

Toilet Seat Training Flyer

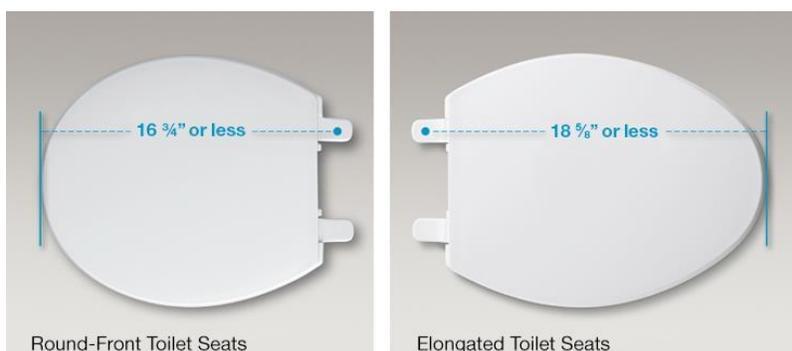
A customer comes in and says “I need a toilet seat.” Where do you go from there? What questions can you ask to get the customer exactly what they want? This flyer will serve as a follow up to the [Toilet Training Flyer](#) and cover some terminology and types of seats as well as a couple of Bemis seats in particular.

Seat Finish:

The finish of a toilet seat typically matches the finish of the toilet. The most common are white and biscuit although there are a wide variety of finishes available.

Round v. Elongated:

The shape of the seat is dependent on the bowl you use. A toilet bowl can be either round or elongated therefore the seat can be round or elongated. Elongated bowls/seats are typically thought of as more comfortable. Below is a picture illustrating the two types of seats.



Open Front v. Closed Front:

Another variation in toilet seats is open vs closed front toilet seats. This is distinguished by the front of the toilet seat. In a closed front the seat forms a complete loop and is closed in the front. An open front will have a gap in the front of the seat. Open front seats are primarily used in commercial application and in fact, the Uniform Plumbing Code, section 409.2.2, says that all toilets seats, with the exception of those in private homes, must have open fronts. Also, most commercial application seats will not have a lid (less cover).

Open front seats are typically less expensive and thought of as more sanitary.



Open Front L/Cover



Closed Front W/Cover

Wood v. Plastic Seats:

The material a toilet seat is made of is typically either wood or plastic. There are advantages to both wood and plastic seats. However, people looking for cleaning and hygiene as priorities may prefer plastic.

Plastic seats typically last longer as well. Because wood is a natural material, it eventually degrades in a high-moisture bathroom; solid wood seats discolor and the paint chips off of those made of medium-density fiberboard. Moreover, solid wood seats are constructed with four pieces, and these pieces can separate.

Also, some plastic seats are formed with an anti-microbial agent in the plastic. This helps inhibit the growth of odor causing bacteria, mold and mildew and are used in Hospitals and other Institutional places.

Hinge Type:

Another factor to consider is the hinge type on the seat. Toilet seat hinges are made in a variety of ways and designed for different purposes. A couple types of seat hinges we stock are listed below:

Easy Clean: One of our most popular types of seats is the Easy Clean series. These can be identified on Bemis Seats with an “EC” on the end of the model number. These seats are designed so they can very quickly be removed from the bowl and cleaned. One possible disadvantage to this type of seat is that they may not secure to the bowl as tightly as other types of seats.



Top Tite Seats: Another version of hinges on a toilet seat is the Top-Tite series from Bemis. These seats cannot be quickly removed for easy cleaning but may form a tighter connection to the bowl. The Top Tite series can be identified by a “TTT” on the end of a Bemis model number and is designed to never loosen.

Slow Close Seats: One feature a seat may have is a slow close feature. This type of toilet seat will not allow the lid to slam shut. This makes the seat quiet and ideal beside a bedroom or other living areas. Because it doesn't slam it protects the bowl as well. The slow close also helps avoid the seat falling on a toddler's fingers. This can be identified by a “SLOW” in Bemis seat model numbers.



Self-Sustaining Hinge: This is a hinge type that holds the seat in an upright position. These can be identified in Bemis seats by an “SSC” in the model number.

Metal Hinges: There are also metal hinges as well that offer design aesthetic

Lift Seats:

In the toilet training we talked about the advantages of ADA compliant bowls. These are taller bowls that are considered easier to sit and stand from. If a customer wasn't replacing the bowl but still wanted the benefits of the ADA height they could opt for a lift seat. These seats raise the actual seat higher than the bowl. They can come with or without handles.



Toddler Transition Seats:

One type of toilet seat is called a transition toilet seat and is intended to help toddlers learn to use the toilet. This is a toilet seat with two seats; one standard sized and one that lies on top that is a smaller size.



Bidet Seats:

A bidet is a fixture designed for increased hygiene. These fixtures spray water on the user and are intended help wash the user after use. These are more common overseas. If a homeowner doesn't want to install a completely separate fixture in their homes there are seats that act as bidets. The water for these seats is supplied by installing a tee on the supply line before the tank.



Other Features:

There are many other features being incorporated into toilet seats. For example, Kohler has a seat with a night light in it. There are also seats with warmers in them that heat the seat and seats that dispense scented sprays after use. Although these are not common it is important to be aware they exist.



Back to the start:

In the beginning of the flyer a customer told you they needed a toilet seat. Now you have knowledge on the common types and terms used when discussing seats to help further the discussion.

Below are some questions you could ask to help get the customer exactly what they want. Add 3 more to the list.

1. What finish are you looking for?
2. Round or Elongated?
3. Is it located near a bedroom where you would want it very quiet?
4. Commercial or Residential Application?
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Next Steps and a Couple Questions:

The first next step is to learn more below is a link to video on the Kohler Night Light Toilet seat.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z7UFtLbD1ok>

TRUE or FALSE: Lift seats are used primarily on ADA compliant bowls.

TRUE or FALSE: Some plastic seats are made with an antimicrobial agent to prevent mold and mildew.