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Lee

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(54) **LIFE JACKET, AIR BLOWING MEMBER AND METHOD FOR COMBINING THERE OF**

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See application file for complete search history.

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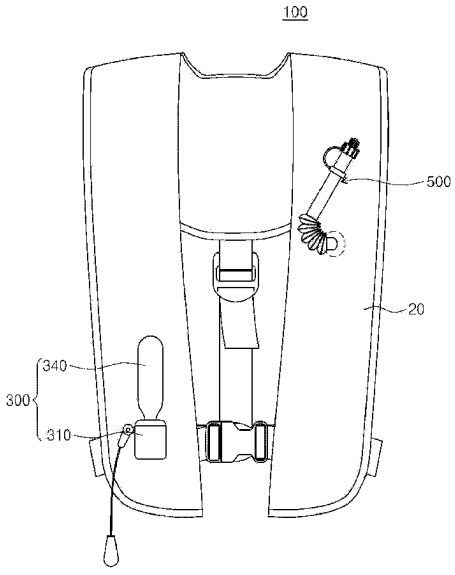
(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides a life jacket. In an embodiment, the life jacket includes a jacket member, and an air blowing member which is provided in the jacket member to inject air to the jacket member, wherein the air blowing member includes a base part coupled with the jacket member, and a tube part extending from the base part, wherein a flexible portion is formed in a part or the entire of the tube part.

17 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



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B63C 9/18	(2006.01)
F16L 11/00	(2006.01)
B29L 31/48	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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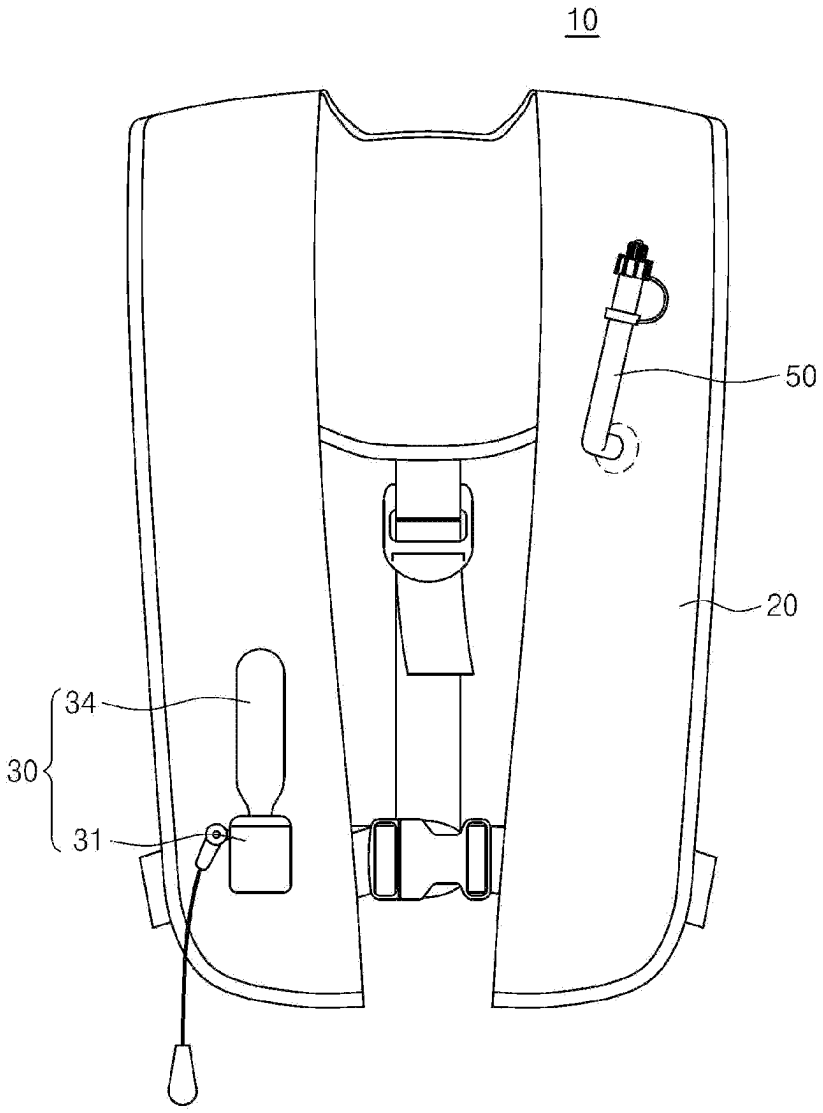

FIG. 1

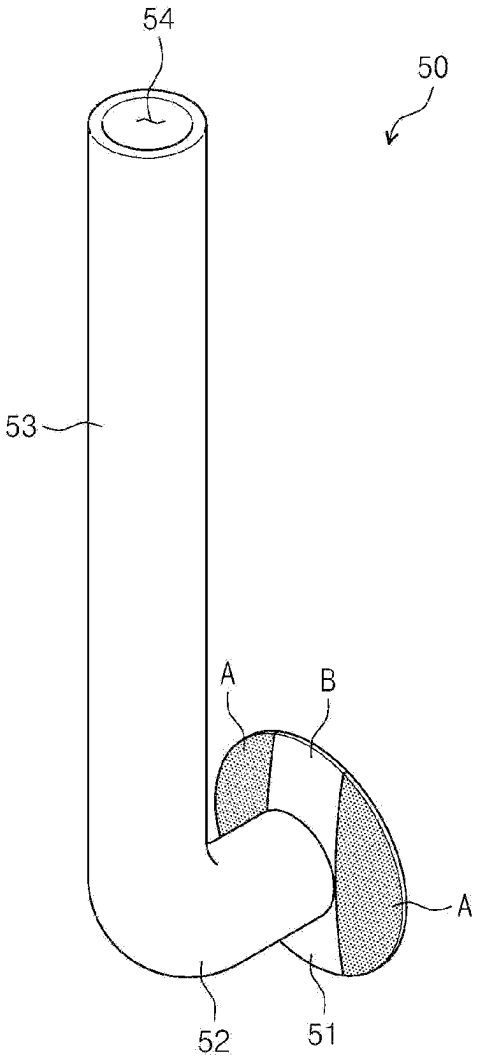

FIG. 2

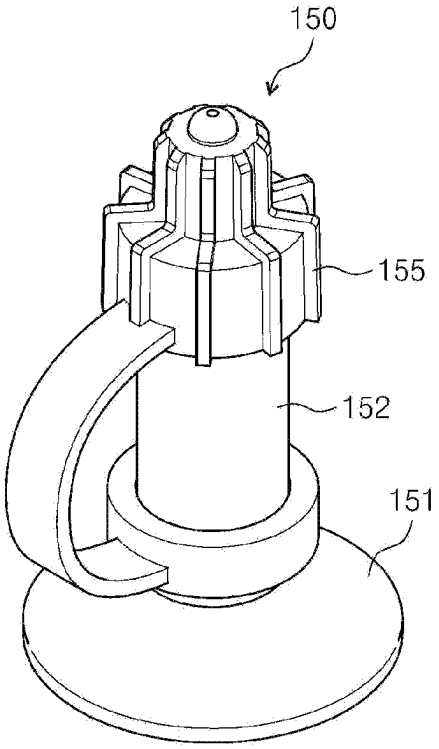

FIG. 3

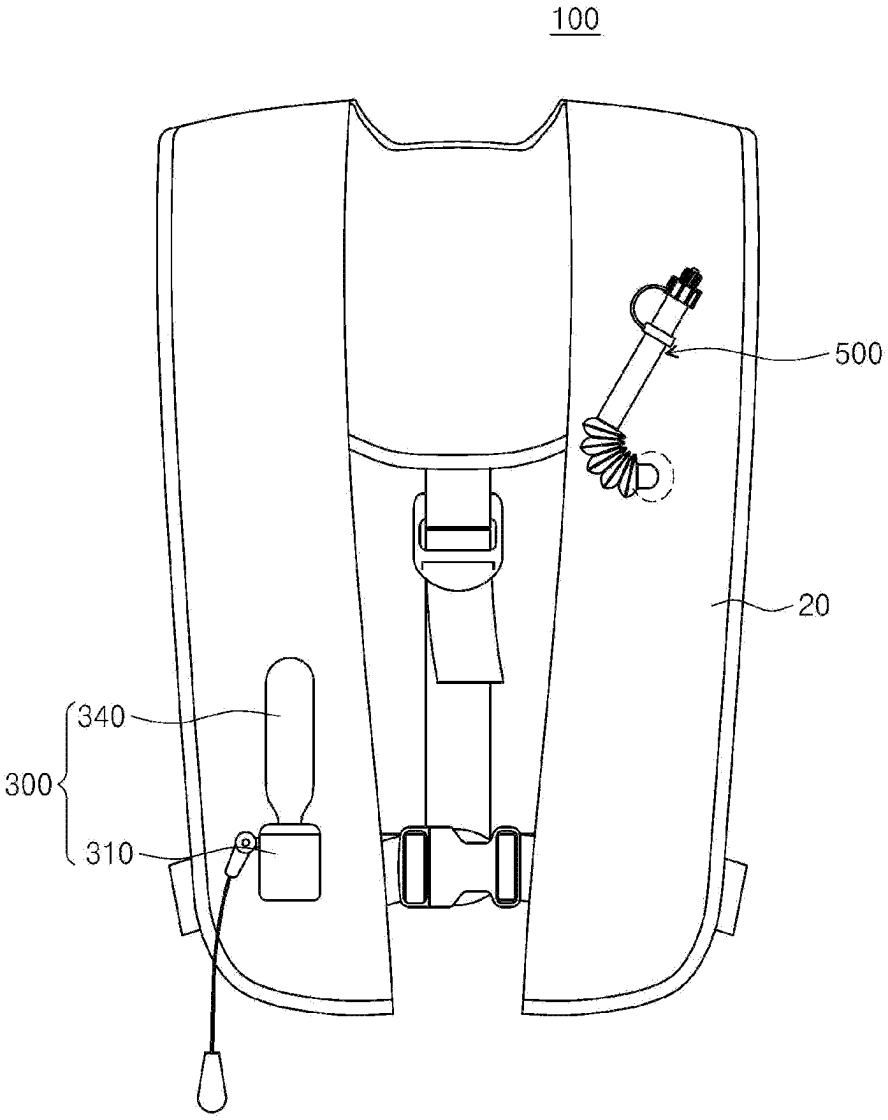

FIG. 4

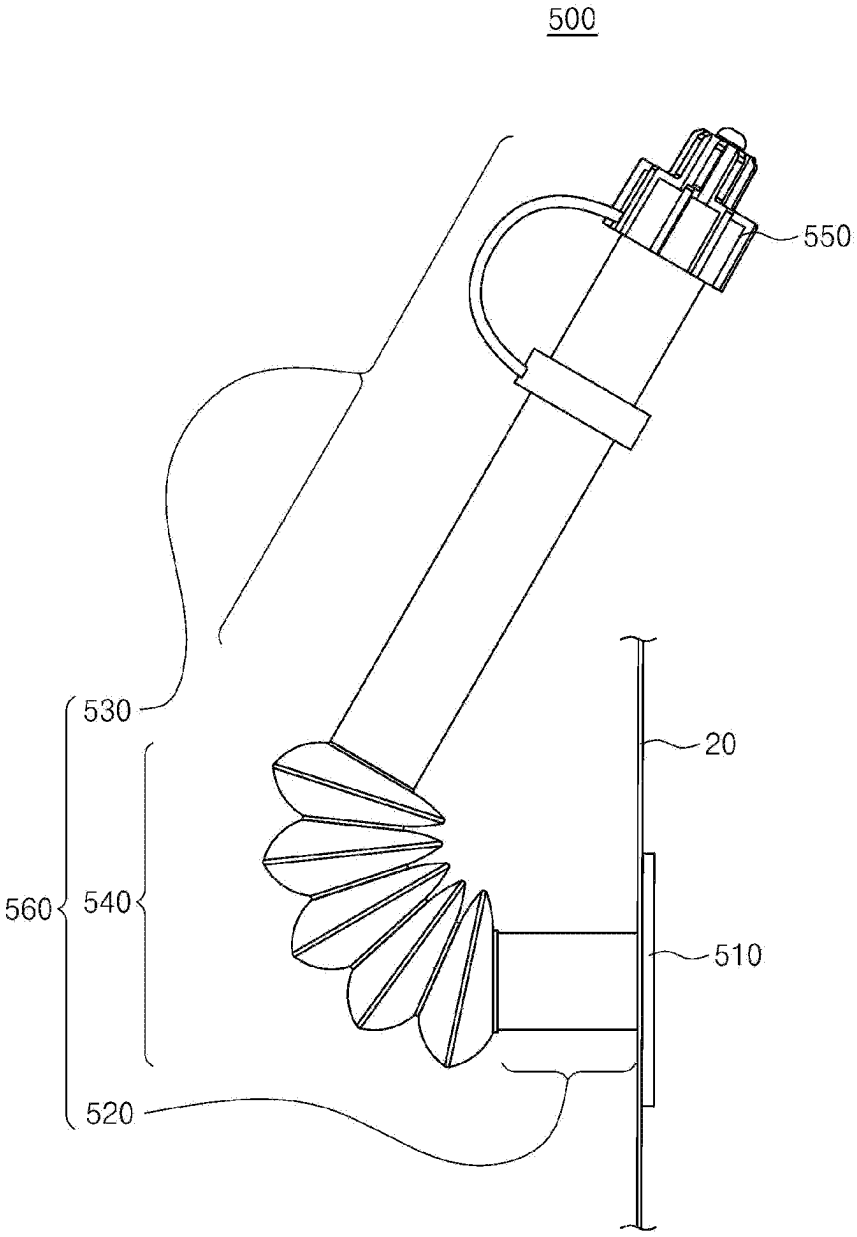

FIG. 5

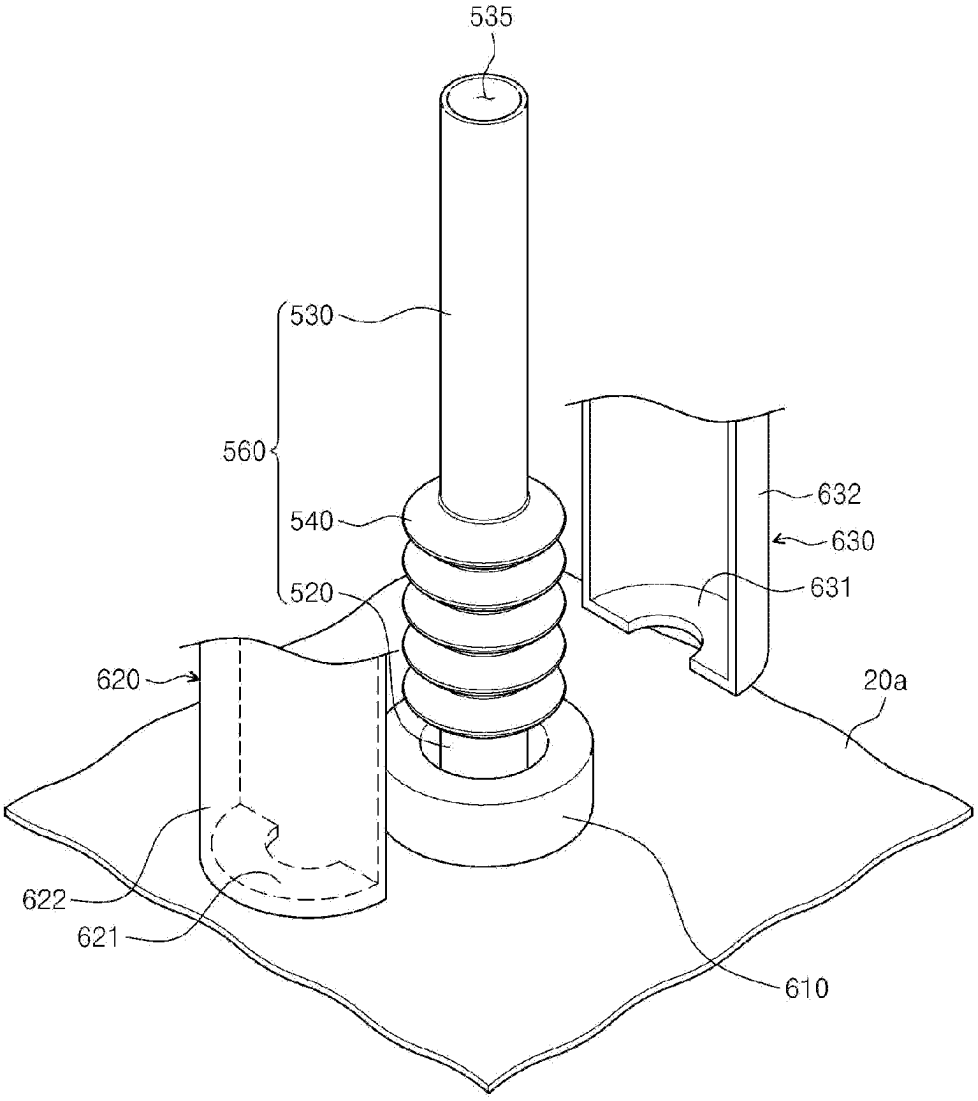

FIG. 6

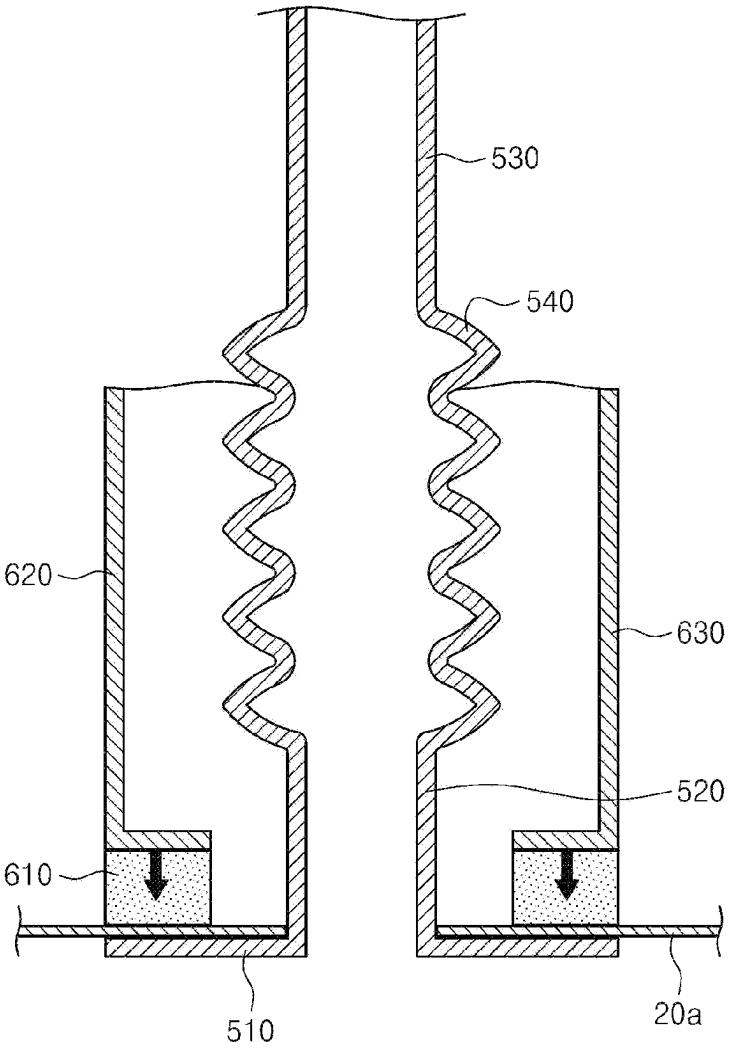

FIG. 7

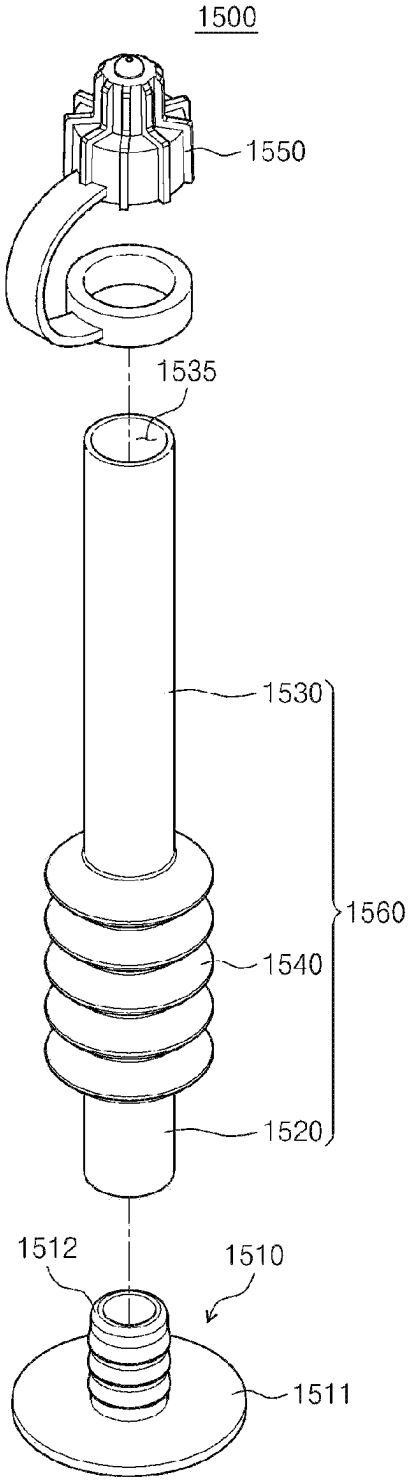

FIG. 8

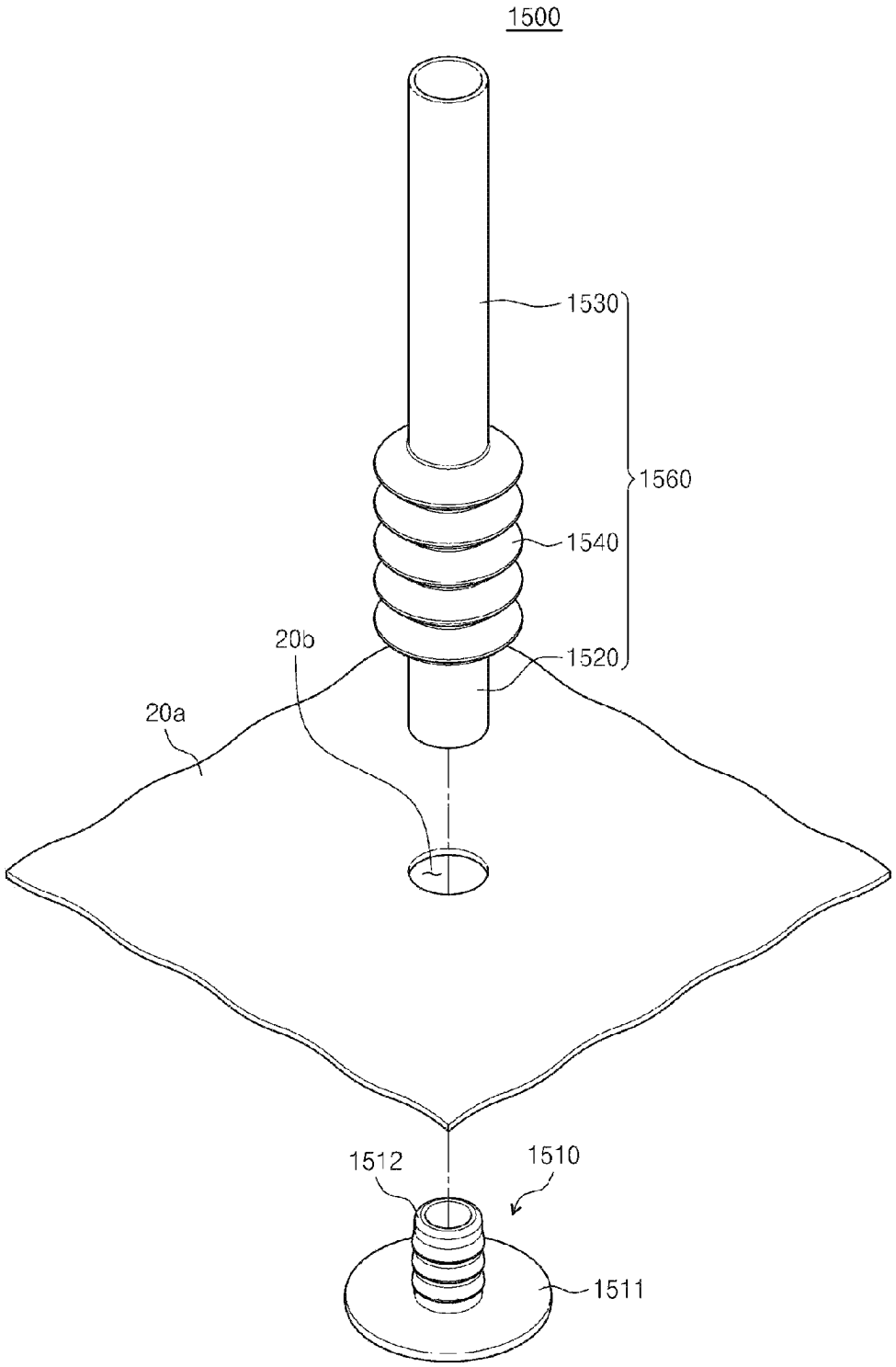

FIG. 9

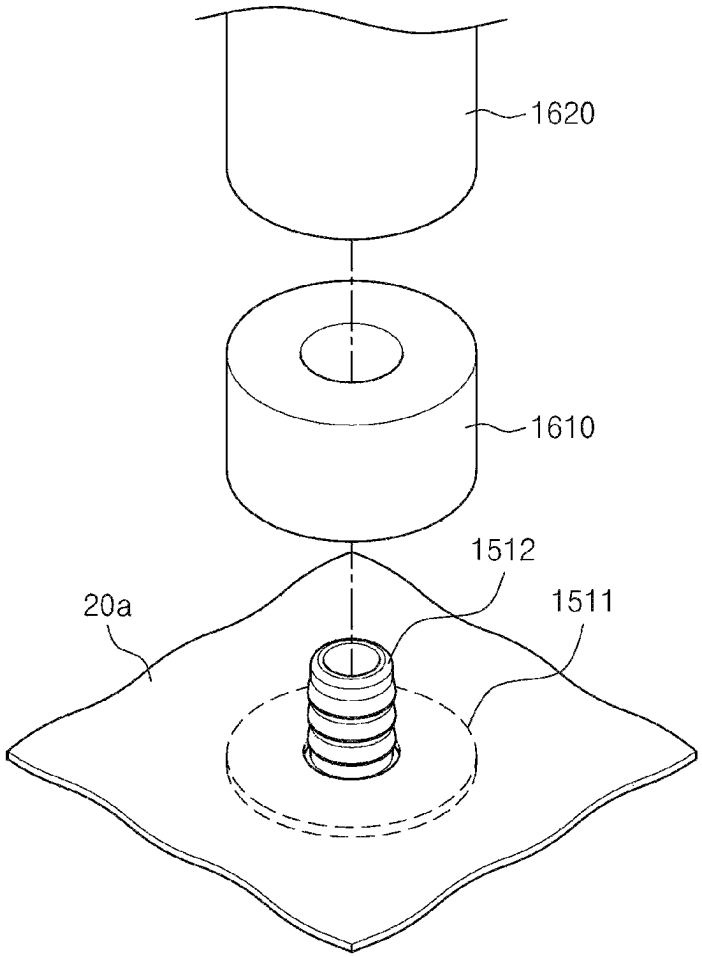

FIG. 10

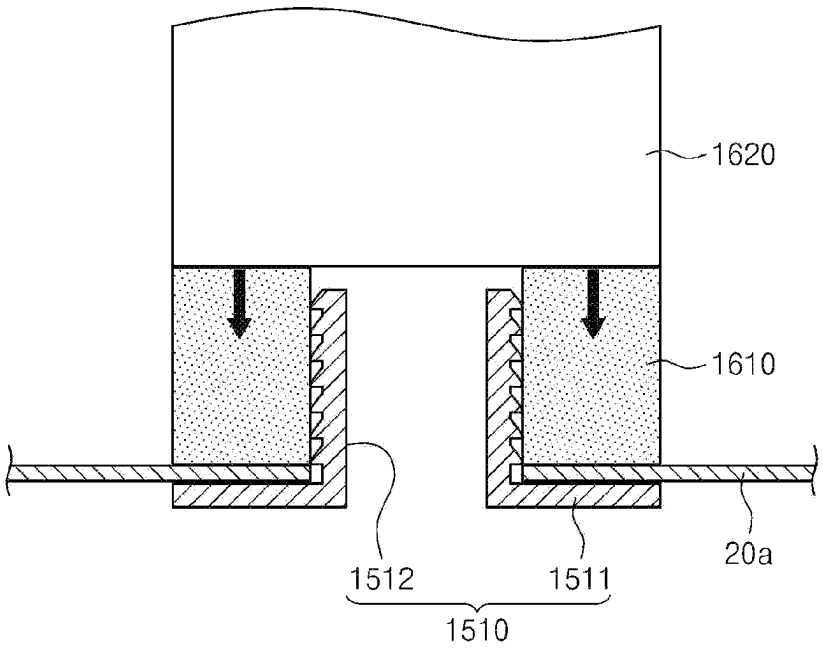

FIG. 11

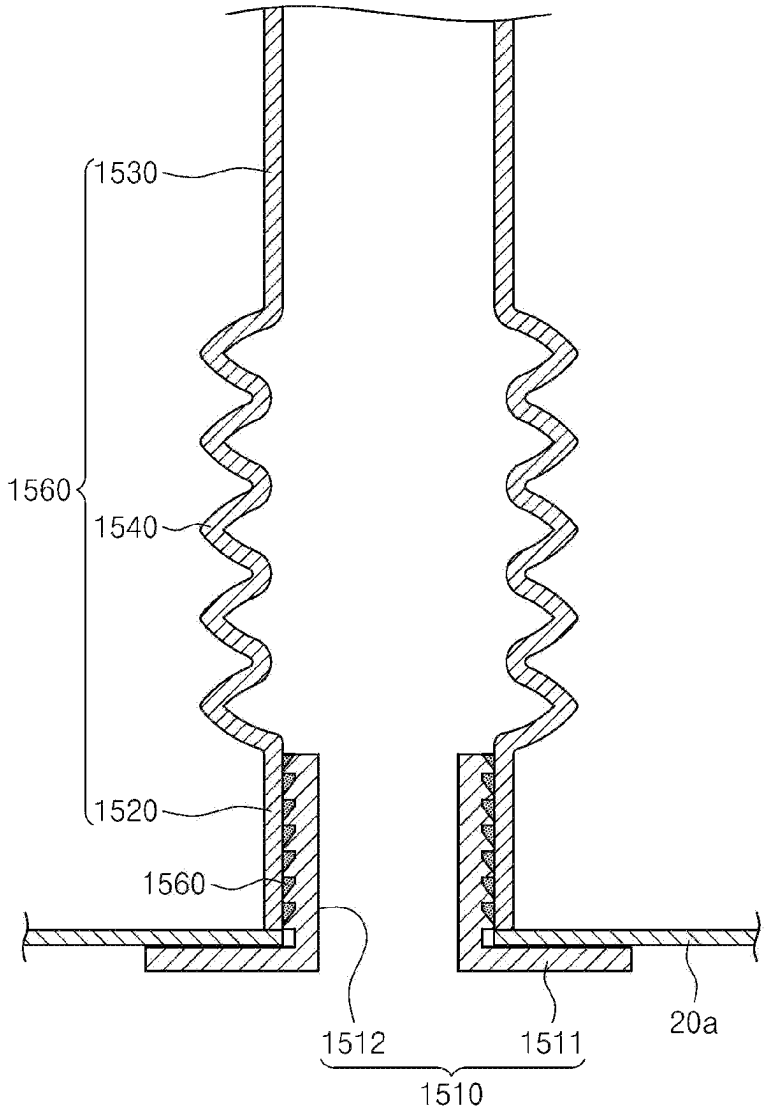

FIG. 12

LIFE JACKET, AIR BLOWING MEMBER AND METHOD FOR COMBINING THERE OF

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a U.S. National Stage entry of PCT Application No. PCT/KR2020/014046 filed Oct. 14, 2020, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Corresponding PCT Application No. PCT/KR2020/014046 claims the benefit of Republic of Korea Patent Application No. 10-2019-0129914 filed Oct. 18, 2019, the entire contents of which are also incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a life jacket, an air blowing member provided therefor, and a method for combining the life jacket and the air blowing member.

BACKGROUND ART

A life jacket protects the safety of users from various maritime accidents that are likely to occur during maritime activities such as fishing boats, ships, fishing, marine leisure sports, marine operation, safety personnel, and the like, and is worn on an upper body including the shoulder and the front of the chest from the back of the neck in a body to allow the body to float even if falling into the water and protect human life.

FIG. **1** illustrates a conventional life jacket. FIG. **1** illustrates a self-inflating life jacket of the conventional life jacket. In a conventional self-inflating life jacket **10**, moisture permeating through a gas supply device **30** at sea melts a fixture (not illustrated) to pierce an inlet of a cartridge **31** and then the gas in a gas cylinder **34** is instantly injected into a jacket member **20** so that the gas is filled in the jacket member **20**.

When the injected gas is not sufficient or when the injected gas is naturally removed over time, the life jacket requires additional gas, but in this case, an air blowing member **50** capable of manually injecting air is provided. On the other hand, the air blowing member **50** also acts as a configuration for removing air after the use of the life jacket.

The conventional air blowing member **50** is provided as a tube member bent into an "L" shape so that a blowing port **54** is positioned near the mouth of a wearer when the life jacket is worn. In addition, since the tube member is bent into the "L" shape, the air blowing member **50** may be in close contact with the life jacket.

However, in the conventional air blowing member **50**, as illustrated in FIG. **2**, during manufacturing, there are problems that a portion B where a second part **53** is projected from a base part **51** is not sufficiently bonded by a bent portion between a first part **52** and the second part **53** and only a remaining portion A is bonded, and a product defect occurs due to the portion B that is not sufficiently bonded. In addition, since the blowing port **54** is fixed in the direction of the wearer's mouth, another person cannot inject air instead of the wearer in an emergency situation.

FIG. **3** illustrates another prior art. As illustrated in FIG. **3**, an air blowing member **150** in the form of a non-bent straight line **152**, extending from base **151** to upper portion **155**, has a low bonding failure rate with the jacket during manufacturing, but is short in length and the blowing port cannot fundamentally be directed to the wearer's mouth or cannot be positioned close to the wearer's mouth, so that it is inconvenient to inject air.

DISCLOSURE

Technical Problem

An object of the present invention is to provide a life jacket with less bonding failure between a jacket member and an air blowing member, and a manufacturing method thereof.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an air blowing member capable of freely adjusting a direction and a position of a blowing port and allowing a wearer or a third party to inject air in a comfortable state, and a life jacket including the same. Yet another object of the present invention is to provide an air blowing member capable of adjusting a length and a life jacket including the same.

Other objects of the present invention are not limited thereto, and other objects, which are not mentioned above, will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the following description.

Technical Solution

The present invention provides a life jacket. In an embodiment, the life jacket includes a jacket member; and an air blowing member which is provided in the jacket member to inject air to the jacket member, wherein the air blowing member includes a base part coupled with the jacket member; and a tube part extending from the base part, wherein a flexible portion is formed in a part or the entire of the tube part.

In an embodiment, the tube part may include a first tube portion and a second tube portion, wherein the first tube portion may extend from the base part, and the flexible portion may be provided between the first tube portion and the second tube portion.

In an embodiment, the base part and the tube part may be integrally formed.

In an embodiment, the base part and the tube part may be provided as separate components from each other to be coupled to each other.

In an embodiment, the base part may include a base portion provided in a ring-shaped plate; and an extension portion extending from an inner diameter of the base portion, wherein the extension portion and the tube part may be coupled to each other.

In an embodiment, the flexible portion may be provided in the form of a corrugate tube.

In an embodiment, the flexible portion may be provided to be adjustable in length.

In addition, the present invention provides an air blowing member for a life jacket which is provided in the life jacket to inject air to the life jacket. In an embodiment, the air blowing member includes a base part coupled to the life jacket; and a tube part extending from the base part, wherein a flexible portion may be formed in a part or the entire of the tube part.

In an embodiment, the tube part may include a first tube portion and a second tube portion, wherein the first tube portion may extend from the base part, and the flexible portion may be provided between the first tube portion and the second tube portion.

In an embodiment, the base part and the tube part may be integrally formed.

In an embodiment, the base part and the tube part may be provided as separate components from each other to be coupled to each other.

In an embodiment, the base part may include a base portion provided in a ring-shaped plate; and an extension portion extending from an inner diameter of the base portion, wherein the extension portion and the tube part may be coupled to each other.

In an embodiment, the flexible portion may be provided in the form of a corrugate tube.

In an embodiment, the flexible portion may be provided to be adjustable in length.

Further, the present invention provides a method for combining a life jacket and an air blowing member. In an embodiment, the method for combining the life jacket and the air blowing member includes steps of preparing a fabric constituting the life jacket; preparing an air blowing member including a base part forming a coupling surface with the fabric; and a tube part extending from the base part and provided with a flexible portion formed in a part or the entire of the tube part; and coupling the fabric with the air blowing member.

In an embodiment, the coupling of the fabric with the air blowing member may include overlaying the fabric and the coupling surface of the base part; and thermal-bonding the jacket member along the circumference of the coupling surface of the base part.

In an embodiment, the base part and the tube part may be integrally formed, and the overlaying the fabric and the coupling surface of the base part may include passing the tube part through a hole of the fabric and contacting the coupling surface of the base part with the fabric.

In an embodiment, the base part and the tube part may be provided as separate components from each other, the base part may include a base portion provided in a ring-shaped plate having providing a coupling surface with the fabric and an extension portion extending from an inner diameter of the base portion, and the overlaying the fabric and the coupling surface of the base part comprises passing the extension portion of the base part through a hole of the fabric and contacting the base portion of the base part with the fabric, and the method further comprises coupling the tube part to the extension portion of the base part after thermal-bonding the jacket member along the circumference of the coupling surface of the base part.

In an embodiment, the base part and the tube part may be provided as separate components from each other, the base part may include a base portion provided in a ring-shaped plate and having a coupling surface with the fabric and an extension portion extending from an inner diameter of the base portion, and the base part comprises a base portion provided in a ring-shaped plate and having a coupling surface with the fabric and an extension portion extending from an inner diameter of the base portion, and the overlaying the fabric and the coupling surface of the base part may comprise coupling the tube part with the extension portion of the base part and passing the extension portion of the base part and the tube part through a hole of the fabric and contacting the base portion of the base part with the fabric.

Advantageous Effects

According to an embodiment of the present invention, there is less bonding failure between the jacket and the air blowing member.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, as the angle of the tube member may be adjusted to a predetermined angle, it is possible to freely adjust the direction and the position of the blowing port and allow a wearer to inject air in a comfortable state and to allow a third party instead of the wearer to inject the air in an emergency situation.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, as the length may be adjusted to a predetermined length, it is possible to allow the wearer to comfortably inject air while wearing the life jacket despite different wearer's bodies.

In addition, in the present invention, since the air blowing member may be freely bent, there is no difficulty in folding the jacket for storage.

In addition, according to the present invention, the air blowing member and the life jacket may be in close contact with each other while minimizing air leakage.

The effect of the present invention is not limited to the foregoing effects, and non-mentioned effects will be clearly understood by those skilled in the art from the present specification and the accompanying drawings.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** illustrates a conventional life jacket.

FIG. **2** illustrates an air blowing member provided in the conventional life jacket.

FIG. **3** illustrates another conventional air blowing member.

FIG. **4** illustrates a life jacket according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **5** illustrates an air blowing member according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. **6** and **7** illustrate a method for combining a jacket member and an air blowing member when a base part and a tube part are integrally formed according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **8** is an exploded perspective view of an air blowing member **1500** according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

FIGS. **9**, **10**, **11** and **12** illustrate a method for combining a jacket member and an air blowing member when a base part and a tube part are separately formed according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

MODES FOR THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. The embodiments of the present invention can be modified in various forms, and it should not be construed that the scope of the present invention is limited to embodiments to be described below. The embodiments are provided to more completely describe the present invention to those skilled in the art. Therefore, shapes of components in the drawings will be exaggerated to emphasize a more clear description.

FIG. **4** illustrates a life jacket **100** according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to FIG. **4**, the life jacket **100** includes a jacket member **20**, a gas supply device **300**, and an air blowing member **500**.

The jacket member **20** is a member worn by the wearer on the upper body including the shoulder and the front of the chest from the back of the neck of the body. The jacket member **20** may be filled with gas therein. When the jacket

member **20** is filled with gas, the jacket member **20** may float on water. Accordingly, the jacket member **20** may float the wearer's body on the water.

The gas supply device **300** is provided on the left and right sides of the jacket member **20**. Although it does not matter where the wearer may easily operate, the gas supply device **300** may be generally provided at a lower side of the jacket member **20** so that the wearer may easily operate by the hand. In the gas supply device **300**, when water is injected or a safety pin **310** is pulled, an explosion needle explodes a gas cylinder **340**. When the gas cylinder **340** is exploded, the jacket member **20** is filled with the gas.

The air blowing member **500** may be provided on one side or the other side where the gas supply device **300** is provided in the jacket member **20**. In FIG. **4**, the air blowing member **500** and the gas supply device **300** are provided on both left and right sides of the jacket member **20**, but may be provided on the same side. The air blowing member **500** is enough to be in a part of the jacket member suitable to inject air through a blowing port **535** (see FIG. **6**) by the user. In order to prevent unnecessary material waste, the air blowing member **500** is preferably provided above the jacket member **20**. The air blowing member **500** will be described in detail with reference to FIG. **5**.

FIG. **5** illustrates the air blowing member **500** according to an embodiment of the present invention. The air blowing member **500** is a configuration for injecting air into the jacket member **20**. The air blowing member **500** includes a base part **510** and a tube part **560**. According to an embodiment, the base part **510** and the tube part **560** may be provided integrally. The air blowing member **500** may be made of, for example, a urethane material.

The base part **510** is a configuration for providing a coupling surface (e.g., an upper surface of the base part **510**) with the jacket member **20**. The coupling surface of the base part **510** is coupled, for example, thermal-bonded to the jacket member **20**. The base part **510** is provided in a plate shape. In an embodiment, the base part **510** is provided as a ring-shaped disk. The ring shape is not limited to a circular plate, and may be various shapes, for example, an oval or a square. As the base part **510** has a larger area, the coupling surface with the jacket member **20** become wider.

In an embodiment, the tube part **560** extends from the base part **510**. The tube part **560** includes a first tube portion **520**, a second tube portion **530**, and a flexible portion **540**. The first tube portion **520** extends from the base part **510**. The flexible portion **540** connecting the first tube portion **520** and the second tube portion **530** is provided between the first tube portion **520** and the second tube portion **530**. The flexible portion **540** divides the tube part **560** into the first tube portion **520** and the second tube portion **530**. In an embodiment, although the first tube portion **520** is included, the first tube portion **520** and/or the second tube portion **530** may be omitted if necessary. In an embodiment, the first tube portion **520** is omitted so that the flexible portion **540** may extend from the base part **510** (not illustrated). According to an embodiment, the first tube portion **520** and the second tube portion **530** are omitted, so that the flexible portion **540** may form the entire tube part **560** (not illustrated). In the case where the flexible portion **540** forms the entire tube part **560**, the flexible portion **540** may be implemented in the form of a corrugate tube as described above, or may also be implemented in a tube form using a flexible material without using the corrugate tube, and in this case, it is easy to be coupled with other configurations (e.g., a cap and a base part).

In an embodiment, the flexible portion **540** is provided to be adjusted in length. In an embodiment, the flexible portion **540** is provided to be adjusted in angle to a predetermined angle. In the illustrated embodiment, the flexible portion **540** is provided in the form of a corrugate tube. The corrugate tube enables length adjustment and angle (direction) adjustment. The flexible portion **540** has been provided in the form of the corrugate tube in the illustrated embodiment, but is not limited thereto, and it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the flexible portion **540** can be modified into a flexible material that can be freely adjusted in length and/or angle. According to an embodiment of the present invention, as the length and the angle (direction) of the tube member may be adjusted, it is possible to freely adjust the direction and the position of the blowing port to allow a wearer to inject air in a comfortable state and to allow a third party instead of the wearer to inject the air in an emergency situation. In addition, despite the wearer's bodies different from each other, the wearer may comfortably inject the air by appropriately adjusting the length and the direction of the tube member while wearing the life jacket.

A cap **550** is coupled to an end of the tube member **560**. In an embodiment, the cap **550** is coupled to the second tube portion **530**. The cap **550** opens when the air is injected or removed, and closes when the injection of air is completed, thereby blocking the flow of air. Although not illustrated, the tube member **560** may be provided with, for example, a check valve (not illustrated) at an end of the tube member **560** near the blowing port **535** (see FIG. **6**). The check valve (not illustrated) allows the air to flow in one direction. The check valve (not illustrated) opens in the air injection direction when the air is injected, and closes when the air injection is stopped, thereby preventing the air from being removed to the outside.

FIGS. **6** and **7** illustrate a method for combining a jacket member and an air blowing member when a base part and a tube part are integrally formed according to an embodiment of the present invention. The method will be described with reference to FIGS. **6** and **7**.

A fabric **20***a* constituting the jacket member **20** is prepared. The fabric **20***a* is, for example, a waterproof material. The fabric **20***a* may include, for example, an inner fabric made of a waterproof material and an outer fabric for protecting the inner fabric. The inner fabric may be provided with a vinyl material. The outer fabric as a textile material may be provided with a relatively comfortable material compared to vinyl when coming into contact with the body. The outer fabric of the fabric **20***a* may be omitted. A hole is formed in the fabric **20***a*. The hole of the fabric **20***a* is formed in a size through which the tube part **560** of the air blowing member **500** may pass and the base part **510** does not pass. The tube part **560** passes through the hole while the upper surface (coupling surface) of the base part **510** of the air blowing member **500** is overlapped with the fabric **20***a*. Then, the fabric **20***a* and the base part **510** are in contact with each other. Accordingly, the tube part **560** passes through the hole of the fabric **20***a* while the fabric **20***a* is positioned on the upper portion (coupled surface) of the base part **510**. In addition, while the base part **510** is placed below, a ring member **610** that assists the pressure and heat transfer to the upper portion of the fabric **20***a* is coupled (by passing the tube part **560** through an inner diameter of the ring member **610**). The fabric **20***a* and the base part **510** may be bonded to each other by thermal bonding. As an example of thermal bonding, methods such as heat bonding, high frequency bonding, ultrasonic bonding, and the like may be provided. Press members **620** and **630** are positioned above the ring

member **610** and the fabric **20***a* of the jacket member **20** and the base part **510** are thermal-bonded to each other by energy transmitted by heating the ring member **610** under pressure. At this time, since the ring member **610** presses the entire circumference of the base part **510**, the entire circumference of the base part **510** is bonded to the fabric **20***a*, thereby preventing bonding failure. According to an embodiment, instead of the ring member **610**, the press members **620** and **630** may be in direct contact with the fabric **20***a* and the base part **510** to transmit energy.

The press members **620** and **630** may be provided in a circular cross-section. The press members **620** and **630** may be provided as a first press member **620**, including a base **621** and a side **622**, and a second press member **630**, including a base **631** and a side **623**. The first press member **620** and the second press member **630** may be combined with each other to form a circle. The cross-section of the first press member **620** and the second press member **630** in contact with the ring member **610** may be provided in the same manner as a lateral cross-section of the ring member **610** by combining the first press member **620** and the second press member **630**. Meanwhile, the first press member **620** and the second press member **630** may be integrally formed.

As described above, when the jacket member and the air blowing member are combined with each other, the circumference of the base part **510** may be uniformly bonded to the fabric **20***a*, so that the bonding failure between the jacket member and the air blowing member is reduced.

According to another embodiment, the base part and the tube part may be formed separately. FIG. **8** is an exploded perspective view of an air blowing member **1500** according to another embodiment when the base part and the tube part are formed separately.

The air blowing member **1500** according to another embodiment includes a tube part **1560** constituted by a first tube portion **1520**, a second tube portion **1530**, and a flexible portion **1540**, a base part **1510**, and a cap **1550** connecting to an upper portion **1535** of the second tube portion **1530**. The tube part **1560** and the base part **1510** are provided as separate components. The tube part **1560** and the base part **1510** may be bonded to each other by bonding, as be described below.

When the tube part **1560** and the base part **1510** are provided as separate components, the entire tube part **1560** may be flexible. The base part **1510** may be made of a material having good thermal bonding to the fabric **20***a*.

The base part **1510** includes a base portion **1511** and an extension portion **1512**. The base portion **1511** is a portion coupled to the life jacket. The extension portion **1512** is a portion that extends from the base portion **1511** and is coupled to the tube part **1560**. The base portion **1511** is provided as a ring-shaped plate as described above. The extension portion **1512** extends from the inner diameter of the base portion **1511**.

FIGS. **9**, **10**, **11** and **12** illustrate a method for combining a jacket member and an air blowing member when a base part and a tube part are separately formed according to another embodiment of the present invention. The method will be described with reference to FIGS. **9**, **10**, **11** and **12**.

FIG. **9** is a perspective view for describing a combination of the air blowing member and the jacket member.

Referring to FIGS. **9** and **10**, the fabric **20***a* constituting the jacket member **20** is prepared. A hole **20***b* is formed in the fabric **20***a*. An extension portion **1512** extending from a base portion **1511** of a base part **1510** passes through the hole **20***b*, and an upper surface (coupling surface) of the base part **1511** is in contact with a lower surface of the fabric **20***a*.

In addition, a ring member **1610** that assists pressure and heat transfer passes through the extension portion **1512** of the base part **1510** to be coupled to the upper surface of the fabric **20***a*. At this time, since the ring member **1610** presses the entire circumference of the base portion **1511** of the base part **1510**, the entire circumference of the base part **1510** is bonded to the fabric **20***a*, thereby preventing bonding failure. The ring member **1610** may be formed to be higher than the extension portion **1512**. Therefore, a hole may not be formed in a press member **1620** and the bottom thereof may be provided as a flat surface.

Next, referring to FIG. **11**, the fabric **20***a* and the base part **1510** may be bonded to each other by thermal bonding. As an example of thermal bonding, methods such as heat bonding, high frequency bonding, ultrasonic bonding, and the like may be provided. The press member **1620** is positioned above the ring member **1610** and the fabric **20***a* of the jacket member **20** and the base part **1510** are thermal-bonded to each other by energy transmitted by heating the ring member **1610** under pressure.

Referring to FIG. **12**, when the base part **1510** is coupled to the fabric **20***a*, the tube part **1560** is coupled to the extension portion **1512** of the base part **1510**. The tube part **1560** and the extension portion **1512** may be bonded to each other by a bond.

In the above-described embodiment, after the base part **1510** is bonded to the fabric **20***a*, the tube part **1560** has been coupled to the base part **1510**, but in a different order, after the base part **1510** is first coupled to the tube part **1560**, the base part **1510** can be bonded to the fabric **20***a*. In this case, the base part **1510** may be coupled to the tube part **1560** by the coupling method described with reference to FIGS. **6** and **7** described above.

The foregoing detailed description illustrates the present invention. Further, the above content shows and describes the embodiment of the present invention, and the present invention can be used in various other combinations, modifications, and environments. That is, the foregoing content may be modified or corrected within the scope of the concept of the invention disclosed in the present specification, the scope equivalent to that of the disclosure, and/or the scope of the skill or knowledge in the art. The foregoing embodiment describes the best state for implementing the technical spirit of the present invention, and various changes required in specific application fields and uses of the present invention are possible. Accordingly, the detailed description of the invention above is not intended to limit the invention to the disclosed embodiment. Further, the accompanying claims should be construed to include other embodiments as well.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

A life jacket of the present invention can be used to protect the user's safety from various marine accidents that are likely to occur during maritime activities, such as fishing boats, ships, fishing, marine leisure sports, marine operation, safety personnel, and the like.

The invention claimed is:

1. A life jacket comprising:
a jacket member; and
an air blowing member coupled with the jacket member to inject air to the jacket member,
wherein the air blowing member comprises
a base part coupled with the jacket member; and
a tube part extending from the base part,
wherein the tube part includes:

a first tube portion extending vertically to the base part and in a straight line from the base part;

a flexible portion extending from the straight line of the first tube portion; and

a second tube portion extending from the flexible portion.

2. The life jacket of claim **1**, wherein the base part and the tube part are integrally formed.

3. The life jacket of claim **1**, wherein the base part and the tube part are provided as separate components from each other to be coupled to each other.

4. The life jacket of claim **3**, wherein the base part comprises:

a base portion provided in a ring-shaped plate; and

an extension portion extending from an inner diameter of the base portion, and

wherein the extension portion and the tube part are coupled to each other.

5. The life jacket of claim **1**, wherein the flexible portion is provided in a form of a corrugate tube.

6. The life jacket of claim **1**, wherein the flexible portion is provided to be adjustable in length.

7. An air blowing member for use in a life jacket to inject air to the life jacket, the air blowing member comprising:

a base part coupled to the life jacket; and

a tube part extending from the base part,

wherein the tube part includes:

a first tube portion extending vertically to the base part and in a straight line from the base part;

a flexible portion extending from the straight line of the first tube portion; and

a second tube portion extending from the flexible portion.

8. The air blowing member for the life jacket of claim **7**, wherein the base part and the tube part are integrally formed.

9. The air blowing member for the life jacket of claim **7**, wherein the base part and the tube part are provided as separate components from each other to be coupled to each other.

10. The air blowing member for the life jacket of claim **9**, wherein the base part comprises a base portion provided in a ring-shaped plate; and

an extension portion extending from an inner diameter of the base portion,

wherein the extension portion and the tube part are coupled to each other.

11. The air blowing member for the life jacket of claim **7**, wherein the flexible portion is provided in a form of a corrugate tube.

12. The air blowing member for the life jacket of claim **7**, wherein the flexible portion is provided to be adjustable in length.

13. A method for combining a life jacket and an air blowing member comprising steps of:

preparing a fabric constituting the life jacket;

preparing an air blowing member including a base part and a tube part, the base part having a coupling surface with the fabric, the tube part extending from the base part and including:

a first tube portion extending vertically to the base part and in a straight line from the base part;

a flexible portion extending from the straight line of the first tube portion; and

a second tube portion extending from the flexible portion; and

coupling the fabric with the air blowing member.

14. The method for combining the life jacket and the air blowing member of claim **13**, wherein the coupling of the fabric with the air blowing member comprises:

overlaying the fabric and the coupling surface of the base part; and

thermal-bonding the jacket along a circumference of the coupling surface of the base part.

15. The method for combining the life jacket and the air blowing member of claim **14**, wherein the base part and the tube part are integrally formed, and

wherein the overlaying the fabric and the coupling surface of the base part comprises:

passing the tube part through a hole of the fabric and contacting the coupling surface of the base part with the fabric.

16. The method for combining the life jacket and the air blowing member of claim **14**, wherein the base part and the tube part are provided as separate components from each other,

the base part comprises a base portion provided in a ring-shaped plate and having a coupling surface with the fabric and an extension portion extending from an inner diameter of the base portion,

the overlaying the fabric and the coupling surface of the base part comprises:

passing the extension portion of the base part through a hole of the fabric and contacting the base portion of the base part with the fabric, and

the method further comprises coupling the tube part to the extension portion of the base part after thermal-bonding the jacket member along the circumference of the coupling surface of the base part.

17. The method for combining the life jacket and the air blowing member of claim **14**, wherein the base part and the tube part are provided as separate components from each other,

the base part comprises a base portion provided in a ring-shaped plate and having a coupling surface with the fabric and an extension portion extending from an inner diameter of the base portion, and

the overlaying the fabric and the coupling surface of the base part comprises:

coupling the tube part with the extension portion of the base part and passing the extension portion of the base part and the tube part through a hole of the fabric and contacting the base portion of the base part with the fabric.

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