

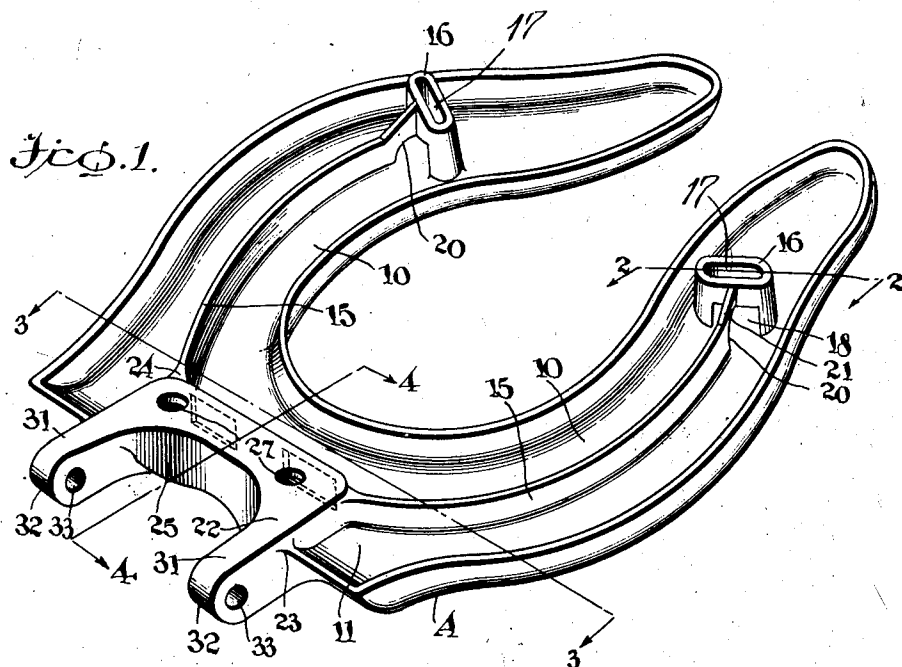
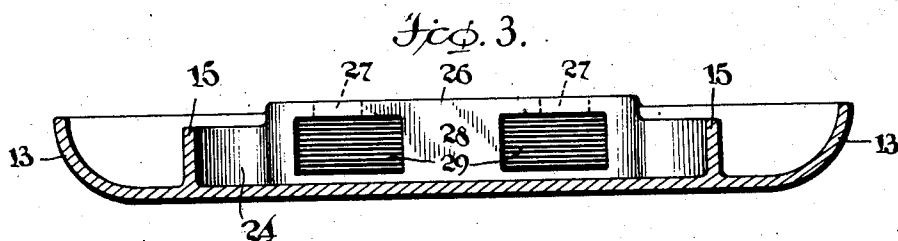
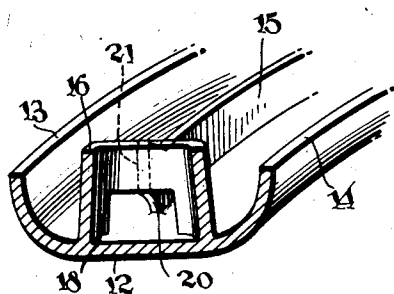
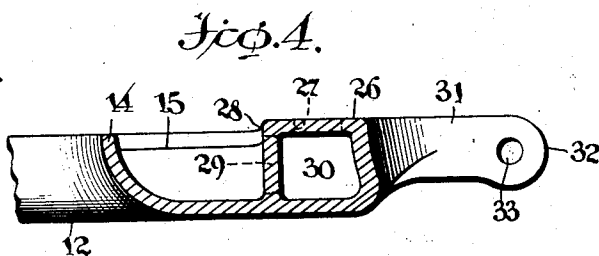
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1,588,019

W. A. GITTER

TOILET SEAT

Filed June 10, 1925



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TOILET SEAT.

Application filed June 10, 1925. Serial No. 36,233.

My invention relates to toilet seats and it has for its primary object the provision of a seat which is durable and easily manufactured.

Heretofore, seats of this character have been made in two parts. A wooden seat usually has an iron frame attached thereto on its underside. The iron frame carries a hinge portion, by means of which the seat may be attached to the bowl. These seats have been found unsatisfactory because the wooden portion would crack. This resulted in necessity for repairs, which were never satisfactory because the crack could not be joined properly.

The present invention contemplates a seat which shall be made in one piece. By making the seat in the manner described, it is possible to obtain a seat which is practically indestructible. The seat made in accordance with the present invention has a relatively low cost, practically one-half that of the ordinary wood and metal seats.

In the drawings:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the underside of the seat;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary section taken on the line II—II of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line III—III of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary section taken on the line IV—IV of Fig. 1.

The seat shown in Fig. 1 is designated generally by the letter A. The seat may be of U-shape rather than oval for obvious sanitary reasons. Two arms 10—10 are joined together by a base member 11. The upper side of the arm 10 is curved, as indicated at 12 in Fig. 2. The curved face 12 of the arm 10 terminates in downwardly depending lugs 13—14. A rib 15 extends on the underside of each arm 10 along substantially the center line thereof.

Buffer lugs 16 are disposed near the outer ends of the arms 10. Each lug has an aperture 17 which is adapted to receive a rubber plug, not shown, which rests against the bowl. Each lug is provided with an aperture 18 through the base thereof, extending in the direction of the rib 15. The base of the rib 15 is cut away near the lug 16, as indicated at 20. The rib is connected to the upper portion of the lug 16 by means of a curved bridge 21.

A boss 22 is made integral with the base

portion of the seat. As shown in the drawings, this boss has a plane face 26 on the underside thereof extending in substantially the same plane as that of the rubber buffers adapted to be placed in the aperture 17 of the lugs 16. The flange 13 of the seat and the rib 15 merge into the boss, as shown at 23 and 24.

The outer portion of the boss 22 is curved, as indicated at 25. The underside of this curve merges into the plane face 26, which is provided with two holes 27. The inner face of the boss 28 is substantially at right angles to the plane face 26. This inner face is provided with two apertures 29. The space between the faces 25, 26 and 28 is hollow, as indicated at 30. This construction reduces the weight of the seat without destroying its strength.

The outer curved face 25 and the lower plane face 26 of the boss 22 project from the base 11 to form two hinge lugs 31. The outer end 32 of the lugs 31 is slightly enlarged and has drilled through it an aperture 33 which is adapted to receive a hinge pin.

The seat is preferably made from a single piece of aluminum alloy, preferably by a casting operation. This method provides a seat which is strong and durable and requires practically no finishing.

By making the seat in one piece, the necessity and inconvenience of repairs to the two-part wooden and metal seat is obviated. By providing a seat with the ribs 15, a very strong structure results. Tests have indicated that in ordinary service, the seat is practically indestructible.

A seat made according to this construction may be employed with any type of bowl. It is particularly useful, however, in that type of toilet wherein the seat is normally raised above the bowl when the toilet is not in operation. In this type of assembly, the operating mechanism leading from the reservoir to the seat may be connected to the apertures 27. It will be seen that in this type of assembly the hollow portion 30 of the boss, serves not only to reduce the weight of the seat, but also to provide a ready means of assembly. Inasmuch as the operating connections form no part of the present invention, they need not be described in detail here.

The seat may be finished, for the sake of

appearance, with a suitable coating such as enamel, grained in imitation of wood, or like coating.

While I have described but a single embodiment of my invention, it will be apparent to anyone skilled in the art that it is not so limited, and I desire, therefore, that it shall be limited only in accordance with the appended claims.

10 What I claim is:—

1. A unitary toilet seat comprising curved side portions of relatively thin section, each reinforced by a rib disposed substantially along the center line thereof and extending  
15 at the base of the seat into a hollow aper-

tured portion, having secured thereto a plurality of hinge lugs projecting beyond the seat.

2. A unitary metal toilet seat comprising curved side portions connected by a base portion, a hollow boss formed on the underside of the seat and within the base portion, apertures in the boss adapted to engage flush control means, hinge lugs secured to the boss and to the base portion and projecting  
25 beyond the seat, and reinforcing ribs extending from the boss along the side portions.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name.

WILLIAM A. GITTER.