

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

FILED
MAR 17 2005
Phil Lombardi, Clerk
U.S. DISTRICT COURT

JOHN MEZZALINGUA ASSOCIATES,)
INC., d/b/a PPC, INC.,)

Plaintiff,)

-vs-)

PRO BRAND INTERNATIONAL, INC.,)
and DSI DISTRIBUTING, INC.,)

Defendants.)

05CV 146 CVE-SAJ

Case No. _____

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT

COMES NOW the Plaintiff, John Mezzalingua Associates, Inc., d/b/a PPC, Inc. ("PPC") and for its complaint against Defendants, Pro Brand International, Inc. ("Pro Brand") and DSI Distributing, Inc. ("DSI"), and alleges and states as follows:

1. PPC is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 6176 E. Molloy Road in East Syracuse, New York.
2. Pro Brand is a Georgia corporation with its principal place of business at 1900 West Oak Circle, Marietta, Georgia.
3. DSI Distributing, Inc. is an Indiana corporation with its principal place of business at 11338 Aurora Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) because this case arises under the federal patent laws.
5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Pro Brand and DSI because Pro Brand has committed acts of patent infringement in this judicial district by selling and/or offering to sell

directly and/or through its distributor, DSI, infringing products in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). Further, DSI maintains a distribution facility within this district from which infringing products are being sold.

6. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) because Pro Brand and DSI are subject to personal jurisdiction in this district and therefore “resides” in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c) and 1400(b).

BACKGROUND

The Industry

7. PPC is a privately held company which has been family operated since its inception in 1940. PPC is one of the worldwide leaders in the design and manufacture of coaxial cable connectors for the cable and telephone industries.

8. Coaxial cable connectors are used to link coaxial cable between various electronic devices, including televisions, cable TV boxes and computer modems. These connectors are used inside homes as well as outside to connect cables from an external source (e.g., a telephone pole) to a home.

9. Because coaxial cable connectors are used both indoors and out, the connectors must be able to provide a secure connection between the cable and its destination, as well as prevent the ingress of moisture into the connector. If moisture is able to penetrate a coaxial cable connector, it can lead to a reduction in signal clarity and, if water leaks through the connector into the electronic device the cable is connected to, serious equipment damage.

10. Due to the high costs of labor associated with installing cable connections, manufacturers of coaxial cable connectors attempt to design connectors to ensure that installers can obtain a long-term, reliable connection as quickly and easily as possible.

The Invention Of PPC's EX® Connector

11. Coaxial cable connectors were historically designed so that after the cable was inserted into the connector, a hexagonal crimp tool was used to forcibly "crimp" the connector around the cable. These "crimp" connectors suffered several disadvantages, the greatest of which was that the use of a hexagonal crimp did not provide a 360° water tight seal between the connector and the cable. Additionally, many coaxial cable connectors required the use of non-integral parts which created multiple paths for moisture to enter the connector. These parts could also be easily dropped and misplaced during outdoor installation.

12. In the mid- 1990's, LRC Electronics, Inc. introduced a "compression" connector to the cable industry; the two-piece Snap-N-Seal®. This connector purported to offer a 360° water-tight seal, but it demanded the use of two separate parts during installation.

13. In April 1997, Noah Montena, a mechanical engineer for PPC, conceived of a new form of compression connector. Mr. Montena's invention provided all of the advantages of the two-piece Snap-N-Seal® connector, but did so in a novel "one-piece" design. This design avoided the need to use separate parts which could be dropped or lost during installation. Additionally, the one-piece design permitted the EX® connector to be compressed quickly and easily by installers with a simple compression tool. Finally, the one-piece design reduced the number of paths for the ingress of water into the connector.

The '194 Patent

14. In May 1997, recognizing the benefits of Mr. Montena's invention, PPC developed working prototypes of Mr. Montena's one-piece connector design. Mr. Montena's invention was eventually labeled the "EX®" (short for "Express") connector.

15. On August 2, 1997 PPC filed a patent application on Mr. Montena's invention (Application Serial No. 08/910,509 ("the '509 Application")). On November 28, 2000, Mr. Montena was awarded U.S. Patent No. 6,153,830 ("the '830 Patent"). Before the issuance of the '830 Patent, on July 21, 2000, PPC filed a "continuation" application (Serial No. 09/621,975; "the '975 Application"). The '975 Application was entitled to and did claim priority to the '509 Application (35 U.S.C. § 120).

16. On May 6, 2003, the '975 Application resulted in the issuance of United States Patent No. 6,558,194 ("the '194 Patent"). The '194 Patent has been assigned to PPC and PPC is the sole owner, and has the sole right to sue upon, the '194 Patent. A copy of the '194 Patent is attached to this complaint as Exhibit "A."

Pro Brand FC – CMP2 – B Compression Connectors

17. Pro Brand claims to be assignee to U.S. Patent No. 6,817,897B2 filed on September 29, 2003 and issued on November 16, 2004 entitled "End Connector for Coaxial Cable" ("the '897 Patent"). Pro Brand further claims that its Eagle-Aspen FC-CMP2-B connectors are made in accordance with said patent. The '897 Patent is not prior art to the '194 Patent and the '897 Patent does not insulate Pro Brand from claims of infringement of the '194 Patent.

Forum Specific Allegations

18. Pro Brand has imported into the United States and sold and/or offered to sell its Eagle-Aspen FC-CMP2-B connectors to distributors with facilities in this district and throughout the State of Oklahoma.

19. DSI is selling and offering to sell such connectors through its branch distribution facility within this district.

20. Upon information and belief, unless enjoined, Pro Brand and DSI will continue to sell and/or offer to sell Eagle-Aspen FC-CMP2-B connectors in this judicial district and throughout the State of Oklahoma.

CLAIM 1

Pro Brand and DSI's Infringement of the '194 Patent

21. PPC repeats and realleges each and every allegation of paragraphs 1 through 18 as if fully set forth herein at this point.

22. By having made, sold and/or offering to sell the Eagle-Aspen FC-CMP2-B line of products in this judicial district and elsewhere, Pro Brand and DSI have been engaged in acts of infringement of at least claims 1 and 2 of PPC's '194 Patent, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

23. Such unlawful infringing activity by Pro Brand and DSI is continuing and will continue unless enjoined by this Court.

24. Upon information and belief, Pro Brand has had actual knowledge of the '194 Patent at least since April 2, 2004 and has willfully, deliberately, and intentionally infringed the claims of the '194 Patent at least since that time.

25. Upon information and belief, DSI has had actual knowledge of the '194 Patent at least since January 6, 2005 and has willfully, deliberately, and intentionally infringed the claims of the '194 Patent at least since that time.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PPC respectfully requests the following relief:

A. Entry of a judgment declaring that Pro Brand and DSI have infringed the '194 Patent;

B. Entry of a judgment under 35 U.S.C. § 283 which preliminarily and permanently enjoins Pro Brand and DSI and their representatives, assigns or successors, or any subsidiaries, divisions, agents, servants, employees thereof, and/or those in privity with Pro Brand and DSI from infringing, contributing to the infringement of, and inducing the infringement of the '194 Patent;

C. Compensatory damages for patent infringement, as provided in 35 U.S.C. § 284, the extent of which will be determined, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty together with interest and costs;

D. A determination that, at least since its actual notice of the '194 Patent, Pro Brand and DSI's acts of infringement have been willful and an award of enhanced damages of up to three (3) times the amount of actual damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

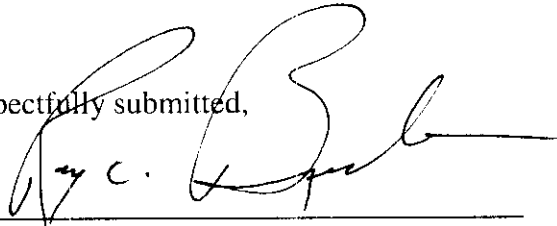
E. A determination that, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285, this is an exceptional case and that PPC be awarded its reasonable attorney fees; and

F. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

PPC hereby requests a trial by jury pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38 on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roy C. Breedlove", written over a horizontal line.

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JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

#303548



US006558194B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Montena

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,558,194 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 6, 2003**

(54) **CONNECTOR AND METHOD OF OPERATION**

3,985,418 A 10/1976 Spinner

(List continued on next page.)

(75) **Inventor:** **Noah P Montena, Syracuse, NY (US)**

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

(73) **Assignee:** **John Mezzalingua Associates, Inc., E. Syracuse, NY (US)**

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(*) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 32 days.

(21) **Appl. No.:** **09/621,975**

(22) **Filed:** **Jul. 21, 2000**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2003/0025283 A2 Feb. 6, 2003

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 08/910,509, filed on Aug. 2, 1997.

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **H01R 9/05**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **439/585; 439/578**

(58) **Field of Search** **439/578, 583, 439/584, 585; D13/133**

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Raychem Promotional Materials: "The EZF connector is the easy way to fight RF leakage, moisture damage and corrosion," production Nos. LRC 1447-1460.

SPL6 Stirling Connector Samples.

Stirling Connectors Inc. Press Release Concerning SPL6 Push and Lock Connector, Jun. 1997.

Primary Examiner—Rence Luebke

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Schmeiser, Olsen & Watts

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A connector includes a connector body, a post member, and a fastener member. In one embodiment, the connector provides for coupling a coaxial cable having a center conductor, an insulator core, an outer conductor, and a sheath to a terminal device. A nut coupled to either the connector body or post member can be used on the connector to make the connection to the device. The post member has a cavity that accepts the center conductor and insulator core of a coaxial cable. An outer cavity is formed by the connector body and the post member such that the outer conductor and the sheath of a coaxial cable are positioned therebetween. The fastener member, in a pre-installed first configuration is movably fastened onto the connector body. The fastener member can be moved toward the nut into a second configuration in which the fastener member coacts with the connector body so that the connector sealingly grips the coaxial cable.

2 Claims, 22 Drawing Sheets

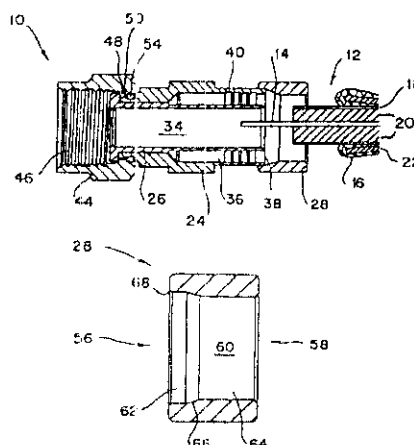


Exhibit "A"

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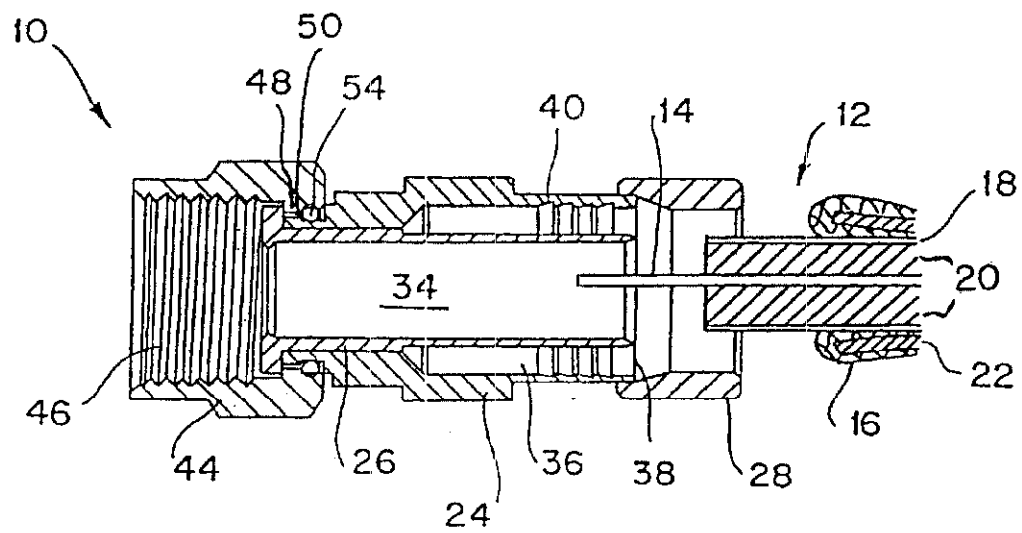


Fig. 1

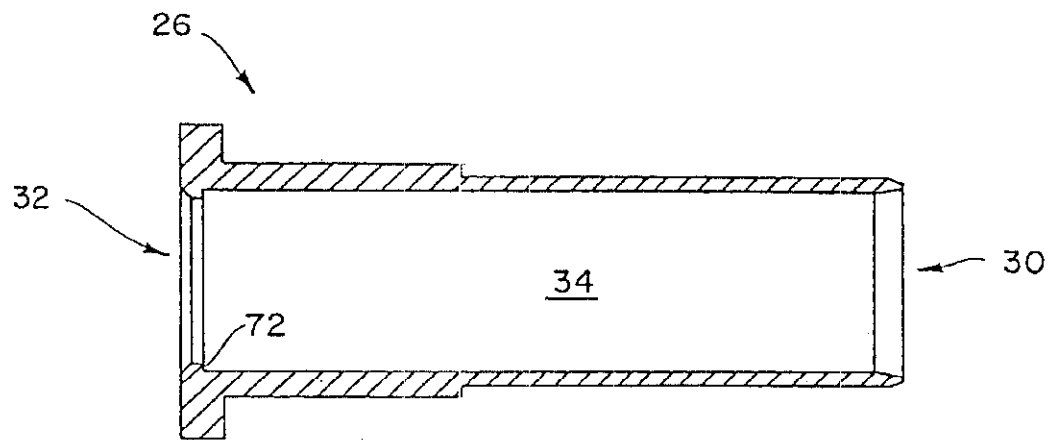
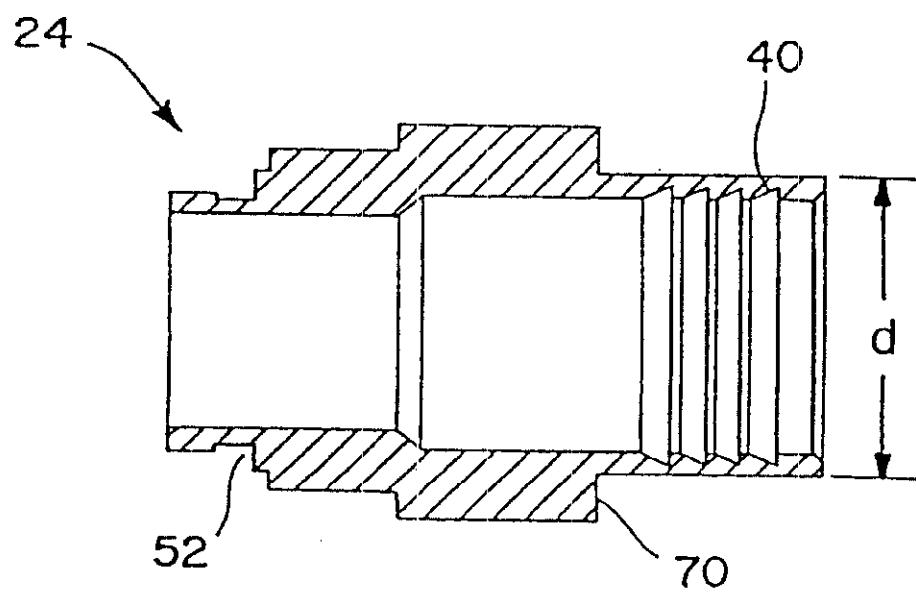


Fig. 2

*Fig. 3*

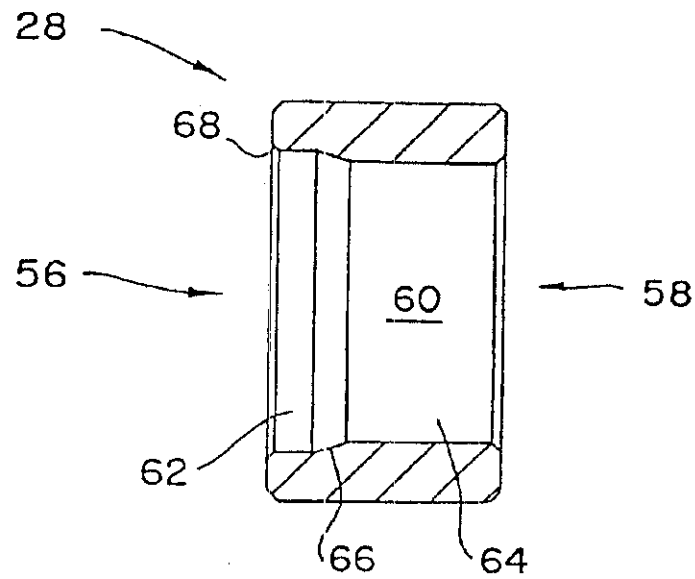
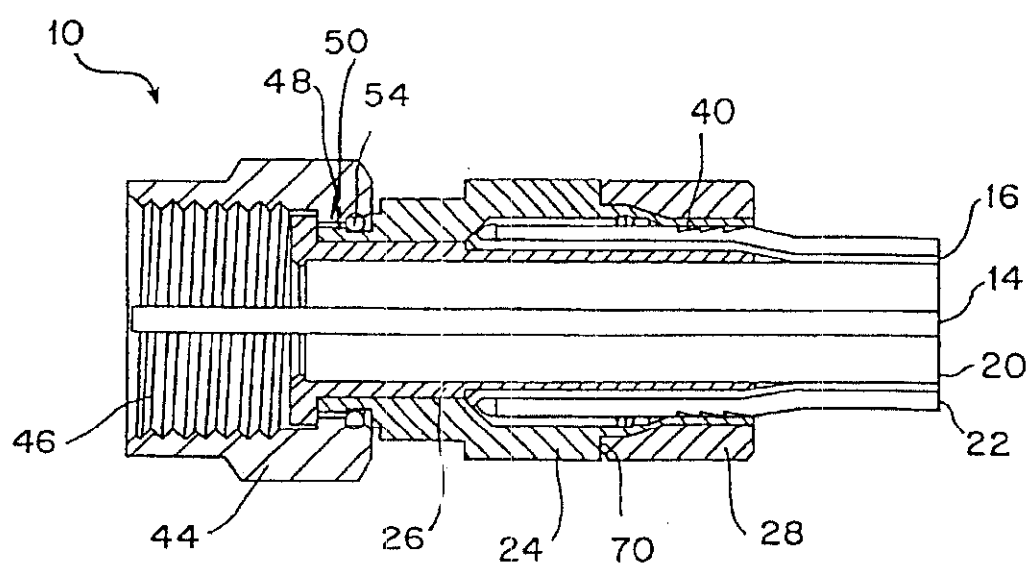


Fig. 4

*Fig. 5*

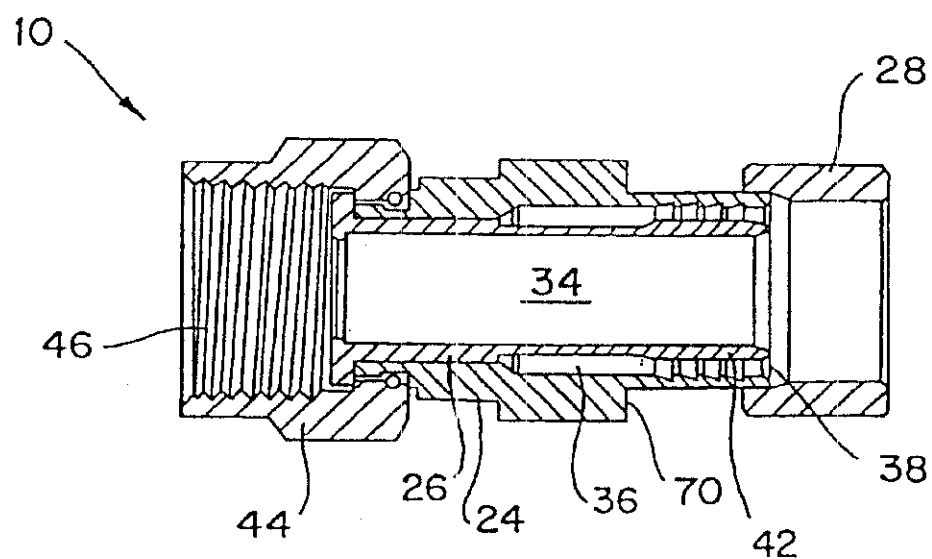


Fig. 6

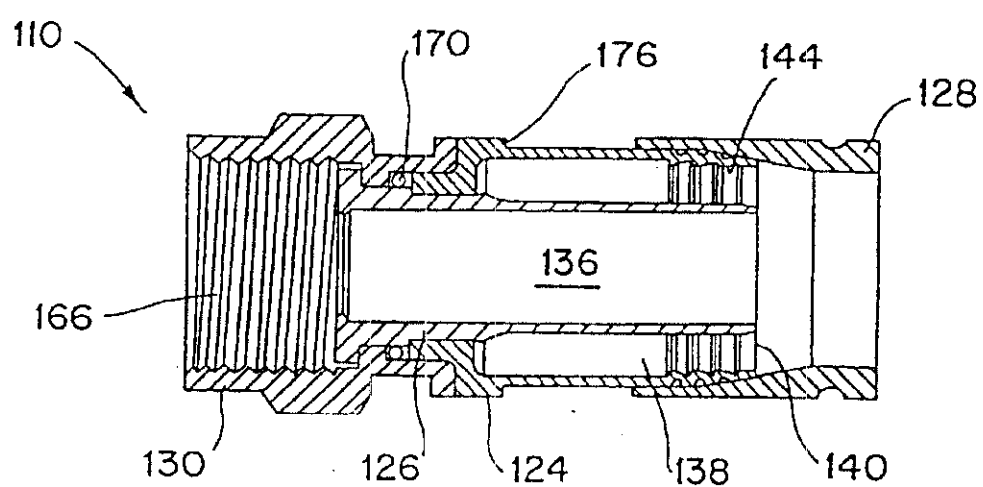


Fig. 7

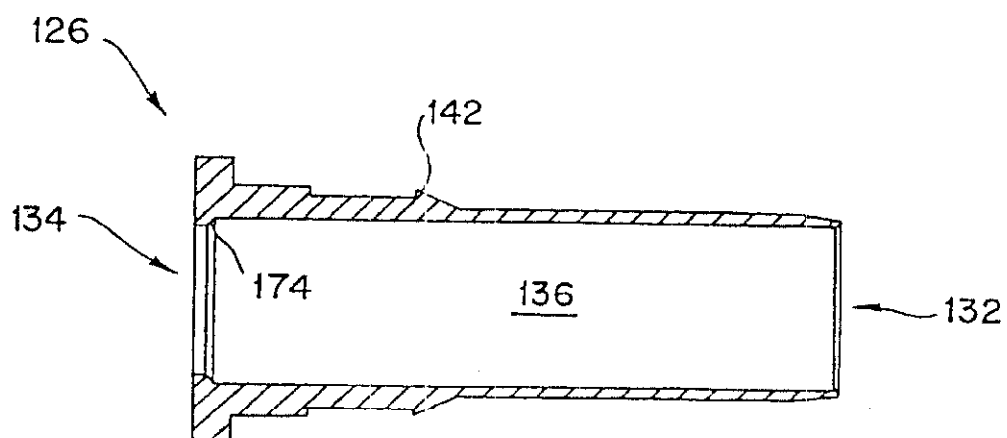


Fig. 8

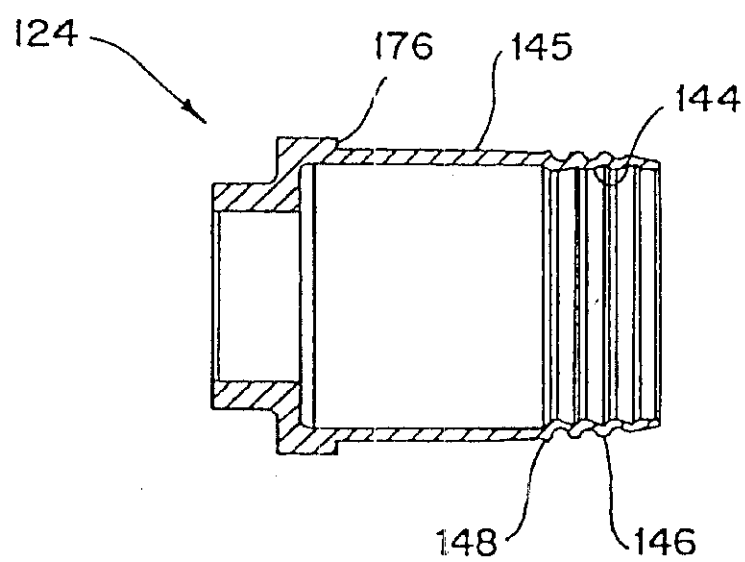
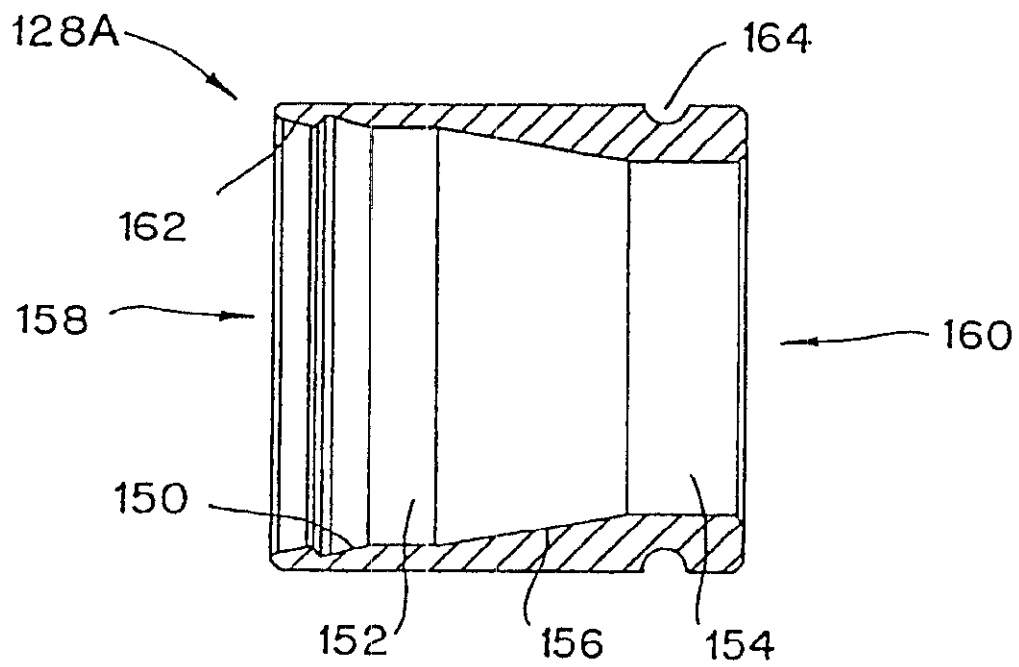


Fig. 9

*Fig. 10*

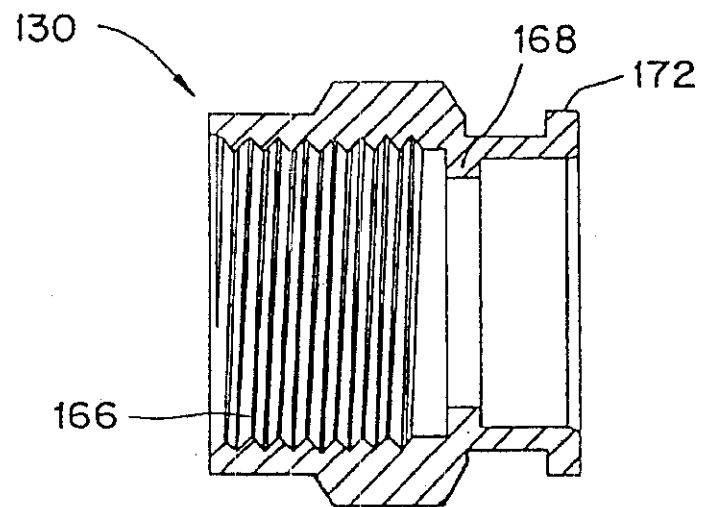
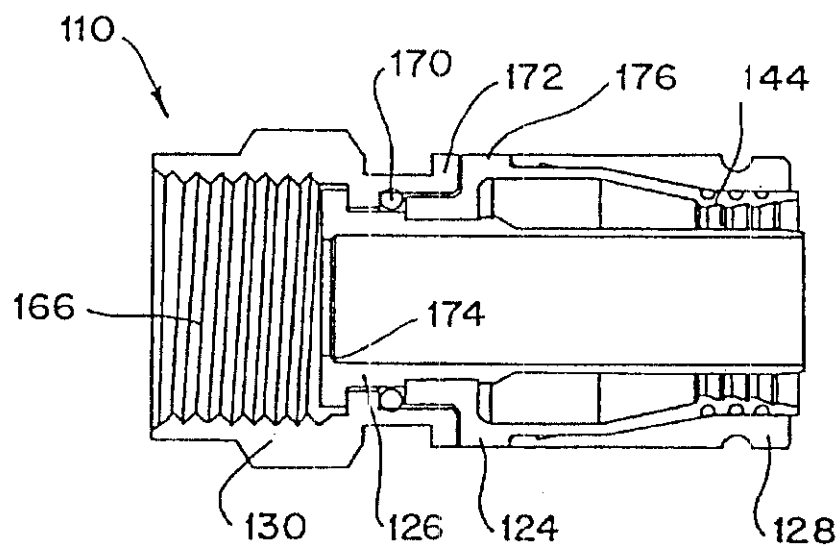


Fig. 11

*Fig. 12*

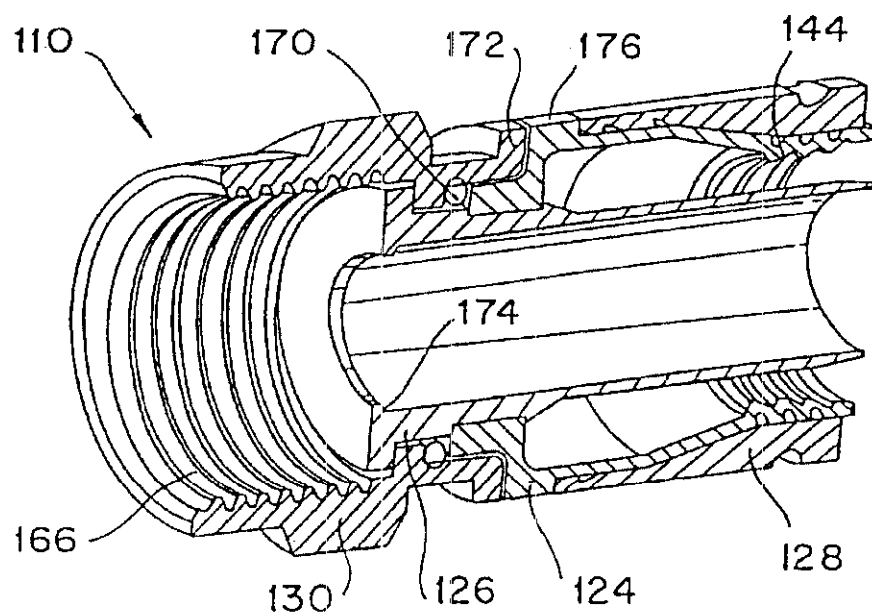


Fig. 13

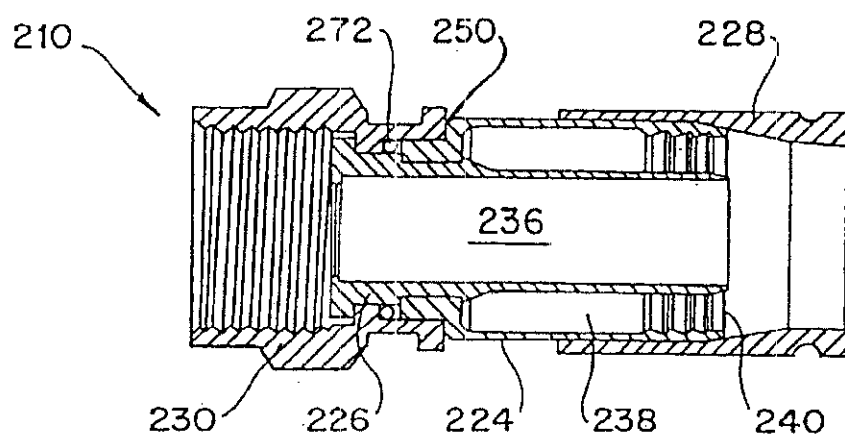


Fig. 14

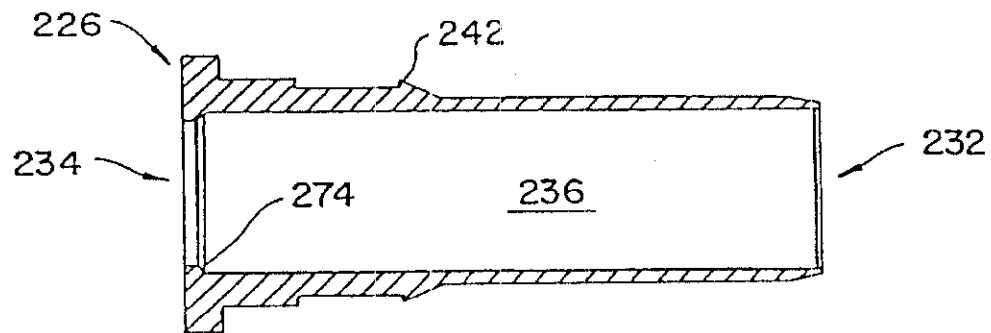
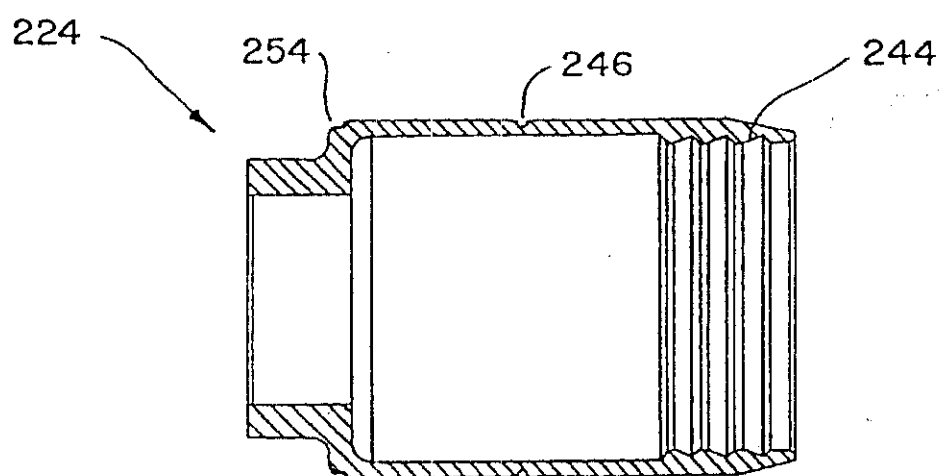


Fig. 15

*Fig. 16*

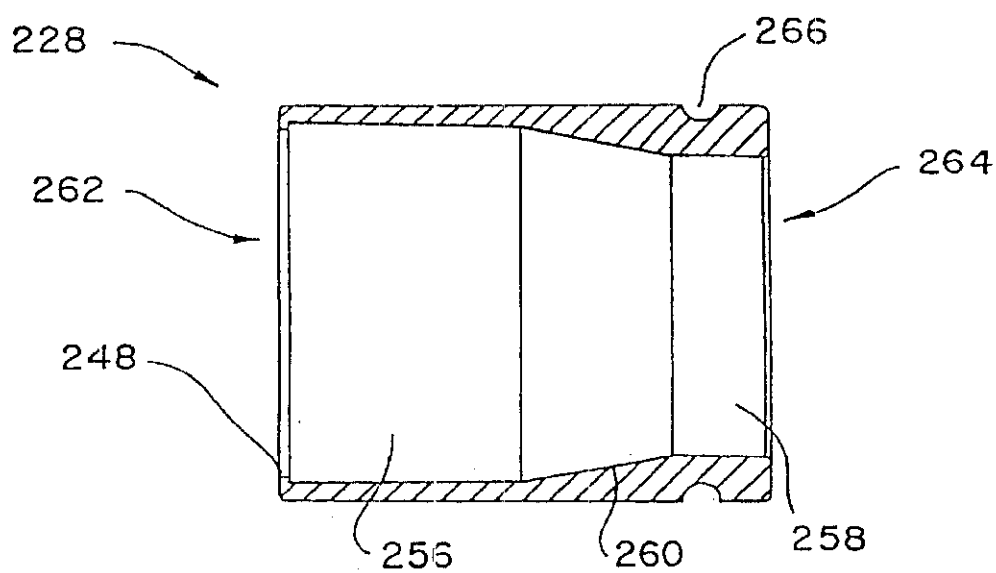


Fig. 17

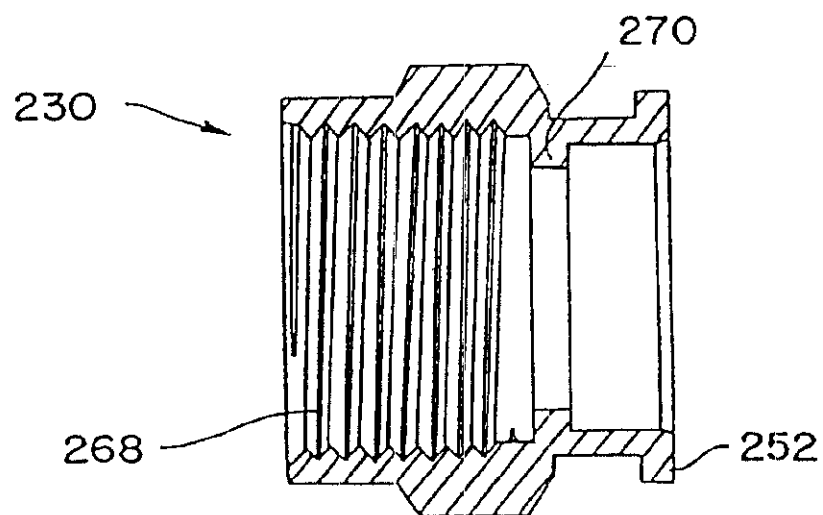
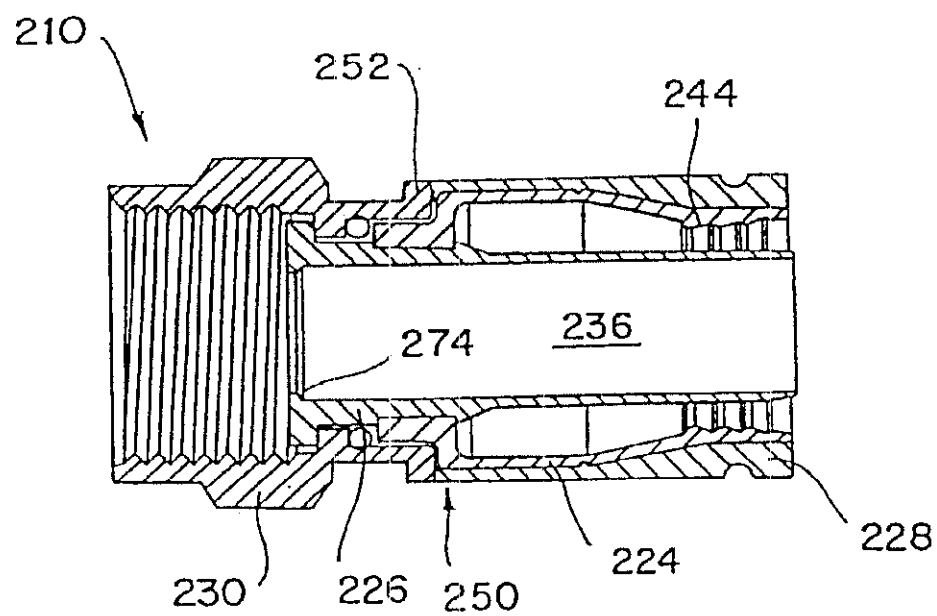
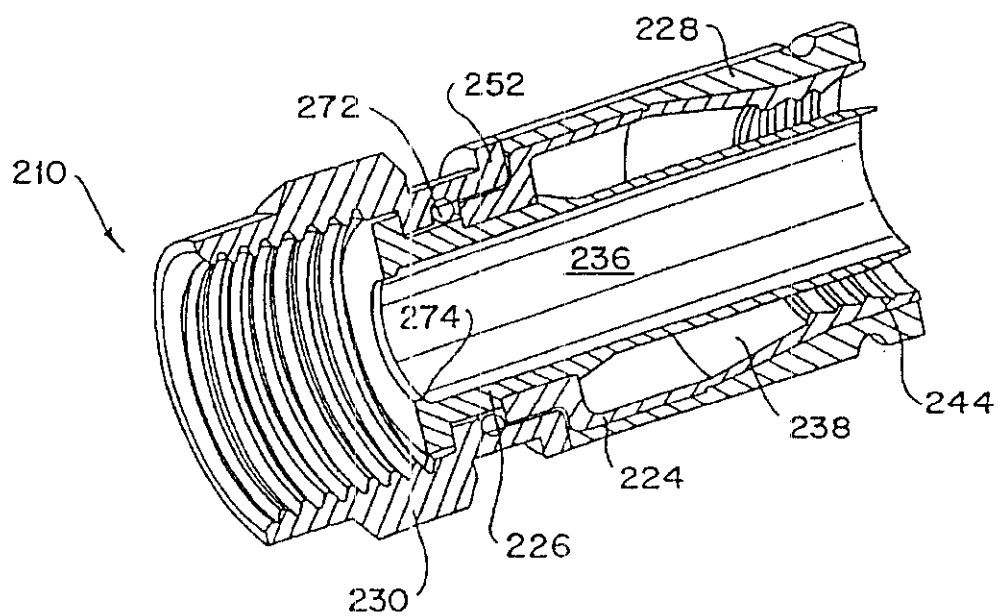
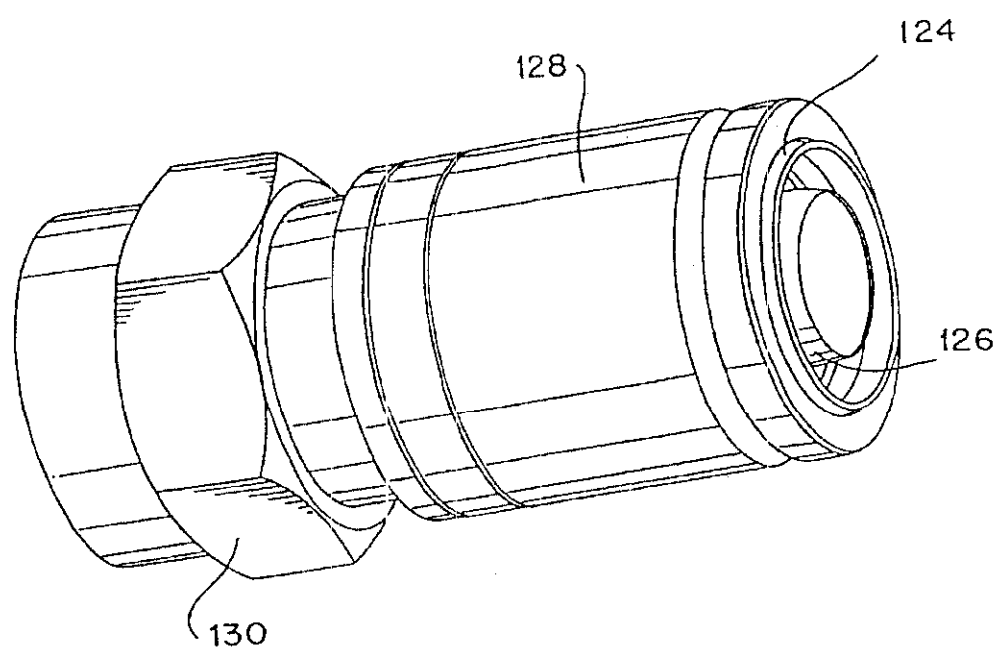


Fig. 18

*Fig. 19*

*Fig. 20*

*Fig. 21*

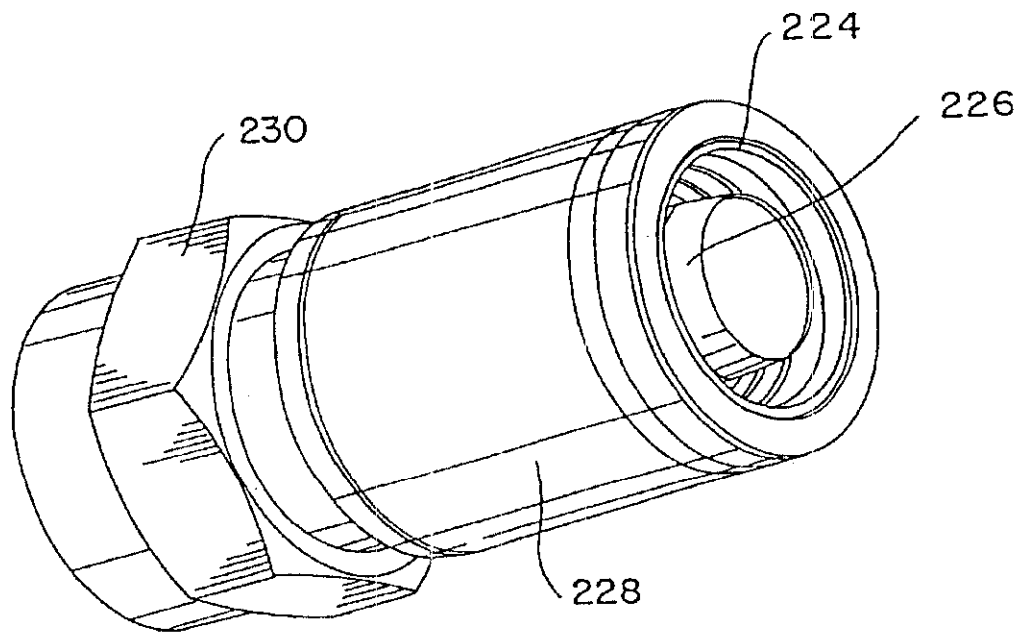


Fig. 22

1

CONNECTOR AND METHOD OF OPERATION

This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/910,509, filed Aug. 2, 1997.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to connectors used to couple cables to equipment ports, terminals, or the like. The invention is particularly useful in, although not limited to, universal connectors for coaxial cables of the type employed in the cable television industry.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In using electronic devices such as televisions and video tape machines, it is desired to connect such devices either together or to other sources of electronic signals. Typically, a television may be hooked up to a cable service that enters the home through coaxial cables. Such cables are connected to the television by use of one or more connectors.

The conventional coaxial cable typically contains a centrally located electrical conductor surrounded by and spaced inwardly from an outer cylindrical braid conductor. The center and braid conductors are separated by a foil and an insulator core, with the braid being encased within a protective sheathing jacket. In some typical coaxial cables, a foil layer is not used such that the outer braid conductor surrounds the insulator core.

Conventional coaxial cable end connectors typically include an inner cylindrical post adapted to be inserted into a suitably prepared end of the cable between the foil and the outer braid conductor, an end portion of the latter having been exposed and folded back over the sheath jacket. The center conductor, the insulator core, and the foil thus form a central core portion of the cable received axially in the inner post, whereas the outer braid conductor and sheathing jacket comprise an outer portion of the cable surrounding the inner post.

The conventional coaxial cable end connector further includes an outer component designed to coact with an inner post in securely and sealingly clamping the outer portion of the cable therebetween. In "crimp type" end connectors, the outer component is a connector body fixed in relation to and designed to be deformed radially inwardly towards the inner post by a crimping tool. Typical examples of crimp type end connectors are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,073,129 (Szegda); U.S. Pat. No. 5,083,943 (Tarrant); and U.S. Pat. No. 5,501,616 (Holliday), which are incorporated herein in their entirety.

In the so-called "radial compression type" end connectors, the outer component is a substantially non-deformable sleeve adapted to be shifted axially with respect to the inner post into a clamped position coacting with the inner post to clamp the prepared cable end therebetween. Typical examples of radial compression type connectors are described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,710,005 (French); U.S. Pat. No. 4,676,577 (Szegda); and U.S. Pat. No. 5,024,606 (Yeh Ming-Hwa), which are incorporated herein in their entirety.

These radial compression type end connectors suffer from a common disadvantage in that prior to being mounted on the cable ends, the outer sleeve components are detached and separated from the inner post and/or connector members. As such, the outer sleeve components are prone to being dropped or otherwise becoming misplaced or lost, particularly, as is often the case, when an installation is being made outdoors under less than ideal weather conditions.

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In other attempts, connectors have been made by detachably interconnecting the connector body and outer sleeve component in a parallel side-by-side relationship. This is intended to facilitate pre-installation handling and storage. However, during installation, the outer sleeve component must still be detached from the connector body and threaded or inserted onto the cable as a separate element. Thus, mishandling or loss of the outer sleeve component remains a serious problem during the critical installation phase.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,295,864 (Birch et al), which is also incorporated herein in its entirety, discloses a radial compression type end connector with an integral outer sleeve component. Here, however, the outer sleeve component is shifted into its clamped position as a result of the connector being threaded onto an equipment port or the like. Before the clamped position is achieved, the end connector is only loosely assembled on and is thus prone to being dislodged from the cable end. This again creates problems for the installer.

Another shortcoming of known connectors is the need for an O-ring or similar sealing member to prevent moisture from penetrating the end connector between the connector body and the outer sleeve component.

Accordingly, there is a continued need for improved connectors in view of the problems associated with known connectors, and which may be utilized with a wide range of cable types and sizes. In addition, there is continued need for improved connectors that are relatively uncomplicated in structure and which are economical to fabricate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a connector comprising body member including a post member defining an inner first cavity, and further including a connector body coupled to the post member and defining therebetween an outer first cavity, the post member having a first opening and a second opening each communicating with the inner first cavity, and the connector body having at least one opening communicating with said outer first cavity; and fastener member defining a second cavity and having a first opening and a second opening each communicating with the second cavity, at least a portion of the fastener member being movably disposed on the connector body in a first configuration, and capable of being disposed on the connector body in a second configuration in which the volume of the outer first cavity is decreased.

In a preferred embodiment, the fastener member, in a first configuration, is press fitted onto the connector body. Also the fastener member has an internal groove. The connector body has a detent disposed on its outer surface such that the detent is movably disposed in the internal groove in the first configuration. The detent, in the second configuration, is disposed on the inner surface of the fastener member.

The present invention is also directed to a coaxial cable connector comprising body member including a post member defining an inner first cavity, and further including a connector body coupled to said post member and defining therebetween an outer first cavity, the post member having a first opening and a second opening each communicating with said inner first cavity, and said connector body having at least one opening communicating with said outer first cavity; and fastener member defining a second cavity and having a first opening and a second opening each communicating with said second cavity, at least a portion of the fastener member being movably fastened on the connector body in a first configuration, and capable of being fastened

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on the connector body in a second configuration in which the volume of the outer first cavity is decreased.

Preferably the connector body and post member are each generally tubular.

The connector body is fastened to a portion of the post member adjacent the second opening of the post member, and the opening of the connector body is adjacent to the first opening of the post member. In the first configuration, the first opening of the fastener member is adjacent and communicates with the opening of the outer first cavity. The area of the first opening of the fastener member is greater than the area of the opening of the connector body.

The connector body has at least one or a plurality of serrations disposed on an inner surface thereof. The fastener member is generally tubular having at least a portion thereof with an inner diameter being less than the maximum outer diameter of at least a portion of the connector body adjacent the opening of the outer first cavity. The connector body has a flange disposed on a portion of an outer surface of the connector body. The flange is positioned to contact the fastener member fastened onto the connector body in the second configuration. The connector further comprises a nut member, coupled to at least one of the body member and the post member, adjacent said second opening of said post member. The connector can further comprise a sealing member such as an O-ring disposed between the nut member and the body member. The post member has a ridge disposed in the first inner cavity adjacent the second opening of the post member.

In preferred embodiments, the post member, connector body and fastener member can be metallic. Alternatively, they can be formed of reinforced plastic material. In one preferred embodiment, the connector body is formed of a plastic composition.

Also the present invention is directed to a coaxial cable connector comprising first body means for coupling to a coaxial cable, and including a post means for defining an inner first cavity, and further including a connector body means coupled to the post means and defining therebetween an outer first cavity, the post means having a first opening and a second opening each communicating with the inner first cavity, and the connector body means having at least one opening communicating with the outer first cavity, the first and second openings of the post means allowing for passage of at least a portion of the coaxial cable, and the outer first cavity allowing for entry of at least another portion of the coaxial cable; and fastener means for movably engaging the first body means and defining a second cavity having a first opening and a second opening each communicating with the second cavity, the fastener means being coupled onto the connector body means in a first configuration, and the first and second openings of the fastener means allowing for passage of a portion of the coaxial cable, and capable of being coupled onto the connector body means in a second configuration for decreasing the volume of the outer first cavity.

Furthermore, the present invention relates to a connector comprising first body member including an inner member defining an inner first cavity, and further including an outer member coupled to the inner member and defining therebetween an outer first cavity, said inner member having a first opening and a second opening each communicating with said inner first cavity, and said outer member having at least one opening communicating with said outer first cavity; and second body member defining a second cavity and having a first opening and a second opening each communicating

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with the second cavity, at least a portion of the second body member being disposed on the outer member of the first body member in a first configuration, and capable of being disposed on the outer member in a second configuration in which the volume of the outer first cavity is decreased.

In addition, the present invention is directed to a method of positioning a connector on a coaxial cable, the coaxial cable comprising a center conductor, an insulator core, an outer conductor, and a sheath, comprises preparing an end of the coaxial cable by separating the center conductor and insulator core from the outer conductor and sheath; providing a first body member including a post member defining an inner first cavity, and further including a connector body coupled to the post member and defining an outer first cavity therebetween, the post member having a first opening and a second opening each communicating with the inner first cavity, and the connector body having at least one opening communicating with the outer first cavity; providing a second body member defining a second cavity having a first opening and a second opening each communicating with the second cavity; movably fastening the second body member onto at least a portion of an outer surface of the connector body in a first configuration; inserting the prepared coaxial cable end through the second opening of the second body member and extending the center conductor of the prepared coaxial cable end out of second opening of post member; and moving second body member on connector body to a second configuration so as to decrease the volume of outer first cavity such that the first body member engages the outer conductor and sheath of the coaxial cable.

The step of moving the second body member on the connector body to its second configuration includes forcibly sliding the second body member along the connector body. The step of inserting the prepared end of the coaxial cable further includes advancing the coaxial cable such that the insulator core engages a ridge disposed within post member.

Moreover, the present invention is directed to a coaxial connector for coupling a coaxial cable to a device, the coaxial cable including a center conductor, an insulating core, an outer conductor and a sheath, comprising post member defining an inner first cavity, the post member having a first opening and a second opening each communicating with the inner first cavity; connector body coupled to the post member and defining therebetween an outer first cavity having at least one opening communicating with the outer first cavity; fastener member defining a second cavity and being coupled to the connector body for sliding engagement on the outer surface of the connector body, from a first configuration wherein the fastener member is fastened onto the connector body prior to coupling to the coaxial cable, to a second configuration after the coaxial cable is inserted into the connector and wherein the fastener member coacts with the connector body so that the connector sealingly grips the coaxial cable.

In a preferred embodiment, the fastener member includes an internal groove, and the connector body includes a detent, whereby the internal groove and the detent cooperate such that the fastener member is movably fastened to the connector body in its first configuration. In an alternative embodiment, the fastener member includes a detent, and the connector body includes a notch, whereby the detent and the notch cooperate such that the fastener member is securely fastened to the connector body in its first configuration. In one embodiment, the connector body includes a second notch, whereby the detent and the second notch cooperate such that the fastener member is securely fastened to the connector body in its second configuration. The fastener

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member has a first inner bore dimensioned so as to deform the connector body in its first configuration, and wherein the fastener member has a second inner bore dimensioned so as to further deform the connector body in its second configuration. The connector body includes a flange positioned to engage the fastener member in the second configuration. The connector further includes a nut member coupled to the post member. The nut member can include a flange positioned to engage the fastener member in the second configuration. The post member includes a protrusion disposed to securely couple with the connector body member. The connector body includes a plurality of annular serrations disposed on an inner surface thereof. The outer surface of the connector body has a plurality of corrugations disposed opposite the plurality of annular serrations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention is described in detail below with reference to the drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a preferred embodiment of a connector according to the present invention shown adjacent to the prepared end of a coaxial cable, and wherein the fastener member is in a first configuration;

FIG. 2 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the post member of the connector of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the connector body of the connector of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the fastener member of the connector of FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the connector of FIG. 1 with the fastener member in a second configuration;

FIG. 6 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of another preferred embodiment of a connector according to the present invention wherein the post member has an enlarged portion, and wherein the fastener member is in a first configuration;

FIG. 7 is a longitudinal sectional view of yet another preferred embodiment of a connector according to the present invention wherein the fastener member is in a first configuration;

FIG. 8 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the post member of the connector of FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the connector body of the connector of FIG. 7;

FIG. 10 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the fastener member of the connector of FIG. 7;

FIG. 11 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the nut member of the connector of FIG. 7;

FIG. 12 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the connector of FIG. 7 with the fastener member in a second configuration;

FIG. 13 is a perspective sectional view of the connector of FIG. 7 with the fastener member in a second configuration;

FIG. 14 is a longitudinal sectional view of still another preferred embodiment of a connector according to the present invention wherein the fastener member is in a first configuration;

FIG. 15 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the post member of the connector of FIG. 14;

FIG. 16 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the connector body of the connector of FIG. 14;

FIG. 17 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the fastener member of the connector of FIG. 14; and

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FIG. 18 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the nut member of the connector of FIG. 14;

FIG. 19 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the connector of FIG. 14 with the fastener member in a second configuration;

FIG. 20 is a perspective cross-sectional view of the connector of FIG. 14 with the fastener member in a second configuration;

FIG. 21 is a perspective view of the connector of FIG. 7 with the fastener member in a second configuration; and

FIG. 22 is a perspective view of the connector of FIG. 14 with the fastener member in a second configuration.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the description which follows, any reference to either direction or orientation is intended primarily and solely for purposes of illustration and is not intended in any way as a limitation to the scope of the present invention. Also, the particular embodiments described herein, although being preferred, are not to be considered as limiting of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, a connector 10 in accordance with one preferred embodiment of the present invention is shown adjacent to the prepared end of a cable 12. In the example illustrated, cable or coaxial cable 12 can be a known coaxial type having an electrical center conductor 14 surrounded by and spaced radially inwardly from a braid conductor or conductive grounding sheath 16 by a foil 18 and an insulator core or dielectric 20. A dielectric covering or sheathing jacket 22 surrounds the braid 16 and comprises the outermost layer of the cable. The coaxial cable 12 has an exposed end. Although an exemplary coaxial cable has been described, the connector 10 of the present invention can also be used with coaxial cables having configurations different from that disclosed above.

An end of the cable is prepared, as shown in FIG. 1, to receive the connector 10 by selectively removing various layers to progressively expose an end of the center conductor 14 and an end of the insulator core 20 and foil 18 as illustrated. An end portion of the braid conductor 16 is folded over sheathing jacket or outer jacket 22.

Referring to one preferred embodiment of the present invention shown in FIGS. 1-4, the connector 10 is configured and dimensioned to accommodate receiving the prepared end of a coaxial cable. The connector 10 has a first body member that includes connector body or cylindrical body member 24 and post member 26. The connector 10 also has a second body member which as shown in FIGS. 1-4 is fastener member 28. The post 26 preferably is a tubular member having a first opening at a first end 30 and a second opening at a second end 32. The post or a tubular post 26 defines a first inner cavity 34. The inner surface of connector body 24 is radially spaced about the post 26 to define a first outer cavity 36 accessible via opening 38 at one end of the connector body 24. The first outer cavity or first central bore 36 is open at a first end of the cylindrical body member 24 and is closed at the other end or second end of connector body or cylindrical body member 24 together with post member 26.

Preferably, the connector body 24 and the post member 26 are separate components wherein the connector body 24 is press fitted onto the outer surface of the post member 26. In this preferred embodiment, the connector body 24 is preferably formed of brass or a copper alloy and the post

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member is formed of brass. In an alternative preferred embodiment, the connector body 24 and post member 26 can be formed integrally as a single piece. Also, the connector body 24 can be formed of a plastic composition.

Advantageously, the inner surface or inner wall of the connector body 24 or the cylindrical sleeve has annular serrations 40 disposed opposite the post member 26. Similar serrations are illustrated and described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,073,129 (Szegda) which is incorporated herein in its entirety. As discussed in more detail below, the post member 26 and annular serrations 40 of the connector body 24 provide for a continuous environmental seal and grip on the braid 16 and sheathing jacket 22 of the cable when the fastener member 28 is in its second configuration.

Referring to FIG. 6, in another alternative preferred embodiment, the outer surface of the post member 26 can be configured with a radially enlarged portion 42 within the first outer cavity 36 at a location proximate to opening or open rear end portion 38. Similar to the embodiment of FIG. 1, the radially enlarged portion 42 of the post member and annular serrations 40 of the connector body cooperate to provide for a continuous environmental seal and grip on the braid and sheathing jacket of the cable when the fastener member 28 is in its second configuration.

As illustrated in FIGS. 1, 3, and 5, the nut or nut member 44 is internally threaded as at 46 and is provided with a shoulder 48 at a first end seated in groove 50 formed by the outer surface of the base of post 26 and groove 52 of the connector body or cylindrical body member 24. The nut 44 and post 26 are rotatable. An O-ring seal 54 can be seated in groove 52 at a first end of connector body 24 to serve as a moisture barrier.

Fastener member 28 is shown in FIGS. 1 and 4 as being preferably of a tubular configuration. The fastener member or compression ring 28 is preferably formed of steel with an electroless nickel/teflon finish, and has a first opening 56 and a second opening 58 which define a second cavity or a central passageway between first and second end of compression ring 60. The fastener member or compression ring 28 includes a first inner bore or first end 62 having a first diameter, and a second inner bore or second end 64 having a second or reduced diameter which is less than the diameter of the first bore. A ramped surface or inwardly tapered annular wall 66 is provided between the first 62 and second 64 bores. Also, at first inlet opening 56, a slight flare 68 extending from the first bore to inlet opening 56 is preferably provided to allow the fastener member 28 to be fastened onto the connector body 24. Although the fastener member 28 can be coupled to the connector body 24 such that the fastener member 28 can be removed by hand, in the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 4, the fastener member 28 is dimensioned and configured relative to the dimensions of the connector body 24 so that the fastener member 28 is securely attached to the connector body 24. Such attachment can be obtained by a press fit assembly. As described herein, the fastener member 28 is movably coupled to the connector body 24 so as to be capable of being moved on the connector body 24 from a first preassembled configuration to a second assembled configuration. Both the first inner bore 62 and the second inner bore 64 have diameters which are less than an outer diameter d of the portion of the connector body that accepts the fastener member 28.

The second configuration shown in FIG. 5 is achieved after the fastener member 28 is axially moved along the connector body 24 to a second location on the connector body 24 such that the second inner bore 64 of the fastener

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member 28 engages the outer surface of the connector body 24. As shown in FIGS. 3 and 5, flange 70 on the connector body 24 is preferably provided to engage the fastener member 28 at its second configuration. In this preferred embodiment, flange 70 may be a tubular ring or a portion thereof as shown. Alternatively, however, flange 70 can be formed of one or more protrusions from the outer surface of the connector body 24 at one or more locations.

A method of positioning the connector on a coaxial cable is now described with reference to FIGS. 1 and 5. The end of a coaxial cable is prepared by exposing a central core portion including the center conductor 14, insulator core 20, and foil 18. The outer braid conductor 16 is folded over the end of the outer sheath jacket 22 (as depicted in FIG. 1). The prepared end of the coaxial cable can be inserted through the second opening of fastener member 28 such that the central core portion including the center conductor 14, insulator core 20, and foil 18 is inserted into the first inner cavity 34 of post member 26. Also, the outer portion of the cable including outer braid conductor 16 folded over the end of the outer sheath jacket 22 is received into the first outer cavity 36 through opening 38.

Advantageously, as illustrated in FIG. 2, an internal ridge 72 is provided within the first inner cavity 34 of the post member adjacent second opening 32. The ridge 72 is positioned such that the exposed end of the center conductor 14 protrudes beyond the second opening 32 of the post member 26, while the insulator core portion and foil of the cable is prevented from being displaced through second opening 32 of the post member 26.

Once the insulator core portion of the cable is positioned to abut ridge 72 of the post member 26, the fastener member 28 is then advanced or moved axially from its pre-installed first configuration to its second configuration by a standard tool. As discussed above, in the preferred embodiment, the fastener member 28 engages flange 70 of the connector body 24 in its second configuration.

Since the diameter of the second inner bore 64 of fastener member 28 is smaller than the diameter d , shown in FIG. 3, of the portion of the connector body 24 accepting the fastener member 28, the connector body is concentrically gripped so that the volume of the outer first cavity is further decreased. That is, the connector body 24 is further displaced or moved radially inwardly. As a result, the outer portion of the cable is firmly gripped or clamped between the outer surface of post member 26 and connector body 24. In this manner, in the preferred embodiment, the post member 26 cooperates with the annular serrations 40 of the connector body to provide a generally continuous, 360° seal and grip on the outer portion of the cable. In an alternative embodiment as shown in FIG. 6, the flared portion 42 of post member 26 cooperates with the annular serrations 40 of the connector body 24 in a similar manner. Advantageously, both of these constructions eliminate the need for an O-ring or other seal between the connector body 24 and the fastener member 28, and can accommodate a wide range of cable types and sizes. Thus the need for connectors of various sizes can be avoided with a universal connector of the present invention.

Once the fastener member 28 is in its second configuration, nut 44 may then be employed to attach the connector to a system component—typically a threaded port or like.

Referring to FIGS. 7-13 and FIG. 21 which illustrate yet another alternative embodiment, the connector 110 includes a connector body or cylindrical body member 124, a post

member 126, a fastener member or compression ring 128, and a nut member 130. FIG. 7 shows the connector with the fastener member 128 in its first configuration, while FIGS. 12-13 and FIG. 21 show the connector 110 with the fastener member 128 in its second configuration.

Similar to the connector of FIGS. 1-6, post member 126, which preferably is formed of brass, includes an inner tubular member having a first opening 132 and a second opening 134. The post member 126 defines a first inner cavity 136. The inner surface of connector body 124 includes a cylindrical sleeve which is radially spaced from post member 126 to define a first outer cavity 138 at a first end accessible via opening 140. The first outer cavity 138 is closed at its far end or second end by post member 126 and connector body 124. As illustrated in FIGS. 7-8, post member 126 can also include a protrusion 142 on its outer annular surface for engaging the connector body 124, which is otherwise attached to the post member by an interference fit, to insure a secured attachment with the connector body 124.

Like the connector body of the connector of FIGS. 1-6, the inner surface of connector body 124 has annular serrations 144 disposed opposite the post member. The post member 126 and annular serrations 144 of the connector body 124 provide for a generally continuous environmental seal and grip on the braid 16 and sheathing jacket 22 of the cable when the fastener member is in its second configuration. In this embodiment, the connector body is preferably comprised of a plastic such as DELRIN™.

As shown in FIG. 9, the connector body or cylindrical body member wall tapers as at 145 to facilitate the generally radial movement of the connector body 124 when the fastener member 128 is moved into its second configuration. The connector body 124 can also include a corrugated surface portion 146 opposite annular serrations 144. This corrugated surface portion is believed to reduce the criving force needed to move or slide fastener member 128 along connector body 124. Also, the connector body 124 can include a detent 148 disposed on its outer surface to cooperate with an internal groove 150 of the fastener member to insure that the fastener member 128 is fastened to the connector body 124 in its first configuration. The detent 148 can be a ring like protrusion or can be formed of discrete protrusions about the connector body.

Referring to FIGS. 7 and 10, fastener member 128 (including 128A of FIG. 10), which preferably is formed of brass, includes a first inner bore 152 having a first diameter and a second inner bore 154 having a second diameter which is less than the diameter of the first bore. A ramped surface 156 is provided between the first and second bores. Fastener member 128 has a first opening 158 adjacent the first inner bore and a second opening 160 adjacent the second inner bore. A flared inner portion 162 is provided at the first opening to facilitate sliding of the fastener member along the connector body.

Fastener member 128A also includes internal groove 150 adjacent first opening 158. As discussed above, this internal groove cooperates with detent 148 of the connector body to insure that the fastener member 128A is securely fastened to the connector body in its first configuration as shown in FIG. 7. Fastener member 128A may also include a notch 164 on its outer annular surface for assembly line purposes. This notch is not critical to the operation of the connector.

The first inner bore 152 may be dimensioned so as to radially compress the connector body inwardly when the fastener member (128, including 128A) is in its first con-

figuration. Alternatively, the first inner bore 152 may be dimensioned to simply provide a press fit between the fastener member and the connector body when the fastener member is in its first configuration. In any event, in both of these constructions, the detent 148 of the connector body and the internal groove 150 of the fastener member cooperate to insure that the fastener member is securely fastened to the connector body in its first configuration.

The second inner bore 154 is dimensioned to compress the connector body radially inwardly when the fastener member is in its second configuration. Of course, where the first inner bore is dimensioned to radially compress the connector body member radially inwardly when the fastener member is in its first configuration, the second inner bore would further compress the connector body radially inwardly when the fastener member is in its second configuration.

As illustrated by FIGS. 7, 11, 12, and 13, nut member 130 is internally threaded as at 166 and is provided with a first shoulder 168 seated in a groove formed by the base of post member 126 and connector body 124. An O-ring seal 170 may be seated between the post member, the connector body, and the nut member to serve as a moisture barrier. The nut member also preferably includes second shoulder 172. Second shoulder 172 reinforces the connector body and may be used as a surface for the tool utilized to forcibly slide the fastener member along the connector body.

A method of positioning the connector of FIGS. 7-13 on a coaxial cable is now described. The end of a coaxial cable is prepared as discussed above with respect to the end connector of FIGS. 1-6. Then, the prepared end of the coaxial cable is inserted through the second opening of the fastener member such that the central core portion comprising the center conductor 14, insulator core 20, and foil 18 is inserted into the first inner cavity 136 of post member 126 just as discussed above with respect to the connector of FIGS. 1-6. Also, the outer portion of the cable comprising outer braid conductor 16 folded over the end of the outer sheath jacket 22 is received into the first outer cavity 138 through opening 140.

The insulator core and foil of the cable is then axially displaced within the post member to ridge 174. The ridge is positioned such that the exposed end of the center conductor 14 protrudes beyond second opening 134 of the post member, while the insulator core portion 20 and foil 18 of the cable is prevented from being displaced through second opening 134 of the post member.

Once the insulator core and foil of the cable is positioned to abut ridge 174 of the post member, the fastener member is then advanced or moved axially from its pre-installed first configuration to its second configuration by a standard tool. In this second configuration, the fastener member engages flange 176 of the connector body which acts as a positive stop.

As discussed above, the second inner bore 154 of the fastener member is dimensioned to concentrically compress the connector body so that the volume of the outer first cavity 138 is decreased. That is, the connector body is deformed radially inwardly. As a result, the outer portion of the cable is firmly clamped between the outer surface of post member 126 and connector body 124. In this manner, in the preferred embodiment, the post member cooperates with the annular serrations 144 of the connector body to provide a generally continuous, 360° seal and grip on the outer portion of the cable. Advantageously, like the connector of FIGS. 1-6, this construction eliminates the need for an O-ring or

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other seal between the connector body and the fastener member, and can accommodate a wide range of cable types and sizes.

Once the fastener member is in its second configuration, nut 130 may then be employed to attach the connector to a system component—typically a threaded port or the like.

Referring to FIGS. 14–20 and FIG. 22, which illustrate still another alternative embodiment, connector 210 includes a connector body 224, a post member 226, a fastener member 228, and a nut member 230. FIG. 14 shows the connector with the fastener member in its first configuration, while FIGS. 19–20 and FIG. 22 show the connector with the fastener member in its second configuration.

Similar to the connector of FIGS. 1–6, post member 226, which is preferably formed of brass, includes an inner tubular member having a first opening 232 and a second opening 234. The post member defines a first inner cavity 236. The inner surface of connector body cooperates in a radially spaced relationship with the post member to define a first outer cavity 238 accessible via opening 240. The first outer cavity 238 is closed at its far end by post member 226 and connector body 224. As illustrated in FIGS. 14 and 15, post member may also include a protrusion 242 on its outer surface for engaging the connector body, which is otherwise attached to the post member by an interference fit, to insure a secured coupling with the connector body.

Like the connector body of the end connector of FIGS. 1–6, the inner surface of connector body preferably includes annular serrations 244 disposed opposite the post member. The post member and annular serrations 244 of the connector body provide for a generally continuous environmental seal and grip on the braid 16 and sheathing jacket 22 of the cable when the fastener member is in its second configuration. In this embodiment, the connector body is preferably comprised of a plastic such as DELRIN™.

Referring to FIGS. 16 and 17, connector body also may include a first notch 246 disposed on its outer surface for accepting a detent 248 of fastener member 228 to insure that the fastener member is securely fastened to the connector body in its first configuration. Moreover, as illustrated in FIGS. 14, 16, and 18, a groove 250 may be formed between a second shoulder 252 of the nut member and a second notch 254 on connector body 224 such that the groove 250 accepts detent 248 of the fastener member in its second configuration. However, this groove may be eliminated such that fastener member simply abuts the positive stop provided by second shoulder 252 of the nut member when the fastener member is in its second configuration.

Referring to FIG. 17, similar to the fastener members shown in FIGS. 4 and 10, fastener member or compression ring 228 is preferably formed of brass and includes a first inner bore 256 having a first constant diameter or uniaxial diameter and a second inner bore 258 having a second diameter which is less than the diameter of the first bore. A ramped surface 260 is provided between the first and second bores. Also, fastener member has a first opening or first end 262 adjacent the first inner bore and a second opening or second end 264 adjacent the second inner bore.

Fastener member also includes detent 248 extending inwardly at its first opening 262. As discussed above, this detent cooperates with notch 246 of connector body to insure that the fastener member is securely fastened to the connector body in its first configuration as shown in FIG. 14. Fastener member may also include a notch 266 on its outer annular surface for assembly line purposes. This notch is not critical to the operation of the connector.

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The first inner bore 256 may be dimensioned so as to radially compress the connector body inwardly when the fastener member is in its first configuration. Alternatively, the first inner bore 256 may be dimensioned to simply provide a press fit between the fastener member and the connector body when the fastener member is in its first configuration. In any event, in both of these constructions, detent 248 of the fastener member cooperates with notch 246 of the connector body to insure that the fastener member is securely fastened to the connector body in its first configuration.

The second inner bore 258 of fastener member 228 is dimensioned to compress the connector body radially inwardly when the fastener member is in its second configuration. Of course, where the first inner bore 256 is dimensioned to radially compress the connector body member radially inwardly when the fastener member is in its first configuration, the second inner bore 258 would further compress the connector body radially inwardly when the fastener member is in its second configuration.

As illustrated by FIGS. 14 and 18, nut member 230 is internally threaded as at 268 and is provided with a first shoulder 270 seated in a groove formed by the base of post member 226 and connector body 224. An O-ring seal 272 may be seated between the post member, the connector body, and the nut member to serve as a moisture barrier. The nut member also preferably includes second shoulder 252. Second shoulder 252 reinforces the connector body and may be used as a surface for the tool utilized to forcibly slide the fastener member along the connector body.

A method of positioning the connector of FIG. 14 on a coaxial cable is now described with reference to FIGS. 14–20 and FIG. 22. The end of a coaxial cable is prepared as discussed above with respect to the connector of FIGS. 1–6. Then, the prepared end of the coaxial cable is inserted through the second opening 264 of fastener member 228 such that the central core portion comprising the center conductor 14, insulator core 20, and foil 18 is inserted into the first inner cavity 236 of post member 226. Also, the outer portion of the cable comprising outer braid conductor 16 folded over the end of the outer sheath jacket 22 is received into the first outer cavity 238 through opening 240.

The insulator core 20 and foil 18 of the cable is then axially displaced within the post member to ridge 274. The ridge is positioned such that the exposed end of the center conductor 14 protrudes beyond the second opening 234 of the post member, while the insulator core 20 portion and foil 18 of the cable is prevented from being displaced through second opening 234 of the post member.

Once the insulator core and foil of the cable is positioned to abut ridge 274 of the post member, the fastener member 228 is then advanced axially from its pre-installed first configuration to its second configuration by a standard tool. In this second configuration, the detent 248 of the fastener member can be secured by groove 250 formed between the nut member and the connector body.

As discussed above, the second inner bore 258 of fastener member 228 is dimensioned to concentrically compress the connector body so that the volume of the outer first cavity is decreased. That is, the connector body is deformed radially inwardly. As a result, the outer portion of the cable is firmly clamped between the outer surface of post member 226 and connector body 224. In this manner, in the preferred embodiment, the post member cooperates with the annular serrations 244 of the connector body to provide a generally continuous, 360° seal and grip on the outer portion of the

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cable. Advantageously, like the connector of FIGS. 1-6, this construction eliminates the need for an O-ring or other seal between the connector body and the fastener member, and can accommodate a wide range of cable types and sizes.

Once the fastener member is in its second configuration, nut 230 may then be employed to attach the connector to a system component—typically a threaded port or the like.

While the present invention has been described and illustrated herein with respect to preferred embodiments, it should be apparent that various modifications, adaptations and variations may be made utilizing the teachings of the present disclosure without departing from the scope of the invention and are intended to be within the scope of the present invention. In light of the foregoing, it will now be appreciated by those skilled in art that modifications may be made to the disclosed embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A connector for coupling an end of a coaxial cable to a threaded port, the coaxial cable having a center conductor surrounded by a dielectric, the dielectric being surrounded by a conductive grounding sheath, and the conductive grounding sheath being surrounded by a protective outer jacket, said connector comprising:
 - a. a tubular post having a first end adapted to be inserted into an exposed end of the coaxial cable around the dielectric thereof and under the conductive grounding sheath thereof, said tubular post having an opposing second end;
 - b. a nut having a first end for rotatably engaging the second end of said tubular post and having an opposing second end with an internally threaded bore for threadedly engaging the threaded port;
 - c. a cylindrical body member having a first end and a second end, the first end of said cylindrical body member including a cylindrical sleeve having an outer wall of a first diameter and an inner wall, the inner wall bounding a first central bore extending about said tubular post, the second end of said cylindrical body member engaging said tubular post proximate the second end thereof, said cylindrical sleeve having an open rear end portion for receiving the outer jacket of the coaxial cable, said open rear end portion being deformable;
 - d. a compression ring having first and second opposing ends and having a central passageway extending there-through between the first and second ends thereof, the first end of said compression ring having a first non-tapered internal bore of a diameter commensurate with the first diameter of the outer wall of said cylindrical sleeve for allowing the first end of said compression ring to extend over the first end of said cylindrical body member, the central passageway of said compression ring including an inwardly tapered annular wall leading from the first internal bore and narrowing to a reduced diameter as compared with the first diameter; and

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c. said inwardly tapered annular wall causing said rear end portion of said cylindrical sleeve to be deformed inwardly toward said tubular post and against the jacket of the coaxial cable as said compression ring is advanced axially over the cylindrical body member toward the second end of said cylindrical body member.

2. A connector for coupling an end of a coaxial cable to a threaded port, the coaxial cable having a center conductor surrounded by a dielectric, the dielectric being surrounded by a conductive grounding sheath, and the conductive grounding sheath being surrounded by a protective outer jacket, said connector comprising:

- a. a tubular post having a first end adapted to be inserted into an exposed end of the coaxial cable around the dielectric thereof and under the conductive grounding sheath thereof, said tubular post having an opposing second end;
- b. a nut having a first end for rotatably engaging the second end of said tubular post and having an opposing second end with an internally threaded bore for threadedly engaging the threaded port;
- c. a cylindrical body member having a first end and a second end, the first end of said cylindrical body member including a cylindrical sleeve having an outer wall of a first diameter and an inner wall, the inner wall bounding a first central bore extending about said tubular post, the second end of said cylindrical body member engaging said tubular post proximate the second end thereof, said cylindrical sleeve having an open rear end portion for receiving the outer jacket of the coaxial cable, said open rear end portion being deformable;
- d. a compression ring having first and second opposing ends and having a central passageway extending there-through between the first and second ends thereof, the first end of said compression ring having a first constant diameter internal bore of a diameter commensurate with the first diameter of the outer wall of said cylindrical sleeve for allowing the first end of said compression ring to extend over the first end of said cylindrical body member, the central passageway of said compression ring including an inwardly tapered annular wall leading from the first internal bore and narrowing to a reduced diameter as compared with the first diameter; and
- e. said inwardly tapered annular wall causing said rear end portion of said cylindrical sleeve to be deformed inwardly toward said tubular post and against the jacket of the coaxial cable as said compression ring is advanced axially over the cylindrical body member toward the second end of said cylindrical body member.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 6,558,194 B2
DATED : May 6, 2003
INVENTOR(S) : Noah P. Montena

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 7,

After line 63, insert this paragraph:

-- In a pre-installed first configuration as illustrated in FIG. 1, the fastener member 28 is fastened onto the connector body 24 such that the first bore 62 is securely attached to the connector body 24, and such that the connector body 24 is gripped to affect a corresponding decrease in the volume of the first outer cavity 36. Thus, the connector body 24 is pushed radially inwardly towards the outer surface of the post 26. In this manner, the fastener member 28, in its pre-installed first configuration, is securely fastened to the connector body 24 and is thus in an assembled state during storage, handling, and installation on a cable end. This eliminates any danger of the fastener member 28 being dropped or otherwise mishandled during handling and installation as is prevalent in known designs. --

Column 14,

Line 30, delete the word "send" and insert -- end --.

Signed and Sealed this

Ninth Day of March, 2004

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jon W. Dudas", written over a horizontal line.

JON W. DUDAS
Acting Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office