

M. VAN GELDER.
MATTRESS.
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1,009,703.

Patented Nov. 21, 1911.

Fig. 1.

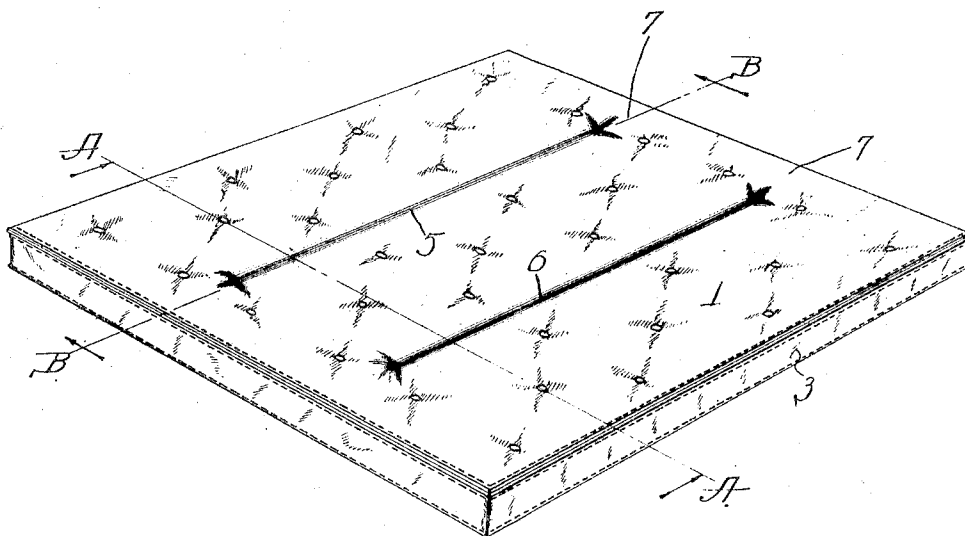


Fig. 2.

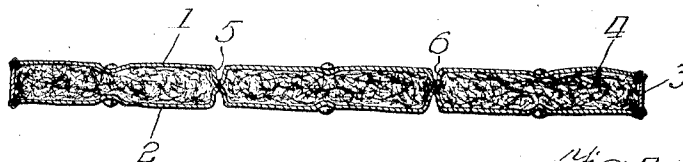


Fig. 4.

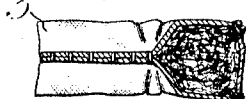
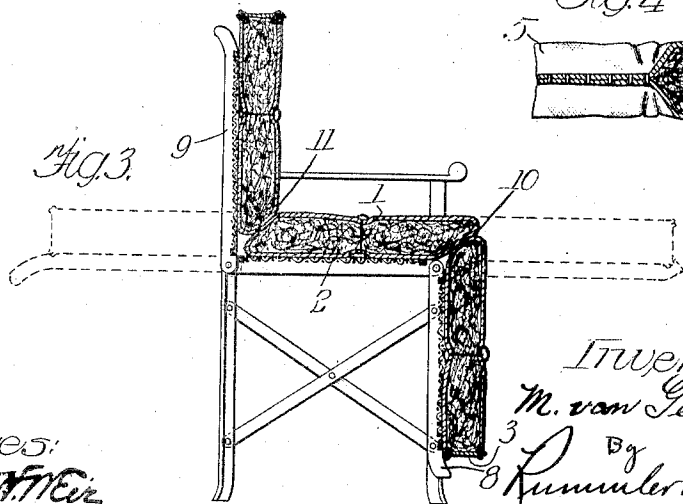


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Robert A. McEwen
Edwin Phelps

Inventor:
M. van Gelder
By
Rummler & Rummler
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOZES VAN GELDER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MATTRESS.

1,009,703.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MOZES VAN GELDER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mattresses, of which the following is a specification.

The main objects of this invention are to provide an improved form of mattress adapted to be readily folded along certain lines and particularly adapted for use in a folding couch, whereby when said mattress is horizontally extended, it will have a substantially unbroken surface, and when folded, the surfaces of the sections at opposite sides of the fold will be substantially at right angles to each other close to the fold; and to provide a mattress of the usual box type, in which the box appearance is maintained, although it is capable of being readily folded.

An illustrative embodiment of this invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a box mattress constructed according to this invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same, taken on the line A—A of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a corresponding section, showing the mattress in position upon a folding couch when the latter is in its folded or sofa position. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary section on the line B—B of Fig. 1.

In the construction shown in the drawings, the mattress is of the usual box type, and comprises upper and lower coverings 1 and 2, spaced apart by edge strips 3. Before the mattress is filled with the padding material 4, the upper and lower coverings 1 and 2 are stitched or otherwise fastened together at 5 along the lines on which the mattress is to be folded. This stitching extends throughout the greater part of the length of the mattress, but terminates a short distance from the ends thereof. The padding material is now filled in from the ends before the sewing of the edges of the end strips 3 is completed. Between each end of the lines of stitching 5 and 6 and the ends of the mattress, there is a marginal portion 7, which is filled to correspond to the full thickness of the mattress, thus preserving the box like contour, as may be seen from Fig. 1. When the mattress is finished, the lines of stitching 5 and 6 divide it into sec-

tions which in effect are hinged together, and which can be readily folded at right angles to each other. The marginal portions 7, being comparatively narrow, do not prevent the free folding of the mattress.

This mattress is particularly adapted for use in folding couches, either of the type where the sides fold down against the frame, or of the type where one side folds down and the other up.

Fig. 3 of the drawings shows the mattress in position on the davenport style of folding couch, in which the side 8 is folded down against the frame, and the side 9 is folded up to form a back. This arrangement avoids the common fault of this type of couch when fitted with an ordinary mattress, namely that when a person sits upon the seat section, there is a strain directed to the back section, which distorts it and renders it both uncomfortable and unsightly. The construction shown in the drawing gives a more elegant appearance to the couch when a cover is thrown over the mattress, since it insures sharp bends at the folds, and avoids bunching of the mattress, and the uncomfortable rounded bends of large radius occurring when the ordinary mattress is used.

I am aware that mattresses have been made with their opposite faces stitched together by rows of stitches extending across the entire length or breadth of the mattress, but such sectional mattresses are objectionable for the reason that edges of the sections become rounded and form wide gaps in the surface along the rows of stitching where extended, rendering the mattress uncomfortable for use as a bed, and without the desired boxlike appearance. Such a divided mattress is also incapable of preserving a sharp angular fold adjacent to the outer faces of the sections, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

I claim:—

1. A box mattress, having a crease extending partially across it to provide folding sections, said crease being formed by bringing together and securing the upper and lower coverings throughout a portion of their length, and means for preserving the box shape of the mattress at the ends of the creases across the folding sections.

2. A folding mattress, having a crease extending partially across it, said crease being formed by drawing the opposite coverings

of said mattress together to form said mattress into folding sections and being terminated inward of the ends of said mattress.

3. A folding mattress, having a crease extending partially across it, said crease being formed by drawing the opposite intermediate portions of the coverings of said mattress together and being terminated inward of the ends of said mattress, and said mattress having unbroken marginal portions of full thickness extending across each end of said crease.

4. The combination of an upper and a lower covering spaced apart by side strips to which said coverings are stitched at their edges to form a box mattress, said coverings being stitched together at intermediate portions only to form a crease in the mattress extending partially thereacross when said coverings are stuffed, said side strips being continuous and of substantially full

width across the ends of said crease, and means for supporting said side strips at the ends of the creases to preserve the box shape of the mattress at those points.

5. A folding mattress, comprising a plurality of integral sections, said sections being formed by stitching together the coverings of said mattress along a plurality of parallel lines extending partially thereacross, said stitching terminating inward of each end of said mattress, and said mattress having continuous uncreased marginal portions extending across the ends of said creases for the purpose specified.

Signed at Chicago this 30th day of December 1910.

MOZES VAN GELDER.

Witnesses:

EDWIN PHELPS,
ANNIE SILVERMAN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."