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(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR
PERSONALIZING A USER INTERFACE OF A
FUME HOOD MONITOR BASED ON THE
IDENTITY OF A DETECTED USER**

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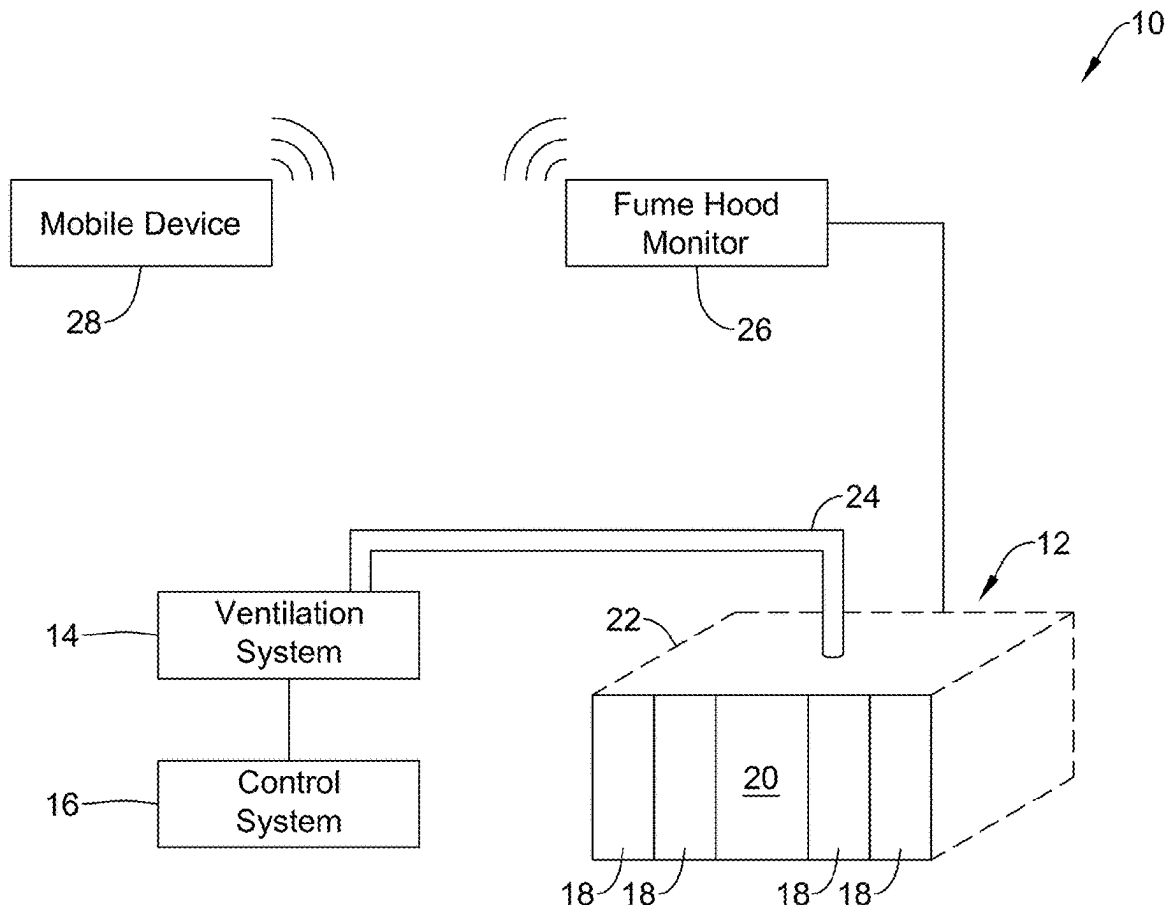
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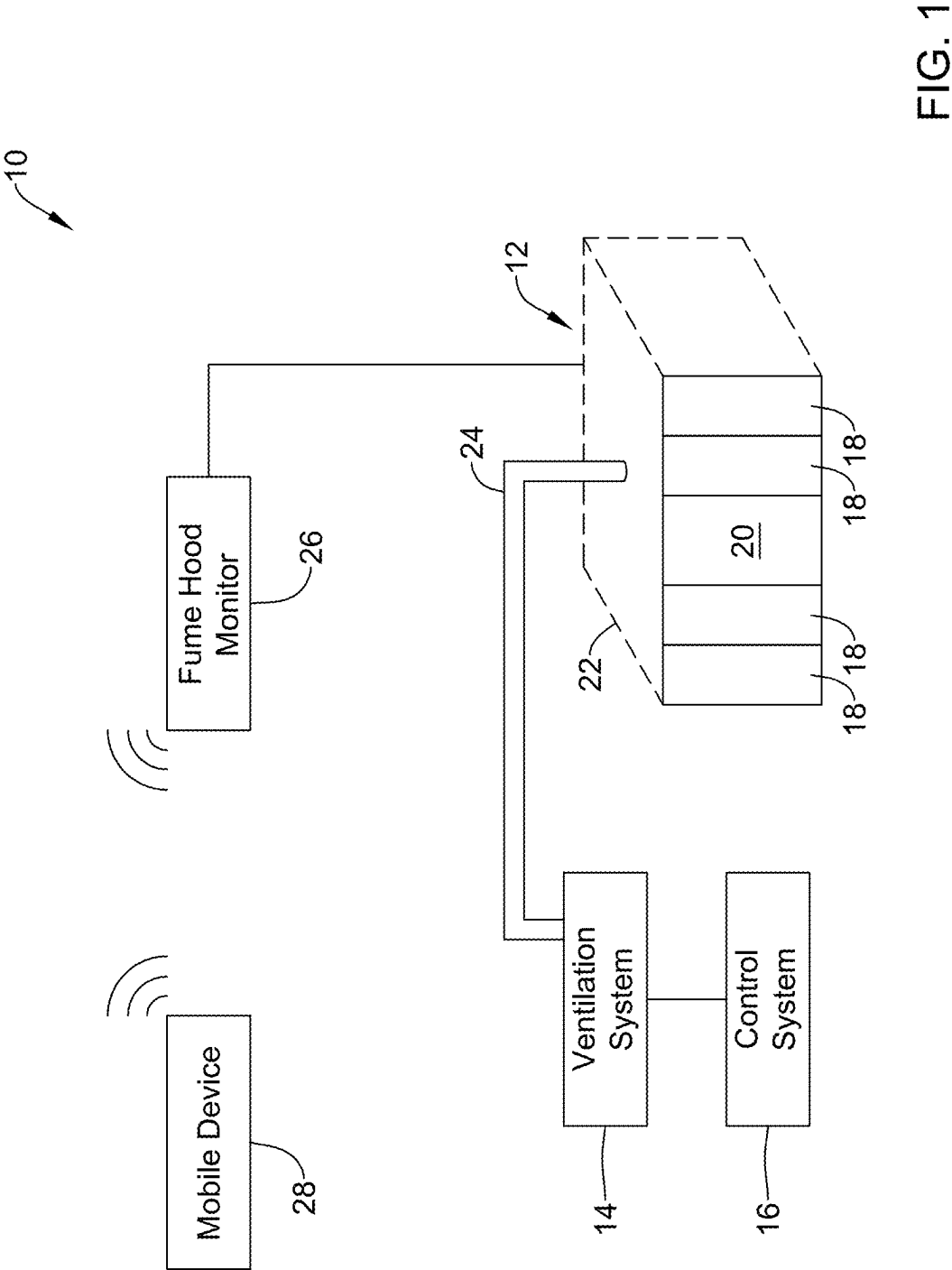
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A fume hood monitor includes a user interface including a display, a wireless interface and a memory that stores a plurality of fume hood parameters and one or more default display settings. A controller is configured to display one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display formatted in accordance with the default display settings. The controller is configured to detect a presence of a mobile device, and in response, receive personalized display settings from the mobile device via the wireless interface and to display one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display formatted in accordance with the personalized display settings. When the mobile device is no longer detected, the controller is configured to display one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display formatted in accordance with the default display settings.





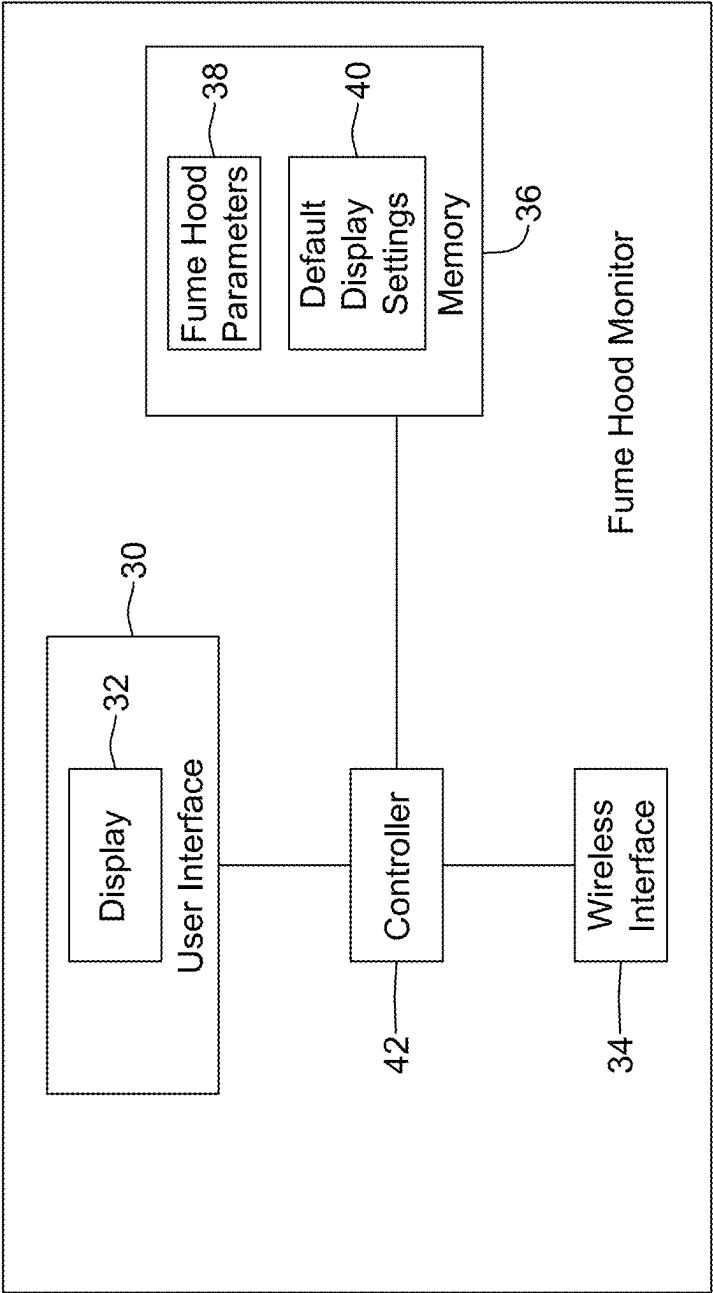


FIG. 2

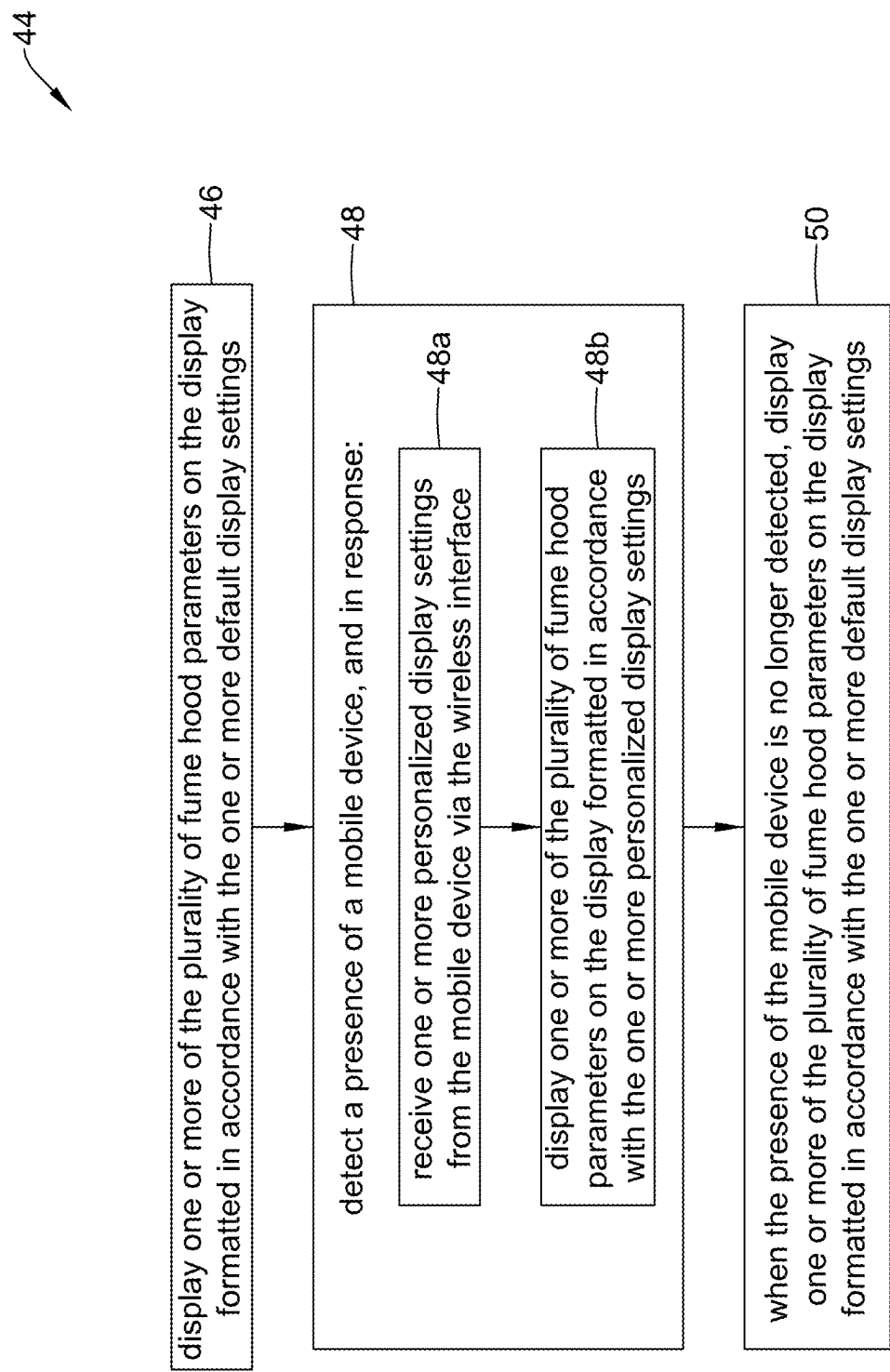


FIG. 3

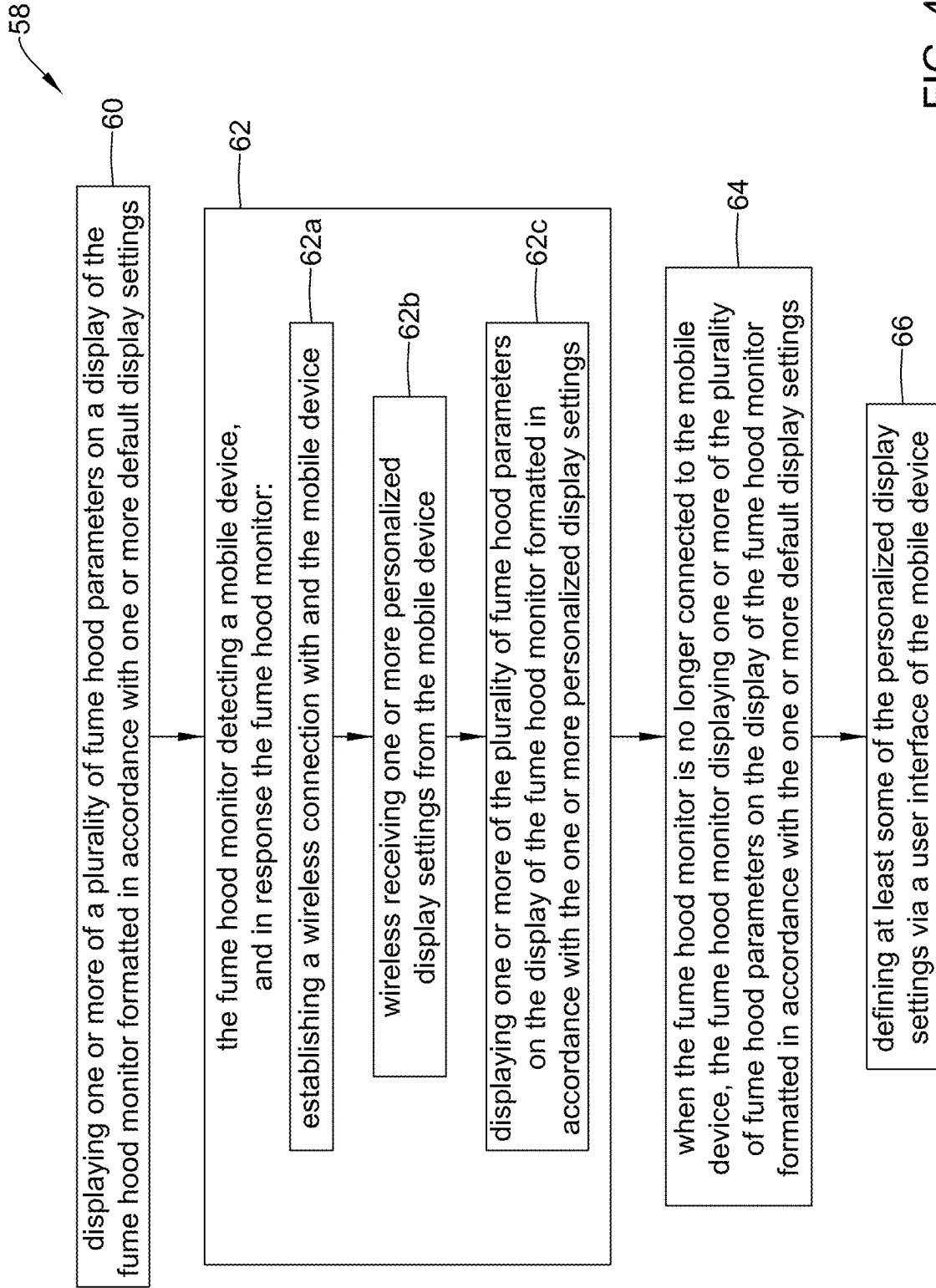


FIG. 4

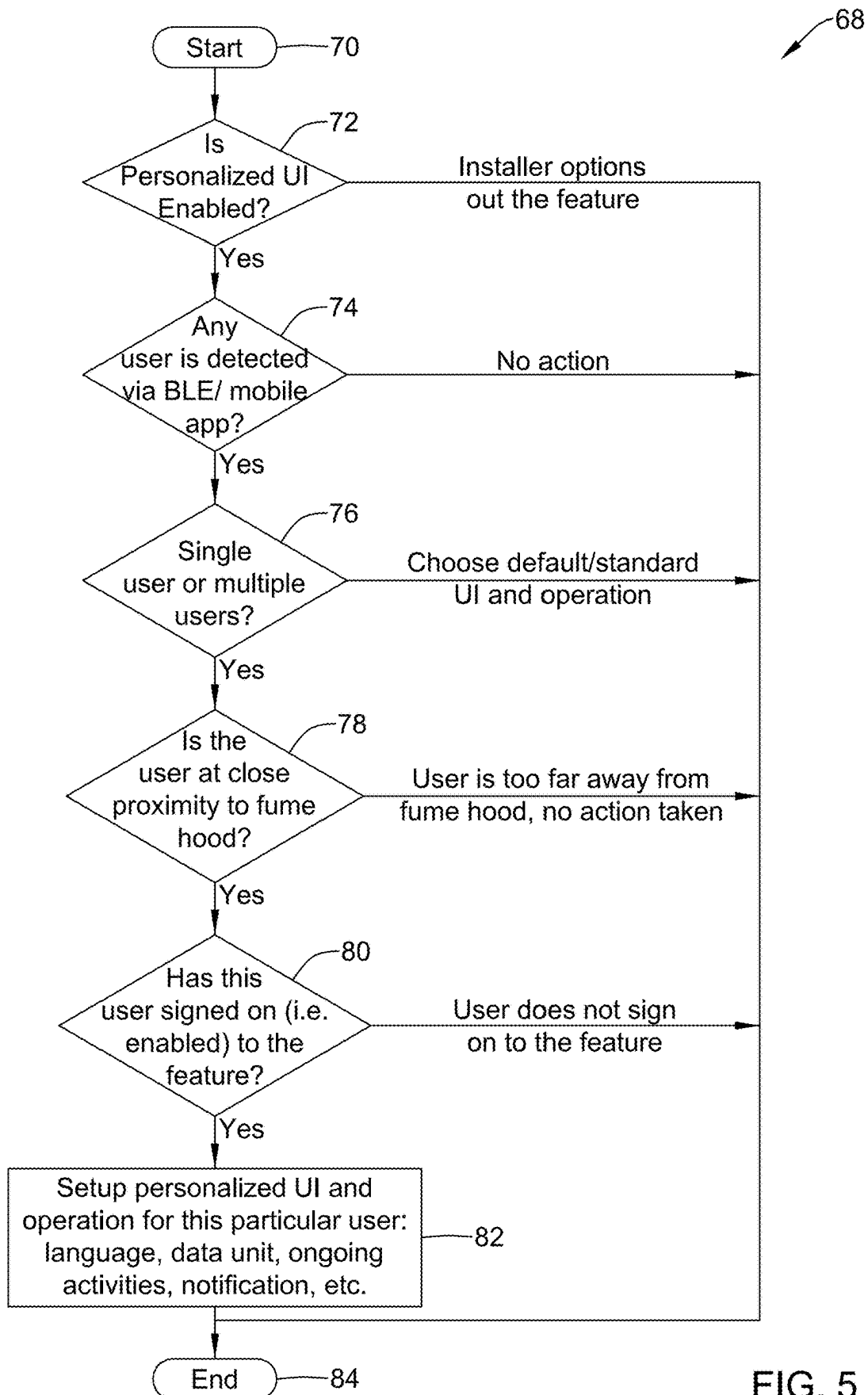


FIG. 5

86



Face Velocity 100 fpm

Sash 43% open

Experiment ends in 43 minutes

FIG. 6

92

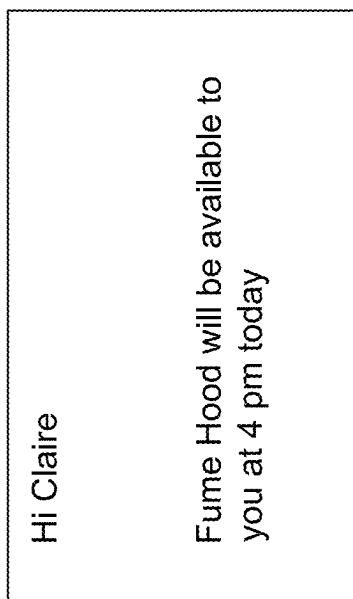


FIG. 8

88

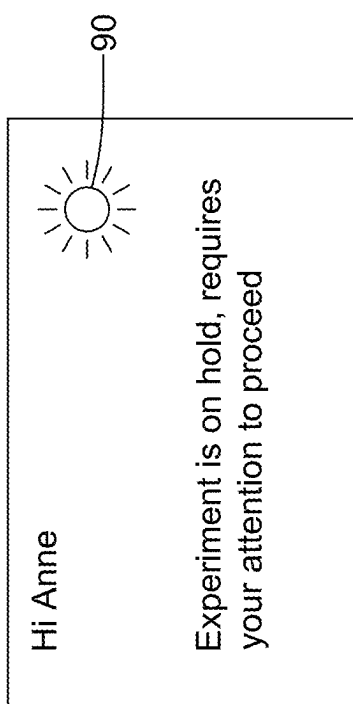


FIG. 7

96

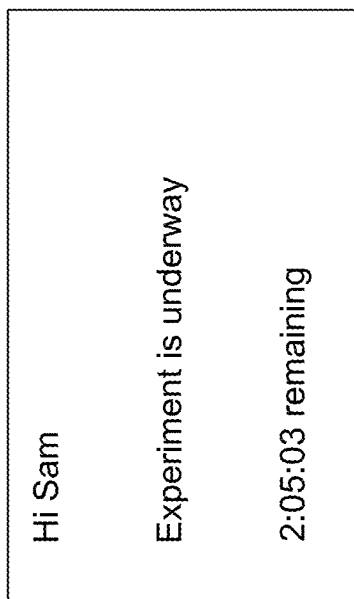


FIG. 10

94

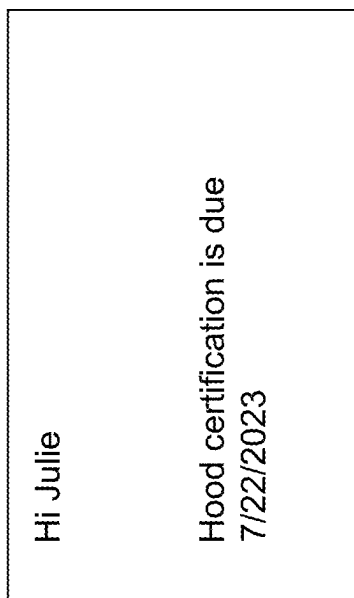


FIG. 9

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR
PERSONALIZING A USER INTERFACE OF A
FUME HOOD MONITOR BASED ON THE
IDENTITY OF A DETECTED USER**

[0001] This is a continuation of co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/127,629, filed Mar. 28, 2023, and entitled “SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PERSONALIZING A USER INTERFACE OF A FUME HOOD MONITOR BASED ON THE IDENTIFY OF A DETECTED USER”, which is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure relates generally to fume hoods, and more particularly to fume hoods that are configured to provide a personalized fume hood monitor display.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Fume hoods are commonly used when personnel are handling potentially harmful materials, particularly substances that give off noxious fumes. Fume hoods can often be found in educational, industrial, medical and government laboratories and production facilities. A typical fume hood may include a housing within which the harmful materials may be stored and used. Users typically access the interior of the fume hood housing through an opening, which in some cases, may be selectively opened and closed via one or more movable sashes or the like. The fume hood housing is typically vented by a ventilation device so that air and potentially harmful gases or other materials within the housing are positively exhausted out of the building through ductwork. Such venting typically draws fresh air in through the fume hood opening, which helps keep any potentially harmful materials within the fume hood and out of the space where personnel may be located.

[0004] Fume hoods typically include a fume hood monitor that is mounted to a frame or the like of the fume hood. The fume hood monitor typically includes a user interface that allows a user standing at the fume hood to view and/or set one or more parameters of the fume hood. What would be desirable is a system and method that facilitates personalizing the user interface of the fume hood monitor based on the identity of a detected user.

SUMMARY

[0005] The disclosure relates generally to fume hoods, and more particularly to fume hoods that are configured to provide a personalized fume hood monitor display. An example may be found in a fume hood monitor that is secured to a fume hood. The fume hood monitor includes a user interface including a display, a wireless interface, and a memory that stores a plurality of fume hood parameters and one or more default display settings. A controller is operatively coupled to the user interface, the wireless interface and the memory. The controller is configured to display one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display formatted in accordance with the one or more default display settings. The controller is further configured to detect a presence of a mobile device, and in response, the controller is configured to receive one or more personalized display settings from the mobile device via the wireless interface and to display one or more of the plurality of fume

hood parameters on the display formatted in accordance with the one or more personalized display settings. When the presence of the mobile device is no longer detected, the controller is configured to display one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display formatted in accordance with the one or more default display settings.

[0006] Another example may be found in a method for displaying personalized information on a fume hood monitor of a fume hood. The method includes displaying one or more of a plurality of fume hood parameters on a display of the fume hood monitor formatted in accordance with one or more default display settings. The fume hood monitor detects a mobile device, and in response, the fume hood monitors establishes a wireless connection with the mobile device, wirelessly receives one or more personalized display settings from the mobile device, and displays one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display of the fume hood monitor formatted in accordance with the one or more personalized display settings. When the fume hood monitor is no longer connected to the mobile device, the fume hood monitor displays one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display of the fume hood monitor formatted in accordance with the one or more default display settings.

[0007] Another example may be found in a non-transitory computer readable medium storing instructions thereon that, when executed by one or more processors of a fume hood monitor of a fume hood, causes the one or more processors of the fume hood to display one or more of a plurality of fume hood parameters on a display of the fume hood monitor formatted in accordance with one or more default display settings. The one or more processors are caused to detect a presence of a mobile device, and in response, the one or more processors are caused to establish a wireless connection with the mobile device, wirelessly receive one or more personalized display settings from the mobile device, and display one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display of the fume hood monitor formatted in accordance with the one or more personalized display settings. When the wireless connection to the mobile device is disconnected, the one or more processors are caused to display one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display of the fume hood monitor formatted in accordance with the one or more default display settings.

[0008] The preceding summary is provided to facilitate an understanding of some of the innovative features unique to the present disclosure and is not intended to be a full description. A full appreciation of the disclosure can be gained by taking the entire specification, claims, drawings, and abstract as a whole.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] The disclosure may be more completely understood in consideration of the following description of various illustrative embodiments in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0010] FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram of an illustrative fume hood system;

[0011] FIG. 2 is a schematic block diagram of an illustrative fume hood monitor forming a portion of the illustrative fume hood system of FIG. 1;

[0012] FIG. 3 is a flow diagram showing an illustrative series of steps that a controller forming part of the illustrative fume hood monitor of FIG. 2 may carry out;

[0013] FIG. 4 is a flow diagram showing an illustrative method for displaying personalized information on the illustrative fume hood monitor of FIG. 2;

[0014] FIG. 5 is a flow diagram showing an illustrative method; and

[0015] FIGS. 6 through 10 are schematic diagrams showing illustrative screens that may be displayed by the illustrative fume hood monitor of FIG. 2.

[0016] While the disclosure is amenable to various modifications and alternative forms, specifics thereof have been shown by way of example in the drawings and will be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that the intention is not to limit aspects of the disclosure to the particular illustrative embodiments described. On the contrary, the intention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the disclosure.

DESCRIPTION

[0017] The following description should be read with reference to the drawings wherein like reference numerals indicate like elements throughout the several views. The description and drawings show several illustrative embodiments which are meant to be illustrative in nature.

[0018] FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram showing an illustrative fume hood system 10. The illustrative fume hood system 10 includes a fume hood 12, a ventilation system 14 and a control system 16. In some instances, the control system 16 may control operation of the ventilation system 14. The fume hood 12 may include one or more moveable sashes 18 (a total of four are shown) that are mechanically coupled to the fume hood 12. The one or more moveable sashes 18 may be moved back and forth in order to either increase or decrease a size of an opening 20 that is formed between the one or more moveable sashes 18. In some instances, particularly when there are multiple moveable sashes 18, the moveable sashes 18 may travel within one or more tracks that are disposed at or near a front of the fume hood 12. This is just an example fume hood configuration.

[0019] The fume hood 12 may be used in, for example, educational, industrial, medical (e.g. biological safety cabinets) and/or government facilities to help facilitate handling of potentially harmful materials, particularly substances that emit noxious fumes or may include pathogens or other harmful agents. In some instances, the fume hood 12 may include a housing and/or enclosure 22 within which materials may be stored, examined, and/or used. Users may access an interior of the housing and/or enclosure 22 via the opening 20 using the movable sashes 18. To facilitate containment of the potentially harmful materials within the fume hood 12, a negative pressure may be created in the interior of the housing and/or enclosure 22 (relative to the exterior of the housing and/or enclosure 22) by the ventilation system 14 (e.g., a fan, a blower, etc.) by drawing air through the fume hood opening 20 and exhausting the air through a ductwork 24 to an exterior of the building.

[0020] Proper airflow may be desirable to prevent harmful materials from exiting the fume hood through the opening 20 and into the space where personnel may be located. In some cases, the ventilation system 14 may include a filter (e.g., a HEPA filter, a ULPA filter, etc.) or other decontami-

nation device (e.g., a scrubber) to help remove harmful materials and/or pathogens from the exhausted air. Proper control of airflow through the fume hood opening 20 may be important for safety, economic, comfort or other reasons. For example, if airflow through the fume hood opening 20 is too low (e.g., the face velocity of air flowing through the opening is too low), contaminants inside the fume hood 12 may have an opportunity to exit the fume hood 12 through the opening 20. This may present a safety issue. However, maintaining a high volume of airflow through the fume hood opening 20 at all times may be wasteful because unnecessarily large volumes of conditioned air (e.g., cooled or heated air) in the room may be drawn into the fume hood 12 and exhausted from the building. In such cases, additional air would need to be conditioned and supplied to the room to replace the exhausted air to maintain comfort in the room. By controlling the airflow of the fume hood 12, it has been found that airflow can be maintained at a level that helps ensure safe operation of the fume hood 12, while reducing costs associated with supplying conditioned air to the building where the fume hood 12 is installed. Further, energy required to drive the ventilation system 14 (e.g. fan) may be reduced, providing additional savings. The control system 16 may control operation of the ventilation system 14 in such a way as to provide safety while minimizing energy costs, for example.

[0021] Depending on the application and/or installation, the fume hood 12 may be a bench-mounted fume hood, a floor-mounted fume hood, a portable fume hood, or any other type of fume hood. A bench-mounted fume hood may be installed such that the work surface is positioned at a standing-work height and may be used, for example, in an educational laboratory, an industrial laboratory, or a medical laboratory for limiting exposure to hazardous and/or noxious fumes, vapors, and/or dust. A floor-mounted (e.g., walk-in) fume hood may likewise be used in industrial, educational, or medical settings when large amounts of hazardous materials must be safely contained, while limiting exposure to hazardous and/or noxious fumes, vapors or dust. In some cases, a floor-mounted fume hood may be used to accommodate large amounts of hazardous material, larger equipment, and/or to facilitate access by a number of individuals. A portable fume hood may be used, for example, in settings where a permanently installed fume hood would not be practical, such as in laboratories having limited space and/or where a small containment area is needed, or for temporary or other short term use. In some instances, uses for a portable fume hood include, but are not limited to, chemical fume control, pharmaceutical compounding containment, soldering applications, light dust removal, biological applications, and other applications.

[0022] In some instances, the fume hood opening 20 is defined by one or more moveable sashes 18. The moveable sashes 18 may include panes, doors, strip curtains and/or other structure for enclosing the interior space of the fume hood 12. In some cases, the moveable sashes 18 may include a combination of panes, doors and/or strip curtains. For example, the moveable sashes 18 may be configured to open vertically, horizontally, or a combination of horizontally and vertically. In some cases, the fume hood 12 may be configured with one or more vertical moving sashes 18 and strip curtains affixed to the lower edge of the lowest vertical moving sash to allow access to the fume hood interior while still providing very significant containment. In some cases,

the fume hood 12 may have two or more openings 20 defined by independently operating moveable sashes 18.

[0023] The ventilation system 14 may be configured to maintain an airflow through the fume hood 12. In some cases, the airflow may have a specified minimum airflow (e.g., when the moveable sashes 18 are fully closed), and a specified maximum airflow (e.g. when the moveable sashes 18 are fully open), such as to help ensure safe operation while reducing costs. In one example, the specified ventilation rates may be based on one or more industry standards provided by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and/or the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) (e.g., ANSI/AIHA Z9.5 Laboratory Ventilation), The Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) (e.g., OSHA Technical Manual, Section III: Chapter 3 Ventilation Investigation, OSHA Part 1910.1450), and/or The Scientific Equipment and Furniture Association (SEFA) (e.g., SEFA 1.2 Laboratory Fume Hoods Recommended Practices). Such standards define airflow requirements at the fume hood opening, typically specifying that the face velocities (e.g., air velocity through the fume hood opening 20) should remain within the range from about 60 feet per minute to about 125 feet per minute. Often, the recommended face velocity may depend on the relative toxicity and/or hazard of the materials within the fume hood 12 or the operations within the fume hood 12, or both.

[0024] The fume hood system 10 includes a fume hood monitor 26. In some instances, the fume hood monitor 26 may be physically mounted on a front panel of the fume hood 12. In some instances, the fume hood monitor 26 provides a display for information generated by the fume hood 12. In some instances, the fume hood monitor 26 may be configured to communicate with a mobile device 28. The mobile device 28 may be a smartphone, a smartwatch, a tablet, or any other suitable portable device. In some instances, the mobile device 28 may be configured to display information received from the fume hood monitor 26. In some instances, the mobile device 28 may be used to personalize how the user of the mobile device would like the fume hood monitor to display information when the user approaches the fume hood 12. In some cases, the user may set personalized display settings using an application running on the mobile device 28 that when communicated to the fume hood monitor 26 cause the fume hood monitor to personalize the user interface of the fume hood monitor 26 in accordance with the personalized display settings. This may include personalizing the particular information that is displayed, the format of the information that is displayed and/or the layout of the information that is displayed on the user interface of the fume hood monitor 26. These are just examples.

[0025] FIG. 2 is a schematic block diagram of the fume hood monitor 26. The fume hood monitor 26 may include a user interface 30 that includes a display 32. In some instances, the user interface 30 may include a touchscreen display. The fume hood monitor 26 includes a wireless interface 34 that may be used to communicate with other devices, such as but not limited to, the mobile device 28. The fume hood 26 includes a memory 36. In some cases, the memory 36 may store a set of fume hood parameters 38 and one or more default display settings 40. Examples of fume hood parameters 38 include but are not limited to a current face velocity of the fume hood 12, a current sash opening value, an alarm status, a timer status, a function of the fume

hood monitor 26, a certification due date of the fume hood 12, and an experiment status. A controller 42 is operatively coupled to the user interface 30, the wireless interface 34 and the memory 36.

[0026] FIG. 3 is a flow diagram showing an illustrative series of steps 44 that may be carried out by the controller 42 of the fume hood controller 26. The controller 42 may be configured to display one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display 32 formatted in accordance with the one or more default display settings, as indicated at block 46. The controller 42 may be configured to detect a presence of a mobile device 28, as indicated at block 48. In response, the controller 42 may be configured to receive one or more personalized display settings from the mobile device 28 via the wireless interface 34, as indicated at block 48a, and to display one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display 32 formatted in accordance with the one or more personalized display settings, as indicated at block 48b. As an example, the wireless interface may be a Bluetooth interface and/or a WIFI interface, and the mobile device 28 may be a mobile phone or a wearable device. When the presence of the mobile device is no longer detected, the controller 42 may be configured to display one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display 32 formatted in accordance with the one or more default display settings, as indicated at block 50.

[0027] In some instances, the default display settings 40 may identify a default subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters 38 for display, wherein the default subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters does not include all of the plurality of fume hood parameters 38. In some instances, the default display settings 40 may identify a default screen layout for formatting a placement of the default subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display 32. In some cases, the default display settings 40 may identify a default unit setting (e.g. imperial, metric) for one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters, identify a default natural language setting (e.g. English, German, French, Chinese) for use on the display, and/or identify a default color scheme setting for use on the display 32, for example.

[0028] In some instances, the personalized display settings may identify a personalized subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters 38 for display, wherein the personalized subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters does not include all of the plurality of fume hood parameters 38. In some instances, the personalized subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters may not be equal to the default subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters 38. In some cases, the personalized display settings may identify a personalized screen layout for formatting a placement of the personalized subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display. In some cases, the personalized display settings may identify a personalized unit setting for one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters, or a personalized natural language setting for use on the display 32, and/or a personalized color scheme setting for use on the display 32.

[0029] In some instances, detecting the presence of the mobile device may include detecting a presence of two or more different mobile devices, and determining which of the two or more different mobile devices has a highest priority and/or selecting the mobile device of the two or more different mobile devices that has the highest priority as the mobile device. In some instances, the controller 42 may be configured to determine which of the two or more different

mobile devices has the highest priority based at least in part on a signal strength of each of the two or more different mobile devices. In some instances, the controller 42 may be configured to determine which of the two or more different mobile devices has the highest priority based at least in part on a user role assigned to each of the two or more different mobile devices. In some instances, the controller 42 may be configured to determine which of the two or more different mobile devices has the highest priority based at least in part on a current location of each of the two or more different mobile devices and one or more past locations of each of the two or more different mobile devices.

[0030] FIG. 4 is a flow diagram showing an illustrative method 58 for displaying personalized information on a fume hood monitor (such as the fume hood 26) of a fume hood (such as the fume hood 12). The method 58 includes displaying one or more of a plurality of fume hood parameters on a display of the fume hood monitor formatted in accordance with one or more default display settings, as indicated at block 60. The fume hood monitor detects a mobile device, as indicated at block 62. In response, the fume hood monitor establishes a wireless connection with the mobile device, as indicated at block 62a. The fume hood monitor wirelessly receives one or more personalized display settings from the mobile device, as indicated at block 62b. The fume hood monitor displays one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display of the fume hood monitor formatted in accordance with the one or more personalized display settings, as indicated at block 62c. When the fume hood monitor is no longer connected to the mobile device, the fume hood monitor may display one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters on the display of the fume hood monitor formatted in accordance with the one or more default display settings, as indicated at block 64.

[0031] In some instances, the default display settings identify a default subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters for display and the personalized display settings identify a personalized subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters for display, wherein the personalized subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters is not equal to the default subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters. In some instances, the personalized display settings identify a personalized unit setting for one or more of the plurality of fume hood parameters, a personalized natural language setting for use on the display and/or a personalized color scheme setting for use on the display. These are just examples. In some instances, the method 58 may include defining at least some of the personalized display settings via a user interface of the mobile device, as indicated at block 66. In some cases, the mobile device executes an application program that facilitates the user in defining at least some of the personalized display settings. In some cases, the personalized display settings may be stored in a memory of the mobile device.

[0032] FIG. 5 is a flow diagram showing an illustrative method 68. In some instances, the method 68 may represent a decision tree for accurately detecting the user and the user's role. The method 68 begins at a start block 70. At a decision block 72, a determination is made as to whether the installer has enabled the personalized UI (user interface) option in the fume hood monitor 26. If not, default display settings are used, and control passes to an end block 84. If the personalized UI has been enabled by the installer, control passes to a decision block 74 where a determination is made

as to whether any user devices are detected nearby, such as via BLE (Bluetooth Low Energy) or WiFi. In some cases, BLE or WiFi signal strength may be used to judge proximity relative to the fume hood.

[0033] If no user devices are detected, no action is taken, and default display settings are used when displaying information on the user interface of the fume hood monitor 26, and control passes to the end block 84. If, however, a user device is detected, control passes to a decision block 76. At the decision block 76, a determination is made as to whether a single user device has been detected or if multiple user devices have been detected. If multiple user devices have been detected, default display settings are used and control passes to the end block 84. If only a single user device is detected, control passes to a decision block 78. At the decision block 78, a determination is made as to whether the user is in close proximity to the fume hood. If not, the user is too far from the fume hood and no action is taken. Default display settings are used to display information on the user interface of the fume hood monitor 26, and control passes to an end block 84. If the user is in close proximity to the fume hood, control passes to a decision block 80, where a determination is made as to whether the user has signed in (i.e., enabled) the feature of personalizing the user interface of the fume hood monitor 26. If not, default display settings are used to display information on the user interface of the fume hood monitor 26, and control passes to the end block 84. However, if the user has signed in (i.e., enabled) the feature of personalizing the user interface of the fume hood monitor 26, control passes to block 82 where personalized display settings from the user's mobile device are used to display information on the user interface of the fume hood monitor 26.

[0034] Returning to decision block 76, if multiple user devices are detected, and rather than using default display settings, the fume hood monitor may determine which of the multiple detected user devices has the highest priority, and use personalized display settings of the mobile device with the highest priority to personalize the user interface of the fume hood monitor 26. The highest priority may be determined by, for example, the role assigned to the user of the mobile device, the distance that each of the mobile devices is from the fume hood, and/or any other suitable criteria.

[0035] FIG. 6 is a schematic example of an illustrative screen 86 that may be displayed on the display 32 of the fume hood monitor 26 when default display settings are used. As shown, the screen 86 shows the current face velocity, the current sash open position and information regarding when the current experiment will end. While the screen 86 is shown as being in the English language, it will be appreciated that the default display settings may select any suitable language. Any of a variety of layouts, fonts and display colors may be chosen as default display settings, for example. Also, any set or subset of fume hood parameters may be selected for display as default display settings.

[0036] FIG. 7 is a schematic example of an illustrative screen 88 that may be displayed on the display 32 of the fume hood monitor 26 when personalized display settings are used. As shown, the screen 88 identifies the user and provides a message that attention to the user's experiment is needed. In some instances, as shown, the screen 88 may include an icon 90 that provides a visual warning. While the screen 88 is shown as being in English, it will be appreciated that depending on the personalized display settings of the

mobile device 28, a different language may be used. Any of a variety of layouts, fonts and display colors may be chosen as personalized display settings, for example. Also, any set or subset of fume hood parameters may be selected for display as personalized display settings. In some cases, if the fume hood monitor 26 includes a speaker, the fume hood monitor 26 may read the text out loud for the person to understand.

[0037] FIG. 8 is a schematic example of an illustrative screen 92 that may be displayed on the display 32 of the fume hood monitor 26 when personalized display settings are used. As shown, the screen 92 identifies the user and provides a message that the fume hood will be available that afternoon at 4 pm. While the screen 92 is shown as being in English, it will be appreciated that depending on the personalized display settings of the mobile device 28, a different language may be used. Any of a variety of layouts, fonts and display colors may be chosen as personalized display settings, for example. Also, any set or subset of fume hood parameters may be selected for display as personalized display settings. In some cases, if the fume hood monitor 26 includes a speaker, the fume hood monitor 26 may read the text out loud for the person to understand.

[0038] FIG. 9 is a schematic example of an illustrative screen 94 that may be displayed on the display 32 of the fume hood monitor 26 when personalized display settings are used. As shown, the screen 94 identifies the user and provides a message that hood certification will be needed. While the screen 94 is shown as being in English, it will be appreciated that depending on the personalized display settings of the mobile device 28, a different language may be used. Any of a variety of layouts, fonts and display colors may be chosen as personalized display settings, for example. Also, any set or subset of fume hood parameters may be selected for display as personalized display settings. In some cases, if the fume hood monitor 26 includes a speaker, the fume hood monitor 26 may read the text out loud for the person to understand.

[0039] FIG. 10 is a schematic example of an illustrative screen 96 that may be displayed on the display 32 of the fume hood monitor 26 when personalized display settings are used. As shown, the screen 96 identifies the user and provides a message that the experiment is underway, and provides a timer. While the screen 96 is shown as being in English, it will be appreciated that depending on the personalized display settings of the mobile device 28, a different language may be used. Any of a variety of layouts, fonts and display colors may be chosen as personalized display settings, for example. Also, any set or subset of fume hood parameters may be selected for display as personalized display settings. In some cases, if the fume hood monitor 26 includes a speaker, the fume hood monitor 26 may read the text out loud for the person to understand.

[0040] Having thus described several illustrative embodiments of the present disclosure, those of skill in the art will readily appreciate that yet other embodiments may be made and used within the scope of the claims hereto attached.

What is claimed is:

1. A fume hood monitor secured to a fume hood, the fume hood monitor comprising:
 - a user interface including a display;
 - a fume hood interface for interfacing with the fume hood and for receiving information generated by the fume hood;

a wireless interface;

a controller operatively coupled to the user interface, the fume hood interface and the wireless interface, the controller of the fume hood is configured to:

receive information generated by the fume hood via the fume hood interface;

control the display of the information generated by and received from the fume hood via the fume hood interface on the display of the fume hood monitor;

detect a presence of a mobile device via the wireless interface, and once detected, receive one or more personalized display settings from the mobile device via the wireless interface;

control the display of the information received from the fume hood based in part on the one or more personalized display settings received from the mobile device; and

detect when the mobile device is no longer present, and once the mobile device is detected to be no longer present, no longer control the display of the information received from the fume hood based in part on the one or more personalized display settings received from the mobile device.

2. The fume hood monitor of claim 1, wherein controlling the display of the information comprises controlling what information received from the fume hood via the fume hood interface is displayed on the display of the fume hood monitor.

3. The fume hood monitor of claim 1, wherein controlling the display of the information comprises controlling how at least some of the information received from the fume hood via the fume hood interface is displayed on the display of the fume hood monitor.

4. The fume hood monitor of claim 1, wherein controlling the display of the information comprises controlling a format of at least some of the information displayed on the display of the fume hood monitor.

5. The fume hood monitor of claim 1, wherein controlling the display of the information comprises controlling a screen layout for the display of information on the display of the fume hood monitor.

6. The fume hood monitor of claim 1, wherein the information received from the fume hood via the fume hood interface comprises a plurality of fume hood parameters, and wherein the one or more personalized display settings identify a personalized subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters for display, wherein the personalized subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters does not include all of the plurality of fume hood parameters.

7. The fume hood monitor of claim 1, wherein the one or more personalized display settings comprise one or more of:

- a unit setting;
- a natural language setting; and
- a color scheme setting.

8. The fume hood monitor of claim 1, wherein the information received from the fume hood via the fume hood interface comprises one or more of:

- a current face velocity of the fume hood;
- a current sash opening value;
- an alarm status;
- a timer status;
- a function of the fume hood monitor;
- a certification due date of the fume hood; and
- an experiment status.

9. The fume hood monitor of claim 1, wherein detecting the presence of the mobile device comprises:

- detect a presence of two or more different mobile devices;
- determine which of the two or more different mobile devices has a highest priority; and
- select the mobile device of the two or more different mobile devices that has the highest priority as the mobile device.

10. The fume hood monitor of claim 9, wherein the controller of the fume hood monitor is configured to determine which of the two or more different mobile devices has the highest priority based at least in part on a signal strength of each of the two or more different mobile devices.

11. The fume hood monitor of claim 9, wherein the controller of the fume hood monitor is configured to determine which of the two or more different mobile devices has the highest priority based at least in part on a user role assigned to each of the two or more different mobile devices.

12. The fume hood monitor of claim 9, wherein the controller of the fume hood monitor is configured to determine which of the two or more different mobile devices has the highest priority based at least in part on a current location of each of the two or more different mobile devices and one or more past locations of each of the two or more different mobile devices.

13. The fume hood monitor of claim 1, wherein the wireless interface is a Bluetooth interface and/or a WIFI interface, and the mobile device is a mobile phone or a wearable device.

14. A method for displaying personalized information on a fume hood monitor of a fume hood, the method comprising:

- the fume hood monitor receiving information generated by the fume hood via a fume hood interface;
- the fume hood monitor controlling the display of the information received from the fume hood on a display of the fume hood monitor;
- the fume hood monitor detecting a presence of a mobile device via a wireless interface, and once detected, receiving one or more personalized display settings from the mobile device via the wireless interface;
- the fume hood monitor controlling the display of the information received from the fume hood on the display of the fume hood monitor based only in part on the one or more personalized display settings received from the mobile device; and
- the fume hood monitor detecting when the mobile device is no longer present, and once the mobile device is detected to be no longer present, no longer controlling the display of the information on the display of the fume hood monitor based on the one or more personalized display settings received from the mobile device.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the fume hood monitor controlling the display of the information on the

display of the fume hood comprises the fume hood monitor controlling what information received from the fume hood via the fume hood interface is displayed on the display of the fume hood monitor.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the fume hood monitor controlling the display of the information on the display of the fume hood comprises the fume hood monitor controlling how at least some of the information received from the fume hood via the fume hood interface is displayed on the display of the fume hood monitor.

17. The method of claim 14, wherein the fume hood monitor controlling the display of the information on the display of the fume hood comprises the fume hood monitor controlling a format of at least some of the information displayed on the display of the fume hood monitor.

18. The method of claim 14, wherein the fume hood monitor controlling the display of the information on the display of the fume hood comprises the fume hood monitor controlling a screen layout for the display of information on the display of the fume hood monitor.

19. The method of claim 14, wherein the information received from the fume hood via the fume hood interface comprises a plurality of fume hood parameters, and wherein the one or more personalized display settings identify a personalized subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters for display, wherein the personalized subset of the plurality of fume hood parameters does not include all of the plurality of fume hood parameters.

20. A non-transitory computer readable medium storing instructions thereon that, when executed by one or more processors of a fume hood monitor of a fume hood, causes the one or more processors of the fume hood monitor to:

- receive information generated by the fume hood via a fume hood interface;
- control the display of the information generated by and received from the fume hood via the fume hood interface on a display of the fume hood monitor;
- detect a presence of a mobile device via a wireless interface, and once detected, receive one or more personalized display settings from the mobile device via the wireless interface;
- control the display of the information received from the fume hood based only in part on the one or more personalized display settings received from the mobile device; and
- detect when the mobile device is no longer present, and once the mobile device is detected to be no longer present, no longer control the display of the information received from the fume hood based in part on the one or more personalized display settings received from the mobile device.

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