

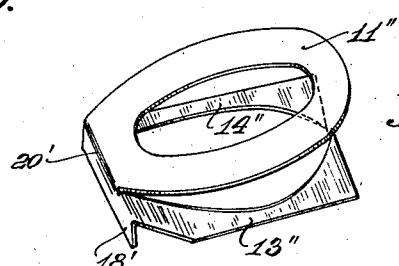
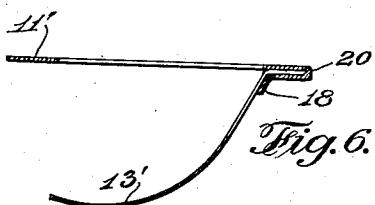
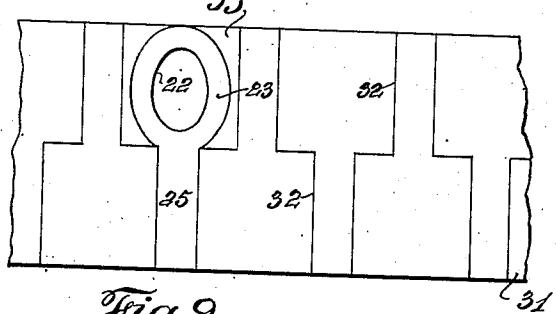
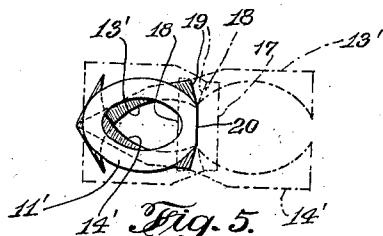
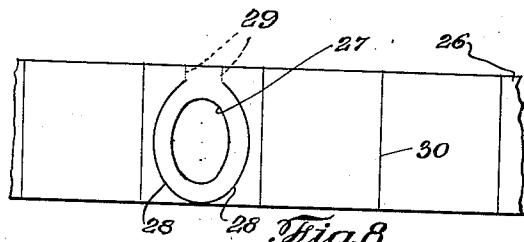
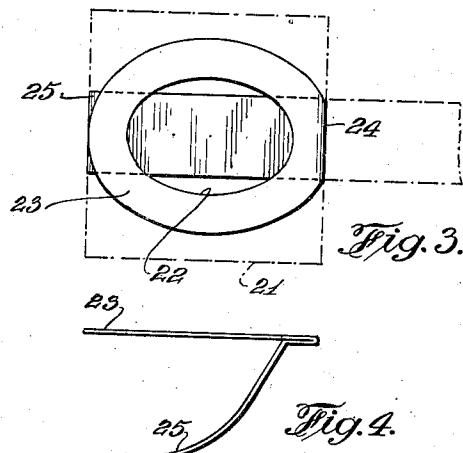
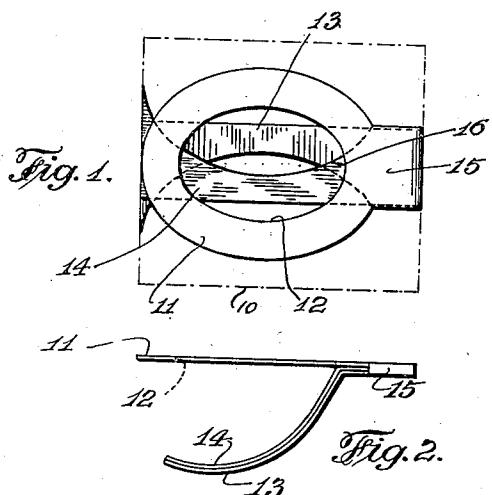
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C. D'AMATO

2,139,003

SANITARY SEAT COVER

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SANITARY SEAT COVER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 4—243)

This invention relates to sanitary toilet-seat covers and particularly to the kind wherein means are provided for facilitating the drawing of the cover into the toilet bowl when the latter is being flushed.

The prime object of this invention is to provide a device of this kind which is practical and inexpensive to produce and with which is provided a water-engageable member of sufficient length and width so as to assure a sufficient drag upon said member for drawing the seat cover into the bowl without the requirement of handling it after it has been used, and wherein said water-engageable member forms an integral part of the seat, exteriorly thereto, and is normally arranged beneath the cover in a manner to facilitate its dropping into the bowl of the toilet when the cover is being used.

Another object of this invention is to provide such water-engageable member at one exterior end of the seat, preferably at the front end thereof, so that a portion of that member will pass over the toilet seat and form, near its attached end, a shield against the bowl.

The foregoing and still further objects and advantages of this invention will be more fully apparent from the ensuing description of the accompanying drawing, which latter forms an essential part of my invention, but which drawing is not intended to limit me to the actual structure shown, and wherein

Fig. 1 is a top view of one form of my device;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof in a position assumed when placed over a toilet seat;

Fig. 3 illustrates a top view of a modified form of my device;

Fig. 4 is a side elevation thereof in a position ready for use;

Fig. 5 illustrates a top view of a somewhat modified form from that shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal cross-section through the device, as shown in Fig. 5, when the latter is in use;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a still other modification of my device;

Fig. 8 is a diagrammatical illustration of a strip of material from which the device, shown in Fig. 1, may be produced; and

Fig. 9 is a diagrammatical illustration of a strip of material from which the form of my device, shown in Fig. 3, may be fabricated.

Referring now to Figs. 1 and 2, numeral 10 denotes in broken lines the contour of a sheet from which my sanitary seat cover is formed, in that an oval rim 11 is cut therefrom and is provided

with an oval opening 12, while the side strips of the sheet are folded against one another, so that the lower strip portion will appear at 13 while the upper portion is shown at 14. The thus folded sides form, with the original sheet material at 5 the right, a triple-layer extension 15, and the two side members 13 and 14 overlap to produce a shield 16 which is intended to partially cover the interior edge of the toilet seat upon which my device is placed.

The cut out strips 13 and 14 are folded normally in the plane of the sheet material below the opening, and when put to use, the strips are intended to hang down into the bowl. It will be seen that the strips are of the same length as 15 the length of the seat cover and that their body is sufficiently broad as to assure an intimate engagement with the water when the toilet bowl is flushed. The length of the strips assure contact over practically the entire bottom shape of the 20 bowl.

In Figs. 5 and 6, an arrangement similar to that of Fig. 1 is illustrated. In this figure, a substantially oval seat member 11' is cut out from a sheet, from which, however, the front portion is shaped in the manner indicated at 17, so that a flap 18 is formed which is folded over at 19, and passes under the front end of the seat and provides a partial shield over the inner edge 25 of the toilet seat.

Flaps 13' and 14' are so arranged as to form a larger overlapping area at their ends which is intended to promote a greater pull upon the seat cover when the toilet is flushed. In producing this form of my device, extensions 13' and 14' 35 are first bent over along front edge 20 of the cover, to the position indicated in broken lines to the left, then they are creased at 19, about which creases extensions 13' and 14' are bent against cover 11'.

In Fig. 7 is illustrated still another modification of Figs. 1 and 5. Although the construction and the cutting out of the seat cover is identical, there is a difference in the folding of the several 45 parts. In this figure, numeral 11'' denotes an oval seat cover portion, at both sides of which are provided extensions 13'' and 14'', depending from a flap 18', which flap, although shown short in this construction, may of course be lengthened 50 sufficiently to fold under the front edge 20' and form an apron or shield therebelow. At the construction shown in Fig. 7, however, this shield is intended to remain at the front of the toilet seat, while flaps 13'' and 14'' perform the same 55

function as water-engageable members 13, 13', 14 and 14' of Figs. 1 and 5, respectively.

Referring now to Figs. 3 and 4, numeral 21 denotes a sheet provided with an oval aperture 22, which may form the center of an oval seat cover, such as shown at 23, or may form the center of the whole sheet 21. Extending from the front end 24 of the cover and forming an integral part thereof, is a water-engageable member 25 which is folded under opening 22, as shown in full lines, whereas its original shape, when cut out from the sheet material, is shown in broken lines to the left. The length and width of this extension is of sufficient dimensions to permit a positive engagement of this member by the water flushing the toilet. It will be noted that the ample length of member 25 corresponds to the overall length of the cover portion 23, so as to permit its taking the shape of the bowl of the 20 toilet when the cover is in use.

In the manufacture of my device, the forms illustrated in Figs. 1, 5 and 7 may be readily stamped out from a continuous web of material as shown at 26. A simple stamping operation 25 cuts out opening 27 and separates, by cuts 28, the two side strips forming the water-engageable extensions. The folding operation takes place along dotted lines 29. Web 26, of course, is separated into sheets along lines 30, from which 30 sheets the covers are fabricated.

For the purpose of producing the modified form of the sanitary seat cover shown in Fig. 3, a different arrangement is followed, in that a wider strip 31 (see Fig. 9) is employed, from 35 which individual sheet areas are cut along lines 32. These areas comprise strips 25, and seat cover portions 33, of which latter the strips form integral extensions. The cover portions may be used either in full size, as defined by separating 40 lines 32 and provided with an opening 22, adapted to approximately register with the opening of a

toilet seat, or they may be cut to form an oval seat strip 23.

In either of the two methods of producing my device, a minimum of waste of the sheet material is of prime importance. Of course, this saving 5 must not be at the expense of the efficiency of the device, which largely depends upon generously dimensioning the drag producing water-engageable member. The latter must be sufficiently long and broad so as to assure a positive 10 engagement by the flushing water without breaking before the seat cover is completely pulled off the toilet seat into the bowl.

While I have illustrated several specific forms 15 of my device, wherein the water-engageable members form exterior, but integral extensions at the end of the seat cover, be it understood that changes and improvements may be made therein, and I therefore reserve for myself the right to make such changes and improvements as may 20 become advisable in the course of manufacture, without departing from the broad scope of the hereto annexed claim.

I claim:

In a sanitary toilet-seat cover, a substantially 25 oval-shaped seat covering member having a substantially oval-shaped, concentrically located opening, whereby an oval-shaped rim is formed, one outer end-edge of the rim being straight and parallel with the short centre axis of the member, 30 an integral strip extending from the straight end-edge of the rim and being folded along that edge upon itself and against the rim portion adjacent to the outer straight end-edge, and depending from the inner edge of the rim, opposite the folded, straight outer end-edge, the strip being of sufficient length so that its free end reaches substantially beyond the inner edge portion of the rim which is diametrically opposite to that inner edge portion from which the strip depends. 35

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