

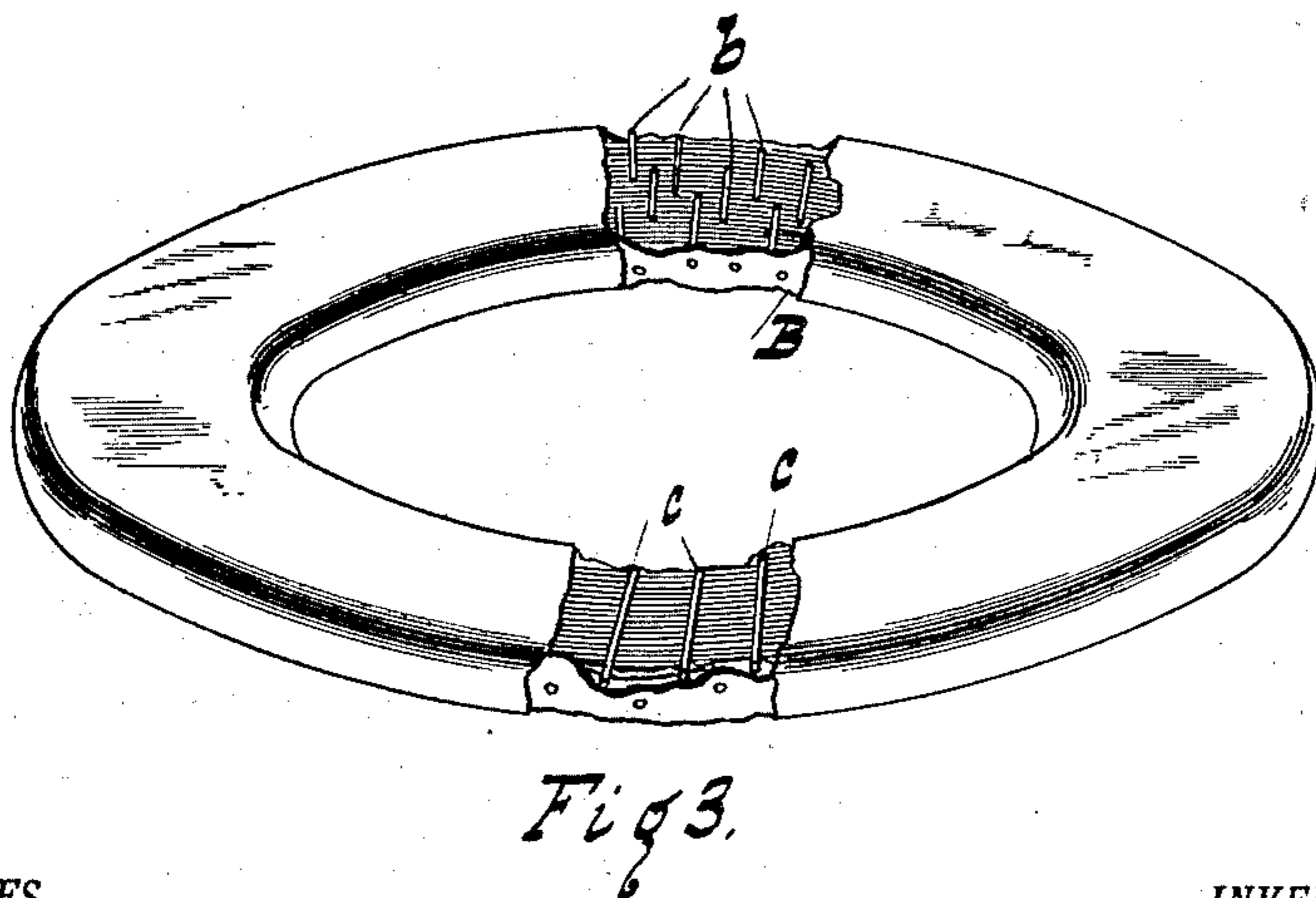
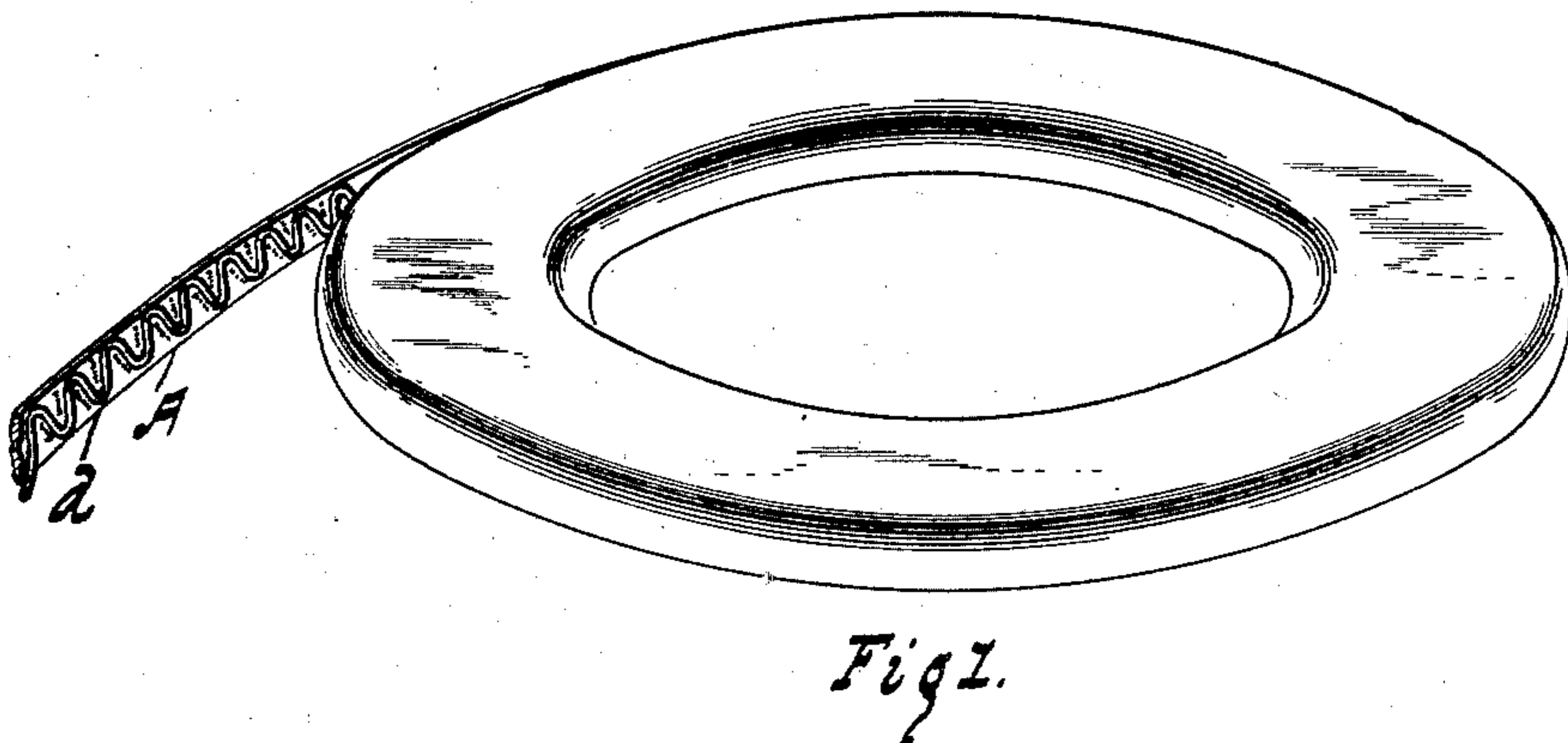
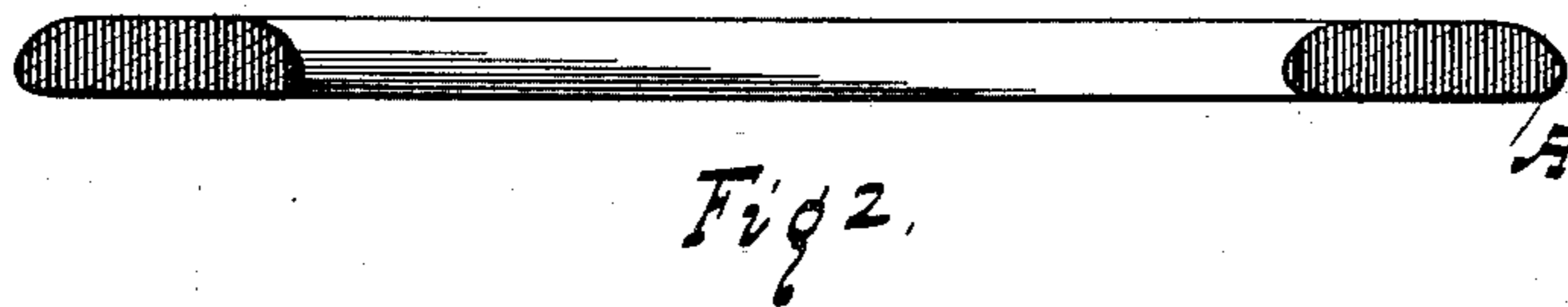
No. 706,791.

Patented Aug. 12, 1902.

W. C. ANDERSON.
SEAT FOR WATER CLOSETS.

(Application filed Feb. 15, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES

J. G. Massey.
R. D. Parker.

INVENTOR

William C. Anderson
By Parker & Burton
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

SEAT FOR WATER-CLOSETS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 706,791, dated August 12, 1902.

Application filed February 15, 1901. Serial No. 47,411. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Seats for Water-Closets; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to seats, and is intended to be applied especially to the seats of closets; and it has for its object an improved construction of such seat made in such a manner and from material of such a character that it is not liable to crack, warp, or split, but retains its shape and is free from the objectionable features that the ordinary wooden seat has in that it has no cracks or splits which become filled with moisture or foul matter, and it is not open to the objection which a metallic seat has that is cold and unpleasant.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows in process of construction a seat which involves the introduction of a stiffening-wire in its construction. Fig. 2 shows the seat in cross-section. Fig. 3 shows a seat with a part being broken away or sectional to exhibit internal features of construction.

Similar letters refer to similar parts.

The seat in which this invention is embodied is made from a long strip or strips of fibrous material, preferably a paper, cardboard, or strawboard material, which is wound in a continuous wind from within out until the structure is completed.

A indicates a portion of such a strip, and in using it the manufacturer begins at the inside of what is to be the finished seat at any point, as at B, and winds continuously until a structure of sufficient size has been completed. The structure may be made up altogether of the fibrous material secured together by thin layers of cement interposed between succeeding layers; but preferably the successive layers are secured together not only by cement, but also by brads or nails b, that are driven into the material from the

outside through the layer of material that is at the time of driving on the outside of the structure and penetrating from thence through a number of layers that are still farther within, so that the holding nail or brad lies substantially radial from the center of the structure outward, with its point pointing toward the center of the structure. As the winding continues the head of the nail or brad is covered by the next coil and further or other nails or brads are driven in as the construction progresses until it has reached the desired size, when all the heads are covered by the last coil or coils and the last coil or coils are secured by cement only. Cement is preferably introduced between the coil continually during the construction of the seat, or in place of nails or brads holes may be bored or pierced through several coils of the material and pins c inserted therein.

In the form shown in Fig. 1 a continuous bent or wavy wire d is introduced between the coils, or instead of being continuous it may be in sections between the commencement and the end. The wire should not extend to each side of its central or axial line far enough to allow the corners or bends to project beyond or even to the surface of the finished structure, but should be so narrow as to be entirely concealed within the structure, while it is of so small a gage as to sink into the somewhat soft material of which the structure is made, so that in the finished structure it is not visible.

After the completion of the winding and securing of the coils in the manner described the structure is allowed to rest until the cement has dried. It is then filled with a water-proofing material and the structure is made impervious to moisture, after which it is finished, smoothed off, and given any finish and shape that may be desired. This finishing is performed usually on a sandpapering-machine. After the complete finished shape has been given to the structure it is coated with a japan, and the structure is then ready for use.

Such a structure is a completely homogeneous article, having no cracks or openings anywhere in it, and one which is not liable to crack or open at any place. It is one into

which the screws by which hinges are held to it can be driven readily and has other advantages peculiar to itself.

What I claim is—

- 5 1. A closet-seat of fibrous material laid in layers arranged regularly around the center with included sections of strengthening-wire and having holding-nails driven at intervals through the layers of the structure, substantially as described.
- 10 2. A closet-seat of fibrous material wound in a coil with included sections of strengthening-wire, substantially as described.
- 15 3. A closet-seat of fibrous material laid in layers arranged regularly around the center with included sections of strengthening-wire,

said wire having a continuous bent or wavy form, substantially as described.

4. A closet-seat of fibrous material laid in layers arranged regularly around the center with included sections of strengthening-wire, said wire having a continuous bent or wavy form, said seat having holding-nails driven at intervals through the layers of the structure, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

CHARLES F. BURTON,
ELLIOTT J. STODDARD.