R. McCORD.

CLOSET SEAT.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 2, 1911.

1,018,721.

Patented Feb. 27, 1912.

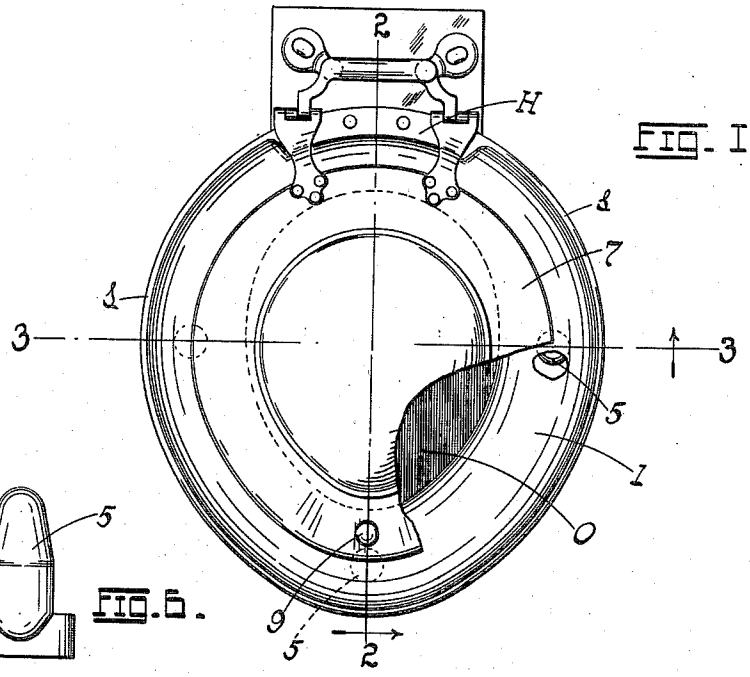

FIG. 1.

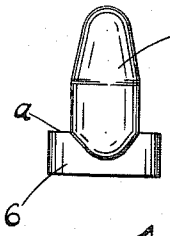

FIG. 6.

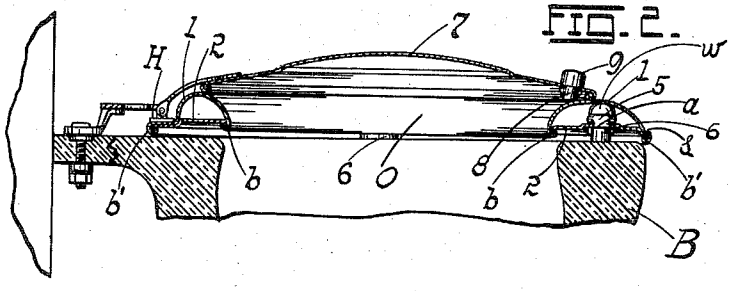

FIG. 2.

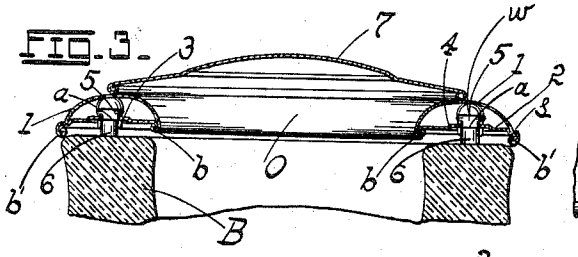

FIG. 3.

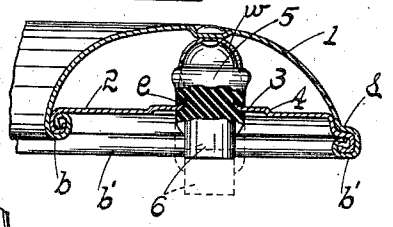

FIG. 4.

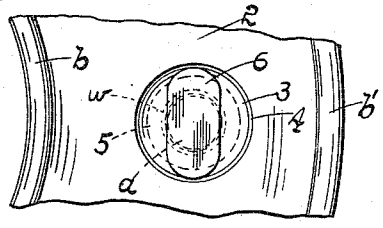

FIG. 5.

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CLOSET-SEAT.

1,018,721. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 27, 1912.

Application filed September 2, 1911. Serial No. 647,361.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RALPH McCORD, citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Closet-Seats, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in closet seats; and it consists in the novel details of construction more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a top plan of the seat with a portion of the lid removed; Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional detail showing the manner of assembling the metal sections of the seat and showing the manner of securing the rubber bumpers or tips; Fig. 5 is an inverted plan of the detail shown in Fig. 4; and Fig. 6 is a side view of the combined spacing plug and bumper for the seat.

The present is an improvement on the closet-seat forming the subject-matter of U. S. Letters Patent granted to myself and C. O. Cunningham, numbered 848,043, dated March 26, 1907; and while contemplating the several objects and possessing the same advantages as the patented construction, the present improvement is in a measure simplified, the necessary stiffness to the seat being effected by a construction in which the bumpers play an important part, the improvement being simpler, cheaper, more comfortable, and lighter, and possessing further and other advantages better apparent from a detailed description of the invention which is as follows:—

Referring to the drawings 1, represents the upper convexed section of a hollow seat, and 2 the plane bottom section, the two being assembled along the inner edges or those bounding the opening O of the seat by folding and clenching the edges of the respective sections forming a bead b as shown, the outer edges being first turned out in the form of a stiffening shoulder s whence they are subsequently turned in and clenched forming a bead b', the bottom edge of the bead b' being depressed below the plane of disposition of the bead b, and when the seat is dropped said bead b' slightly overhangs the outer edge of the bowl. Formed at convenient points on the bottom section 2 are inwardly embossed circular depressions 3 bounded by stiffening shoulders or offsets 4, the centers of the depressions having punched from them suitable circular openings for the reception of the spacing stems 5 of the rubber bumpers, the stems of the bumpers terminating in cushioning heads 6, more or less elliptical in plan or cross-section (Fig. 5). The head 6 forms a shoulder a with the base of the stem 5, and in practice the stems are driven through the openings in the roofs of the depressions 3 well into the chamber of the seat, and into contact with the upper wall 1. The stems are received by the sockets or thimbles w distributed along the inner surface of said upper wall 1 at points opposite the openings in the bottom wall 2, through which the stems are inserted, the stems being forced into the sockets until they swell slightly below the free edges of the sockets, by which time the shoulders a practically arrest further insertion of the bumpers. The original shape of the stem 5 is indicated in Fig. 6 being somewhat larger in cross-section than the hole through which it must pass; and being composed of rubber and compressible, it follows that when the stem has been driven the full limit it is held against any possible displacement during the service of the seat. When the stem is fully inserted the shoulder a is well up against the roof of the depression 3 (Figs. 2, 3) and since the bur e resulting from the punching of the hole (in the depression) will embed itself in the rubber bumper, the latter can not come loose from its anchorage once it is driven fully into the socket w, as described. The head 6 serves as a tip or cushion for the seat should the latter be allowed to drop on the porcelain bowl, and the several stems 5 of the bumpers serve as spacers to prevent collapse of the upper section 1, serving as they do to afford the latter support at a sufficient number of points around the seat. Like in the patent aforesaid, the sections 1 and 2 are preferably made of thin sheet metal, and in practice usually enameled. The rubber stems 5 prevent the sections 1, 2, against collapse due to knocks or undue weight resting on the seat.

The seat is provided with a sheet metal lid 7 the free end of which is provided with a bumper tip 8 to engage the seat, said tip

terminating in an outer enlarged head 9 shouldered against the lid, the head 9 serving as a bumper for the lid should the latter be forcibly swung open against the wall of the room or against the pipe leading from the flush tank, these features not being shown as they are well understood in the art.

In the present case I secure the seat and lid by means of a hinge H, having straps of special construction. This hinge is not here described as the same forms the subject-matter of a separate application for patent.

It may be stated in passing that the free ends of the tips 6 terminate slightly beyond the plane of the extreme edge of the bead *b'* for an obvious reason (Fig. 4).

Having described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. In combination with a closet-seat, a sheet-metal lid provided with a rubber cushioning tip to engage the seat, said tip having an outer bumper head shouldered against the lid.

2. A hollow sectional closet-seat composed of an upper convex member and a plane bottom member coupled thereto and forming a hollow shell therewith, and provided with inner and outer beads at the lines of juncture, the outer bead being disposed in a plane exterior to the inner bead.

3. A hollow sectional closet-seat composed of an upper convex member and a plane bottom member coupled thereto and forming a hollow shell therewith, and provided with inner and outer beads at the lines of juncture disposed in different planes.

4. A hollow sectional closet-seat composed of an upper convex member and a plane bottom member coupled thereto and forming a hollow shell therewith, and provided with inner and outer beads at the lines of juncture, the outer bead being offset from the seat by an outer reinforcing shoulder and disposed in a plane exterior to the plane of disposition of the inner bead.

5. A hollow sectional closet-seat composed of an upper member and a bottom member forming a hollow shell therewith, a series of spacing devices inserted through the bottom member and forced into engagement with the inner surface of the upper member, and bumpers projecting from the bottom member.

6. A hollow sectional closet-seat composed of an upper member and a bottom member forming a hollow shell therewith, a series of compressible spacing devices inserted into the chamber of the shell through the bottom member and engaging the inner wall of the upper member, heads formed on said spacing devices and shouldered against the bottom member and serving as cushioning pads therefor.

7. A hollow sectional closet-seat composed of an upper member and a bottom member forming a hollow shell therewith, and a series of compressible spacing members forced into the chamber of the shell through the bottom member and against the inner surface of the upper member, portions of said spacing devices projecting outside the bottom member and serving as cushioning bumpers therefor.

8. In a hollow closet-seat, a series of combination spacing and cushioning devices extending across the chamber of the seat, and projecting outside the bottom of the seat, the openings through which the same are inserted being reinforced by depressions embossed in the bottom of the seat.

9. In a hollow closet-seat, a series of sockets distributed along the inner surface of the upper wall of said seat, the bottom wall having openings opposite said sockets, and bumpers inserted through the openings and entering said sockets.

10. A hollow closet-seat comprising an upper member and a bottom member, and jointly forming a hollow shell, the bottom member being provided with openings, and spacing devices passed through said openings and forced into engagement with the inner surface of the upper member.

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

RALPH McCORD.

Witnesses:
EMIL STAREK,
JOS. A. MICHEL.