H. A. DREW & G. M. MAZZA.

MONEY RECEIVING APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 25, 1914.

1,163,515.

Patented Dec. 7, 1915.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

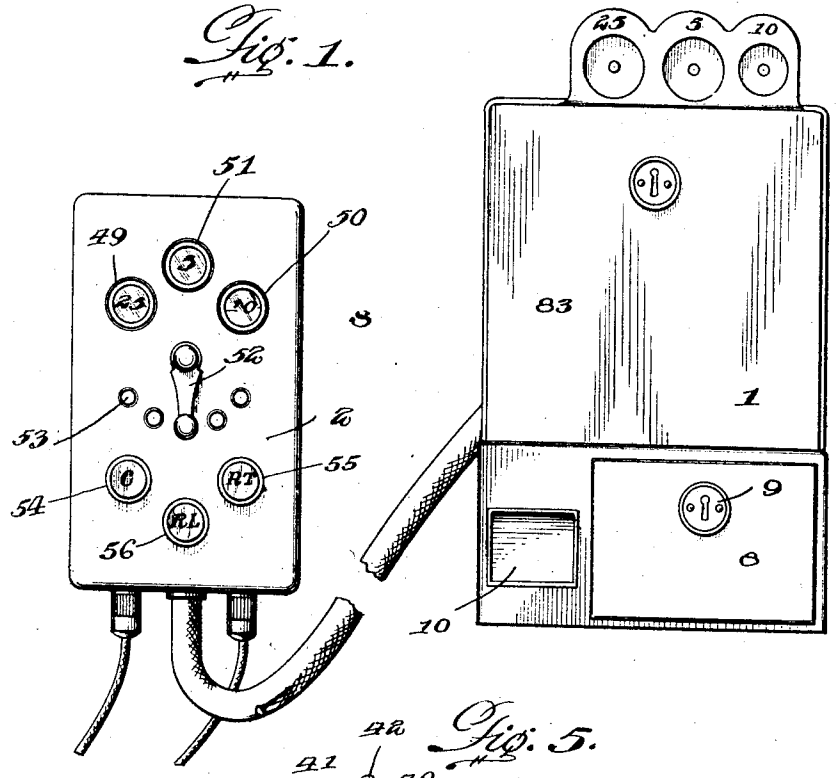


Fig. 5.

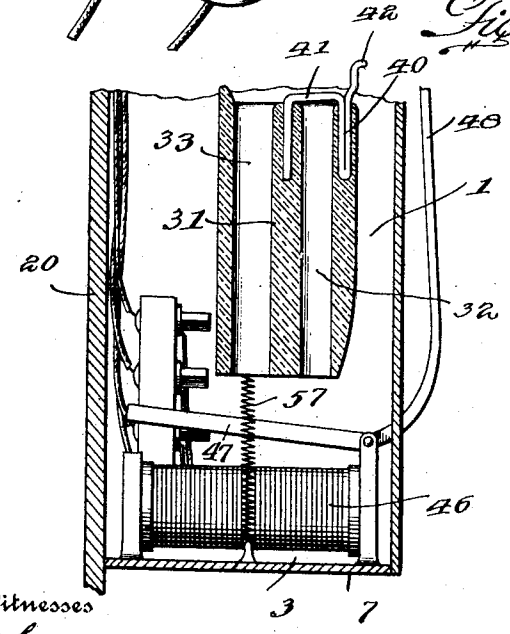
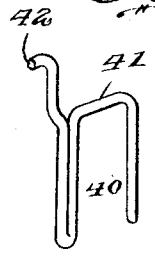


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

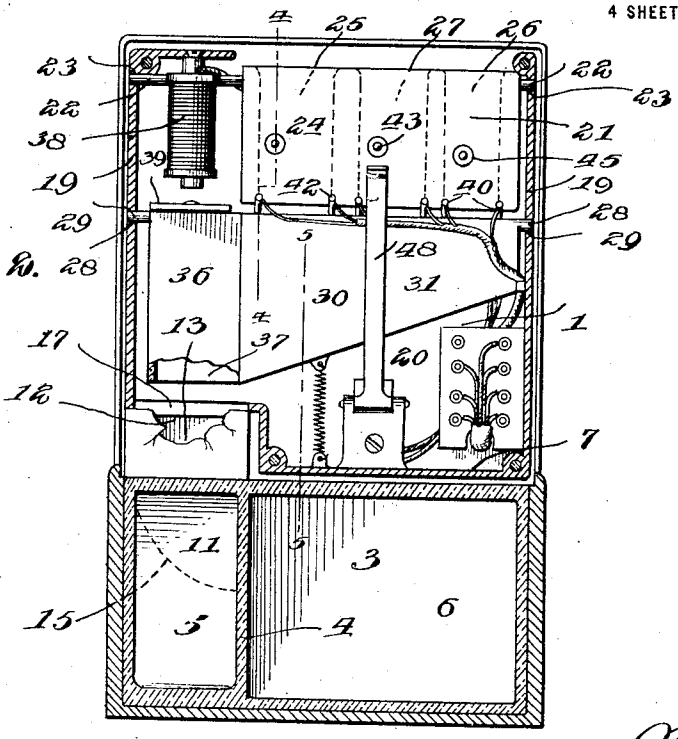


Fig. 3.

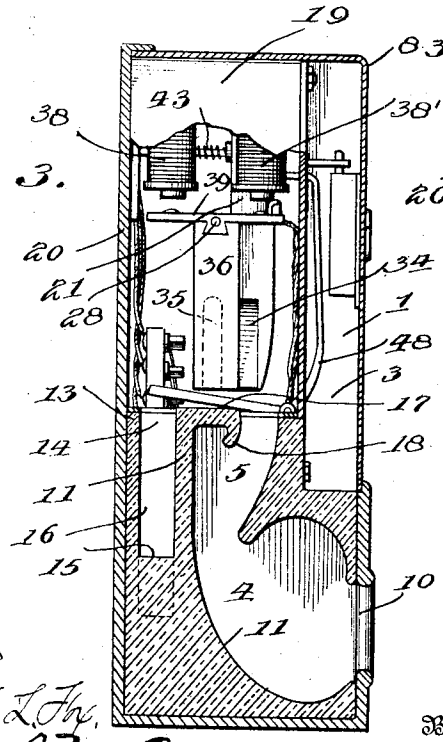
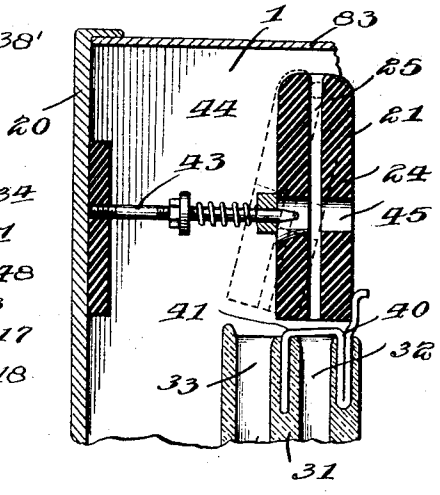


Fig. 4.



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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

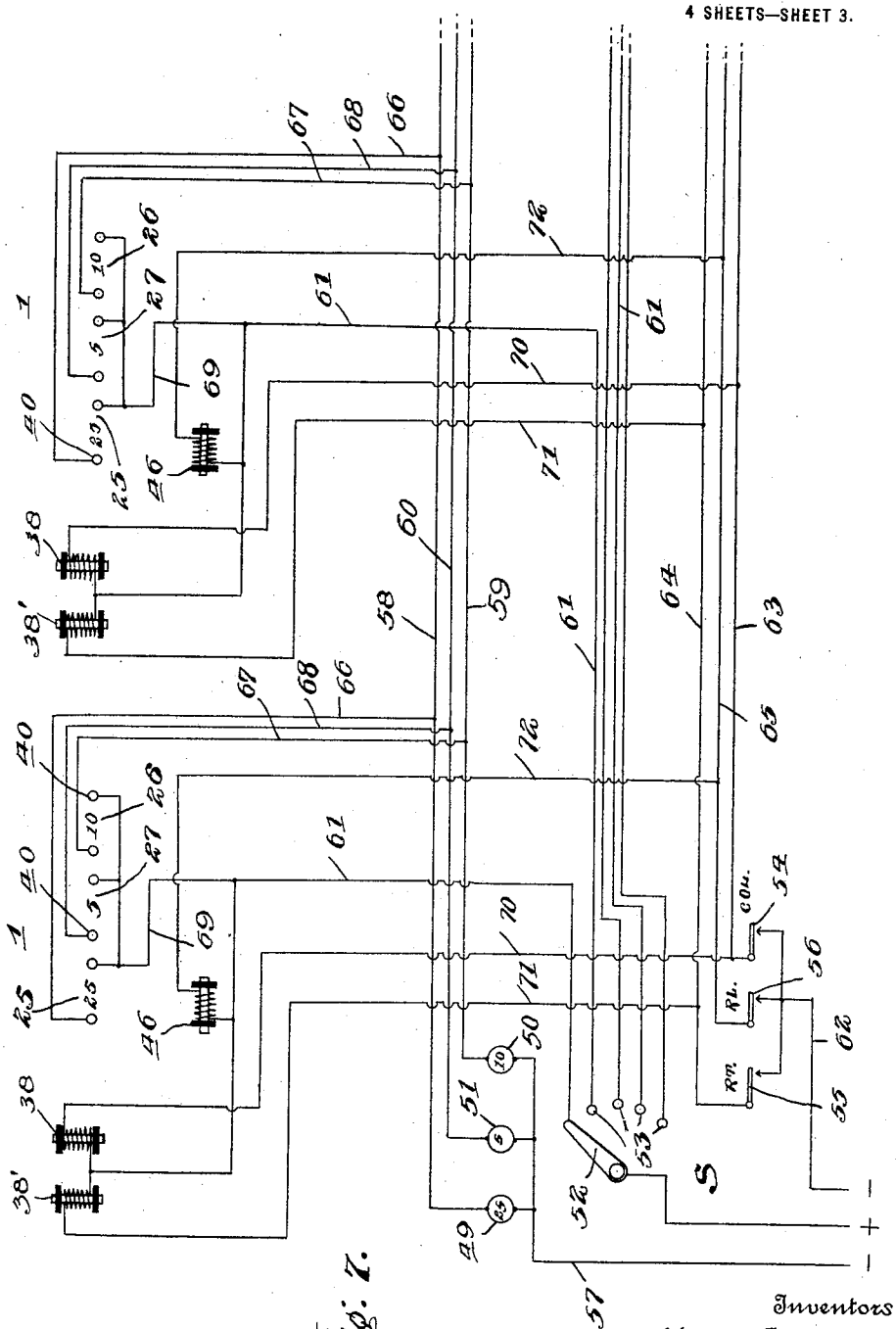


Fig. 7.

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 8.

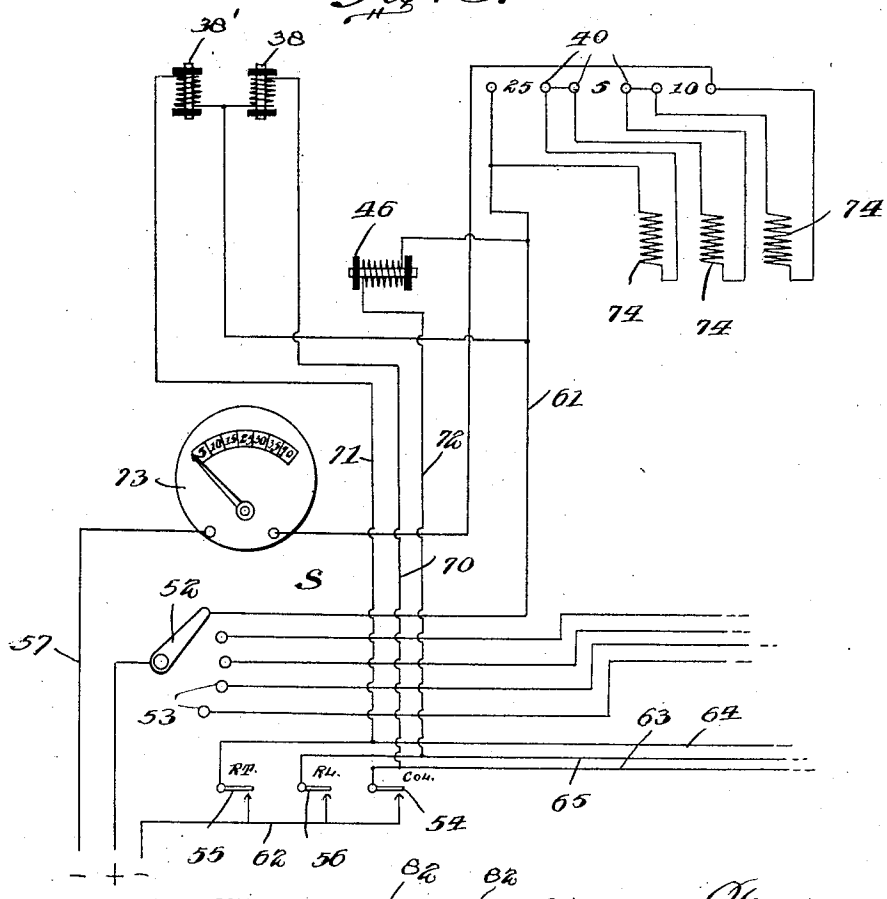
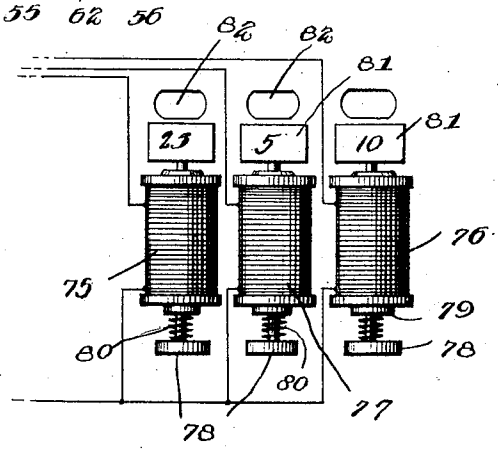


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY A. DREW AND GEORGE M. MAZZA, OF WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNORS, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO COIN DEVICE & SIGNAL CO., INC., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

MONEY-RECEIVING APPARATUS.

1,163,515. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 7, 1915.

Application filed April 25, 1914. Serial No. 834,364.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRY A. DREW and GEORGE M. MAZZA, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Weehawken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Money-Receiving Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in money receiving apparatus and has particular application to an apparatus of the type described for use in hotels, steamships, railroad cars and analogous places.

In carrying out the present invention, it is our purpose to provide an apparatus of the class described whereby money may be collected at a remote point, a signal given at the controlling point so that the operator at the controlling point will be advised that the money has been deposited and of the amount of such money and whereby the money deposited may be retained or returned to the depositor as desired.

It is also our purpose to provide a money receiving apparatus which will embody among other features a plurality of instruments each adapted to receive coins of various denominations and variable signals common to all of such instruments and corresponding in number with the number of different denominations of coins, means operating the signals individually in accordance with the denomination of the coin deposited within the instrument, means being provided and operable from a remote point to place the signals under the influence of any instrument.

A further object of our invention is to provide an apparatus of the type set forth which may be installed and maintained at a minimum expense, which will operate efficiently and effectively for its intended purpose and which will embody comparatively few parts and these so correlated and arranged as to reduce the possibility of derangement to a minimum.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter set forth in and falling within the scope of the claims.

In the accompanying drawings; Figure 1 is a diagrammatic plan view of a money receiving apparatus constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through one of the instruments, part of the mechanism being shown in front elevation. Fig. 3 is a similar view taken at right angles to Fig. 2 showing the mechanism in end elevation. Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a similar view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a view in side elevation of a detail of the invention. Fig. 7 is a diagrammatic view showing the wiring for two instruments. Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic view showing a modified form. Fig. 9 is a similar view of a further modification.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, 1, 1 designate two instruments, although any number may be employed, controlled from what may be termed a switch board or central station 2. Each instrument comprises a substantially rectangular receptacle 3 provided with a vertically disposed transverse partition 4 spaced apart from one end wall thereof and dividing the receptacle into small and large chambers 5 and 6 respectively. Seated upon the upper edges of the side and end walls of the receptacle 3 and closing the upper end of such receptacle is a base plate 7 constructed of any suitable material and formed in the front wall of the chamber 6 is a door opening adapted to be closed by means of a door 8 capable of swinging movement to open position and equipped with a lock 9 whereby the door may be locked against opening movement. The front wall of the small chamber 5 is formed with a finger opening 10 while disposed at the back of the small chamber and forming the rear wall thereof and spaced apart from the adjacent portion of the back wall of the casing is a plate 11 having the lower portion thereof curved toward the front wall of the small chamber and concaved longitudinally in order that any coins lying thereon may be readily removed by inserting the finger through the opening 10 and drawing the same over the concaved face of the plate 11. The top wall of the small chamber 5 is formed with a substantially rectangular opening 12 and upstanding from the marginal edges of the wall of the opening 12 and suitably secured thereto

is a substantially rectangular shell 13 constructed of any suitable material and projecting up into the shell 13 is the upper end of the plate 11. The space between the confronting walls of the plate 11 and back portion of the casing form a slot 14 having a downwardly inclined bottom wall 15 and opening into the large chamber 6 by way of an opening 16. Connected with the upper edge of the plate 11 and lying in a horizontal plane above the upper open end of the small chamber 5 is a platform 17, while connected with the front wall of the shell 13 and extending rearwardly beneath the platform 17 is a guard 18 spaced apart a suitable distance from the under surface of the platform and designed to prevent the passing of the fingers through the top of the small chamber and into contact with the platform. Secured to the opposite ends of the casing and upstanding therefrom are supporting standards 19, while uprising from the rear wall of the casing and having the opposite longitudinal edges thereof secured to the adjacent edges of the supporting standards is a back wall 20. Arranged between the standards 19 adjacent to the upper ends thereof and lying parallel with the back wall 20 is a coin receiver 21 equipped at its opposite end edges adjacent to the top edge thereof with outwardly projecting trunnions 22 journaled in horizontally alining bearings 23 carried by the standards. In the present instance, this coin receiver comprises a rectangular block 24 composed of suitable insulating material such, for instance, as glass, and formed with vertical slots 25, 26 and 27 designed to receive coins of various denominations, the slot 25 receiving twenty-five cent pieces, the slot 26, ten-cent pieces, and the slot 27, five-cent pieces. Although we have shown the block 24 as being formed with three slots, it will be understood that the number of slots may be varied and as many as desired, employed. Secured to the back wall 10 and projecting forwardly therefrom below the coin receiver 21 and disposed at the opposite extremities of the latter are horizontally alining bearings 28 in which is journaled a shaft 29 and depending from the shaft 29 is, what may be termed, a multiple coin chute 30 composed of a block 31 of insulating material, such as glass, formed with a vertical longitudinal chamber 32 having the upper end thereof opening onto the upper edge of the block and disposed below the slots 25, 26 and 27 in the coin receiver and alining therewith. Also formed in the block 31 is a vertical chamber 33 disposed behind the chamber 32 and parallel therewith and adapted to register with the lower ends of the slots 25, 26 and 27 in the coin receiver when the latter is swung about its axis toward the back wall 20. The bottom wall of the vertical chamber 32 inclines downwardly toward the shell 13 and the side wall of such chamber adjacent to the slot communicates with the shell by way of a slot 34 whereby coins, other than the proper one, and checks deposited within the slots in the coin receiver and dropping into the vertical chamber 32 in registration with the coin receiver will be restored to the depositor by way of the slot 34, the shell and the small chamber 5. The bottom wall of the chamber 32 inclines downwardly toward the platform 17 and the side wall of the chamber adjacent to the platform is formed with a slot 35 communicating with a hood 36 carried by the said side wall of the chamber and surrounding the slot therein, the lower end of the hood being disposed immediately above the platform 17 and opening thereonto by way of a slot 37.

In the present instance, vertically disposed electromagnets 38, 38′ are suitably fastened to the inner face of one of the standards 19 between the latter and the adjacent end of the coin receiver, and fastened to the adjacent end of the shaft 29 is a horizontal armature 39 disposed within the influence of the poles of the magnets 38, 38′. The magnet 38 is disposed at one side of the axis of the shaft 29 and controls one end of the armature, while the magnet 38′ is disposed at the opposite side of the axis and controls the remaining end of the armature. Thus, when the magnet 38 is energized the armature is actuated to swing the multiple coin chute in one direction, while when the magnet 38′ is energized and the magnet 38 deenergized the armature is actuated to swing the mutliple coin chute in the opposite direction. In this embodiment of our invention, the upper edges of the opposite walls of the vertical chamber 32 in the block 31 below each slot 25, 26 and 27 in the coin receiver are formed with coacting sockets and disposed within each set of sockets are the opposite legs of inverted U-shaped pins 40 having the interconnecting portion thereof spanning the upper end of the chamber and spaced apart in parallelism. The interconnecting portions of the pins 40 below each slot are spaced apart a distance slightly less than the diameter of the coin that the particular slot is adapted to receive and the upper portions of such pins incline rearwardly as at 41 so that a coin resting thereon may be moved off of the same with ease and facility and dropped into the chamber 33. Connected to or formed integral with the pins 40 of each pair are contacts or binding posts 42.

Secured to the back wall 20 and insulated therefrom are holding pins 43 corresponding in number with the slots in the coin receiver and disposed at the rear of the respective slots. The forward ends of the holding pins 43 project into apertures 44

formed in the adjacent face of the block of the coin receiver and when the coin receiver is swung out of normal position, the forward ends of the pins obstruct the slots and enter apertures 45 formed in the front face of the block and alining with the apertures 44. In this instance, an electromagnet 46 is secured to the base plate 7 and disposed within the influence of the pole of the magnet 46 is a horizontal armature 47 capable of swinging movement and connected with the lower end of a vertical lever 48, such lever having the upper end thereof inturned and contacting with the coin receiver 21.

S designates a switch board or central station from which the instruments 1, 1 are controlled and located upon the switch board is signaling mechanism which, in the preferred embodiment of our invention, embodies incandescent signal lamps 49, 50 and 51 corresponding with the slots 25, 26 and 27 respectively. Pivoted upon the switch board is a switch blade 52 movable over a number of contacts 53 corresponding in number with the stations controlled from the switch board, while mounted upon the switch board are push button switches 54, 55 and 56 controlling the magnets 38, 38′ and 46 respectively of each instrument.

One side of the lamps 49, 50 and 51 is connected by way of a conductor 57 with one side of a suitable source of electrical energy, while leading from the remaining terminals of the lamps are conductors 58, 59 and 60 extending through the stations controlled from the switch board. The switch blade 52 is connected with the opposite side of the source of energy and leading from each station is a common return conductor 61 connected with one of the contacts 53 in the path of the blade 52. One side of the push buttons 54, 55 and 56 is connected with the side of the source of energy to which the conductor 57 is connected by way of a conductor 62, while from the remaining sides of the push button lead conductors 63, 64 and 65 extending through the various stations controlled from the switch board. Tapped onto the conductors 58, 59 and 60 respectively at each station are conductors 66, 67 and 68, each terminally connected with one contact of the pairs of pins below the slots 25, 26 and 27 respectively in the coin receiver, while connected with the free contacts of the pairs of pins is a common wire 69 tapped onto the common return conductor 61 of the particular instrument. Conductors 70, 71 and 72 are tapped onto the conductors 63, 64 and 65 respectively of each instrument and are terminally connected with one terminal of the magnets 38, 38′ and 46 respectively, while the remaining terminals of such magnets are tapped onto the common return conductor 61 of the particular instrument.

In practice, assuming our apparatus to be installed in a hotel, for example, one instrument is disposed in each room, or suite of rooms, while the switch board is located at the clerk's desk. Should the occupant of one of the rooms desire to purchase food or drink or the like from the hostelry, such occupant calls the clerk's desk on the telephone and advises the clerk of his wants. The clerk, previous to sending the order to the room of the occupant requests the latter to deposit the money covering the cost of the order in the instrument and, assuming the order to cost fifty cents the occupant deposits two twenty-five cent pieces in the slot 25 in the coin receiver. The first coin rests upon and bridges the pins 40 below the slot 25 whereby the coin is held within the slot, while the second coin rests upon the edge of the first coin. As the particular set of pins 40 are bridged the circuit is closed through the signal lamp 49, the switch blade 52 having been previously swung into engagement with the contact 53 connected with the common return wire of the particular instrument, current flowing through the conductor 57, lamp 49, portion of the common conductor 58, the conductor 66 of the particular instrument, across the bridged pins 40 and back to the other side of the source of energy by way of the common wire 69, common conductor 61, contact 53 and blade 52. The signal lamp 49 being energized, the clerk is advised that the proper coin has been deposited in the instrument and the clerk, desiring to remove the coin, depresses the push button switch 56 whereby the magnet 46 is energized, current flowing from one side of the source of energy, through the conductor 62, push button switch 56, the particular portion of the conductor 65, the conductor 72 of the active instrument, the winding of the magnet 46 and then back to the other side of the source of energy by way of the conductor 61, contact 53 and blade 52. As the magnet 46 is energized, the armature 47 is swung about its fulcrum and the lever 48 actuated to swing the coin receiver about its axis thereby disengaging the bottom coin from the pins 40 and enabling such coin to drop into the vertical chamber 33 and so gravitate to the hood 36 and onto the platform 17. In this swinging movement of the coin receiver, the stop pin or holding pin 43 behind the slot 25 is disposed across the latter and bears the weight, with the remote wall of the slot, of the top coin in the slot, thereby preventing the second coin from falling out of the receiver. The button 56 is now released and the magnet 46 deënergized whereby the lever 48 and coin receiver are restored to normal position and as the coin receiver moves to normal position the coin therein is relieved of the influence of

the particular holding pin and so gravitates onto the pins 40 thereby again bridging the pins and closing the circuit through the signal lamp 49 whereby the clerk is advised that the second quarter is in the machine. To collect the first quarter, the clerk depresses the button 54 thereby closing the circuit through the magnet 38 and energizing the latter, current flowing from one side of the source of energy, through the conductor 62, button 54, the particular portion of the common conductor 63, the conductor 70 of the particular instrument, the winding of the magnet 38, and then back to the other side of the source of energy by way of the common return conductor 61 of the instrument, the contact 53 and blade 52. Upon the energization of the magnet 38, the armature 39 is actuated to swing the multiple coin chute 30 whereby the hood 36 carries the coin off of the platform so that such coin will drop through the slot 14 and opening 16 into the coin chamber 6. To disengage the remaining twenty-five cent piece from the pins 40, the button 56 is again depressed whereby the magnet 46 is energized to again swing the coin receiver and drop the coin into the vertical chamber 33 in the multiple chute, the coin gravitating to the platform 17. To collect the coin the push button 54 is again operated whereby the magnet 38 is energized and the multiple coin chute swung as previously described so that the coin drops into the chamber 5. Should the clerk have discovered that the order of the occupant of the particular room or suite of rooms was twenty-five cents instead of fifty, after the money had been deposited within the machine, the first twenty-five cent piece would have been thrown into the coin chamber as previously described, while the second coin would have been returned to the depositor and to effect such return of the coin the button 55 would have been depressed so that the magnet 38′ would be energized to swing the coin chute 30 in the reverse direction thereby carrying the coin off of the platform and dropping such coin through the shell 13 and into the small chamber 5 whence it could be removed by way of the finger opening 10.

Should a coin of smaller diameter than the proper coin be deposited in any one of the slots, such improper coin will fall between the pins 40 into the vertical chamber 32 and through the slot 34 into the small chamber 5.

When a five-cent piece is deposited in the slot 27 in the coin receiver the signal lamp 51 is energized, while when a ten-cent piece is dropped in the slot 26 in the coin receiver the signal lamp 50 is energized.

Different means may be employed to restore the multiple coin chute to normal position and to maintain the same in such position. In this form of our invention, we have shown a coiled contractile spring 57, such spring having one end secured to the bottom wall of the coin chute 30 and the opposite extremity fastened to the base plate 7.

In the modified form of the invention illustrated in Fig. 8, we employ a galvanometer 73 in lieu of the signal lamps and calibrate the face or dial of the galvanometer to read in numbers corresponding with the various amounts of money which the instruments are capable of containing, and connect in series with the contact pins 40 resistance grids or sections 74 adjusted to correspond with the galvanometer. Thus, should one or more coins be deposited in an instrument and the latter connected in circuit with the galvanometer the indicator finger or hand of the latter will move over the dial thereof to indicate the amount of money in the instrument. For instance, should five, ten and twenty-five cent pieces be deposited in the respective slots all the resistance 74 will be cut out and, assuming the switch blade to be on the contact connected with the common return wire of the particular instrument, the indicator finger of the galvanometer moves over the dial to the number 40.

In the construction illustrated in Fig. 9, the signal mechanism comprises solenoids 75, 76 and 77 corresponding with the slots 25, 26 and 27 respectively. These solenoids are disposed within the switch board and mounted within each solenoid is an armature 78 having one end thereof equipped with a stop collar 79. Encircling the armature 78 between the stop collar and the adjacent end of the solenoid is a coiled expansion spring 80, while fast to the opposite end of the armature is a sign plate 81 indicative of the denomination of the coin to be received by the particular slot. Formed in the cover of the switch board are sight openings 82 spaced apart and corresponding with the solenoids. When one of the solenoids is energized the armature thereof is actuated against the action of the spring 80 and the sign plate connected thereto thrown into the sight opening.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and mode of operation of improved coin collecting apparatus will be readily apparent. It will be seen that we have provided a coin collecting apparatus or system whereby the coin or coins may be collected and retained within the machine or returned to the depositor if desired, while false coins or checks will be returned to the depositor without affecting the signals.

The front, top and sides of each instrument are closed by means of a suitable cover

83 and closing the mechanism above the receptacle 3 and coöperating with the back wall 20.

While we have herein shown and described certain preferred forms of our invention by way of illustration, we wish it to be understood that we do not limit or confine ourselves to the precise details of construction herein described and delineated, as modification and variation may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention. Furthermore, we wish it to be understood that any number of instruments may be controlled from the switch board and the capacity of the instruments varied in accordance with the circumstances or exigencies of any particular case.

We claim:

1. In a money receiving apparatus, a receiver adapted to receive coins of various denominations and capable of swinging movement, signal mechanism connected in circuit with said receiver, means adapted to be influenced by a coin to close the circuit to said mechanism to actuate the latter in accordance with the denomination of the coin, means for swinging said receiver to discharge the coin therefrom succeeding the energization of the signal, means receiving the coin succeeding the discharge thereof by the receiver and capable of swinging movement, a coin receptacle, means for swinging said last means in one direction to deliver the coin to said receptacle, an open chamber, and means for swinging said receiving means in the reverse direction to deliver the coin to said open chamber, whereby the coin may be recovered by the depositor.

2. In a money receiving apparatus, a receiver adapted to receive coins of various denominations and capable of swinging movement, signal mechanism connected in circuit with said receiver and located at a remote point, means adapted to be influenced by a coin to close the circuit to said mechanism to actuate the latter in accordance with the denomination of the coin, electro responsive means for swinging said receiver to discharge the coin therefrom succeeding the energization of the signal, means receiving the coin succeeding the discharge thereof by the receiver and capable of swinging movement, a coin receptacle, electro responsive means for swinging said last means to deliver the coin to said receptacle, an open chamber, electro responsive means for swinging said receiving means in the reverse direction to deliver the coin to the open chamber, and remote controlled switches controlling both of said last electro responsive means.

3. In a money receiving apparatus, a plurality of instruments, each comprising a coin receiver adapted to receive coins of various denominations and capable of swinging movement, variable signals common to all of said instruments and corresponding in number with the number of different denominations of coins, means operating said signals individually in accordance with the denomination of the coin, means operable to place the signals in circuit with any instrument, means for swinging the coin receiver of any instrument to release the coin therefrom, means receiving said coin succeeding the discharge thereof by the receiver, a coin receptacle, and means for actuating said last means to deliver the coin to said receptacle.

4. In a money receiving apparatus, a plurality of instruments, each comprising a coin receiver adapted to receive coins of various denominations and capable of swinging movement, variable signals common to all of said instruments and corresponding in number with the number of different denominations of coins, means operating said signals individually in accordance with the denomination of the coin, means operable to place the signals in circuit with any instrument, means for swinging the coin receiver of any instrument to release the coin therefrom, means receiving said coin succeeding the discharge thereof by the receiver, a coin receptacle, means for actuating said last means to deliver the coin to said receptacle, an open receptacle, and means for actuating said receiving means to deliver the coin to said open receptacle.

5. In a money receiving apparatus, a receiver having slots formed therein to receive coins of various denominations and capable of swinging movement, signal mechanism connected in circuit with said receiver, means adapted to be influenced by a wire to close the circuit to said mechanism to actuate the latter in accordance with the denomination of the coin and disposed at the bottom of each coin slot to support the coin, means for swinging said receiver to relieve the coin of the influence of said first means, a manifold receiver capable of swinging movement and having parallel chambers formed therein, one of said chambers normally alining with the slots in said receiver to receive coins other than those of proper denominations, the remaining chamber receiving the coin succeeding the discharge thereof by the receiver, a coin receptacle, means for swinging said manifold receiver in one direction to deliver the coin from the last-named chamber to said coin receptacle, an open chamber, and means for swinging said manifold receiver in the reverse direction to deliver the coin from said last chamber to said open receptacle whereby the coin may be recovered by the depositor.

6. In a money receiving apparatus, a receiver adapted to receive a coin, a signal connected in circuit with said receiver,

means adapted to be influenced by a coin to close the circuit to said signal upon the insertion of a coin in the receiver, means for discharging the coin from the receiver succeeding the energization of the signal, means for retaining a second coin within the receiver during the discharge of the first coin, means for receiving said coin succeeding the discharge thereof by the receiver, a coin receptacle, and means for actuating said last means to deliver the coin to said receptacle.

7. In a money receiving apparatus, a receiver adapted to receive coins of various denominations and capable of swinging movement, signal mechanism connected in circuit with said receiver, means adapted to be influenced by a coin to close the circuit to said mechanism to actuate the latter in accordance with the denomination of the coin and supporting the coin and releasing coins other than the proper one, means for swinging said receiver to discharge the coin therefrom succeeding the energization of the signal, means receiving the coin succeeding the discharge thereof by the receiver, and capable of swinging movement, a coin receptacle, means for swinging said last means in one direction to deliver the coins to said receptacle, an open chamber, and means for swinging said receiving means in the reverse direction to deliver the coin to said open chamber whereby the coin may be recovered by the depositor.

8. In money receiving apparatus, a receiver having a slot formed therein adapted to receive coins of a certain denomination and capable of swinging movement, signal mechanism connected in circuit with said receiver, means adapted to be influenced by the lowermost coin in said slot to close the circuit to said signal mechanism, means for swinging said receiver to discharge the lowermost coin therefrom, means holding the remaining coins in said slot during the swinging of the receiver to discharge the bottom coin, means receiving the discharged coin from the receiver and capable of movement, a coin receptacle, and means for moving said last-named means to deliver the coin to said receptacle.

9. In money receiving apparatus, a receiver having a slot formed therein adapted to receive coins of a certain denomination and capable of swinging movement, signal mechanism connected in circuit with said receiver, means adapted to be influenced by the lowermost coin in said slot to close the circuit to said signal mechanism, means for swinging said receiver to discharge the lowermost coin therefrom, means holding the remaining coins in said slot during the swinging of the receiver to discharge the bottom coin, means receiving the discharged coin from the receiver and capable of movement, a coin receptacle, means for moving said last-named means in one direction to deliver the coin to said receptacle, an open chamber, and means for moving said receiving means in the reverse direction to deliver the coin therein to said open chamber so that the coin may be recovered by the depositor.

10. In money receiving apparatus, a receiver having a slot formed therein adapted to receive a coin, signal mechanism connected in circuit with said receiver, means adapted to be influenced by the coin in said slot to close the circuit of said signal mechanism, means for swinging said receiver to discharge the coin therefrom, means receiving the discharged coin from the receiver and capable of movement, a coin receptacle, and means for moving said last-named means to deliver the coin to said receptacle.

11. In money receiving apparatus, a receiver having a slot formed therein adapted to receive a coin, signal mechanism connected in circuit with said receiver, means adapted to be influenced by the coin in said slot to close the circuit of said signal mechanism, means for swinging said receiver to discharge the coin therefrom, means receiving the discharged coin from the receiver and capable of movement, a coin receptacle, means for moving said last-named means to deliver the coin to said receptacle, an open chamber, and means for moving said receiving means in the reverse direction to deliver the coin therein to said open chamber so that the coin may be recovered by the depositor.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

HARRY A. DREW.
GEORGE M. MAZZA.

To signature of Harry A. Drew:
E. EDMONSTON, Jr.,
JOHN J. MCCARTHY.

To signature of George M. Mazza:
JOHN GLUECK, Jr.,
HENRY A. SIEGOLD.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."