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(54) **SLEEPING BAG DESIGNED TO BE FASTENED TO A MATTRESS**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to a sleeping bag (1) designed to be fastened to a mattress (2), said sleeping bag (1) comprising a top part (3) and a bottom part (4), the latter being designed to be in contact with the top face (7) of said mattress (2). A feature of said sleeping bag (1) is that it comprises at least one first flap (5a, 5b) which at least partly borders one or other of the bottom and top parts (3, 4) in such a way that, in an enveloping position in which the top face (7) of said mattress (2) is placed against the bottom part (4) of the bag, said first flap (5a, 5b) covers the bottom face (6) of said mattress (2) along at least two of its opposite edges (6a, 6c), and first removable fixing means (8, 8a, 9, 9a) capable of holding said first flap (5a, 5b) against the mattress (2) in said enveloping position.

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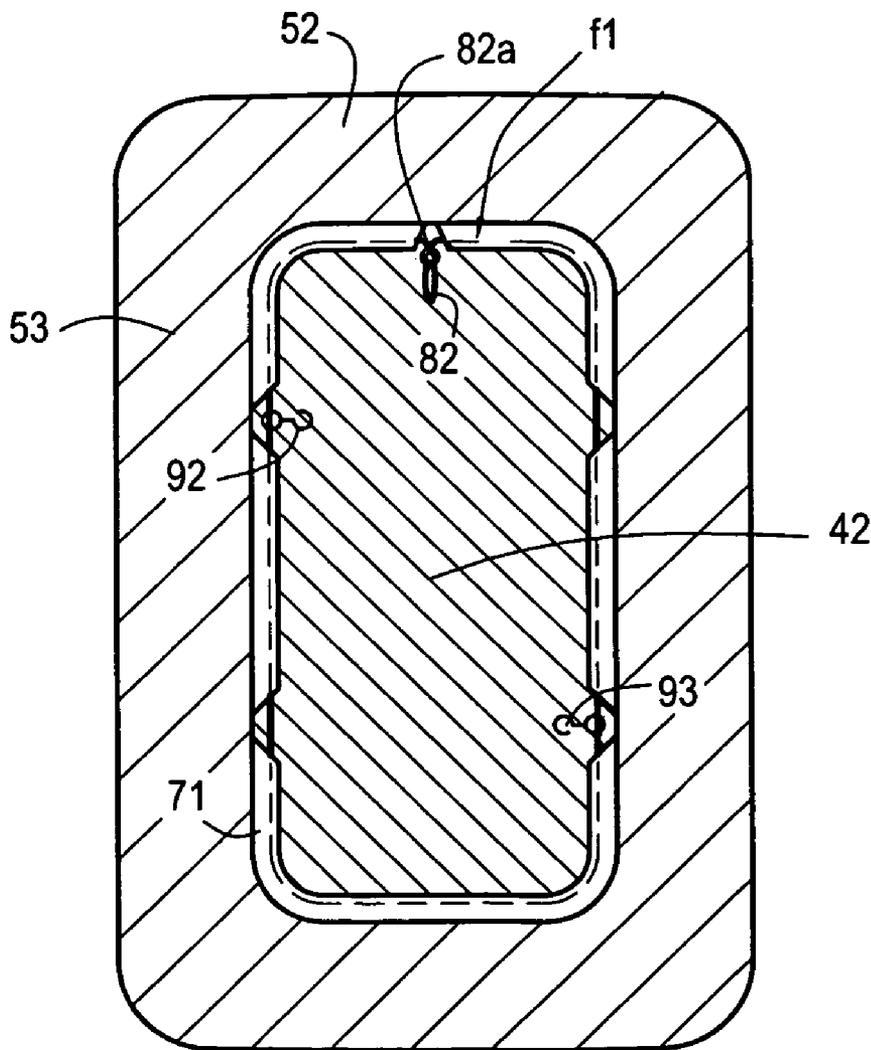
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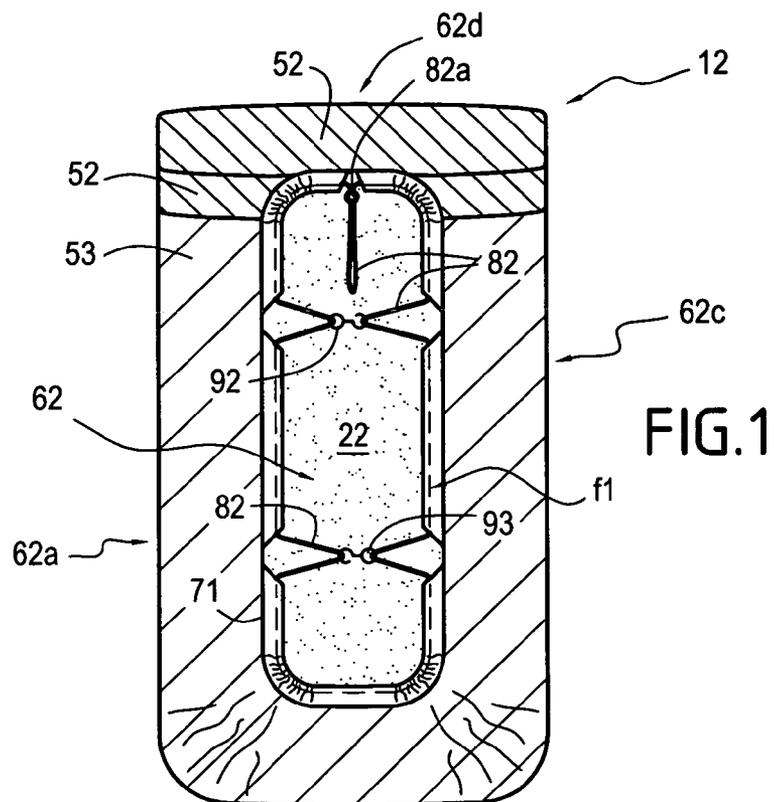


FIG. 1

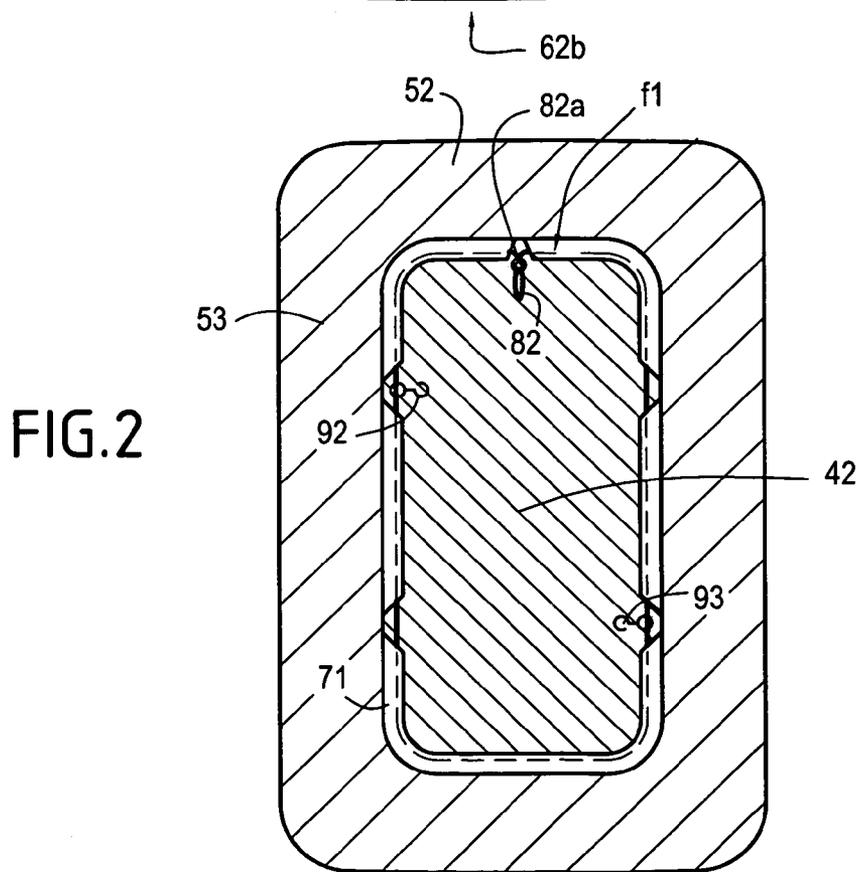


FIG. 2

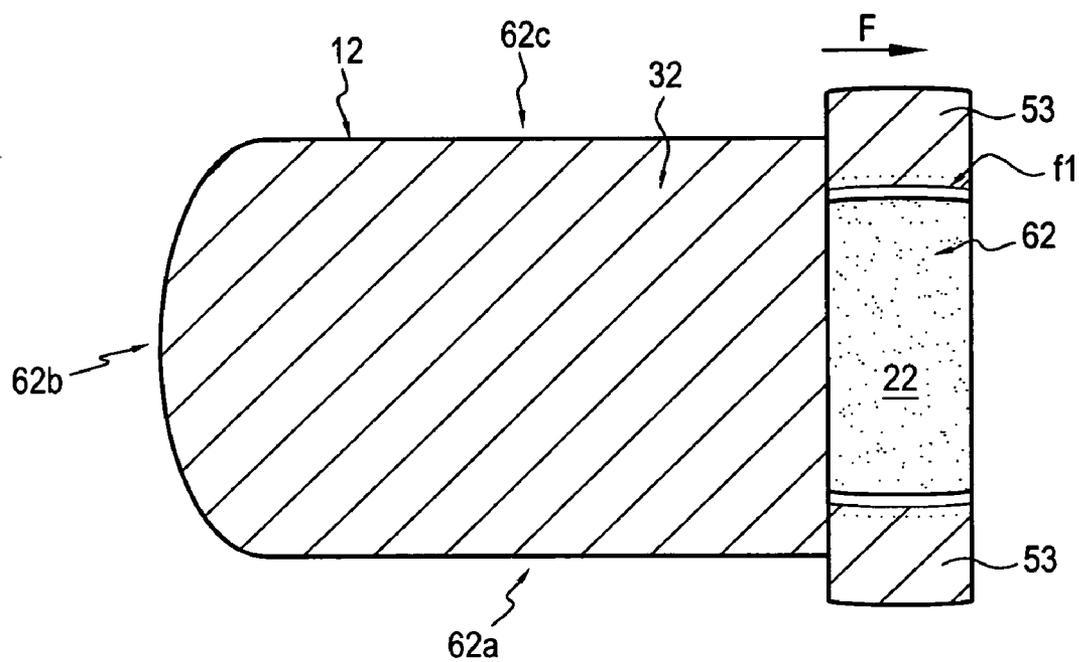


FIG.3

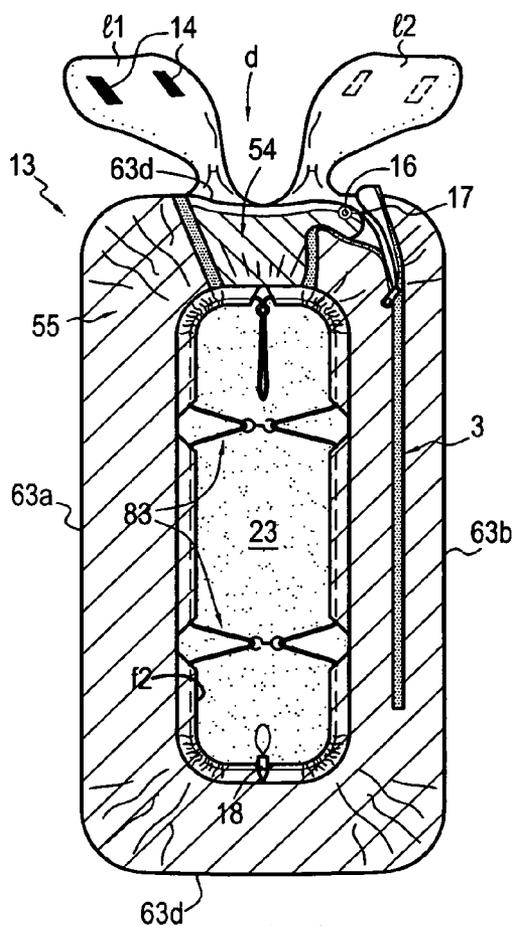


FIG. 4

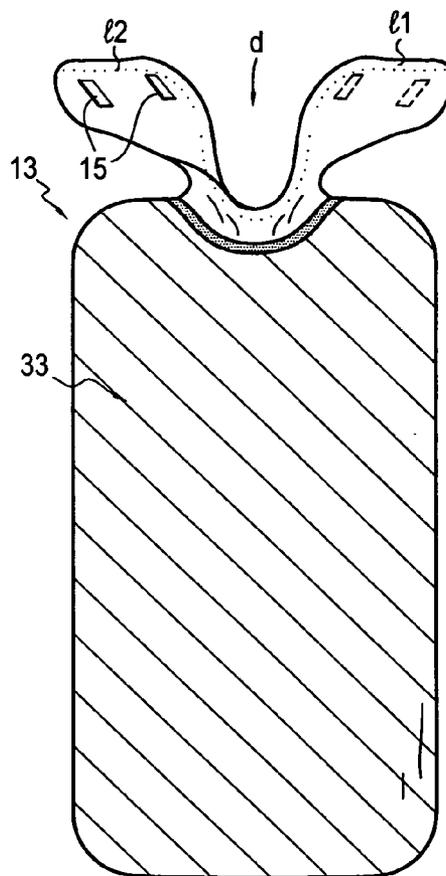


FIG. 5

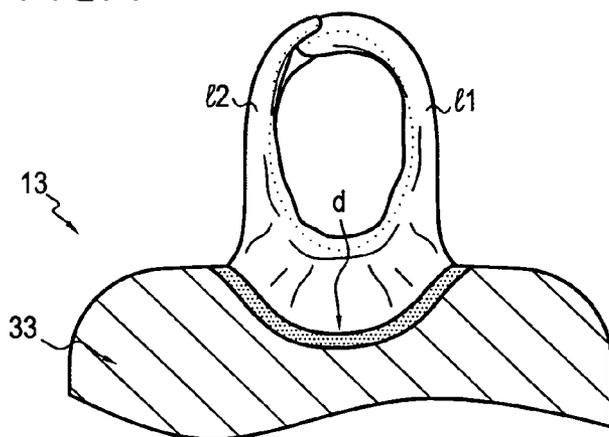


FIG. 6

**SLEEPING BAG DESIGNED TO BE FASTENED TO A MATTRESS**

[0001] The present invention belongs to the technical field of sleeping bags.

[0002] The equipment of the camper in general, and a sleeping bag in particular, must satisfy three major criteria, namely to be light and compressible, since the camper may be forced to carry his equipment, especially on rambles or when trekking, and therefore needs to be able to get his equipment into a container of reduced dimensions such as a backpack, and must be insulating since the camper may be forced to sleep outdoors and/or in low temperatures.

[0003] A sleeping bag generally has as many insulating materials on its upper part as on its lower part. By insulating materials is meant the number and the mass per unit area of wadding and/or down and/or impermeable layers, and in general all materials that contribute to improving the insulation of the sleeping bag. "Down" refers to any material that includes feathers, and "impermeable layer" refers to any layer that is surfaced with water-repellent coating. It is quite obvious that insulating layers with a low mass per unit area play a negligible part in the thermal insulation of the sleeper.

[0004] With the objective of optimising the weight and the compressibility, certain sleeping bags offered on the market have less insulating materials in their lower part than in their upper part.

[0005] In fact, when a camper sleeps on his back, the lower part of the sleeping bag is then compressed against a foam or inflatable mattress, thus removing all air liable to form an insulating envelope. In addition, since the mattresses often have an impermeable surface which insulates them from the ground, the lower part of the sleeping bag that includes the insulating materials represents a dead weight for the camper. Since these materials are expensive, in particular when they include down, then optimisation of the thermal qualities of the lower part of a sleeping bag also presents economic opportunities.

[0006] However, this arrangement of the sleeping bag is not satisfactory. In fact, while sleeping, the camper must theoretically remain flat on his back in order to take advantage of the thermal protection on the upper part, which is a difficult thing for the camper to achieve in practice. In order to prevent the camper from turning, and oblige him to remain in the same position flat on his back, sleeping bags of the sarcophagus type, have a hood fitted to their lower part. This arrangement is uncomfortable for the camper since he is obliged to sleep on his back and does not have freedom of movement.

[0007] Another proposed solution consists of providing a pocket in the lower part of the sleeping bag which is used to accommodate a mattress in order to prevent the sleeping bag from slipping off the latter. This arrangement is not optimal, since the face of the sleeping bag in contact with the ground must have characteristics of mechanical strength and resistance to puncturing, generally only on the face of the mattresses in contact with the ground, which involves the use of materials that are heavier and less compressible than the lower part of a conventional sleeping bag. Said pocket represents a dead weight for the camper and an added cost in the production of the sleeping bag in question. Apart from this, said pocket has a shape that is predetermined by the shape of the lower part of the sleeping bag, so that it therefore cannot

be universal and is limited to the shapes of mattress generally produced by the same manufacturers as the sleeping bags in question.

[0008] Another solution on the market consists of proposing covers to be fixed directly onto the top face of the mattress by any means known in the prior art, such as self-stick tapes of the Velcro® type or a zip fastener. This solution is not hygienic for the camper since, while sleeping, he perspires a great deal, and it is harder to wash a mattress than a sleeping bag alone. Instead of a cover, some sleeping bags are offered that are to be fixed directly to the top face of a mattress. The latter solution has the drawback of being uncomfortable for the sleeper since it allows little movement. In addition, the camper is not protected, when sleeping, from the direct passage of outside air into the join between said sleeping bag and the mattress, creating what are known as thermal bridges.

[0009] When the camper sleeps in low temperatures, especially in mountain country, he needs a highly insulated sleeping bag, especially one that has only a small volume of air to be warmed by body heat, and which is compressible for transportation. On the other hand, in moderate temperature conditions, especially in shelter or in a tent, the sleeping bag does not need to be so insulating and should provide greater comfort. In order to satisfy both of these conditions at present, the camper must have two different sleeping bags.

[0010] In order, in particular, to overcome the aforementioned drawbacks, the present invention has as its subject matter a sleeping bag that is designed to be attached to a mattress, where said sleeping bag includes an upper part and a lower part intended to be in contact with the top face of said mattress, characterised in that it includes:

[0011] a) at least one first flap at least partially bordering one or other of the upper and lower parts so that, in an enveloping position in which the top face of said mattress is placed against the lower part of the bag, said first flap covers the bottom face of said mattress along at least two of its opposite edges,

[0012] b) first removable attachment means designed to flatten said first flap against the mattress in said enveloping position,

[0013] c) and in that said lower part is less insulating than said upper part.

[0014] By a flap is meant the part of a textile article or of an object, such as the upper or lower part of the sleeping bag according to the present invention, or an element assembled, by any means known in the prior art, to said article or to said object, in a flexible material, which folds over another object or textile article, such as an inflatable mattress or a foam mattress.

[0015] Its longitudinal edges are preferably determined by at least two opposite edges of the mattress.

[0016] By removable attachment means is meant that the fixing is removable. In fact, the sleeping bag can be used without being attached by said first means to the mattress, in an unenclosed manner. This arrangement allows the sleeping bag to be more versatile. It is in fact usable in favourable external conditions such as in a shelter where the loose position of the bag offers great freedom to the sleeper. However, in cold outdoor conditions, with the sleeping bag attached to the mattress in said enveloping position, the sleeping space is reduced, thereby reducing the thermal comfort of the sleeper, since the volume of air to be heated by the body is reduced.

[0017] Since the attachment means are supported by the sleeping bag, they are independent of the mattress, and allow the sleeping bag to be attached to a mattress of different shape and size.

[0018] Since said first flap advantageously envelops the periphery of the bottom face of said mattress only on two at least of its opposite edges, the bottom face of said mattress, generally designed in a material that is resistant to puncture and abrasion, is in direct contact with the ground. It is not necessary for the flap to be made up from a material that is resistant to puncture, which improves its ability to be compressed and its lightness.

[0019] In addition, said removable attachment means can be used to fix the sleeping bag to the mattress along at least two of its opposite edges so that it does not slip on the mattress. The camper is thus able to sleep on sloping ground.

[0020] There are no thermal bridges in a zone or in zones in which the mattress is enveloped by the flap, which contributes to improving the thermal comfort of the camper.

[0021] While sleeping, the camper is not obliged to sleep flat on his back since, whatever his position, he can move in his sleeping bag attached to the mattress. In addition, the camper has a larger sleeping space than that of a sleeping bag of the sarcophagus type, since the upper part of the sleeping bag covers the top face of the mattress.

[0022] The upper part preferably has dimensions that are greater than those of the lower part, so as to obtain a sleeping space, formed between said parts, in which the user is able to move and to turn over easily.

[0023] The upper and lower parts can be made up in a single fabric layer, waterproofed if necessary, or in several conventional layers as can be found in those sleeping bags that include layers of wadding or down.

[0024] Finally, the thermal insulation function is performed firstly by the upper part of the sleeping bag and secondly by the bottom face of the mattress; it is unnecessary, for the thermal comfort of the camper that the lower part of said sleeping bag includes insulating materials. The inside face of this lower part in direct contact with the camper can preferably be made from a material that is pleasant to the touch to improve comfort.

[0025] This arrangement results in the saving of costly insulating materials, and considerably improves the lightness and the compressibility of the sleeping bag.

[0026] In addition, the sleeping bag can be used without a mattress with an insulated bottom face, as a simple sleeping mat, when the camper is sleeping in a sheltered position, such as in a tent or in a refuge.

[0027] In a variant, said first flap is continuous, in one piece, along all or part of the circumference of one or other of said upper and lower parts.

[0028] Although the first flap is along the upper part, it does not cover the whole of its periphery, in order to create one zone of sufficiently large dimensions to allow the sleeper to slide easily into the sleeping bag.

[0029] In a variant embodiment, said first flap extends along all the circumference of said lower part with the exception of the zone of said circumference corresponding to the head of the sleeper.

[0030] This arrangement allows the sleeper to insert a pillow between the lower part and the top face of the mattress. It is also possible to provide for attachment means that are used to hold the pillow such as a pocket placed locally under the lower part, or self-stick tapes on the top face of the mattress.

[0031] In a variant embodiment, said first flap at least partially runs along said lower part, and said sleeping bag includes:

[0032] a) a second flap at least partially bordering said upper part so that, in said enveloping position, the second flap covers the bottom face of said mattress along at least two of its opposite edges and possibly the first flap and

[0033] b) second removable attachment means designed to flatten the second flap, and possibly the first flap, against the mattress in said enveloping position.

[0034] In a variant embodiment, means of access, such as a zip fastener, to the sleeping space formed between the upper part and the lower part are created in a zone of the second flap intended, in said enveloping position, to cover the bottom face of the mattress along at least one of its longitudinal and opposite edges.

[0035] The thermal insulation of the interface between the top face of the mattress and the upper part of the sleeping bag is improved since the means of access to the sleeping space are located on the bottom face of the mattress in operation.

[0036] In a variant embodiment, the first flap lies along all the circumference of the lower part so as, in said enveloping position, to cover the bottom face of the mattress along all of its edges, and in that the second flap lies along all the circumference of the upper part with the exception of the zone of said circumference corresponding to the head of the sleeper.

[0037] This arrangement is preferred and optimal for the thermal insulation of the user, since the thermal bridges are minimised.

[0038] In a variant, the zone of the circumference of the upper part corresponding to the head of the sleeper is devoid of first or second flaps, and in said zone, the upper part includes two lateral wings equipped with attachment devices designed to mate together so as to close and form a loop intended to accommodate the head of the sleeper.

[0039] The lateral wings are preferably in a material that is comfortable to the touch and thermally insulating. The lateral wings improve the thermal insulation and the comfort for the head of the user performing the role of a pillow.

[0040] In a variant embodiment, the lateral wings have a U-shaped configuration that is open toward the front of said bag.

[0041] This configuration is optimal in order to form a comfortable loop to accommodate the head.

[0042] In a variant embodiment, said second flap is continuous, in one piece, along all or part of the circumference of said upper part.

[0043] In a variant, said first flap, and possibly said second flap, is formed in at least two parts.

[0044] In this case, said first flap, and possibly said second flap, is not continuous and in one piece. This configuration of the flap is preferred so as to enclose only two opposite edges on the mattress.

[0045] In a variant embodiment, said first flap is formed in the same panel as one or other of said upper and lower parts.

[0046] This arrangement has the advantage of simultaneously making up one of the parts of the sleeping bag and said first flap and therefore eliminates additional and costly operations that consist of attaching said first flap along all or part of the circumference of one or other of the upper and lower parts.

[0047] Said first flap and one of said upper and lower parts are preferably continuous and in one piece, which improves

the insulation of the camper in the zone of the mattress enveloped by said first flap, eliminating all thermal bridges.

**[0048]** In a variant embodiment, said second flap is formed in the same panel as the upper part. The first flap is then preferably formed in the same panel as the lower part. The first flap and the second flap, in said enveloping position, then together cover the same edges of the bottom face of the mattress.

**[0049]** In a variant embodiment, said first flap is fitted over all or part of its periphery with a duct, and said first attachment means include a drawstring, elastic in particular, running in said duct, and possibly with an element for locking it in the closed position.

**[0050]** The sleeping bag advantageously is now adjustable for comfort, since the first flap is attached to the lower part and indirectly to the upper part, and it is deformable along all or part of its periphery, and the camper is thus totally free to move as he likes.

**[0051]** By means of the drawstring, the camper can easily adjust the flattening of the flap onto the mattress, and then locks it in this position either by knotting said drawstring or with a locking element like a Tonka® for example.

**[0052]** In a variant embodiment, said first flap and said second flap are equipped, over all or part of their periphery, with a common duct, and said first and second attachment means include a drawstring, elastic in particular, sliding in said duct and possibly an element for locking the drawstring in the tightened position.

**[0053]** In a variant embodiment, said first flap includes, over all or part of its periphery, an elastic edge acting as the first attachment means.

**[0054]** Said edge can be a tape attached by stitching.

**[0055]** In a variant embodiment, said first flap and said second flap include, over all or part of their periphery, a common elastic edge acting as said first and second attachment means.

**[0056]** In a variant embodiment, said first attachment means include at least one attachment means, in particular fitted with hooks, used to fasten two opposite edges of said first flap or of said first and second flaps.

**[0057]** Said attachment means preferably consist of an elastic drawstring. The freedom of the camper in the sleeping bag, and its attachment to the mattress are improved.

**[0058]** In a variant embodiment, the lower part and/or the first flap bordering said lower part includes an opening for the passage of the inflation means and/or deflation of the mattress, like the valve of a self-inflating mattress.

**[0059]** The sleeping bag can thus be stored attached to the mattress since during the compressive folding of the assembly on itself, by a rolling operation for example, the air expulsion orifice of the mattress is not obstructed. Likewise, during preparation for sleeping, once the sleeping bag attached to the mattress has been unrolled, the inflation means are accessible.

**[0060]** When the sleeping bag includes a second flap extending over all of the circumference of the upper part, with the exception of a zone d corresponding to the head of the sleeper, the opening is preferably arranged to be facing said zone d.

**[0061]** The present invention also has as its subject matter a sleeping kit that includes a sleeping bag according to any of the variant embodiments described previously, and a mattress of a given thickness, characterised in that it includes an attachment means used to hold together said sleeping bag and

said mattress in the rolled position, with said mattress being held to the sleeping bag by means of said first flap or possibly said first and second flaps.

**[0062]** The camper advantageously folds the sleeping bag and the mattress together by rolling them, thereby eliminating the tedious folding stages. When the mattress is inflatable, it is deflated during this rolling stage.

**[0063]** When the camper is preparing for bed, he merely has to unroll the assembly that includes the sleeping bag attached by means of the flap and said attachment means. Thus it only needs to attach the flap of the sleeping bag to the mattress only once during an excursion or a ramble. The mattress is preferably self-inflating, thus when said attachment means is undone, the assembly described above unrolls without assistance.

**[0064]** The attachment means can be a fastener provided on the sleeping bag for example.

**[0065]** The present invention will be understood more clearly on reading the description that follows of embodiment examples, which are described in a way that is not limiting, and illustrated in the following appended drawings:

**[0066]** FIG. 1 is a view in perspective from above of a diagrammatic representation of a first example of a sleeping bag attached to a mattress;

**[0067]** FIG. 2 is a view in perspective of the first embodiment;

**[0068]** FIG. 3 is a view in perspective from above of a diagrammatic representation of a second embodiment of a sleeping bag attached to a mattress;

**[0069]** FIG. 4 is a view in perspective from above of a diagrammatic representation of a third embodiment of a sleeping bag attached to a mattress;

**[0070]** FIG. 5 is a view from below of a diagrammatic representation of the third example of a sleeping bag alone;

**[0071]** FIG. 6 is a view from above of a diagrammatic representation of the third example of a sleeping bag attached to a mattress during preparation for bed by the camper;

**[0072]** FIG. 7 is a view from below of a fourth example of a sleeping bag according to the present invention;

**[0073]** FIG. 8 is a view from above of the sleeping bag represented in FIG. 7; and

**[0074]** FIG. 9 is a view in perspective and from the front of the sleeping bag represented in FIGS. 7 and 8 in operation.

**[0075]** The purpose of the present invention is to propose a sleeping bag that is light, compressible, comfortable, providing good thermal comfort to its user, and suitable for use both outdoors in low temperature conditions and in a sheltered place such as a refuge or a tent.

**[0076]** The sleeping bag 1 represented in FIGS. 1 and 2 includes an upper part 3 and a lower part 4. It can also have other attachments that are necessary to its construction but for reasons of simplification, it is described as having two parts.

**[0077]** The sleeping bag 1 advantageously also includes a first flap in two parts 5a, 5b. The first flap 5a, 5b is partially fixed onto the circumference of the lower part 4 and more particularly along its two longitudinal edges. The sleeping bag 1 also includes first attachment means placed on the periphery of the flap 5a, 5b. Said first attachment means include (see FIG. 1) two elastic straps 8, 9 equipped at their ends with attachment means 8a, 9a. Said attachment means 8a, 9a each include a male element and a female element designed to mate together so as to fasten said ends.

[0078] The mattress 2 has a bottom face 6 and a top face 7, and is of substantially parallelepiped shape bordered by four edges 6a, 6b; 6c, and 6d, optionally rounded.

[0079] During the attachment of the sleeping bag 1 to the mattress 2, the first flap 5a and 5b is positioned so as to cover and envelop the bottom face 6 of the mattress 2 along two opposite edges 6a and 6c. The top face 7 of the mattress 2 is placed against the lower part 4 of the sleeping bag 1. Then the bag 1 is thus held to the mattress 2 using the first attachment means 8, 8a, and 9, 9a. The sleeping bag 1 cannot move on the top face 7 of the mattress 2, and the user is thus able to sleep on sloping ground. The two opposite edges of the first flap 5a and 5b are advantageously joined and interdependent when the user moves while sleeping. Since the two straps 8 and 9 are elastic, the user is in possession of a sleeping bag 1 with adjustable freedom, with the upper part 3 being attached to the lower part 4 and indirectly to the first flap 5a and 5b, the latter can slightly envelop the edges 6a and 6c of the mattress 2 as represented in FIG. 2.

[0080] The thermal bridges, or infiltrations of outside air around the enveloping areas, are thus eliminated, thereby improving the thermal comfort of the user.

[0081] The first flap 5a and 5b, as represented in FIGS. 1 and 2, is preferably made up from the same panel as the lower part 4. The upper part 3 has dimensions that are close to those of the top face of a conventional mattress, here of the top face 7. The upper part 3 is attached all along the circumference of its periphery by stitching to the lower part 4, with the exception of one zone, here corresponding to the edge 6d, which is the area for the head, and allows the camper to slide easily into the sleeping bag 1. Part of said stitching can be replaced by a zip fastener so as to facilitate access to the interior of the sleeping bag.

[0082] FIG. 3 illustrates a second example of a sleeping bag 11 according to the present invention. In this case, the first flap 51 is continuous and in one piece along the whole circumference of the lower part 41, with the exception of the zone corresponding to the head of the sleeper, which is along edge 61d of the mattress 21. The flap 51 thus envelops edges 61a, 61b, and 61c of the mattress 21. Here, thermal comfort is improved in relation to the example of FIGS. 1 and 2, since thermal bridges are possible only at the interface between the lower part 41 of the bag 11 and the top face 71 of the mattress 21, that is along the zone corresponding to the head of the sleeper. The attachment of the bag 11 to the mattress 21 is improved in relation to the sleeping bag 1 described previously, since the lower edge 61c of the mattress is enveloped by the flap 51, which forms a sort of pocket accommodating the edge 61c. The user can place a pillow between the top face 71 of the mattress 21 and the lower part 41. Means for attaching the pillow (not shown) can possibly be provided locally, such as a pocket to the dimensions of the pillow on the lower part 41, or self-stick tapes on the lower part 41 or on the mattress 21, with said pocket being formed preferably on one of its faces by the lower part 41 of the sleeping bag 11.

[0083] The flap 51 is equipped over all of its periphery with a duct f in which a drawstring 81 slides and acts as a first fixing means. The drawstring 81 can be used to adjust the flattening of the flap along edges 61a, 61b, and 61c of the mattress 21. It is possible to lock it in the tightened position at an open zone of the duct by a simple knot or a locking element 81a, of the Tonka® type for example. In a complementary manner, a hook 91, placed onto the drawstring 81 in an open zone z1 of the duct f, hooks the drawstring 81 at a zone of the duct z2

opposite to z1. The hook 91 can thus be used to fasten two opposite edges of the first flap 51 and to improve the attachment of the sleeping bag 11 to the mattress 21. A second hook (not shown) can be placed directly on the bottom face 61 of the mattress 21 at the periphery of edge 61d so as to improve the attachment of the bag 11 to the mattress 21. The sleeping bag 11 thus follows its user as he moves while sleeping.

[0084] The first flap 51 is preferably formed in the same panel as the lower part 41 of the sleeping bag 11, which preferably includes only a single fabric layer. The upper part 31 has dimensions that are close to the dimensions of the top face of a conventional parallelepiped-shaped mattress and is made up in several layers of insulating fabric of which at least the outer layer is impermeable. The upper part 31 is thermally more insulating than the lower part 41. When the sleeping bag 11 is attached to the mattress 21, the bottom face 61 of the mattress 21 acts as an insulating layer in relation to the ground. The user is thus in possession of a sleeping bag 11 that is light and compressible and of which no layer is merely a dead weight. In addition, given that it is easier to wash a sleeping bag than a mattress, this arrangement is hygienic, since the user does not sleep directly on the top face of the mattress.

[0085] In FIG. 4, the sleeping bag 12 includes a first flap 52 and a second flap 53. The first flap 52 is continuous and in one piece over the whole circumference of the periphery of the lower part 42. The second flap 53 is continuous and in one piece over the whole circumference of the periphery of the upper part 32 except along edge 62d, corresponding to the opening arranged in the sleeping bag 12 so that the user can slide into it. The first flap 52 is made up from the same panel as the lower part 42, and the second flap 53 is made up from the same panel as the upper part 32. The first flap 52 and the second flap 53 together border the bottom face 62 and envelop edges 62a, 62b, and 62c of the mattress 22 in superimposition. The first flap 52 envelops all the edges of the mattress 22 including edge 62d. This arrangement is particularly advantageous since it eliminates all the thermal bridges and improves the thermal comfort of the user.

[0086] The first flap 52 and the second flap 53 are equipped over all of their periphery with a common duct f1, in which an elastic drawstring 82 slides. The drawstring 82 is equipped with a locking element 82a, of the Tonka® type for example. The drawstring 82 emerges from the duct f1 in particular in four areas created on the latter so that two attachment means 92 and 93, such as hooks for example, can fasten the two opposite edges of the first and second flaps 52 and 53. The sleeping bag 12 is thus perfectly attached to the mattress 22 and cannot move on the latter. By virtue of the elasticity afforded by the drawstring 82, the sleeping bag leaves the sleeper free to move as he sleeps.

[0087] Once the sleeping bag 12 has been attached to the mattress 22, they can be held together when rolled by an attachment means such as a storage bag or a tie provided on the sleeping bag 12. In FIG. 6, the sleeping bag 12 and the mattress 22 are represented as they are being unrolled. The mattress 22 is preferably self-inflating, so that the bag 12 and the mattress 22 unfold without assistance. The user is thus in possession of a sleeping kit that is easy to carry and to set up.

[0088] In FIG. 5, the sleeping bag 12 is represented without the mattress 22, in an unenclosed manner, since the first attachment means 82, 82 and 92, 93 are removable. It can thus be seen that the sleeping space is larger since the first and second flaps 52, 53 are made up in the same panel as the parts

that they border, and are attached only along the common duct f1. Said panels are preferably one single fabric layer. The upper part 32 has the same thermal insulation capacity as the lower part 42. The sleeping space is thus now no longer formed only along the top face of the mattress 22, but also includes the space formed by the two flaps 52 and 53. The camper is thus in possession of a sleeping bag that is versatile and usable in cold conditions in the tightened position, when the attachment means 82, 82a and 92, 93 are closed, since the volume of air to be warmed by body heat is smaller; and usable in a shelter, a tent or a house with said attachment means open, when the camper is in possession of a sleeping bag 12 with more freedom, where the thermal insulation is of less importance.

[0089] In addition, the mattresses offered on the market, generally with a bottom face in contact with the ground, made up in a material that is resistant to puncturing and to abrasion, and with the bottom face 6, 61, or 62 of the mattress 2, 21, or 22 being scantily covered by the flaps 5a and 5b, 51 or 52 and 53, it is therefore not necessary to make up said flaps in a material that is particularly resistant to puncturing.

[0090] In the examples described above, the flaps 5a and 5b, 51 or 52 and 53 are preferably made up on the same panel as the lower parts 4, 41, or 42. Said panel is preferably a single fabric layer, such as a polyester fabric for example. This arrangement eliminates operations intended to attach and fix a flap over all or part of the circumference of the periphery of one or other of said upper and lower parts by any means known in the prior art, by stitching for example.

[0091] The flaps can also be fixed in a removable manner on the lower part, using self-stick tapes of the Velcro® type for example.

[0092] FIGS. 7 to 9 represent a fourth preferred example of a sleeping bag according to the present invention, in said enveloping position.

[0093] The sleeping bag 13 is very close to the sleeping bag 12 in that it includes a first flap 54, continuous and in one piece, extending over all of the circumference of the lower part 43 so as, in said enveloping position, to cover the mattress 23 along all of its edges, and a second flap 55, continuous and in one piece, extending around the circumference of the upper part 33 with the exception of the zone d of said circumference corresponding to the head of the sleeper. The first 54 and the second 55 flaps are preferably attached by stitching to the lower 43 and upper 33 parts. The upper part 33 has dimensions that are greater than those of the lower part 44 so as to create a comfortable sleeping space in which the user is able to move freely.

[0094] Unlike the example of a sleeping bag 12 represented in FIGS. 4 to 6, the upper part 33 and the second flap 55 are dimensioned so as to cover, to the greatest extent possible, the upper edge 63d of the mattress 23 and create a zone d that is just sufficient and comfortable for the head, in order to improve the thermal insulation.

[0095] In addition, the zone d for the passage of the head includes two lateral wings 11 and 12 equipped with attachment devices 14 and 15 at the ends, designed to mate together so as to close and form a loop intended to receive the head of the sleeper. In this precise example, the attachment devices 14 and 15 are self-stick tapes of the Velcro® type. The lateral wings 11 and 12 have a U-shaped configuration open toward the front of the sleeping bag 13. The lateral wings 11 and 12 are preferably attached by stitching on the upper part 33 but can be attached by removable attachment means supported by

said wings and the upper part so that the user is able to remove the lateral wings 11 and 12. The lateral wings 11 and 12 are preferably in a material that is soft to the touch and thermally insulating, or at least more than the material forming the lower part 43. The lateral wings 11 and 12 support the head and insulates it from the cold.

[0096] In addition, access means, here a zip fastener z, at the sleeping space formed between the upper 33 and lower 43 parts, are provided on the second flap 55 so as to cover the bottom face of the mattress along longitudinal edge 63b, in said enveloping position, and to reduce thermal bridges between the upper part 33 and the mattress 23.

[0097] Finally, an opening 16 is created between the lower part 43 and the first flap 54, facing the zone d for passage of the inflation means and/or for inflation of the mattress 23, which in this precise example is the valve of a self-inflating mattress 17. The opening 16 allows the bag 13 attached to the mattress 23 to be stored, since it is not necessary to separate them in order to inflate or deflate the mattress 23.

[0098] The duct f2 in which the elastic tightening draw-string 83 slides, includes an additional opening 18 in relation to the sleeping bag 12, placed toward the rear edge 63d of the mattress 23, allowing to the user to adjust the tightness of the bag 13 onto the mattress 23 more easily.

1. A sleeping bag designed to be attached to a mattress, where said sleeping bag includes an upper part and a lower part superimposed, where said lower part is intended to be in contact with the top face of said mattress, comprising:

- a) a first flap extending over all of the circumference of said lower part and designed to cover the bottom face of said mattress along all of its edges in an enveloping position in which the lower part of the sleeping bag is placed against the top face of said mattress,
- b) a second flap partially bordering said upper part, with said second flap being designed to cover the bottom face of said mattress along at least its rear edge and its two longitudinal and opposite edges, and optionally said first flap, in an enveloping position in which the lower part of the sleeping bag is placed against the top face of said mattress,
- c) first removable attachment means designed to flatten said first flap against the bottom face of said mattress in said enveloping position and second removable attachment means designed to flatten said second flap, and possibly said first flap, against the bottom face of said mattress in said enveloping position.

2. A sleeping bag according to claim 1, wherein said first flap is continuous, in one piece, along the whole circumference of lower part.

3. (canceled)

4. (canceled)

5. A sleeping bag according to claim 1 wherein an access means, to a sleeping space formed between the upper part and the lower part are placed in a zone of the second flap intended in said enveloping position to cover the bottom face of the mattress along at least one of its longitudinal and opposite edges.

6. (canceled)

7. A sleeping bag according to claim wherein a zone (d) of the circumference of the upper part corresponding to a head of a sleeper is devoid of first or second flaps, and in that in said zone (d), the upper part includes two lateral wings equipped

with attachment devices designed to mate together so as to close and form a loop intended to receive the head of the sleeper.

**8.** A sleeping bag according to claim 7, characterised in that the lateral wings have a U-shaped configuration open toward the front of said bag.

**9.** A sleeping bag according to claim 1 wherein said second flap is continuous, in one piece, along all or part of the circumference of said upper part.

**10.** A sleeping bag according to claim 1 wherein said first flap is integral with lower part.

**11.** (canceled)

**12.** A sleeping bag according to claim 1 wherein said second flap is integral with said upper part.

**13.** A sleeping bag according to claim 1 wherein said first flap is equipped over all or part of its periphery with a duct (f), and in that said first attachment means comprises a drawstring sliding in said duct.

**14.** A sleeping bag according to claim 5 wherein said first flap and said second flap are equipped over all or part of their periphery with a common duct (f1, f2), and in that said first and second attachment means include a drawstring sliding in said duct.

**15.** A sleeping bag according to claim 1, wherein said first flap includes, over all or part of its periphery, an elastic edge acting as first attachment means.

**16.** A sleeping bag according to claim 1 wherein said first flap and said second flap include, over all or part of their periphery, a common elastic edge acting as said first and second attachment means.

**17.** A sleeping bag according to claim 1 wherein said first attachment means include at least one attachment means used to fasten two opposite edges of said first flap or of said first and second flaps.

**18.** A sleeping bag according to claim 1 wherein the lower part and/or the first flap bordering said lower part includes an opening for passage of the inflation and/or deflation means of the mattress.

**19.** A sleeping kit, that includes a sleeping bag according to claim 1, and a mattress of a given thickness, further comprising an attachment means used to hold together said sleeping bag and said mattress in the rolled position, said mattress being held to the sleeping bag by means of said first flap or possibly said first and second flaps.

**20.** A sleeping bag according to claim 1 wherein the lower part is thermally less insulating than the upper part.

**21.** A sleeping bag according to claim 5 wherein the access means is a zip fastener.

**22.** A sleeping bag according to claim 13 or 14 wherein the drawstring is elastic.

**23.** A sleeping bag according to claim 13 or 14 wherein the attachment means further comprise an element for locking the drawstring in the tightened position.

**24.** A sleeping bag according to claim 17 wherein the at least one attachment means is fitted with hooks.

**25.** A sleeping bag according to claim 18 wherein the opening is a valve of a self-inflating mattress.

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