April 7, 1925. 1,532,497

E. A. JONES

MATTRESS

Filed March 9, 1922

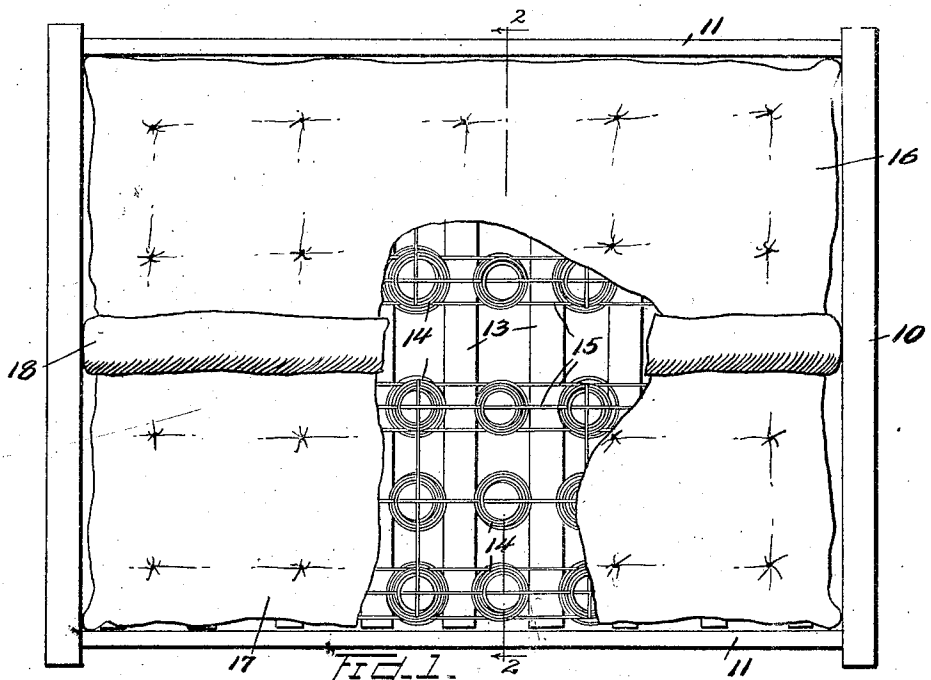


FIG. 1.

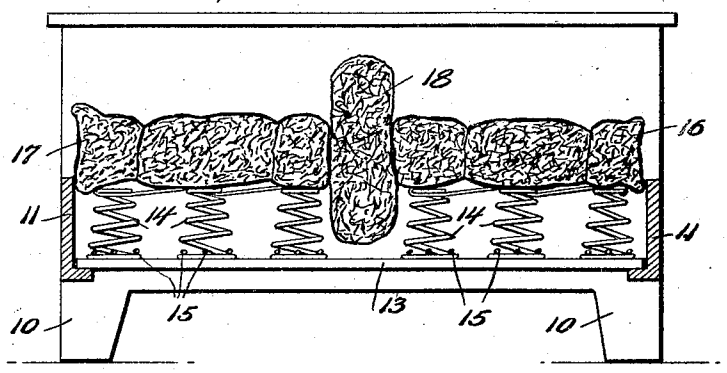


FIG. 2.

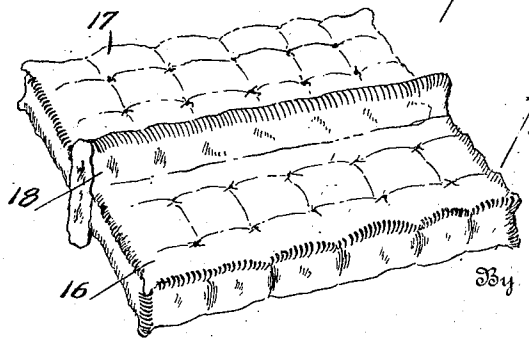


FIG. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EBBERT ASHBY JONES, OF DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

MATTRESS.

Application filed March 9, 1922. Serial No. 542,411.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EBBERT ASHBY JONES, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Danville, Pittsylvania County, State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mattresses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to what is called a double bed designed to be occupied by two persons and resides in novel features of construction particularly of the mattress but also including a novel spring construction designed to afford greater comfort to the occupants and users of the bed and to contribute to their health. One of the most important and essential features consists in an upwardly extending rib or projecting portion longitudinally of the mattress in midway position which serves a number of useful purposes. It keeps the two occupants of the bed far enough apart and interposes a sufficient barrier to prevent them from unconsciously during sleep inhaling each other's breath which is unhealthy. It forces a person with cold feet to keep them where they can do no harm to others and prevents them from giving the other occupant of the bed cold shivers by sudden and unexpected contact therewith. It reduces to a minimum the ordinary discomforts encountered in sleeping with a child. It is ideal where two children are sick since both can occupy the same bed and really be as separated as if in two adjacent beds in a hospital and each can be as comfortable as to cover independently of the other no matter how different the requirements are. When two sets of springs are used and the mattress is divided in three parts if one of the occupants is ill the other may lie down or get up without disturbing the sick one since the two sets of springs act separately for the particular occupant of the bed on the different sides and the movement of one occupant does not change the angle or move the surface on which the other rests. A three-part mattress such as that shown has the additional advantage that it can be easily moved, turned over and shaken to loosen and soften the contents with the exercise of less strength and thus does not require a strong person or the aid of a second person to turn it over. The novel features will be more fully understood from the following description and claims taken with the drawings.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a mattress embodying the invention in place on a bed but partly broken away showing the spring supports;

Fig. 2 is a cross section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1; and

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the mattress sections together.

In the drawings I have shown an ordinary well known form of bed having the usual supports 10 and the side bars 11 carrying the spaced slats 13 transversely of the bed and it is to be understood that the bed is of the width known as double beds. The spring for the mattress which rests on the slats is preferably made in two sections each embodying in the form shown three rows of coiled springs 14 which are connected together by suitable rods and connecting means 15 which maintain them in proper relations and support them on the slats of the bed. The two sets of springs are slightly spaced apart at the center line for use in connection with the particular mattress shown. The mattress is composed of two duplicate side sections 16 and 17 which are formed of the usual materials and of the usual thickness and of course have the parallel straight sides. These two sections together when placed edge to edge are not quite wide enough to reach from one side of the bed to the other leaving a narrow space between them. A third section 18 of the mattress is made preferably of the same material as the balance but may be thinner and is placed on edge between the facing edges of the sections 16 and 17 and projects a material distance above the upper surface of those sections so as to constitute in effect a longitudinal rib or projecting portion for the mattress. The lower edge of the section 18 may rest on the slats 13. It is preferred to make the three sections of the mattress separate because of the ease in handling them but they may be connected together as one complete article but still having most of the advantages above indicated. In that case it is of course not necessary for the member 18 to extend down on the under side to the slats but it is preferable to have it project on both sides so that when the mattress is reversed or turned upside down there will still be the longitudinal ridge on its upper surface at the center line.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A mattress for double beds comprising two similar longitudinal sections with parallel sides and a narrow central mattress section interposed on edge between them and projecting materially above the surfaces of the said two sections, thus forming a dividing wall.

2. A device of the kind described including in combination, a mattress for double beds comprising two similar longitudinal sections with parallel sides and a narrow central mattress section interposed on edge between them and projecting materially above the surfaces of the said two sections, thus forming a dividing wall, and two similar separate spring sections on opposite sides of said central section of the mattress on which said two similar sections of the mattress fit and rest.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

EBBERT ASHBY JONES.