

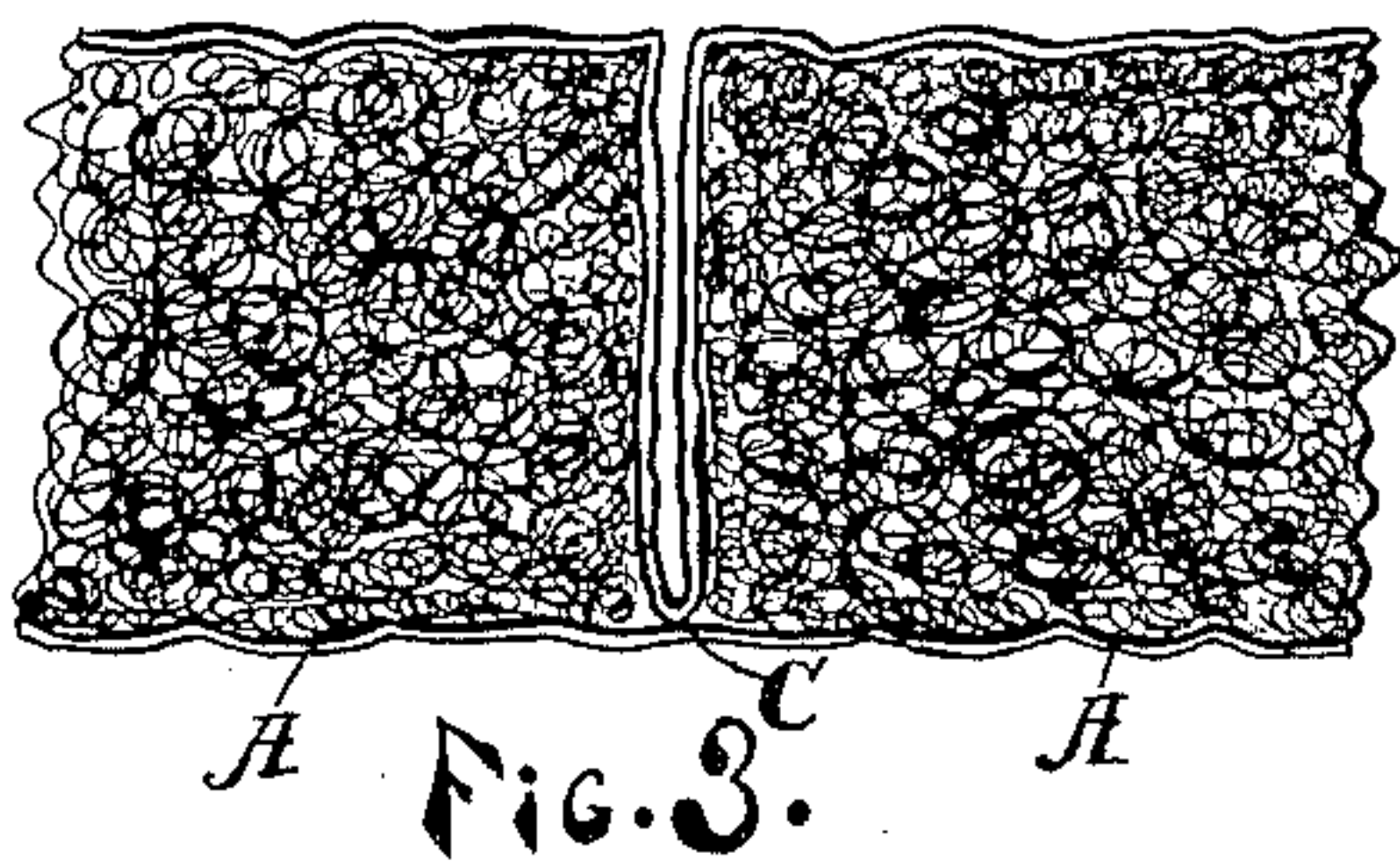
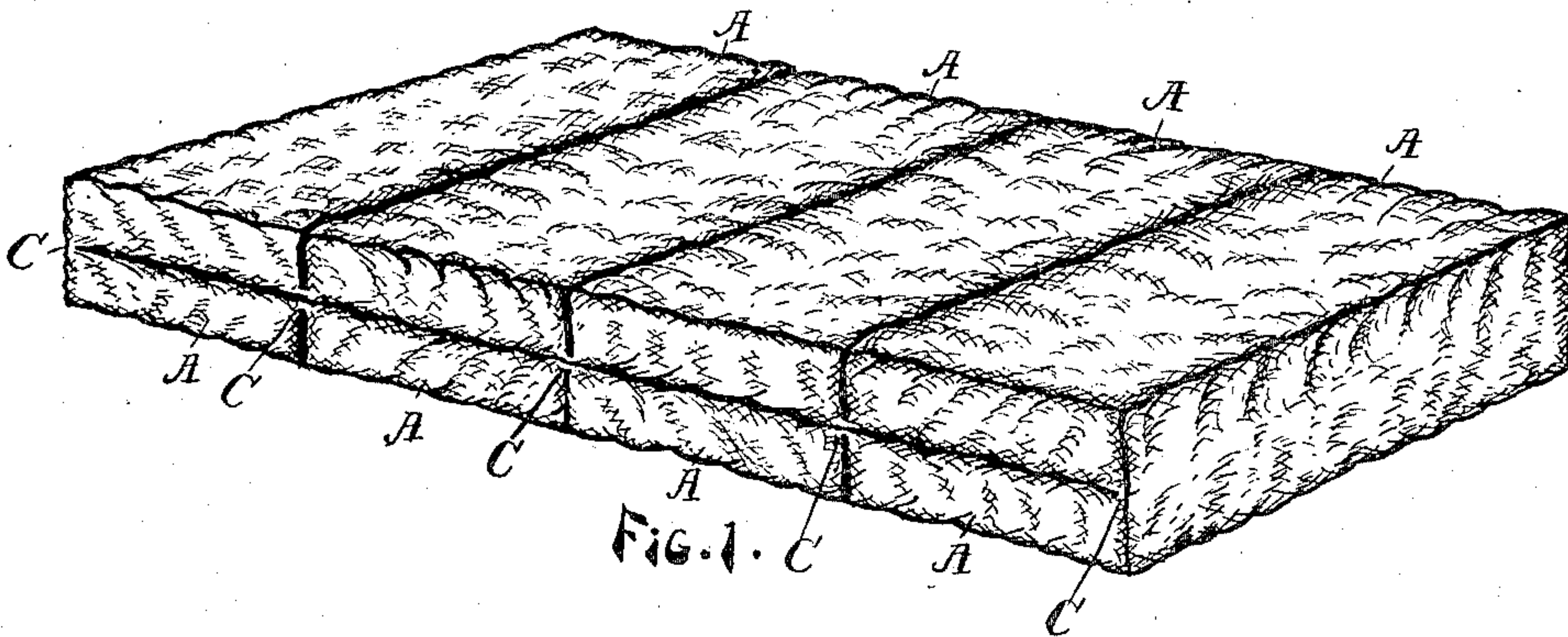
(No Model.)

J. M. HINSDILL.

MATTRESS.

No. 371,938.

Patented Oct. 25, 1887.



Witnesses

Joseph P. Mason

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIA M. HINS DILL, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

MATTRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,938, dated October 25, 1887.

Application filed May 23, 1887. Serial No. 239,135. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIA M. HINS DILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mattresses; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved mattress. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same; and Fig. 3 is a similar view, on a larger scale, of a portion of two adjacent sections, illustrating more clearly how the sections are connected.

Like letters of reference, where they occur in different figures, indicate corresponding parts.

In order that they might be rolled or folded into a more compact and portable shape, mattresses have been made of a single layer of sections. Mattresses have also been made in the form of a non-sectional endless belt or ring, in order that a new surface might be presented from day to day and the wear more evenly distributed.

So far as the wear is concerned, the mattresses I first described are just as objectionable as the common mattress, and, like the common mattress, it is necessary to turn them completely over when a new surface or a change of surface is desired.

Where the mattress is of the second-described kind—that is, the non-sectional ring or endless mattress—it cannot be folded so as to present a plane or even surface, it being either too thick at the ends or bulging upwardly at the middle.

The object of my invention is to overcome these objections and to secure the advantages sought but not obtained by the non-sectional ring or endless mattress.

To this end my invention consists in an endless mattress made up of a series of right-parallel piped sections united at their inner adjacent edges by a thin or flexible connection.

In the drawings hereinbefore referred to, the letters A designate the sections, each of which is made in the manner and form of the ordinary mattress, united at their inner adjacent edges, as indicated at C, to form a continuous band or endless belt.

The means for uniting the sections may be a part of the fabric or cloth that constitutes the covering for the several sections, or each section may be made separate and the series united by any suitable means, as by stitching with thread.

By thus constructing an endless mattress the objections stated against the old form are overcome, and when the mattress is folded both the upper and lower layer of sections will present a plane or even surface throughout. In changing the mattress from day to day or at other intervals the sections may be advanced one place at a time and the wear thus more equally distributed. Another advantage resulting from making the endless mattress of sections is that the material with which the mattress is packed—as hair or shucks—will not become dislocated and form lumps or depressions in the surface, because the numerous walls forming the sections will prevent such dislocation. For these reasons the mattress will last longer and require fewer repairs.

Having now described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The herein-described improved endless mattress composed of a series of right-parallel piped sections connected at their inner adjacent edges only, substantially as shown.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JULIA M. HINS DILL.

Witnesses:

ADOLPH B. MASON,
HELEN L. BUTTZ.