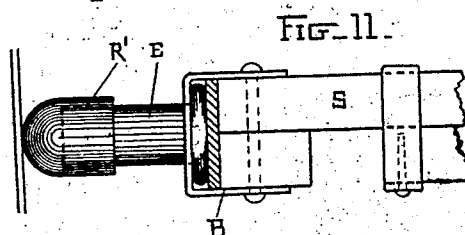
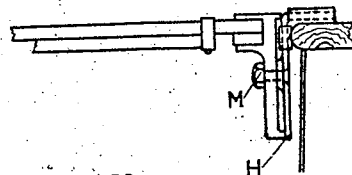
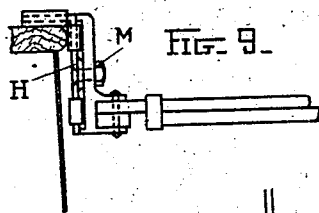
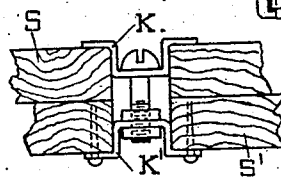
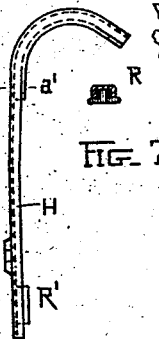
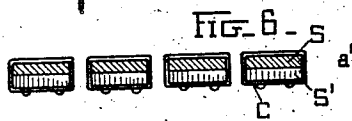
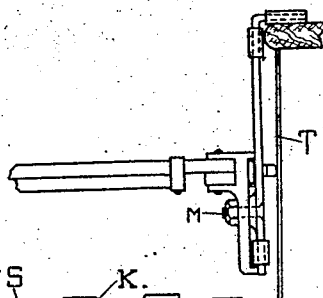
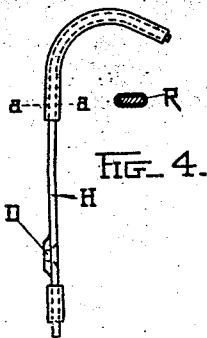
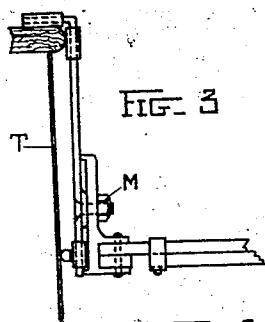
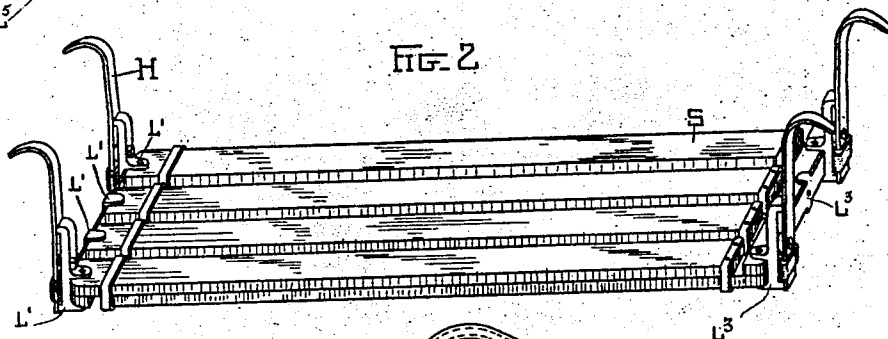


BEST AVAILABLE COPY
C. H. STEPHENSON.
ADJUSTABLE SEAT.

Patented June 2, 1896.



Edgar Thomson
John W. Gibbons

Charles H. Stephens
By John H. Tibbony
7610 (Elder)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CHARLES H. STEPHENSON, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

ADJUSTABLE SEAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,290, dated June 2, 1896.

Application filed October 18, 1895. Serial No. 566,157. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. STEPHENSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lynn, in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Seats, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to adjustable 10 seats, and more particularly to bath-tub seats; and its object is to provide a substantial seat which is neat in appearance and which is adjustable with respect to its length, so that it may be accommodated to different bath-tubs.

15 Further objects of my invention are to provide a seat the height of which can be quickly and easily changed without involving the use of tools, thumb-screws, levers, or cams, which require to be manipulated by hand in adapt-
20 ing the seat to its several positions of height, and to so arrange the parts that they may be readily cleansed.

My invention consists, briefly, of a seat secured to pivoted brackets, which brackets are carried by hanger-arms or other suitable supports, the seat being located to one side of the pivot and adapted to be bodily rotated around it, so as to allow either side of the seat to be used in accordance as it is in either its extreme upper or lower positions, which are its positions of use, suitable retaining devices being provided to lock the seat at such points.

My invention further consists in certain
modifications and improvements in details of
35 a seat of the kind described, which improve-
ments will be particularly referred to here-
inafter, and set out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved seat of my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view, but with the seat in its other, or lower, position of use. Figs. 3 to 11, both inclusive, represent modifications and details of the invention.

In Figs. 1 and 2 S S, &c., represent wooden slats overlying other wooden slats S' S', &c. B B' are metallic brackets having lugs L L' L' L' L² L³ L⁴ L⁵ L⁶ L⁷, &c., extending laterally toward the slats S, and other lugs L⁴ L⁵ L⁶ L⁷ extending laterally from the slats S. N is a wooden cleat screwed crosswise to the ends of the slats S', suitably spaced, and both slats and cleat are secured to the bracket B by screws

or rivets passing partly or wholly through the lugs L L' . N' is a similar cleat secured in the same manner to the other end of the seat. Screwed to the farther end of each slat SS' , &c., is a thin metallic band C C' , passing entirely around the neighboring or adjacent slat, but able to slide freely thereupon. An enlarged sectional view of these slats and applied bands is seen in Fig. 6, which is self-explanatory. The brackets B B' are pivoted at F F' to any suitable support, such as hanger-arms II II' , and, as indicated, the seat is located to one side of the pivotal point F . When the seat is adapted for use in a bath-tub and attached to hanger-arms II II' , these arms have their upper ends bent outwardly for engagement with the edge of the tub, and these ends are preferably covered with a cushion or buffer, as by a piece of rubber tubing R , to prevent wear. The arms II or other support, have a boss D , Fig. 4, which is drilled and countersunk to receive a bolt, as indicated, such bolt screwing into a threaded hole in the bracket Band extending therethrough so as to engage with a locking-nut M ; Figs. 3, 5, 9, and 10. These bolts are so adjusted that the hanger-arms II will bear with a moderate pressure against the lugs L^1 to L^7 , inclusive, with the parts in the positions shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and so hold them in place, while in other positions of the arms they are quite free to rotate about the pivot F . The lower ends of the hanger-arms II are likewise, in some cases, provided with a soft cushion or buffer, as at R' , adapted to bear against the sides of the bath-tub and prevent wear. With the parts so arranged it is seen that the slats S S' are able to slide over each other throughout almost their entire length, thus affording the greatest possible adjustment as to length, and although in practice such movement for adjustment would ordinarily require but a few inches traverse this extreme range of movement gives access to the space between the slats for cleaning them and is therefore a very desirable and indeed necessary feature. It is also seen that the seat may be readily rotated from its position in Fig. 1 to its position in Fig. 2—that is, its reverse side is brought into use at a lower level owing to its being as far on one side of the pivotal point F as it was before on the other. It is locked

in this lower position, as it was in its upper, by the frictional engagement of the arms H with the lugs L¹ L², &c.

It is evident that single pieces of wood having the desired width may be employed instead of the slats S S', the bands C C' being secured to one piece and passing around the other in the manner shown. It is also evident that if the seat were to be used for any other purpose than as a seat for a bath-tub the supports for the brackets B B' could be readily modified to suit the conditions of use.

In Figs. 3 and 5 is shown the application of my improved seat to a bath-tub, a part of which is seen at T T in section. The hanger-arms bear upon the upper frame or edge, as shown, and the buffer R' upon the sides of the tub.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of one of the hanger-arms H, Figs. 1 and 2, with its applied cushions or buffers R R', and a section across the line a a is seen in the small figure to the right.

Figs. 9 and 10 show how the seat may be adjusted to various heights by the simple expedient of varying the length of the hanger-arms H H. In the present instance these arms are so shortened that in one position, Fig. 10, the seat is flush with the top of the bath-tub, while in its other position, Fig. 9, the seat is below the top of the tub.

Fig. 7 illustrates a preferred mode of attaching the rubber cushions or buffers to the hanger-arms H H'. Here the arms are given the shape indicated in cross-section in the small figure to the right, taken through the line a a—that is, the rubber covers only the engaging side of the arms, a configuration for the metal being given which will allow the rubber to be firmly cemented thereto or vulcanized thereon. This leaves the exposed surface, which is usually nickel-plated, free, and is of neater appearance.

Fig. 11 shows a preferred type of buffer for engagement with the metal sides of the bath-tub. It consists of a metallic or wooden pin E, having a head bearing against the bracket B and passing through a hole in a band G, as shown, which holds it in position. Its outer end is capped with a soft-rubber cushion or head R', adapted to bear against the sides of the tub T.

In Fig. 8 is indicated a simple form of clamp which may be used to lock the slats S S' in proper relative position after they have been adjusted to any given bath-tub. It comprises two small U-shaped pieces K K', having their ends bent outwardly to engage with the slats when applied to the opposite sides thereof, and they are clamped together by a bolt and nut, as shown. One of the U-shaped pieces, as K', may also, if desired, be screwed to the slats themselves, as indicated.

I claim—

65 1. The combination in a seat for bath-tubs

of the seat proper, brackets secured thereto at each end said brackets having right-angle arms at each corner of the seat, and hangers for supporting said seat from the edge of the bath-tub, said brackets pivotally connected to said hangers at points non-coincident with the plane of the seat.

2. In a seat for bath-tubs having the seat proper secured to brackets at each end said brackets pivotally supported in hanger-arms at points non-coincident with the plane of the seat, engaging devices between the brackets and hanger-arms adapted to hold the parts in their positions of use.

3. The combination in a bath-tub seat of the seat portion proper, brackets secured at each end thereof, hanger-arms pivotally attached to said brackets at points non-coincident with the plane of the seat, and soft-rubber cushions disposed between the brackets and the sides of the tub, as and for the purpose described.

4. An adjustable seat having each of its ends secured to pairs of pivoted brackets at points non-coincident with the pivot of said brackets, said brackets pivoted, respectively, in independent hangers adapted to engage with the edge of a bath-tub or other suitable support, said seat adapted upon bodily rotation to have either of its sides used at will but in different planes.

5. The combination in a seat, of two sets of overlapping slats, engaging devices secured at one end of the slats of each set and loosely embracing the slats of the other set, and dependent hanger-arms or supports pivotally connected to said brackets at points non-coincident with the plane of the seat, whereby said seat may be adjusted both horizontally and vertically.

6. The combination in an adjustable bath-tub seat, of the seat portion proper having right-angle extensions at both ends thereof, depending hanger-arms having lugs or right-angle projections adapted to engage with the edge of the bath-tub, and pivotal connections between said hanger-arms and said extensions at points non-coincident with the plane of the seat, as and for the purpose set forth.

7. The combination, in an adjustable seat, of the seat proper having at each of its ends a pair of brackets secured thereto, with hangers, one pivoted to each of said brackets at a point non-coincident with the plane of the seat and adapted at its free end to engage the edge of a bath-tub or other support, whereby, by reversing the seat and rotating the hangers, the seat may be supported at different elevations, substantially as described.

Lynn, Massachusetts, October 8, 1895.

CHARLES H. STEPHENSON.

Witnesses:

ELIHU THOMSON,
JOHN W. GIBBONEY.