

US Patent & Trademark Office

Patent Public Search | Text View

United States Patent Application Publication

20250256051

Kind Code

A1

Publication Date

August 14, 2025

Inventor(s)

OSBORNE; Hamish Adrian et al.

CONNECTIONS FOR HUMIDIFICATION SYSTEM

Abstract

A humidification system can include a heater base, a humidification chamber, and a breathing circuit. A cartridge can be removably coupled to the heater base. The cartridge can include various sensors, probes, sensor wire connectors, heater wire connectors, and/or other features. The cartridge can include features configured to mate with corresponding features on the humidification chamber and the heater base. The cartridge includes a memory, such as an EEPROM, or other suitable storage device. When the cartridge is installed on the heater base, the memory is electrically connected to a processor and/or memory of the heater base. Various models of cartridges can be produced for use with different humidification chambers, breathing circuits, and/or therapies. A connector can be configured to couple an inspiratory conduit to an outlet port of the humidification chamber. The connector can provide a pneumatic connection to the outlet port and an electrical connection to the cartridge.

Inventors: OSBORNE; Hamish Adrian (Auckland, NZ), Millar; Gavin Walsh (Auckland, NZ), Evans; Stephen David (Auckland, NZ), Holyoake; Bruce Gordon (Auckland, NZ), Stanton; James William (Auckland, NZ), McCauley; David Leon (Auckland, NZ), McDermott; Gareth Thomas (Auckland, NZ), McKenna; Nicholas James Michael (Auckland, NZ), Norton; Myfanwy Jane Antica (Auckland, NZ), Elsworth; Adrian John (Auckland, NZ), Andresen; Michael John (Auckland, NZ), Lambert; Jonathan Andrew George (Auckland, NZ), Gurm; Sandeep Singh (Auckland, NZ), Paris; Tessa Hazel (Auckland, NZ), Griffiths; Joseph Nathaniel (Auckland, NZ), Si; Ping (Auckland, NZ), Sims; Christopher Gareth (Auckland, NZ), Stoks; Elmo Benson (Auckland, NZ), Cheung; Dexter Chi Lun (Auckland, NZ), Seekup; Peter Alan (Auckland, NZ), Liu; Po-Yen (Auckland, NZ), Lang; Richard Edward (Auckland, NZ), Tonkin; Paul James (Auckland, NZ), Kwan; Ian Lee Wai (Auckland, NZ)

Applicant: Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Limited (Auckland, NZ)

Family ID: 52666002

Appl. No.: 19/019233

Related U.S. Application Data

parent US continuation 18471110 20230920 PENDING child US 19019233
parent US continuation 16271027 20190208 parent-grant-document US 11801360 child US 18471110
parent US continuation 15021673 20160311 parent-grant-document US 10245407 WO
continuation PCT/NZ2014/000201 20140915 child US 16271027
us-provisional-application US 61877566 20130913
us-provisional-application US 61877622 20130913
us-provisional-application US 61877736 20130913
us-provisional-application US 61919485 20131220
us-provisional-application US 62024969 20140715
us-provisional-application US 62032462 20140801
us-provisional-application US 61877784 20130913

Publication Classification

Int. Cl.: A61M16/16 (20060101); **A61M16/00** (20060101); **A61M16/08** (20060101);
A61M16/10 (20060101)

U.S. Cl.:

CPC A61M16/16 (20130101); **A61M16/024** (20170801); **A61M16/0816** (20130101);
A61M16/0875 (20130101); **A61M16/109** (20140204); **A61M16/1095** (20140204);
A61M2016/0027 (20130101); A61M2016/0039 (20130101); A61M16/0833 (20140204);
A61M2016/1025 (20130101); A61M16/108 (20140204); A61M16/1085 (20140204);
A61M16/161 (20140204); A61M2205/3368 (20130101); A61M2205/3389 (20130101);
A61M2205/505 (20130101); A61M2205/52 (20130101); A61M2205/6018 (20130101);
A61M2205/6027 (20130101); A61M2205/6045 (20130101); A61M2205/70 (20130101);
A61M2209/086 (20130101)

Background/Summary

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE [0001] Any and all applications for which a foreign or domestic priority claim is identified in the Application Data Sheet as filed with the present application are hereby incorporated by reference under 37 CFR 1.57. [0002] The present application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/471,110, filed Sep. 20, 2023, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/271,027, filed Feb. 8, 2019, now U.S. Pat. No. 11,801,360, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/021,673, filed Mar. 11, 2016, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,245,407, which is the national phase under 35 U.S.C. § 371 of PCT International Application No. PCT/NZ2014/000201, filed Sep. 15, 2014, which claims priority benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/877,784, filed on Sep. 13, 2013; U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/024,969, filed on Jul. 15, 2014; U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/919,485, filed on Dec. 20, 2013; U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/877,566, filed on Sep. 13, 2013; U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/032,462, filed on Aug. 1, 2014; U.S. Provisional Application No.

BACKGROUND

Field

[0003] The present disclosure generally relates to devices and methods for providing heated and/or humidified gases to a user. More particularly, certain features, aspects and advantages of the present disclosure relate to apparatuses and techniques that provide for or enable connections between components of a humidification system. Certain features, aspects and advantages of the present disclosure may be used for providing gases to and/or removing gases from a patient, such as in positive airway pressure (PAP), respirator, anaesthesia, ventilator, and/or insufflation systems.

Description of the Related Art

[0004] Gases humidification systems deliver heated and humidified gases for various medical procedures, including respiratory therapy, laparoscopy, and the like. These systems can be configured to control temperature and/or humidity. While a variety of such systems have been developed, further improvements of such systems are desired.

[0005] Gases humidification systems also include medical circuits comprising various components that can be used to transport heated and/or humidified gases to and from patients. For example, in some breathing circuits, such as PAP or assisted breathing circuits, gases inhaled by a patient are delivered from a heater-humidifier through an inspiratory tube or conduit. As another example, tubes can deliver humidified gas (commonly CO₂) into the abdominal cavity in insufflation circuits. This can help prevent dessication or “drying out” of the patient's internal organs, and can decrease the amount of time needed for recovery from surgery. Unheated tubing allows significant heat loss to ambient cooling. This cooling may result in unwanted condensation or “rainout” along the length of the tubing transporting warm, humidified air. Heater wires may extend inside of at least a portion of the tubing forming the circuit to prevent or at least reduce the likelihood of the formation of significant condensation.

[0006] While prior arrangements have provided the desired therapies, a need remains for further improvements to the humidification apparatus and methods relating to the same. Accordingly, it is an object of certain features, aspects and advantages of the disclosure to overcome or ameliorate one or more of the disadvantages of the prior art or to at least provide the public with a useful choice.

SUMMARY

[0007] A first aspect of the present disclosure involves a cartridge configured to be removably coupled to a heater base for supplying humidified gases to a user. The heater base comprises a base portion. The base portion comprises a heater plate. The heater plate is configured to contact a heat conductive portion of a removable humidification chamber. The cartridge comprises a data storage component. The data storage component is configured to communicate with a processor in the heater base when the cartridge is coupled to the heater base.

[0008] In some configurations, the data storage component stores at least one of: data identifying a model of the cartridge, therapy settings, operating parameters, calibration data or an operating algorithm.

[0009] In some configurations, the chamber comprises at least one interlocking feature configured to releasably engage at least one corresponding interlocking feature of the humidification chamber when the humidification chamber is installed on the heater base.

[0010] In some such configurations, the cartridge comprises a body configured to be coupled to the heater base and sidewalls extending forward from the body when the cartridge is coupled to the heater base. The humidification chamber is configured to be received between the sidewalls when the humidification chamber is installed on the heater base. The at least one interlocking feature of the cartridge comprises two clips. Each clip is mounted in or on one of the sidewalls and has a

cantilevered portion and a portion at least partially protruding inwardly from an inner surface of the sidewall. The at least one corresponding interlocking feature of the humidification chamber comprises two recesses formed in an outer body of the humidification chamber. Each recess is configured to receive the protruding portion of one of the clips when the humidification chamber is installed on the heater base. The cantilevered portions of the clips are configured to deflect outward as the humidification chamber is being installed on the heater base.

[0011] In some configurations, the cartridge comprises at least one sensor configured to be received in the humidification chamber when the humidification chamber is installed on the heater base. The at least one sensor is configured to measure at least one property of gases flowing through the humidification chamber.

[0012] In some such configurations, the calibration data stored on the data storage component of each cartridge comprises data usable by the heater base to calibrate the at least one sensor of that cartridge. The sensor calibration data can be configured to improve accuracy of the at least one sensor.

[0013] In some configurations, a receiver is configured to connect with an electrical component of a conduit.

[0014] In some configurations, the receiver comprises a component arranged to receive an electrical component, for example, an electrical component of a conduit, in a direction that is generally aligned with a direction of movement of the humidification chamber during connection of the humidification chamber to the heater base.

[0015] A second aspect of the present disclosure involves a method of supporting a humidification chamber comprising: providing a first cartridge configuration configured for connection to the humidifier base, and providing a second cartridge configuration configured for connection to the humidifier base, wherein the first cartridge configuration and the second cartridge configuration have distinct physical characteristics from each other and wherein the first cartridge configuration must be disconnected from the humidifier base before the second cartridge configuration can be connected to the humidifier base.

[0016] In some configurations, the first cartridge configuration differs from the second cartridge configuration in terms of information or data stored.

[0017] In some configurations, coupling the first cartridge configuration and/or the second cartridge configuration can trigger a software update to the humidifier base.

[0018] In some configurations, the first and second cartridge configurations include a memory. The memory can be an EEPROM. In some such configurations, the EEPROM allows each cartridge configuration to have a different software configuration. In some configurations, at least one of the first and second cartridges includes at least one sensor. In some such configurations, the memory stores sensor calibration data configured to increase accuracy of the at least one sensor.

[0019] A third aspect of the present disclosure involves a connector assembly configured to couple an inspiratory conduit to an outlet port of a humidification chamber. The humidification chamber is configured to be installed on a heater base. The heater base comprises at least one sensor extending from the heater base and configured to be received in an aperture in the outlet port when the humidification chamber is installed on the heater base. The connector assembly comprises a keyhole cutout extending into the connector from a first end configured to be placed over the outlet port. The keyhole is configured to fit around the sensor. The connector assembly comprises an electrical connector configured to be received in a corresponding receptacle on the heater base.

[0020] In some configurations, the connector assembly comprises an elbow connector and a conduit connector. The elbow connector is configured to be coupled to the outlet port. The elbow connector comprises the keyhole. The conduit connector is coupled to the inspiratory conduit and is configured to be coupled to the elbow connector. The conduit connector comprises the electrical connector.

[0021] In some configurations, an identification component is configured to be measured by the

heater base when the electrical connector is received in the receptacle on the heater base, wherein a processor of the heater base is configured to determine a model of the inspiratory conduit based on the measurement of the identification component and the processor is configured to select operational, control, and/or therapy parameters based on the determined model.

[0022] In some configurations, the identification component is a resistor having a first resistance value in a first range of values, the inspiratory conduit comprises at least one heater wire having a second resistance value in a second range of values, and the first range of values does not overlap with the second range of values.

[0023] A fourth aspect of the present disclosure involves a conduit connector for a humidification system, the humidification system comprising a base unit and a humidification chamber, the humidification chamber being configured to be engageable with the base unit. The conduit connector comprises: an inlet configured to provide a fluid connection to an outlet of the humidification chamber to receive heated and/or humidified gases therefrom; an outlet configured to provide a fluid connection to a conduit for directing the heated and/or humidified gases to or from a patient or other person; and an electrical terminal configured to provide an electrical connection to an electrical terminal associated with the base unit, wherein the conduit connector is configured to make a releasable and lockable connection to the outlet of the humidification chamber, thereby providing the fluid connection from the inlet of the conduit connector to the outlet of the humidification chamber, such that the conduit connector also provides the electrical connection from the electrical terminal of the conduit connector to the electrical terminal associated with the base unit when the humidification chamber is engaged with the base unit and the conduit connector is connected to the outlet of the humidification chamber.

[0024] In some configurations, the circuit connector is configured to make the releasable and lockable connection to the outlet of the humidification chamber and the electrical connection from the electrical terminal of the circuit connector to the electrical terminal associated with the base unit in a single direction of motion.

[0025] In some configurations, the circuit connector is configured to be connected to the outlet of the humidification chamber before or after the humidification chamber is engaged with the base unit. The circuit connector can be preassembled connected to the outlet of the humidification chamber for shipping and/or storage. The humidification chamber can be configured to be removed from the base unit with the conduit connector attached to the outlet port.

[0026] In some configurations, the conduit connector comprises an orientator configured to orientate the conduit connector relative to the outlet of the humidification chamber and/or to orientate the electrical terminal of the conduit connector relative to the electrical terminal associated with the base unit.

[0027] The orientator may comprise a recess configured to slidably engage a projection on the outlet of the humidification chamber such that the conduit connector can only be slid onto the outlet of the humidification chamber in a predetermined orientation. Conversely, the orientator may comprise a projection configured to slidably engage a recess in the outlet of the humidification chamber.

[0028] The provision of orientation features aids in ensuring that there is alignment of the electrical terminal of the conduit connector with the electrical terminal associated with the base unit, providing increased ease of assembly. Further, the releasable and lockable connection of the conduit connector to the outlet of the humidification chamber can ensure the correct orientation is maintained.

[0029] The outlet of the humidification chamber may comprise a first portion that extends substantially vertically from the humidification chamber and a second portion that extends substantially horizontally from the first portion, the second portion being downstream of the first portion, in use, wherein the inlet of the conduit connector is configured to provide a fluid connection to the second portion of the conduit connector. According to this embodiment, the

conduit connector may comprise a cutout to accommodate the first portion, the cutout inhibiting or limiting engagement of the conduit connector to the outlet of the humidification chamber when not correctly orientated to accommodate the first portion received in the cutout.

[0030] The cutout may be contoured to have a wider opening and a narrower termination, thereby providing tolerance as to the orientation of the conduit connector on initial engagement and correcting the orientation on continued engagement as the conduit connector is pushed towards the outlet of the humidification chamber.

[0031] The electrical terminal of the conduit connector may comprise one or more pins or other electrical contact elements configured to, in use, make contact with one or more tracks of a printed circuit board, the electrical terminal associated with the base unit comprising said printed circuit board. Alternatively, the electrical terminal of the conduit connector may comprise a printed circuit board comprising one or more tracks configured to, in use, make contact with one or more pins or other electrical contact elements, the electrical terminal associated with the base unit comprising said one or more pins or other electrical contact elements.

[0032] The electrical terminal of the conduit connector may alternatively comprise an edge card configured to, in use, be received in an edge card receptacle, the electrical terminal associated with the base unit comprising said edge card receptacle.

[0033] The electrical terminal of the conduit connector may alternatively comprise an edge card receptacle configured to, in use, receive an edge card, the electrical terminal associated with the base unit comprising said edge card.

[0034] In some configurations, the humidification chamber is configured to be inserted on the base unit along a first axis, and the edge card is configured to be received in the edge card receptacle along a second axis, wherein the second axis is parallel to the first axis.

[0035] Other forms of electrical terminals will be apparent to those skilled in the art and are included within the scope of the present disclosure.

[0036] The electrical terminal of the conduit connector may be electrically connected to one or more heater wires and/or one or more sensor wires, the conduit comprising said one or more heater wires and/or said one or more sensor wires, or having said heater wire(s) and/or said sensor wire(s) associated therewith.

[0037] The conduit connector may comprise a recess or projection configured to be engaged by a latch of the humidification chamber (the latch preferably being provided on a wall of the outlet of the humidification chamber), thereby providing said releasable and lockable connection of the conduit connector to the outlet of the humidification chamber.

[0038] The conduit connector may additionally or alternatively comprise a latch configured to engage a recess or projection of a wall of the outlet of the humidification chamber, thereby providing said releasable and lockable connection of the conduit connector to the outlet of the humidification chamber.

[0039] The latch can include one or more buttons protruding outward from the latch and an upper portion of the latch that deflects away from an axial center of the conduit connector when inward force is applied to the one or more buttons. The upper portion of the latch can be configured to engage the recess or projection of the wall of the outlet of the humidification chamber. In some configurations, the upper portion of the latch is configured to disengage the recess or projection of the wall of the outlet of the humidification chamber when inward force is applied to the one or more buttons. The upper portion of the latch can be configured to disengage the recess or projection of the wall of the outlet of the humidification chamber when the upper portion deflects away from the axial center of the conduit connector.

[0040] The conduit connector preferably comprises an activator configured for disengaging the latch from the recess or projection to allow removal of the conduit connector from the outlet of the humidification chamber.

[0041] The activator may comprise at least one manually depressible button or switch.

[0042] At least a portion of the conduit connector may be receivable inside the outlet of the humidification chamber. In some configurations, the circuit connector includes an inner plug portion. The inner plug portion includes an outer groove near a distal end of the inner plug portion. The circuit connector can also include a seal member disposed in the outer groove. The seal member is configured to seal against an inside of the outlet of the humidification chamber when the circuit connector is connected to the outlet. The seal member can be generally T-shaped. The seal member can be generally V-shaped.

[0043] A fifth aspect of the present disclosure involves a conduit connector for a humidification system, the humidification system comprising a base unit and a humidification chamber, the conduit connector comprising: an inlet configured to provide a fluid connection to an outlet of the humidification chamber to receive heated and/or humidified gases therefrom; an outlet configured to provide a fluid connection to a conduit for directing heated and/or humidified gases to or from a patient or other person; an electrical terminal configured to provide an electrical connection to an electrical terminal associated with the base unit; and an orientator configured to orientate the conduit connector relative to the outlet of the humidification chamber.

[0044] The electrical terminal of the conduit connector is preferably substantially parallel to the inlet of the conduit connector and/or to a direction of engagement used to electrically connect the electrical terminal of the conduit connector to the electrical terminal associated with the base unit, thereby enabling both the electrical and fluid connections to be effected in a single motion.

[0045] A sixth aspect of the present disclosure involves a medical tube comprising the conduit connector of the fourth or fifth aspects. The conduit connector may be integral to or connected to a conduit and/or configured to form at least part of an inspiratory limb of a respiratory circuit.

[0046] A seventh aspect of the present disclosure involves a humidification chamber for a humidification system, the humidification chamber comprising: an outer wall; an upper wall connected to the outer wall, the outer wall and the upper wall at least partially defining a volume for containing a liquid; an inlet to receive gases into the humidification chamber from a gases source; and an outlet configured to connect to a conduit connector for directing heated and/or humidified gases from the humidification chamber to a patient or other person; wherein the outlet is configured to provide a releasable and lockable connection to the conduit connector and/or comprises an orientator to control the orientation of the conduit connector relative to the outlet.

[0047] The orientator may comprise a recess configured to slidably engage a projection on the conduit connector such that the conduit connector can only be slid onto the outlet of the humidification chamber in a predetermined orientation. Conversely, the orientator may comprise a projection configured to slidably engage a recess in the conduit connector such that the conduit connector can only be slid onto the outlet of the humidification chamber in a predetermined orientation.

[0048] The outlet of the humidification chamber preferably comprises a first portion that extends substantially vertically from the humidification chamber and a second portion that extends substantially horizontally from the first portion, the second portion being downstream of the first portion, in use.

[0049] The humidification chamber may comprise a recess or projection configured to be engaged by a latch of the conduit connector, thereby providing said releasable and lockable connection of the conduit connector to the outlet of the humidification chamber. Alternatively, the humidification chamber may comprise a latch configured to engage a recess or projection of the conduit connector.

[0050] The humidification chamber may comprise an activator for disengaging the latch from the recess or projection to allow removal of the conduit connector from the outlet of the humidification chamber.

[0051] The activator may comprise at least one manually depressible button or switch.

[0052] The outlet of the humidification chamber may be configured to receive at least a portion of the conduit connector inside the outlet of the humidification chamber.

[0053] The humidification chamber may comprise an orientator to control orientation of the humidification chamber relative to the base unit.

[0054] An eighth aspect of the present disclosure involves a humidification chamber for a humidification system, the humidification chamber comprising: an outer wall; an upper wall connected to the outer wall, the outer wall and the upper wall at least partially defining a volume for containing a liquid; an inlet to receive gases from a gases source; an outlet configured to connect to a conduit connector for directing heated and/or humidified gases to a patient or other person; and an orientator to control orientation of the humidification chamber relative to the base unit.

[0055] The orientator may comprise a recess configured to slidably engage a projection on or associated with the base unit such that the humidification chamber can only be engaged with the base unit in a predetermined orientation. Alternatively, the orientator may comprise a projection configured to slidably engage a recess in or associated with the base unit such that the humidification chamber can only be engaged with the base unit in a predetermined orientation.

[0056] The orientator is preferably configured to orientate, at least in part, the conduit connector relative to the outlet of the humidification chamber. Additionally or alternatively, the orientator may be configured to orientate, at least in part, an electrical terminal of the conduit connector relative to an electrical terminal associated with the base unit.

[0057] In some preferred configurations, the humidification chamber is configured to couple to the base unit, at least in part, via a coupling portion of or associated with the base unit. Additionally or alternatively, at least the electrical terminal of the conduit connector may be configured to connect with an electrical terminal of the coupling portion. Further connections may be provided between the coupling portion and the base unit for exchanging information therebetween and/or electrical power, such as for powering heater wires in the conduit, via the conduit connector.

[0058] In some preferred configurations, at least a downstream end of the outlet of the humidification chamber is oriented in a substantially parallel direction to a direction of engagement of the humidification chamber with the base unit. Additionally or alternatively, a direction of engagement of an electrical terminal of the conduit connector to the electrical terminal the base unit and/or a coupling portion of the base unit is substantially parallel to at least a downstream end of the outlet of the humidification chamber, and/or a direction of engagement of the humidification chamber with the base unit.

[0059] Preferably, the humidification chamber comprises an outlet configured to connect to the conduit connector of the fourth or fifth aspects.

[0060] A ninth aspect of the present disclosure involves a coupler for a humidification system, the coupler comprising: first connections configured to structurally and electrically connect the coupler to a base unit of the humidification system, the base unit configured to operatively engage a humidification chamber; second connections configured to electrically connect the coupler to a conduit connector that is configured to fluidly connect an outlet of the humidification chamber to a conduit to deliver heated and/or humidified gases to a patient or other person, wherein the coupler comprises one or more guide portions for orientating the humidification chamber and/or the conduit connector relative to the base unit as the humidification chamber and/or the conduit connector are brought into engagement with the coupler.

[0061] The first and second connections are preferably configured to be made by urging the humidification chamber and/or the conduit connector in substantially the same direction i.e., preferably the directions are parallel.

[0062] In some configurations, one of the one or more guide portions includes a groove configured to slidably engage a rail associated with the humidification chamber such that engagement of the humidification chamber with the coupler aligns the humidification chamber with the base unit. The groove can be tapered from front to back. In some configurations, one of the one or more guide portions comprises a rail configured to slidably engage a groove in the humidification chamber

such that engagement of the humidification chamber with the coupler aligns the humidification chamber with the base unit.

[0063] A tenth aspect of the present disclosure involves a base unit for a humidification system, in which system a humidification chamber is configured to be engageable with the base unit, a conduit connector is configured to fluidly connect to an outlet of the humidification chamber, and an electrical terminal of the conduit connector is configured to electrically connect to an electrical terminal associated with the base unit, the base unit comprising: one or more guide portions for orientating the humidification chamber and/or the conduit connector relative to the base unit as the humidification chamber and/or the conduit connector are brought into engagement with the base unit.

[0064] An eleventh aspect of the present disclosure involves a base unit for a humidification system, in which system a humidification chamber is configured to be engageable with the base unit, the humidification chamber comprising an inlet port and an outlet port, at least one sensor probe extending from the base unit and configured to be received in at least one aperture in the inlet port or outlet port, the at least one sensor probe mounted on a flexible mount configured to provide for repeatable insertion depth of the at least one sensor probe in the inlet port or outlet port. In some configurations, the at least one sensor extends from a cartridge coupled to the base unit.

[0065] A twelfth aspect of the present disclosure involves a base unit for a humidification system, in which system a humidification chamber is configured to be engageable with the base unit, a conduit connector is configured to fluidly connect to an outlet of the humidification chamber, and an electrical terminal of the conduit connector is configured to electrically connect to an electrical terminal associated with the base unit, wherein the base unit is configured to receive the humidification chamber in a direction substantially the same or parallel to a direction in which the electrical terminal of the base unit is configured to electrically connect to the electrical terminal of the conduit connector.

[0066] In some configurations, the base unit further includes a cartridge coupled to the base unit, the humidification chamber and circuit connector configured to be engageable with the cartridge, the cartridge comprising the electrical terminal of the base unit and at least one sensor configured to be received in a port of the humidification chamber, wherein the port of the humidification chamber is configured to receive the at least one sensor in a direction substantially the same or parallel to a direction in which the electrical terminal of the base unit is configured to electrically connect to the electrical terminal of the circuit connector.

[0067] A thirteenth aspect of the present disclosure involves a base unit for a humidification system, in which system a humidification chamber is configured to be engageable with the base unit, the humidification chamber comprising an inlet port and an outlet port, two sensor probes extending from the base unit and configured to be received in an aperture in the inlet port of the humidification chamber, wherein the two sensor probes are spaced from each other by a lateral distance and a vertical distance, the lateral and vertical distances selected to reduce heat contamination while maintaining sufficient proximity to a center of the inlet port and sufficient distance from a wall of the inlet port to improve accuracy and reduce wall effects and other potential sources of error. In some configurations the two sensor probes extend from a cartridge coupled to the base unit.

[0068] A fourteenth aspect of the present disclosure involves a humidification system comprising: a conduit connector of the fourth or fifth aspects; and/or a medical tube of the sixth aspect; and/or a humidification chamber of the seventh or eighth aspects; and/or a coupler of the ninth aspect; and/or a base unit of the tenth or eleventh aspects.

[0069] Electrical and/or fluid and/or structural connections may be effected between the various components listed in the twelfth aspect, with the details thereof being specified with regards the fourth through eleventh aspects.

[0070] A fifteenth aspect of the present disclosure involves a humidification system comprising: a

base unit; a humidification chamber configured to operatively connect to the base unit, the humidification chamber comprising an outer body defining a container, an inlet port comprising a wall defining a passage into the container, and an outlet port comprising a wall defining a passage out of the container; a conduit connector configured to connect the outlet port to a gases delivery conduit, wherein connection of the conduit connector to the outlet port is made in substantially the same direction as the connection of the humidification chamber to the base unit.

[0071] The conduit connector preferably comprises an electrical terminal configured to electrically connect the gases delivery conduit and/or the conduit connector to an electrical terminal associated with the base unit.

[0072] The electrical terminal of the conduit connector preferably connects to the electrical terminal associated with the base unit in substantially the same direction as the connection of the conduit connector to the outlet port of the humidification chamber and/or the connection of the humidification chamber to the base unit. Preferably, said direction is substantially horizontal.

[0073] Any one or more of the base unit, the humidification chamber, the conduit connector or a coupler provided between the humidification chamber and the base unit may include an orientator to control relative orientation of at least one of the others of the base unit, the humidification chamber, the conduit connector or the coupler.

[0074] A sixteenth aspect of the present disclosure involves a humidification system comprising: a base unit; a humidification chamber configured to operatively connect to the base unit, the humidification chamber comprising an outer body defining a container, an inlet port comprising a wall defining a passage into the container, and an outlet port comprising a wall defining a passage out of the container; a conduit connector configured to connect the outlet port to a gases delivery conduit, the conduit connector comprising an electrical terminal configured to electrically connect to an electrical terminal associated with the base unit, wherein any one or more of the base unit, the humidification chamber, the conduit connector or a coupler provided between the humidification chamber and the base unit include an orientator to control relative orientation of at least one of the others of the base unit, the humidification chamber, the conduit connector or the coupler.

[0075] The humidification system preferably comprises a pressurized gas source, the pressurized gas source comprising an outlet, the outlet of the pressurized gas source being connected or connectable to the inlet port of the humidification chamber, the humidification chamber defining a flow passage between the pressurized gas source and outlet port.

[0076] The conduit connector is preferably configured to provide a releasable and lockable connection to the outlet port of the humidification chamber.

[0077] The humidification chamber is preferably releasably and lockably engageable with the base unit.

[0078] The conduit connector is preferably not fixedly or lockably attachable to the base unit and/or the conduit connector is not fixedly or lockably attachable to a coupler located between the conduit connector and the base unit.

[0079] A seventeenth aspect of the present disclosure involves a method of attaching components of a humidification system, the method comprising: slidably engaging a humidification chamber to a base unit in a first direction; and slidably engaging a conduit connector to an outlet of the humidification chamber in a second direction, wherein the first and second directions are substantially the same.

[0080] Preferably, said slidably engaging the conduit connector to the outlet of the humidification chamber results in or effects electrical connection of the conduit connector to the base unit and/or a control module associated with the base unit.

[0081] An eighteenth aspect of the present disclosure involves a method of attaching components of a humidification system, the method comprising: slidably engaging a conduit connector to an outlet of a humidification chamber in a first direction; and slidably engaging the humidification chamber and the conduit connector to a base unit in a second direction, wherein the first and second

directions are substantially the same.

[0082] Preferably, said slidably engaging the humidification chamber and the conduit connector to a base unit results in or effects electrical connection of the conduit connector to the base unit and/or a control module associated with the base unit. In some configurations, the base unit includes at least one sensor configured to be received in an aperture of the humidification chamber, wherein slidably engaging the combined sub-assembly of the humidification chamber and the circuit connector to the base unit results in or effects insertion of the at least one sensor in the aperture. In some such configurations, insertion of the at least one sensor in the aperture and electrical connection of the circuit connector to the base unit and/or a control module associated with the base unit occur in a single motion. The first and second directions are preferably substantially horizontal.

[0083] A nineteenth aspect of the present disclosure involves a cartridge for use with a respiratory humidifier. The cartridge includes a housing comprising a rear perimeter and at least one securing member extending upwardly beyond an upper extreme of the rear perimeter of the housing, a compartment defined by the housing and a printed circuit board positioned within the compartment, an electrical connector connected to the printed circuit board and extending rearwardly of the compartment, and a first rearwardly protruding member and a second rearwardly protruding member extending outward beyond the rear perimeter of the housing, the first rearwardly protruding member comprising a first recess and the second rearwardly protruding member comprising a second recess, a first bolt extending from the first recess and a second bolt extending from the second recess, the exposed electrical connector being interposed between the first rearwardly protruding member and the second rearwardly protruding member.

[0084] In some configurations, the housing includes an upper surface and a rear surface, the upper surface extending forward a first distance from the rear surface and an upper portion of the securing member extending forward a second distance from the rear surface, the first distance being larger than the second distance. In some configurations, the housing includes at least two securing members separated from each other by a valley. In some such configurations, the opening in the rear surface is circumscribed on three sides by the ridge. The ridge can extend along two lateral sides and a bottom side of the opening. The first and second recesses can extend laterally relative to a rear surface of the housing. The first and second recesses can define openings into the first rearwardly protruding member and the second rearwardly protruding member. The first rearwardly protruding member can have a first side surface and the second rearwardly protruding member can have a second side surface, the first recess defining an opening in the first side surface and the second recess defining an opening in the second side surface. The first and second recesses can be generally vertically aligned relative to the rear surface of the housing. The compartment defined by the housing can be generally water-tight. In some configurations, a first spring is positioned within the first recess and contacts the first bolt, a second spring is positioned within the second recess and contacts the second bolt, a first lever is connected with the first bolt and a second lever is connected with the second bolt.

[0085] A twentieth aspect of the present disclosure involves a cartridge for use with a respiratory humidifier that includes a housing comprising a rear surface and at least one securing member extending upwardly beyond an upper extreme of the rear surface of the housing, a compartment defined by the housing, an electrical component positioned within the compartment, an electrical connector connected to the electrical component, the rear surface of the housing defining an opening through which the electrical connector is exposed, a first outwardly extending pin extending laterally outward beyond an immediately adjacent portion of the housing and a second outwardly extending pin extending laterally outward beyond an immediately adjacent portion of the housing, the first outwardly extending pin and the second outwardly extending pin being deflectable inwardly toward each other, and the electrical connector being laterally generally interposed between the first outwardly extending pin and the second outwardly extending pin and

vertically generally interposed between the first and second outwardly extending pins and the at least one securing member.

[0086] In some configurations, the housing includes an upper laterally extending surface and the at least one securing member extending upward beyond the upper laterally extending surface. In some configurations, with the exception of the electrical connector, the compartment is watertight. The cartridge can further include a gasket disposed on the rear surface around the electrical connector. In some configurations, a first biasing member biases the first outwardly extending pin outward and a second biasing member biases the second outwardly extending pin outward such that inwardly directed movement of the first outwardly extending pin is opposed by the first biasing member and such that inwardly directed movement of the second outwardly extending pin is opposed by the second biasing member.

[0087] A twenty-first aspect of the present disclosure involves a cartridge for use with a respiratory humidifier including a housing comprising an upper laterally extending surface, at least one securing member extending upwardly beyond the upper laterally extending surface of the housing, the housing comprising a rear surface extending downward from the upper laterally extending surface, a first rearwardly protruding element extending rearwardly beyond an immediately adjacent portion of the housing and a second rearwardly protruding element extending rearwardly beyond an immediately adjacent portion of the housing, the first rearwardly protruding element and the second rearwardly protruding element being generally vertically aligned, the first rearward protruding element and the second rearwardly protruding element being positioned vertically lower than the upper laterally extending surface, the first rearwardly protruding element comprising a first deflectable portion and the second rearwardly protruding element comprising a second deflectable portion such that the first deflectable portion and the second deflectable portion are deflectable laterally inward toward each other.

[0088] In some configurations, the housing includes a first generally vertically extending sidewall and a second generally vertically extending sidewall, the first deflectable portion extending laterally outward beyond the first generally vertically extending sidewall and the second deflectable portion extending laterally outward beyond the second generally vertically extending sidewall. The first deflectable portion can include a first spring biased sliding bolt member. In some such configurations, the first spring biased sliding bolt member is coupled to a lever that is exposed on a bottom portion of the cartridge. In some configurations, an electrical connector extends rearwardly and is positioned vertically lower than the at least one securing member and is positioned vertically higher than the first and second deflectable portions.

[0089] A twenty-second aspect of the present disclosure involves a cartridge for use with a respiratory humidifier including an outer housing comprising a plurality of walls, the plurality of walls defining a cavity and comprising a rear surface, an electrical connector protruding from a lower portion of the outer housing, the electrical connector comprising a ridge and a pin array, the ridge extending along three sides of the pin array, the electrical connector extending in a rearward direction further than any other portion of the outer housing, and a first laterally deflectable member positioned rearwardly of the rear surface and a second laterally deflectable member positioned rearwardly of the rear surface, the first and second laterally deflectable members being positioned vertically lower than a lowermost portion of the pin array when the rear surface is positioned to define a generally vertical plane.

[0090] In some configurations, at least a portion of the first laterally deflectable member and at least a portion of the second laterally deflectable member are positioned between the rear surface and an imaginary plane generally parallel with the rear surface positioned at the end of the pin array such that the tips of the pins contact the imaginary plane. A projection of the rear surface can intersect at least a portion of the first laterally deflectable member and at least a portion of the second laterally deflectable member. In some configurations, the plurality of walls includes a lower wall, the first deflectable member and the second deflectable member being positioned vertically

higher than the lower wall. The lower wall can be configured to contact a portion of a humidifier chamber in use.

[0091] A twenty-third aspect of the present disclosure involves a humidification chamber for a humidification system. The humidification chamber includes an outer wall, an upper wall connected to the outer wall, the outer wall and the upper wall at least partially defining a volume for containing a liquid, an inlet to receive gases from a gases source, an outlet configured to connect to a circuit connector for directing heated and/or humidified gases to a patient or other person, and an orientator to control orientation of the humidification chamber relative to a coupler.

[0092] In some configurations, the orientator comprises a recess configured to slidably engage a projection on or associated with the coupler such that the humidification chamber can only be engaged with the coupler in a predetermined orientation. In some configurations, the orientator comprises a projection configured to slidably engage a recess in or associated with the coupler such that the humidification chamber can only be engaged with the coupler in a predetermined orientation. In some configurations, the orientator is configured to orientate, at least in part, the circuit connector relative to the outlet of the humidification chamber. In some configurations the orientator is configured to orientate, at least in part, an electrical terminal of the circuit connector relative to an electrical terminal associated with the coupler. The humidification chamber can further include a vertically extending slot along a side of the humidification chamber configured to face toward the coupler, the slot formed by a portion of outer wall extending inwardly toward an interior of the humidification chamber, and a generally horizontal shelf extending across the slot at or near a top of the slot, the shelf configured to inhibit the slot from engaging a portion of the coupler.

[0093] A twenty-fourth aspect of the present disclosure involves a circuit connector configured to couple an inspiratory conduit to an outlet port of a humidification chamber and a cartridge coupled to a heater base. The circuit connector includes a mounting region; a head region including contact pads; and a main body region including electrical tracks extending from the contact pads. A length of the edge card is selected to maintain electrical contacts with the cartridge despite play of a position of the humidification chamber in a Y-axis or front to back direction and such that a pneumatic connection between the circuit connector and outlet port is established prior to an electrical connection between the edge card and the cartridge.

[0094] In some configurations, the head region includes six contact pads on a top surface and the main body region includes six corresponding electrical tracks on a top surface. In some configurations, an outer two pads are wider than an inner four pads. In some configurations, an outer two pads are longer than an inner four pads.

[0095] A twenty-fifth aspect of the present disclosure involves a cartridge for use with a heater base, the heater base configured to receive a humidification chamber having an inlet port and an outlet port, and the outlet port configured to receive a circuit connector comprising an electrical connector. The cartridge includes a receiver configured to receive the electrical connector of the circuit connector; and a shroud disposed above and to the sides of the receiver and extending forward from the cartridge, wherein the shroud is configured to cover a portion of the circuit connector when the circuit connector is coupled to the outlet port, and wherein the shroud is configured to guide insertion of the circuit connector on the outlet port so that the electrical connector is guided into the receiver.

[0096] In some configurations, the shroud is configured to reduce the likelihood of spilled liquid coming into contact with the electrical connector. The cartridge can further include a sensor extending forward from the cartridge, the shroud disposed above and to the sides of the sensor, the shroud configured to protect the sensor from damage due to contact with other components during assembly, use, cleaning, or the like. The sensor can be positioned below the receiver. The sensor can be configured to be received in an aperture in the outlet port when the humidification chamber is received on the heater base. In some configurations, a lower portion of the shroud comprises rails configured to engage or support a bottom surface of the circuit connector such that the bottom of

the circuit connector rests against a top surface of the rails when the circuit connector is engaged with the outlet port and cartridge to help inhibit or prevent upward rotation of the circuit connector. In some configurations, the cartridge further includes a protrusion positioned below the receiver, wherein the protrusion is configured to engage a post on the outlet port. The protrusion can be horseshoe shaped.

[0097] A twenty-sixth aspect of the present disclosure involves a cartridge for use with a heater base, the heater base comprising a processor and/or memory. The cartridge includes one or more sensors; and a memory configured to store sensor calibration data, wherein when the cartridge is coupled to the heater base, the memory of the cartridge is placed in communication with the processor and/or memory of the heater base.

[0098] For purposes of summarizing the disclosure and the advantages achieved over the prior art, certain objects and advantages are described herein. It is to be understood that not necessarily all such objects or advantages need to be achieved in accordance with any particular embodiment. Thus, for example, those skilled in the art will recognize that the disclosed configuration or configurations may be embodied or carried out in a manner that achieves or optimizes one advantage or group of advantages as taught or suggested herein without necessarily achieving other objects or advantages as may be taught or suggested herein. All of these embodiments are intended to be within the scope of the disclosure herein. These and other embodiments will become readily apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description having reference to the attached figures, the disclosure not being limited to any particular disclosed embodiment(s).

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0099] These and other features, aspects and advantages of the present disclosure will be described with reference to the following drawings, which are illustrative but should not be limiting of the present disclosure.

[0100] FIG. 1 schematically illustrates an example embodiment of a humidification system.

[0101] FIG. 1B schematically illustrates another example embodiment of a humidification system.

[0102] FIGS. 2-6 illustrate views of a heater base that is arranged and configured in accordance with certain features, aspects, and advantages of the present disclosure.

[0103] FIG. 7A illustrates an embodiment of a cartridge.

[0104] FIG. 7B is a section through a probe and a resilient member.

[0105] FIG. 7C illustrates the probe of FIG. 7B being inserted into a seal.

[0106] FIG. 7D illustrates another embodiment of a probe being inserted into another embodiment of a seal.

[0107] FIGS. 8-9 illustrate another embodiment of a cartridge.

[0108] FIG. 9B is a section view of another embodiment of a cartridge.

[0109] FIG. 10 is a front view of a humidification chamber.

[0110] FIGS. 11 and 12 are rear views of the humidification chamber.

[0111] FIG. 13 is a top view of the humidification chamber.

[0112] FIGS. 14-17 are views of the humidification chamber installed on the heater base.

[0113] FIGS. 18-20 are views of a conduit connector coupled to the humidification chamber.

[0114] FIGS. 21-24 illustrate alternative conduit connectors.

[0115] FIGS. 25-26 illustrate an example embodiment of a conduit connector coupled to a humidification chamber and heater base.

[0116] FIG. 27 illustrates the humidification chamber coupled to the heater base of FIGS. 25-26.

[0117] FIGS. 28-34 illustrate various views of the humidification chamber of FIGS. 25-27.

[0118] FIGS. 35-36 illustrate the heater base of FIGS. 25-27.

[0119] FIG. **37** illustrates the conduit connector and heater base of FIGS. **25-26**.
[0120] FIG. **38** illustrates an example embodiment of a cartridge.
[0121] FIG. **39** illustrates the conduit connector coupled to the humidification chamber of FIGS. **25-26**.
[0122] FIGS. **40-41** illustrate an example embodiment of a conduit connector.
[0123] FIG. **42** illustrates an example embodiment of an outlet port of a humidification chamber configured to receive the conduit connector of FIGS. **40-41**.
[0124] FIGS. **43-44** illustrate another example embodiment of a conduit connector.
[0125] FIG. **45** illustrates another example embodiment of a conduit connector.
[0126] FIG. **46** illustrates an example embodiment of an outlet port of a humidification chamber configured to receive the conduit connector of FIG. **45**.
[0127] FIGS. **47-54** illustrate another example embodiment of a conduit connector.
[0128] FIG. **55** illustrates a section view of another example embodiment of an outlet port of a humidification chamber.
[0129] FIGS. **56-57** illustrate an example embodiment of a conduit connector.
[0130] FIG. **58** illustrates another example embodiment of a conduit connector coupled to an outlet port.
[0131] FIG. **59** illustrates another example embodiment of a conduit connector coupled to an outlet port.
[0132] FIG. **60** illustrates an example embodiment of a cartridge.
[0133] FIGS. **61** and **61B** illustrate an example embodiment of a humidification chamber.
[0134] FIG. **62** illustrates a partially disassembled view of a conduit connector.
[0135] FIG. **63** illustrates an assembled view of the conduit connector of FIG. **62**.
[0136] FIG. **64** schematically illustrates exchangeable cartridges for a heater base.
[0137] FIG. **65** illustrates a rear perspective view of the cartridge of FIG. **60**.
[0138] FIG. **66** illustrates a bottom view of the cartridge of FIGS. **60** and **65**.
[0139] FIG. **67** illustrates an example embodiment of a heater base configured to receive the cartridge of FIGS. **60** and **65-66**.
[0140] FIG. **68** illustrates the conduit connector of FIGS. **62-63** installed on the cartridge of FIG. **60**.
[0141] FIG. **69** illustrates an example embodiment of a probe.
[0142] FIG. **70** illustrates a bottom view of the conduit connector of FIGS. **62-63**.
[0143] FIG. **71** illustrates the conduit connector of FIGS. **62-63** and **70** being installed on the humidification chamber of FIGS. **61** and **61B** and the heater base of Figure and cartridge of FIGS. **60** and **65-66**.
[0144] FIG. **72** illustrates an exploded view of the conduit and conduit connector of FIGS. **62-63** and **70-71**.
[0145] FIG. **73** is an exploded view of a handle and a humidification chamber.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0146] Certain embodiments and examples of humidification systems are described herein. Those of skill in the art will appreciate that the disclosure extends beyond the specifically disclosed embodiments and/or uses and obvious modifications and equivalents thereof. Thus, it is intended that the scope of the disclosure should not be limited by any particular embodiments described herein.

Humidification System

[0147] FIGS. **1A** and **1B** schematically illustrate example embodiments of a humidification system **100** that, in some applications, can be used with breathing therapies, positive pressure apparatus, noninvasive ventilation, surgical procedures including but not limited to laparoscopy, and the like. Desirably, the humidification system **100** can be adapted to supply humidity or vapor to a supply of gases. The humidification system **100** can be used with continuous, variable, or bi-level positive

airway pressure (PAP) systems or other form of respiratory therapy. In some configurations, the humidification system **100** can be integrated into a system that delivers any such types of therapy. [0148] An example embodiment of the humidification system **100** can include a heater base **102** and a humidification chamber **104**. The heater base **102** can comprise a heater plate **108**. The humidification chamber **104** can be configured to hold a volume of a liquid, such as water. The heater plate **108** can be configured to heat the volume of liquid held within the humidification chamber **104** to produce vapor.

[0149] The humidification chamber **104** is removable from the heater base **102** to allow the humidification chamber **104** to be more readily sterilized or disposed. The body of the humidification chamber **104** can be formed from a non-conductive glass or plastics material but the humidification chamber **104** can also include conductive components. For instance, the humidification chamber **104** can include a highly heat-conductive base (for example, an aluminum base) contacting or associated with the heater plate **108** on the heater base **102**.

[0150] The heater base **102** can also include electronic controls. In this example, the heater base **102** includes a master controller **25**. The master controller **25** can comprise an electronic, analog, or digital processor or controller. Preferably, the master controller **25** comprises a microprocessor-based controller configured to execute computer software commands stored in associated memory. In response to user-set humidity or temperature values input via a user interface **133**, for example, and other inputs, the master controller **25** determines when (or to what level) to energize the heater plate **108** to heat the liquid within the humidification chamber **104**.

[0151] The humidification system **100** also can include a gases supply **125**. In some configurations, the gases supply **125** can comprise a ventilator, blower, or any other suitable source of pressurized gases suitable for breathing or use in medical procedures. The gases supply **125** can be separate from or combined with the heater base **102**.

[0152] In some embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. 1B, dry or relatively dry gases enter the gases supply **125** through a vent **119**. A fan **121** can improve gas flow into the gases supply by drawing air or other gases through the vent **119**. The fan **121** can be, for instance, a variable speed fan, where a controller **23** controls the fan speed. In particular, the function of the controller **23** can be controlled by the master controller **25** in response to inputs from the master controller **25** and a user-set predetermined required value (preset value) of pressure or fan speed via a dial **27**.

[0153] The humidification system also can include a breathing circuit **123**. The breathing circuit **123** can include an inspiratory conduit **120**. A chamber end of the inspiratory conduit **120** can be configured to connect to an outlet port **412** of the humidification chamber **104**. A patient end of the inspiratory conduit **120** can be configured to connect to the patient, for example, via a patient interface **128**. In some configurations, the inspiratory conduit **120** can be coupled directly to the patient interface **128**. Any suitable type of the patient interface **128** can be incorporated. Patient interface is a broad term and is to be given its ordinary and customary meaning to a person of ordinary skill in the art (that is, it is not to be limited to a special or customized meaning) and includes, without limitation, masks (such as tracheal masks, face masks and nasal masks), cannulas, and nasal pillows.

[0154] A temperature probe **135** can connect to the inspiratory tube **120** near the patient interface **128**, or directly to the patient interface **128**. The temperature probe **135** monitors the temperature near or at the patient interface **128**.

[0155] A heating filament (not shown) associated with the temperature probe can be used to adjust the temperature of the patient interface **128** and/or the inspiratory tube **120** to raise the temperature of the inspiratory tube **120** and/or the patient interface **128** above the saturation temperature, thereby reducing the opportunity for unwanted condensation.

[0156] In some configurations in which the gases supply **125** is separate from the heater base **102**, the breathing circuit **123** can include a supply conduit **132**. A gases supply end of the supply conduit **132** can be configured to connect to an output of the gases supply **125**. A chamber end of

the supply conduit **132** can be configured to connect to an inlet port **410** of the humidification chamber **104**.

[0157] In some configurations, such as those used with a ventilator, the breathing circuit **123** also can include an expiratory conduit **122**. A user end of the expiratory conduit **122** can be configured to connect to the patient interface **128**, and a gases supply end of the expiratory conduit **122** can be configured to connect to a return of the gases supply **125**. The expiratory tube **122** can have a temperature probe and/or heating filament, as described above with respect to the inspiratory tube **120**, integrated with it to reduce the opportunity for condensation. Furthermore, the expiratory tube **122** need not return exhaled gases to the gases supply **125**. In some configurations, exhaled gases can be passed directly to ambient surroundings or to other ancillary equipment, such as an air scrubber/filter (not shown). In certain embodiments, the expiratory tube **122** is omitted altogether.

[0158] In some embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. **1**, the user ends of the inspiratory conduit **120** and the expiratory conduit **122** can be connected to each other via a Y-piece **124**. The Y-piece **124** can be connected to a patient supply conduit **126**. In some configurations, the patient supply conduit **126** can include a catheter mount, for example but without limitation. The patient supply conduit **126** can be connected to the patient interface **128**. In some embodiments, the Y-piece **124** couples to the patient interface **128** without the patient supply conduit **126** intervening.

[0159] In use, the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater plate **108**. The heater plate **108** heats liquid, such as water, in the humidification chamber **104** to produce vapor. Dry or relatively dry gases flow from the gases supply **125**, through the supply conduit **132**, and into the humidification chamber **104** through the inlet port **410**. The gases pass over the liquid in the humidification chamber **104** and become humidified by the vapor. Humidified gases exit the humidification chamber **104** through the outlet port **412** and flow through the inspiratory conduit **120** to a patient **101**. In some embodiments, gases exhaled by the patient **101** are returned to the gases supply **125** through the expiratory conduit **122**. Any or all of the components of the breathing circuit **123** can include a heating element, for example, a heating wire **127**, to help maintain the gases at a desired temperature and to reduce the likelihood of significant condensation formation in the conduits.

[0160] Before use, an operator, such as a medical personnel, will connect the various components to set up the humidification system **100**. Because of the variety of components and number of connections that are made, setup of the humidification system **100** can be a complex process. In some instances, special training is provided to improve the likelihood of correct setup. The humidification system **100** can include various features to simplify the setup process and reduce the likelihood of an incorrect setup. For example, in some embodiments, components of the humidification system **100** can include features to provide for easier and more secure connection between components, promote correct connections, and reduce the number of connections needed to be made manually or separately.

Chamber to Base Connection

[0161] An example embodiment of the heater base **102** is illustrated in FIGS. **2-6**. In the illustrated embodiment, the heater base **102** includes a base portion **202**. The base portion **202** can include the heater plate **108**. The heater base **102** can include a spine **204**. The spine **204** can extend upwardly from a rear portion of the base portion **202**. The base portion **202** includes side surfaces **206**, a top surface **208**, and a front surface **210**. The spine **204** includes side surfaces **212**, a front surface **214**, and an upper surface **216**. The upper surface **216** can include a display **116** and/or controls. For example, various dials, switches and other input means may be used to control operation of the device. Additionally or alternatively, the display **116** may be a touch screen display. The display **116** may display parameters of the system, warnings in the event of any errors or malfunctions or prompts where user action is required, etc. Where the display **116** is a touch screen display, the display **116** may be used to present information to a user and receive inputs from a user, at least in part.

[0162] With reference to FIGS. 10-13, the humidification chamber 104 can include a body 402 formed of plastic with a base plate 404 sealed thereto that is heat conductive. In some embodiments, the base plate 404 of the humidification chamber 104 includes a lip 406 that protrudes beyond an outer perimeter of the body 402. In some applications, as shown in FIGS. 14-17, the humidification chamber 104 is configured to be installed on the heater base 102 so that the base plate 404 of the humidification chamber 104 contacts the heater plate 108 of the heater base 102. The humidification chamber 104 is adapted to hold a volume of liquid, such as water, that can be heated by heat conducted through the base plate 404 from the heater plate 108. FIG. 15 schematically illustrates the position of seals or grommets in the humidification chamber 104, where the seals/grommets are positioned on the rear of the humidification chamber 104 and FIG. 15 illustrates a front of the humidification chamber 104.

[0163] As shown in the partial front section view of FIG. 2B, the top surface 208 of the base portion 202 of the heater base 102 includes an opening 218. The opening 218 is located above the heater plate 108 and allows the humidification chamber 104 to contact the heater plate 108. The upper surface 208 also includes a rim edge 220 along the perimeter of the opening 218.

[0164] The heater base 102 includes an inner chassis 222. The inner chassis 222 generally encircles the heater plate 108. The inner chassis 222 also includes a rim edge 224. The rim edge 224 of the inner chassis 222 is positioned generally below the rim edge 220 of the upper surface 208. A groove 226 is formed between the rim edge 220 of the upper surface 208 and the rim edge 224 of the inner chassis 222. The groove 226 can have a thickness of, for example, about 4 mm. The thickness of the groove is large enough to accommodate the lip 406 of the humidification chamber 104 and small enough to significantly limit a generally vertical range of motion of the lip 406 (and the associated humidification chamber 104) relative to the heater base 102. In some embodiments, the thickness of the groove is large enough to accommodate various configurations of chambers. In some embodiments, the diameter of the groove is large enough to accommodate various configurations of chambers.

[0165] For use, an operator installs the humidification chamber 104 on the heater base 102 by sliding the humidification chamber 104 onto the heater plate 108. The lip 406 of the humidification chamber 104 rests in, or is trapped within, the groove 226. The heater plate 108 can be spring loaded in some configurations. The spring loading allows the heater plate 108 to be depressed when installing the humidification chamber 104. When the humidification chamber 104 is installed, the spring-loaded heater plate 108 presses upward on the humidification chamber 104 while the rim edge 220 of the upper surface 208 resists upward movement of the lip 406. The rim edge 220 helps resist upward movement of the humidification chamber 104, which, when used in combination with the spring-biased heater plate 108, promotes contact between the base plate 404 and heater plate 108.

[0166] The rim edge 224 of the inner chassis 222 and the groove 226 also help inhibit excessive downward movement of the humidification chamber 104. In some configurations, the rim edge 224 of the inner chassis 222 serves to limit downward travel of the humidification chamber 104 relative to the heater base 102. In some configurations, the heater plate 108 or a structure that can abut at least a portion of the heater plate 108 can be configured to limit downward travel of the humidification chamber 104 relative to the heater base 102. Limiting the downward movement of the humidification chamber 104 relative to the heater base 102 can help reduce the likelihood of damage to other components of the system. For example, sensors can be mounted on the heater base 102 as described in greater detail herein; without the rim edge 224 interacting with the humidification chamber 104, the heater plate 108 may be depressed if downward pressure is applied to the humidification chamber 104 when connecting the supply conduit 132 and/or the inspiratory conduit 120. Without the rim edge 224 interacting with the humidification chamber 104, the humidification chamber 104 may have a vertical range of motion of about 2 mm to about 5 mm. The rim edge 224 can reduce the range of motion to about 0.5 mm. Limiting vertical travel of the

humidification chamber **104** can reduce the likelihood of the humidification chamber **104** damaging sensors or other components that extend into the humidification chamber **104** from a stationary portion of the system. The rim edge **224** also helps promote more accurate positioning of the humidification chamber **104** on the heater base **102**.

[0167] In some embodiments, a guard **107** extends along a front portion of the base portion **202** of the heater base **102** and the rim edge **220**. The guard **107** can be depressed to enable the base plate **404** and the lip **406** of the humidification chamber **104** to contact the heater plate **108** and the groove **226**. The guard **107** can be allowed to revert to a non-depressed position once the humidification chamber **104** has been installed. In the non-depressed position, the guard **107** retains the humidification chamber **104** against inadvertent removal from or significant movement (e.g., significant forward movement) relative to the heater base **102**. As shown in FIG. 2, the guard **107** has a vertical dimension that shields at least the heater plate **108**. In other words, when in the non-depressed position, the uppermost extent of the guard **107** is vertically higher than the top of the heater plate. As such, the guard **107** provides some degree of protection by serving as a shield to limit the likelihood of inadvertent human contact with the heater plate **108** or other heated components of the system when the guard **107** is in the nondepressed position.

[0168] As shown in FIGS. 21-23 and 28-32, in some embodiments, a humidification chamber **1004**, **1104** includes gripping portions **1036**, **1436**. The gripping portions **1036**, **1436** can advantageously allow the user to grip the humidification chamber **1004**, **1104** more easily when installing or removing the humidification chamber **1004**, **1104** from the heater base **102**.

[0169] With reference to FIG. 73, the humidification chamber **1104** can comprise a handle **1170**. The handle **1170** can be secured to the humidification chamber **1104** in any suitable manner. In the illustrated configuration, the humidification chamber **1104** includes a pair of bridges **1172** and a pair of fins **1174**, with one of the bridges **1172** and one of the fins **1174** on each side of the humidification chamber **1104**. The handle **1170** can have a main body **1180** with a pair of wings **1182** that curve rearward and upward from the main body **1180**. At the end of the wings **1182**, the handle **1170** has a pair of tabs **1184** and a pair of slots **1186**. The tabs **1184** can be received within passages defined by the bridges **1172** of the humidification chamber **1104** while the fins **1174** of the humidification chamber **1104** can be received within the slots **1186** of the handle **1170**. The ends of the tabs **1184** can include raised bosses **1188** that lock the tabs **1184** in position within the bridges **1172**. Advantageously, by using the illustrated snap together assembly, the handle **1170** can be secured to the humidification chamber **1104** without the use of adhesives, solvents, or the like. Other configurations are possible, however.

Chamber to Cartridge Connection

[0170] The heater base **102** can include a coupling portion coupled to the front surface **214** of the spine **204**. In some embodiments, the coupling portion is a cartridge **300** as shown in FIGS. 2-6. The cartridge **300** can include or support various sensors, probes, sensor wire connectors, heater wire connectors, and/or other features. In some embodiments, the cartridge **300** includes features configured to mate with corresponding features on the humidification chamber **104**.

[0171] Any suitable components can be used as sensors. For example, thermocouples, resistance temperature detectors, fixed resistors and the like can be used as sensors. Sensors can be mounted directly onto the cartridge **300** or in probes or other housings that are mounted onto the cartridge **300**. Such probes or other housings can also contain components other than sensors. The cartridge **300** can also be arranged in any suitable configuration or arrangement. In the embodiment of FIGS. 2-6, the cartridge **300** includes a first probe **302** positioned on a first portion of the cartridge **300** and second and third probes **304**, **306** positioned on a second portion of the cartridge **300**. In some configurations, the first and second portions can be separated by a generally vertically extending plane. In some configurations, the generally vertically extending plane substantially bisects the heater base **102**. In some configurations, the generally vertically extending plane substantially bisects the humidification chamber **104** when the humidification chamber **104** is positioned on the

heater base **102** for use. The probes **302**, **304**, **306** extend forward from the cartridge **300**. The probes **302**, **304**, **306** have thermistors mounted at the tips. Other configurations can be used and other types of sensors can be used.

[0172] In some embodiments, the inlet port **410** and/or the outlet port **412** include one or more apertures extending through the wall of the respective port. In the embodiment shown in FIG. **11**, the inlet port **410** of the humidification chamber **104** includes two apertures **414a**, **414b** extending through a rear wall of the inlet port **410**. The outlet port **412** includes an aperture **416** extending through a rear wall of the outlet port **412**. In the illustrated configuration, at least a portion of the each of the inlet port **410** and the outlet port **412** can have a respective flattened region **470**, **472**. The apertures **414a**, **414b**, **416** extend through the flattened regions **470**, **472**. The flattened regions **472**, **472** generally surround the apertures **414a**, **414b**, **416**.

[0173] The aperture **416** in the outlet port **412** is configured to receive the first probe **302** when the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**. Similarly, the apertures **414a**, **414b** in the inlet port **410** are configured to receive the second and third probes **304**, **306**, respectively, when the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**. In the illustrated configuration, one or more of the probes **302**, **304**, **306** extend into the inlet port **410** and the outlet port **412**. In some configurations, one or more of the probes **302**, **304**, **306** extends into a portion of the humidification chamber **104** other than the inlet port **410** or the outlet port **412**. In some configurations, one or more of the probes **302**, **304**, **306** extends into a portion of the humidification chamber **104** other than the inlet port **410** or the outlet port **412** while one or more of the probes **302**, **304**, **306** extends into one or more of the inlet port **410** and the outlet port **412**. The probes **302**, **304**, **306** extend into the outlet port **412** and inlet port **410** along axes parallel to an insertion axis along which the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**. Mounting the probes **302**, **304**, **306** on the cartridge **300** can advantageously allow for reuse of the sensors for multiple instances of the humidification chamber **104**.

[0174] In some embodiments, the thermistor of the first probe **302** is configured to sense temperature of gases in the gas flow path. In some embodiments, the thermistors of the second and third probes **304**, **306** are configured to sense a flow rate of gases in the gas flow path using a temperature flow measurement approach. In this approach, one of the thermistors functions as a reference sensor that measures the flow temperature at the sensing location and the other thermistor, which can be a heated thermistor, is heated to a preset temperature differential above the flow temperature. In some embodiments, the heated thermistor is heated to a set temperature, e.g., at or about 160 degrees Celsius. In some applications, a resistor can be used to heat the thermistor instead of using a heated thermistor. In some applications, a resistor can be used instead of a thermistor. In some configurations, all of the thermistors can be both heated and non-heated thermistors. Flow velocity can be determined using the measured flow temperature, the known heat transfer characteristics of the heated thermistor and the power consumed to maintain the temperature difference between the second and third thermistors. Other techniques also can be used. For example but without limitation, constant power can be provided to the thermistors and the heat conducted into a nearby thermistor can be used to determine the rate of flow. However, other types of sensors are also possible.

Seals

[0175] As shown in FIG. **12**, seals or grommets **418** can be inserted in the apertures **414a**, **414b**, **416**. The seals or grommets **418** can at least substantially pneumatically seal the apertures **414a**, **414b**, **416**. The seals or grommets **418** help isolate the gas flow path through the humidification chamber **104** from ambient while using the probes **302**, **304**, **306**. Accordingly, in the illustrated configuration, the seals **418** define a barrier that reduces the likelihood of fluid or gas passing through the apertures **414a**, **414b**, **416**. In some applications, at least one of the seals **418**, and preferably all of the seals **418**, also can be generally resistant to the passage of vapor. The seals **418** can be configured to receive the probes **302**, **304**, **306**. In some configurations, the seals **418** allow

the probes **302**, **304**, **306** to detect properties of gases flowing through the humidification system while remaining substantially pneumatically sealed from the gas flow path. The seals **418** advantageously allow the probes **302**, **304**, **306** to function without being in direct contact with gases in the gas flow path, so the probes **302**, **304**, **306** can be reused and do not require cleaning between uses.

[0176] The seals **418** can be formed from any suitable material. In some applications, the seals **418** are formed from a resilient or flexible material. In some applications, one or more of the seals **418** can be formed of a material with a Shore-A hardness of between about 20 and about 80, and more preferably between about 40 and about 60. In some applications, one or more of the seals **418** can be formed of Silicone, polyethylene, or thermoplastic polyurethane.

[0177] In some embodiments, when one of the probes **302**, **304**, **306** is inserted into one of the seals **418**, the one of the seals **418** stretches to accommodate the one of the probes **302**, **304**, **306**. In some configurations, when one of the probes **302**, **304**, **306** is inserted into one of the seals **418**, the one of the seals **418** conforms to the shape of the one of the probes **302**, **304**, **306**. As the amount of stretch to accommodate the probes increases, the seal material becomes thinner. In some configurations, different regions of the seals **418** can be differing degrees of stretchability. In other words, some portions of the seals **418** are more elastic than other portions of the seals **418**. This can advantageously improve the reactivity and accuracy of the sensor, increase the contact area between the sensor and the seal, and/or more securely hold the seal in the aperture.

Probe Placement

[0178] The apertures **414a**, **414b** in the inlet port **410** and the probes **304**, **306** can be configured and can be positioned to improve the accuracy of the sensors. For example, positioning the probes **304**, **306** closer to the center of the gas flow path through the inlet port **410** can increase accuracy. Positioning the probes **304**, **306** closer to the center of the gas flow path can also help reduce errors that may be introduced if the probes **304**, **306** are too close to the wall of the inlet port **410**. For example, positioning the probes **304**, **306** too close to the wall of the inlet port **410** can introduce wall effects, boundary layer effects, error due to thermal coupling, and/or other potential sources of error. However, it has been found that positioning the probes **304**, **306** too close to one another also can cause errors due to heat contamination.

[0179] Therefore, in some applications, it is desirable to maximize lateral displacement of the probes **304**, **306** from one another to reduce heat contamination while also maintaining sufficient proximity to the center of the inlet port **410** and sufficient distance from the wall of the inlet port **410** to improve accuracy and reduce wall effects and other potential sources of error. In some embodiments, the probes **304**, **306** are positioned such that the centers of the probes **304**, **306** are separated by a horizontal distance x of about 7 mm as shown in FIG. 5. In some embodiments, the probes **304**, **306** are positioned such that the centers of the probes **304**, **306** are separated by a vertical distance y of about 7 mm as shown in FIG. 5. In some embodiments, the centers of the probes **304**, **306** can be separated by horizontal and vertical distances in the range of about 5 mm to about 7 mm or greater than 7 mm. For example, the centers of the probes **304**, **306** can be separated by a vertical distance of about 8 mm and a horizontal distance of about 11 mm. Increasing the spacing between the probes **304**, **306** may require an increase in the size of the flattened region **470**, which can result in a need for a larger port or a reduced cross-sectional area of the port. Therefore, the spacing between the probes **304**, **306** can be selected to maximize separation between the probes **304**, **306** while maintaining dimensions of the inlet port **410** within a desired range. For example, in some embodiments, the inlet port **410** has a diameter of about 22 mm. In some embodiments, as shown in FIGS. 2, 3, and 5, when the heater base **102** and the cartridge **300** are viewed from the front, the probe **304** is about 7 mm to the left and about 7 mm vertically higher than the probe **306**. In some embodiments, the probe **304** is about 7 mm to the left and about 6.35 mm vertically higher than the probe **306**. In some such embodiments, the apertures **414a**, **414b**, **416** have a diameter in the range of about 3 mm to about 12 mm, for example, about 4 mm to about 8

mm. In some embodiments, the apertures **414a**, **414b**, **416** have a diameter of about 6 mm.

[0180] In some embodiments, the lengths of the probes **302**, **304**, **306** are selected to allow the thermistors or other sensors to be positioned near the center of the gas flow path through the inlet port **410** and the outlet port **412**. The axial lengths of the probes **302**, **304**, **306** and the sizing of the seals **418** can be interrelated to help promote more uniform stretching of the seals **418**.

[0181] In some configurations, the first probe **302** is positioned to increase the proximity of the first probe **302** to the beginning of the heated part of the inspiratory conduit. For example, in some embodiments, for example as illustrated in FIG. **18**, the first probe **302** is positioned vertically higher than the second probe **304**. In some embodiments, the first probe **302** is positioned vertically higher than the third probe **306**. In the illustrated embodiment, the first probe **302** is positioned vertically higher than the second and third probes **304**, **306**. In some configurations, the first probe **302** is positioned closer to an outlet of the respective port compared to the second and third probes **304**, **306**. The position of the first probe **302** can advantageously allow for sensing the temperature of the gases closer to the beginning of the heated part of the inspiratory conduit. In some applications, this can allow for more precise sensing of the temperature of gases traveling in the inspiratory conduit. In other words, the port is not heated while the inspiratory conduit may be heated. By sensing as close to the inlet into the heated inspiratory conduit, there is less travel of the gases through an unheated region, which allows more precision in the measurement of the gases flowing through the inspiratory conduit and which facilitates improved control over the heaters used in conjunction with the inspiratory conduit. In some embodiments, the first probe **302** may extend farther forward or away from the cartridge **300** than the second and third probes **304**, **306**. Such an arrangement can advantageously allow the first probe **302** to be closer to the beginning of the heated part of the inspiratory conduit in an embodiment such as shown in FIGS. **21-23** and described in greater detail herein.

Spring Probe Assembly

[0182] In some embodiments, one or more of the probes **302**, **304**, **306** are mounted on a spring or resilient member or flexible mount. For example, in the embodiment shown in FIG. **7A**, the probe **302** is mounted on a resilient member **308**, and the probes **304**, **306** are mounted on a resilient member **310**. A single resilient member can support one probe in some configurations. In some configurations, a single resilient member can support two probes. In some configurations, a single resilient member can support two or more probes.

[0183] With reference to FIG. **7B**, which is a section through the probe **302** and the resilient member **308**, the probe **302** can include a flange **312**. The flange **312** can be a ring, collar, protrusion or the like that extends outward from a main body **313** of the probe **302**. As shown in FIG. **7A**, each of the probes **302**, **304**, **306** can include flanges **312**, **314**, **316**, respectively. The flanges **312**, **314**, **316** allow the probes **302**, **304**, **306** to be mounted at least substantially flush to the resilient members **308**, **310**. The flanges **312**, **314**, **316** can also allow the probes **302**, **304**, **306** to be at least substantially flush with the seals **418** in the apertures **414a**, **414b**, **416** when the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**. With reference to FIG. **7C**, when the probe **302** is inserted into one of the seals **418**, the flange **312** can be at least substantially flush with a flat base **419** of the one of the seals **418**.

[0184] In some embodiments, one or more of the flanges **312**, **314**, **316** can have a tapered configuration. For example, in the embodiment of FIG. **7D**, the flange **312** can have a portion that is tapered toward the end of the probe **302**. In other words, the flange surface closest to the one of the seals **418** can be angled away from the post portion of the probe **302**. The flange **312** illustrated in the configuration of FIG. **7D** comprises a substantially flat base, which can be configured to be at least substantially flush with the resilient member **308**. In some configurations, the tapered surface of the flange **312** can be configured to contact a corresponding tapered base **419** of the one of the seals **418** as shown. The tapered surfaces of the flange **312** and the one of the seals **418** can advantageously help center the probe **302** in the one of the seals **418**. For example, if the

humidification chamber **104** is inserted into the heater base **102** at an angle or off-center, when the flange **312** contacts the one of the seals **418**, the tapered surfaces of the flange **312** can help guide the probe **302** into a more centered alignment within the one of the seals **418**.

[0185] The resilient member **308** can include a generally hollow main body **309**. In the illustrated configuration, the main body **309** comprises a generally tubular configuration in which a portion of the main body **309** is folded back inside of itself. In other words, the main body **309** generally comprises an outer portion **311** and an inner portion **315** that are connected to each other proximate the flange **312** of the main body **313** of the probe **302**. The outer portion **311** and the inner portion **315** can be generally tubular and can be integrally formed.

[0186] The inner portion **315** contacts the probe **302**. In the illustrated configuration, the inner portion **315** grips the main body **313** of the probe **302**. In some configurations, the connection between the inner portion **315** and the probe **302** reduces the likelihood of relative axial movement between the two components. In some configurations, the resilient member **308** and the probe **302** can be secured together with any suitable bonding agent or technique.

[0187] The outer portion **311** of the main body **309** of the resilient member **308** includes at least one flange **317**. In the illustrated configuration, the main body **309** includes a pair of flanges **317**. The flanges **317** define a recess **319**. A portion of the cartridge **300** can be received within the recess **319**. Accordingly, the main body **309** of the resilient member **308** can be secured to the cartridge **300** while another portion of the main body **309** of the resilient member **308** can be secured to the probe **302**. The resilient member can accommodate axial movement of the probe **302** relative to the cartridge **300** (e.g., through axial displacement of the inner portion **315** relative to the outer portion **311**). The resilient member also can accommodate wobbling movement of the probe **302** relative to the cartridge **300** as well as displacement of the axial center. Thus, the resilient member allows for multi-axial movement of the probe **302** relative to the cartridge **300**. This can allow the resilient members **308**, **310** and therefore the probes **302**, **304**, **306** to adjust if the apertures **414a**, **414b**, **416** in the humidification chamber **104** are not precisely aligned with the probes **302**, **304**, **306**.

[0188] The resilient members **308**, **310** can be made of silicone or any other suitable material. In some embodiments, the resilient members **308**, **310** are stiffer or less resilient than the seals **418**. For example, the materials can be selected so that the seals **418** are fully stretched by a force less than the force required to compress the resilient members **308**, **310**. In other words, the seals **418** can stretch to a full length at forces less than that required to begin to compress or adjust the resilient members **308**, **310**. This allows the seals **418** to stretch to accommodate the probes **302**, **304**, **306** before the resilient members **308**, **310** compress or adjust. In other words, by allowing the seals **418** to elongate before the resilient members compress, the seals **418** can be stretched during insertion of the probes **302**, **304**, **306**. By allowing the resilient members **308**, **310** to compress or flex in any of a number of directions, the probes **302**, **304**, **306** can be better aligned with the apertures and the grommets and the probes **302**, **304**, **306** can be more flush following insertion. The resilient members **308**, **310** also allow for repeatable insertion depths of the probes **302**, **304**, **306** in the humidification chamber **104**.

[0189] In some embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. **60**, a cartridge **1300** comprises probes **1302**, **1304**, **1306**, where flanges **1301** of the probes **1304**, **1306** are generally D-shaped. The D-shape of flanges **1301** can allow the probes **1304**, **1306** to be positioned at the desired spacing from one another while providing enough support to the probes **1304**, **1306** so that they do not collapse or fold toward one another during engagement of the humidification chamber **1104** with the cartridge **1300**.

[0190] For example, in the embodiment of FIG. **7A** in which a single resilient member supports both of the probes **304**, **306**, there is less support provided by the resilient member on the portions of the probes **304**, **306** facing each other. However, if the flanges **1301** of the probes **1304**, **1306** were full circles, the bases would interfere with one another such that the probes **1304**, **1306** would

to be spaced farther apart than desired. As shown in FIGS. 60 and 61, apertures 1414a, 1414b, 1416 in an inlet port 1410 and an outlet port 1412 have encircling ridges 1415, 1417. When the humidification chamber 1104 is installed on the heater base 102 with the cartridge 1300, the flanges 1301 seat against the encircling ridges 1415, 1417. If the surface area of the flanges 1301 able to contact the ridges 1415 is too small, the probes 1304, 1306 may tend to tip toward one another.

[0191] As shown in FIG. 69, which illustrates an exemplary probe (which can be any of the probes 1302, 1304, 1306), both the flange 1301 of the probe and the base 1331 of the probe can be generally D-shaped. The D-shaped base 1331 can help reduce or eliminate the likelihood of the probe rotating during installation on the cartridge 1300. In other words, the D-shaped base 1331 can be configured to be received in corresponding D-shaped openings or receptacles in the cartridge 1300, and the D-shape can help ensure the probes 1304, 1306 are properly oriented. In some embodiments, the straight edges of the probe bases 1331 of the probes 1304, 1306 will contact each other (for example, the straight edges can be flush against each other) when the probes 1304, 1306 are installed. The probe 1302 can also have a D-shaped base 1331 configured to be received in a corresponding D-shaped receptacle to ensure the probe 1302 is properly oriented in the cartridge 1300.

Alignment and Engagement Features

[0192] The cartridge 300 and at least one portion of the humidification chamber 104 can have a coupling configuration. In some configurations, the cartridge 300 and an upper portion of the humidification chamber 104 can have a coupling configuration. The coupling configuration can promote correct and easy installation of the humidification chamber 104.

[0193] As shown in FIGS. 2-6, the cartridge 300 includes outer sidewalls 320. The outer sidewalls 320 extend beyond the tips of the probes 302, 304, 306. The cartridge 300 also includes a central channel 322. In the illustrated configuration, the central channel 322 is defined by fins 324, 326. The fins 324, 326 extend forward from each side of the central channel 322. The fins 324, 326 can extend generally parallel to the sidewalls 320. A recessed portion can be formed between each sidewall 320 and the neighboring fin 324, 326. The probes 302, 304, 306 can be positioned in these recessed portions. In some configurations, at least one of the fins 324, 326 and the sidewall 320 extends further outward from side surfaces 212 of the spine 204 than the distalmost ends of the probes 302, 304, 306. In some configurations, both of the fins 324, 326 and the sidewall 320 adjacent to the probes 302, 304, 306 extend further outward from the side surfaces 212 of the spine 204 than the distalmost ends of the probes 302, 304, 306.

[0194] With reference to FIG. 13, the humidification chamber 104 includes a central boss or raised portion 422. In the illustrated embodiment, the humidification chamber 104 includes a groove 424 located between the raised portion 420 and the outlet port 412 and a groove 426 located between the raised portion 420 and the inlet port 410.

[0195] The central channel 322 of the cartridge 300 is configured to receive the raised portion 422 of the humidification chamber 104. The fins 324, 326 are configured to slide into the grooves 424, 426 of the humidification chamber 104.

[0196] The sidewalls 320 and the fins 324, 326 act as lead-in features to help guide the user in correct installation of the humidification chamber 104 on the heater base 102. The sidewalls 320 and fins 324, 326 also help protect the sensors from damage that could be caused by improper contact with the humidification chamber 104. For example, if the user attempts to install the humidification chamber 104 with the front or a side of the humidification chamber 104 facing the cartridge 300 so that the apertures 414a, 414b, 416 in the inlet port 410 and the outlet port 412 are not aligned with the probes 302, 304, 306, the sidewalls 320 and fins 324, 326 will contact surfaces of the humidification chamber 104 to help reduce the likelihood of contact between the sensors and relatively hard surfaces of the humidification chamber 104.

[0197] The fins 324, 326 and the humidification chamber 104 can also include features to help

stabilize the humidification chamber **104** relative to the cartridge **300** and inhibit rotation, tilting, and/or yaw of the humidification chamber **104**. For example, as shown in FIG. **8**, inner surfaces of the fins **324**, **326** can include generally horizontal grooves **330** extending from front edges of the fins **324**, **326** toward the back of the cartridge **300**. The grooves **330** can be configured to receive corresponding rails **430** extending along the sides of the raised portion **422** of the humidification chamber **104**, as shown in FIG. **13**. In some configurations, the grooves can be formed on the cartridge and the rails can be formed on the chamber. In either configuration, when the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102** and coupled to the cartridge **300**, the rails **430** sit in the grooves **330**. The coupling configuration of the rails **430** in the grooves **330** can help inhibit the humidification chamber **104** from excessive tilting. In the illustrated configuration, the grooves **330** can be defined by protruding ridges that taper in a direction extending away from the base and toward the end of the fins **324**, **326**.

[0198] As shown in the section view of FIG. **9**, in some embodiments, the grooves **330** end at a distance g from the back of the central channel **322**. As shown in FIG. **13**, in some embodiments, the rails **430** extend from a base of the raised portion toward the back of the humidification chamber **104** and end at a distance r from the back end of the raised portion **422**. When the humidification chamber **104** is correctly and fully installed on the heater base **102**, the back ends of the rails **430** abut the back end of the grooves **330**. This can give the operator a signal that the humidification chamber **104** is fully installed and help inhibit the humidification chamber **104** from being advanced too far. In some embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. **9B**, the grooves **330** taper from front to back to allow for easier insertion of the humidification chamber **104** on the heater base **102** and cartridge **300**. Moreover, the tapering allows for the grooves **330** and the rails **430** to urge the humidification chamber **104** into a desired position relative to the cartridge **300** and the heater base **102**. As shown in the embodiment of FIG. **61**, rails **1430** are correspondingly tapered to engage tapered grooves **1330**.

[0199] In some embodiments, the cartridge **300** includes clips **340** configured to engage and secure the humidification chamber **104**. As shown in FIGS. **2-5**, the clips **340** can be located on inner surfaces **328** of the sidewalls **320**. The body **402** of the humidification chamber **104** can include corresponding recesses **440** as shown in FIG. **13**. The recesses **440** can be configured to receive the clips **340** when the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**. The engagement of the clips **340** with the recesses **440** can provide a positive engagement feel to the operator to indicate to the operator that the humidification chamber **104** is fully installed on the heater base **102**. The clip **340** and recesses **440** can also help promote proper installation of the humidification chamber **104** so that the probes **302**, **304**, **306** are properly inserted in the inlet port **410** and the outlet port **412**.

[0200] In some embodiments, the sidewalls **320** can allow for some degree of flexion. For example, the sidewalls **320** can flex outward as the humidification chamber **104** is being inserted and the clips **340** slide along outer walls of the humidification chamber **104**. The sidewalls **320** then revert back to a relaxed state when the clips **340** are received in the recess **440**. In some configurations, the clips **340** simply deflect relative to the sidewalls **320**. In other words, the clips **340** can be configured on cantilevered members **342** as shown in FIG. **4B**. The clips **340** can be coupled to or integrally formed with the cantilevered members **342**. The cantilevered members **342** deflect outward as the humidification chamber **104** passes between the clips **340** until the clips **340** locate within the recesses **440** of the humidification chamber **104**. The cantilevered members **342** can be covered by lids **344** as shown in FIG. **4A**.

Conduit to Humidification Chamber and Cartridge Connection

[0201] In some configurations, a conduit connector **500** is coupled to the chamber end of the inspiratory conduit **120** as shown in FIGS. **18-20**. The conduit connector **500** is configured to couple the inspiratory conduit **120** to the humidification chamber **104** and the cartridge **300**. In some configurations, the conduit connector **500** provides an electrical connection between the

inspiratory conduit **120** and the cartridge **300**. Preferably, the conduit connector **500** provides both a pneumatic seal between the inspiratory conduit **120** and the humidification chamber **104** and an electrical connection between the inspiratory conduit **120** and the cartridge **300**. More preferably, the conduit connector **500** facilitates the making of both the pneumatic seal with the humidification chamber **104** and the electrical connection with the cartridge **300** with a single direction of movement. In some configurations, the conduit connector **500** is coupled to the chamber end of the supply conduit **132** and is configured to make similar pneumatic and electrical connections between the supply conduit **132** and the humidification chamber **104** and the cartridge **300**.

[0202] In some configurations, the conduit connector **500** includes a PCB located on or coupled to a PCB connector **502**. The PCB can be connected to heater wires of the conduit and/or to sensor wires of the inspiratory conduit **120**. In some configurations, the PCB can be connected to heater wires and sensor wires. Thus, the conduit connector **500** includes electrical components that can be used to facilitate an electrical connection between heater wires, sensor wires or the like with the electronics of other portions of the humidification system **100**.

[0203] In the illustrated configuration, the conduit connector **500** includes an electrical connector **502**. The electrical connector **502** is joined to the PCB of the conduit connector **500** and is configured to connect with a mating connector of another component of the humidification system **100**. In some configurations, the electrical connector **502** is configured to be received in or placed in electrical contact with a corresponding electrical connector that is joined to the heater base **102**. For example, when the conduit connector **500** is coupled to the humidification chamber **104** and the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**, the electrical connector **502** can mate with an electrical connector that is joined to the heater base **102**. In one configuration, the electrical connector **502** can be configured to be received in a receiver or mating electrical connector **350** that is disposed on the cartridge **300**, as shown in FIGS. 7-8. In another configuration, the conduit connector **500** can be configured to be engaged with the cartridge **300** so as to place the electrical connector **502** in electrical contact with the electrical connector **350**. In the illustrated embodiment, the conduit connector **500** can include a hood **504** extending from the conduit connector **500** to cover the electrical connector **502**. The hood **504** can help protect the electrical connector **502** from condensate that might drip onto the conduit connector **500** from the inspiratory conduit **120**, for example but without limitation.

[0204] As shown in FIGS. 18-20, the electrical connector **502** can be located on the same side of the conduit connector **500** as a keyhole **506**. This arrangement allows the electrical connector **502** to be coupled to the mating electrical connector **350** simultaneously with the conduit connector **500** coupling to the outlet port **412** and the keyhole **506** coupling around the probe. In some configurations, the outlet port **412** can include a feature, such as a collar or the like, with which the keyhole **506** is designed to mate. In other words, instead of the keyhole **506** coupling around the probe, the keyhole **506** simply surrounds the probe while coupling to a feature on the outlet port **412**.

[0205] In the configuration illustrated in FIG. 18, the electrical connection **502** of the conduit connector **500** has dual insertion axes. In other words, the electrical connector **502** can be inserted into the mating electrical connector **350** along both a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. By providing dual insertion axes, the conduit connector **500** can be coupled first to the outlet port **412** and then the humidification chamber **104** can be slid onto the heater base **102** so that the connector is inserted horizontally into the mating electrical connector **350** or, alternatively, the humidification chamber **104** can first be inserted into the heater base **102** and then the conduit connector **500** can be coupled to the outlet port **412** so that the connector **502** is inserted vertically into the mating electrical connector **350**.

Keyhole

[0206] In some configurations, the conduit connector **500** includes the keyhole **506** located beneath the electrical connector **502**. The keyhole **506** can be a cutout that extends into the conduit

connector **500** from the extreme end that is configured to be placed over the outlet port **412**. When the conduit connector **500** is coupled to the humidification chamber **104** installed on the heater base **102** with the cartridge **300**, the keyhole **506** allows the conduit connector **500** to accommodate and fit around the probe **302** extending into the aperture **416**. In other words, the keyhole provides a sufficient axial length to a cuff portion **503** of the conduit connector **500** to provide a stable connection between the conduit connector **500** and the outlet port **412** while also allowing the probe **302** to be positioned closer to the end of the outlet port **412** such that the distance between the probe **302** and the end of the outlet port **412** can be reduced, which improves the accuracy of the sensor output because the probe **302** will be disposed as close as possible to the end of the unheated outlet port **412** and as close as possible to the start of the heated inspiratory conduit **120**. [0207] In some configurations, the keyhole **506** also can provide a snap fit between the conduit connector **500** and the outlet port **412**. The snap fit can help indicate when the conduit connector **500** is completely and correctly coupled to the outlet port **412**. The snap fit can also provide a retention force sufficient to resist decoupling as a result of an increase in air pressure if the conduit becomes blocked downstream of the conduit connector **500**.

[0208] In some configurations, the keyhole **506** can provide a retention force in the range of about 12N (Newtons) to about 45N. A neck **510** can be defined as a portion of the keyhole **506** that is narrower than a diameter of the opening that receives the aperture of the outlet port **412**. A width of the neck **510** can influence the retention force provided.

[0209] The retention force provided can help maintain the electrical connection between the electrical connector **502** of the conduit connector **500** and the mating electrical connector **350** (see FIG. 7A) on the cartridge **300**. In some embodiments, the center of the keyhole body and the electrical connector **502** are spaced apart by a vertical distance c , shown in FIG. 18.

Back Slit

[0210] In some configurations, one or both of the inlet port **410** and the outlet port **412** can include at least one feature to help a user distinguish the ports. In some configurations, one or both of the inlet port **410** and the outlet port **412** can include features to allow for connection of a connector coupled to the supply conduit **132** and/or the inspiratory conduit **120**. For example, as shown in FIG. 20, the front of the outlet port **412** can include a rib **450**. The rib **450** in the illustrated configuration can be diametrically opposed to the aperture on the outlet port **412**. Other positions also can be used.

[0211] In the illustrated configuration, the conduit connector **500** can include a recess or a slit **508** opposite the keyhole **504**. The recess accommodates and fits around the rib **450** on the outlet port **412**. The rib **450** can advantageously help inhibit a user from attaching a conduit other than the inspiratory conduit **120** with the conduit connector **500** to the outlet port **412**. This can help reduce potential risks to the patient that could result from use of an improper conduit. The recess **508** can also allow the conduit connector **500** to more easily flex as the keyhole **506** flexes to accommodate the probe **302**. Furthermore, the recess **508** and the rib **450** can encourage proper rotational alignment of the conduit relative to the port.

Consumable Identification

[0212] Various types and configurations of conduits are available and can be used with a humidification system as described herein. In some applications, different conduits can be designed or suitable for different patients, types of therapy, and/or therapy parameters. In some embodiments, the heater base **102** or the cartridge **300** can be capable of detecting the type of the inspiratory conduit **120** coupled to the system. Based upon the detection of the type of the inspiratory conduit **120**, the heater base **102** and/or the cartridge **300** can automatically select certain operational, control, and/or therapy parameters based upon the identified conduit. For example, various types of the inspiratory conduit **120**, e.g., universal, single limb, infant, or adult, can include unique identification components, such as resistors, dual function components such as heater wires that have identifiable resistance values, RFID components, and/or memory chips such

as EEPROMs. The identification components can be identified by various measurement means. [0213] When the inspiratory conduit **120** is coupled to the humidification chamber **104** installed on the heater base **102**, one or more processors **114** or other suitable electrical component(s) in the heater base **102** and/or the cartridge **300** can measure the resistance of the resistor associated with the conduit. The processor **114** then can compare the measured resistance to a table or the like stored in memory **112** or another suitable component in the heater base **102** and/or the cartridge **300** and select the operational, control, and/or therapy parameters associated with the measured resistance value. The operational, control, and/or therapy parameters then can be set according to the values stored in memory **112**. Other identification mechanisms are also possible as discussed above. In some embodiments, the cartridge **300** identifies the conduit attached and sends the identification information and/or operational, control, and/or therapy parameters to the processor **114**.

[0214] In some embodiments, the identification resistor or other mechanism can be located on or positioned within the conduit connector **500**. In some embodiments, as discussed above, the conduit connector **500** includes connections for heating element(s) in the inspiratory conduit **120** and provides power for the heating element(s) when the conduit connector **500** is coupled to the heater base **102**. In some such embodiments, the conduit identification resistors are selected to have resistances in a particular range, for example, hundreds of k Ω , so as to not interfere or be confused with the heater wire, which may have a resistance in the range of, for example, tens of Ω . In other words, in some configurations, the conduit includes heating wires and an identification resistor. In some embodiments, the heater wire has a resistance in the range of about 1 Ω to about 200 Ω . In some such embodiments, the identification resistors can have resistances in the range of about 200 Ω to about 200 k Ω .

Alternative Inspiratory Conduit Connectors

[0215] FIGS. **21-24** illustrate alternative embodiments of inspiratory conduit chamber end connectors. As with the connector described above, the connectors described herein can provide both a pneumatic connection to the humidification chamber **104** and an electrical connection to the cartridge **300**. Thus, the connectors provide two different types of connections to two separate components. In some configurations, the connector also can provide a physical connection to both the humidification chamber **104** and the cartridge **300**.

[0216] As shown in FIG. **21**, in some configurations, the outlet port **412** of the humidification chamber **104** can include an elbow connector **460**. In some embodiments, the elbow connector **460** is integrally formed with the humidification chamber **104**. For example, the elbow connector **460** can form at least a portion of the outlet port **412**. In other embodiments, the elbow connector **460** is coupled to the outlet port **412**, for example, with epoxy resin, ultrasonic welding, or other appropriate means. In other embodiments, the elbow connector **460** is configured to be removably coupled with the outlet port **412**. In some configurations, the elbow connector **460** angles toward the front of the humidification chamber **104**. In other words, the elbow connector **460** angles away from the heater base **102** when the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**. In the illustrated embodiment, the elbow connector **460** bends to an angle of about 90°. The portion of the elbow connector **460** extending away from the heater base **102** is configured to receive the inspiratory conduit **120** with the conduit connector **500** along an axis generally parallel to an installation axis of the humidification chamber **104** on the heater base **102**. Thus, in some configurations, the elbow connector **460** extends in a direction generally parallel to a direction of insertion of the humidification chamber **104** onto the heater base **102**. In some configurations, the humidification chamber **104** includes features (e.g., the axis of the aperture **416**, or the rails **430**) that are related to the direction of insertion of the humidification chamber **104** onto the heater base **102** and the elbow connector **460** can be directionally related to such features such that, upon insertion of the humidification chamber **104** onto the heater base **102**, the elbow connector **460** is orientated generally parallel to the direction of insertion. The term “generally parallel” is intended

to imply parallel with some variation so long as the variation does not render connection as described above to be difficult or impossible. Other angles and orientations for the elbow connector **460** are also possible. The inlet port **410** may or may not include an elbow connector.

[0217] With reference to FIG. **21**, the conduit connector **500** includes an electrical connector **512**. In the illustrated embodiment, the conduit connector **500** includes a USB style connector **512**. In other embodiments, the conduit connector **500** can include a blade style connector or any other suitable style connector. The USB connector **512** or other electrical connector can be configured to be received in a corresponding receptacle on the cartridge **300**.

[0218] In some embodiments, the USB connector **512** extends from a periphery or side of the conduit connector **500**. In other words, the USB connector **512** can be laterally spaced from a central axis of the inspiratory conduit **120** extending into the conduit connector **500**. As shown, the USB connector **512** extends from the conduit connector **500** along an axis parallel to but offset laterally from a lumen defined within the inspiratory conduit **120**. In some configurations, the USB connector **512** has a generally bisecting plane that extends through the central axis of the portion of the conduit connector **500** that joins to the conduit. The USB connector **512** and the portion of the conduit connector **500** that joins to the inspiratory conduit **120** also extend along axes parallel to the probe **302** extending into the outlet port **412**.

[0219] In the illustrated embodiment, the USB connector **512** extends beyond the end of the conduit connector **500**. In other embodiments, the USB connector **512** can be set back from the end of the conduit connector **500** so that the end of the conduit connector **500** extends beyond the USB connector **512**. The conduit connector **500** can be configured so that the pneumatic connection of the inspiratory conduit **120** to the elbow connector **460** via the conduit connector **500** is made before the electrical connection of the USB connector **512** to the cartridge **300**. Such a configuration results in a single axis connection between the electrical connector **512** and the cartridge **300**.

[0220] In some embodiments, the conduit connector **500** and/or the elbow connector **460** can include mating features, including any of those described above. The mating features can help promote correct alignment of the conduit connector **500** to the elbow connector **460** so that the USB connector **512** is properly aligned with the corresponding receptacle on the cartridge **300** to ensure the electrical connection is made. In addition, one or more configurations, a locking coupling can be provided to secure the conduit connector **500** to the elbow connector **460**.

[0221] In some configurations, for example as shown in FIG. **22**, the inspiratory conduit **120** can be permanently attached directly to the elbow connector **460** of the humidification chamber **104**. In the illustrated embodiment, the electrical connector **512** extends from the elbow connector **460**. The electrical connector **512** can extend from the back or a side of the elbow connector **460**. The electrical connector **512** and the corresponding receptacle on the cartridge **300** can be configured so that the electrical connection is made when the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**. This configuration allows for fewer setup steps because the inspiratory conduit **120** does not need to be separately coupled to the humidification chamber **104** before or after the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**.

[0222] In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **23**, the elbow connector **460** can be coupled to the inspiratory conduit **120**. The inspiratory conduit **120** with the elbow connector **460** can be configured to be coupled to the humidification chamber **104** before the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**. The USB connector **512** can be received in the corresponding receptacle on the cartridge **300** and the electrical connection can be made when the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**. Once the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**, this configuration inhibits or prevents the inspiratory conduit **120** from being removed from the humidification chamber **104** without the humidification chamber **104** being removed from the heater base **102**.

[0223] With reference to FIG. **24**, in some configurations, the outlet port **412** of the humidification

chamber **104** includes two plugs **512a**, **512b**. The plugs **512a**, **512b** can be USB connectors, blade connectors, or any other suitable connectors. The plug **512a** can be oriented generally horizontally and can be configured to be received in a corresponding receptacle on the cartridge **300**, for example, receptacle **352** shown in FIG. **24**, when the humidification chamber **104** is installed on the heater base **102**. The plug **512a** extends along an axis generally parallel to an insertion axis of the humidification chamber **104** on the heater base **102**. The plug **512b** can be oriented generally vertically and can be configured to be received in a corresponding receptacle **354** on the inspiratory conduit **120** when the inspiratory conduit **120** is physically and pneumatically connected to the humidification chamber **104**. In some configurations, the plugs **512a**, **512b** can be a single, integrally formed component as shown in FIG. **24**. In some configurations, the plugs **512a**, **512b** can be separate components that can be coupled to the outlet port **412**.

Alternative Horizontal Conduit to Humidification Chamber and Cartridge Connection

[0224] FIGS. **25-26** illustrate another embodiment of a conduit connector **1500** coupled to the chamber end of the inspiratory conduit **120** and the humidification chamber **1104** and the cartridge **1300**. The conduit connector **1500** pneumatically connects the inspiratory conduit **120** to the outlet of the humidification chamber **1104**. As shown in FIG. **28**, the outlet port **1412** preferably terminates in a substantially horizontal portion that is angled away from the heater base **102** when the humidification chamber **1104** is installed on the heater base **102**. The inlet port **1410** of the humidification chamber **1104** is configured to be fluidly connected to a source of pressurised gas. This may be positioned remote from the humidification apparatus or form an integral part thereof, although it may be detachable therefrom. For example, the inlet port **1410** may be pneumatically coupled to a motorised fan in or associated with the heater base **102** that drives gases through the inlet port **1410**. In some applications, the humidification system can be used for delivery of gases at relatively high flow rates, for example, up to or greater than about 100L/min. In some cases, certain features designed to improve humidity delivery at higher flow rates can cause liquid from within the chamber **1104** to splash out through the outlet port **1412**. This is not desirable. The angled outlet port **1412** can advantageously help reduce the velocity of gases flowing through the outlet port, which inhibits or reduces the likelihood of liquid splashing out through the outlet port **1412**. The angled outlet port **1412** can also help reduce dead space in the outlet port **1412**.

[0225] The conduit connector **1500** facilitates electrical connection to the heater base **102** via the cartridge **1300**. The cartridge **1300** may be integrally formed with the heater base **102** or be a separate, replaceable module or cartridge. The ability to change modules can advantageously be used to enable mating with different models of the humidification chamber **104** and/or conduit connector. Additionally or alternatively, by comprising control circuitry, the module can be changed to alter the operation of the humidification apparatus. The inspiratory conduit **120** can include one or more resistive heating wires that provide for heating of the conduit wall and/or sensor wires that electrically or otherwise facilitate communication of signals relating to one or more parameters of the system. Thus, the term “electrical connection” is used to distinguish from the term “pneumatic connection” and should not be used in a limiting way. For example, light signals via optical fibres may be communicated. Consequently, the conduit connector **1500** may more generally communicatively and/or electrically connect the inspiratory conduit **120** (and any associated peripheral equipment, such as sensors, for example) to the heater base **102**, such as via the cartridge **1300**.

[0226] The conduit connector **1500** may include at least one button or switch **1510**, which may be manually depressed to enable the conduit connector **1500** (and the inspiratory conduit **120**) to be disconnected from the humidification chamber **1104**. As will become apparent herein below, the conduit connector **1500** and the outlet port **1412** of the humidification chamber **1104** preferably become lockably engaged on connection therebetween with the at least one button or switch **1510** being used to subsequently allow for disengaging the conduit connector **1500** from the humidification chamber **1104**. Any suitable connection can be used.

[0227] As shown in FIGS. 28-34, the configuration of the outlet port **1412** of the humidification chamber **1104** is oriented so as to be substantially parallel to the direction of motion of the humidification chamber **1104** as it is slid on or off of the heater base **102**, at least at the end of the outlet port **1412** distal from the humidification chamber **1104**. By configuring the apparatus in this way, it is then possible to assemble the conduit connector **1500**, the humidification chamber **1104**, and the heater base **102** by either engaging the humidification chamber **1104** with the heater base **102** and then attaching conduit connector **1500** to the outlet port **1412** of the humidification chamber **1104**, or attaching the conduit connector **1500** to the outlet port **1412** of the humidification chamber **1104** and then engaging the humidification chamber **1104** with the heater base **102**. The latter assembly option is made simpler to follow because the conduit connector **1500** and the outlet port **1412** are configured to lockably engage, since this prevents separation of the conduit connector **1500** from the outlet port **1412** while the humidification chamber **1104** is slid onto the heater base **102**. Additionally, with the latter assembly, the inspiratory conduit **120** and the humidification chamber **1104** can be preassembled for shipping, thereby eliminating one step from the setup process. Irrespective of the order of assembly, electrical or other connections between the inspiratory conduit **120** and/or conduit connector **1500** to the cartridge **1300** and/or the heater base **102** can be made as the conduit connector **1500** engages the cartridge **1300**. With the latter assembly, the probes **302**, **304**, **306** can be inserted in the apertures **416**, **414a**, **414b** as the chamber is installed upon the heater base **102** and the electrical and/or other connections of the conduit connector **1500** to the cartridge **1300** and/or heater base **102** also can be made with one motion (i.e., the motion of inserting the combined conduit connector **1500** and humidification chamber **1104** on the heater base **102**). In the illustrated configuration, there is an electrical connection made between the heater base **102** and the conduit connector **1500** and there is an insertion of the probes **302**, **304**, **306** into the apertures **416**, **414a**, **414b**; both of these connections occur in a single motion as the humidification chamber **1104** is installed on the heater base **102**.

[0228] Similarly, disassembly can be performed in different sequences. More particularly, the conduit connector **1500** can firstly be removed from the outlet port **1412** of the humidification chamber **1104**, followed by removal of the humidification chamber **1104** from the heater base **102**. Alternatively, the humidification chamber **1104** can be removed from the heater base **102** while the conduit connector **1500** is still attached to the outlet port **1412** of the humidification chamber **1104**. The latter option can advantageously help reduce the likelihood of a spill of fluids during disassembly and disposal of the consumables from the heater base **102**.

Alignment and Engagement Features

[0229] To facilitate engagement of the conduit connector **1500**, the humidification chamber **1104**, and the heater base **102** on assembly thereof, various guides may be provided to control the orientation and/or position thereof relative to one another. More particularly, to enable the humidification chamber **1104** to be slid into engagement with the heater base **102** and the cartridge **1300**, various orientation features can be provided on the humidification chamber **1104** and/or the cartridge **1300** such that, particularly when the conduit connector **1500** is attached to the outlet port **1412**, the component parts are brought readily and easily into alignment. For example, the humidification chamber **1104** is able to be brought into full engagement with the heater base **102** such that the conduit connector **1500** is also brought into engagement with the cartridge **1300**. As will be disclosed later, the conduit connector **1500** and/or the cartridge **1300** may additionally or alternatively include orientation features to help ensure that the conduit connector **1500** is connected to the humidification chamber **1104** with the conduit connector **1500** properly oriented to allow for easy coupling of the conduit connector **1500** and the humidification chamber **1104** to the heater base **102** and the cartridge **1300**.

Alignment and Engagement Features for Humidification Chamber to Cartridge

[0230] As shown in FIGS. 28-34, the humidification chamber **1104** preferably includes a central boss, raised portion, or nose portion **1422** and rails or guide wings **1430**. These features are

configured to engage with a central channel or contoured recess **1322** and horizontal grooves or slots **1330**, respectively, in the cartridge **1300**, shown in FIGS. **35-38**. Further discussion will be made with reference to the following coordinate system in which the Z-axis extends vertically from the heater plate **108**, the Y-axis is aligned with the direction of engagement of the humidification chamber **1104** with the heater base **102**, and the X-axis is perpendicular to both the Z-and Y-axes. Further, a width of the nose portion **1422** is defined along the X-axis, a length of the nose portion **1422** along the Y-axis and a height of the nose portion **1422** along the Z-axis.

[0231] In one embodiment, the nose portion **1422** has a smaller width at a first end than at a second end of the nose portion **1422**, the first end of the nose portion **1422** being configured to be received first in the recess **1322**. This provides some tolerance as to the position of the humidification chamber **1104** along the X-axis (as well as rotationally about the Z-axis), in order for the nose portion **1422** to be initially received in the recess **1322**. Further, the wider second end of the nose portion **1422** can serve to refine the location of the nose portion **1422** along the X-axis (and rotationally about the Z-axis) (and hence also the humidification chamber **1104**) in that the spacing or tolerance between the nose portion **1422** and the recess **1322** becomes reduced, thereby reducing the extent of relative movement.

[0232] In the embodiment shown, the recess **1322** is configured such that the inclined sidewalls of the nose portion **1422** abut corresponding and similarly inclined sidewalls of the recess **1322**. Having the sidewalls of the nose portion **1422** and the sidewalls of the recess **1322** configured in this manner not only controls the position of the humidification chamber **1104** along the X-axis but also rotationally about the Y- and/or Z-axes since movement of the nose portion **1422** along the X-axis in at least two locations along the length of the nose portion **1422** is substantially inhibited, and also along the height of the nose portion **1422**.

[0233] It is, however, possible to achieve some of these benefits where the sidewalls of the nose portion **1422** do not abut the sidewalls of the recess **1322**. For example, if the nose portion **1422** is configured as shown but the sidewalls of the recess **1322** are substantially parallel along their length and spaced apart by a distance greater than the greatest width of the nose portion **1422** at the second end thereof, the configuration will still assist with initial insertion of the nose portion **1422** into the recess **1322** and at least significantly restrict movement of the nose portion **1422** along the X-axis at the second end of the nose portion **1422**, although some rotational movement about the Z-axis may be possible. A similar result is achieved if the sidewalls of the nose portion **1422** are substantially parallel and the recess **1322** narrows along its length along the Y-axis from its opening to a width at least as great as that of the nose portion **1422**.

[0234] The nose portion **1422** in combination with the recess **1322** may additionally or alternatively provide tolerance along at least the Z-axis with regard to the initial placement of the humidification chamber **1104**. Further, according to particular embodiments, they may cooperate to refine the location of the humidification chamber **1104** along the Z-axis and/or rotationally about the X- and/or Y-axes.

[0235] This tolerance is provided in a similar manner to the tolerance in the X-direction. As shown for example in FIG. **31**, the height of the nose portion **1422** is lower at the first end than at the second end, the height being measured from the base plate **404**. As shown in FIG. **36**, the recess **1322** is similarly contoured, thereby providing for easy initial insertion followed by the refinement of position along the Z-axis on continued insertion of the humidification chamber **1104** into full engagement with the heater base **102**. Similar to the description regarding width-wise tolerance along the X-axis, the opposing walls of the substantially downwardly facing underside of the recess **1322** may not abut along the length thereof with the upwardly facing topside of the nose portion **1422**. For example, one or the other may be orientated to be substantially parallel to the heater plate **108** with similar drawbacks to those mentioned previously. More particularly, while initial insertion may be facilitated, the degree of refinement of the position of the humidification chamber **1104** along the Z-axis may be reduced and there may be less control to ensure that the base plate **404** is

parallel to the heater plate **108**. In some embodiments, the engagement of the guide wings **1430** with the grooves **1330** and/or other alignment features on the nose portion **1422** provide sufficient movement restriction to reduce the need for alignment and engagement of the base plate **404** of the humidification chamber **1104** with the heater plate **108** via the rim edge **220** of the top surface **208** of the heater base **102** and/or the rim edge **224** of the inner chassis **222**. In some configurations, the heater base **102** does not include a rim edge **220**. In some configurations, at least one of the rim edge **220** and the rim edge **224** may be omitted.

[0236] The nose portion **1422** may be provided in the absence of the guide wings **1430**. However, the use of the guide wings **1430** is preferred, at least in embodiments in which the heater plate **108** is spring mounted so as to improve control of the positioning of the humidification chamber **1104** along at least the Z-axis and/or to ensure that the heater plate **108** is substantially parallel to the base plate **404**. Conversely, the guide wings **1430** may be provided in the absence of the nose portion **1422** but such a configuration is not preferred because the nose portion **1422** can be more readily configured to assist in the initial locating of the humidification chamber **1104** and also to perform the initial coarse adjustment thereof to refine the position, with the possibility of the guide wings **1430** then being used to further refine the position of the humidification chamber **1104** along the Z-axis and controlling the orientation about at least the X-and Y-axes. Where the nose portion is omitted, the guide wings **1430** may, for example, be mounted on a substantially rigid mount that extends vertically from the humidification chamber **1104**, with the guide wings **1430** extending laterally therefrom. The substantially rigid mount is preferably substantially planar, forming a generally T-shaped cross-section. However, to increase strength and rigidity, the mount may comprise more substantial element(s) having a thickness, but a thickness that does not generally bring the mount into direct contact with the cartridge **1300**.

[0237] For example, as shown in FIG. **30**, the guide wings **1430** do not extend to the first end of the nose portion **1422**. Instead, they are spaced therefrom, thereby enabling initial engagement between the nose portion **1422** and the recess **1322** without engagement of the guide wings **1430** with the grooves **1330**, this only occurring on continued engagement of the humidification chamber **1104** with the heater base **102** after the relative positions between the two have been refined.

[0238] As will be apparent, alternative guide means may be substituted. For example, the nose portion **1422** may be in the form of a contoured recess and vice versa such that a contoured recess of the humidification chamber **1104** receives a nose portion or projection of the cartridge **1300**. Similarly the guide wings **1430** may be substituted with grooves that receive wings or other projections on the cartridge **1300**. Other arrangements that perform the same function also can be used.

[0239] In some embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. **60**, the cartridge **1300** includes a protrusion **1390** positioned generally below the first probe **1302**. In some configurations, the protrusion **1390** has a generally horseshoe shape. In some configurations, the protrusion **1390** has a generally horseshoe shape with an opening defined in the lower portion. In configurations using the protrusion **1390**, the outlet port **1412** can include a corresponding post **1490** positioned beneath the aperture **1416**. The post **1490** and the protrusion **1390** are configured to engage each other to help inhibit, reduce the likelihood of, or prevent the humidification chamber **1104** rotating about the vertical or Z axis. In some configurations, engagement of the post **1490** and the protrusion **1390** helps to inhibit, reduce the likelihood of, or prevents rotation of the humidification chamber on the X axis. While the protrusion **1390** is shown formed on the cartridge **1300**, in other embodiments the protrusion **1390** can be formed on the chamber **1104** or on a combination of the chamber **1104** and cartridge **1300**. In some configurations, the protrusion **1390** is formed such that an axial center of the outlet port **1412** intersects at least a portion of the protrusion **1390**. The protrusion **1390** or post **1490** or both can be formed as a simple flat structure in some configurations. In some configurations there may be no post **1490** or protrusion **1390**. The protrusion **1390** or post **1490** (where present) can limit how far back toward the spine **204** the outlet port **1412** can otherwise

translate or travel. In other words, when the circuit connector **1500** is pushed onto the outlet port **1412**, the chamber **1104** is susceptible to movement without any resisting structure. The protrusion **1390** limits how far back the outlet port **1412** can go so that the circuit connector **1500** can be secured to the outlet port **1412** (due to interaction of a ridge **1482** and a latching ring **1540**) before the edge card **901** bottoms within the receiver **1388**.

[0240] Additionally or alternatively, guide means may be incorporated in the heater plate **108** and/or the base plate **404** of the humidification chamber **1104**. For example, a ridge in the heater plate **108** may be configured to be received in a slot in the base plate **404** of the humidification chamber **1104**, or vice versa

Alignment and Engagement Features of Conduit Connector to Humidification Chamber

[0241] In some embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. 37, the conduit connector **1500** includes a main body **1522** and an extending portion **1524**. FIG. 72 is an exploded perspective view of the conduit connector **1500**. As illustrated, the connector comprises the main body **1522** and the extending portion **1524**. The main body **1522** and the extending portion **1524** can be snap-fit together or secured together in any suitable manner. As illustrated in FIG. 70, the extending portion **1524** can incorporate a cutout region **1571**. The cutout region **1571** can be generally arcuate in shape as shown in FIG. 70. Thus, the extending portion **1524** may not form a complete cylinder. The cutout region **1571** accommodates the outlet port **1412** of the humidification chamber **1104** when the conduit connector **1500** is connected thereto while projecting over top of at least a portion of the outlet port **1412**.

[0242] When connected, the main body **1522** and the extending portion **1524** generally enclose a majority of an edge card **901** as well as an inner plug portion **1501** and the latching ring **1540**. As such, the main body **1522** and the extending portion **1524** define an outer shell for the conduit connector **1500**.

[0243] The inner plug portion **1501** connects to the inspiratory conduit **120** in any suitable manner. In some configurations, the inner plug portion **1501** of the conduit connector **1500** includes a spiraling ridge **1526**. The spiraling ridge **1526** is designed and configured to receive the spiral of the inspiratory conduit **120**. The spiraling ridge **1526** allows the inner plug portion **1501** to be threaded into the end of the inspiratory conduit **120**.

[0244] The inner plug portion **1501** includes a passage **1542** that receives the edge card **901**. In particular, a mounting region **911** of the edge card **901** can be inserted through the passage **1542**. The mounting region **911** can be supported by a fin **1544**, for example but without limitation. With the edge card **901** in position relative to the inner plug portion and the inner plug portion **1501** inserted into the conduit, the wires of the conduit can be connected to the mounting region **911** and the conduit and mounting region can be sealed to reduce or eliminate the likelihood of leaks and to provide electrical insulation.

[0245] The inner plug portion **1501** can include an outer groove **1546** near a distal end of the inner plug portion **1501**. The outer groove **1546** can receive a seal member (not shown). The seal member (not shown) can have any suitable configuration. In some configurations, the seal member is generally T-shaped with a wide band from which a single rib extends radially outward. In some configurations, the rib extends radially outward from an axial center of the wide band. Other sealing members, such as o-rings, V-shaped seals, double lip seals or the like also can be used. The sealing member (not shown) will seal against the inside of the outlet port **1412** when the conduit connector **1500** is connected to the humidification chamber **1104**.

[0246] In the illustrated configuration, the extending portion **1524** houses the latching ring **1540**. Other configurations can be used and the latching ring **1540** can be positioned within the extending portion **1524** or the main body **1522** or a combination of the two. In the illustrated configuration, the latching ring **1540** includes two buttons **1550** that protrude outward from the extending portion **1524** via corresponding openings **1552**. The buttons **1550** can be on opposing sides of the latching ring **1540**.

[0247] The latching ring **1540** can include an orientation feature **1554** to assist with proper orientation and assembly of the latching ring **1540** to the extending portion **1524**. With the orientation feature **1554** oriented in the proper direction, the latching ring **1540** can be inserted into an end of the extending portion **1524**. The latching ring **1540** is generally trapped within a passage inside of the extending portion **1524** around about the sides and bottom of the latching ring **1540** such that compression of the buttons **1550** results in deflection of the top of the latching ring **1540**. In other words, squeezing the buttons **1550** together results in an upper portion **1556** deflecting upwardly away from an axial center of the conduit connector **1500**. Other portions of the ring can be configured to deflect in other configurations of systems.

[0248] With the edge card **901** extending through a distal end of the extending portion **1524**, the extending portion **1524** can be secured to the inner plug portion **1501**. In some configurations, the edge card **901** can be positioned within the extending portion **1524** so that a portion of the edge card **901** is exposed through an opening in the wall of the extending portion **1524**. The main body **1522** can be secured to the inner plug portion **1501** such that the extending portion **1524** and the main body **1522** are secured together using the inner plug portion **1501**. In the illustrated configuration, each of these connections uses snap-fit constructions but other configurations also can be used.

[0249] When assembled, the latching ring **1540** overlies the distal end of the inner plug portion **1501**. In some configurations, the latching ring **1540** generally overlies the portion of the inner plug portion **1501** that receives the sealing member. Thus, when the conduit connector **1500** is fitted to the outlet port **1412**, the latching ring **1540** deflects over the ridge **1482** (see FIGS. **61** and **61B**) and the latching ring **1540** is secured behind the ridge **1482** while the sealing member seals within the opening of the outlet port **1412** to establish both a mechanical coupling and a pneumatic seal between the humidification chamber **1104** and the conduit connector **1500**. As shown in FIG. **70**, a lower surface of the extending portion **1524** can include a groove or clearance **1576** to accommodate the ridge **1482** (shown in FIG. **61B**) as the conduit connector **1500** slides into position on the outlet port **1412**. In FIG. **70**, the groove **1576** is shown extending along the center of the extending portion **1524**. In some configurations, the groove or clearance **1576** approximates the shape of the ridge **1482**.

[0250] In the illustrated configuration, the ridge **1482** extends only around a portion of the opening of the outlet port **1412**. The ridge **1482**, because it is engaged by the latching ring **1540**, which only deflects in the upper portion **1556**, only need extend a portion of the circumference of the outlet port **1412**. In the illustrated configuration, the ridge **1482** extends less than the circumferential span of the deflectable portion of the latching ring **1540**. Other configurations are possible.

[0251] As shown in FIGS. **39** and **47**, the conduit connector **1500** preferably includes a cutout **1513** configured to accommodate a substantially vertical portion of the outlet port **1412**. Again, this helps to ensure that the conduit connector **1500** is correctly oriented as it is inserted onto the end of the outlet port **1412** since full insertion is only possible with correct alignment. Further, this arrangement provides for a stronger coupling and allows for electrical connection as will be described below. Again, at least an initial portion of the cutout **1513** may be angled or curved such that the first part of the cutout **1513** that receives the vertical portion of the outlet port **1412** is wider than the outlet port **1412**, providing some tolerance as to the required initial alignment. However, where the outlet port **1412** is generally of a circular cross-section, this may not be required as some tolerance is inherently provided due to the circular shape of the outlet port **1412**.

[0252] Referring to FIGS. **40** and **42**, the conduit connector **1500** may additionally or alternatively include an angled groove or cutout **1518** that receives a similarly angled protrusion **1428** on the outlet port **1412**. This serves to obtain and secure orientation of the conduit connector **1500** and the outlet port **1412** relative to one another. The angled protrusion **1428** also serves to strengthen the outlet port **1412** by increasing the amount of material connecting the outlet port **1412** to the top of the humidification chamber **1104**.

[0253] In some embodiments, for example as shown in FIGS. 49, 70 and 71, a bottom surface of the main body 1522 of the conduit connector 1500 includes a ridge 1572 configured to engage or mate with a corresponding groove 1472 positioned on the top of the humidification chamber 1104 forward of the outlet port 1412 to help inhibit or prevent rotating of the conduit connector 1500 and therefore the inspiratory conduit 120. The combination of the groove 1472 and the ridge 1572 combine to help orient the conduit connector 1500 during coupling as well. As shown in FIG. 70, the ridge 1572 can be generally diamond-shaped. In the illustrated embodiment, the ridge 1572 is asymmetrical; the bottom portion of the ridge 1572 shown in FIG. 70, which is the portion farther away from the heater base 102 when the conduit connector 1500 is coupled to the cartridge 1300, is longer than the top portion of the ridge 1572.

[0254] FIGS. 40-42 show an embodiment of a lockable but releasable coupling between the conduit connector 1500 and the outlet port 1412. The conduit connector 1500 includes the button 1510 that may be manually actuated such as by a thumb and/or finger to enable the conduit connector 1500 to be removed from the outlet port 1412. In the illustrated configuration, the button 1510 is formed from a resiliently elastic material and has a portion configured to be received in a recess 1480 formed in the outer wall of the outlet port 1412. Depression of the button 1510 disengages an engaging portion of the button 1510 from the recess 1480. FIGS. 43 and 44 show an alternative embodiment where the button 1510 is formed from a substantially rigid material but may be spring mounted. Depression of the button 1510 acts against the spring and disengages engaging portion 1520 of the button 1510 from recesses in an outer wall of the outlet port 1412.

[0255] FIGS. 45-46 show an alternative embodiment where the button 1510, or at least the engaging portion 1520 thereof is resiliently elastic whereby at least a portion of the button 1510 deforms to disengage the engaging portions 1520 from recesses 1480 in the outlet port 1412.

[0256] FIGS. 47-54 show an alternative embodiment of a conduit connector 1500. In FIGS. 52-54, part of the conduit connector 1500 is removed to show additional detail. According to this embodiment, the buttons 1510 are positioned on sides of the conduit connector 1500 as this can be more convenient in being placed at natural contact points for a user when attempting to disconnect the conduit connector 1500 from the outlet port 1412. The buttons 1510 are integral with or operably coupled to an elastically deformable ring 701. Depression of the buttons 1510 disengages the ring 701 from recesses formed in at least one of the upper and lower outer surfaces of the outlet port 1412, allowing the conduit connector 1500 to be removed.

[0257] As an alternative to recesses, the ridge 1482 may be used in the outlet port 1412 as shown in cross-section in FIG. 55. This applies to this and other embodiments disclosed herein. In some such embodiments, when the conduit connector 1500 is coupled to the outlet port 1412, the top of the ring 701 rests behind (or closer to the heater base 102 than) the ridge 1482. To disengage the conduit connector 1500 from the outlet port 1412, the buttons 1510 are depressed to deform the ring 701 such that the top of the ring 701 rises above the level of the ridge 1482 and the conduit connector 1500 can be removed from the outlet port 1412.

[0258] FIG. 58 is a cross-sectional view of a conduit connector 1500 engaged with an outlet port 1412 of the humidification chamber 1104. In this embodiment, the conduit connector 1500 has a male connection such that at least a portion of the conduit connector 1500 is received inside the outlet port 1412. An o-ring 1005 or other seal is used to seal between the male parts and the inside wall of the outlet port 1412.

[0259] FIG. 59 shows a view similar to that of FIG. 58 but modified such that the outlet port 1412 is configured as the male part that mates with the inner wall of the inlet of the conduit connector 1500. Again, an o-ring 1005 or other seal may be used to reduce or eliminate the likelihood of leakage.

Electrical Connections

[0260] Example electrical connections 801 are shown in FIGS. 40 and 41. The electrical connections can be provided in the extending portion 1524 of the conduit connector 1500 such that

they extend beyond the pneumatic connection and electrically and/or communicatively couple to a cooperative connector **802** on the cartridge **1300** as shown in FIG. **38**. In other embodiments, the pneumatic connection extends beyond the electrical connections, or the electrical and pneumatic connections extend the same amount. As shown in FIGS. **40** and **41**, the electrical and other connections may be formed by blade contacts on the conduit connector **1500** that are received in respective recesses in the cartridge **1300** that house contacts for connecting thereto. In other embodiments, the electrical connections may be formed by blade contacts on the conduit connector **1500** that are can be positioned touching blade contacts located in a shroud **1305** that forms a portion of the cartridge **1300**. Other connectors such as pins may alternatively be used but blade contacts are advantageous in providing some tolerance in the exact relative positioning of the blades in the recesses. In the embodiment shown, some vertical tolerance is provided for.

[0261] In the embodiment shown in FIGS. **47-54**, the conduit connector **1500** includes a cavity **702** for housing electrical or other connections. A further embodiment is shown in FIGS. **56-57** wherein the electrical terminal is in the form of the edge card **901**.

[0262] According to an alternative embodiment, the electrical contacts comprise one or more pogo or spring pin contacts that include spring-mounted pins housed in passages that allow them to vary the extent to which they protrude from the housing, thereby providing tolerance in the relative positions of the conduit connector **1500** and the cartridge **1300** along the axes of the pins. Further, the ability for the pins to become depressed can make insertion of the pins into the apertures that house cooperating or mating connectors easier.

[0263] According to another alternative embodiment, the electrical connections comprise edge card connectors or card edge connectors, wherein a first part of the connector has one or more conductive tracks provided on a printed circuit board and configured to make contact with one or more pins of a second part of the connector.

[0264] FIG. **62** illustrates an example embodiment of the edge card **901**. The placement of the edge card **901** in the connector relative to the placement of the pneumatic seal can allow for control of the order of the electrical contact and pneumatic seal during connection. In some configurations, the pneumatic connection occurs before the electrical connection. In some configurations, the two connections may occur substantially simultaneously. In some configurations, it may be desired to allow the electrical connection to occur before the pneumatic connection.

[0265] With reference to FIG. **62**, the edge card **901** is a generally planar component. The edge card **901** in some configurations is a printed circuit board. The edge card **901** can have a top surface **903** and a bottom surface **905**. The edge card **901** has an enlarged head region **907**, a smaller main body region **909**, and the mounting region **911**. In some embodiments, the head region **907** meets the mounting region **911** with little or no intervening main body region **909**. Each of the regions **907**, **909**, **911** can be separated from the adjacent regions by a flare (see, e.g., a flare **917**) or a step or shoulder. The flares, steps, or shoulders can be used to locate the edge card **901** during assembly of the conduit connector **1500**.

[0266] The head region **907** can include contact pads **900** for the tracks that will be described. The contact pads **900** have an extended length to accommodate axial (i.e., in the general direction of the tracks and the pads) deviations in positioning while maintaining electrical contact with the cartridge **1300**.

[0267] The main body region **909** includes a variety of tracks that will be described below as well as a pair of mounting pads **910** for a resistor, which will be described below. In some embodiments, the pair of mounting pads **910** are located on a different portion of the edge card **901**, such as the mounting region **911**.

[0268] The mounting region **911** comprises a plurality of slots **913** and a comb **915**. The slots **913** can receive wires to be soldered or otherwise suitably connected to the edge card **901** while the comb **915** assists in repeatable positioning of the wires and in allowing tension to be applied to the wires during the soldering operation. In another embodiment (not shown), the slots **913** alternate on

either side of the mounting region **911** to increase their separation from each other.

[0269] In the illustrated embodiment, the edge card **901** includes six electrical tracks that extend from the contact pads **900**. In some configurations, all of the electrical tracks extend along the top surface **903** of the edge card **901**. In some configurations, the entirety of each of the tracks extends along only the top surface **903** of the edge card **901**. In some configurations, no portion of the electrical tracks extends along the bottom surface **905** of the edge card **901**.

[0270] The two outer tracks **904** provide the electrical connection for the heater wire(s) in the inspiratory conduit **120**. The two inner tracks **908** provide the electrical connection for the sensor wires. The two intermediate tracks **906** extend to mounting pads **910** for a resistor. The resistor can be an identification resistor as described above. The intermediate tracks **906** therefore provide an electrical connection between the identification resistor and the cartridge **1300** to allow the cartridge **1300** and/or the heater base **102** to identify the inspiratory conduit **120** attached.

[0271] In the illustrated configuration, the contact pads **900** associated with the two outer tracks **904** extend further toward the front edge of the PCB than the contact pads **900** associated with the middle four tracks. In addition, the two outer tracks **904** are configured to connect to higher voltage components than the middle four tracks. As such, the outer tracks **904** are wider than the inner tracks **906, 908**.

[0272] In some embodiments, the difference in length between the contact pads **900** associated with the outer tracks **904** and the contact pads **900** associated with the intermediate and inner tracks **906, 908** allows for control of the order in which the various connections are made and/or broken. For example, the connection of contact pads **900** associated with the high voltage outer tracks **904** can be made before the connection of the contact pads **900** associated with the intermediate tracks **906** that provide the connection to the identification resistor **910**. Such a configuration advantageously allows the higher voltage connections to be established before power is supplied from the heater base **102** in configurations where identification (e.g., via the resistor **910**) and/or the presence of the sensor wires (e.g., via the inner tracks **908**) is required before power is applied to the heater wires that connect to the outer tracks **904**. In some configurations, it is possible to terminate power to the high voltage outer tracks **904** upon disconnection of the lower voltage tracks.

Alignment and Engagement Features of Conduit Connector to Cartridge

[0273] The cartridge **1300** is shown in FIG. **66** including the shroud **1305** which receives and covers the extending portion **1524**. This can help to reduce or eliminate the likelihood of any spilled liquid coming into contact with electrical components of the conduit connector **1500** and also serves to strengthen and rigidify the coupling. Further, the shroud **1305** can assist in bringing the conduit connector **1500** into engagement with the outlet port **1412** of the humidification chamber **1104** and/or into engagement with the heater base **102**. More particularly, the shroud **1305** provides a visual indication as to where the conduit connector **1500** should be positioned. Further, the shroud **1305** may provide some physical control over the location of the conduit connector **1500**. For example, in the embodiment shown, at least the extending portion **1524** of the conduit connector **1500** is received against a portion of the wall of the shroud **1305** opposing the heater plate **108**. The shroud **1305** can therefore inhibit or prevent the edge card **901** (or other electrical connection component) from escaping; that is, if the conduit connector **1500** is rotated about the X-axis to too great an extent and the leading end is higher than the trailing end (the end coupled to the inspiratory conduit **120**), the edge card **901** cannot slide above the corresponding socket **802** because the shroud **1305** blocks it. This may occur particularly where the heater plate **108** is spring mounted so as to bias the heater plate **108** towards the shroud **1305**. Thus, at least the height (i.e., along the Z-axis) of the conduit connector **1500** may be controlled. Having the shroud **1305** provide a curved opposing wall can assist in locating the conduit connector **1500** along the X-axis since the conduit connector **1500** will be urged towards the center of the arc forming the shroud **1305**. The physical locating function of the shroud **1305** is yet further improved by having it define

a wall that at least partially encloses the conduit connector **1500** so as to control not only an upper limit for the position of the conduit connector **1500** but an actual location thereof.

[0274] The shroud **1305** can also protect the first probe **1302**. For example, the shroud **1305** can protect the first probe **1302** from damage that may occur if the first probe **1302** were to come into contact with other components or objects during assembly, use, cleaning or the like. As illustrated in FIG. **66**, the first probe **1302** can be recessed within the shroud **1305**. In other words, the first probe **1302** is hidden from view from the top by the shroud **1305**. Moreover, the surrounding surfaces of the cartridge **1300** extend further forward than the first probe **1302**, which provides protection against inadvertent contact with the first probe **1302**.

[0275] In some embodiments, the shroud **1305** includes rails **1392**. The rails **1392** can be positioned within a lower portion of the shroud **1305**. The rails **1392** can be configured to engage or support the bottom of the conduit connector **1500** (that is, the bottom of the conduit connector **1500** rests against the top of the rails **1392** when the conduit connector **1500** is engaged with the cartridge **1300**) to help inhibit or prevent upward rotation of the conduit. As shown in FIG. **68**, a bottom surface **1528** of the extending portion **1524** of the conduit connector **1500** contacts or rests against the top of the rails **1392** when the conduit connector **1500** is coupled to the cartridge **1300**. In some embodiments, for example as shown in FIGS. **60** and **68**, the rails **1392** ramp upwardly toward the back of the rails **1392** and shroud **1305**; in other words, the rails **1392** are tapered toward the front of the rails **1392** and shroud **1305**. The ramped or tapered shape of the rails **1392** can help to guide initial alignment of the conduit connector **1500** as it engages with the cartridge. The rails **1392** and contact between the conduit connector **1500** and the rails **1392** can advantageously help reduce or eliminate the likelihood of the conduit connector **1500** rotating about the X-axis.

[0276] In some embodiments, the top of the conduit connector **1500** includes a ridge or rib **1574** as shown in FIG. **63**. The rib **1574** is configured to contact the inside of the top of the shroud **1305** such that the shroud **1305** can place additional downward pressure on the conduit connector **1500** to maintain the correct position of the conduit connector **1500**.

[0277] In some embodiments, the humidification chamber **1104** includes a vertically extending slot **1408** along a rear surface or side of the humidification chamber **1104**, for example as shown in FIG. **61**. The slot **1408** is formed by a portion of the body **1402** of the humidification chamber **1104** extending inwardly toward the interior of the humidification chamber **1104**. The inwardly-extending portion can form part of the intended flow path of gases through the interior of the humidification chamber **1104** from the inlet port **1410** to the outlet port **1412**. For example, the inwardly-extending portion can form a baffle inside the humidification chamber **1104** to help direct the flow of gases through the humidification chamber **1104**. In some situations, if the user attempts to install the humidification chamber **1104** on the heater base **102** with the humidification chamber **1104** tilted or at an angle, it may be possible for the slot **1408** to become caught on portions of the cartridge **1300**, for example, the fins **324**, **326** or part of the shroud **1305**. To reduce or eliminate the likelihood of this occurring, in some embodiments, the humidification chamber **1104** includes a generally horizontal shelf **1492** (shown in FIG. **61**) extending across the slot **1408** at or near the top of the slot **1408**. In some configurations, the shelf **1492** can be positioned in other locations along the slot **1408**. In some configurations, multiple shelves **1492** can be used. In some configurations, the slot **1408** can be removed or otherwise covered. In use, if the user is attempting to install the humidification chamber **1104** on the heater base **102** at an improper angle, the shelf **1492** can contact portions of the cartridge **1300** to reduce or eliminate the likelihood of the slot **1408** engaging and catching on such portions.

Exchangeable Cartridges

[0278] In some embodiments, the cartridge **300** is permanently coupled to or integrally formed with the spine **204** or another portion of the heater base **102**. In other embodiments, the cartridge **300** can be configured to be removably coupled to the spine **204** or another portion of the heater

base **102**. When the cartridge **300** is removably coupled, rather than permanently coupled to the heater base **102**, different types or models of the cartridge **300** can be produced for use with different models of the humidification chamber **104**, different models of the breathing circuit **123**, and/or different therapies. Such a modular configuration advantageously allows a single model of the heater base **102** to be compatible with a variety of consumables and used for a variety of patients and therapy techniques. Having a variety of removable and replaceable cartridges also allows for a range of functionality with a single model of the heater base **102**.

[0279] For example, as schematically illustrated in FIG. **64**, the sensor cartridge models can include a first cartridge model **300a** (e.g., a dual limb cartridge, which interacts with both inspiratory and expiratory conduits), a second cartridge model **300b** (e.g., a single limb cartridge, which interacts with only one conduit, for example, only an inspiratory conduit), a third cartridge model **300c** (e.g., an infant low flow cartridge, which interacts with a conduit for low flow therapy and/or a smaller volume chamber), a fourth cartridge model **300d** (e.g., an adult tall chamber cartridge, which interacts with a standard volume and/or tall chamber), and/or a fifth cartridge model **300e** (e.g., a backwards compatible cartridge, which interacts with one or more prior model(s) of chambers, sensors, and/or conduit, or which can be used with prior or other model(s) of chamber(s) and/or conduit(s) without interacting with the chamber and/or conduit). Of course, these are only examples, and various other sensor cartridge models can be developed. The cartridge can interact with chambers, sensors, and/or conduits directly or indirectly, for example, via electrical leads connected to the cartridge. In some embodiments, the cartridge does not interact with or engage any system components other than the heater base. In some such embodiments, the cartridge may only provide electrical feature(s), such as data storage and transfer as described in greater detail below, without providing any sensors or engagement features. By replacing the cartridge, a single heater base can be used with several different consumable packages and the single heater base, therefore, can be used to perform several different therapy regimens.

Accordingly, by providing different cartridges, the flexibility of the heater base can be dramatically increased when compared to the prior heater base constructions.

Structural Features

[0280] The different cartridge models **300a-300e** can include different numbers, types, and/or arrangements of sensors. For example, some of the cartridge models **300a-300e** may not include any sensors and can be compatible with humidification chambers that do not include apertures for sensors (e.g., a backwards compatible cartridge). Others of the cartridge models **300a-300e** can include pressure, humidity, liquid level, and/or other types of sensors. Some of the cartridge models **300a-300e** can also include a receiver for a corresponding electrical connector on another component of the humidification system. For example, the cartridge **300** of FIG. **7A** includes the mating electrical connector **350** that corresponds to an inspiratory conduit chamber end connector.

[0281] In some embodiments, for example as shown in FIG. **2**, the cartridge **300** can include a socket **348**. In the illustrated embodiment, the socket **348** is located on an outer surface of one of the sidewalls **320**. However, the socket **348** can be located elsewhere on the cartridge **300**. The socket **348** can be configured to receive a plug or lead. For example, the socket **348** can receive a lead configured to be coupled to the inspiratory conduit **120** or an inspiratory conduit connector to provide power and/or an electrical connection to a heater wire in the inspiratory conduit **120**. In some embodiments, the lead for the heater wire is permanently coupled to the socket **348**. In some embodiments, the socket **348** or another socket in the cartridge **300** can provide a connection point for a heater wire in the expiratory conduit **122** and/or one or more sensors. Other cartridge models may not include a socket **348**. For example, a socket **348** may not be needed if the expiratory conduit **122** is not used and/or the inspiratory conduit **120** includes a connector that provides a connection for heater wire(s) in the conduit.

[0282] Different cartridge models **300a-300e** can also include different lead-in and/or engagement features for coupling to different chambers and/or conduits. An operator can select an appropriate

cartridge model for the particular patient, therapy, and/or consumables to be used (e.g., the humidification chamber **104** and/or breathing circuit **123**) and couple the selected cartridge to the heater base **102**.

Electrical Features

[0283] In some embodiments, each of the cartridge models **300a-300e** includes a memory, such as an EEPROM, or other suitable storage device. When one of the cartridge models **300a-300e** is installed on the heater base **102**, the memory can be electrically connected to the processor and/or memory of the heater base **102**.

[0284] The memory of each of the cartridge models **300a-300e** can store various information or data. For example, the memory of each of the cartridge models **300a-300e** can store data identifying the particular type or model of cartridge and/or the number and types of sensors mounted on the cartridge. In some embodiments, when one of the cartridge models **300a-300e** is coupled to the heater base **102**, the base processor can read identifying data stored in the cartridge memory and select operational data such as therapy parameters, PID coefficients, thresholds for gases properties such as temperature or flow, algorithms, sensor calibration data, and/or executable code from the memory **112** appropriate for the particular cartridge in use. In some embodiments, the memory of each of the cartridge models **300a-300e** stores the appropriate operational data particular to that cartridge model or even particular to each individual cartridge. This data can be uploaded to the base processor and/or memory when the cartridge is coupled to the heater base **102**. In some embodiments, sensor calibration data stored in the cartridge memory can allow for increased sensor accuracy. In other words, the system can be calibrated using data on the removable/replaceable cartridge that can be used to correct for variations between sensors from one cartridge to another.

[0285] If updates are desired or required, new cartridge models **300a-300e** can be produced instead of needing to reprogram the heater base **102**. For example, new cartridge models **300a-300e** can be produced if new models of the humidification chamber **104**, new components of breathing circuit **123**, and/or new therapies are developed. Similarly, cartridge models **300a-300e** can be made to allow older models of the humidification chamber **104** and/or conduits to be used with a newer model of the heater base **102**. Removable and replaceable cartridge models **300a-300e** can therefore allow the heater base **102** to have forwards and backwards compatibility with various consumables such as the humidification chamber **104** and conduits. Conversely, a software update of the heater base **102** can include an update of the software of the cartridge model **300a-300e** if the software version on the cartridge model **300a-300e** is older than the updated version on the heater base **102**.

[0286] In some embodiments, the base processor **114** can identify the particular cartridge **300**, the humidification chamber **104**, and/or conduits attached to the heater base **102**. The processor **114** can cause a warning message to appear on the display **116** and/or save an error code in the memory **112** if an incompatible component is coupled to the system.

[0287] In some embodiments, each of the cartridge models **300a-300e** can trigger a result if new software is available for the base. For example, each of the cartridge models **300a-300e** can cause the display **116** to prompt the user if new software is available for the base. For example, the memory of the cartridge can be programmed with and store information regarding the latest software version available for the heater base **102** when the cartridge was produced. When the cartridge is coupled to the heater base **102**, the processor **114** can compare the software version information stored on the cartridge with the software version being used by the processor **114** or stored in the base memory **112**. If the versions do not match, the processor **114** can cause the display **116** to show a message indicating a software update is available. In some embodiments, the cartridge can store the latest software available when the cartridge was produced, and the processor **114** can upload the new software from the cartridge when the cartridge is connected.

[0288] In some embodiments, each of the cartridge models **300a-300e** can also include a processor.

The cartridge processor can be configured to communicate with the base processor when the cartridge is coupled to the base. The cartridge and base processors can coordinate so that different functions can be implemented by either or both of the processors. In some embodiments, configuration-specific functionality configured to be implemented by the cartridge processor can override generic or default functionality implemented by the base processor.

[0289] In some embodiments, each of the cartridge models **300a-300e** is configured to have a shorter life span or shorter intended duration of use than the heater base **102**. For example, each of the cartridge models **300a-300e** can include probes and/or other components that should be replaced periodically to ensure sensor reliability and accuracy. Including these probes and/or other components on the removable and replaceable cartridge models **300a-300e** advantageously allows these components to be periodically replaced without having to replace the heater base **102**. Furthermore, by positioning these components on the removable cartridge models **300a-300e**, replacement of the sensors can be dramatically simplified compared to having to individually replacing the sensors. Periodic replacement of the cartridge models **300a-300e** can also allow for periodic software updates for the base as discussed above. The cartridge models **300a-300e** can be configured to cause the display **116** to prompt the user when the cartridge is approaching and has reached the end of its recommended life span.

[0290] As discussed above, each of the cartridge models **300a-300e** can be differentiated from each other in form and/or function. For example, the form of the cartridge models **300a-300e** can be varied depending upon the other components with which the cartridge is designed to interact. In addition, the function of the cartridge models **300a-300e** can be varied depending upon the therapies used with the cartridge and the associated components.

[0291] For example, a series of cartridges can be configured to support operation of the humidification system **100** in several configurations, such as by use with individual cartridges that are configured to provide one or more of the following functionalities/system configurations: only an inspiratory conduit and not an expiratory conduit, both an inspiratory conduit and an expiratory conduit, an inspiratory conduit with a heater wire along its length, and/or an inspiratory conduit capable of providing dual zone heating. These variations can correspond to cartridge hardware variations among the various cartridge styles including: different sensor wire connectors, heater wire connectors, and/or directly mounted probes. The variations can also correspond to cartridge software variations among the various cartridge styles including: measurement of ID resistors or other types of identification components, measurement of different types of sensors, control of different types of heater wires, and control of other components such as the heater plate. The sensors can include sensors that measure gas flow rate, pressure, temperature, and/or mixture (e.g., O₂ concentration), as well as chamber liquid level, heater plate temperature, and others. Of course, these functional and structural variations are provided for exemplary purposes only and are not intended to be limiting or mutually exclusive. By providing a range of cartridges, different functionalities and structures can be easily provided to the heater base. Accordingly, the variety of cartridges can include configurations that are designed for use in connection with therapies and/or components (e.g., consumable components) that are currently in use within the medical community and new cartridges can be provided that include configurations that will be designed for use in connection with newly discovered therapies and/or newly developed components.

Cartridge to Base Connection

[0292] In some embodiments in which the cartridge **300**, **1300** is removable from the heater base **102**, the cartridge **300**, **1300** and the heater base **102** include various features for coupling the cartridge **300**, **1300** to the heater base **102**.

[0293] With reference to FIG. **67**, the heater base **102** can comprise a recess **150**. The recess **150** can be positioned along the spine **204**. In the illustrated configuration, the recess **150** is disposed within the front surface **214** of the spine **204**.

[0294] The recess **150** is sized and configured to receive at least a portion of the cartridge **1300**.

The recess **150** has a width, a height and a depth that can receive at least a portion of the cartridge **1300**. As such, in the illustrated configuration, the recess **150** comprises a back wall **152**, an upper wall **154**, a pair of side walls **156** and a bottom wall **158**. Together, in the illustrated configurations, the upper wall **154**, the pair of side walls **156** and the bottom wall **158** generally define a frame that encircles the back wall **152**. At least the bottom wall **158** and the side walls **156** extend generally normal to the front surface **214** of the spine **204**. In the illustrated configuration, the upper wall **154** of the recess **150** extends at an angle to normal such that the height of the recess **150** decreases with increasing depth in the recess **150**. Other configurations are possible.

[0295] With reference still to FIG. **67**, the heater base **102** can comprise one or more upper recesses **160**. In the illustrated configuration, the upper recesses **160** are positioned along the upper wall **154** and extend into the upper wall **154**. Preferably, the upper recesses **160** define closed pockets. In other words, the upper recesses **160** are not merely openings into the inside of the housing but are closed pockets. By forming the upper recesses **160** as closed pockets, liquid cannot infiltrate the inside of the heater base **102** through the upper recesses **160**.

[0296] The illustrated configuration comprises three upper recesses **160**. The upper recesses **160** are spaced apart from each other. In the illustrated configuration, one of the three upper recesses **160** is positioned along a central portion of the upper wall **154** such that this central upper recess **160** would be bisected by a vertical plane that bisects the heater base **102**. The other two of the three upper recesses **160** are positioned outer, or to each side of, the central upper recess **160**. The outer two upper recesses **160** are positioned closer to the side walls **156** than to the central upper recess **160**. Other configurations are possible; however, the illustrated configuration provides three upper recesses **160** that are spaced to provide sufficient reinforcement adjacent to the upper recesses **160** while being adequately spaced apart to offer rigidity and secure coupling between the heater base **102** and the cartridge **300**, **1300**, as will be explained.

[0297] With continued reference to FIG. **67**, at least one lower recess **162** can be formed that extends into the back wall **152** of the recess **150**. In the illustrated configuration, two lower recesses **162** extend into the back wall **152** of the recess **150**. The lower recesses **162** can be positioned adjacent to the bottom wall **158**. Each of the lower recesses **162** can be disposed adjacent a corresponding one of the side walls **156**. In the illustrated configuration, a socket **163** can be positioned in the side wall **156** within the region bounded by the lower recesses **162**. The socket **163** can be a depression into the side wall **156** and/or can include an embossment that extends into the region of the lower recesses **162** from the side wall **156**.

[0298] The lower recesses **162** can have larger widths than heights. The lower recesses **162** can be bounded by an upper recess wall **166** and a central recess wall **168** as well as the side wall **156** and the bottom wall **158**. Other configurations are possible. In the illustrated configuration, neither the lower recesses **162** nor the sockets **163** define openings through the housing. By forming the lower recesses **162** and the sockets **163** as closed components, liquid cannot infiltrate the inside of the heater base **102** through the lower recesses **162** or the sockets **163** of the recess **150**.

[0299] With continued reference to FIG. **67**, an electrical terminal **164** can be disposed within the recess **150**. In the illustrated configuration, the electrical terminal **164** is generally centrally disposed between the two side walls **156** of the recess **150**. The electrical terminal **164** is positioned closer to the bottom wall **158** than the upper wall **154** of the recess **150**. Positioning the electrical connector **1364** lower along the rear surface of the cartridge **1300** allows a lower swing angle during connection of the electrical connector **1364** to the electrical terminal **164** of the heater base **102**. Thus, the amount of rotation of the cartridge **1300** relative to the base **102** during which the electrical connection is made can be reduced. Moving the electrical connector **1364** vertically upward on the rear surface of the cartridge **1300** would cause the electrical connection with the electrical terminal **164** to occur over a wider range of movement. In the illustrated configuration, a shallow recess **170** completely encircles the electrical terminal **164**. In some configurations, the shallow recess **170** may only partially encircle the electrical terminal **164**. Other configurations are

possible.

[0300] As shown in FIGS. **60** and **65**, the cartridge **1300** has a top surface **1308** that generally corresponds to the upper wall **154** of the recess **150**. The top surface **1308** generally slopes downward in a rearward direction. The slopes of the top surface **1308** and the upper wall **154** generally correlate to each other, and the sloping surfaces are desired for reasons that will be explained shortly. The cartridge **1300** also includes two side surfaces **1310** and a bottom surface **1312** that correspond to the side walls **156** and the bottom wall **158** of the recess **150**.

[0301] The top surface **1308** of the cartridge **1300** includes one or more tabs **1360**. The tabs **1360** extends upward from the top surface **1308**. In the illustrated configuration, the tab **1360** includes a cam surface **1314**. The cam surface **1314** is disposed on a forward facing surface. In some configurations, opposite of the cam surface **1314**, the tab **1360** includes a pair of ribs **1316** that define a groove. In the illustrated configuration, the uppermost portion of the tab **1360** also slopes rearwardly and downward (i.e., in the same direction as the top surface **1308**). Other configurations also are possible.

[0302] With continued reference to FIG. **65**, the cartridge **1300** includes three tabs **1360**. The three tabs **1360** correspond in location to the three upper recesses **160**. As with the upper recesses **160**, although three tabs spaced across the top surface **1308** are shown in the illustrated embodiment, more or fewer than three tabs are also possible. The tabs **1360** are configured to be received in the corresponding upper recesses **160** in the heater base **102**, shown in FIG. **67**.

[0303] In the illustrated configuration, the cartridge **1300** includes at least one slidable bolt **1362**. The bolts **1362** are disposed within protrusions **1318**. The protrusions **1318** extend rearward of a rear wall **1320** of the cartridge **1300**. In the illustrated configuration, the protrusions **1318** are generally correlated in size and configuration with the lower recesses **162** in the recess **150** of the heater base **102**. As such, the protrusions **1318** have a height that is less than the width of the protrusions **1318**, as shown in FIG. **65**. The protrusions **1318** generally are bounded by the correlating side surface **1310** and the bottom surface **1312**. An upper surface **1324** of the protrusions **1318** can be sloping (i.e., not extending normal to the rear wall **1320**). As illustrated, the upper surface **1324** can slope such that the protrusions **1318** have a greater height adjacent to the rear wall **1320** and a smaller height further away from the rear wall **1320**.

[0304] As described above, the cartridge **1300** includes at least one slidable bolt **1362**. The bolt **1362** extends laterally outward from the cartridge **1300** beyond the side surface **1310**. In some configurations, the bolt **1362** does not extend laterally outward beyond the side surface **1310** but does extend laterally outward beyond the immediately adjacent surfaces.

[0305] The bolt **1362** can include a sloped tip **1326**. The sloped tip **1326** is sloped or otherwise shaped such that it can ride along a surface of the heater base **102** to cause the bolt **1362** to depress when it contacts a surface. In other words, the sloped tip **1326** can be ramped such that forces applied by an adjacent surface can cause axial movement of the bolt **1362**. When the bolt **1362** is properly positioned relative to the socket **163**, a biasing member or spring **1328**, which will have been compressed during the axial movement of the bolt **1362**, will restore the bolt **1362** to a position that is secure within the socket **163**. In some configurations, the bolts **1362** can be manually moved without a biasing member or spring **1328**.

[0306] The bolts **1362** can be joined to, connected to, or integrally formed with, grips, handles or pads **1332**. The pads **1332** are shown in FIG. **66**. The pads **1332** provide surfaces that can be used to urge the bolts **1362** inwardly (i.e., toward a vertical bisecting plane of the heater base **102**) against the force of the springs **1328**. By moving the bolts **1362** inwardly, the bolts **1362** can be withdrawn from the sockets **163** to facilitate removal of the cartridge **1300** from the recess **150**.

[0307] To install the cartridge **1300** on the heater base **102**, the user can insert the tabs **1360** upwardly into the upper recesses **160**. With the tabs **1360** positioned in the upper recesses **160**, the top surface **1308** of the cartridge **1300** moves toward the upper wall **154** of the recess **150**. When the top surface **1308** and the upper wall **154** generally abut, the cartridge **1300** can be pivoted

downward about the top surface **1308** and the upper wall **154** until the sloped tips **1326** of the bolts **1362** contact the sockets **163**. While being pivoted into position, the side walls **156** of the recess **150** interact with the side surfaces **1310** of the cartridge **1300** to guide the cartridge **1300** into a proper position for mating of the electrical connector **1364** of the socket and the electrical terminal **164** of the heater base **102**. With the sloped tips **1326** in contact with the sockets **163**, further rotation will cause the ramped surfaces of the sloped tips **1326** to compress the springs **1328** until the bolts **1362** align with the openings in the sockets **163**, at which time the springs **1328** will move the bolts **1362** outwards into a locked position. In this position, the electrical connector **1364** and the electrical terminal **164** are mated for use.

[0308] To remove the cartridge **1300** from the heater base **102**, the user slides the bolts **1362** toward one another using the pads **1332** to release the bolts **1362** from the sockets **163**. With the bolts **1362** retracted from the sockets **163**, the cartridge **1300** can be pivoted outward until the tabs **1360** can be withdrawn downwardly out of the upper recesses **160**.

[0309] As described above, the cartridge **1300** includes the electrical connector **1364**, shown in FIG. **65**, configured to establish an electrical connection to the heater base **102**. The electrical connector **1364** is configured to be received in or coupled to the corresponding electrical terminal **164** in the heater base **102**, shown in FIG. **67**. In the illustrated configuration, the electrical terminal **164** is the only opening in the recess **150** that extends into the inner chamber of the heater base **102**, which houses electronics and other electrical connections. As described above, the upper recesses **160** and the lower recesses **162** are recesses and are not openings that open into or communicate with the interior of the heater base **102** where electrical components are housed. This advantageously reduces or eliminates the likelihood of liquid being able to enter the interior of the heater base **102**. In some embodiments, a ring or gasket **1334** (made of, for example, rubber) is disposed around the electrical connector **1364** to create a seal around the region surrounding the electrical connector **1364** and the electrical terminal **164** to inhibit or prevent liquid ingress into the heater base **102**. Advantageously, the gasket **1334** can be provided in the region defined by the shallow recess **170** in the recess **150**, which was described above. Furthermore, by positioning the gasket **1334** on the cartridge **1300**, the gasket **1334** will be replaced with each change of the cartridge **1300**. Other configurations are possible.

[0310] As shown in FIG. **60**, the cartridge **1300** comprises a receiver **1388**, which receives the edge card **901** (see FIG. **62**). The edge card **901** inserts into the receiver **1388** by translation along the Y-axis (i.e., the direction of chamber insertion). In some embodiments, the receiver **1388** and/or edge card **901** are configured or positioned to allow for making of both the pneumatic seal with the humidification chamber **1104** and the electrical connection with the cartridge **1300** with a single motion and/or direction of movement. Thus, the cartridge **1300** comprises the receiver **1388** configured to receive a mating component in an Y direction, one or more tabs **1360** extending above the top surface **1308** in a Z direction and one or more bolts **1362** positioned at least partially rearward of the rear wall **1320** of the cartridge **1300** and movable in the X direction. In some configurations, the cartridge **1300** comprises one or more tabs **1360** extending above the top surface **1308** in a Z direction and one or more bolts **1362** positioned at least partially rearward of an adjoining wall and being moveable in the X direction. In some configurations, the cartridge **1300** comprises one tab **1360** that extends in the Z direction above adjoining surfaces at an upper portion of the cartridge **1300** and one bolt **1362** that extends and retracts in the X direction, wherein at least a portion of the one bolt **1362** is rearward of a rearmost portion of the one tab **1360**. In some configurations, the cartridge **1300** comprises two bolts **1362** with a recess defined between the two bolts **1362** in at least a portion of the region spanning between the two bolts **1362**. In some configurations, the electrical connector **1364** is positioned within the recess. In some such configurations, the recess spans the entire distance between the two bolts **1362** and the electrical connector **1364** is positioned within the recess. In some configurations, at least a portion of the bolt **1362** is positioned rearward in a direction normal to a rear plane defined by the rear wall **1320** of

the cartridge **1300** of at least one of a rearmost surface of the tab **1360**. In some configurations, at least a portion of the pad **1332** that is attached to the bolt **1362** is positioned forward of the tab **1360**. In some configurations, at least a portion of the pad **1332** is forward of a plane that is forward of the forwardmost portion of the uppermost portion of the tab **1360** and parallel to the back wall **152** of the recess **150** of the heater base **102**. In some configurations, the electrical connector **1364** extends rearward the most relative to the remainder of the cartridge **1300**.

[0311] It should be emphasized that many variations and modifications may be made to the embodiments described herein, the elements of which are to be understood as being among other acceptable examples. All such modifications and variations are intended to be included herein within the scope of this disclosure and protected by the following claims. Further, nothing in the foregoing disclosure is intended to imply that any particular component, characteristic or process step is necessary or essential.

Claims

1. (canceled)
2. An apparatus for delivering a flow of gas comprising: a housing having an elbow retainer; and a removable elbow that defines a gasflow passage for a flow of gas, the removable elbow configured to removably engage with the elbow retainer, the removable elbow comprising a PCB electrical connector, the PCB electrical connector being configured to couple to a complementary connector in the housing when the removable elbow is engaged with the elbow retainer, a first end of the removable elbow comprising a gases inlet port, the gases inlet port being configured to couple with an outlet gas port on a liquid chamber, and a second end of the removable elbow comprising a patient outlet port, the patient outlet port being configured to couple to a patient breathing conduit.
3. The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the PCB electrical connector comprises a plurality of connector portions at one end, the plurality of connector portions being configured to engage with complementary conductors in a female connector.
4. The apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the removable elbow comprises one or more electrical connectors, the one or more electrical connectors being configured to couple to and power a heater wire in the patient breathing conduit, the one or more electrical connectors being in electrical communication with the plurality of connector portions of the PCB electrical connector.
5. The apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the removable elbow comprises an elbow body with a support portion, the PCB electrical connector being positioned in the support portion.
6. The apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the PCB electrical connector is configured to couple to complementary connectors when the support portion is received in the elbow retainer.
7. The apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the support portion provides a support surface, the support surface assisting with aligning the PCB electrical connector during insertion of the removable elbow into position in the elbow retainer.
8. The apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the elbow retainer comprises a hood region, the hood region being sized to receive a lower portion of the removable elbow that comprises the support portion of the elbow body.
9. The apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the hood region is configured to encapsulate the PCB electrical connector such that the removable elbow is held in place, and the hood region is configured to reduce liquid ingress to the PCB electrical connector when the removable elbow is inserted into the elbow retainer.
10. The apparatus according to claim 9, wherein the elbow retainer comprises two side walls, a flange extending from each of the two side walls, and a ridge formed at an inner edge of each flange, and the two side walls, each flange, and the ridge forming the hood region.
11. The apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the elbow retainer comprises a slot, the slot being configured to receive the support portion when the removable elbow is coupled to the elbow

retainer.

12. The apparatus according to claim 11, wherein, when the removable elbow is coupled to the elbow retainer, the support portion is configured to abut a portion of the elbow retainer that surrounds the slot in the elbow retainer that receives the PCB electrical connector.

13. The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the removable elbow comprises a device, the device being configured to provide functionality including one or more of identification, calibration functionality, or information capture.

14. The apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the device is configured to provide information including one or more of: tracking data, how long the removable elbow has been used, when the removable elbow was first used, determining removable elbow age, how many times the removable elbow has been used,, determining and logging connection/disconnection of removable elbow, determining whether disinfection has occurred, how many times the removable elbow has been disinfected, time of use since last disinfection, when the removable elbow should be disinfected, power levels, unique ID, calibration, or when the removable elbow should be replaced.

15. The apparatus according to claim 14, wherein the removable elbow has a specified usage life stored in the device.

16. The apparatus according to claim 13, wherein the device comprises one or more of a microprocessor, memory, or microprocessor with integrated memory.

17. The apparatus according to claim 16, wherein the device is be configured to store functionality data or is configured to communicate the functionality data to a controller of the apparatus.

18. A removable elbow for use with a flow therapy apparatus for delivering a flow of gas, the removable elbow comprising an elbow body, the elbow body being configured to removably engage with an elbow retainer of a flow therapy apparatus, the removable elbow defining a gas flow passage for a flow of gas, the removable elbow comprising a PCB electrical connector, the PCB electrical connector being configured to couple to a complementary connector when the removable elbow is connected to the flow therapy apparatus, a first end of the removable elbow comprising a gases inlet port, the gases inlet port being configured to couple with an outlet gas port on a liquid chamber, and a second end of the removable elbow comprising a patient outlet, the patient outlet being configured to couple to a patient breathing conduit, the elbow body comprising a support portion, and the PCB electrical connector being mounted in the support portion, and the PCB electrical connector being configured to couple to the complementary connector when the support portion is received in the elbow retainer.

19. The removable elbow according to claim 18, wherein the PCB electrical connector comprises a plurality of connector portions at one end, the plurality of connector portions being configured to engage with complementary conductors in a female connector, the removable elbow comprising one or more electrical connectors, the one or more electrical connectors being configured to couple to and power a heater wire in the patient breathing conduit, the one or more electrical connectors being in electrical communication with the plurality of connector portions of the PCB electrical connector.

20. The removable elbow according to claim 19, wherein the elbow retainer comprises a hood region, the hood region being sized to receive a lower portion of the removable elbow that comprises the support portion, and the hood region being configured to encapsulate the PCB electrical connector to hold the removable elbow in place and to reduce liquid ingress to the PCB electrical connector when the removable elbow is inserted into the elbow retainer.

21. The removable elbow according to claim 18, wherein the removable elbow comprises a device, the device being configured to provide functionality including one or more of identification, calibration functionality, or information capture and the device being configured to provide information including one or more of: tracking data, how long the removable elbow has been used, when the removable elbow was first used, an age of the removable elbow, how many times the removable elbow has been used, logging connection/disconnection of the removable elbow,

whether disinfection has occurred, how many times the removable elbow has been disinfected, time of use since last disinfection, when the removable elbow should be disinfected, power levels, unique ID, calibration, when the removable elbow should be replaced, or specified usage life.
