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MASK VENT

Abstract

A vent arrangement is provided to a mask to discharge exhaled gas from the mask to atmosphere. The vent arrangement is structured to diffuse the exhaust vent flow to produce less air jetting, thereby increasing the comfort of the patient and their bed partner. The vent may include a first wall, a second wall defining an outer perimeter, and a plurality of gas washout vent holes positioned between the first wall and the second wall, the vent holes having an inner edge positioned within the outer perimeter of the second wall.

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Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 17/314,126, filed May 7, 2021, which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 16/111,306, filed Aug. 24, 2018, now U.S. Pat. No. 11,007,337, which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 13/985,737, filed Aug. 15, 2013, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,086,160, which is the U.S. national phase of International Application No. PCT/AU2012/000143, filed Feb. 15, 2012, which designated the U.S. and claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Nos. 61/443,422, filed Feb. 16, 2011, and 61/628,300, filed Oct. 28, 2011, the entire contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF TECHNOLOGY

[0002] The present technology relates to mask vents used for Non-invasive Positive Pressure Ventilation (NIPPV) and for continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) therapy of sleep disordered breathing (SDB) conditions such as obstructive sleep apnea (OSA).

BACKGROUND OF TECHNOLOGY

[0003] Treatment of sleep disordered breathing (SDB), such as obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), by continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) flow generator systems involves the continuous delivery of air (or other breathable gas) pressurized above atmospheric pressure to the airways of a human or other mammalian patient via a conduit and a mask. Typically, the mask fits over the mouth and/or nose of the patient. Pressurized air flows to the mask and to the airways of the patient via the nose and/or mouth. As the patient exhales, carbon dioxide gas may collect in the mask. A gas washout vent on the mask or conduit discharges the exhaled gas from the mask to atmosphere.

[0004] The washout vent is normally located on the mask, such as on the frame, on an elbow connected to the mask, or near the mask in the gas delivery conduit coupled to the mask. The washout of gas through the vent to the atmosphere removes exhaled gases to prevent carbon dioxide build-up, and hence “rebreathing”, which represent a health risk to the mask wearer. Adequate gas washout is achieved by selecting a vent size and configuration that allows a minimum safe washout flow at a low operating CPAP pressure, which typically can be as low as 4 cm H.sub.2O for adults and 2 cm H.sub.2O for children. A typical range is between 2-30 cm H.sub.2O, while a typical treatment pressure is about 8-12 cm H.sub.2O for adults.

[0005] Noise is a significant issue in CPAP treatment for the patient and/or the patient's bed partner. Excessive noise can lead to patients being non-compliant with the CPAP therapy. One source of noise is the exhaust through the vent in the mask or conduit. The flow of gas through the vent creates noise as it exits to and interacts with the atmosphere. Noise can adversely affect patient and bed-partner comfort, depending on both the magnitude and character of the noise. Further, bi-level gas delivery therapies tend to generate more noise than do constant level gas delivery regimes. This is thought to be due to the extra turbulence created by the gas accelerating and decelerating as it cycles between relatively low and relatively high pressures in the bi-level gas delivery systems.

[0006] “Air Jetting” out of the vents is also a significant issue. Air jetting, or lack of diffusion in the vent, involves a high-velocity jet stream of exhaust gases blowing onto obstacles (such as bedding, bed partner, or even onto the mask wearer themselves). This not only causes a significant

increase in noise due to a sudden change in velocity of the exhausted air, but the high-velocity jet stream also creates great discomfort for the bed partner or mask wearer as a result of “wind chill”. Accordingly, a plurality of diffuse vent holes may be used.

[0007] For example, FIG. **19** illustrates a prior art elbow **260** having a gas washout vent **262**, which includes a plurality of diffuse vent holes **266**. This gas washout vent **262** is further described in U. S. patent publication 2009/0050156, published Feb. 26, 2009, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. FIGS. **20** and **21** illustrate a perspective view and a cross-sectional view, respectively, of the gas washout vent **262**.

[0008] The gas washout vent **262** includes a first or bottom wall **264**, a second or top wall **268**, a plurality of supports **270** extending between the first wall **264** and the second wall **268**, and a plurality of vent holes **266** formed between the supports **270**. The supports **270** are disposed on an outer edge of the second wall **268** extending outward from the second wall **268**, and are disposed on an upper surface of the first wall **264**. The vent holes **266** form passageways allowing escape of the washout gas.

[0009] While the vent arrangement of FIGS. **19-21** works in a satisfactory manner for its intended purpose, a need has developed to even better vent to deal with the possibility of moisture in the exhausted air. The moisture may tend to bead around the vent holes, in particular on the surfaces immediately outside of the vent holes. The beads of water may vibrate as the exhaust gases rush through the vent holes and past the beads of water, causing a whistling noise. Additionally, the water beads may cause a partial obstruction of the vent holes further contributing to vent noise.

SUMMARY OF TECHNOLOGY

[0010] One aspect of the present technology relates to a vent for a mask providing diffuse venting of gas.

[0011] Another aspect of the present technology relates to a vent for a mask that produces low noise levels under humidification.

[0012] Another aspect of the present technology relates to a vent for a mask that substantially prevents moisture accumulating around a vent hole.

[0013] Another aspect of the present technology relates to a vent insert for a mask that is insertable on the mask in more than one location. For example, the vent insert may be inserted on a frame or an elbow of the mask.

[0014] Another aspect of the present technology relates to a vent for a mask. The vent includes a first wall, a second wall defining an outer perimeter, and one or more gas washout vent openings positioned between the first wall and the second wall, the vent openings having an inner edge positioned inside or within the outer perimeter of the second wall.

[0015] The first wall may be formed as part of, e.g., in one piece, with the frame, elbow or other portion to which it is attached. Also, the vent may take the form of a vent that can be removed from the frame, elbow or other attachment point on the mask.

[0016] Another aspect of the present technology relates a vent for a mask. The vent includes a first wall having an inner side surface and a top surface, a second wall having a top surface and a bottom surface, one or more spaced supports disposed between the first wall and the second wall, each support having an upper face disposed adjacent to the bottom surface of the second wall, and a side face disposed adjacent to the inner side surface of the first wall, and one or more vent holes disposed between each of the supports.

[0017] Another aspect of the present technology relates to a vent for a mask, the vent including a first wall, a dome shaped portion, a first row of vent holes provided to the dome portion, and a second row of vent holes provided to the dome portion, the first row of vent holes being displaced from the second row of vent holes.

[0018] Another aspect of the present technology relates to a vent arrangement for a mask, the vent arrangement including a vent cap, the vent cap including a first wall and a dome portion extending upwardly from the first wall, the dome portion including a second wall and a plurality of spaced

supports extending between the first wall and the second wall, and a one or more vent holes, at least one of the vent holes provided between each of the supports, wherein the supports gradually decrease in width moving away from a central axis of the vent cap.

[0019] Another aspect of the present technology relates to a vent for a mask, the vent including a first wall having a side surface, a second wall having a concave upper surface and a lower surface forming a baffle, a plurality of spaced supports disposed between the second wall and the first wall, and a plurality of vent holes, at least one of the vent holes disposed between each of the supports, wherein an air flow chamber formed between the side surface of the lower wall and the baffle gradually decreases in width as air flows towards the vent holes.

[0020] Another aspect of the present technology relates to a vent for a mask, the vent including a side wall, a baffle provided inside the side wall, the baffle having a concave second surface, and a plurality of inwardly facing vent holes provided between the side wall and the baffle.

[0021] Another aspect of the present technology relates to a vent for a mask, the vent including a first wall, a second wall, a plurality of supports disposed between the first wall and the second wall, and at least one gas washout vent hole positioned between the supports, the supports and vent hole being positioned relative to the first wall and the second wall to reduce noise and to prevent moisture from forming on or adjacent the vent during gas washout.

[0022] Another aspect of the present technology relates to a vent for a mask including a first wall, an intermediate wall, a second wall, a first row of supports disposed between the first wall and the intermediate wall, a first row of vent holes with each of the vent holes disposed between adjacent first supports, a second row of supports disposed between the intermediate wall and the second wall, and a second row of vent holes with each of the vent holes disposed between adjacent second supports.

[0023] Another aspect of the present technology relates to a mask, the mask including a frame, an interface provided to the frame and one or more of the vents described above.

[0024] Other aspects, features, and advantages of the present technology will become apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this disclosure and which illustrate, by way of example, principles of this technology.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0025] The accompanying drawings facilitate an understanding of the various examples of this technology. In such drawings:

[0026] FIG. 1*a* is a perspective view illustrating a mask with a gas washout vent according to an example of the present technology;

[0027] FIG. 1*b* is a perspective view illustrating a mask with a gas washout vent according to an example of the present technology;

[0028] FIG. 2*a* is a cross-sectional view illustrating an elbow with a gas washout vent according to an example of the present technology;

[0029] FIG. 2*b* is a cross-sectional view of the gas washout vent of FIG. 2*a*;

[0030] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a gas washout vent according to another example of the present technology;

[0031] FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a gas washout vent;

[0032] FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of a gas washout vent according to another example of the present technology;

[0033] FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a gas washout vent arrangement according to another example of the present technology;

[0034] FIG. **7** is a partial perspective view of a vent hole of a gas washout vent according to another example of the present technology;

[0035] FIG. **8** is a partial perspective view of a gas washout vent having vent having vent holes of differing sizes according to another example of the present technology;

[0036] FIG. **9** is a perspective view of a gas washout vent according to another example of the present technology;

[0037] FIG. **10** is a perspective view of a gas washout vent according to another example of the present technology;

[0038] FIG. **11** is a perspective view of a gas washout vent according to another example of the present technology;

[0039] FIG. **12** is a perspective view of a gas washout vent having two layers of vent holes according to another example of the present technology;

[0040] FIG. **13** is a cross-sectional view of a gas washout vent according to another example of the present technology;

[0041] FIG. **14** is a cross-sectional view of a gas washout vent according to another example of the present technology;

[0042] FIG. **15** is a cross-sectional view of a gas washout vent according to another example of the present technology;

[0043] FIG. **16** is a cross-sectional view of a gas washout vent according to another example of the present technology;

[0044] FIG. **17** is a cross-sectional view of a gas washout vent according to another example of the present technology;

[0045] FIG. **18** is a perspective view of a gas washout vent according to another example of the present technology;

[0046] FIG. **19** is a cross-sectional view of a prior art elbow having a gas washout vent;

[0047] FIG. **20** is a perspective view of a prior art gas washout vent;

[0048] FIG. **21** is a cross-sectional view of the gas washout vent of FIG. **20**;

[0049] FIG. **22** is a perspective view of an elbow including a gas washout vent according to an example of the present technology;

[0050] FIG. **23** is a front view of the elbow of FIG. **22**;

[0051] FIG. **24** is a top view of the elbow of FIG. **22**;

[0052] FIG. **25** is a side view of the elbow of FIG. **22**;

[0053] FIG. **26** is a cross-sectional view through line **26-26** of FIG. **23**;

[0054] FIG. **27** is a cross-sectional view through line **27-27** of FIG. **23**;

[0055] FIG. **28** is an enlarged view of a portion of FIG. **26**;

[0056] FIG. **29** is an enlarged view of a portion of FIG. **27**;

[0057] FIG. **30** is a perspective view of a gas washout vent according to an example of the present technology;

[0058] FIG. **31** is a top view of the elbow of FIG. **30**;

[0059] FIG. **32** is a side view of the elbow of FIG. **30**;

[0060] FIG. **33** is a front view of the elbow of FIG. **30**;

[0061] FIG. **34** is a cross-sectional view through line **34-34** of FIG. **33**; and

[0062] FIG. **35** is a cross-sectional view through line **35-35** of FIG. **33**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATED EXAMPLES

[0063] The following description is provided in relation to several examples (some of which are illustrated, some of which may not) which may share common characteristics and features. It is to be understood that one or more features of any one example may be combinable with one or more features of the other examples. In addition, any single feature or combination of features in any of the example or examples may constitute additional examples.

[0064] In this specification, the word “comprising” is to be understood in its “open” sense, that is,

in the sense of “including”, and thus not limited to its “closed” sense, that is the sense of “consisting only of”. A corresponding meaning is to be attributed to the corresponding words “comprise”, “comprised” and “comprises” where they appear.

[0065] The term “air” will be taken to include breathable gases, for example air with supplemental oxygen. It is also acknowledged that the PAP devices or blowers described herein may be designed to pump fluids other than air.

1. Mask Examples

[0066] A range of masks (also referred to as patient interfaces or mask systems) are known including nasal masks, nose & mouth masks, full-face masks and nasal prongs, pillows, nozzles & cannulae.

[0067] Masks typically include a rigid or semi-rigid portion (often referred to as a shell or frame) and a soft, patient contacting portion adapted to form a seal with the patient's nose and/or mouth (often referred to as a cushion or nasal prong arrangement). An elbow may be provided to the mask or frame and be adapted to connect to an air delivery tube that delivers breathable gas to the patient. However, it should be appreciated that other mask arrangements are possible, e.g., not rigid (e.g., constructed of cloth).

[0068] One or more gas washout vents are provided to the mask, elbow or associated conduit to discharge gas exhaled by the patient from the mask to the atmosphere. In examples, the one or more vents may be provided to the frame and/or to the elbow of the mask. One or more vents in the associated conduit are also possible.

[0069] FIGS. **1a** and **1b** illustrate a mask **100** that may be used with examples of the present technology. The mask **100** is a full-face CPAP mask, although, as noted above, other types of masks may be used, including nasal masks, nose & mouth masks, nasal prongs, pillows, nozzles & cannulae. The mask **100** includes a cushion **102** adapted to form a seal with the patient's face, and a frame **104**. The mask **100** may include headgear connectors (not shown) adapted to connect to headgear to secure the mask **100** to the patient's head.

[0070] An elbow **106** includes a first end **110** adapted to connect to an opening in the frame **104** and a second end **112** adapted to connect to an air delivery tube (not shown), the air delivery tube adapted to deliver breathable gas through the elbow **106** to an interior of the mask **100**. The elbow **106** may be a rotatable elbow, and may be removable from the mask **100**.

[0071] The mask **100** may include one or more gas washout vents, which may be in the form of a vent, vent insert, or vent cap **108**. The vent cap **108** includes a plurality of vent holes **116** adapted to discharge gas exhaled by the patient from the mask **100** to the atmosphere. The vent cap **108** is positioned on the elbow **106** in the example of FIG. **1a**, and is positioned on the frame **104** in the example of FIG. **1b**. In either instance, the vent cap **108** may be removable from the mask **100**, or may be permanently attached to or otherwise formed in one piece with the mask **100**.

2. Vent Cap

[0072] The following describes alternative examples of vent arrangements for gas washout from a mask. It should be appreciated that each vent cap may be adapted for use with any suitable interface type, e.g., nasal masks, nose & mouth masks, full-face masks, nasal prongs, nozzles, etc. In addition, each vent cap may be adapted for use in any suitable portion of the mask, e.g., frame, elbow, conduit, etc.

[0073] In an example, the vent arrangement may be a common component structured for use in multiple interface types. For example, the vent arrangement may be adapted for use in a mask elbow, a mask frame for a full-face mask, and/or a frame for a nasal mask or prong/nozzle arrangement. The vent below may be structured to diffuse the exhaust vent flow. Increased diffusion of the exhaust vent flow may cause less air jetting onto bed clothes and bed partners, and may also produce less noise.

[0074] In the illustrated examples, the vent or vent cap is generally circular. However, the vent caps may have any suitable shape, e.g., elliptical. Also, the vent caps may not form a completely closed

shape, e.g., the vent caps may be hemispherical or semi-circular. This arrangement may allow for passage of another apparatus (e.g., anti-asphyxia valve (AAV)) or easier insertion and removal of the vent cap.

[0075] In addition, the vent cap may be removably attachable or formed with the portion of the mask on which it resides.

2.1 Supports Inside of Vent Perimeter

[0076] FIG. 2a illustrates a cross-sectional view of the elbow **106**, including the vent cap **108**. The elbow **106** includes a first end **110** adapted to connect to an opening in the mask, and a second end **112** adapted to connect an air delivery tube (not shown). The second end may have a one or more resilient flexible arms **107** adapted to engage with the air delivery tube or a swivel connector positioned between the elbow **106** and the air delivery tube.

[0077] FIG. 2b illustrates an enlarged cross-sectional view of the vent cap **108**. The vent cap **108** includes a central axis A, a first wall **113** that may be a lower wall or at the base or first region of the vent cap, a second wall **114** that may be an upper wall, dome, or second region of the vent cap, and a plurality of supports **118** (also referred to as support walls **118**) disposed between the first wall **113** and the second wall **114**. A plurality of vent holes **116** are formed between the supports **118**, each vent hole **116** including a passage or groove between an inner portion and an outer portion of the vent cap **108**. The outer edge of the second wall **114** defines an outer perimeter. The vent holes **116** have an inner edge disposed inside the outer perimeter of the second wall **114**.

[0078] The vent cap **108** has a circular dome shape, although the second wall **114** may be flat instead of domed, and other shapes may be used. Preferably, the second wall may be shaped to aid in moving any accumulated water droplets away from the vent holes, for example a rounded shape may direct the water droplets in a certain direction. In addition, the shape of the second wall may dictate or aid the direction that air exits the vent holes. For example, the dome shape as shown on FIGS. 2a and 2b may encourage the air to exit the vent holes and travel along top face **121**, thereby diffusing or fanning the vent flow around the vent cap **108** and in a direction generally towards the patient. This may also assist in preventing the bed partner having air jetting in their direction during therapy. The vent holes **116** may be spaced around the exterior of the vent cap **108** between the first wall **113** and the second wall **114** to diffuse the gas washout exiting from the vent holes **116**. The vent holes may be uniformly spaced, and have a uniform size and/or shape. Alternatively, the vent holes may be randomly disposed on vent cap **108**.

[0079] The first wall **113** has a side face **115** and a top face **121**. The side face **115** may be angled inwardly moving from a bottom of the side face to a top of the side face. The top face may be downwardly angled moving away from the side face **115** and away from the central axis A. Top face **121** may be sloped or angled to aid in driving any accumulated water droplets away for the vent holes **116**. Side face **115** may be shaped to aid in manufacture of the component (i.e., if it is angled inwardly toward central axis A as shown in FIG. 2b, this may permit a line of draw for a tool).

[0080] The second wall **114** has a top surface **111** and a bottom surface **117**, both of which may be downwardly angled or curved moving away from the center of the second wall **114**. The outer edge of the second wall **114** may be tapered to be thinner at the outer edge than a remainder of the second wall. The outer edge of the second wall **114** defines a perimeter of the vent cap **108**.

[0081] The support walls **118** have a top face **119**, and outer side faces **123**. The top face **119** is downwardly angled moving away from a center of the vent cap **108**, and the top face **119** is angled to match the downwardly angled bottom surface **117** of the second wall **114**. The side faces **123** are inwardly angled moving from a bottom of the side faces **123** to a top of the side faces **123**. The vent holes **116** are disposed between the support walls **118**. The support walls **118** are disposed beneath the bottom surface **117** of the second wall **114**, and the top face **119** of the support walls **118** may be in contact with the bottom surface **117** of the second wall **114**, although another layer could be disposed in between the bottom surface **117** and the top face **119**.

[0082] By placing the support walls **118** beneath the second wall **114** and inside the first wall **113**, beads of water cannot collect on the support walls **118**, since the air pressure from inside the elbow will force the water beads outward on off the support walls **118**. This reduces noise that would be produced from water beads that might otherwise collect on the support walls **118**.

[0083] Additionally, because the top surface **111** of the second wall **114** is

[0084] downwardly angled or curved, and the top face **121** of the first wall **113** is downwardly angled, any water beads that may be on these surfaces are more likely to run off as opposed to if these surfaces were flat. The tapering of the edges of the second wall **114** also contributes to the running off of any water beads.

[0085] FIGS. **3** and **4** illustrate another example in which the top face **121** of the first wall **113** is not only downwardly angled, but the top face **121** is curved. The curved top face **121** may further enhance runoff of any water beads.

2.2 Tapered Supports

[0086] FIGS. **5** and **6** illustrate a vent cap **130** having tapered supports **138** formed between the second wall **134** and the first wall **132**. The supports **138** are tapered such that a thickness of the supports decreases moving away from a center of the vent cap **130**. A distance between the supports **138** thus increases moving away from the center of the vent cap **130**. A distance between the supports w is at a minimum at an end of the supports closest to a center of the vent cap **130**, while a distance between the supports W is at a maximum at an end of the supports farthest from the center of the vent cap **130**. The side walls **139** of the supports **138** get farther apart from each other moving away from the of the vent cap **130**.

[0087] Additionally, the first wall **132** is angled downward moving away from the center of the vent cap **130**. Further, the second wall **134** may include a top surface **135** that is concave. These features help to enhance runoff of any water beads, and thus reduce noise.

[0088] In an alternative form, the distance between the supports w is at a maximum at an end of the supports closest to a center of the vent cap **130**, while a distance between the supports W is at a minimum at an end of the supports farthest from the center of the vent cap **130**. This may advantageously increase the velocity of the air at the exit point or at an end of the supports farthest from the center of the vent cap **130**. This air travelling at a higher velocity may more readily drive water away from the first wall **132**, thereby preventing the water from accumulating near the vent holes **136**.

2.3 Increased Cavity Area

[0089] FIG. **9** illustrates a vent cap **160** according to another example of the present technology. The vent cap **160** includes a downwardly angled first wall **162**, a second wall **164**, supports **168** extending between the first wall **162** and the second wall **164**, and a plurality of vent holes **166** between the supports **168**. In this example, the vent cap **160** has an increased cavity area or increased length of travel for the air to exit through the vent holes, which is achieved by increasing a height of the first wall **162**. The height of the first wall **162** may be 3 to 10 times a height of the second wall **164**, for example. The increased cavity area inside the vent cap **160** may decrease the noise of the vent cap to a lower value, e.g., by 0.5 to 1.0 dBA. This may be due to the increased length of the flow path of the air thereby allowing the air to form laminar flow streams that are quieter than turbulent flow streams, for example.

2.4 Taller Thinner Vent Holes

[0090] FIG. **10** illustrates a vent cap **160** according to another example of the present technology. The vent cap **160** includes a first wall **172**, a second wall **174**, a plurality of supports **178** extending between the first wall **172** and the second wall **174**, and a plurality of vent holes **176** disposed between the supports **178**. The vent holes **176** have an increased height as compared to other examples of the present technology, and may have an increased height-to-width ratio, e.g., between about 2 to 1 and 20 to 1, or between about 4 to 1 and 10 to 1. The increased height to width ratio results in the noise of the vent cap being an improved value, e.g., 1.0 to 2.0 dBA lower.

2.5 More Numerous Holes

[0091] FIGS. **11** and **12** illustrate examples of the present technology in which the number of vent holes is increased. In the vent cap **180** of FIG. **11**, the first wall **182** is spaced from the second wall **184** by supports **188**, with a plurality of vent holes **186** between the supports **188**. The number of vent holes **186** may be thirty vent holes as compared to twenty-two vent holes which may be used in other examples, although other numbers of vent holes could also be used. The vent holes **186** are smaller than vent holes used in an example with fewer vent holes. Smaller holes may be preferable as they direct air flows in such a way that they become more fully developed, laminar flows. The number of vent holes may vary. For example, the number of vent holes may be 10-30 or more, 20-40 or more, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 or more.

[0092] FIG. **12** illustrates a “double decker” vent cap **190**, which has a first wall **192**, an intermediate wall **194**, a second wall **198**, a first row of supports **193** between the first wall **192** and the intermediate wall **194**, a first row of vent holes **196** between the first supports **193**, a second row of supports **197** between the intermediate wall **194** and the second wall **198**, and a second row of vent holes **199** between the second supports **197**. Two or more rows of vent holes further diffuses flow out of the vent holes and may aid in driving water droplets away from the vent holes, particularly those water droplets that may accumulate near intermediate wall **194** and first wall **192**.

[0093] The distance of the intermediate wall **194** from a central axis of the vent cap **190** may be greater than the distance of the second wall **198** from a central axis of the vent cap **190**, as illustrated in FIG. **12**, or they could be a same distance. By utilizing two or more rows of vent walls, the air flow may be further diffused. In the instance where the distance of the intermediate wall **194** from a central axis of the vent cap **190** is greater than the distance of the second wall **198** from a central axis of the vent cap **190**, a number of the vent holes **196** may be greater than a number of the vent holes **199**. Also, the size and/or shape of the vent holes **196** may be the same as or different from the size and/or shape of the vent holes **199**. Further, more than two rows of vent holes could be used. The number of vent holes may be 10-30 or more, 20-40 or more, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 or more.

[0094] FIGS. **22-29** show an example a “double decker” type vent cap **390** provided to an elbow **306** according to an example of the present technology. In the illustrated example, the vent cap is integrally formed in one-piece with the elbow. This arrangement provides a single piece elbow with no removable parts, e.g., so patients do not have to disassemble the elbow for cleaning. In an alternative example, the vent cap may be formed separately from the elbow and attached thereto, e.g., releasably attached. Also, it should be appreciated that the vent cap may be provided (e.g., integrally formed, attached) to other portions of the mask, e.g., mask frame.

[0095] As illustrated, the elbow **306** includes a first end **310** for releasably engaging with an opening in a mask frame and a second end **312** for releasably engaging with an air delivery tube, e.g., via a swivel provided to the second end. In the illustrated example, the first end **310** includes opposing ribs **311** adapted to engage the mask frame with a snap-fit. The second end **312** includes a plurality of resilient flexible arms **307**, e.g., adapted to engage the swivel with a snap-fit. However, the first and second ends may include other suitable structures for engaging the frame/swivel.

[0096] As best shown in FIG. **26**, the elbow **306** includes a baffle **315** adjacent to where the elbow is attached to the mask frame. The baffle is arranged to divide the upper arm of the elbow into an air delivery passage and an exhaust passage, e.g., to enhance CO.sub.2 washout.

[0097] The main body of the elbow **306** includes the vent cap **390** integrally formed in one-piece therewith. Similar to the vent cap **190** of FIG. **12** described above, the vent cap includes a first wall **392**, an intermediate wall **394**, a second wall **398**, a first row of supports **393** between the first wall **392** and the intermediate wall **394**, a first row of vent holes **396** between the first supports **393**, a second row of supports **397** between the intermediate wall **394** and the second wall **398**, and a second row of vent holes **399** between the second supports **397**, as best shown in FIGS. **25, 28**, and **29**. As shown in FIGS. **28** and **29**, the first and second row of supports **393, 397** may be provided

by a single row of supports that extends from the first wall **392**, across the intermediate wall **394**, to the second wall **398** to define the first and second row of vent holes **396**, **399**.

[0098] FIGS. **30-35** show the vent cap **390** isolated from the elbow. In this arrangement, the vent cap **390** may be removably attachable to an elbow by, for example, a bayonet connection, tongue and groove, clip or other attachment mechanism.

[0099] In alternative examples, there may be more than two rows of vents, for example there may be 3, 4, 5, 6 or more rows of vents.

[0100] By adding an additional row of vent holes, the vent holes may be made smaller while maintaining the vent flow (compared to a vent having only a single row of vent holes). Since the vent holes may be smaller in diameter, the velocity of the air exiting the vent holes may be higher than the velocity of air exiting a vent with only a single row of vent holes with a larger diameter. This increased velocity of air exiting the vent holes may aid in driving water droplets away from the surfaces surrounding the vent holes.

2.6 Baffle

[0101] FIGS. **13-15** illustrate cross-sectional views of examples of the present technology that include a baffle to direct the flow of gas inside the vent cap to the vent holes. The vent cap **200** illustrated in FIG. **13** includes a first wall **202**, a baffle **208** having an outer edge forming a second wall **204**, a plurality of supports **205** formed between the first wall **202** and the second wall **204**, and a plurality of vent holes **206** formed between the supports **205**. The baffle **208** may have a concave shape. Additionally, the vent cap **200** may include twenty-two or thirty vent holes **206**. The number of vent holes **206** may be 10-30 or more, 20-40 or more, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 or more.

[0102] The vent cap **210** illustrated in FIG. **14** includes a first wall **212**, a baffle **218** having an outer edge forming a second wall **214**, a plurality of supports **215** formed between the first wall **212** and the second wall **214**, and a plurality of vent holes **216** formed between the supports **215**. The baffle **218** includes a central portion **217** having a generally concave shape, and a convex portion **219**. The vent cap **210** may include twenty-two or thirty vent holes **216**. The baffle **218** may have undulations or curves formed by the central portion **217** having a generally concave shape, and a convex portion **219**, to force the air to flow over a larger area before exiting the vent cap **210**. This will slow the flow of the air producing low velocity, fully developed, laminar flow, which may be quieter. This may also encourage water droplets to form on the baffle, and once formed on the baffle, drain back into the mask.

[0103] The vent cap **220** illustrated in FIG. **15** includes a first wall **222**, a baffle **228** having an outer edge forming a second wall **224**, a plurality of supports **225** formed between the first wall **222** and the second wall **224**, and a plurality of vent holes **226** formed between the supports **225**. The baffle **228** has a generally concave shape. The vent cap **220** may include twenty-two or thirty vent holes **206**. The first wall **222** may have a first edge **223**, and the baffle may have a central portion **227** that extends below the first edge **223** (e.g., into the shell or breathing cavity). This will result in the central portion **227** of the baffle **228** extending into an interior of the mask when the vent cap **220** is on the mask. This arrangement may better separate exhausted gases with incoming gases because the baffle extends into the mask.

[0104] The arrangement of FIG. **13** may direct air flow from inside the mask to outside the vents in a path substantially similar to the curvature of the baffle. This direction of air flow may be generally away from the patient but towards the bed partner. The arrangement of FIG. **14** may direct air flow from inside the mask to outside the vents in a path substantially similar to the convex portion **219**. This may be more desirable as the air flow may be directed away from the bed partner.

2.7 Channels to Guide Gas Flow

[0105] Examples of the present technology may use the supports between the second wall and the first wall to form channels to guide the air to each vent hole. As illustrated in FIGS. **17** and **18**, the

vent cap **240** includes a first wall **242**, a second wall **244**, supports **247** extending between the first wall **242** and the second wall **244**, and a plurality of vent holes **246** formed between the supports **247**. The first wall **242** may be disposed radially outward of the outer edge of baffle **250**, which may have a concave shape. Channels **248** may extend between the supports **247**, an inner edge **254** of the first wall **242**, and a bottom surface **252** of the baffle **250**.

[0106] The channels **248** may vary in a thickness measured between the inner edge **254** of the first wall **242** and the bottom surface **252** of the baffle **250**. The thickness of the channels **248** may decrease as air flows from inside the vent cap **240** to the vent holes **246**. The bottom surface **252** of the baffle **250** may be curved inside the channels **248** to force the air to flow over a larger area before exiting the vent cap **210**. Further, the supports **247** include a first edge that extends within the vent cap **220** in a direction substantially perpendicular to a central axis of the vent cap **220**.

[0107] The concave shape of the baffle **250** causes the supports **247** to taper in a direction defined by the vent holes to the central axis of the vent cap **240**. This tapering may cause the air flow to increase velocity towards the exit of the vent hole and hence be quieter and assist in driving water droplets from areas surrounding the vent holes. The length of the supports (i.e., from the top of baffle **250** to inner edge **254**) further allows the air to develop to laminar flow, thereby reducing the noise of the air exiting the vent.

2.8 Inwardly Facing Vent

[0108] As illustrated in FIG. **16**, vent cap **230** includes an outer wall **232**, a baffle **234**, and a plurality of inwardly facing vent holes **236** disposed in an inner surface of the outer wall **232**. The vent holes **236** communicate with the interior of the vent cap **230** via channels **238** formed between the inside surface of the outer wall **232** and the outer edge of the baffle **234**.

[0109] The vent holes **236** may be disposed around the entire inner surface of the outer wall **232**, and may be evenly spaced. The vent holes **236** may be adapted to be selectively blockable, such that some of the vent holes **236** may be blocked while others remain open. For example, the vent cap **230** may be adapted to include plugs or other structure for selectively blocking some of the vent holes **236** while other vent holes remain open. In particular, it may be beneficial to block any upwardly pointing vent holes to keep the venting air away from the user's eyes.

2.9 Vent Hole Variations

[0110] The vent holes may be formed in various shapes and/or sizes. For example, as illustrated in FIG. **7**, the vent hole **140** may include a rounded edge **142**. The vent holes **140** may include rounded second corners adjacent the second wall and squared off first corners adjacent the first wall as illustrated in FIGS. **3**, **7** and **9-11**, or may alternatively include rounded off first corners adjacent the first wall and squared off second corners adjacent the second wall as illustrated in FIG. **5**. Alternatively, the vent holes may have all corners rounded off to be in a circular, elliptical or other rounded shape.

[0111] The vent holes may be evenly spaced around the vent insert, and may be positioned in a substantially circular configuration. In an alternative example, the vent holes may be in evenly spaced about the vent insert. In a further example, the vent holes may be positioned in a non-circular configuration, e.g., elliptical, square.

[0112] The vent holes may also include shorter, wider vent holes, such as vent holes **150** illustrated in FIG. **8**. These vent holes may have an approximately equal width and height, and may include any of the rounded corners described above. Where the vent holes are shorter and wider such as vent holes **150**, the supports **154** between the vent holes may also be shorter and/or wider.

Additionally, the vent holes may include smaller vent holes alternately disposed with bigger vent holes, such as the smaller vent holes **152** alternately disposed with the larger vent holes **150**.

Further, the vent holes may be adapted to alternately block and unblock every second vent hole so that flow of the air may be swapped between two groups of vent holes.

[0113] The amount of generated vent noise is very sensitive to the difference in velocity between the exit vent flow and the velocity of the air surrounding the exit vent stream (i.e., typically the

ambient air, which is relatively still).

[0114] By having variation in the size and length of adjacent vent orifices, differences in adjacent exit vent velocities are created since jet stream velocity is dependent on orifice size and flow path length. This can effectively reduce the velocity gradient between the exhaust streams and the still ambient air.

[0115] While the technology has been described in connection with several examples, it is to be understood that the technology is not to be limited to the disclosed examples, but on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the technology. Also, the various examples described above may be implemented in conjunction with other examples, e.g., one or more aspects of one example may be combined with one or more aspects of another example to realize yet other examples. Further, each independent feature or component of any given assembly may constitute an additional example. Furthermore, each individual component of any given assembly, one or more portions of an individual component of any given assembly, and various combinations of components from one or more examples may include one or more ornamental design features. In addition, while the technology has particular application to patients who suffer from OSA, it is to be appreciated that patients who suffer from other illnesses (e.g., congestive heart failure, diabetes, morbid obesity, stroke, bariatric surgery, etc.) can derive benefit from the above teachings. Moreover, the above teachings have applicability with patients and non-patients alike in non-medical applications.

Claims

1. A vent for a mask, comprising: a first wall; a second wall; a plurality of supports disposed between the first wall and the second wall; and at least one gas washout vent hole positioned between the supports, the supports and vent hole being positioned relative to the first wall and the second wall to reduce noise and to prevent moisture from forming on the vent during gas washout.
 2. A vent for a mask, comprising: a first wall; and a second wall defining an outer perimeter; and at least one gas washout vent hole positioned between the first wall and the second wall, the vent hole having an inner edge positioned inside the outer perimeter of the second wall.
 3. A vent for a mask, comprising: a first wall having an inner side surface and a top surface; a second wall having a top surface and a bottom surface; one or more supports disposed between the first wall and the second wall, each support having an upper face disposed adjacent to the bottom surface of the second wall, and a side face disposed adjacent to the inner side surface of the first wall; and at least one vent hole disposed between each of the supports.
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