

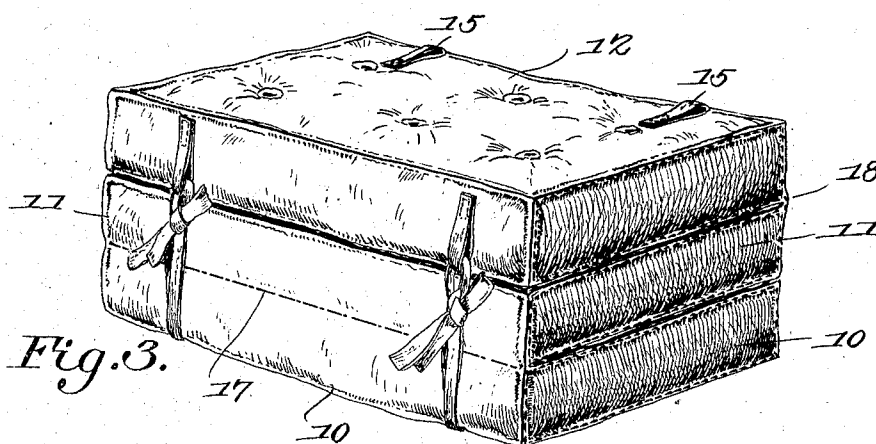
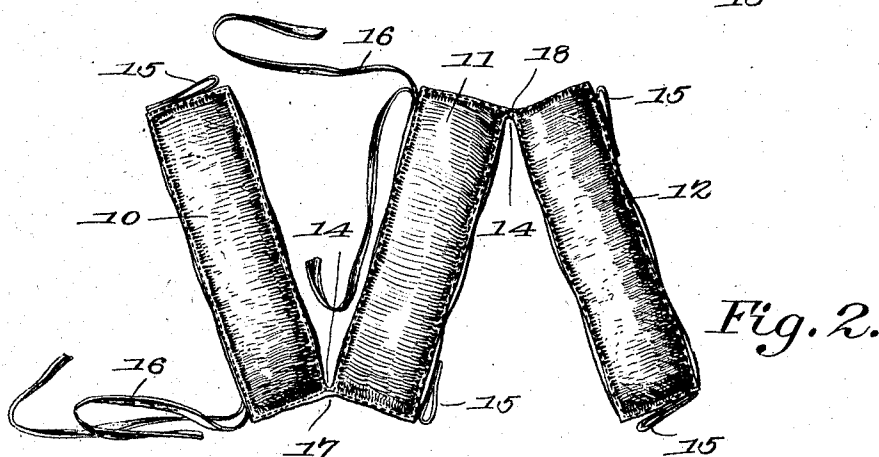
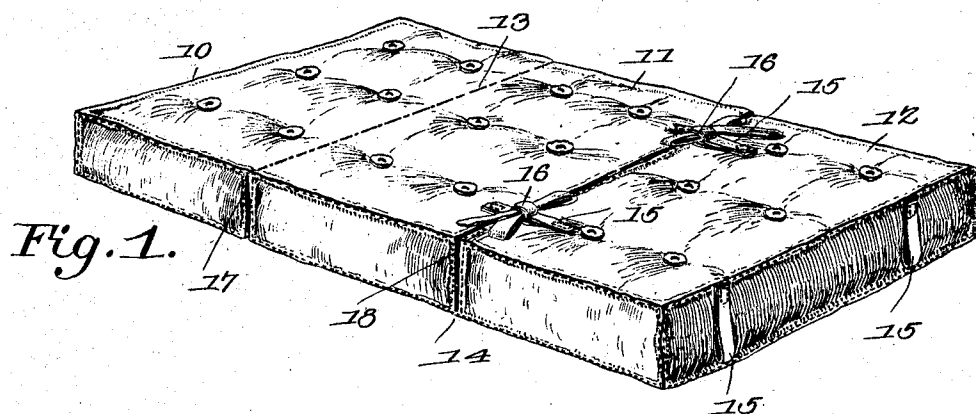
No. 836,326.

PATENTED NOV. 20, 1906.

J. M. KINYON.

MATTRESS.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 9, 1905.



Witnesses

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JOSEPH MEED KINYON, OF BROKEN ARROW, INDIAN TERRITORY.

MATTRESS.

No. 836,326.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH MEED KINYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Broken Arrow, in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, have invented a new and useful Mattress, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to mattresses, and has for its object to produce a simply-constructed article of this class which may be folded to occupy less space and be less cumbersome and bulky for transportation or moving from room to room or reversing in position upon the bedstead.

Another object of the invention is to cheapen and improve the construction and increase the comfort and convenience of the occupant of the mattress.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation.

In the drawings thus employed, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved mattress extended. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same partially folded. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same wholly folded and fastened.

The improved mattress is formed in a plurality of sections, preferably three, as shown and designated, respectively, 10, 11, and 12, with the cover material over each alternate pair of the sections continuous upon the alternately-opposite sides—that is to say, the cover material between the sections 10 and 11 is continuous upon one side, as at 13, and the cover material of the sections 11 and 12 is continuous upon the opposite side, as at 14, so that the sections will fold together, as in Figs. 2 and 3. The unconnected edges of the sections are provided with detachable fastening means, such as loops 15 and tapes 16, by which they may be connected either when distended, as in Fig. 1, or when completely folded, as in Fig. 3. The material forming the covers of the ends of the sections adjacent to the continuous side-covering material is also continuous, as indicated at

17 18, and preferably united to the side-cover material along the lines at 13 14, as by stitches or other suitable means, the cover material being thus continuous, as shown, over all the sides and ends of all the sections. When distended and the unconnected ends fastened, as in Fig. 1, a complete mattress is produced fully as flexible and comfortable as a one-piece mattress and equally as substantial, while at the same time easily foldable into the form shown in Figs. 2 and 3. It is obvious that with a mattress thus constructed and arranged upon the bedstead with one of the continuous side-cover portions toward the head and the unconnected edges fastened, as by tapes and hooks, no gaps between the sections can occur, and hence no uncomfortable cavities or creases occur, as is frequently the case in the ordinary two and three piece mattress. Then again a mattress thus constructed can be as readily reversed in position as any other structure of mattress and still retain the same upper surface conditions by simply changing end when reversed. It will also be obvious that by this construction the sections are firmly united by one row of stitches at the points 13 14, thereby materially decreasing the expense of manufacture by saving both labor and material. The continuous cover requires less material to construct this part of the mattress than where the cover material is in several pieces, as the folds at seams are avoided, thus saving the material required to produce the seams. It will also be obvious that a mattress constructed as above described and shown and folded as in Fig. 3 can be much more easily transported or moved from room to room or reversed in position upon the bedstead than the ordinary one-piece mattress.

The mattresses can be constructed of any size or of any of the ordinary materials employed in manufacturing mattresses.

Any suitable fastening means may be employed other than the loops and tapes as shown, such as buckles, straps, snaps, or the like, as will be obvious.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

A mattress comprising a series of three right-parallelepiped sections of uniform dimensions, a continuous casing inclosing said sections and forming hinges at the diagonally opposite edges of the intermediate section with the end sections, loops attached to the

outer edges of the end sections, loops attached to the opposite sides of the intermediate section and one of the end sections, tapes attached to the opposite sides of the intermediate section and the other end section, said tapes
5 adapted to engage the loops to hold the mattress-sections in folded or extended positions.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH MEED KINYON.

Witnesses:

C. S. TURLEY,
LAFAYETTE GALBRAITH.