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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **BUILT NY, INC.** [US/US]; 75 Spring Street, New York, NY 10010 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **SWARTZ, John, Roscoe** [US/US]; 141 Godwin Ave., Ridgewood, NJ 07450 (US). **LOWN, Aaron** [US/US]; 94 Clinton Road, Tuxedo, NY 10987 (US).

(74) Agent: **YOUNG, Andrew, F.**; Lackenbach Siegel, LLP, One Chase Road, Scarsdale, NY 10583 (US).

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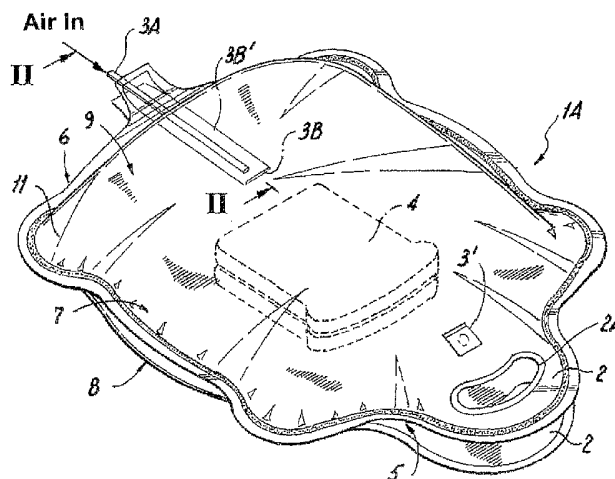
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: CARRY DEVICE



(57) Abstract: In one embodiment a carry device includes a first inner carry pouch made from a first material and an outer bounding pouch or layer made from a second material defining at least one cavity therebetween. An access port may include a release and inflation actuator and provides volumetric access to the at least one cavity allowing passage of a pressurizing atmosphere or temperature effecting medium, or combination thereof. A sealable access is provided, and a common pressure is applied to an outer uniform-pressure region of a non-rigid or rigid item being carried thereby preventing damage and crushing thereof through high contact pressure gradients. In another embodiment handles are inflatable to aid sealing the inner carry pouch and provide a comfortable grip.

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CARRY DEVICE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application claims priority from US Provisional Application No. 60/630,646 filed November 24, 2004, the contents of which are fully incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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1. Field of the Invention

 The present invention relates to a carry device. More specifically, the present invention relates to a convenient device for receiving items to be carried
15 that includes at least one inner cavity or bladder for inflation or storage of a pressure or a temperature transfer medium, whereby the received items are restrained from moving.

2. Description of the Related Art

20

 Various attempts have been made to use air pillows or bags in packaging to secure items being shipped. U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,254,074 and 5,339,602 to Landers et al., outline the general processes for forming a series of inflatable air bags and placing those bags in shipping containers for inflation to secure items being
25 shipped. Landers also outlines the use of an inflation valve or check valve allowing a deflated bag to be placed into a shipping container, and inflated after the container is sealed via an extension of an inflation valve outside the container

prior to inflation. Landers describes the formation of such bags from a spool of low-density polyethylene that is then folded and heat-sealed. Other forms of plastic sealing or joining are common in the trade and include RF (radio frequency) bonding, adhesive bonding, friction bonding, and others. The use of such shipping bags provides obvious conveniences in cost, storage space, and speed of use, all while allowing the use of a recyclable product.

Similar to the above, a **Sealed Air** product called **Rapid Fill®** seems to closely match the Lander's product providing use in an un-inflated state prior to packaging, and then a step of pressurizing the empty bag prior to completely closing the shipping container.

In contrast to the Lander's patents, the **Sealed Air Fil-Air™** product shown at www.sealedair.com seems to create a series of pre-filled air bags that are then pressed into an unsealed box by a user to secure an item to be shipped. The pre-filled air bags come in differing sizes, and provide the benefits noted above, namely low cost, reduced storage space, speed of use, and use of recyclable materials.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,354,245 to Wilson outlines the deployment of an inflatable pet cage for user convenience during travel, or at pet shows, farms, or other areas where the cost of large animal storage is prohibitive. As shown, the device employs a partially rigid frame that collapses into a portable "suitcase" and later expands under air pressure. During inflation, fabric joining the rigid frame pieces inflates and supports the rigid frame pieces forming the entire unit. The device provides substantial convenience to a user.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,644,475 to Wilson, II et al., provides a multi-purpose bag that includes an inflatable member allowing the bag to be used to both carry items for transportation, and when inflated to use as a pillow or cushioning device. A carry strap allows the device to be slung from a shoulder and an external pocket

aids transport. The inflatable member can be used with the bag or separated and used alone as a pillow.

Similar to Wilson, **Global Sources**™ provides an inflatable bag or rucksack made of translucent PVC. There are single or double shoulder straps, and a layer of external manufacturer-inflated sealed chambers. The bag is
5 available at www.globalsource.com.

Somewhat similar to Wilson is the Bwana Palm Pump Inflatable Protective Case for storing small items, such as glasses or small phones. This product includes a central opening and a cover flap. The external body includes
10 multiple individual air chambers and can be printed in attractive colors.

Referring now to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, a conventional device 700 includes an outer bag 701 and an inner bag 702 joined along a substantially rigid outer seam 703 extending about an outer perimeter and along a series of substantially rigid inner seams 704. As shown, carry device 700 is an Inflata-Pak™ and operates as
15 an air-cushion packaging device available from 3M, located at 210 Wilson Ave., St. Paul, MN 55119 (www.3m.com/office). Device 700 provides the capacity to receive a non-crushable rigid object 705 (commonly electronics devices, but shown as a wine bottle) to be shipped in inner container 702 with outer bag 701 inflated around object 705 to become vary rigid within a shipping box (not
20 shown). A loop 706 joins two sides of the inner location to prevent the object from unintended separation prior to inflation.

An inflation port 707 including a straw for inflating allows a user to inflate the region between inner bag 702 and outer bag 701. An air passage hole 708 allows inflation air to pass from one side of the device to the other side as shown
25 in Fig. 3. A deflation port 709 is situated on outer bag 701 to allow for single use-deflation by tearing off a flap exposing a sealed hole in outer bag 701 and allowing air to escape in a single-use non-recoverable manner.

According to this construction, the external edges of outer rigid seam 703 of the inflated outer container bag 701 are continuously sealed to the edges of inner bag 702, and the planar external surface of the outer container inflated body is also sealed to the planar body of the inner container along rigid inner seams 704. As shown, rigid inner seams 704 are also bent at angles relative to a length of carry device 700 and aid the generation of a rigid structure, as will be described.

As a consequence of such a construction, namely tightly connecting inner and outer bags 701, 702 along a series of rigid seams 704, inner bag 702 is tightly restrained in movement and contained relative to outer bag 701 and is prevented from shifting in any way. Ultimately, all inflation pressure is tightly contained within a series of air chambers pressing on rigid object 705, and as a consequence, a series of high pressure zones 710 and alternating zero pressure zones 711 are created along the rigid surface of rigid object 705. This generation of alternating pressure zones is further exacerbated by the bent angles of inner seams 704 proximate rigid seam 703.

Thus, during inflation the external planar walls of the inflated body 700 exert direct inward pressure on selected zones of object 705 via their sealed connection to the edges and the planar surface of the inner container 702. This construction prohibits shifting and energy reduction between the main planar surfaces of the inner and outer containers and with increasing pressure transfers this pressure solely to the defined high pressure zones 710 (as no pressure-dissipating motion is allowed). The increasing pressure cannot expand into zero pressure zones 711 due to the restriction created by inner seams 704 and the lack of shifting between inner and outer bags 702, 701. As a further consequence of such rigid construction, a series of air gaps 729 formed along rigid seam 703 during inflation where opposing sides of inner bag 702 can neither contact in all

sections nor operate in concert with outer bag 701 due to the expansion of high pressure zones 710 to provide an air seal. Thus, packaging device 700 is well suited for shipping rigid electronic or other hard-bodied products, but is ill-suited to contain and preserve non-rigid items in a non-crushed manner, and cannot
5 protect such items from moisture or air damage due to air gaps 729 and lack of a seal around the items.

Referring now to Figs. 4 through 6, an inflatable drink pack 720 is produced by Kisung Industry Co., www.Kisung.com, and includes an outer bag 727 sealed to an inner bag 728 along an outer seam 721, and is inflated via an
10 inflation port 723 with a provided straw 722. A tiny air gap 725 allows inflation pressure to pass from inflation port 723 to all sides of a rigid object 724 for transportation. Similar to the device shown in Figs. 1 through 3, a series of air gaps 730 is formed proximate the outer surface of rigid object 724 by alternating high and low pressure zones, allowing moisture to penetrate within inner bag 728
15 and prohibit sealing inner bag 728 substantially uniformly about an object to be carried.

In other areas of the art, an inflatable soap dish is provided in the shape of a frog or other animal. In this device, the soap dish is used as a float during a child's bath and includes an external depression for holding the soap. There is no
20 inner container area or use as a transportable product other than as a floating support.

Finally, it is also known to provide thermally insulated bags to keep food cold or hot without ice. Products provided by www.insulatedbag.com or at www.koldtogo.com provide a foil package and a dispenser for gel-based cooling
25 elements that are then placed into the bag. Since the bags are constructed from foil, they are sold with decorative printing attractive to a user.

What is also not appreciated by the related art, is that a wide variety of consumer objects requiring transport are not inherently resistant to being deformed by pressure (for example, eggs, baked goods, paper items, wrapped sandwiches, etc.) and yet require nearly uniform pressure about an outer contact region for secure transport. A common example of such objects are reflected in a children's lunch consisting of a sandwich, fruit, cookies/cake, and a drink. In such an example, what is needed is a carry device that securely contacts each items without crushing, resists unintended displacement during transport, and provides a common pressure about an outer contact region of each item.

What is similarly not appreciated by the related art is a need to protect such consumer objects from unintended contact with moisture during transport by the use of a substantially sealed container.

Accordingly, there is a need for an improved carry device allowing secure transport, with uniform pressure application about a contact surface of an item being transported and an ability to protect the item or items from external damage with a substantially sealed container.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One proposed object of an embodiment of the present invention is to provide a carry device that overcomes at least one of the detriments noted above.

Another proposed object of an alternative embodiment the present invention is to provide a convenient and attractive carry device that allows economical production and optionally reuse or recycling.

Another proposed object of an alternative embodiment of the present invention is to provide a convenient device for receiving items to be carried that includes at least one inner cavity or bladder for inflation or storage of a pressure

or a temperature transfer medium, whereby the received items are restrained from moving without crushing or optionally maintained at a desirable temperature during transport.

Another alternative object of one embodiment of the present invention is to provide an inflatable carry device enabling a substantially common pressure application along a pressure contact surface of an item being transported without damaging pressure variants.

Another alternative object of the present invention is to provide an alternative embodiment capable of being optionally and substantially sealed to prevent unintended entry of moisture or unintended exit of items being carried.

The present invention relates to, in one alternative and adaptive embodiment, a carry device including a first inner carry pouch made from a first material and an outer bounding pouch or layer made from a second material defining at least one cavity therebetween. A sealable access port may include a release actuator and provides a pressure access to the at least one cavity allowing passage of a pressurizing atmosphere or a temperature effecting fluid, or other filling mediums or combinations thereof. In other embodiments, the inner carry pouch may provide an open or a sealable access allowing separate sealing from an external atmosphere and consequential resistance from pressure provided by an inflated cavity.

According to an embodiment of the present invention there is provided a carry container, comprising: an inner pouch member operably bounded by an outer pouch member and defining at least one partially bounded cavity therebetween, means for providing an inner opening access to the inner pouch member during a use, and means for at least one of a liquid, a gel, and a pressure communication between an exterior of the carry container and the at least one bounded cavity, whereby during the use, the means for communication enables at

least one of an application and a removal of the at least one communication within the at least one bounded cavity thereby enabling at least one of an application and removal of an item-securing force to an exterior of the inner pouch member to secure items therein without damaging the items.

5 According to one alternative and adaptive embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a carry device, comprising: an outer pouch member operably bounding an inner pouch member and defining at least one bounded cavity there between for receiving a selected pressurizing medium, the inner pouch member and the outer pouch member including respective inner and outer
10 side walls, at least one inner side seam joining inner pouch side walls and at least one outer side seam joining outer pouch side walls forming respective inner and outer pouch members, means for providing an valve access to the at least one bounded cavity during a use for transmitting a pressurizing medium relative to the bounded cavity, a carry item receiving region within the inner pouch member
15 accessible through an inner pouch opening, the inner pouch side walls and the outer side walls being readily shearable with respect to each other proximate the carry item receiving region during a use, thereby allowing the inner pouch side walls to substantially conform to the carry item without damaging the carry item.

20 The above, and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numerals designate the same elements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a conventional shipping bag and a rigid product to be shipped.

5 Fig. 2 is a perspective view of Fig. 1 inflated with the rigid product installed.

Fig. 3 is a partial sectional view along line I-I of Fig. 2 showing the uneven impact and crushing pressure created by seaming.

10 Fig. 4 is a perspective view of another conventional holding bag and a rigid product to be contained therein.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the holding bag in Fig. 4 assembled with the rigid product.

Fig. 6 is a partially cut-away view of Fig. 5.

15 Fig. 7 is a first embodiment of a carry device according to one alternative aspect of the present invention in combination with a non-rigid item.

Fig. 8 is the embodiment of Fig. 7 in combination with the non-rigid item.

Fig. 9 is an exploded view of the embodiment shown in Fig. 7.

Fig. 10 is a partial view of the inner pouch in region III as shown in Fig. 9.

20 Fig. 11 is a sectional view of the inflation port in an inflated condition taken along line II-II in Fig. 8.

Fig. 12 is a perspective sectional view of the embodiment shown in Fig. 7.

Fig. 13 is a second embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 14 is a partial sectional view along section IV-IV of Fig. 13.

25 Fig. 15 is a partial sectional view along section V-V of Fig. 13.

Fig. 16 is a third embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 17 is a sectional view along line VI-VI of Fig. 16.

Fig. 18 is a fourth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 19 is a sectional view along line VII-VII of Fig. 18.

5 Fig. 20 is a fifth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 21 is a partial sectional view along line VIII-VIII of Fig. 20.

Fig. 22 is a sixth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention under substantially low pressure.

10 Fig. 23 is a partial sectional view along line IX-IX of Fig. 22.

Fig. 24 is a seventh embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 25 is an exploded view of the embodiment shown in Fig. 24.

15 Fig. 26 is a cut view of an eight embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 27 is a cut view of a ninth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 28 is a tenth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

20 Fig. 29 is an enlarged view of region X in Fig. 28.

Fig. 30 is a partial sectional view along line XI-XI of Fig. 28.

Fig. 31 is an eleventh embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention having separate inflation chambers.

Fig. 32 is an exploded view of the embodiment shown in Fig. 31.

25 Fig. 33 is a partially cut away perspective view of a twelfth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 34 is a partially cut away perspective view of a thirteenth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 35 is a partial sectional view along line XII-XII of Fig. 34.

Fig. 36 is a cut away perspective view of a fourteenth embodiment of a
5 carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 37 is a cut away perspective view of a fifteenth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 37A is an assembled view of Fig. 37 with an alternative inner pocket
lining.

10 Fig. 38 is a partially cut away perspective view of a sixteenth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 39 is a partially cut away perspective view of a seventeenth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

15 Figs. 40 and 41 are partially cut away perspective views of an eighteenth embodiment of carry devices according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 42 is a partially cut away perspective view of a nineteenth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the
20 present invention.

Fig. 43 is a partially cut away perspective view of a twentieth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 44 is a partially cut away perspective view of a twenty-first embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the
25 present invention.

Fig. 45 is a partially cut away perspective view of a twenty-second embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 46 is a partially cut away perspective view of a twenty-third embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 47 is a partially cut away perspective view of a twenty-fourth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 48 is a partially cut away perspective view of a twenty-fifth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 49 is an exploded view of the carry device shown in Fig. 48.

Fig. 50 is a sectional view along line XIII-XIII in Fig. 48.

Fig. 51 is a perspective view of a twenty-sixth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 52 is an exploded close-view of a clamping system for use in combination with a carry system.

Fig. 53 is a perspective view of a twenty-seventh embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 54 is an exploded perspective view of the embodiment shown in Fig. 53.

Fig. 55 is a perspective view of a twenty-eighth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 56 is an exploded corner view of the embodiment in Fig. 55.

Fig. 57 is a perspective view of a twenty-ninth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 58 is an exploded bottom view of the embodiment in Fig. 57.

Fig. 59 is a perspective view of a thirtieth embodiment of a carry device according to another alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 60 is an exploded perspective view of one corner of the Fig. 59.

5 Fig. 61 is a top view of a pre-formed roll of carry devices according to a thirty-first alternative aspect of the present invention.

Fig. 62 is a top view of a pre-formed roll of carry devices according to

Figs. 63 through Fig. 68 provide top view of alternative designs for carry devices according to alternative aspects of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to several embodiments of the invention that are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, 15 same or similar reference numerals are used in the drawings and the description to refer to the same or like parts or steps. The drawings are in simplified form and are not to precise scale or shape. For purposes of convenience and clarity only, directional terms, such as top, bottom, up, down, over, above, and below may be used with respect to the drawings. These and similar directional terms should not 20 be construed to limit the scope of the invention in any manner. Furthermore, the words "connect," "couple," and similar terms with their inflectional morphemes do not necessarily denote direct and immediate connections, but also include connections through mediate elements or devices.

Referring now to Figs. 7 through 12, a first embodiment of a carry 25 assembly 1A is provided including a pair of separable carry handles 2, having holes 2A providing easy access to a defined inner opening 5 for receiving carry items 4 (here food items) into an inner pouch member (shown later).

Top and bottom members 7, 8 form an outer surface of an outer pouch 10 having an outer perimeter 6 proximate seam 6'. An inflation access port 3 and deflation access port 3' provides ready access to at least one access cavity 200 defined between outer pouch 10 and the inner pouch member 9 having inner pouch walls 9' and 9''. During use, a user inserts items 4 (shown as a sandwich) in direction A into inner opening 5 and blows into access port 3 via a straw 3A filling the bounded cavity 200 with air along air flows 9B to a desired inflation pressure, causing outer pouch 10 of carry assembly 1A to expand and assume a shape defined by outer seals 6' and outer perimeter 6. Such a shape and pressure provides securing pressure on items 4 without causing crushing or damaging. The present invention helps to secure items 4 within assembly 1A and to retain each within an individual zone when the items are placed separately, as will be described. What is noted is that the surface plane of inner pouch side walls 9' and 9'' are preferably not fixed along the respective planes of outer pouch sidewalls 7, 8 allowing some relative motion there between. As a consequence, substantially all of inner pouch side walls 9', 9'' are allowed to enfold a carry item allowing ready adjustment to non-uniform shapes and to crushable carry items. As is noted herein, without substantial connection between the planes of inner and outer side walls little shear force is transferred despite pressure increases within bounded cavity 200 and hence little shear or crush force is applied to the carry items.

In this embodiment, outer pouch perimeter 6 may be configured to assume any attractive or convenient shape chosen by a manufacturer or customer, here the shape of a turtle. In use, this embodiment provides access port 3 proximate outer perimeter 6 for easy and inexpensive manufacturing (sealing access port 3 within the seam forming outer perimeter 6) where carry assembly 1A is designed for a single throwaway use.

Inflation access port 3 includes a sleeve 3B' for air passage ending at a sleeve opening 3B accessing cavity 200 for inflation. Deflation port 3' includes a hole 3D on top outer member 7 protectively covered by flat 3C. Thus, during use a user may inflate carry assembly 1A, transport the same, then deflate the assembly by peeling back flat 3C to reveal hole 3D and release the retained volume therein to allow access to inner opening 5 for removal of item 4. While the present invention includes deflation port 3' as an adhesive flap/hole construction alternative constructions are envisioned. For example, deflation port 3', and indeed inflation port 3 as well, may both be formed as a threaded adjustable opening, in a manner similar to those types found on inflatable air mattresses for camping.

As shown, inner opening 5 of inner pouch 9 is defined both by the shape of inner pouch 9 and by the position of the inner/outer sealing seams 19, 19 proximate handles 2. In this manner, inflating carry assembly 1A provides inflation pressure into handles 2 (see Fig. 12). Handles 2 being restrained by seams 19, 19 will pivot relative thereto and provide a closing-urging moment (as shown) urging handles 2 and portions of inner pouch 9, and side walls 9', 9'' together into a contact-seal to prevent unintended loss of items 4 or penetration by external debris.

As shown, inner pouch 9 is formed with a bottom rolled edge 9A allowing easy air passage throughout cavity 200 to readily equalize pressure and volume during carry motion and any inner pouch motion within outer pouch 10.

As is shown in Figs. 11 and 12, a uniform containing pressure is urged onto inner pouch side walls 9', 9'' and constrains them uniformly about item 4 forming substantially a continuous contour fit without alternating regions of high and low pressure. An additional benefit of such construction is that as inflation pressure initially begins and increases, pressure applied to item 4 is uniform on all

surfaces as both sides of container cavity 200 receive the same equilibrated pressure since inner pouch 9 is free to adapt to the pressure applied and the item. This is a substantially unrestrained in motion.

As will be described later, an optional construction to assembly 1B includes tack points join inner pouch 9 to selected portions of outer pouch 10. As shown, there are no connections between the broader non-seam surfaces of inner and outer pouches, only along the perimeter seams. As a consequence, there is substantially little restraint placed along the broader surface of inner pouch side walls 9', 9" by being fixed to outer top and bottom members 7, 8.

Hereinafter, the non-seam surfaces of inner and outer pouches (for example the expanse of top and bottom members 7, 8, are generally referred to as "planar surfaces" since they generally remain flat on a support surface prior to inflation or use. There is no requirement that these surfaces actually remain continually flat or smooth during use, only that substantially non-seam or minor-seam connections are made between inner and outer pouches along their surface thus – the phrase "planar surface" is selected for descriptive convenience. Connections are adaptably positioned about an outer region of both inner and outer carry items to secure and seal as required by the embodiments discussed.

In this manner, the present invention envisions an optional embodiment wherein inner and outer pouches are formed from three or four sheets of material joined by respective edge seams. In this optional embodiment, the seams would separate the generally "planar surfaces" and upon inflation would likely assume a cylindraceous appearance depending upon the length of each seam and position of each "planar surface." Thus, applicants have selected this phrase for its easy descriptive quality when viewed in conjunction with the disclosure and drawings, and not in a strictly mathematical definitional manner.

Referring now to Figs. 13, 14, and 15, a second alternative embodiment of a carry device 1B discussed and provided with an adaptively formed inner pouch 9A having inner pouch walls 9A', 9A'' within an outer pouch 10A having outer side walls 7A, 8A respectively. As shown, carry device 1B is inflated forming
5 inner cavity 200 and placing inner sidewalls 9A', 9A'' in a sealing contact proximate inner opening 5A between inflated handles 2A, 2A.

As noted, inner pouch 9A has an inner pouch perimeter 11A proximate an inner pouch seam 11A' following a non-regular shape where inner pouch 9A projects outwardly at selected gussets 201 to join outer perimeter 6A and be
10 sealed within outer perimeter seal 6A' thereby flexibly positioning inner pouch 9A within outer pouch 10A. As noted a plurality of openings are defined between gussets 201 allowing inflation pressure to be readily distributed and equilibrated to provide a uniform restraining force on item 4 within inner opening 5A. As shown, selected portions of inner pouch perimeter 11A are sealed to selected areas
15 of outer perimeter 6A to both allow carry device 1B to retain a pleasing aesthetic look while positively positioning inner pouch 9A while allowing ready movement a uniform sealing pressure without planar restraint from outer pouch 10A. According to the present construction there is only minimal restriction on the adaptation of inner pouch 9A to item 4 along the outer perimeter at gussets 201.

Referring now to Figs. 16 and 17, a third alternative embodiment of a carry device 1C is discussed and provided with an adaptively formed inner pouch 9C having inner pouch side walls 9C', 9C'' within an outer pouch 10C having
20 outer side walls 7C, 8C respectively. As shown, carry device 1C is partially inflated forming an inner bounded cavity and placing inner side walls 9C', 9C'' in a sealing contact with the item to be carried. As shown handles 2C are inflated and in the inflating process such inflation collectively urges inner side walls of inner pouch 9C together, as shown and prevents unintended loss of the item to be
25

carried. As noted earlier, there is minimal or substantially limited restriction on the planar surfaces of inner pouch 9A allowing rapid uniform sealing proximate the opening and a substantially uniform securing pressure on the item being transported and this in-turn eliminates lateral shifting and twisting relative to inner pouch 9C and aids in the formation of an appealing inflated shape. As shown, the present carry device 1C also has a larger carrying capacity further increasing convenience.

As noted in the third embodiment, inner pouch 9A extends substantially to outer perimeter 6 and outer seam 6' enabling a very simplified and speedy construction and dividing and bisecting the inner region of outer pouch 10C into substantially two halves. As noted in Fig. 17, a bottom portion of inner pouch side walls 9C', 9C'' proximate inflation portal 3, are in a sealing connection and are not open to the inner pouch opening. An air passage hole 9'' is punched through this sealed connection region allowing air passage between both sides of the inner region of outer pouch 10C without causing deflation into inner pouch 9C.

In the embodiment shown construction may be substantially simplified while retaining the benefits inherent in the present invention in an alternative embodiment. As described, the present carry device 1C includes four sheets of seamed material and improves both the stability of carry device 1C while improving appearance to a select segment of the market for inflatable carrying devices. One simplified benefit of the present invention is the suspension and retention of inner pouch 9C relative to our pouch 10C.

Referring now to Figs. 18 and 19, a fourth alternative embodiment of a carry device 1D is discussed and contrasted with the third embodiment carry device 1C. Carry device 1D is provided with an adaptively formed inner pouch 9D having inner pouch side walls 9D', 9D'' within an outer pouch 10D having

respective outer side walls 7D, 8D. As shown, carry device 1D is partially inflated forming an inner bounded inflation cavity and placing inner side walls 9D', 9D'' in a sealing contact with the item to be carried. Handles 2D, 2D are inflated during the pressurizing process via port 3, and such inflation collectively
5 urges inner side walls of inner pouch 9D together as shown, securely enfolding the carry item with a substantially uniform pressure to prevent crushing the item and unintended loss. In carry device 1D, inner pouch perimeter 11D and inner pouch seam 11D' are not connected to an outer perimeter or seam of outer pouch 11D thereby allowing inner pouch 9D to hang from co-joined inner/outer seam
10 shoulders 19D, 19D on opposing sides of handles 2D, 2D.

As shown, carry device 1D is in contrast to carry device 1C by allowing inner pouch 9D to swing or shift within outer pouch 10D during inflation. This construction while enabling substantially similar benefits as those discussed above allows an additional degree of freedom for transporting items of particular
15 delicacy where even minimal restraint on inner pouch 9D is detrimentally restrictive.

Referring now to Figs. 20 and 21, a fifth alternative embodiment of a carry device 1E is discussed and provided with an adaptively formed inner pouch 9E having inner pouch walls 9E', 9E'' formed partially within an outer pouch 10E
20 having outer side walls 7E, 8E respectively. As shown, carry device 1E is inflated forming an inner cavity and placing inner sidewalls 9E', 9E'' in a sealing contact proximate inner opening 5E between inflated handles 2E, 2E.

As shown, inner pouch 9E includes an inner pouch perimeter 11E and an inner pouch seam 11E' and extends from opening 5E and alternately intersects
25 with outer pouch seam 6E' and outer pouch perimeter 6E allowing carry device 1E to assume a pleasing outer shape. As noted particularly in Fig. 21, air flows or air passages 202 pass throughout the inner cavity where inner pouch perimeter

11E passes within outer pouch 10E. As noted in this embodiment, outer pouch seams 11E' seal both inner and outer pouch members where inner pouch member 9E intersects preventing inflation of those parts of inner pouch 9E sealed by outer pouch seam 11E'. It is envisioned, that with selective regulation of outer pouch seam 11E' an alternative of the present embodiment would allow seal inner pouch side walls 9E', 9E'' by only sealing to respective inner pouch side walls.

As in the previous embodiments, this present construction allows moderate positioning restraint of inner pouch member 9E only within outer pouch member 10E, but does not substantially join the planar surfaces of inner and outer pouch members allowing relative motion there between. Thus, while nothing in the present disclosure of selected preferred embodiments prohibits minor tacking points or restraining seams between the planar surfaces of inner and outer pouch members, the goal of allowing inner pouch member 9E to adapt to the shape of carried items is not restricted.

Referring now Figs. 22 and 23, a sixth alternative embodiment of a carry device 1F is discussed and provided with an adaptively formed inner pouch 9F having inner pouch walls 9F', 9F'' formed partially within an outer pouch 10F having outer side walls 7F, 8F respectively. As shown, carry device 1F is inflated forming an inner cavity and placing inner sidewalls 9F', 9F'' in a sealing contact proximate inner opening 5F between inflated handles 2F, 2F.

An inflation port 3F is positioned opposite inner opening 5F at an end of inner and outer pouch members 9F, 10F. In the present embodiment, inner pouch member 9F has an outer perimeter 11F and an outer perimeter seam 11F' substantially within outer pouch member 10F but for the bottom area where a portion of inner pouch member 9F projects beyond an outer perimeter 6F and outer perimeter seam 6F' to conceal inflation port 3F with loose portions of outer side members 7F, 8F.

In this sixth embodiment of carry device 1F, inner pouch member is retained on position between two opposing end fixture regions, namely handles 2F/opening 5F, and the region near inflation port 3F. Thus, the present embodiment securely positions inner pouch member 9F in a manner that does not
5 restrain the planer surfaces of inner pouch side walls 9F, 9F' and retains inner pouch member 9F distant from outer side walls 7F, 8F during inflation, thereby increasing cushioning while allowing inner pouch member 9F to readily adapt to an item to be carried without irregular pressure concentrations along its outer surface.

10 Referring now to Figs. 24 and 25 a seventh embodiment of a carry device 1G is discussed and provided with an adaptively formed inner pouch 11G having inner pouch walls joined proximate an inner pouch perimeter 11G' along an inner pouch perimeter seam 11G''. An outer pouch 10G is formed from two joined outer pouch side walls 7G, 8G each include respective handle sections 2G, 2G.
15 As shown, carry device 1G is inflated via an inflation member 3 along a tail section of carry device 1G. Outer pouch 10G is defined by outer pouch perimeter 6G and outer pouch perimeter seam 6G' as shown.

In the present embodiment, handles 2G, 2G are not inflatable, allowing for manufacturing diversity and adaptation, for example with an easily disposed
20 limited-use design. As noted in Fig. 25 is the simplified construction, namely the ready forming of inner pouch member 11G joined along inner pouch perimeter seam 11G''. Also noted are joining inner pouch member 11G and outer seams at regions 205G on either side of handle members 2G, 2G. With the construction of carry device 1G, it will be understood by those of skill in the art that inner pouch
25 11G is suspended along seams at regions 205G, within outer pouch 10G, where both outer perimeter seam 6G' joins with portions of the inner pouch side walls 11G' and 11G''. As a benefit of the present construction, the side walls of inner

pouch member 11G are completely free to move within outer pouch 10G to uniformly contact an outer surface of a carry item to apply a uniform retaining pressure along its surface and avoid damage thereto.

Referring now to Figs. 26 and 27 an eight and ninth embodiment of the present invention are discussed.

Fig. 26 discusses the eight embodiment of a carry device 1H including an inner pouch member 11H and an outer pouch member 10H. Inner pouch member 11H includes a rolled bottom seam 11H' in contrast, for example to the continuous sealed inner pouch perimeter seam 11G" in Fig. 25. Outer pouch member 10H includes respective outer pouch side walls 7H, 8H each providing a handle member 2H and sealed along outer perimeter 6H at outer seam 6H'. While handle members 2H are shown in a non-inflatable construction, those of skill in the art will readily recognize that the previously described inflatable handles may be readily adapted to the present embodiment. An Air inflation member 3 allows an inflation pressure 207H to exert a sealing contact 206H along sides of inner pouch 11H to seal the carry item in position along a substantially uniform pressure perimeter. In carry device 1H, as in carry device 1G, inner pouch member 11H is allowed to move freely within outer pouch side walls 7H, 8H to securely retain the item to be carried.

Fig. 27 discusses the ninth embodiment of a carry device 1I including an outer pouch member 10I having outer side walls 7I, 8I and respective handle portions. Outer side walls 7I, 8I are sealed along an outer perimeter seam 6I while a bottom portion of an inner pouch 11E (constructed similarly to inner pouch 11H noted above) is sealed at inner pouch seam 11E' to outer side wall 8I to resist relative motion therewith. Carry device 1I is constructed in a simplified manner easily adapted to a variety of market conditions while providing for the

inexpensive construction of carry device 1H with an inexpensive way to restrain inner pouch 11E during motion.

Referring now to Figs. 28, 29, a tenth embodiment of a carry device 1J is discussed and provided with an adaptively formed inner pouch 9J having inner
5 pouch side walls 9J', 9J'' joined at inner pouch seam 11J'' at inner pouch boundary 11J' and formed within an outer pouch 10J having outer side walls 7J, 8J respectively with handle portions 2J. As shown, carry device 1J is inflated via inflation port 3J forming multiple inner cavities and placing inner sidewalls 9J', 9J'' in a sealing contact proximate inner opening 5J between handles 2J, 2J. Outer
10 pouch boundary 11J' is sealed at outer pouch perimeter 6J at outer pouch seam 6J'. As noted particularly within region X, a shaping seam 6J'' is positioned relative to outer seam 6J' and partially restricts inflation of outer pouch 10J without affecting the operation of inner pouch 9J. As noted, shaping seam 6J'' is discontinuous allowing air flows to enter shaped regions defined by shaping
15 seams 6J'' to form a pleasing shape for carry device 1J while enabling uniform sealing pressure on inner pouch side walls 9J', 9J'' for sealing and retaining an item to be carried securely.

Employing and adapting the teachings of the tenth embodiment of carry device 1J allows those of skill in the consumer product arts to readily adapt a
20 shape of carry device 1J to any commercially pleasing form in an effort to promote the product or adapt it to a particular product, such as the wine tote noted at Figs 48, 49, and 50.

Referring now to Figs. 31 and 32, an eleventh embodiment of a carry device 1K is discussed and provided with an adaptively formed inner pouch 9K
25 having inner pouch side walls folded from a single member and joined along a pair of inner pouch seam 11K. In this embodiment two separate inflation chambers, a top chamber 211K and a bottom chamber 211K' are formed on either

side of inner pouch 9K. Top inflation chamber 211K is filled and deflated via port 3K. Bottom inflation chamber 211K' is filled and deflated via port 3K'. As is noted specifically here, and as will be understood by those of skill in the art to apply to every embodiment herein, ports 3 include straw inflation members for inflating. After use, the same straw inflation member may be inserted through the port and resist the sealing pressure on the sleeve walls thereby allowing air to escape the inflation chambers and the carry device to deflate.

In the present embodiment separate top and bottom outer pouch members 10K, 10K' are formed with respective top outer pouch side walls 7K, 8K and 7K', 8K' as shown. In the assembly disclosed in Fig. 32 an inner pouch assembly 210 comprising inner pouch 9K, and respective outer pouch inner side walls 7K, 8K' may be preformed during an assembly step to speed construction. In this embodiment, inner pouch 9K is passively retained between outer pouch inner side walls 7K and 8K' and respective top and bottom chambers 211K and 211K' are inflated to urge closure of the carry device. In a second assembly step following construction of inner pouch assembly 210, outer pouch outer side walls 8K, 7K' are joined to the same along respective outer boundaries 6K at an outer boundary seam 6K'.

One benefit of the present carry device 1K design is that a user may selectively inflate respective chambers 211K, 211K' to differing inflation pressures depending upon the type of item to be carried. As an additional benefit of the present construction, inner pouch 9K is retained between outer pouch inner side walls 7K, 8K' within a middle chamber 211K", allowing ready and slidable planar movement relative thereto but resisting twisting and distortion as air pressure urges side walls of inner pouch 9K onto the item to be carried allowing a substantially uniform pressure contact on the item.

An additional benefit of the present construction is that middle chamber 211K'' formed around inner pouch 9K by sealing outer pouch inner side walls 7K and 8K' may be filled with a thermal transfer medium such as water for cooling in a refrigerator or heating in a microwave thereby aiding a desired temperature for the item to be carried. While not shown in the present embodiment, those skilled in the art will recognize that middle chamber 211K'' may also be filled with an insulating material such as foam beads allowing ready movement of 9K and the transfer of securing uniform pressure from outer chambers 211K and 211K'.

Referring now to Fig. 33 a twelfth embodiment of a carry device 1K is discussed and provided with an adaptively formed inner pouch 9L having inner pouch side walls joined at inner pouch seam 11L' at an inner pouch boundary 11L and formed within an outer pouch 10L having outer pouch side walls and respective handle portions 2L. Outer pouch side walls are joined along an outer boundary 6L by an outer boundary seam 6L' which additionally secures a number of gussets or stabilizers 212 extending laterally from inner pouch 9L. Formed between gussets 212 are a number of lateral air passages 213 allowing inflation pressure from port 3K to equally distribute and surround inner pouch 9L. As shown, carry device 1L is inflated via inflation port 3L during use, and inflation pressure is easily distributed to apply a uniform non-crushing carry pressure on an item to be carried. One benefit of the present embodiment is that gussets 212 allow planar walls of inner pouch 9K to easily shift relative to respective planar walls of outer pouch 10K to apply a uniform non-crushing pressure without detrimentally retraining inner pouch 9K. Another benefit is that gussets 212 are originally formed as part of inner pouch side walls and sealed by seam 11L' to form gussets, thereby speeding the manufacturing process.

Referring now to Figs 34 and 35 a thirteenth embodiment of a carry device 1M is discussed and provided with an adaptively formed inner pouch member 9M

having inner pouch side walls 9M', 9M'' joined at inner pouch seam 11M' at inner pouch perimeter 11M and formed within an outer pouch 10M having outer side walls 7M, 8M respectively with handle portions 2M. As shown, carry device 1M is inflated via inflation port 3M forming a continuous chamber 218 divided
5 into an upper and lower portion in a pressure communication, as will be described. Outer pouch boundary 6M is sealed at outer pouch perimeter seam 6M'.

Outer pouch side walls 7M, 8M are shown with single layer handles 2M, but it is readily envisioned based on the present disclosure that the present
10 embodiment may be modified by extending inner pouch side walls to form inflatable handles.

In this embodiment a separate member forms a gusset extension 214 joining outer pouch seam 6M' to inner pouch seam 11M' along gusset seam 215 to provide a slight restraint on inner pouch member 9M to prevent unintended
15 twisting without restricting relative planar motion between outer pouch side walls 7M, 8M and inner pouch side walls 9M', 9M''.

A plurality of tack points 217 secure gusset extension 214 to inner pouch perimeter 11M while a plurality of air passages 217 along gusset extension 214 allow ready pressure communication between upper and lower portions of
20 continuous chamber 218. One benefit of the present invention, is that gusset extensions may be made larger than the planar distance between inner and outer pouch members, thereby providing additional flexibility during inflation for inner pouch 9M to adapt to and enfold large items to be held. Thus, while present carry device 1M is shown as capable of laying flat on a supporting surface in an
25 uninflated state, where gusset extensions 214 are expanded carry device 1M will no longer lay flat for storage, but will be beneficially enabled for receiving unusually shaped items for transport requiring greater flexibility.

Referring now to Fig. 36, a fourteenth embodiment of a carry device 1N is shown with an outer pouch member 10N having outer pouch member side walls 7N, 8N defining an air receiving inflation chamber 218N operable via an inflation/deflation port 3N relative to an inner pouch member 9N. The present
5 embodiment depicts outer pouch member side walls 7N, 8N extending into a pair of handles 2N.

A plurality of removable and disposable liners 9N', 9N'', 9N''' are removably secured within inner pouch member 9N by a series of tearable tack points 53 formed along an opening. An inner pouch seam 11N seals sides of
10 inner pouch member 9N, and respective disposable liners include respective side seals.

As shown in Fig. 36, the series of attachment points or stress concentrators along their respective top openings allow retention during use, and removal after use leaving a cleaner inner pouch surface for reuse. An example of use for carry
15 device 1N would employ a flexible item to be carried, for example a baked good or large fruit or other item that would tend to leave a residue within inner pouch member 9N following removal. After each use, a user would reach within carry device 1N to remove successive disposable liners exposing a clean surface for reuse. Since each successive disposable liner is slidably positioned relative to its
20 neighbors, the ready and substantially uniform holding pressure exerted during inflation is transferred from air chamber 218N to the item being carried securing it. The present carry device 1N may be adapted in any manner suggested by the related embodiments discussed herein to secure inner pouch 9N against twisting, employ inflatable handles, or otherwise. Thus, while present hands 2N are not
25 inflatable, the expansion within air chamber 218N similarly urges the opening closed to secure and seal the item being carried.

Referring now to Figs. 37 and 37A, a fifteenth embodiment of a carry device 1O is shown with an inner pouch member 9O and an outer pouch member 10O in combination with a crush resistant body support board or inner support member 22O. Outer pouch member 10O includes outer pouch member side walls 7O, 8O joined along outer pouch member seam 6O creating an inner opening 5O for receiving support member 22O within inner pouch member 10O along direction Q. An alternative adaptation to carry device 1O includes a soft lining 221O on support member 22O.

In the present embodiment of carry device 1O it is envisioned that items of particular delicacy, for example china, may be placed on support member 22O and slid within opening 5O along direction Q prior to inflation via port 3O. After assembly, a user may inflate or deflate carry device 1O to secure the carried item within inner pouch member 9O without relative shifting. Alternatively, a series of very small items may be placed on support member 22O and softly pressed onto on soft lining 221O during inflation. In this embodiment, support member is ideally shaped to fit fully within inner pouch member 9O so that inflation may seal opening 5O, but this is not necessary for complete operation. An additional alternative may provide re-usable coverings for support member 22O allowing easy cleaning and sterilization.

Referring now to Fig. 38 a sixteenth embodiment of a carry device 1P is discussed and provided with an adaptively formed inner pouch member 9P and an outer pouch 10P projecting into handle portions 2P, as shown. In this embodiment, inner pouch member 9P is shown as a flexible member that provides some amount of inherent cushioning and crush resistance as an additional level for carry items. Side walls of inner pouch member 9P include an inner nylon facing 9P', an inner elastomeric layer 9P'', and an outer nylon facing 9P'''. At present, inner pouch member may be constructed from neoprene, SBR, or any

other suitable type of elastomeric material of natural or artificial origin. As noted, inner nylon facing 9P' is intended to provide a smooth entry into carry device 1P and easy cleanup for reuse, but may be eliminated without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

5 One benefit of the present invention is the additional level of protection afforded by inner pouch member 9P, such that should carry device 1P suffer an unintended deflation, or fail to be inflated, the carry item remains minimally protected. As an additional benefit of the present construction, the ready flexibility of inner pouch member 9P allows carry device 1P to function in the
10 manner previously described and provide a substantially uniform cushioning and securing force on carry items. As the construction of carry device 1P is similar to the previous embodiments, the construction herein may be modified to relate to those previous embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

15 Referring now to Fig. 39, a seventeenth embodiment of a carry device 1Q is shown and discussed with an adaptively formed inner pouch member 9Q positioned within an outer pouch member 10Q, as shown. An inner cushioning layer 10Q' formed from neoprene, SBR, or any other suitable type of elastomeric material of artificial or natural origin is positioned between inner pouch member
20 9Q and outer pouch member 10Q, and as shown is secured to planar surfaces of the outer side walls of outer pouch member 10Q. In an adaptation similar to that of the previous embodiment, cushioning layer 10Q', may have inner and outer nylon facings 10Q'' 10Q''''. In both the present embodiment and all others, it should be understood by those of skill in the art that such cushioning layers and
25 nylon coverings may be adapted to known materials suitable to achieve the same results. Thus, for example nylon coverings may be replaced by different materials without departing from the scope of the present invention.

A visual gap 230Q is provided at a bottom portion of outer pouch member 10Q to allow ready visualization of the inner pouch region.

As should also be recognized, is that the present carry device 1Q, and indeed all embodiments of the present invention, may additionally include sealing or securing members 71Q, 71Q used to join sides of inner pouch member 9Q. Sealing members may be adapted to various technologies and sealing needs, and may include Velcro tabs, Velcro strips, Zip-Lock-type key ways, adhesive strips, and semi-adhesive members to aid in securing sides of the inner pouch opening. Where a very tight seal is needed sealing members may be used in parallel to limit access and secure the inner pouch opening.

Referring now to Figs. 40 and 41, eighteenth embodiments of carry devices 1R and 1R' are shown to include respective inner pockets 231, 232 within respective inner pouch members 9R, 9R'. Outer pouch members 10R, 10R' are constructed in a manner previously explained.

One advantage of the present embodiment and the use of inner pockets 231, 232 is the ease in packing and securing a carry item within the larger inner pouch members. As shown, a sandwich is retained in the inner pockets to prevent unintended shifting and damage, while more carry items may be stored elsewhere within inner pouch members 9R, 9R'.

While the present embodiments are shown with only one inner pocket, it should be recognized that multiple pockets may be employed, either within inner pouch members 9R, 9R', or on an outer surface of outer pouch members 10R, 10R' for consumer convenience. Additionally, the inner pockets may be adapted to hold cold or hot packets to keep carry items at a suitable temperature. Additionally, inner pockets may include a permanently fixed hot or cold pack for user convenience.

Referring now to Fig 42, a nineteenth embodiment of a carry device 1S is discussed and includes an inner pouch member 9S within an outer pouch member 10S forming a bounded region 233 for receiving a pressurized or other medium for rapid contact with inner pouch member. As noted, a bounded region 234 is
5 secured to either side of inner pouch member 9S and is filled with a thermal transfer medium 235 that enables a suitable warming or cooling of items transported in carry device 1S. For example thermal transfer medium 235 may be water, which when frozen aids in keeping items in inner pouch member 9S cool. As an additional benefit of the present construction, thermal transfer medium 235
10 may be for example, a gel which is easily warmed or cooled, but which also provides an additional layer of compressive cushioning for carry items. Thus, the present carry device 1S embodiment may be combined with or modify any alternative embodiment noted herein to achieve a combination of elements desirable to a consuming public of diverse needs.

15 Referring now to Fig. 43, a twentieth embodiment of a carry device 1T is provided and discussed with an adaptively formed inner pouch member 9T within an outer pouch member 10T constructed in a manner similar to those embodiments discussed elsewhere herein. As noted, a cushioning mechanism or thermal transfer mechanism 236 is formed within inner pouch member 9T to
20 provide additional cushioning to carry items during a period of unintended deflation. As specifically shown, inner pouch member 9T is constructed from a product commonly called bubble wrap that comprises entrapped air bubbles between sheets of plastic film. Carry device 1T utilizes this product to form inner pouch member 9T to provide additional cushioning. Thus, the present
25 embodiment enables both cushioning protection before and during inflation, and a safety factor should carry device 1T be employed prior to inflation. It should be understood, that the cushioning mechanism herein may be bubble wrap, neoprene

or rubber, or any other suitable cushioning mechanism known to those of skill in the cushioning arts.

Referring now to Fig. 44, a twenty-first embodiment of a carry device 1U is provided and discussed with an adaptively formed inner pouch member 9U within an outer pouch member 10U constructed from a cushioning material 236, such as bubble wrap. As shown, outer pouch member 10U includes a plurality of cushioning bubbles operating in a manner readily understood from the previous embodiment.

Referring now to Fig. 45, a twenty-second embodiment of a carry device 1V is provided and discussed with an adaptively formed inner pouch member 9V formed from a cushioning material shown at 238, such as bubble wrap or neoprene. An outer pouch member 10V is formed from a similar cushioning material shown at 239. As noted from Fig. 45 both inner and outer pouch members are allowed to displace relative to each other allowing inner pouch member 9V to closely enfold a carry item with a substantially uniform cushioning pressure about it's outer surface.

Referring now to Fig. 46, a twenty-third embodiment of a carry device 1W is shown including an inner carry pouch member 9W within an outer bounding outer pouch member 10W. Along inner side wall surfaces of inner pouch member 9W one or more sealable seams 241 are deployed allowing ready access to the bounded inflatable region between inner and outer pouch members. Sealable seams 241 are preferably air tight but may be air resistant depending upon construction and consumer desire.

The present embodiment envisions the use of cushioning members 240, such as foam peanuts, within the inflatable region between inner and outer pouch members. After installing a number of cushioning members 240, seams 241 are sealed allowing a user to inflate carry device 1W via port 3W for ready transport.

Thus, the present invention envisions the use of cushioning members 240 as a back-up mechanism should carry device 1W become deflated unintentionally. Similarly, carry items placed within inner pouch member 9W would be immediately cushioned prior to the inflation step thereby limiting unintended damage.

Referring now to Fig. 47, a twenty-fourth embodiment of a carry device 1X is provided and discussed with an outer pouch member 10X bounding an inner pouch member 9X accessible via an inner opening 5X proximate a pair of carry handles. Similar to the previous embodiment, a thermal cushioning system 242 is positioned and includes regulated inflation and deflation valves 243 on either side of inner pouch side walls. A pair of open celled foam members 245, 245 encased in coated nylon or other covers 244, are in a pressure communication on either side of inner pouch member with valves 243. An outer perimeter 246 is provided with decorative features suitable for consumer demand.

During use of carry device 1X, a user inserts a carry item into opening 5X where the carry item is immediately cushioned by open cell foam members 245, 245. As is shown, open cell foam members in cushioning system 242 do not fully expand to fill the region defined between inner and outer pouch members. After item installation, a user inflates respective foam members 245 by opening valves 243 allowing their expansion under normal air pressure. Valves 243 are then closed, trapping expanding air within thermal cushioning system 242. Next, a user inflates the region between inner and outer pouch member via valve 3X pressing foam members onto the carry item and providing a substantially uniform cushioning along its outer surface.

Referring now to Figs. 48, 49, and 50 a twenty-fifth embodiment of a carry device 1Y is provided and discussed with a shape particularly adapted to a wine carry item 4Y. An inner pouch member 9Y having inner pouch side wall

members is sealed within an outer pouch member 10Y having outer pouch side walls 7Y, 8Y, and defining an inflation and insulation space 248 there between. A valve member 3Y is provided and operates in a manner previously discussed to allow inflation throughout region 248. As shown, a pair of inflatable handles 2Y, 2Y allow pressure during inflation to urge either side of carry device 1Y together containing item 4Y securely within. As noted, an outer sealing seam 6Y secures outer side walls 7Y, 8Y and a gap 247 proximate to a bottom of item 4Y allows a rapid distribution of inflation pressure. Since the planar surfaces of inner and outer pouch members are not fixed relative to each other the inner side walls may readily shift to securely enfold item 4Y with a uniform pressure. As shown, outer pouch member 10Y is constructed from Mylar allowing a pleasing pattern to be printed thereon so that carry device 1Y may serve as a gift wrapping device easily available at a point of purchase.

Referring now to Figs. 51 and 52, an alternative twenty-sixth embodiment of a carry device 1Z includes alternating handles 2Z, 2Z', as shown. An outer pouch member 10Z and an inner pouch member are constructed as earlier discussed. One adaptation of the present embodiment, is that inner opening of inner pouch member is directed to only one set of handles, as shown under a removable clamping mechanism 249 formed as a removable head decoration 252 having a pair of clamping jaws 250. The present embodiment also provides the second set of carry handles 2Z allowing a user to transport carry device 1Z in a side position.

Clamping mechanism 249 employs a spring 251 urging clamping jaws 250 to securely close carry handles 2Z'. A fixing means 253 joins decoration member 252 with clamping jaws 250 and allows ready substitution. It is envisioned, that carry device 1Z may be sold separately from clamp mechanism 249, and clamp

mechanism 249 would be sold as a multi-use promotional item allowing alternating use of a variety of decoration members 252 to increase public appeal.

Referring now to Figs 53 and 54 a twenty-seventh embodiment of a carry device 100A includes an inner pouch member 109A and an outer pouch member 110A defining and bounding an inflatable area there between operable via an access port 103A for inflation and deflation. Inner pouch member 109A includes an inner cover member 106 and inner side members 106A, 106B as side gussets. Also included are inner bottom crease members 106A', 106B'. A bottom crease 105A' aids in folding inner pouch member 109A, as do the seams joining respective inner pouch member elements.

Outer pouch member 110A includes a pair of handle members 102A, 102A on an outer cover member 107A having a bottom crease 105A to aid folding and compaction during non-use. Side gusset members 108A, 108A and bottom side members 108A', 108A' join sides of outer cover member 107A in a sealed manner enabling the formation of an inner region between inner and outer pouch members 109A, 110A. A series of outer pouch seams 101A join respective panels into a uniform whole. A series of inner pouch seams 101B join respective panels into a uniform whole, as shown. Strap attachment points 104B project from outer cover member 107A for the ready attachment and detachment of a strap 104A for easy carrying.

The present embodiment is shown in a partially inflated manner in Fig. 53, but is readily deflated via port 103A and folded along various crease lines to assume a substantially flat and easily transported shape. Those of skill in the art have understood the contents herein will readily recognize that carry device 100A is operable as a ladies hand bag that is convenient and secure to use and commonly has an opaque exterior outer pouch 110A. A sealing lip, zipper, or other mechanism common to handbags may securely seal the opening to inner

cover member 109A and aid sealing during inflation. One benefit of the present design is that the series of gussets and seams allow carry device 100A to stand upright in a deflated or inflated mode.

Referring now to Figs. 55 and 56, a twenty-eighth embodiment of a carry device 120A is provided and includes an inner pouch member 129A within an
5 outer pouch member 130A. An inflation and deflation port 123A is provided, but may be adaptively provided with a twist-valve instead. Handles 122A project from inner and outer pouch members 129A, 130A for easy consumer grasping, and strap attachment points 124A' allow attachment of a strap 124 for easy
10 grasping and transport.

Inner pouch member 129A is formed with a series of foldable and compactable bottom edges and corners via inner pouch bottom gusset 125A inner pouch gusset wings 125A', and inner pouch gusset flanges 125A'' joining inner pouch side seams 128A, as shown.

15 Outer pouch member 130A is formed with a series of foldable and compact bottom edges and corners via outer pouch bottom gusset 126A having outer pouch gusset wings 126A' and outer pouch gusset flanges 126A'' joining outer pouch side seams 127A, as shown.

As with the previous embodiment, the present carry device 120 is able to
20 stand upright in an uninflated manner and is thereby self supporting, but is readily compactable by folding selected wins, gussets, and seams and removing all air within the bounded inflation region.

Referring now to Figs 57 and 58 a twenty-ninth embodiment of a carry device 140A includes an inner pouch member 149A bounded by an outer pouch
25 member 150A defining an inflatable cavity there between. An inflation and deflation port 143A is positioned to allow communication to the cavity for operational use. Inner pouch member 149A includes an inner pouch gusset 145A

having a central folding seam, and inner pouch gusset wings and gusset flanges 145A', 145A". A pair of inner pouch side seams 148A join inner pouch member 149A with respective gussets and flanges and provide a carry pouch. Outer pouch member 150A includes a bottom outer pouch gusset 146A having a central
5 folding seam 148A' and respective outer pouch gusset flanges 146A" and gusset wings 146A', as shown. Side walls 150A', 150A" are joined along outer pouch side seams 147A forming extending flanges for lateral support. As shown, the present construction allows carry device 140A to remain in a convenient upright position until a user folds and creases the requisite sections to compact carry
10 device 140A into a substantially flat shape. In use, the side panels of inner and outer pouch members are not in restraining contact and are allowed to move freely during inflation allowing easy compaction about carried items with a uniform carry pressure. A pair of handles 142A project from outer pouch side walls 150A', 150A" as shown and join extending flanges to form strap attachment
15 points 144A, 144A for a carry strap 144.

In each of the carry device embodiments noted above the device is designed for maximum user convenience while enabling a selective use of the inflation process to secure purse items during transport. Those of skill in the art will readily recognize that the alternative designs noted earlier may be readily
20 adapted to the construction process of those carry devices shown in Figs. 53 through 58 without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

Referring now to Figs. 59 and 60, a thirtieth embodiment of a carry device 160A is proposed and discussed with an inner pouch member 169A contained within an outer pouch member 170A. A bounded region is defined between inner
25 and outer pouch members accessible via a pressurizing and pressure-releasing valve member 163A. Outer pouch member 170A includes outer pouch side panels 170B, 170B" and a foot portion 164A joining respective outer pouch side

panels 170A' and 170A'', as shown. Outer pouch side panels 170A', 170A'' extend from foot portion 164A upwardly to form respective handle portions 162A for ready grasping by a user. A series of outer pouch side seams 167A join respective outer pouch members. A sealable opening 165A is formed proximate a top opening of inner pouch member 169A and handle portions 162A allowing a ready sealing of carry device 160A. Based on the gusset construction depicted, those of skill in the art will recognize that carry device 160A may be readily pressed flat for easy transport and can readily expand. During use, carry items are placed within inner pouch member 169A which is unrestrained by attachment to the outer pouch member 170A beyond the sealable opening 165, and which during inflation allows inner pouch member 169A to substantially surround the carry items to provide a secure holding without the pressure concentrations forced by the known construction techniques.

Referring now to Figs. 61 through 68, it is envisioned that outer pouch members may be configured in a variety of pleasing and desirable forms having alternative outer perimeters and construction advantages. The present designs are provided as examples only and may be readily adapted to alternative designs.

Referring now to Fig. 61, a thirty-first embodiment of carry devices 181A discloses a series of sacrificial bridge members 182A, 183A joining each carry device. The present embodiment allows the manufacture of multiple carry devices 181A in series and storage and sale as a flexible roll of carry devices, each detachably-joined along bridge members 182A adapted to any selected outer perimeter of a carry device and any orientation.

Thus, this embodiment proposes, that perforations allow the easy separation of a single carry device 181A and the disposal of bridge members 182A for user convenience. In this manner, the present invention may be adapted to mass commercial use and sold in multi-packs or kits for individual use in

homes, schools, food pantries, hospitals, and in industry. These mass-use embodiments are envisioned as single-use embodiments, but re-use is also envisioned.

Referring now to Fig. 62, a thirty-second embodiment of the present
5 embodiment discloses a series 185A of carry devices 186A joined via a plurality of sacrificial members 187A, adapted to individual carry device orientation along a manufacturing stream.

Referring now to Figs. 63 through 68, a plurality of carry devices 190A, 190B, 190C, 190D, 190E, and 190F having a variety of external shapes may be
10 constructed for both manufacturing ease and consumer demand.

While nothing herein shall limit the materials that may be used to construct the various components discussed, it is noted that polyethylene, Mylar, and other reasonably strong film-formable plastics and materials are suitable, as is woven nylon and coated nylon, and other textile and non-textile products. As
15 discussed above the use of neoprene, SBR and other artificial and natural rubbers and foams, or artificial and natural leathers may be used to meet the goals and accomplish the constructions noted without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Additionally, while not discussed in a particular embodiment, it is recognized that the various openings and handles may
20 additionally include snaps, buckles, Velcro closures, hooks and other items to aid in securing the carry devices. It is additionally envisioned, that the use of a shoulder strap, back-pack straps, or separable carry handle may be affixed to the present handle systems or to an external fixture point formed on the carry devices. Thus, it is envisioned that the present carry device may be easily modified to
25 accommodate the needs of a variety of users from adults to children, and a variety of styles from sophisticated to playful.

Furthermore, while the present embodiments are portrayed as preferred hand-carry devices, nothing herein shall limit them to such a use. For example, the carry devices herein may be readily adapted as shipping packages for protecting delicate items within an outer shipping container. Alternatively, where
5 carry devices are constructed from a film having a printable external surface, such devices may be employed as inflatable postal envelopes, and may be individually shipped.

It should be apparent to those of skill in the arts of product design that the present embodiment, and indeed all the embodiments described herein may be
10 readily adapted to particular consumer, industrial, or commercial needs without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

Alternative examples to those embodiments discussed above, the pouch layers are optionally constructed of linear, low density polyethylene, neoprene, low or mid-density foam, vinyl, coated or sealed paper, mylar, nylon, foil, or
15 other organic or man-made material suitable for the purposes described above. Where recycling or reuse is important to a consumer or manufacture, the materials selected may be recycle-able or of sufficient durability for multiple re-use. Where single-use disposal is important to a consumer or manufacture, the materials selected may be very thin plastic or coated paper suitable for single use.
20 Technologies for sealing, coating, and joining such materials (e.g., thermo fusing via resistance or RF use, gluing, friction sealing, sealed sewing, and other means are known to those of skill in the art of materials joining.

The present invention also allows easy and ready adaptation to a form allowing substantial transport by weight or value. For example, the present
25 invention may be adapted to transport cakes or other precious baked goods, without jarring or damaging the good. Organs may be transported in specially

designed adaptations allowing the use of ice, ice-water, warm water, milk, dry-ice, etc., and other transport requirements common in the trade.

As noted above, the present disclosure also envisions adaptation of the present design to allow use as a child's backpack, with straps and a soft exterior
5 coating of a textile, foam, neoprene or other material. Also considered are various bags and transport containers that may optionally include exterior pockets or pouches.

Further alternative embodiments are envisioned allowing the assembly of a kit including one or more carrying devices and a foot pump, a compressed gas
10 supply (He_2 , N_2 , Co_2 , etc.). In further adaptations, the device may be equipped with internal electrical heaters along the inner pouch surface and an electrical lead connectable to a current supply allowing warming of the inner pouch prior to use and then disconnection for transport.

It is also envisioned that the present invention may be provided within a
15 rigid box member, wherein the exterior our outer pouch is bonded to the inside surface of the rigid member and an opening is provided at one end for inner-pouch access. In this way, the present invention may be adopted for use as a mail package with a sealing across the inner pouch and an inflation tab. This embodiment may also be adapted for use as a flexible mail package bonded to
20 paper or an opaque outer membrane. In these embodiments, a user may write directly on the exterior of the box or on the outer surface of the outer pouch, then remove adhesive covers and physically seal the closure and mail the carry device as a postal package.

In the claims, means- or step-plus-function clauses are intended to cover
25 the structures described or suggested herein as performing the recited function and not only structural equivalents but also equivalent structures. Thus, for example, although a nail, a screw, and a bolt may not be structural equivalents in

that a nail relies on friction between a wooden part and a cylindrical surface, a screw's helical surface positively engages the wooden part, and a bolt's head and nut compress opposite sides of a wooden part, in the environment of fastening wooden parts, a nail, a screw, and a bolt may be readily understood by those skilled in the art as equivalent structures.

Having described at least one of the preferred embodiments of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to those precise embodiments, and that various changes, modifications, and adaptations may be effected therein by one skilled in the art without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A carry device, comprising:
 - an outer pouch member operably bounding an inner pouch member and
 - 5 defining at least one bounded cavity there between for receiving a selected pressurizing medium;
 - said inner pouch member and said outer pouch member including respective inner and outer side walls;
 - at least one inner side seam joining inner pouch side walls and at least one
 - 10 outer side seam joining outer pouch side walls forming respective inner and outer pouch members;
 - means for providing an valve access to said at least one bounded cavity during a use for transmitting a pressurizing medium relative to said bounded cavity;
 - 15 a carry item receiving region within said inner pouch member accessible through an inner pouch opening; and
 - said inner pouch side walls and said outer side walls being readily shearable with respect to each other proximate said carry item receiving region during a use, thereby allowing said inner pouch side walls to substantially
 - 20 conform to said carry item without damaging said carry item.
2. A carry device, according to claim 1, further comprising:
 - handle members projecting from said inner and outer pouch members
 - sealable joined and in a pressure communication with said bounded cavity during
 - said use for receiving said pressurizing medium, whereby during said inflation
 - 25 said handle members are pressurized and provide a closing urge on opposing sides of said inner opening access to retain said carry item.
3. A carry device, according to claim 2, further comprising:

at least one gusset member projecting from said inner pouch member to said outer side seam; and

said at least one gusset enabling a lateral stability of said inner pouch member within said bounded cavity during said use while enabling said inner pouch side walls to remain readily shiftable relative to said outer side walls.

4. A carry device, according to claim 3, wherein:

at least a portion of said inner pouch member projects beyond an outer side seam of said outer pouch member, whereby said carry device is readily adaptable alternative construction.

10 5. A carry device, according to claim 1, wherein:

at least a portion of said inner pouch member is directly connected to at least one of said outer side walls of said outer pouch member.

6. A carry device, comprising:

an outer pouch member operably bounding an inner pouch member and defining at least one bounded cavity there between for receiving a selected pressurizing medium;

said inner pouch member and said outer pouch member including respective inner and outer side walls;

at least one inner side seam joining inner pouch side walls and at least one outer side seam joining outer pouch side walls forming respective inner and outer pouch members;

means for providing an valve access to said at least one bounded cavity during a use for transmitting a pressurizing medium relative to said bounded cavity;

25 a carry item receiving region within said inner pouch member accessible through an inner pouch opening;

said inner pouch side walls and said outer side walls being readily shearable with respect to each other proximate said carry item receiving region during said use, thereby allowing said inner pouch side walls to substantially conform to said carry item with a substantially uniform pressure,;

5 handle members projecting from respective said outer pouch members; and

at least one shaping seal joining selected portions of said outer side walls along said bounded cavity.

7. A carry device, comprising:

10 at least a first and a second outer pouch member defining an inner pouch member receiving region there between and forming respective first and second bounded cavities for receiving a selected pressurizing medium;

an inner pouch member within said inner pouch member receiving region;

15 at least one inner side seam joining inner pouch side walls and at least one outer side seam joining outer pouch side walls of said first and second outer pouch members;

a first and a second valve access means for transmitting a pressurizing medium relative to said first and second bounded cavities during a use;

20 a carry item receiving region within said inner pouch member accessible through an inner pouch opening;

said inner pouch side walls and respective said outer side walls being readily shiftable with respect to each other proximate said carry item receiving region during said use, thereby allowing said inner pouch side walls to substantially conform to said carry item with a substantially uniform pressure; and

25 a first and a second handle member projecting from at least respective said first and second outer pouch members, whereby during said use, a closing urge on

opposing sides of said inner opening access place said handle members in graspable proximity.

8. A carry device, comprising:

an outer pouch member operably bounding an inner pouch member and
5 defining at least one bounded cavity there between for receiving a selected pressurizing medium;

said inner pouch member and said outer pouch member including respective inner and outer side walls;

means for providing a selective access to said bounded cavity during a use
10 for transmitting a pressurizing medium relative to said bounded cavity;

a carry item receiving region within said inner pouch member accessible through an inner pouch opening;

said inner pouch side walls and said outer side walls being readily shearable with respect to each other proximate said carry item receiving region
15 during said use; thereby allowing said inner pouch side walls to substantially conform to said carry item with a substantially uniform pressure;

handle members projecting from carry device to enable external grasping during said use; and

a plurality of removable liners within said inner pouch member.

20 9. A carry device, comprising:

an outer pouch member operably bounding an inner pouch member and defining at least one bounded cavity there between for receiving a selected pressurizing medium;

said inner pouch member and said outer pouch member including
25 respective inner and outer side walls;

means for providing a selective access to said bounded cavity during a use for transmitting a pressurizing medium relative to said bounded cavity;

a carry item receiving region within said inner pouch member accessible through an inner pouch opening;

said inner pouch side walls and said outer side walls being readily shearable with respect to each other proximate said carry item receiving region during said use; thereby allowing said inner pouch side walls to substantially conform to said carry item with a substantially uniform pressure;

handle members projecting from carry device to enable external grasping during said use; and

at least a portion of at least one of said respective inner and outer side walls being constructed from one of an elastomeric cushioning material and a bubble wrap material; whereby said carry device provides an initial cushioning to said carry item prior to an inflation of said bounded cavity.

10. A carry device, comprising:

an outer pouch member operably bounding an inner pouch member and defining at least one bounded cavity there between for receiving a selected pressurizing medium;

said inner pouch member and said outer pouch member including respective inner and outer side walls;

means for providing a selective access to said bounded cavity during a use for transmitting a pressurizing medium relative to said bounded cavity;

a carry item receiving region within said inner pouch member accessible through an inner pouch opening;

said inner pouch side walls and said outer side walls being readily shearable with respect to each other proximate said carry item receiving region during said use; thereby allowing said inner pouch side walls to substantially conform to said carry item with a substantially uniform pressure;

handle members projecting from carry device to enable external grasping during said use; and

said inner pouch opening including a sealing system for sealing sides of said inner pouch opening and preventing an unintended loss of said carry item
5 from said carry item receiving region.

11. A carry device; according to claim 1, wherein:

said inner pouch side walls are formed from a continuous film.

12. A carry device; according to claim 1, further comprising:

at least a compressible cushioning member within said bounded cavity;
10 whereby said cushioning member enables a secure transport of a carry item despite an unintended deflation.

13. A carry device; according to claim 1, wherein:

said inner pouch member includes a removable liner support for supporting carry items prior to an inflation of said bounded cavity.

15 14. A carry device; according to claim 1, wherein:

at least a bottom gusset is provided on said outer pouch member; whereby said bottom gusset enables said carry device to remain upright on an external support surface.

15. A system for manufacturing carrying devices, comprising:

20 forming a series of inflatable carry devices releasably joined to each other by respective sacrificial members enabling a ready separation there between;

said carry devices, further comprising:

25 an outer pouch member operably bounding an inner pouch member and defining at least one bounded cavity there between for receiving a selected pressurizing medium;

said inner pouch member and said outer pouch member including respective inner and outer side walls;

at least one inner side seam joining inner pouch side walls and at least one outer side seam joining outer pouch side walls forming
5 respective inner and outer pouch members;

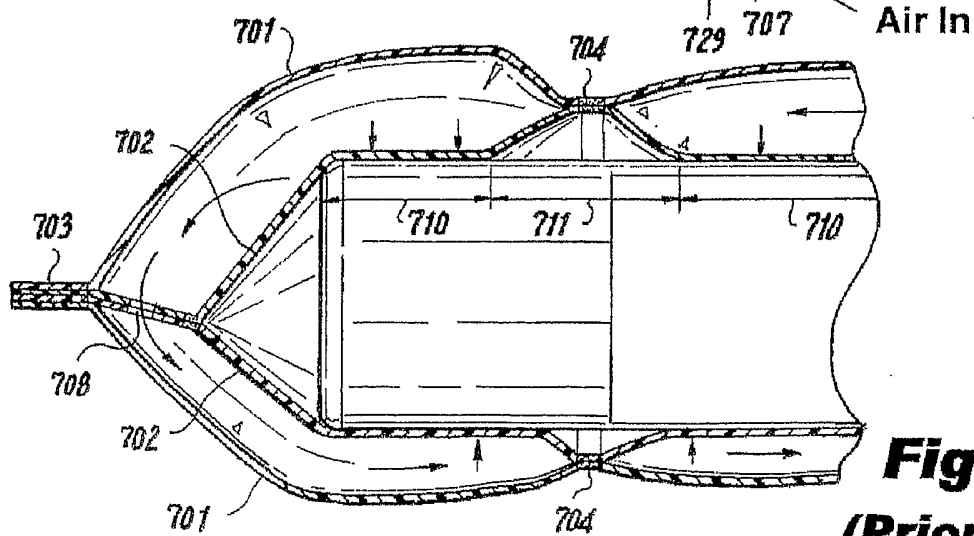
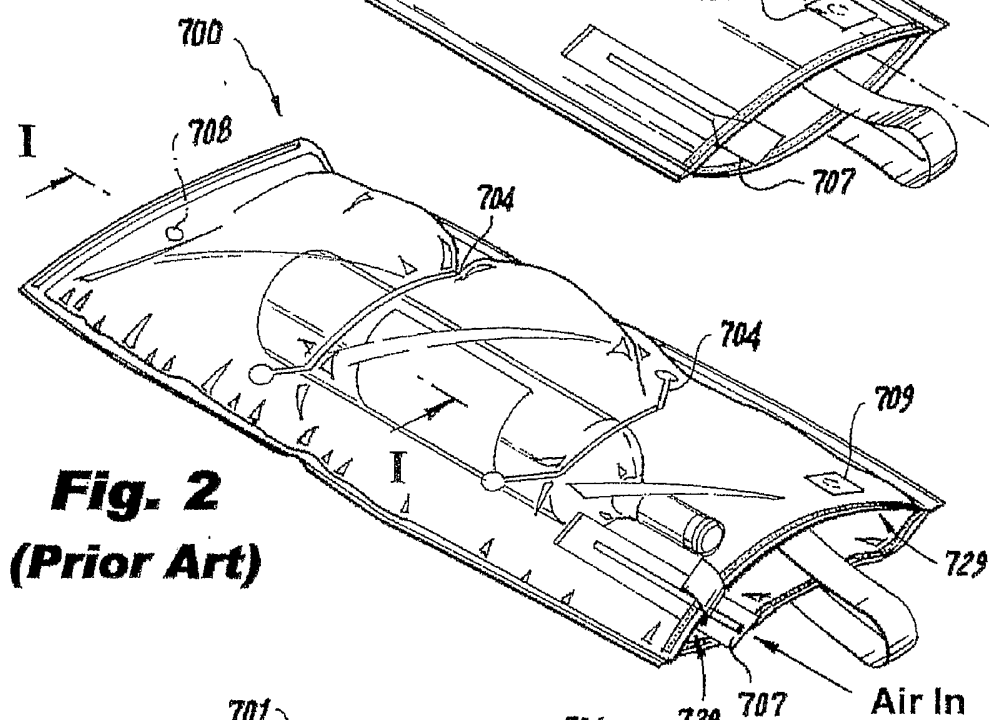
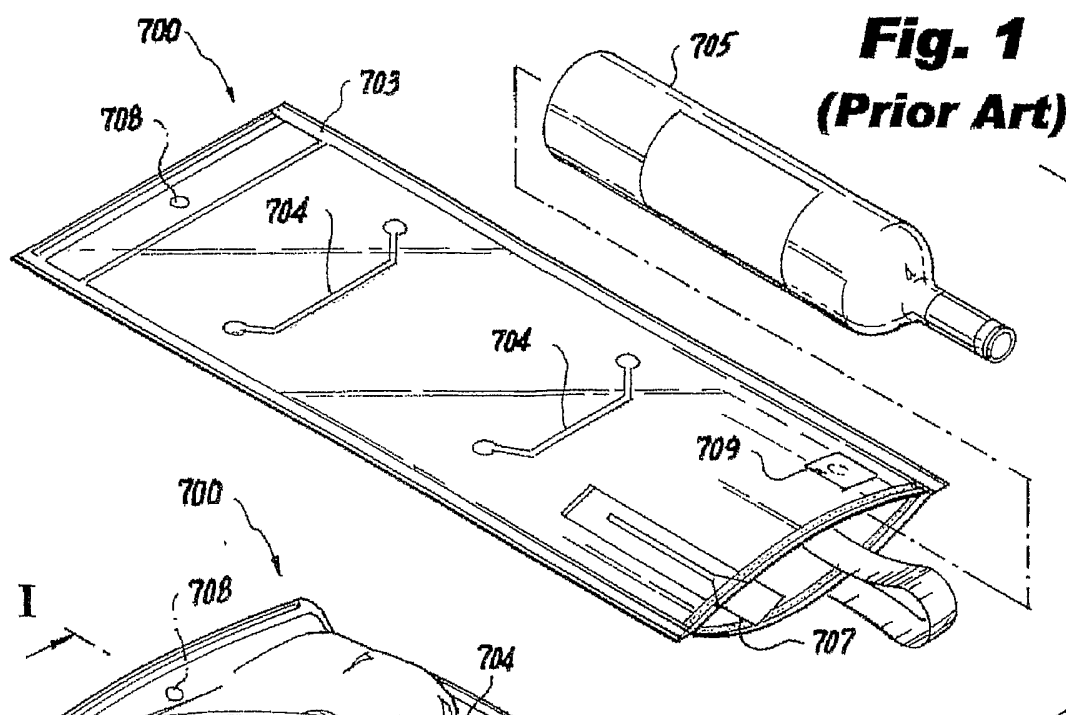
means for providing an valve access to said at least one bounded cavity during a use for transmitting a pressurizing medium relative to said bounded cavity;

a carry item receiving region within said inner pouch member
10 accessible through an inner pouch opening; and

said inner pouch side walls and said outer side walls being readily shearable with respect to each other proximate said carry item receiving region during a use; thereby allowing said inner pouch side walls to substantially conform to said carry item without damaging said carry item.

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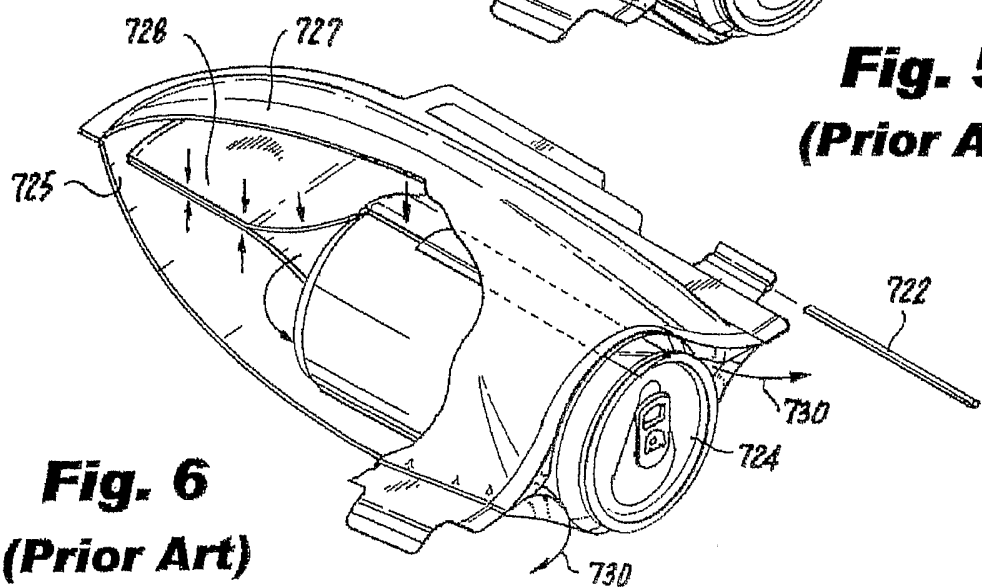
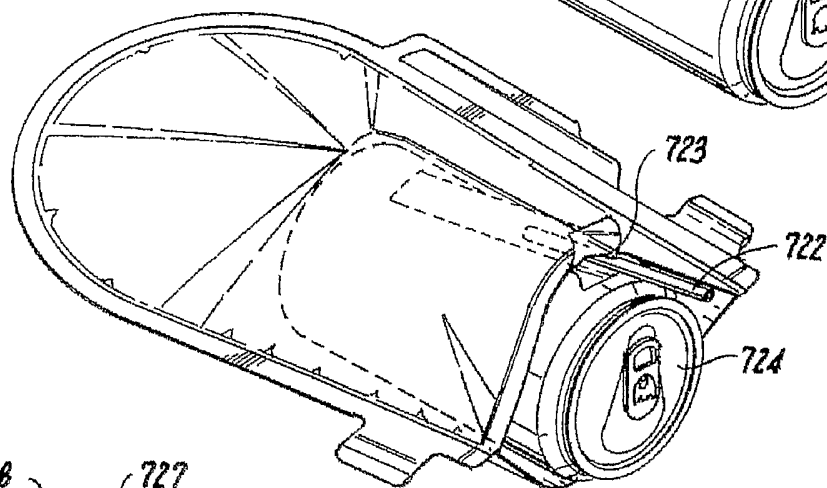
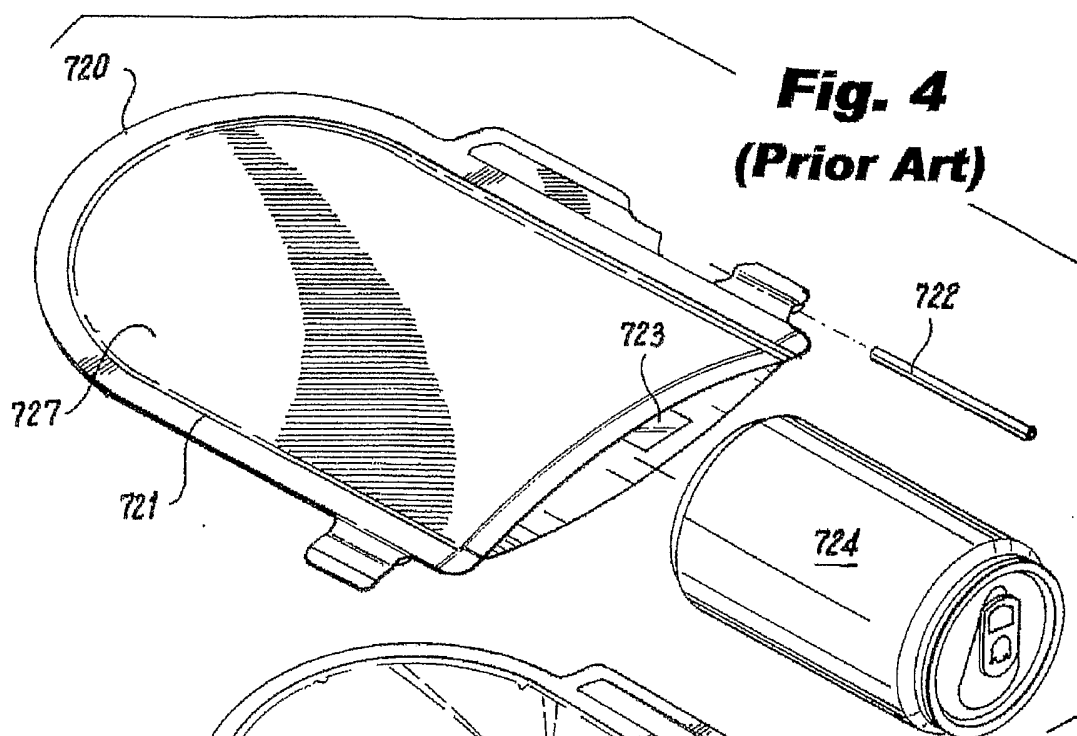


Fig. 4
(Prior Art)

Fig. 5
(Prior Art)

Fig. 6
(Prior Art)

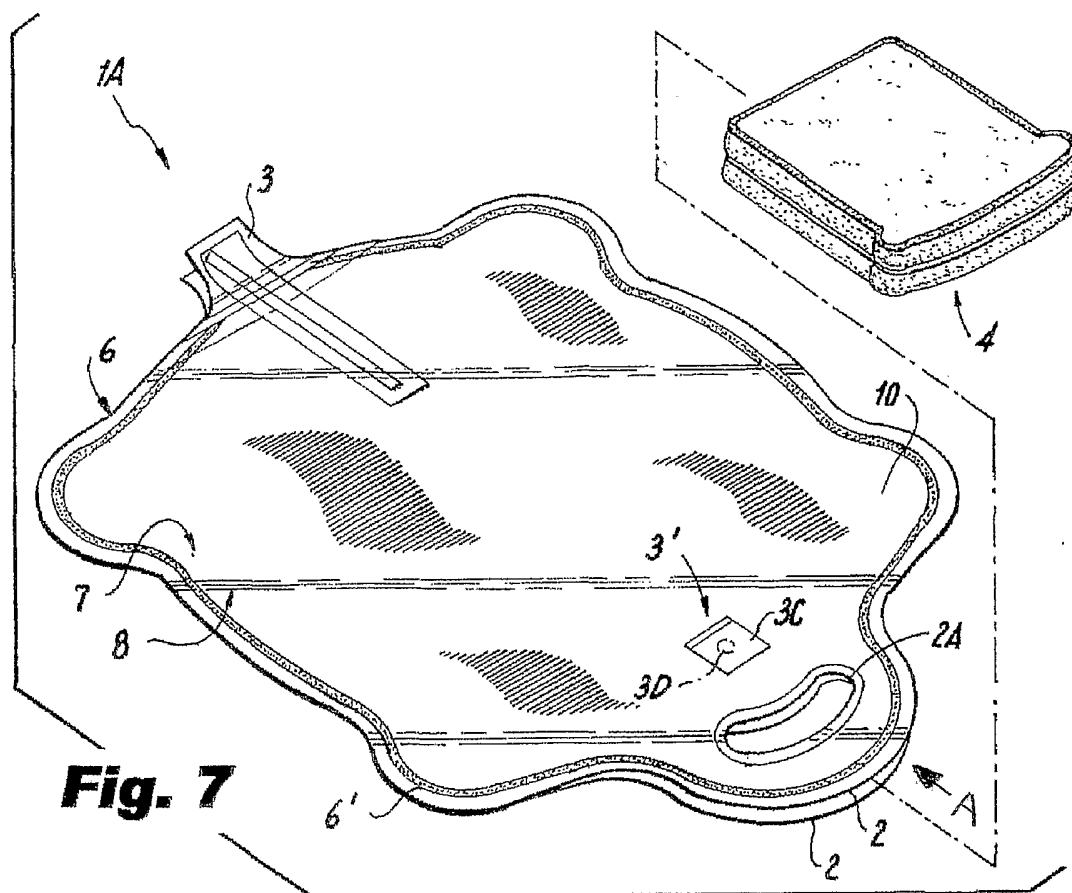


Fig. 7

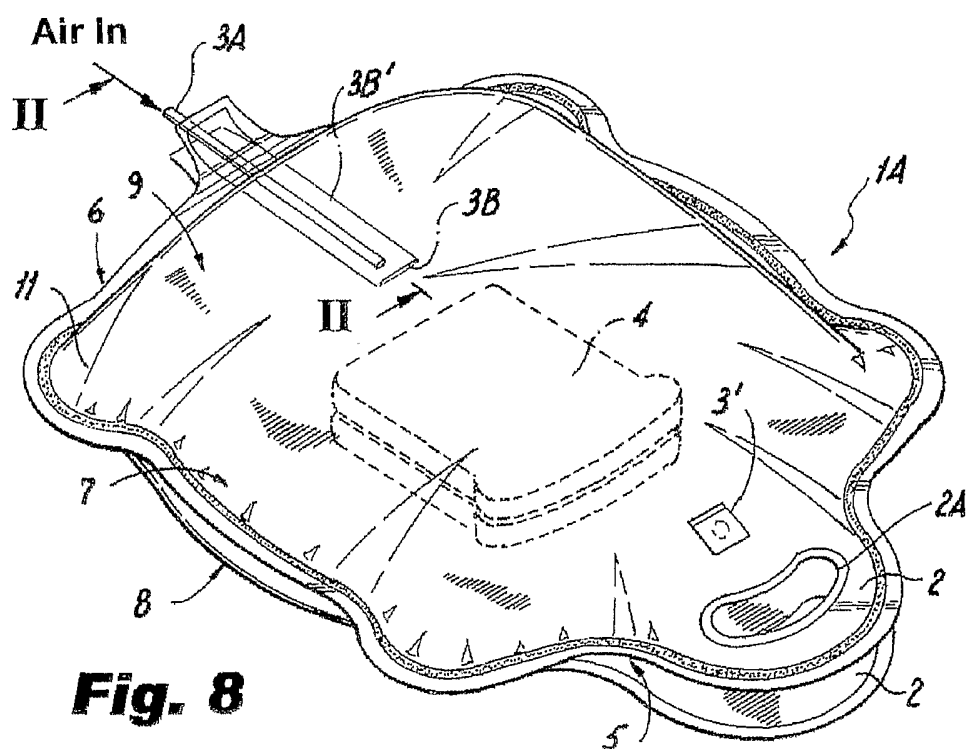
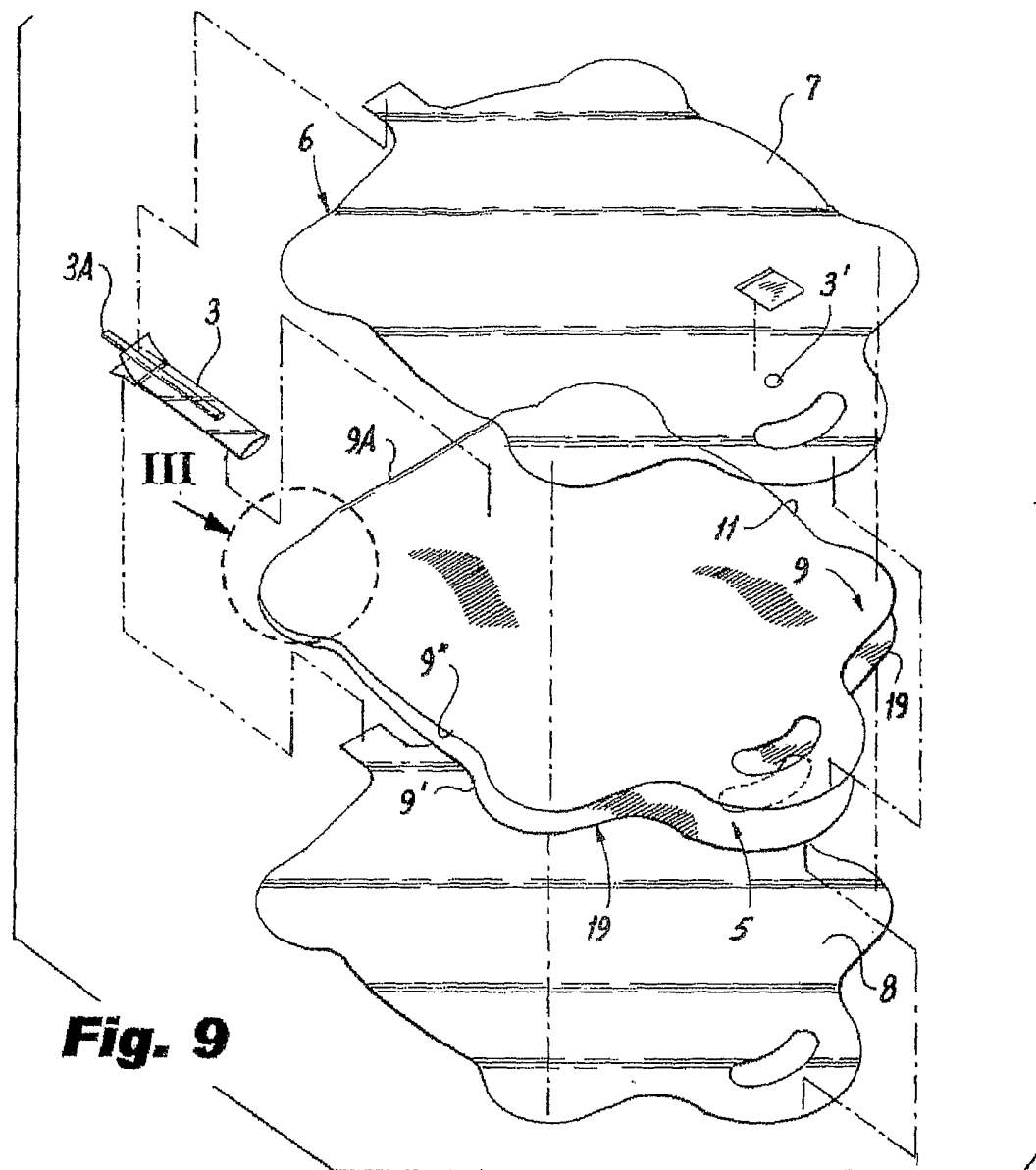
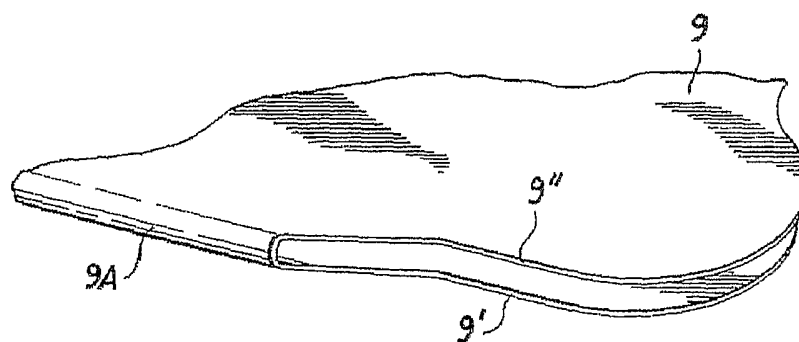


Fig. 8

**Fig. 9****Fig. 10**

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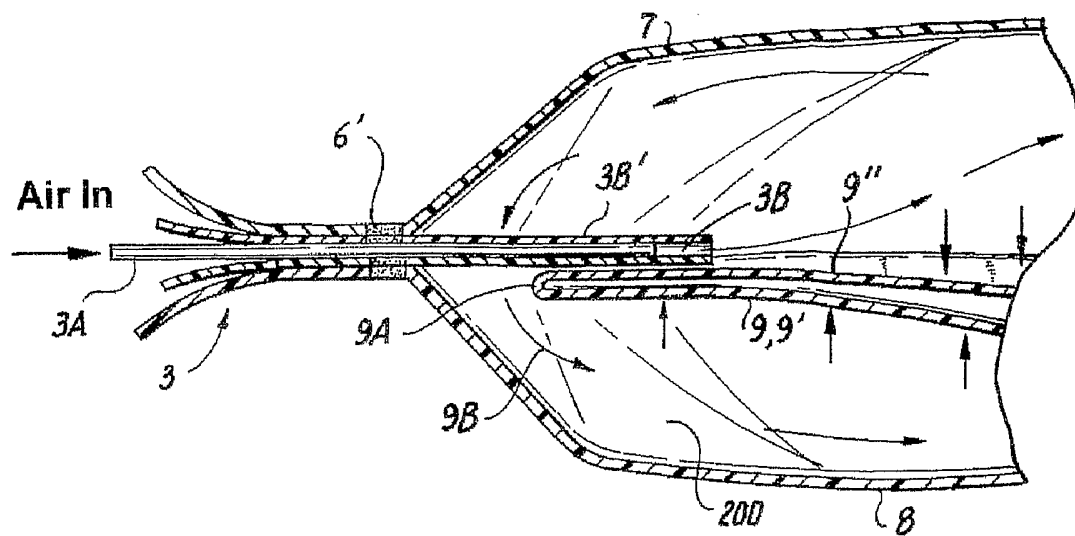


Fig. 11

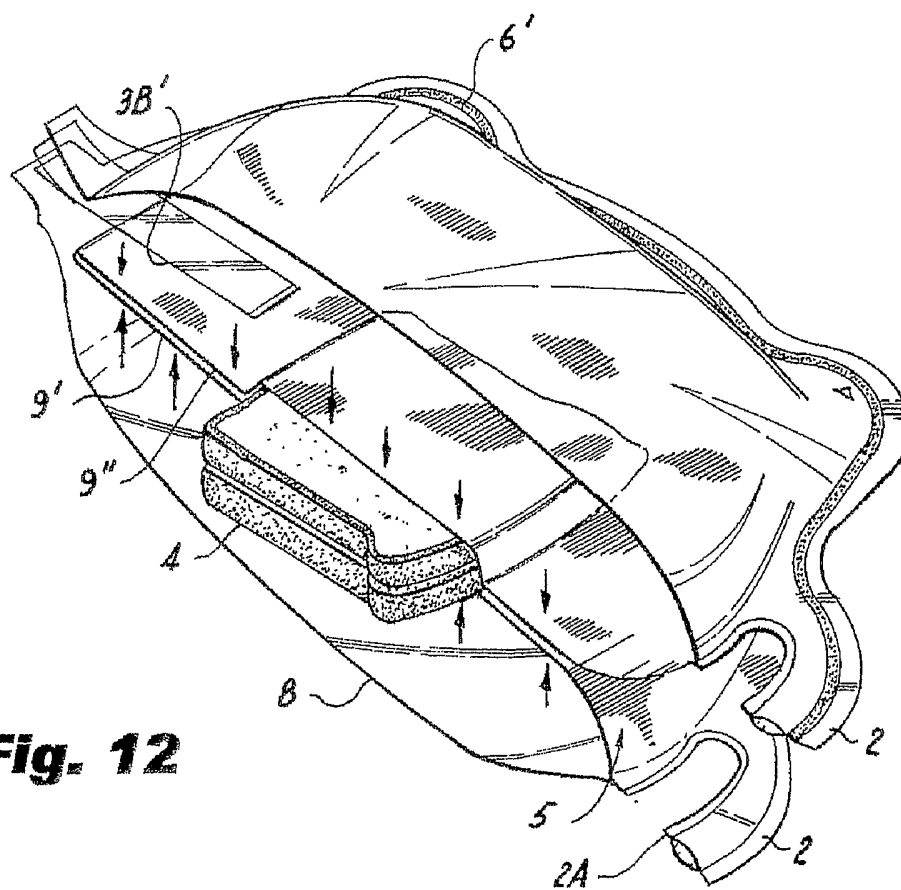


Fig. 12

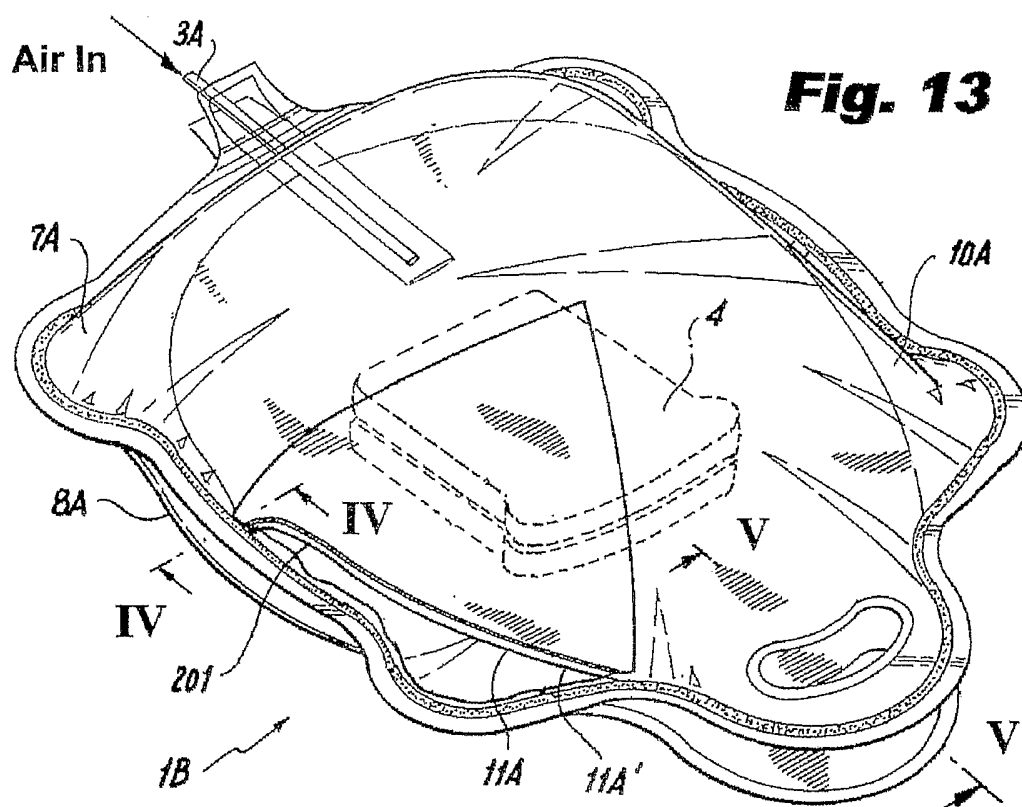


Fig. 14

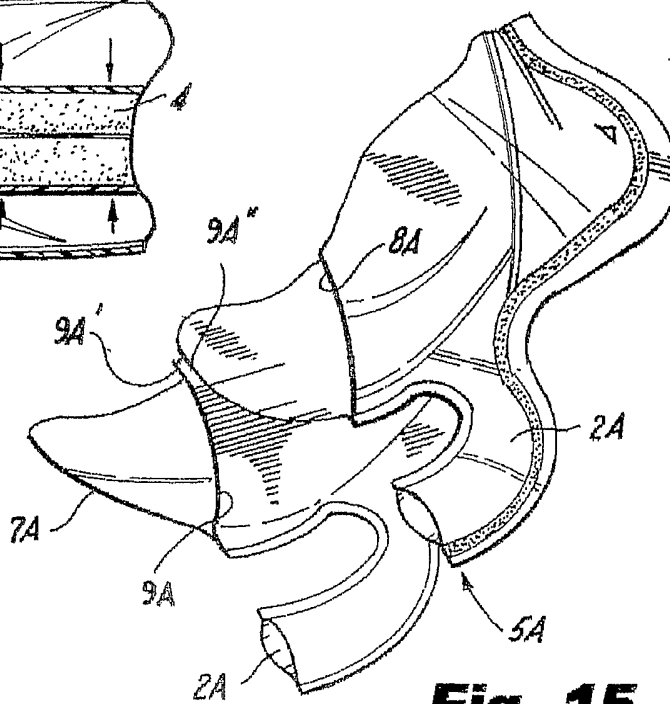
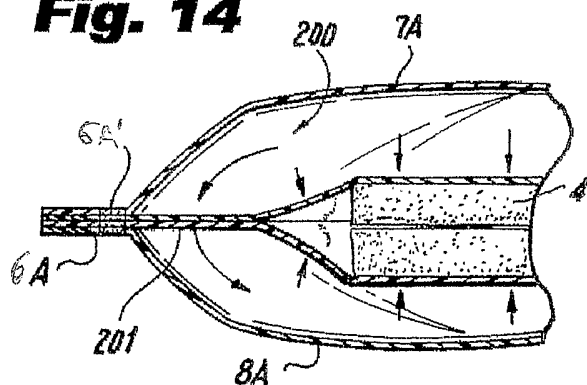
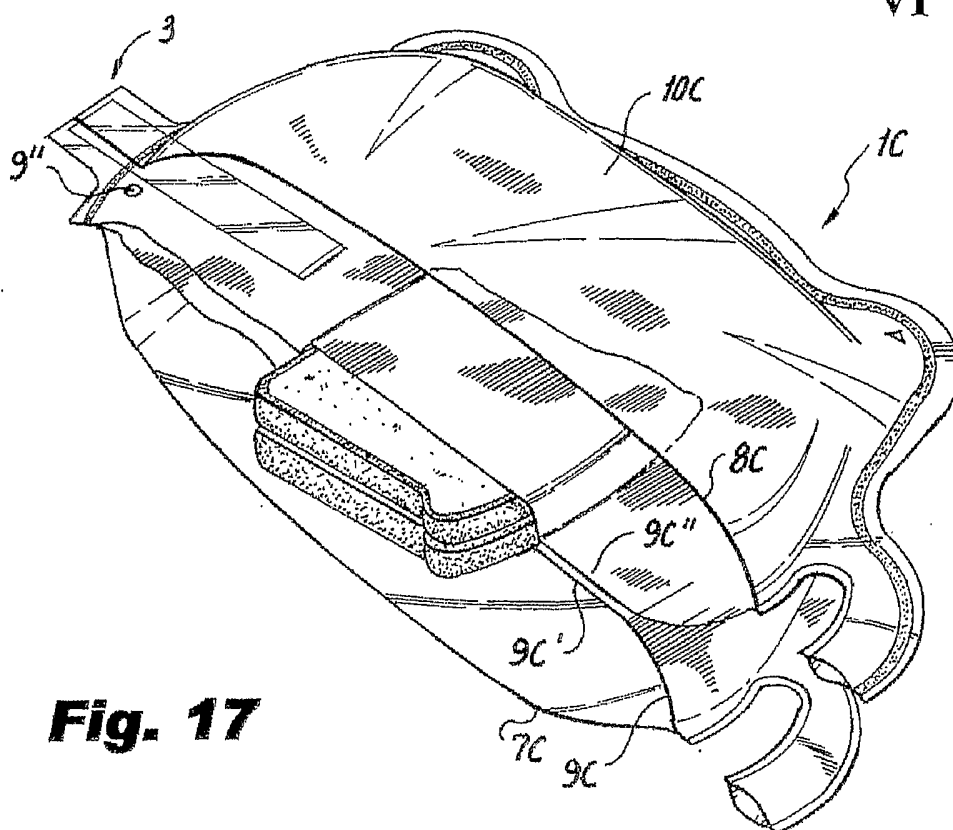
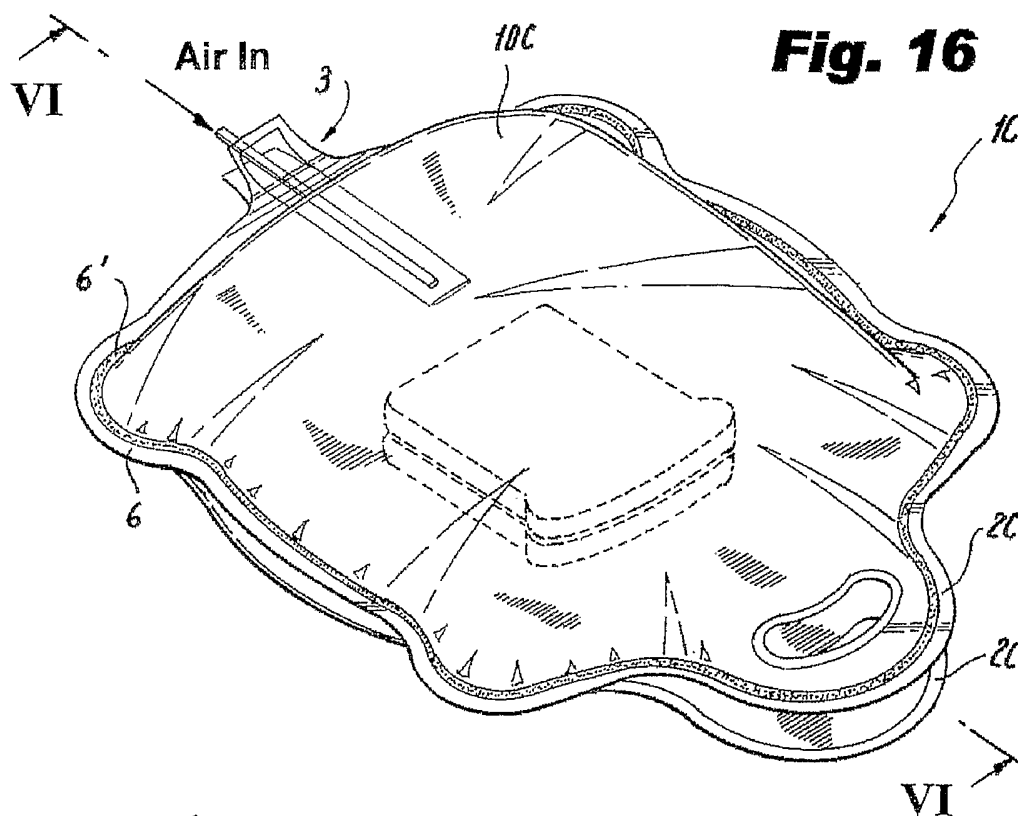
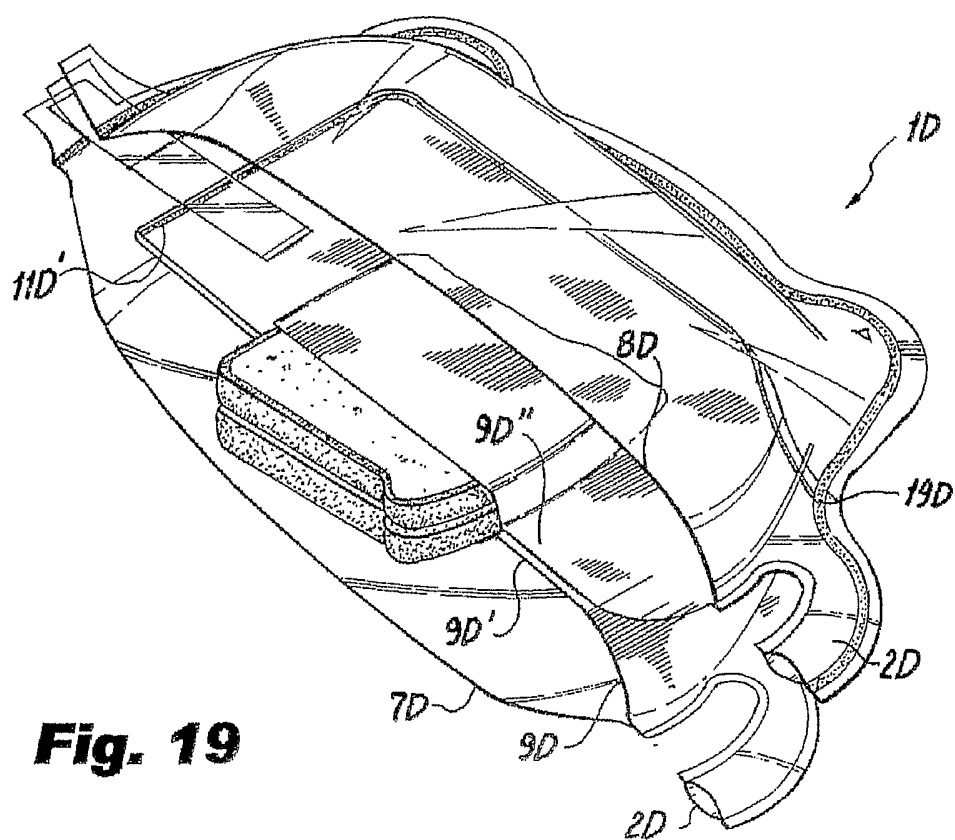
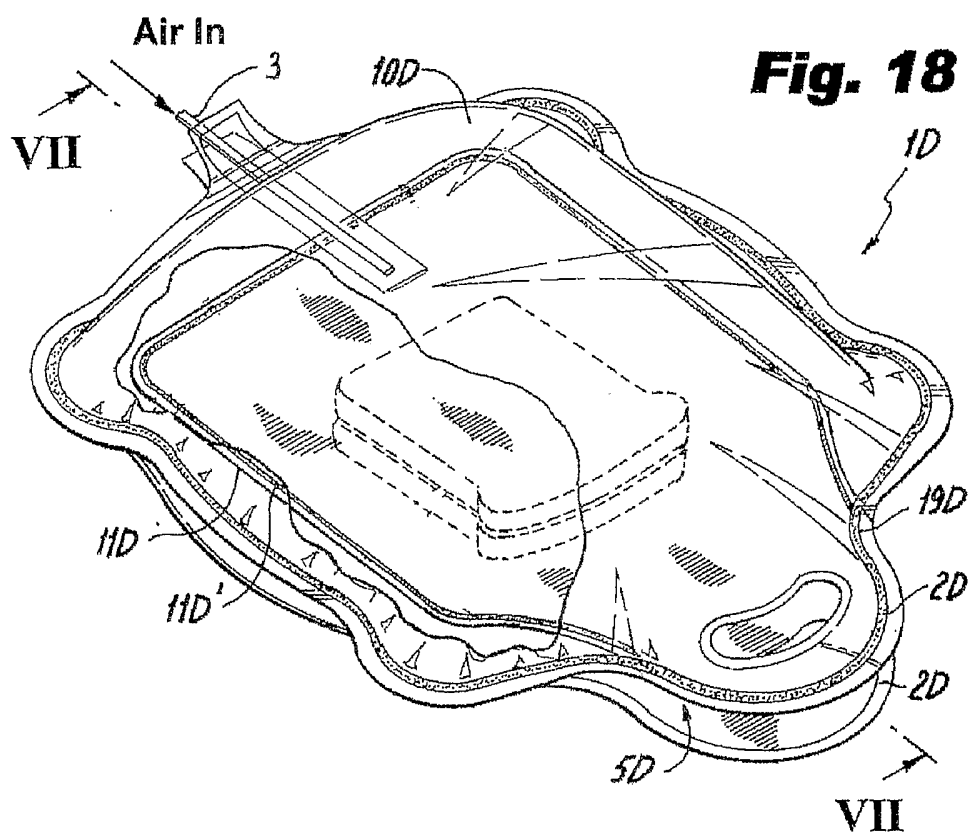


Fig. 15





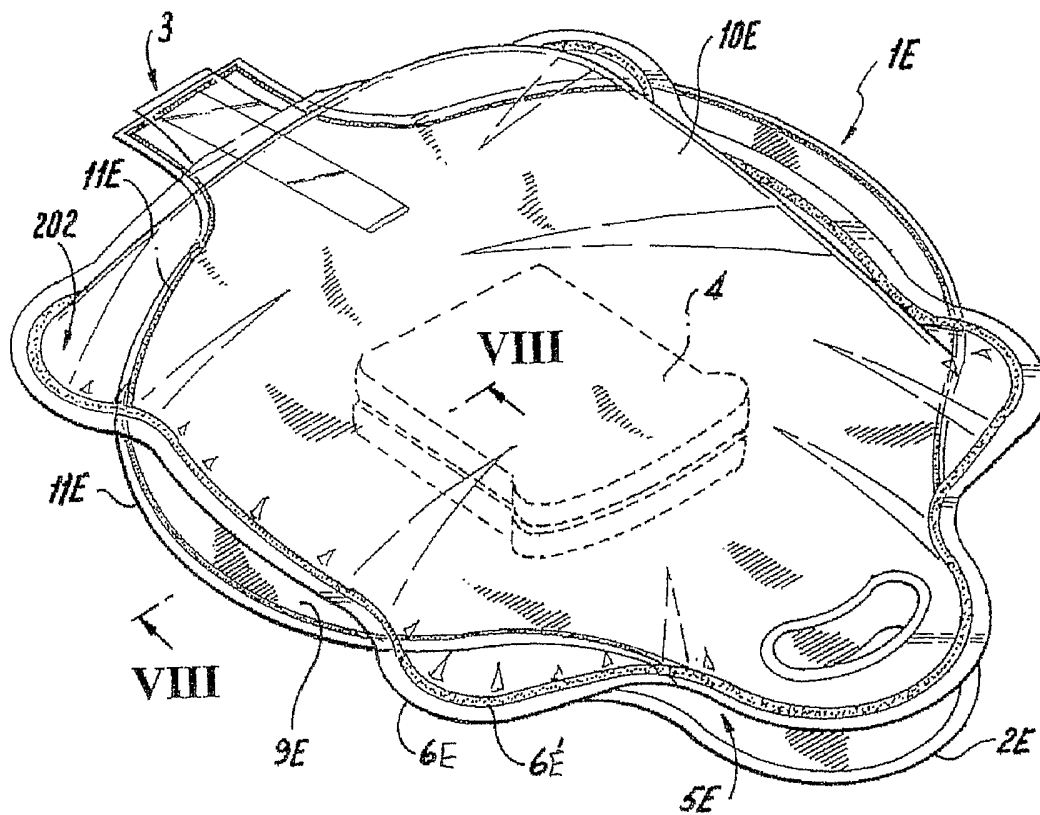
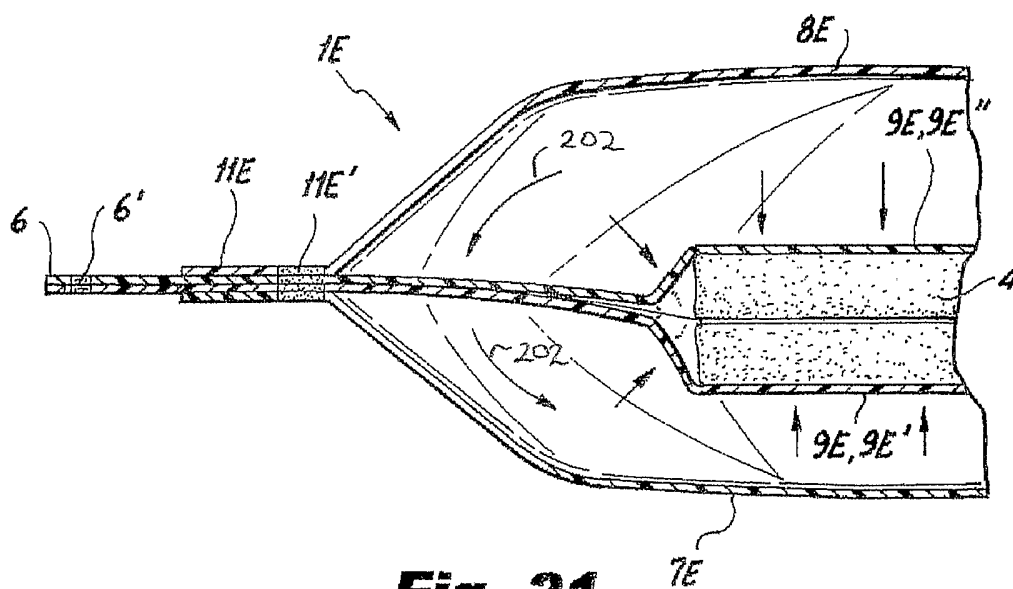
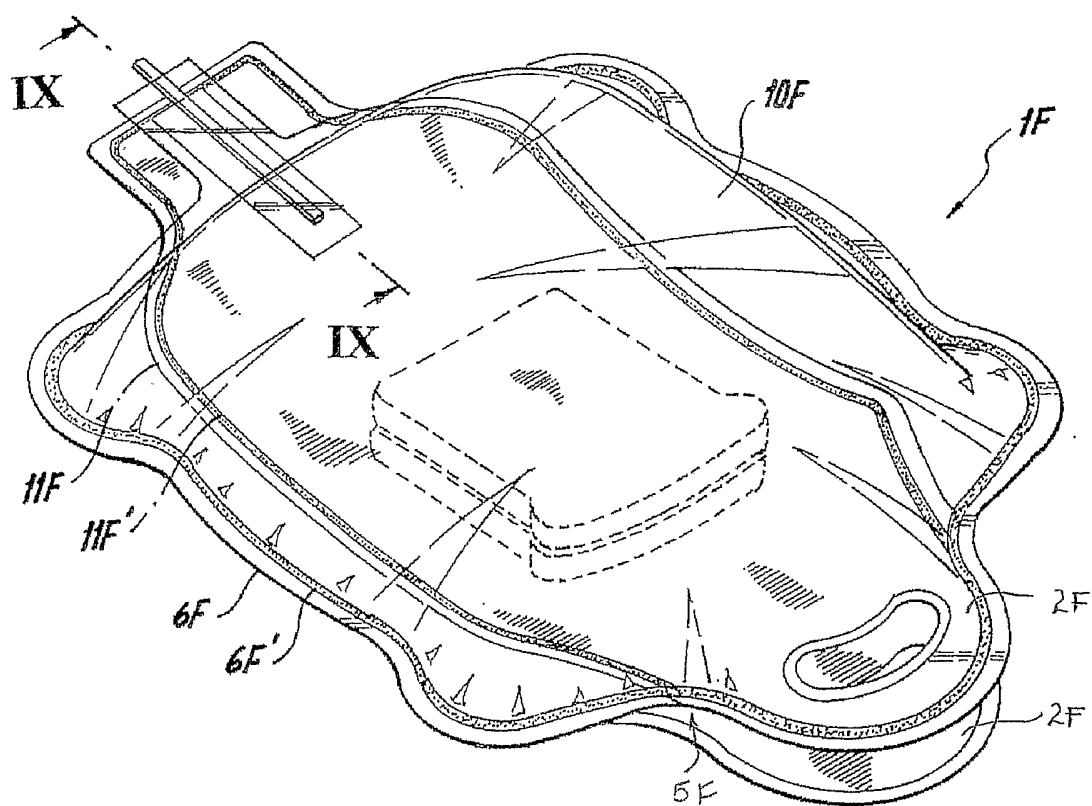
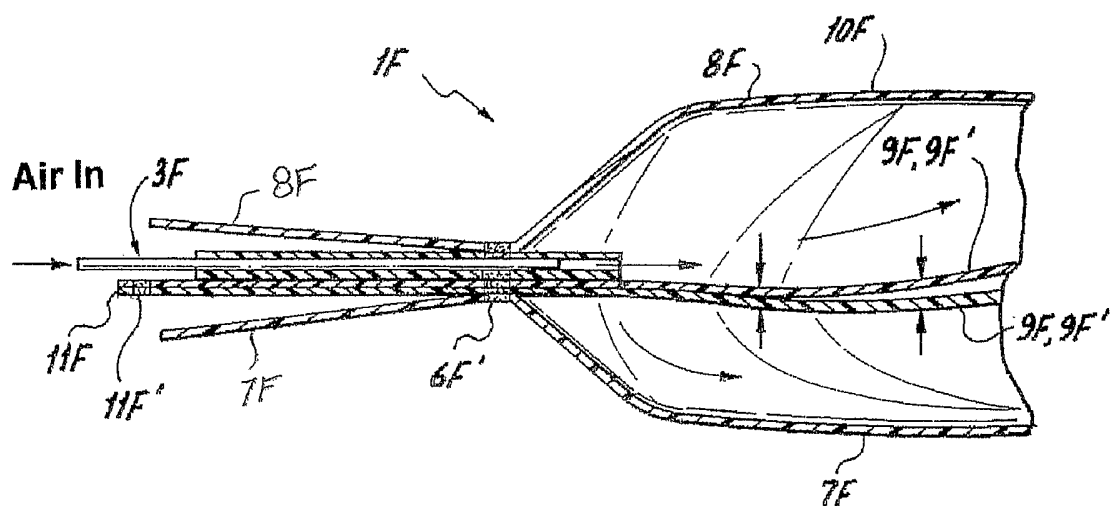
**Fig. 20**

Fig. 21

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**Fig. 22****Fig. 23**

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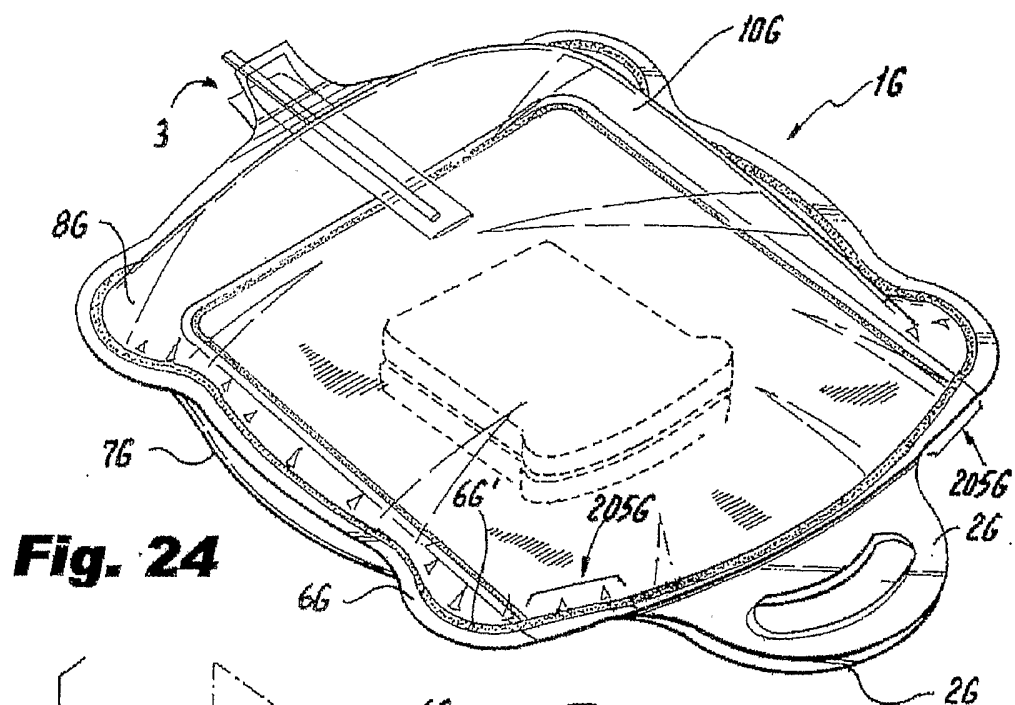


Fig. 24

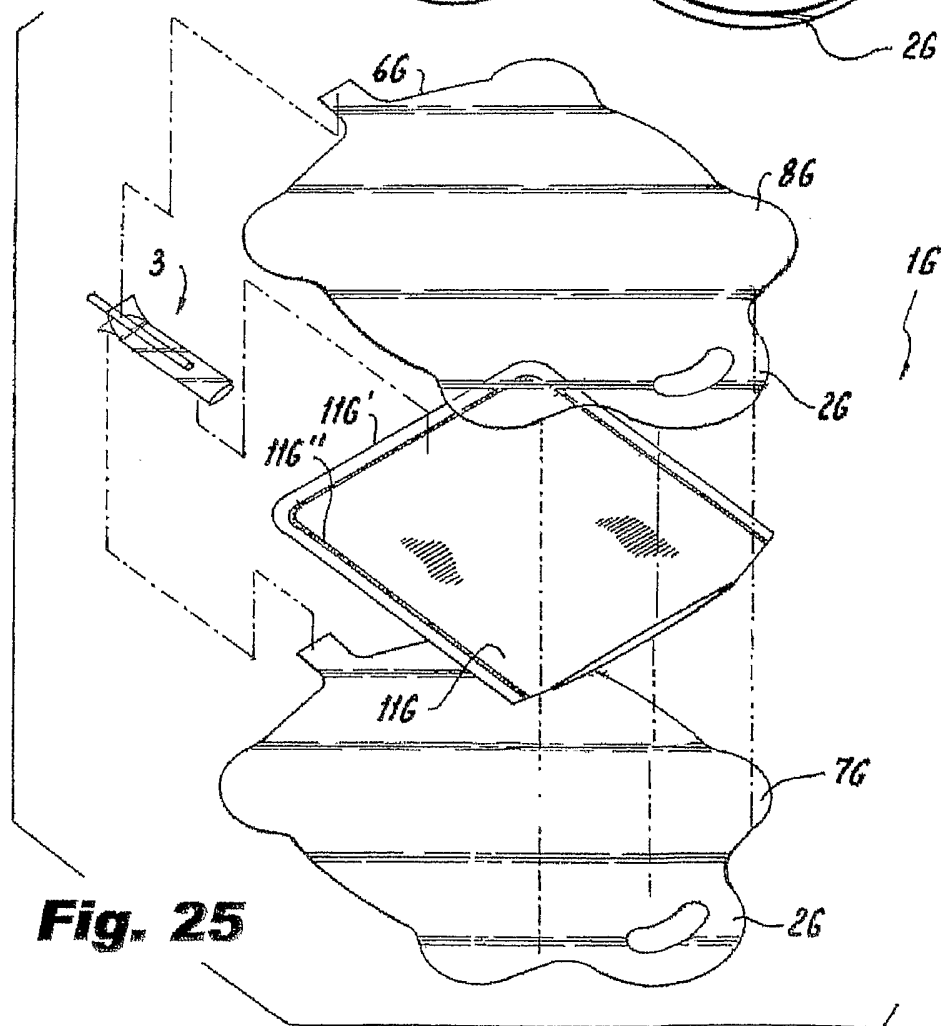
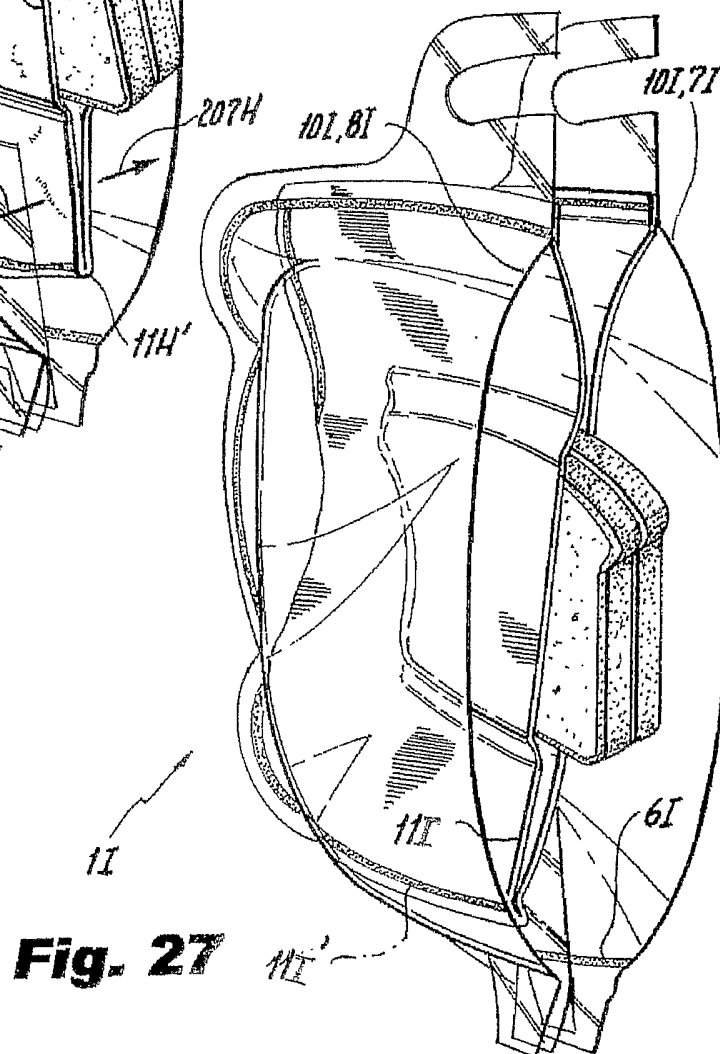
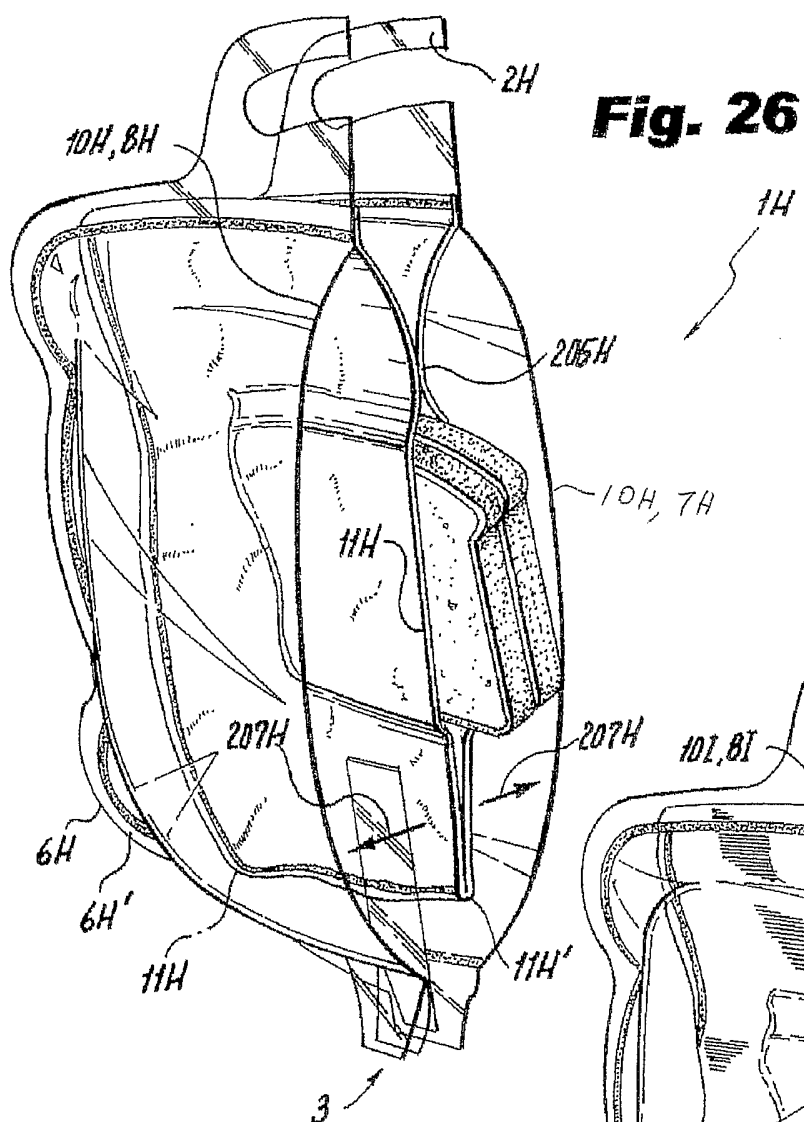
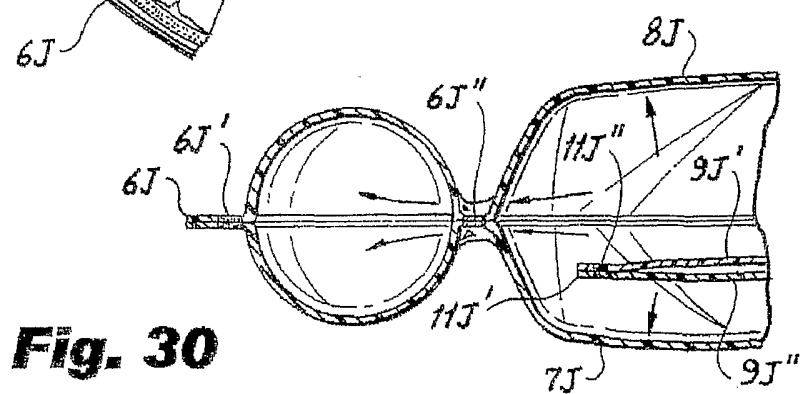
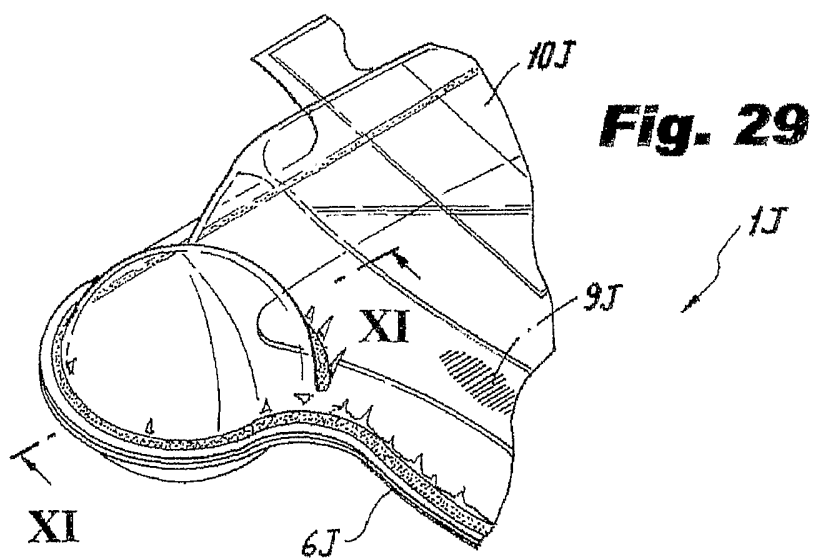
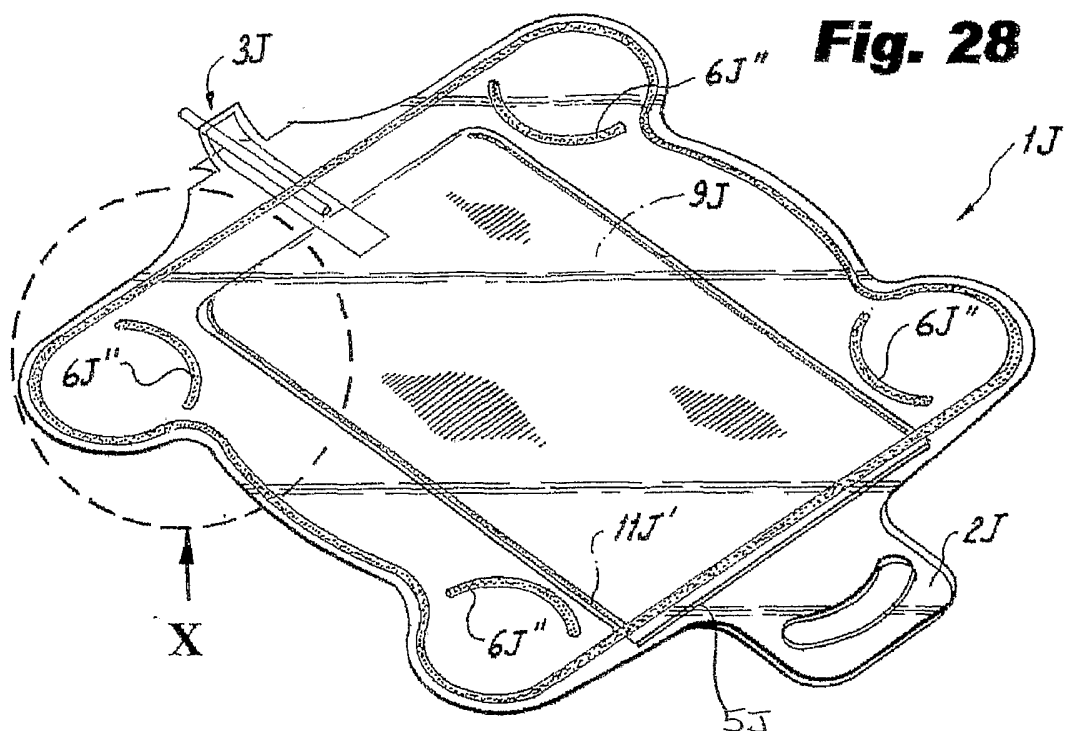
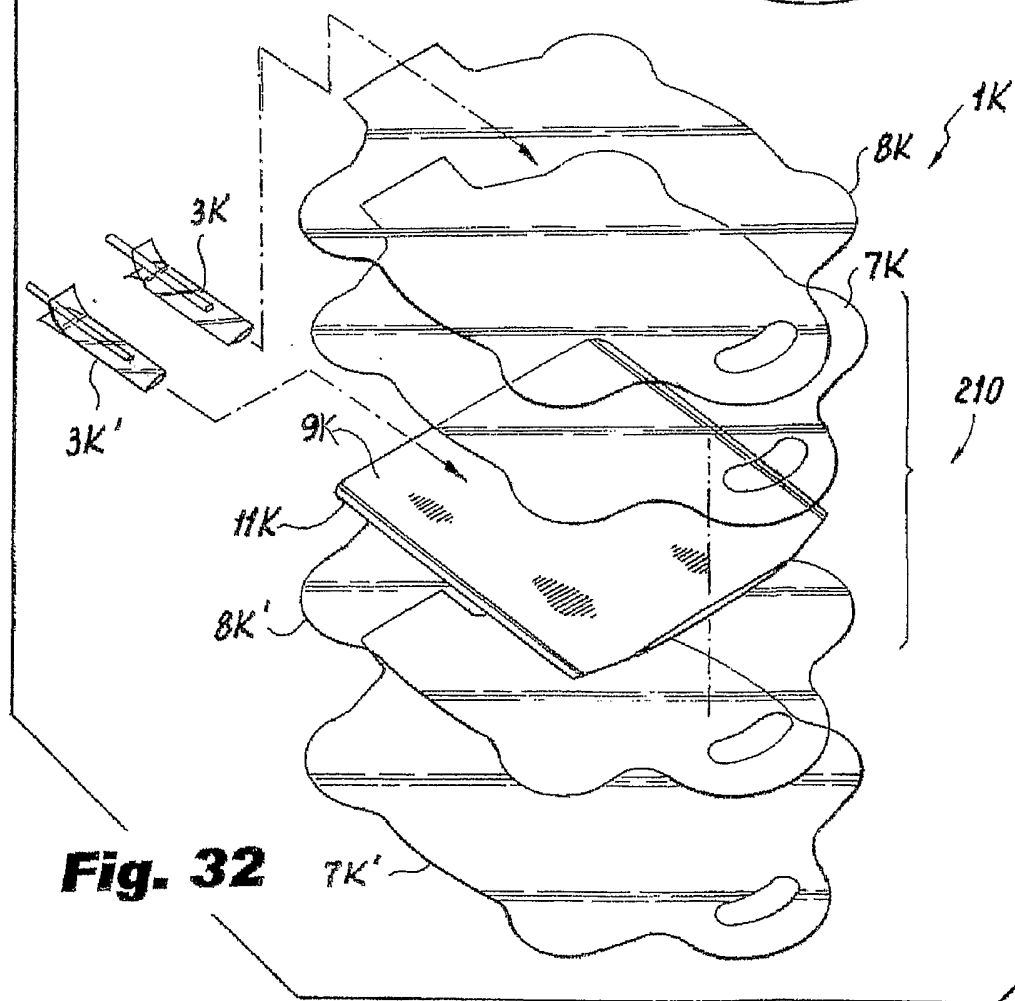
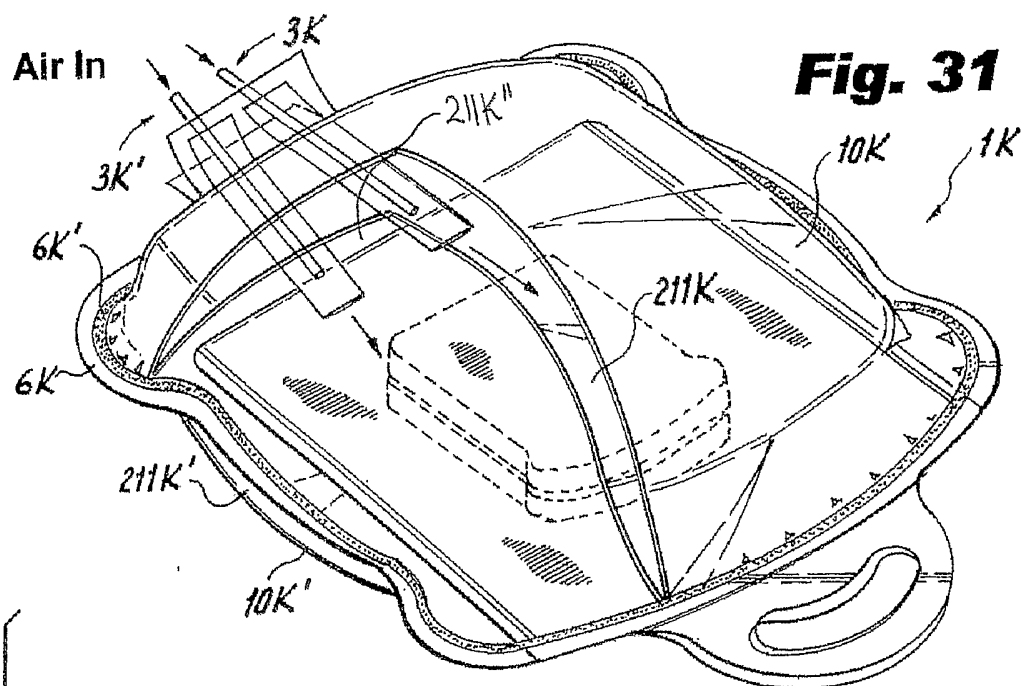
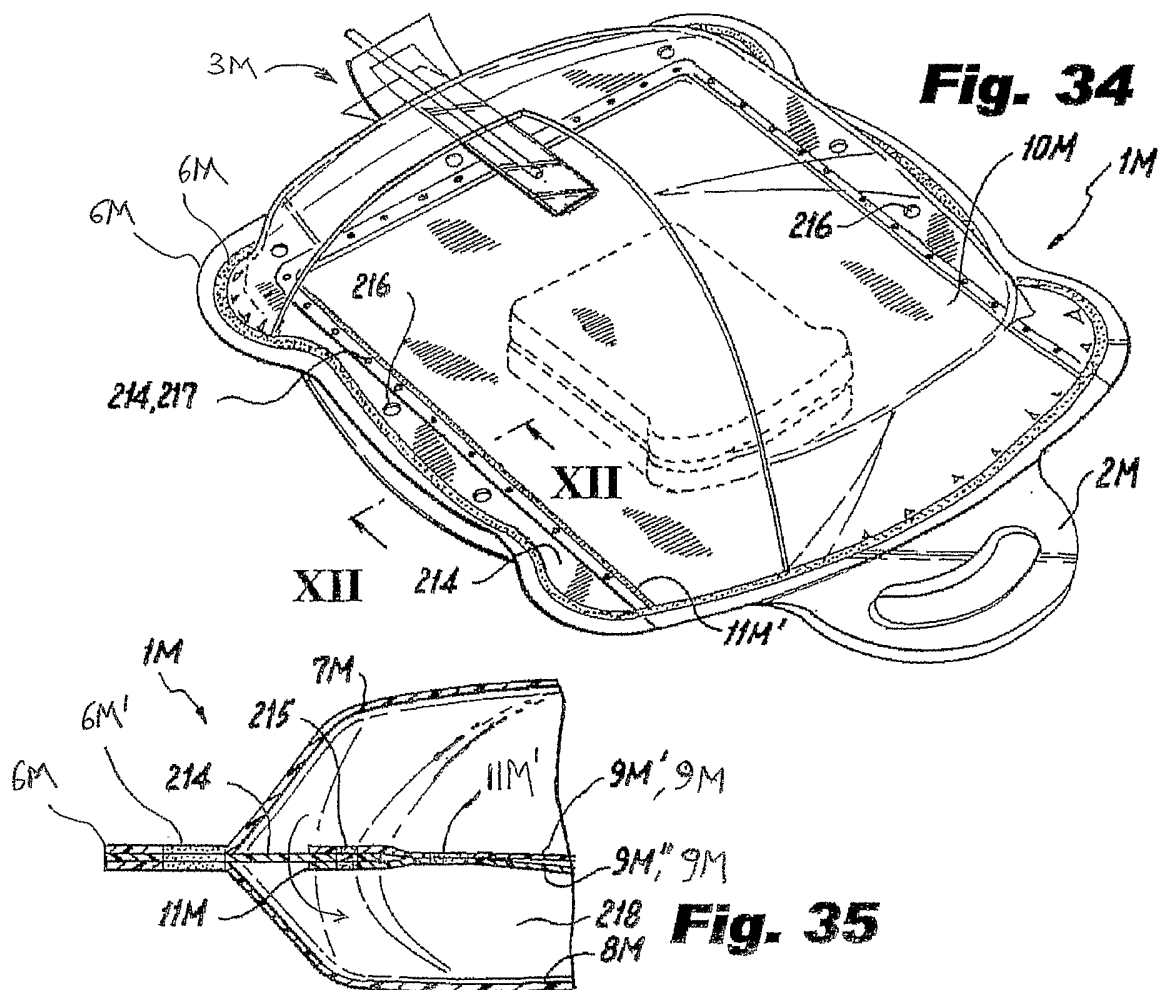
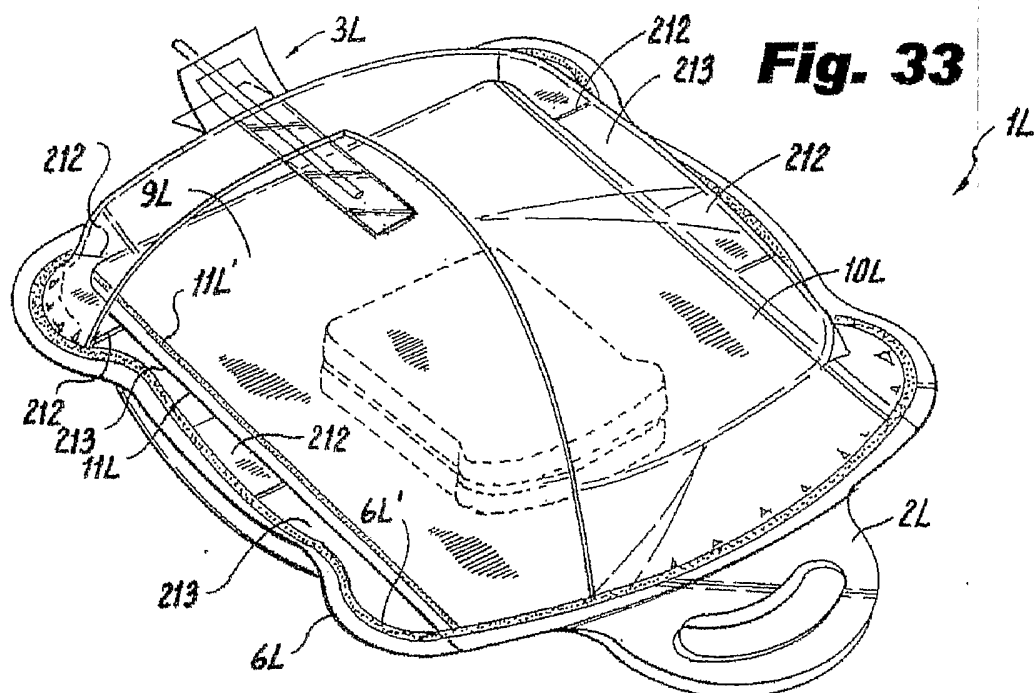


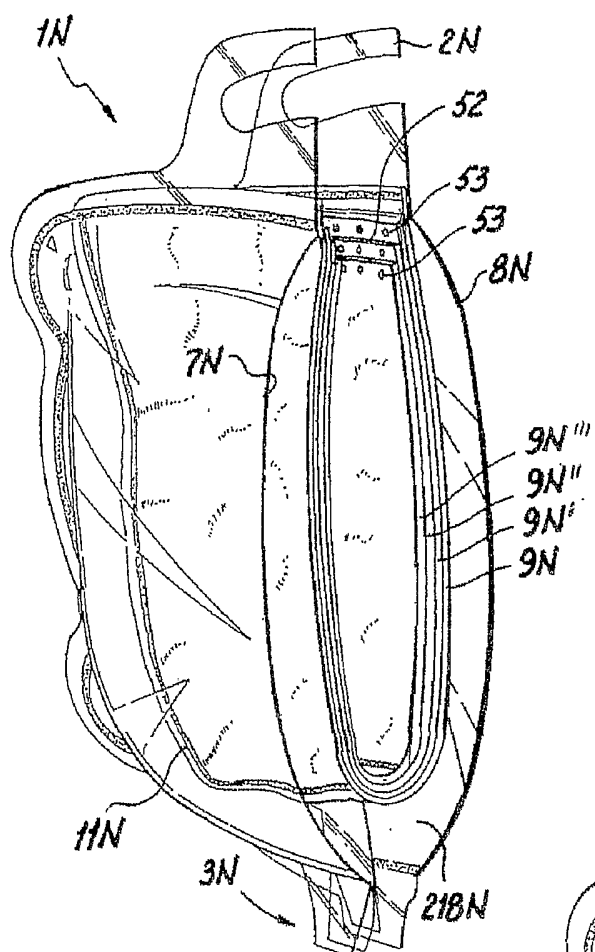
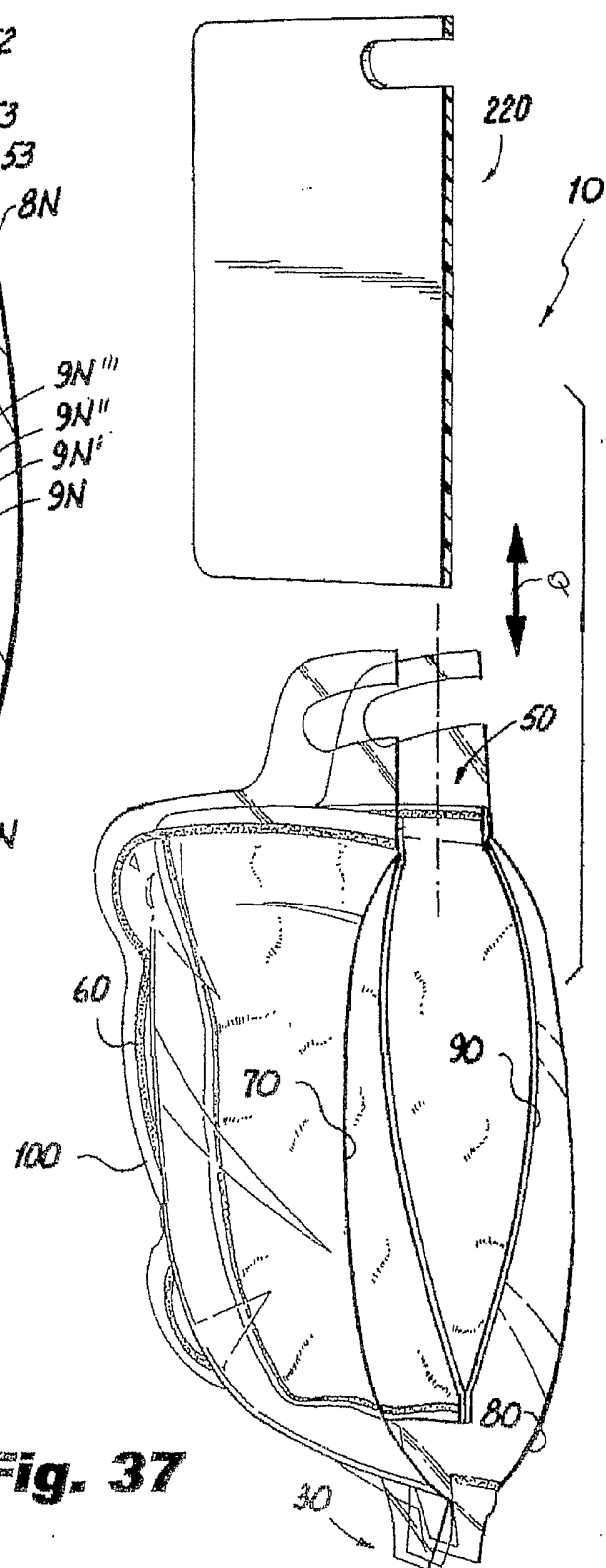
Fig. 25



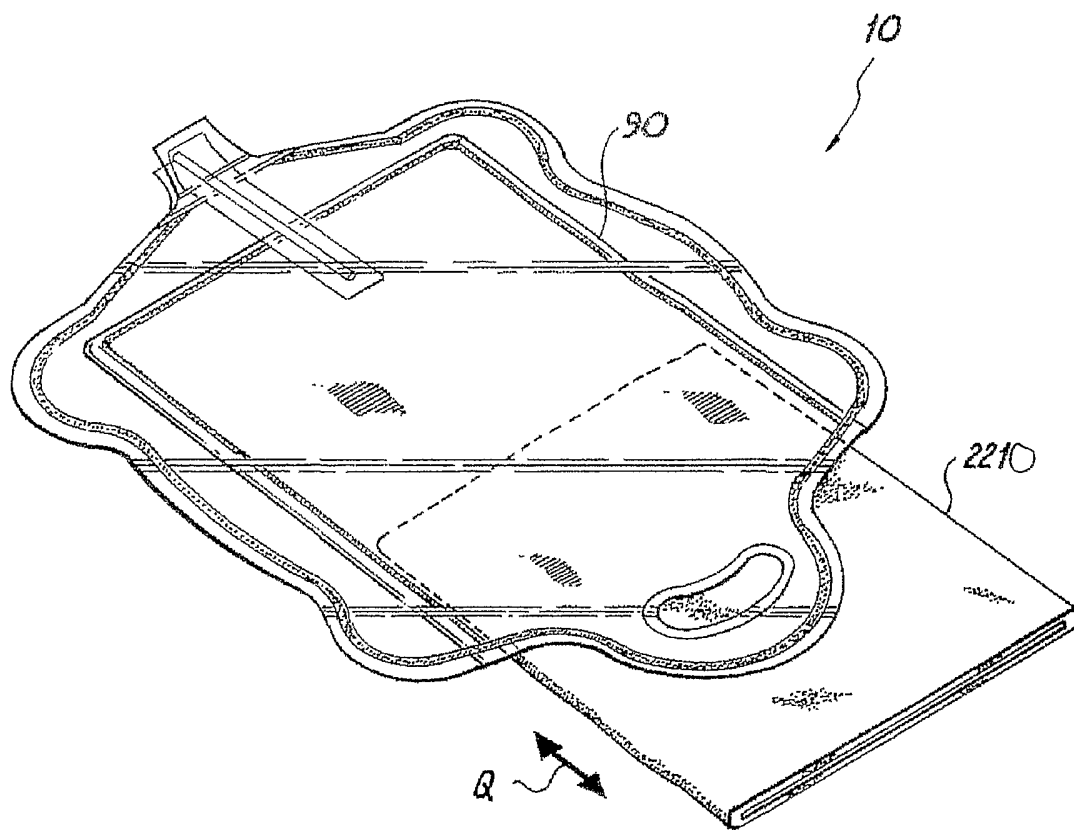






**Fig. 36****Fig. 37**

17/30

**Fig. 37A**

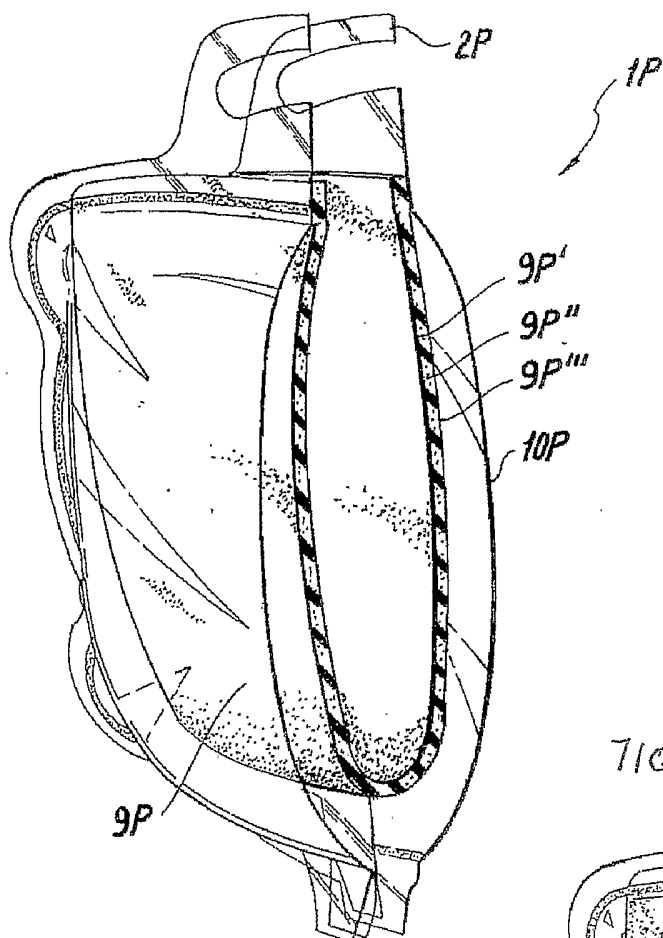


Fig. 38

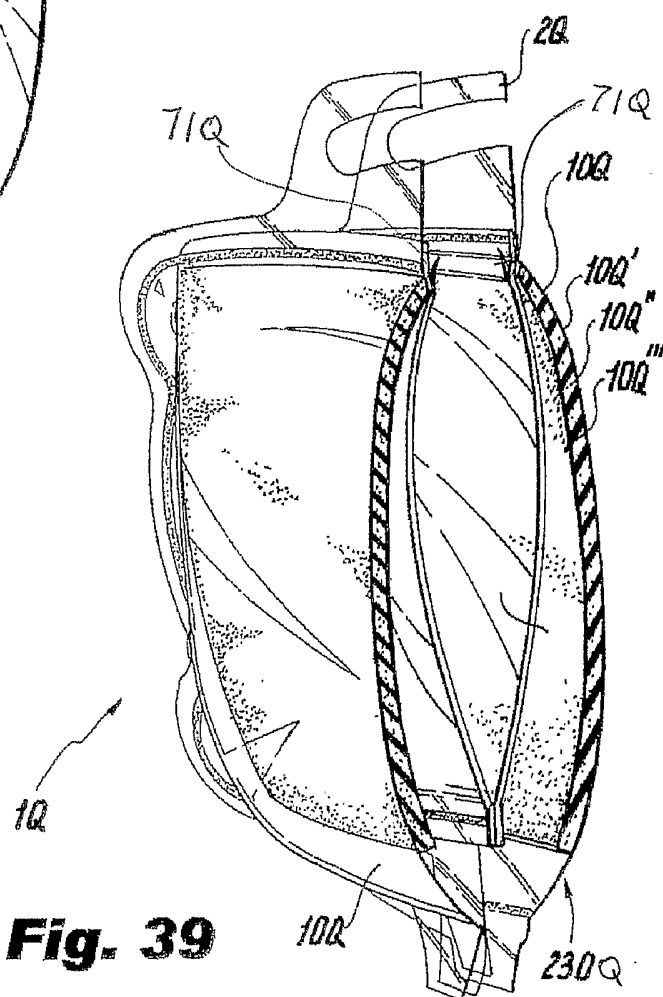


Fig. 39

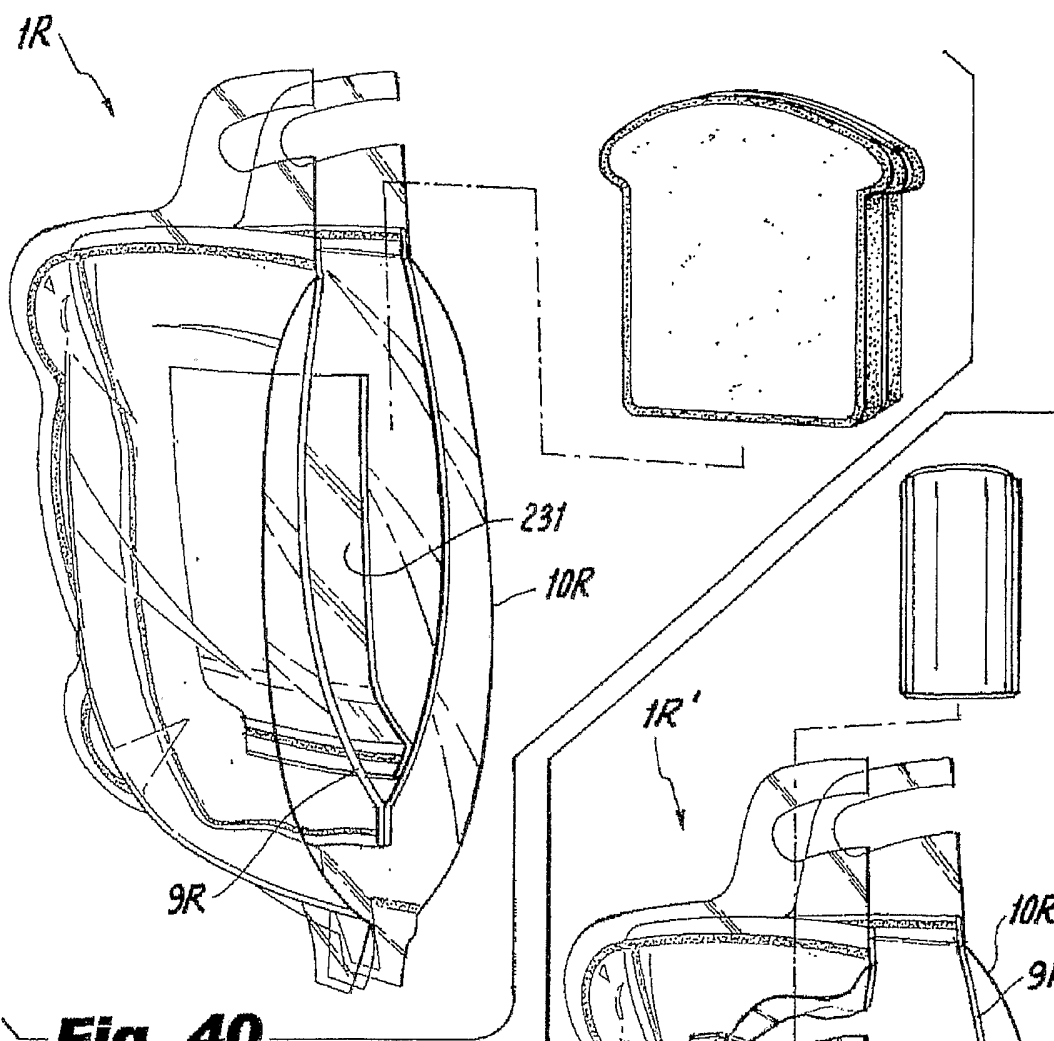


Fig. 40

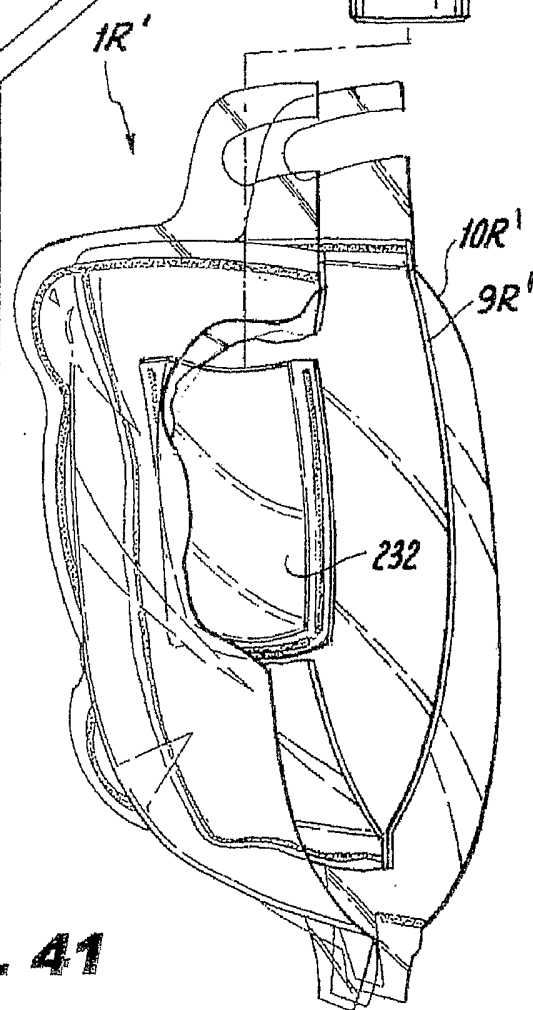
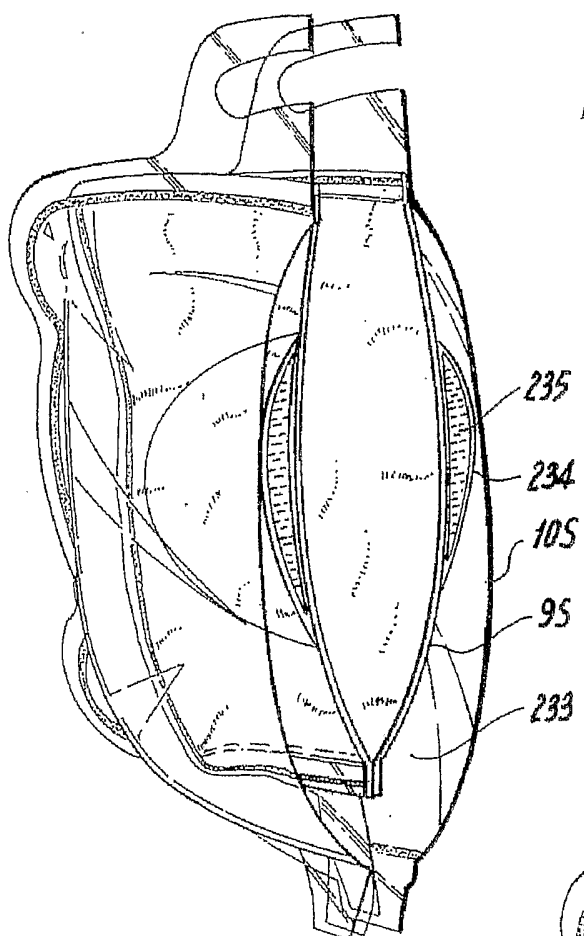


Fig. 41

Fig. 42



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Fig. 43

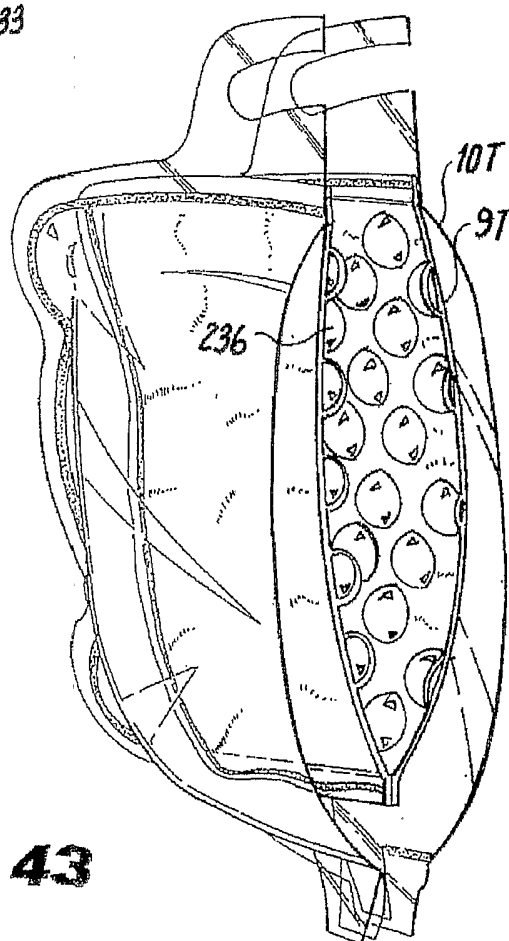
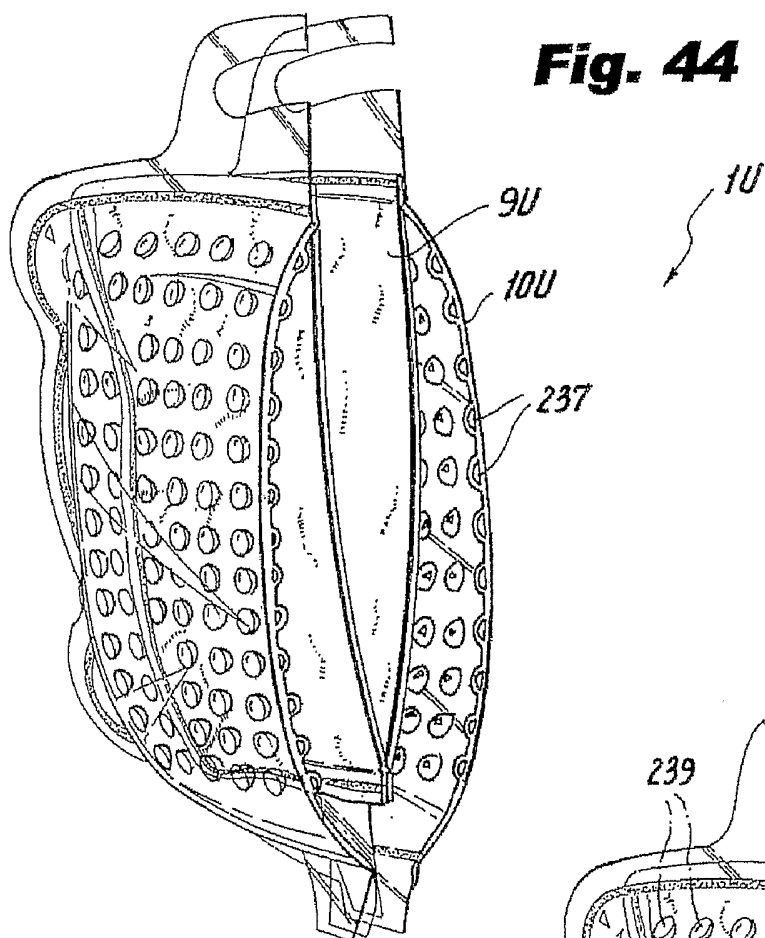
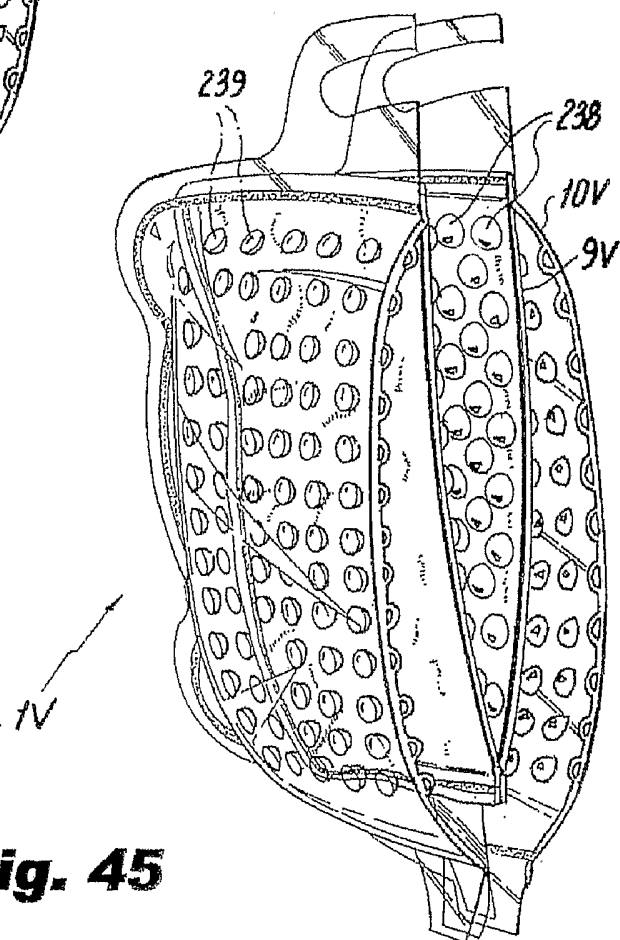


Fig. 44**Fig. 45**

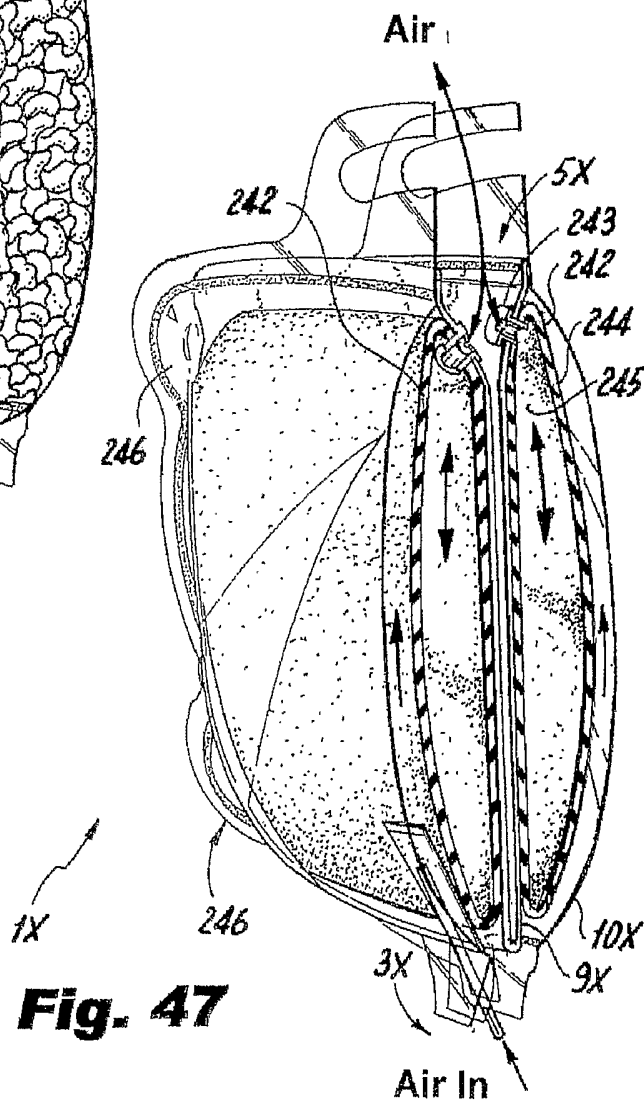
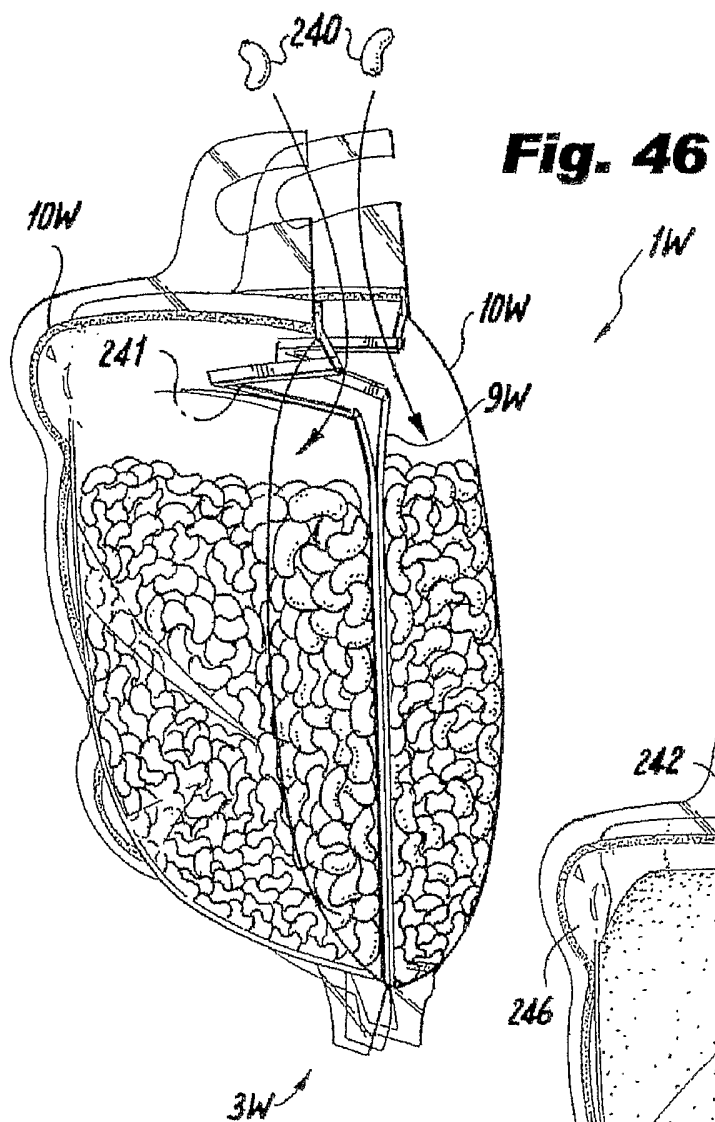


Fig. 48

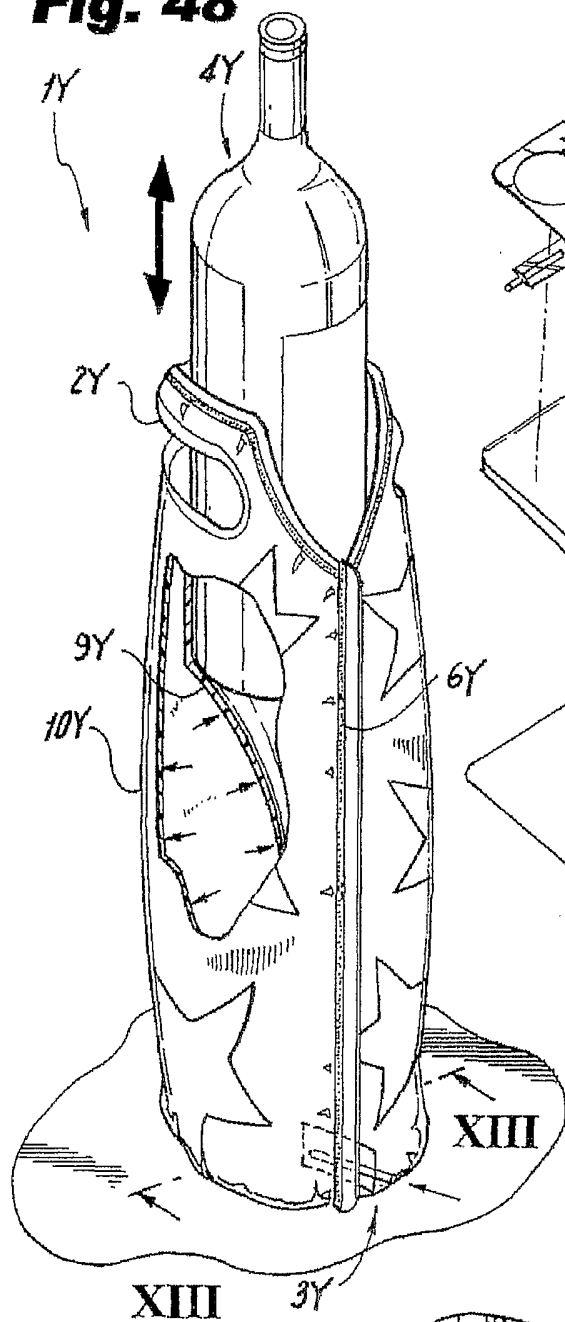


Fig. 49

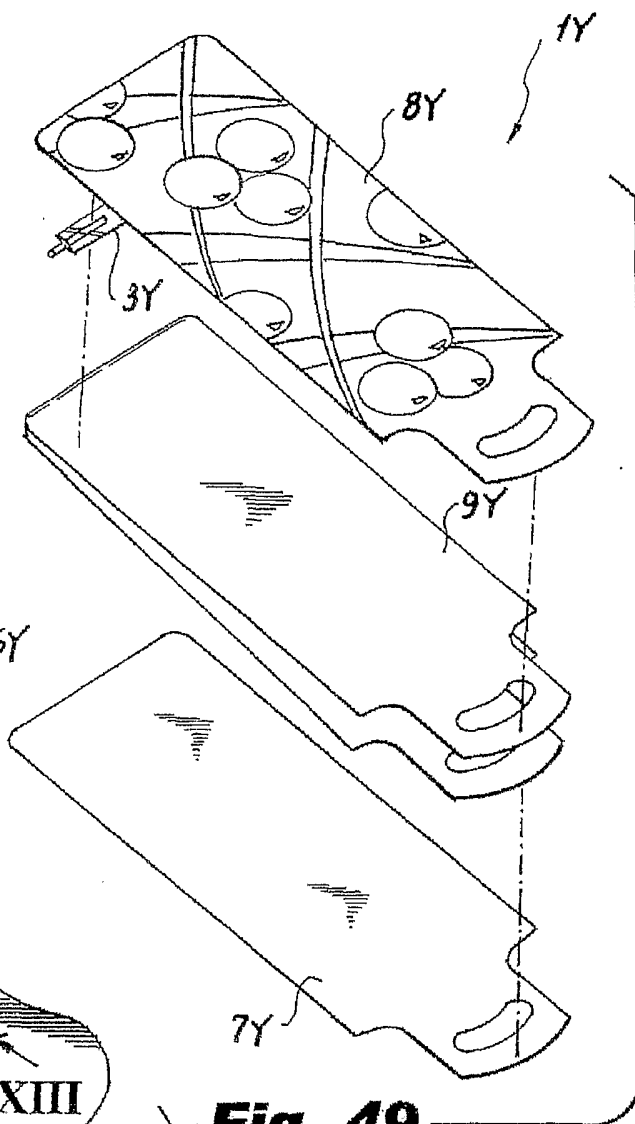
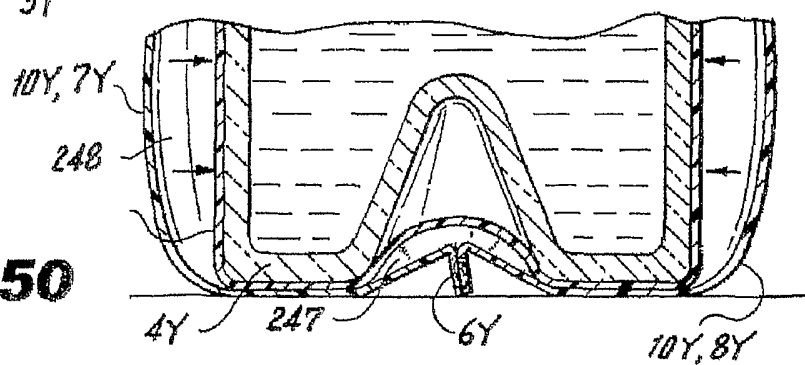
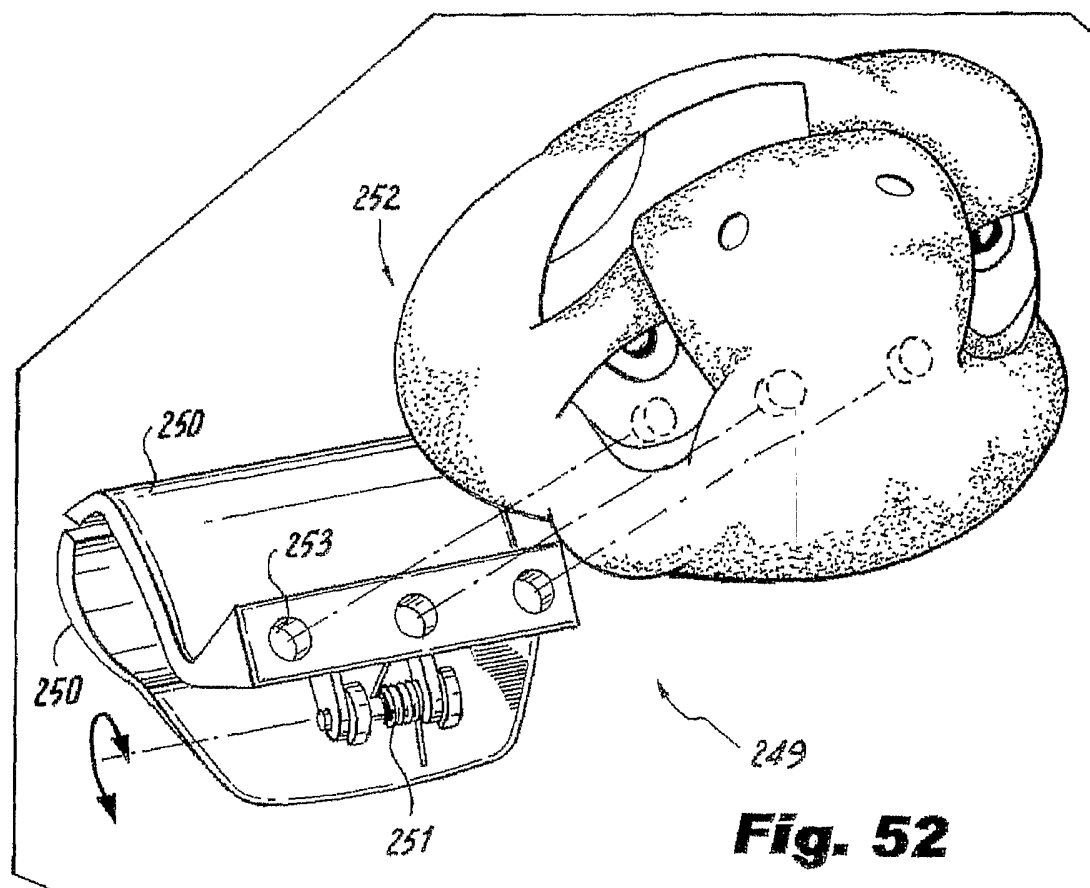
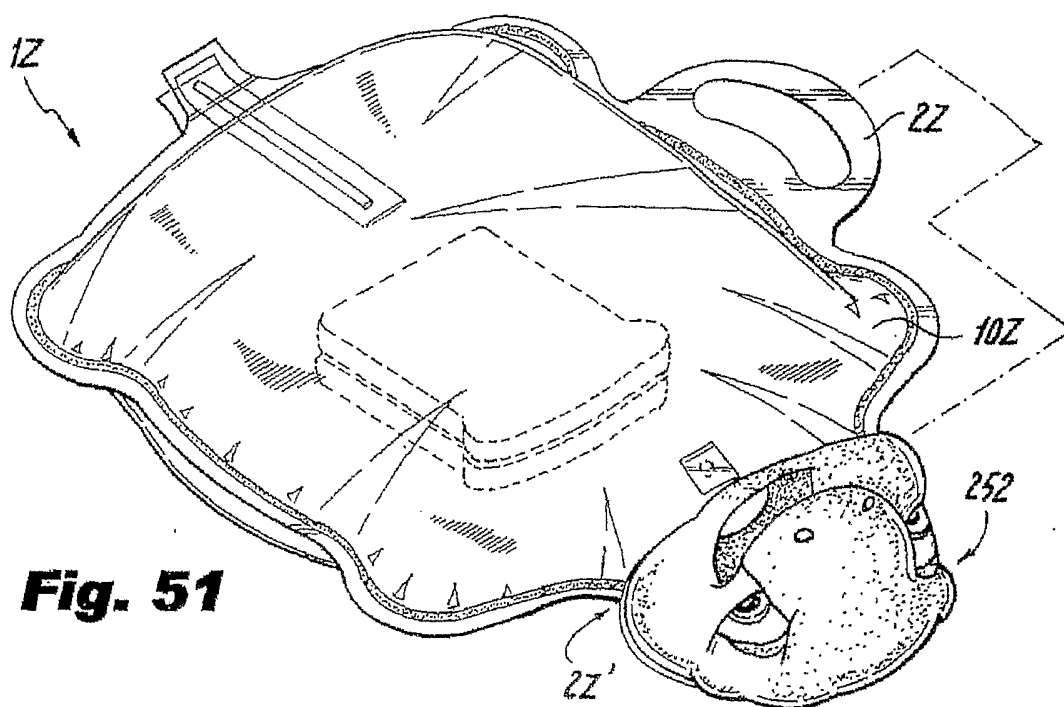


Fig. 50



24/30



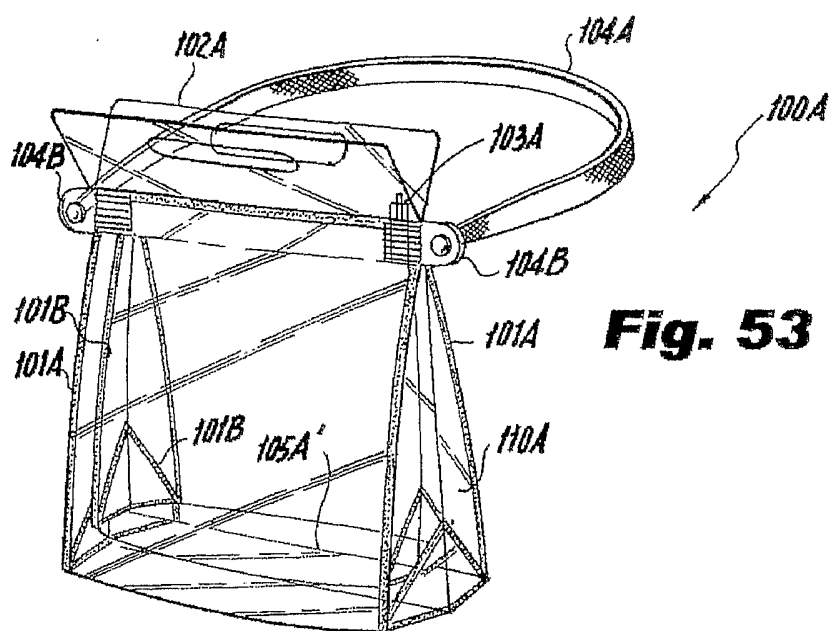


Fig. 53

Fig. 54

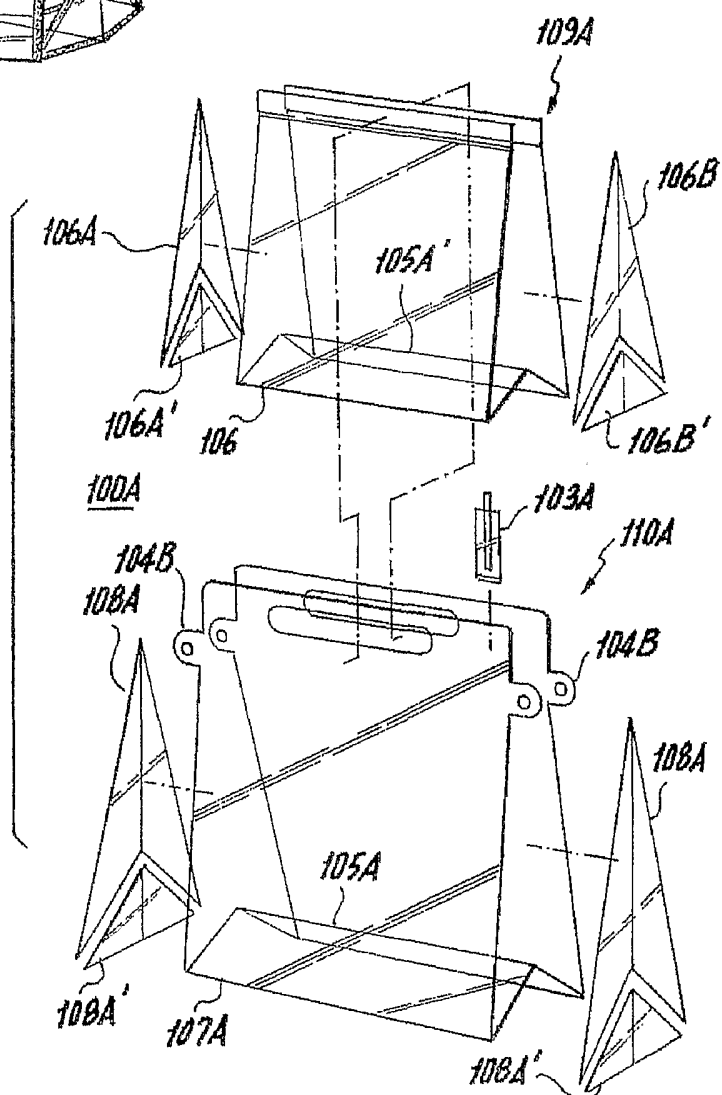
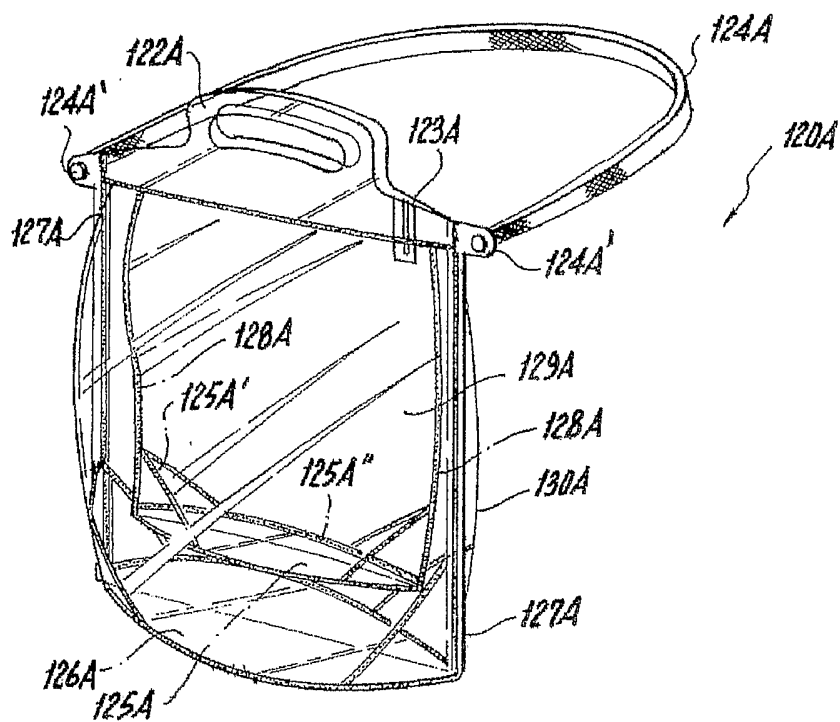
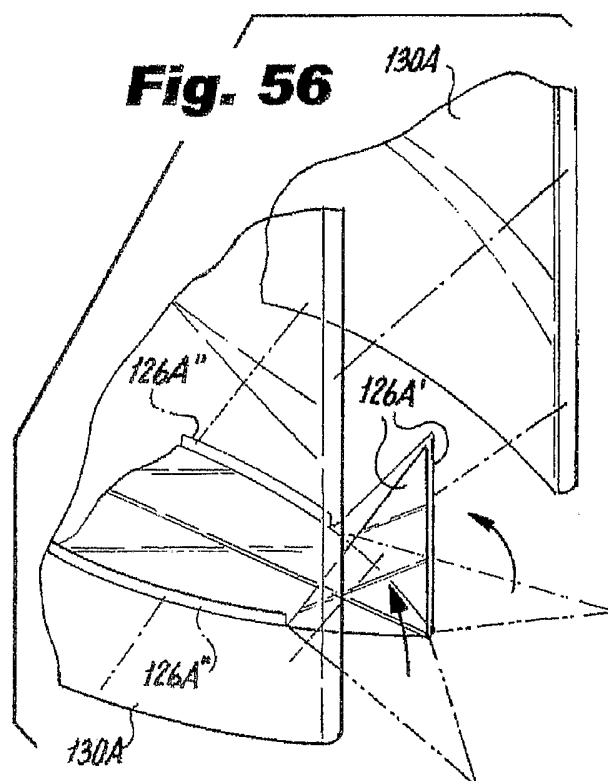
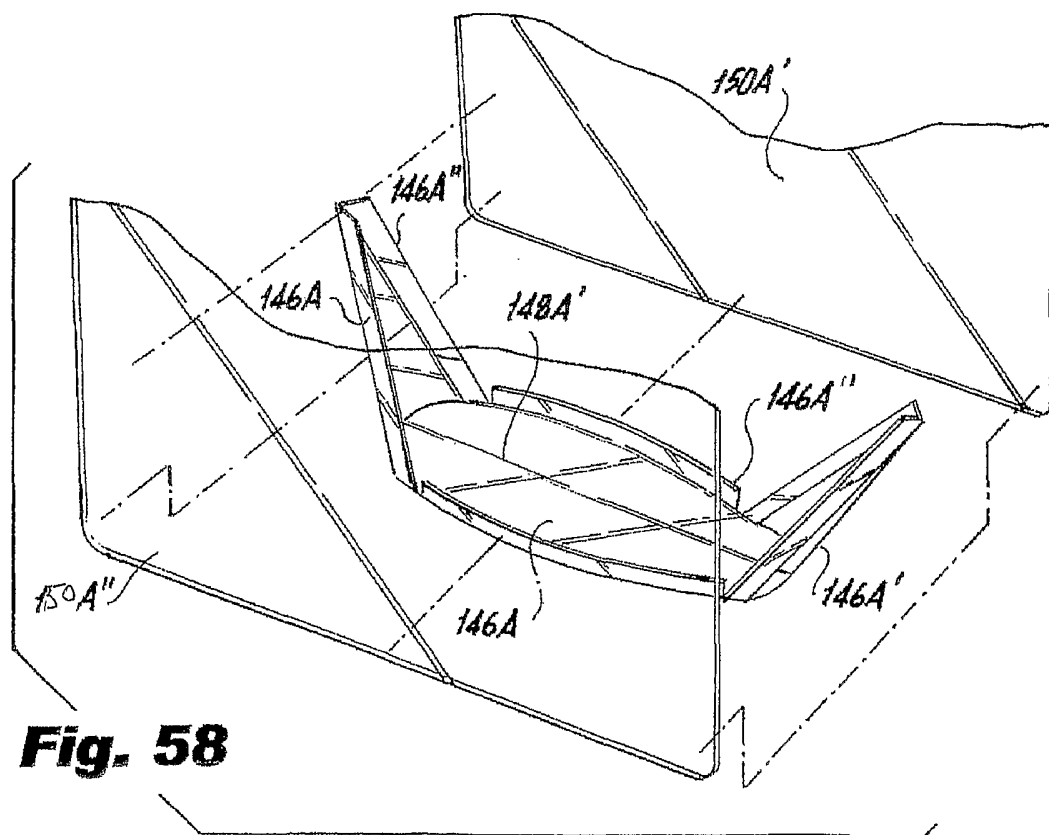
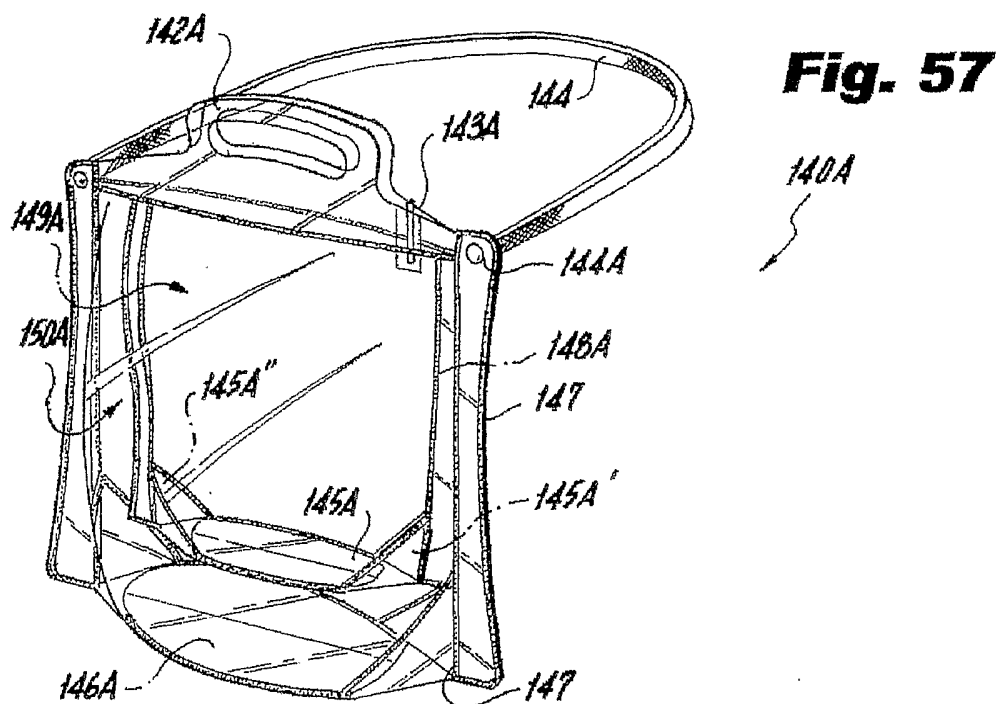
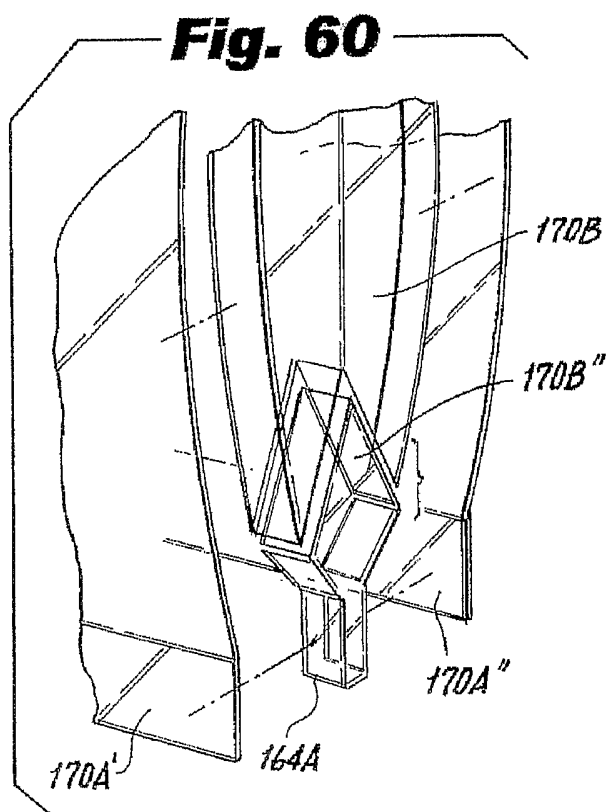
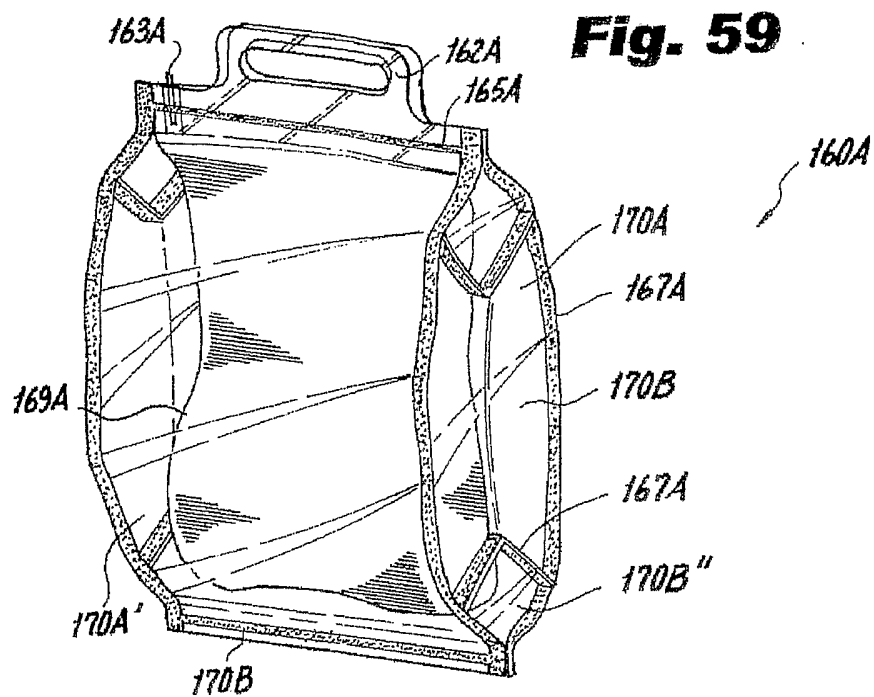
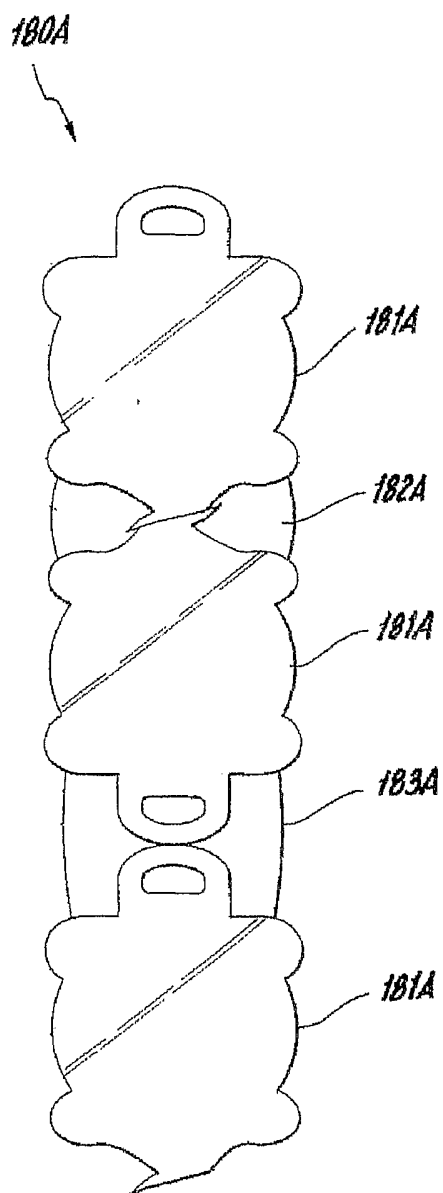
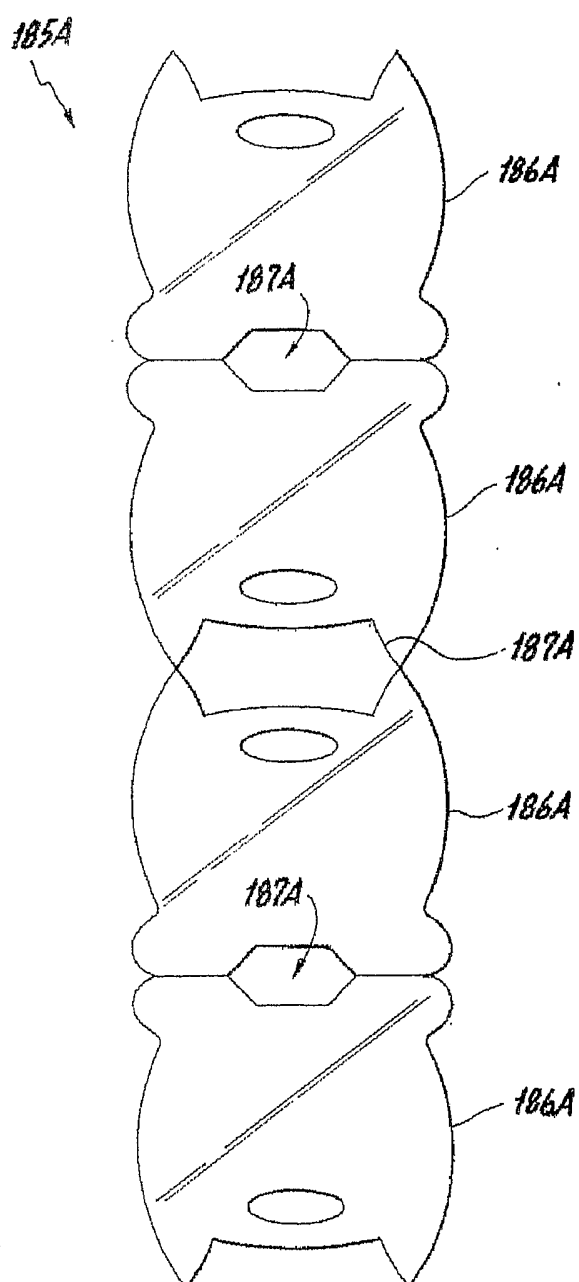


Fig. 55**Fig. 56**





**Fig. 61****Fig. 62**

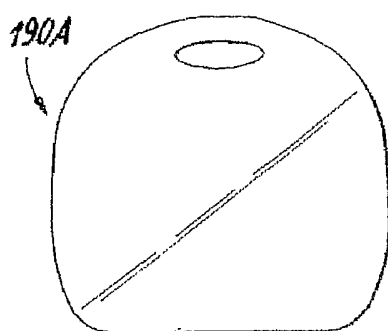


Fig. 63

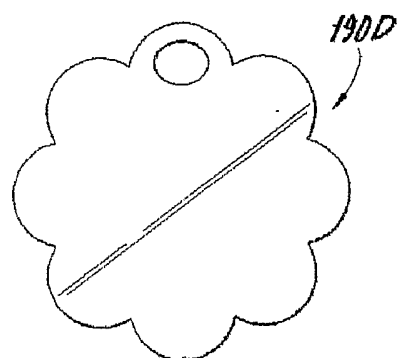


Fig. 64

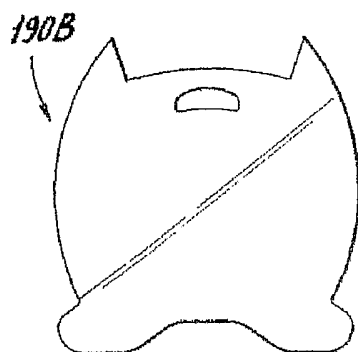


Fig. 65

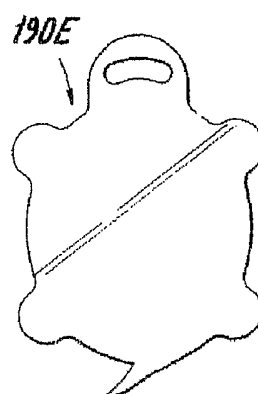


Fig. 66

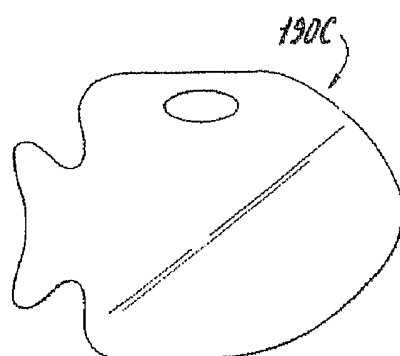


Fig. 67

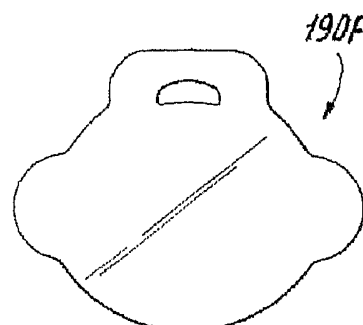


Fig. 68