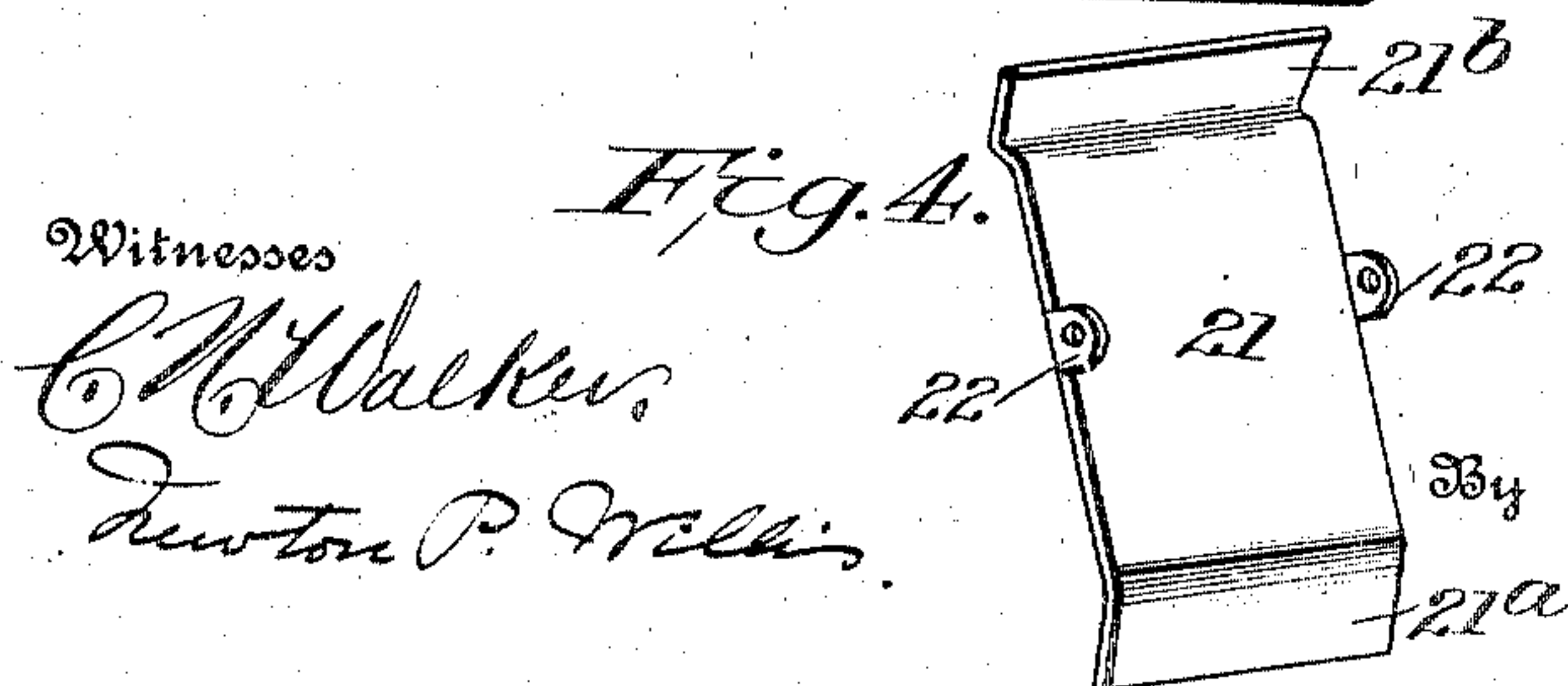
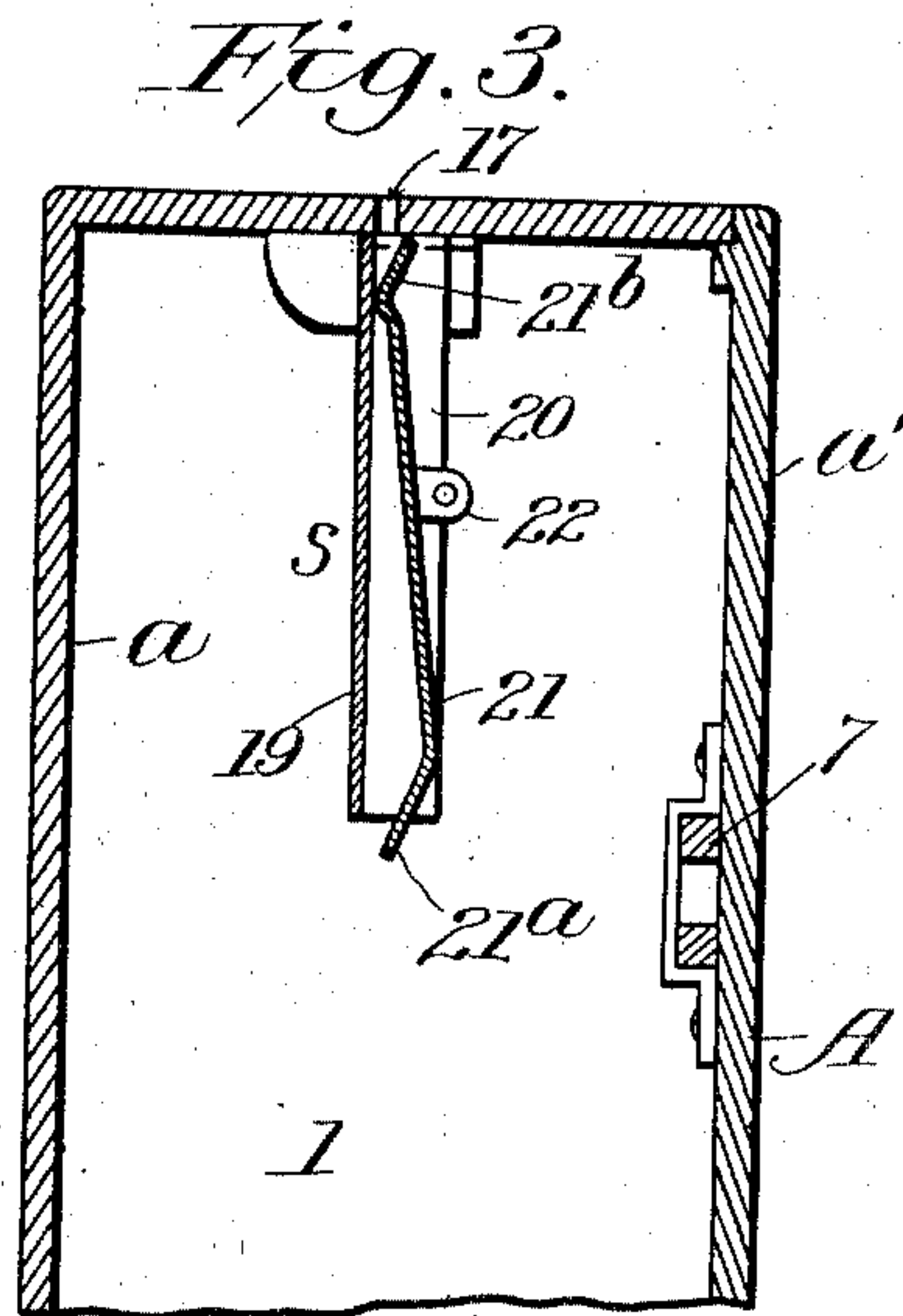
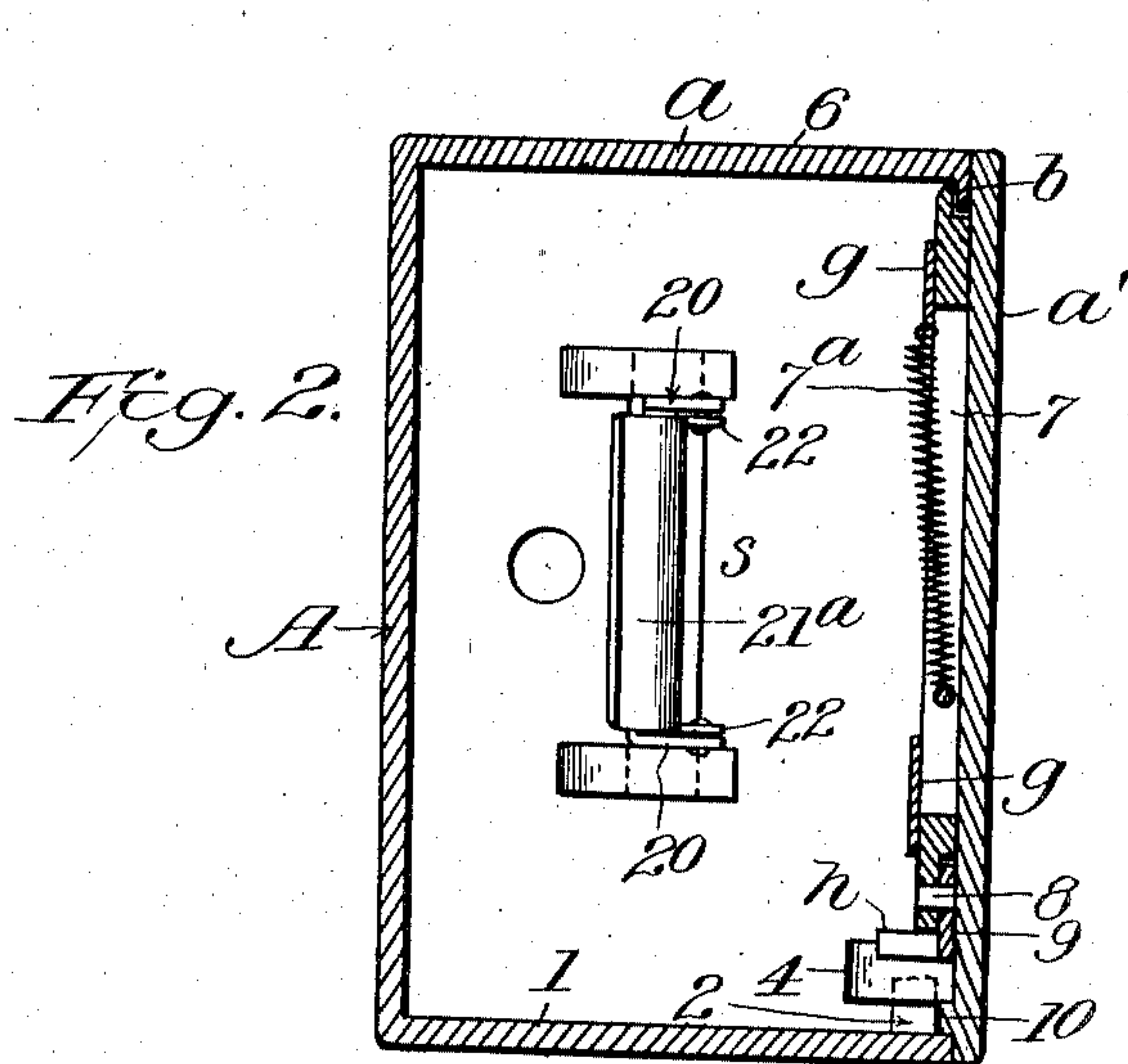
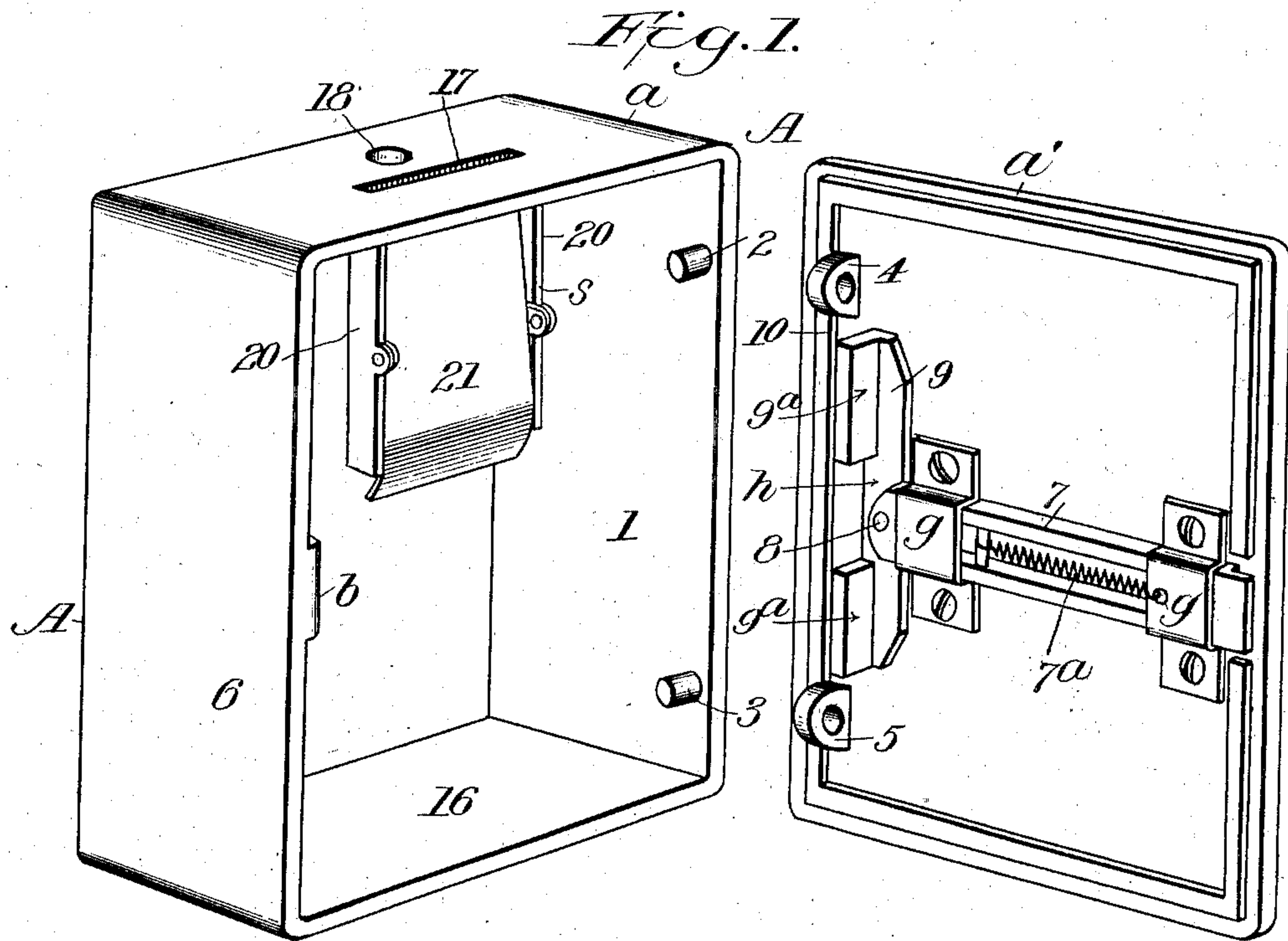


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B. S. WAKEMAN.  
PORTABLE BANK.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 22, 1908.

Patented July 20, 1909.  
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses  
*C. M. Walker*  
*Newton P. Willis*

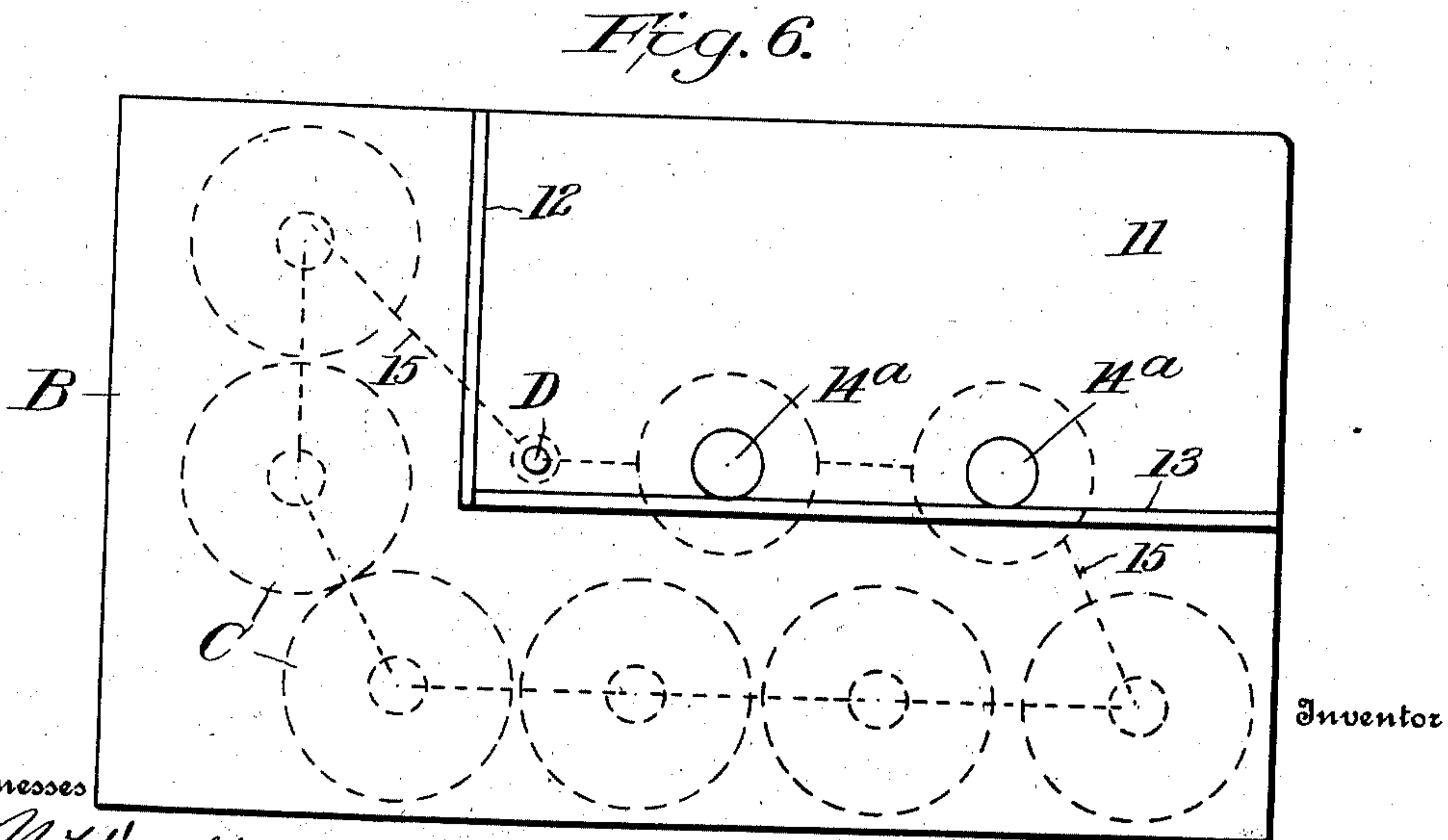
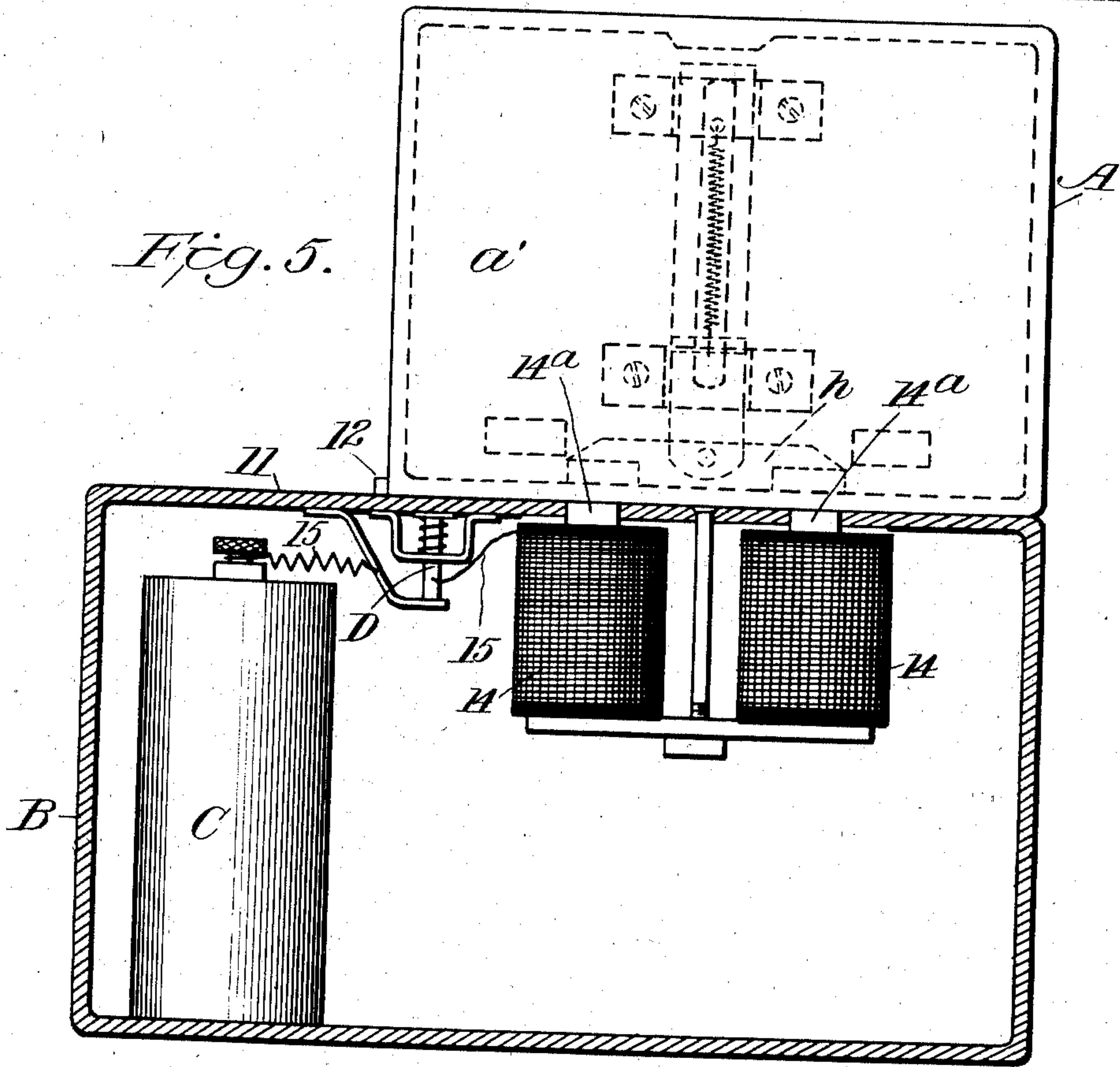
Inventor  
*B. S. Wakeman*  
By *Robert Watson*  
Attorney

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Witnesses

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Frederic P. Willis

34

B. S. Wakeman

Robert Watson  
Attorney

Inventor



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BRYAN S. WAKEMAN, OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ELISHA P. REYNOLDS, OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

## PORTABLE BANK.

No. 928,483.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 20, 1909.

Application filed September 22, 1908. Serial No. 454,193.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BRYAN S. WAKEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Banks, of which the following is a specification.

The purpose of my invention is to provide a portable bank from which it is difficult or impossible for the owner of the bank to remove the money placed therein.

It is a quite common practice of savings banks to provide their customers with small portable banks, which when filled, are taken by the customer to the savings bank and there opened by a key and the contents deposited to the credit of the customer. The customer is not provided with a key. The purpose of this custom is to remove from the customer the temptation to open the portable bank and spend his savings. But it is practicable to open almost any form of bank which is provided with a lock adapted to be opened by a key, and customers holding such banks frequently devise or obtain keys or mechanical appliances which can be inserted in the key-hole to operate the lock and thus the purpose of the system is frequently defeated. To overcome this difficulty I provide a portable bank without a key-hole or any locking means visible from the exterior of the bank. The locking means in my invention comprises a spring locking bolt within the bank and an armature, also within the bank, connected to the locking bolt and adapted to be moved by a magnet applied to the exterior of the bank casing. This magnet is kept at the savings bank in a suitable cabinet with guides thereon for locating the portable bank so that the armature therein will come opposite the poles of the magnet when the portable bank is placed upon the cabinet. When the portable bank is placed properly upon the cabinet the magnet is energized and the armature retracted, thus instantly unlocking the portable bank. In this way, the proper person at the savings

institution can open all the portable banks used. The customer, or holder of the portable bank, however, cannot open the bank by mechanical means and usually has not the facilities for opening it magnetically, and has no means for correctly positioning the armature with respect to the pole pieces of a magnet.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bank with the door removed; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through the same taken centrally of the locking-bolt, the bank being inverted; Fig. 3 is a central vertical section taken at right angles to the coin slot; Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the hinged member of the coin chute; Fig. 5 is a section through the cabinet containing the releasing magnet, the portable bank being shown thereon, and the locking bolt being shown in dotted lines in open position, and, Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the cabinet.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates the casing of a portable bank, made entirely of non-magnetic metal, and comprising the body *a* and a movable side or door *a'*. Within the body on the side 1 are arranged a pair of pintles or studs 2, 3, adapted to loosely engage ears 4, 5, on the inner face of the door, and a lip or catch *b* on the side 6 of the body is adapted to be engaged by a locking bolt 7 which slides in guides *g* on the inner side of the door. A spring 7<sup>a</sup> is arranged to normally hold the locking bolt in the locked position. By placing the ears 4, 5, upon the studs 2, 3, and then pressing the door toward the body of the bank the locking bolt 7 will spring past the catch *b* and lock the door. An iron or steel armature *h* is connected at its center to one end of the locking bolt by a pivot pin 8 as shown, and in the locked position a flange 9 on the armature rests against the adjacent strap or guide *g* with the armature parallel with the side 1 of the casing. In the unlocked position the armature abuts against the interior flange 10 on the door.

The bank is not provided with any key-



holes or with any locking or unlocking devices visible from the outer side of the casing, and cannot be unlocked by any mechanical appliance.

5 For the purpose of opening the banks I provide a cabinet B, which is to be kept at the banking institution, consisting of a suitable casing having a flat top plate 11 provided with guide strips 12 and 13 projecting  
10 above its surface. An electromagnet 14 is arranged within the cabinet, with its pole pieces 14<sup>a</sup> projecting through the top plate 11 and flush with the outer surface thereof. Batteries C are arranged within the cabinet  
15 and connected by conductors 15 through a push-button switch D to the coils of the magnet. The guide strips 12 and 13 are arranged so that when the bank is placed on the top plate, which forms a support for  
20 the bank, the side 1 of the bank casing resting against the top plate 11 and the end 16 of the bank against the guide strip 12 and the door against the strip 13, the two ends 9<sup>a</sup> of the armature will be opposite the pole  
25 pieces 14<sup>a</sup> of the electromagnet and the push-button will be pressed to its closed position. The armature being thus properly located over the magnet and the circuit being closed through the magnet the latter will pull the  
30 armature and locking bolt downward until the armature strikes against the rib 10 and the locking bolt becomes disengaged from the catch or lip *b*. The door may then be rocked open and lifted off of the studs 2, 3.  
35 The armature is preferably cut away in the center, as shown, and is centrally pivoted to the locking bolt, so that both ends of the armature must be brought over both poles of the magnet in order to operate the locking  
40 bolt. Thus, if the owner or holder of the bank should try to open it by means of a magnet, if only one pole of the magnet is brought adjacent to one end of the armature, the latter will rock about its pivotal point  
45 and will not move the latch sufficiently to open it, and unless the person trying to open the bank can locate both ends of the armature opposite both poles of the magnet, the latter will not move the locking bolt to open  
50 position.

It is desirable to provide the cabinet for housing the battery and the magnet; but it is evident that the top plate with the magnet, push-button and guides may be supported  
55 and used apart from the battery and housing, and that the magnet may be energized from any suitable source of electric current.

A slot 17 for coins and an opening 18 for bills are provided in the top of the bank  
60 casing, and a coin chute *s* leads vertically downward from the coin slot. This chute comprises a flat plate 19, suitably secured at its upper end to the top of the casing and

provided with side flanges 20, and a plate 21 hinged between said flanges and opposed 65 to the plate 19. The plate 21 has ears 22 near its center, which extend rearwardly, or away from the chute proper and are connected to the flanges, so that when the bank is held either with the slotted end upper- 70 most, or inverted, the end of the hinged plate that is uppermost swings inwardly to close the chute while the other end swings outwardly. The plate 21 is longer than the stationary member of the chute and the 75 lower end 21<sup>a</sup> of said plate is bent over toward the plate 19 so that when the bank is inverted the end 21<sup>a</sup> swings against and overlaps the lower end of the plate 19, thus closing the chute and preventing the passage 80 of coins from the interior of the bank outwardly through the chute when the bank is inverted. The upper end 21<sup>b</sup> of the plate is inclined outwardly or rearwardly, as shown, so that it will not obstruct the passage of 85 coins into the bank when the latter is held with the coin slot uppermost.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with a portable bank casing having a locking bolt and an arma- 90 ture therein, said armature being in operative relation to said bolt, of a support for the bank casing, a magnet having its poles in fixed relation to said support, and a guide on said support for locating the bank casing 95 in a certain relation to the magnet.

2. The combination with a portable bank casing having a locking bolt and an armature therein, said armature being in operative relation to said locking bolt, of a plate, 100 a magnet having its poles in fixed relation to said plate and a guide on said plate for locating the bank casing in a certain relation to the magnet.

3. The combination with a portable bank 105 casing having a locking bolt and an armature therein, said armature being in operative relation to said locking bolt, of a cabinet, a magnet within the cabinet and having its poles projecting at one side thereof, and 110 a guide upon said cabinet for locating the bank casing in a certain relation to the magnet poles.

4. The combination with a portable bank casing having a locking bolt and an arma- 115 ture therein, said armature being in operative relation to said locking bolt, of a cabinet having a push-button at one side thereof and a magnet within the cabinet having its poles at the same side thereof as the push- 120 button, an electric circuit including the push-button and the coils of the magnet, and a guide upon the cabinet for locating the bank casing so as to operate the push-button and bring the armature opposite the magnet 125 poles.



5 5. The combination with a portable bank casing having sides of non-magnetic metal, said casing having a door, of a spring locking bolt arranged to slide longitudinally in suitable guides upon the door, said bolt having one end adapted to engage with one side of the casing, and an armature attached to the opposite end of said locking bolt and arranged adjacent to the opposite side of the

casing, said armature and locking bolt being 10 within the casing.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

BRYAN S. WAKEMAN.

Witnesses:

CHAS. W. DAWSON,  
A. H. VOSBURG.