Jan. 24, 1928.

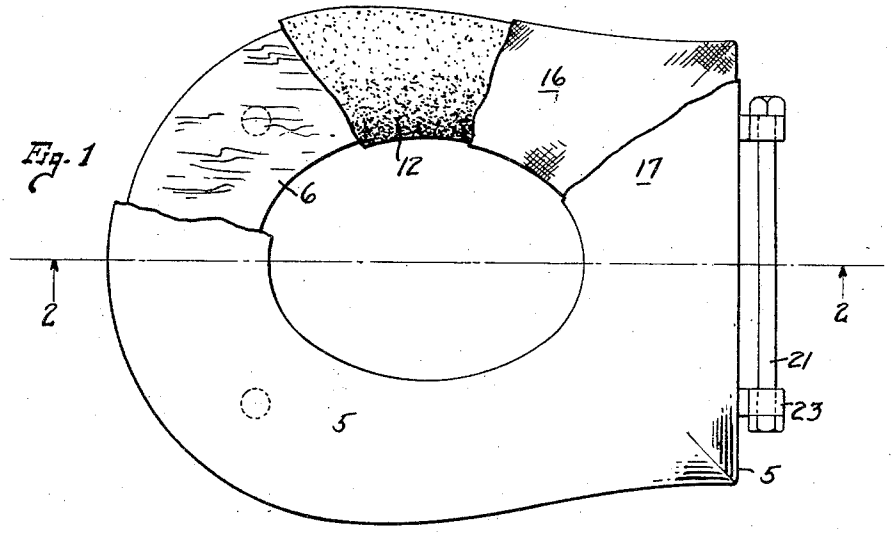
1,656,955

L. D. SCHAAL

WATER CLOSET SEAT

Filed March 25, 1926

Fig. 1



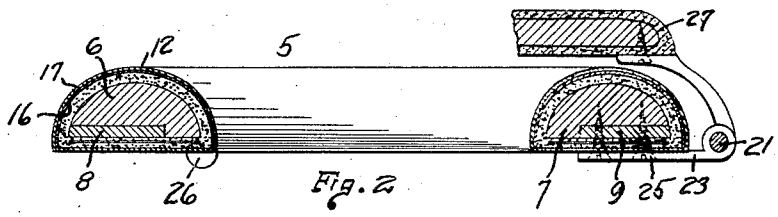


Fig. 2

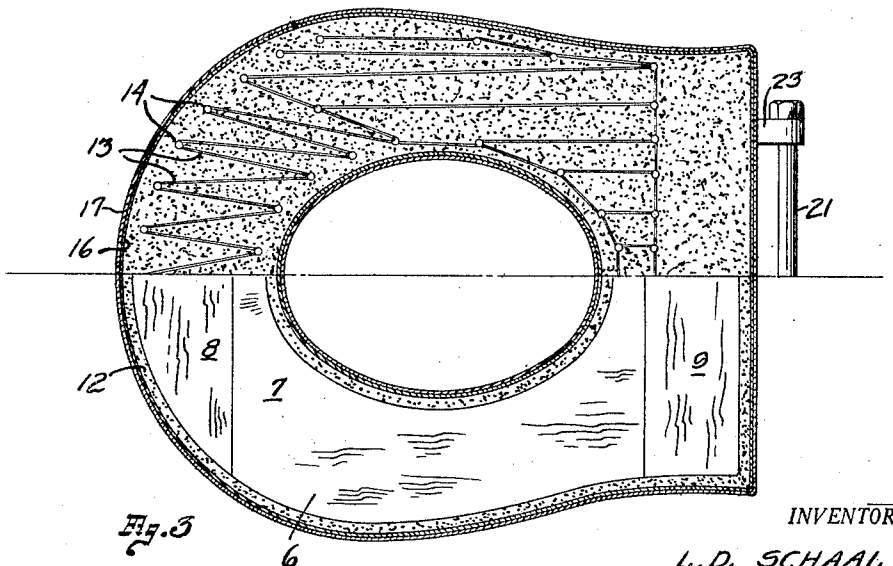


Fig. 3

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Patented Jan. 24, 1928. 1,656,955

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WATER-CLOSET SEAT.

Application filed March 25, 1926. Serial No. 97,195.

An object of the invention is to provide a water closet seat of material which has a particularly low heat conductivity whereby it will not seem unduly cold.

Another object of the invention is to provide a water-closet seat which is particularly light, durable and sanitary.

The invention possesses other objects and features of advantage, some of which, with the foregoing, will be set forth in the following description of the preferred form of my invention which is illustrated in the drawings accompanying and forming part of the specification. It is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the showing made by the said drawings and description, as I may adopt variations of the preferred form within the scope of my invention as set forth in the claims.

Referring to said drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view, partly in section, of the top of the water-closet seat of my invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a bottom view, partly in section, of the seat shown.

As illustrated the toilet seat 5 of my invention is of a generally standard shape and comprises a core member 6 on which the remaining structure is built. In the present embodiment, the member 6 is formed of wood, such wood being preferably of a light and substantially grainless structure. As here shown, the core is formed in three sections 7, 8 and 9, the former comprising a ring, or yoke, defining the toilet seat opening therein, while the sections 8 and 9 comprise cross members mortised into the sections 7 at the front and rear edges thereof respectively. In this manner, it will be noted, the resulting core is particularly rigid despite its wooden structure.

To protect the wood from moisture penetration and thereby prevent its warping, a coating or layer 12 of suitable composition is placed thereon, such coating being preferably formed of a material which is a poor conductor of heat. A typical coating material which has been found particularly valuable, both as to durability and closeness of grain, is formed by mixing wood pulp, marble dust, silica and magnesite in the approximate proportions of 13—20—17—50 parts by dry weight, with a suitable quantity of wet magnesium chloride to provide a plastic product. This coating is preferably cast about the core 6 by the use of suitable molds, it being noted that the composition described will tightly grip the core as it sets, the surface of the latter being preferably left rough to facilitate the gripping effect. The layer is preferably rendered non-porous by filling in the pores and otherwise treating the surface thereof just before the layer sets. The coating layer is desirably reinforced at the bottom face of the seat by means of a net work of reinforcing wires 13, here shown anchored by means of nails or pins 14 driven into the core, with the result that an additional bond between the core and layer 12 is insured and reinforcement against bending of the seat is provided.

Preferably secured to the upper surface portion of the layer 12 is a layer of fabric 16, such fabric being formed of muslin or the like. An outer and finish coating 17 for the seat is provided, such coating preferably being formed of a self-drying enamel lacking oily constituents, so that a celluloid-like impervious surface may be provided. The fabric layer 16, it will now be noted, serves to prevent the conduction of heat into the seat and coupled with the fact that the various other ingredients described are all poor conductors, a seat is provided having the advantages of an all-wood structure seat, without the disadvantage of unsanitariness, it being noted that the seat of my invention has a very smooth surface which is impervious to water and acid and thus may be kept in a highly sanitary condition. In connection with the latter feature it will also be noted that the composition layer 12 is also non-porous, so that in case the enamel coating becomes worn or otherwise removed, the sanitary feature of the seat will not be impaired.

The seat constructed in accordance with the foregoing is arranged to be used as with water-closets of usual structure and, as here shown, is arranged for pivotal connection to the pivot pin 21 of a bracket, the pin carrying portions of the latter only being shown, by means of a metallic link or extension 23 fixed to the bottom face by means of screws 25. A cover 27 may be provided in conjunction with the seat, and is preferably also connected to the pivot pin 21. The cover may be formed entirely of wood or, if de-

sired, it may be constructed along the general lines of the present seat. Preferably provided adjacent the front edge at its underneath side are rubber bumpers or rests 26 which are arranged to rest on the upper edge of the toilet bowl (not shown) for the support of the seat thereover.

It will now be particularly noted that the seat structure herein-described, while having its outer surfaces of non-metallic substances, is, by reason of the peculiar structure thereof, particularly resistant to fracture by bending, and in fact, is much stronger against fracture than it would be if molded of a solid mass of the plastic composition. Furthermore, the provision of the non-metallic core is particularly valuable, since internal stresses due to expansion or contraction are entirely lacking, so that a seat constructed in accordance with the foregoing is particularly durable.

I claim:

1. A water-closet seat comprising a core member, an inner coating of non-metallic material fixed thereto and including a fabric layer overlying a portion of said inner coating, and an outer coating of self-drying enamel fixed on said inner coating.

2. A water-closet seat comprising a wooden core member, an inner coating of non-metallic composition entirely enclosing said member, metallic reinforcing imbedded in said coating at the lower face of said seat, cloth secured to and overlying said coating at the upper face of said seat, and a continuous outer coating of enamel covering said coating and cloth.

3. A water-closet seat comprising a non-expansile core member, a coating of non-metallic composition secured to and enclosing said core, means reinforcing said coating at the lower face portion of said seat, a fabric secured to and overlying the upper face portion of said coating, and an outer coating of non-metallic material covering said first coating and said fabric.

4. A water-closet seat comprising a unitary non-metallic core member, an inner coating of non-metallic composition entirely enclosing said member, metallic reinforcement imbedded in said coating at the lower face of said seat, and a continuous impervious outer coating covering said inner coating.

5. A water-closet seat comprising a non-metallic core member, an inner coating of non-metallic composition entirely enclosing said member, cloth secured to and overlying said coating at the upper face of said seat, and a hard and impervious outer surfacing for said cloth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Oakland, California, this 12th day of March, 1926.

LOUIS D. SCHAAL.