement with the first engagement surface and the second engagement surface, whereby axial advancement of the compression sleeve from the first position to the second position disengages the means for engagement with the first engagement surface, and engages the means for engagement with the second engagement surface.

14. The coaxial cable connector of claim 13, wherein the first engagement surface of the fastener is a first annular groove, the second engagement surface of the fastener is a second annular groove, and the means for engagement is comprised of an annular rib.

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