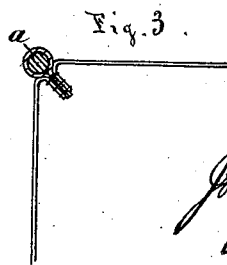
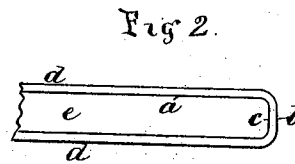
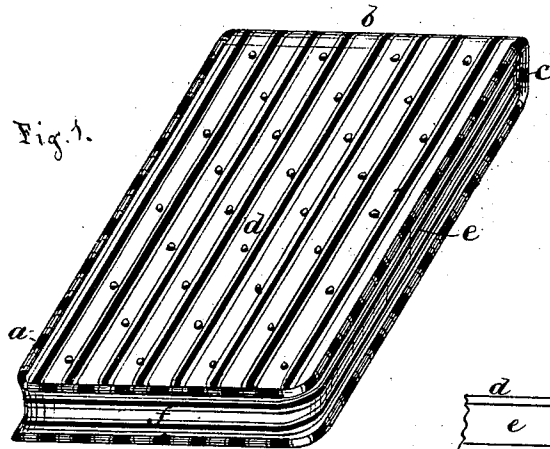


J. J. DONAHOE.
MATTRESS-TICK.

No. 179,772.

Patented July 11, 1876.



Inventor

Witnesses.

T. J. Roach.
J. C. Hubbell

John J. Donahoe
By H. A. Jenkins
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN J. DONAHOE, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN MATTRESS-TICKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **179,772**, dated July 11, 1876; application filed December 7, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. DONAHOE, a resident of the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Making Mattress-Ticks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and correct description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making a part of this specification.

The object of the invention is chiefly to effect an economy in the construction of mattresses, more particularly in respect to the material of which the covering is composed, and the mode of making up the same.

The invention consists in dispensing with the cord or binding at one end of the mattress, and continuing the ticking around said end, so that the portion which covers the top and bottom of the mattress is of one and the same piece. The portion covering the sides is also in one piece, and likewise the binding-cord.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the mattress complete. Fig. 2 is a side view of a fragment of the mattress; Fig. 3, a sectional view, showing the manner of attaching the cord to the ticking.

The mattress is provided with a cord, *a*, extending around the entire edge, except across the end *b*, and also up the sides at *c*, contiguous to said end *b*. The cord may, therefore, be in one piece or length, instead of two lengths, as in other mattresses.

The same piece of ticking, *d*, which covers the upper side of the mattress extends also around the end *b*, to cover the bottom thereof; and the same piece which covers the side *e* is extended also around the end *f*, to cover the opposite side.

It is obvious that a considerable saving of material and labor is thus effected in the making up and sewing of the mattress-cover. The absence of cords across the end *b* also reduces the thickness of the mattress at that point, so that its foot portion will lie flat upon the bedstead-slats, wires, or other support, in place of projecting upward, as in the case of the common mattress. The bed-clothes covering the mattress will, therefore, lie smooth across the foot of the same, and cause it to present a better appearance.

The mode of securing the cord to the ticking is represented in Fig. 3, the cord being wrapped in a narrow strip of fabric, and the edges of the ticking turned in and sewed to the edges of such strip.

What I claim is—

The mattress-cover formed of the single top and bottom piece and side piece, joined by a continuous cord, as shown and described.

J. J. DONAHOE.

Witnesses:

H. N. JENKINS,
JAMES C. KIDDELL.