Feb. 10, 1931. L. JOSEPH 1,791,725

STUFFED MATTRESS

Filed March 8, 1929

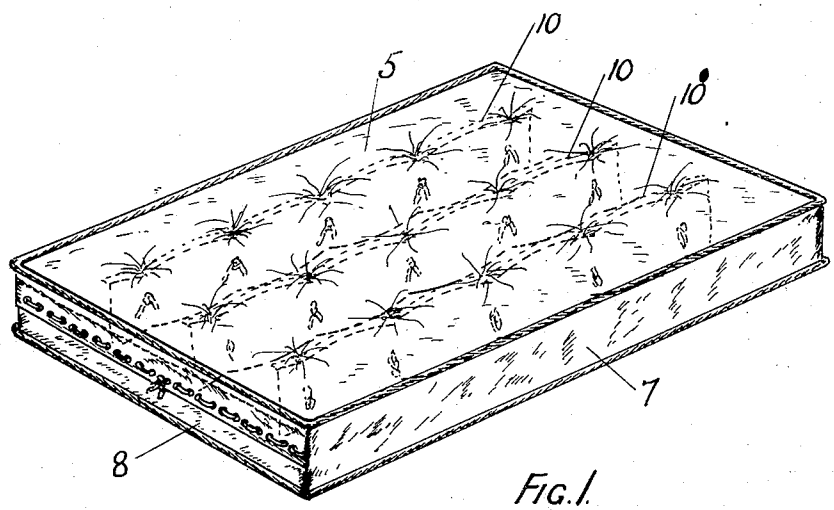


FIG. 1.

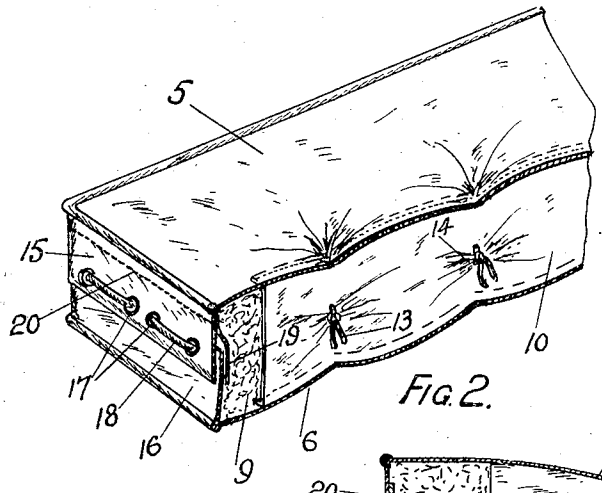


FIG. 2.

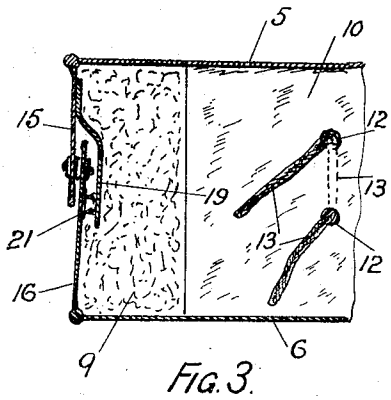


FIG. 3.

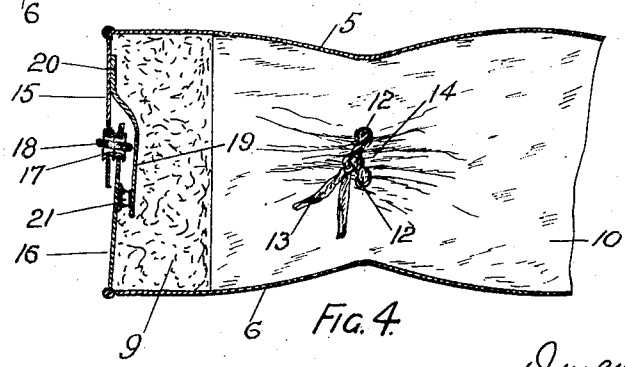


FIG. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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STUFFED MATTRESS

Application filed March 8, 1929, Serial No. 345,389, and in Australia August 29, 1928.

The invention relates to stuffed bed mattresses and particularly to such mattresses having internal partitions which form compartments within the mattress.

In mattresses it is usual to employ "tufts" or "ties" to produce an undulating surface on the mattress covers and to locate the material with which the mattress is filled, but such ties are liable to break or to become detached from the covers. Further it is known to dispense with ties and obtain the said undulating surface by the employment of scalloped internal partitions, but these are difficult to attach accurately to the covers on account of their uneven edges.

One object of the invention is to overcome the above-mentioned defects in compartment mattresses, and to provide a partition which will cause the required undulations on the covers without the use of the usual ties or the scalloped partitions.

Moreover, the covers and walls of a conventional mattress are secured together by sewing, and subsequent refilling operations necessitate the removal and replacement of the stitching, an operation involving considerable time and labour.

It has been proposed to provide a detachable portion in one of the covers of the mattress, constructed of semi-rigid material (such as celluloid or the like), which when removed allows the mattress filling material to be extracted or replaced through the resulting aperture, but such provision is found to be inconvenient and uncomfortable in use, and inapplicable to compartment mattresses.

With the above mentioned objects in view the invention consists in a mattress having internal parallel-sided partitions secured to top and bottom covers, said partitions not contacting at their ends with the mattress walls and being provided with means for releasably and quickly gathering each of them laterally at spaced points along its length, such gathering having the effect of drawing the top and bottom mattress covers into closer proximity at such points, forming an undulating or billowing surface thereon.

The above mentioned means to gather the partitions preferably consist in two laterally spaced horizontal rows of eyelets in the latter so arranged that the eyelets in one row lie directly above the eyelets in the other row when the partition is in place within the mattress, and a length of tape inserted through each of two opposite eyelets to draw the latter together, gathering the partition between such pair of eyelets and drawing the covers into closer proximity at such points, but other releasable gathering means for the same purpose, such as snap fasteners or the like, are within the scope of the invention.

An alternative construction consists of pairs of vertically spaced tabs secured to the partition and adapted to be drawn together and tied.

In order to more fully describe and ascertain the invention reference will now be had to the accompanying drawings which depict a preferred form thereof and in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the mattress showing a divided end and the internal partitions (dotted) in place,

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view (in part section) showing in detail the divided wall in secured position and a partition gathered at several points,

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary side elevation (in part section) showing the divided wall and a partition before gathering and

Fig. 4 is a side elevation (in part section) showing the details of the divided wall and the partition.

Similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings the mattress includes a top cover 5 and bottom cover 6 joined by side walls 7 and end walls 8 and containing filling material 9. A series of partitions 10 are arranged within the mattress parallel to the side walls 7 and spaced from the said walls and from each other, three such partitions being shown in Fig. 1. The partitions are formed of suitable flexible material, doubled for strength, and are turned and sewn along each edge to the top and bottom covers respectively of the mattress, but are not continued to contact with the end walls 8, thus forming longitudinal compartments

within the mattress which are in communication at their ends in order to allow a slight transference or "creep" of the filling material from one compartment to the other, thereby preventing the filling from becoming unduly compressed and rigid at points of maximum wear.

At intervals along each partition are pairs of eyelet holes 12, one eyelet of each pair being directly above the other eyelet and being spaced therefrom, each being preferably equidistant from the partition centre line as shown in Fig. 2, and a lace 13 is passed through each pair of holes (Fig. 3). In order to cause the required undulating surface on the mattress the laces 13 are tightened and tied (Figs. 2 and 4), drawing the eyelets of each pair together, causing the partition to be gathered as at 14 and the mattress covers to be drawn more closely together adjacent each pair of eyelets.

The degree of undulation of the covers obtainable depends upon the distance which the integers of each pair of eyelet holes are spaced apart, the greater the spacing, the greater the undulating effect and vice-versa, as such spacing determines the extent by which the effective depth of the partition may be reduced in the vicinity of the pairs of eyelet holes.

In order to facilitate the removal and replacement, or the renewal, of the filling material 9, one end wall of the mattress, designated generally for the sake of clarity in Fig. 1 by the numeral 8, is longitudinally divided into an upper section 15 and a lower section 16 (Figs. 2, 3 and 4) which normally overlap and which are provided with a series of registering eyelets 17 through which a lace 18 is threaded to releasably bond the two sections, the extreme ends of which are sewn to the side walls 7 of the mattress to prevent leakage of the filling at these places. When it is desired to remove the filling material 9 the lace 18 is removed, the two sections of the wall are separated and the filling is withdrawn through the resultant opening. When the filling is replaced the lacing 18 is re-threaded through the eyelets 17, drawn tight and secured; such threading is preferably commenced at either end of wall and terminates in the centre, where the ends of the lace are tied, as shown in Fig. 1.

In order to prevent the possible escape of the filling material through the junction of the two sections of the divided wall a flap 19 is secured to the inner surface of the top section 15, by sewing as at 20, above the said junction and depends over the free edge of the lower section 16 throughout the length thereof, the lower edge of the flap being releasably secured to inner surface of the latter section by snap fasteners 21 of known type, or other suitable means.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

1. A stuffed mattress including a plurality of spaced internal partitions each comprising a single strip of material secured along its edges respectively to the mattress covers, and means for constricting each partition at intervals for the purpose of producing an undulating effect on the mattress covers.

2. A stuffed mattress according to claim 1, in which the means for constricting each partition comprise two juxtaposed rows of eyelet holes arranged longitudinally of the partition and laces passing respectively through each eyelet hole of one row and an adjacent eyelet hole of the other row.

Signed at Sydney this twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1929.

LOUIS JOSEPH.