(No Model.)

W. BURROWS.

BATH TUB SEAT.

No. 602,125. Patented Apr. 12, 1898.

Fig. 1.

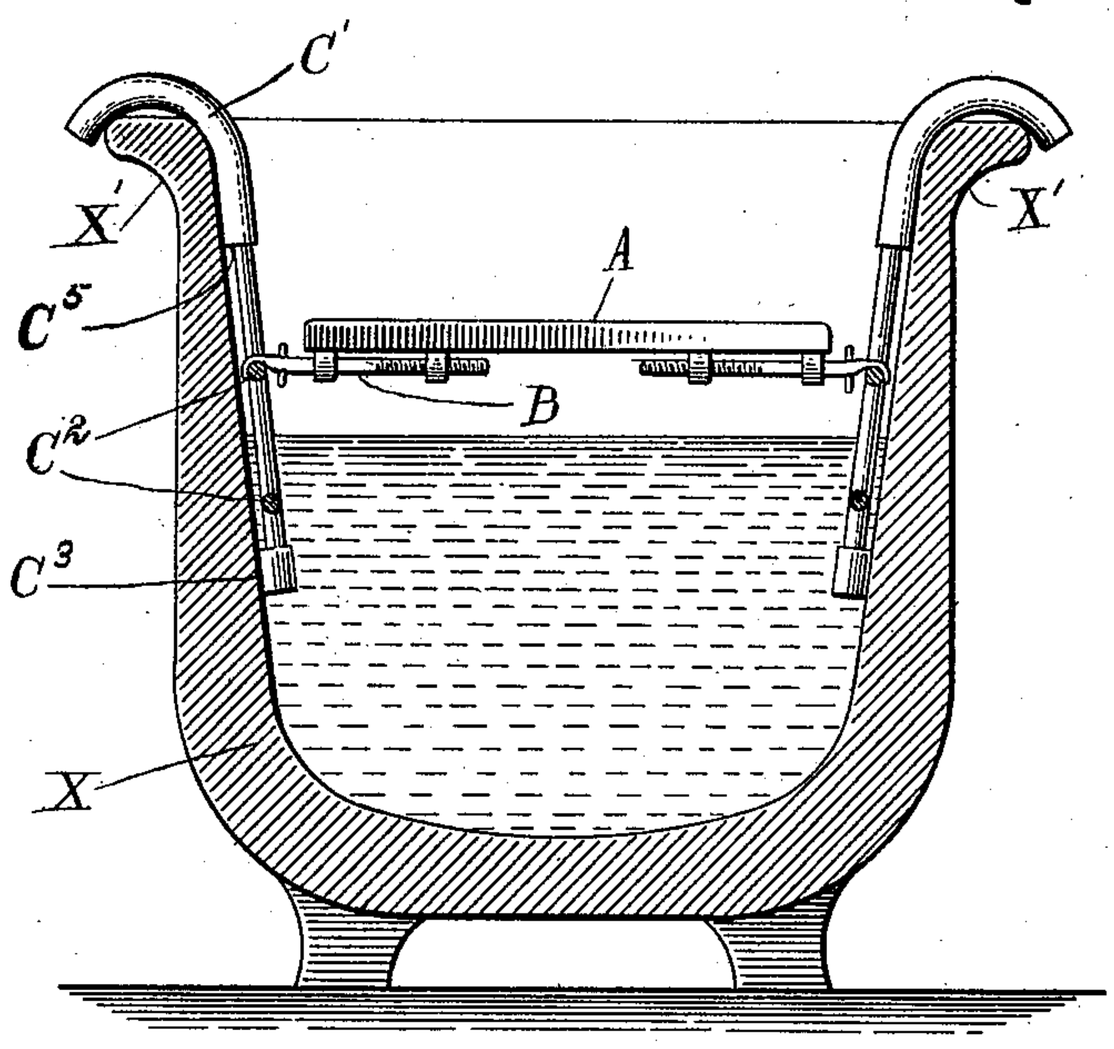


Fig. 2.

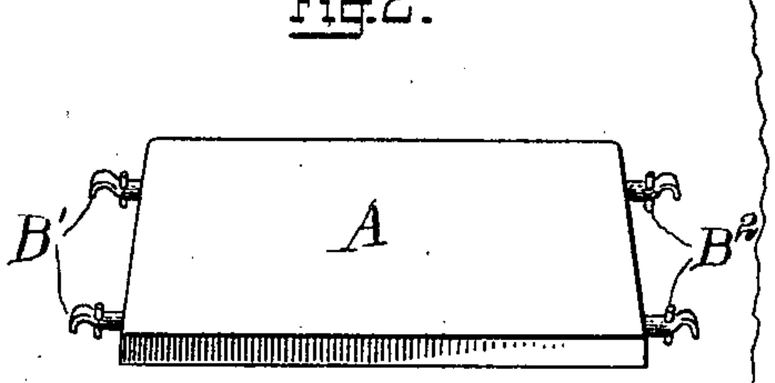


Fig. 3.

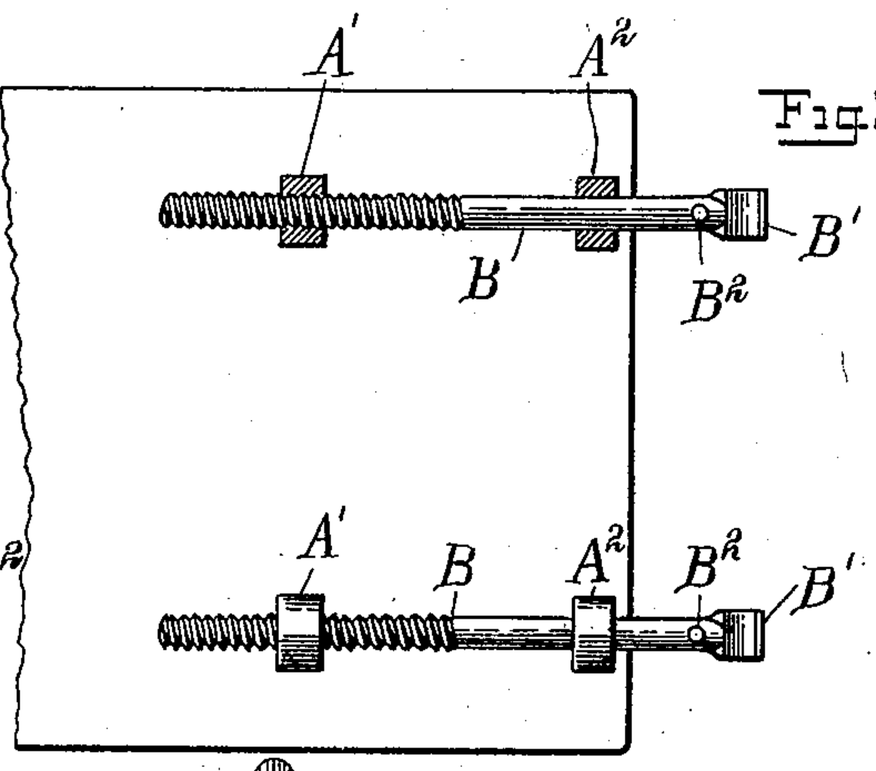
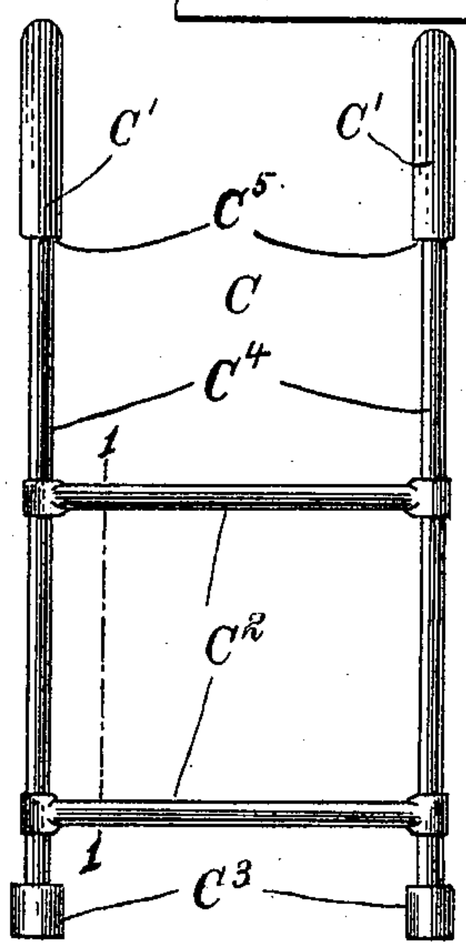


Fig. 4.



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BATH-TUB SEAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,125, dated April 12, 1898.

Application filed December 9, 1897. Serial No. 661,213. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BURROWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bath-Tub Seats, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to such seats as are adapted to be used in bath-tubs to support the person using the bath; and its objects are, among others, to provide a strong and durable seat of this class, of simple construction, which may be readily adjusted in its position in the tub or removed therefrom, and may be easily arranged to suit the different heights of the persons by whom it is used, and which may be used in tubs of the finest construction and material without danger of injuring the surfaces thereof at the parts where it is applied.

To these ends it consists of the combination of parts and arrangement of details hereinafter described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, referred to herein, like letters referring to like parts in each figure thereof.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a transverse medial section of a bath-tub provided with a seat embodying my invention, the hangers of said seat being shown partly in section through the line 1 1 on Fig. 4. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the seat proper. Fig. 3 is an enlarged bottom view of one end of the seat. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of the seat-hanger.

A represents a rectangular oblong piece of wood or other suitable material adapted to primarily receive the weight of the person using the seat. It is preferably made of a solid piece of material and is of sufficient thickness to sustain the weight of an ordinary person. It is provided upon its under side with four pairs of eyes A' A^2 or guides, which may be either screwed or riveted therein and which are adapted to receive the rods B, operating therein, the inner guides A' being interiorly threaded, as illustrated in Fig. 3, in which one pair of guides is shown in cross-section. The threaded guides are adapted to receive the inner threaded ends of the rods B, and thus provide means for the longitudinal adjustment of the same, the pin B^2 being provided to afford a purchase for the fingers in rotating the said rods. The outer ends B' of the rods are flattened and bent into the shape of a hook, the purpose of which is to engage the cross-bars C^2 of the hanger, and thus sustain the seat suspended between the two hangers C on either side of the tub.

The cross-bars C^2 are soldered, welded, or otherwise firmly secured at both ends to the upright bars C^4 of the hangers a short distance apart, so that when the hangers are in position in the tub one of the bars on either side of the same will be above the other. I have shown two of these cross-bars; but the number may be increased, so as to afford a greater variety of adjustment vertically to the seat.

The hangers C consist of the uprights C^4, secured together by the cross-bars C^2 and bent over to form hooks C' at their upper parts. These hooks are adapted to rest upon the rim X' of the tub X, and at this part they are provided with sleeves C^5, of rubber or other elastic material, which act as cushions and prevent abrasion of the surface of the rim at the points where these hooks come in contact with it. The uprights of the hanger are also provided at their lower ends with buffers or cushions C^3, of elastic material, which prevent the said ends from injuring the inner walls of the tub where they come in contact.

In using this device the hangers are first placed in position one on either side of the tub, suspended by the hooks C'. The seat is then adjusted to the width of the tub by means of the adjustable bars B and then placed in position suspended between the two upper or lower cross-bars C^2, as described, and the seat is then ready for use. It will be seen that this seat may be readily placed in position either between the upper or lower bars or detached therefrom and removed from the tub without the necessity of making any connections between the parts of the same, and the hangers, occupying a comparatively small space, may be allowed to remain in their position on the sides of the tub while the seat is not in use.

I am aware that other devices of this kind have been heretofore used, but they are all objectionable on account of their insecurity

or their complex structure, which affords a lodgment for dirt, or on account of the difficulty involved in their adjustment.

What I claim is—

1. In a seat for bath-tubs the combination of the seat proper, the same being lengthwise adjustable, and two or more hangers adapted to be suspended from the rim of the tub and provided with cross-pieces to which the said seat proper is detachably secured.

2. In a seat for bath-tubs the combination of the lengthwise-adjustable seat proper, and a plurality of hangers suspended from the rim of the tub, to which the said seat is detachably secured; said hangers being provided with cushions of elastic material at the points of contact with the tub.

3. In a seat for bath-tubs the combination of the seat proper composed of a solid piece of material and provided with laterally-adjustable rods bearing hooks on their outer ends, and a plurality of hangers suspended from the rim of the tub to which the said seat proper is attached by means of said hooks.

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