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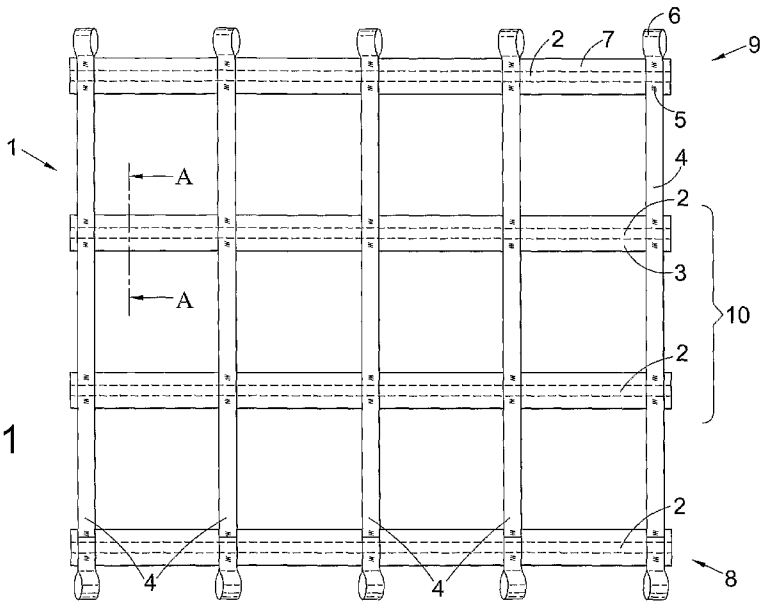

Fig. 1

(57) **Abstract:** A device (1) for use in recovering a person who may be exhausted, injured or unconscious from the sea. The device (1) comprises a plurality of rigid rods (2) enclosed within a sheath (7) made from flexible tubular webbing. The sheath (7) comprises at least one flange (3) extending radially outwards from the rod (2). The device (1) also comprises a plurality of linking webbing elements (4) made from a flexible material. The linking webbing elements (4) are attached to the flange (3) of the sheaths (7) encasing the rods (2) to form a network of rods (2) enclosed within tubular webbing sheaths and linking webbing elements (4).

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A RESCUE DEVICE

The present invention relates to a device comprising a network of rods and linking webbing elements such as can be used to support a person, e.g. for rescue. The invention also relates to the uses of the device.

A draft safety regulation requires all passenger-carrying vessels to have on board rescue equipment that is suitable for the recovery of a person in the water, for example, in a man-overboard situation.

There are several rescue devices currently used on vessels for the purpose of sea rescue and recovery. The simplest arrangement is a scramble net comprising a web of ropes. However, such an arrangement is difficult to deploy and use in practice. Furthermore, it is recognised that to minimise the risk of post-rescue collapse and heart failure caused by a sudden drop in blood pressure, a casualty recovered from the water should be maintained in a horizontal position.

One of the most commonly used pieces of rescue equipment is the "Jason's Cradle ®", manufactured by Land and Marine Products (LMP). It enables a person who may be exhausted, injured or unconscious to be rescued from the sea by recovering the person in a horizontal position within the cradle. It can also be used as a scramble net or a stretcher. The Jason's Cradle ® is made from sections of rigid plastic that are linked together with stainless steel rods to form a grid or network. Disadvantageously, the purchase and servicing of the cradle is expensive. Furthermore, the plastic cradle is bulky and takes up a large amount of storage space. This is especially inconvenient on a small rescue boat or inflatable craft.

Alternatively the "Dacon Rescue Frame" is also used for rescue and recovery. It is made from parallel glass fibre rods connected together by lengths of webbing which lie at right angles to the rods. The lengths of webbing are made from a flexible material, which is fastened to the rods using metal rivets.

Typically, such rescue devices are attached by an inboard end to one side of a boat or ship, the middle being lowered into the water using a bridle, rope, winch or boathook attached to the outboard end. An individual to be rescued is located in the rescue device in a horizontal position and the outboard end of the rescue device is then raised to bring the individual aboard.

Stretchers are also commonly used rescue devices. The Neil Robertson Stretcher, currently used by the Royal Navy and NATO, was devised in the early 1900s. It is manufactured using canvas and wooden battens. Unfortunately, the battens are susceptible to mildew and rot in damp conditions e.g. on-board a boat, and the canvas can be difficult to clean after use.

WO-A-99/66165 discloses a separate area of endeavour, namely lightweight climbing equipment (so-called "Fibrelight Ladders"). The ladder has carbon fibre rungs enclosed in a sheath made from a flexible material. Either end of each sheath is attached to perpendicular linking webbing elements using bar tack stitching, the linking webbing elements forming either side of the ladder. This type of device is not suitable for sea rescue equipment as it is not wide enough to support an injured or exhausted person being pulled out of the sea in a horizontal position.

The present invention seeks to alleviate some or all of these disadvantages of the rescue devices currently available.

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a device comprising a plurality of rigid rods each encased within a sheath made from flexible tubular webbing comprising at least one flange extending radially outwardly from the tubular webbing, and a plurality of linking webbing elements made from a flexible material; wherein the linking webbing elements are attached to the flange of the tubular webbing sheaths to form a network of rods encased within tubular webbing sheaths and linking webbing elements.

In particular, the device is for supporting a person.

It is preferred that the device of the present invention is for use in the rescue and recovery of a person who may be exhausted, injured or unconscious from the sea.

Preferably, the rigid rods are made from glass fibre.

Alternatively, the rigid rods are made from a composite material, metal or fibre, preferably carbon fibre.

Conveniently, the rigid rods are at least 100cm, preferably 120cm long.

Preferably, the linking webbing elements span a distance of between 1m to 20m, more preferably 3m.

Conveniently, each linking webbing element is a continuous element extending between the two farthest rods.

Advantageously, the rigid rods are between 5mm and 25mm, preferably 8mm, and most preferably 15mm in diameter.

Preferably, the webbing is a synthetic fibre.

Conveniently, the webbing is polyester, preferably polyester weave.

Advantageously, the flange of the flexible tubular webbing is between 2.5mm and 8 cm, preferably between 1cm and 8 cm, and most preferably 2cm wide.

Preferably, the sheath made from flexible webbing comprises two flanges extending radially outwardly from the rod.

Conveniently, the linking webbing elements are attached to the flange of the sheath of flexible webbing by sewing.

Advantageously, the sewing comprises a row of stitching that is continuous along the length of the flange.

Alternatively, the sewing comprises zig-zag stitching spanning the depth of the flange.

Alternatively, the flexible linking webbing elements are attached to the flange of the sheath of flexible webbing by welding.

Preferably, the rigid rods are arranged in parallel.

Conveniently, the flexible linking webbing elements are attached at right angles to the tubular webbing encasing the rigid rods.

Advantageously, the tubular webbing and flexible linking webbing elements are regularly spaced.

Preferably, the rigid rods are parallel to each other and are between 15cm and 60cm, preferably 30cm, apart.

Conveniently, the flexible linking webbing elements are between 15cm and 60cm, preferably 30cm apart.

Advantageously, at least one of the linking webbing elements comprises a loop at one end.

Alternatively, at least one of the linking webbing elements comprises a loop at both ends.

Preferably, at least one of the linking webbing elements comprises pockets at predetermined intervals, the rigid rods encased within the sheath being located within the pockets.

Conveniently, the device further comprises additional flexible webbing rungs parallel to the rigid rods.

Advantageously, the device further comprises a flotation device.

Conveniently, the rigid rods are made from different materials.

Preferably, the device comprises four or more rigid rods.

Preferably, the device comprises two or more linking webbing elements.

Conveniently, the device further comprises a mesh material that is located between at least two of the rigid rods.

Conveniently, the plurality of rigid rods and the plurality of linking webbing elements comprise a core of the device, and wherein the device further comprises additional panels on one or more sides of the core, the panels comprising a network of rigid rods encased within tubular webbing sheaths and linking webbing elements.

Preferably, the panels are attached to the core of the device by the linking webbing elements, which optionally span the device.

Conveniently, each panel further comprises additional linking webbing elements which are attached to the rigid rods of the panel but are not attached to the rigid rods of the core.

Advantageously, the rigid rods of at least one of the panels are parallel to the rigid rods of the core of the device.

Preferably, the rigid rods of at least one of the panels are positioned at an angle to the rigid rods of the core of the device.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided the use of a device of the invention as a rescue or recovery cradle, a scramble net, a stretcher, or a ladder.

Preferably, the device is a rescue device.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a vessel comprising the device of the present invention.

The device of the present invention can be light and manoeuvrable, so enabling one person to manage it alone. It is suitable for use in all vessels, and in particular it is ideal for use in small rescue boats because the construction allows it to be rolled up and stored in a small space. The device need not contain materials, such as metal, that can be corroded by salt water. The polyester weave that the device comprises can be durable, and withstand photo-degradation and degradation in sea water. This makes such devices less expensive to purchase and maintain compared with those currently available.

"Webbing" in this specification refers to a flexible material in the form of a flat strip or tube. The material may be a woven fabric.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying figures in which:

Figure 1 shows a plan view of one embodiment of a rescue device in accordance with the invention when the device is laid out flat;
Figure 2 shows a cross-sectional view across the line A-A of figure 1;
Figure 3 shows a perspective view of the embodiment of figure 1 in a cradle shape;
Figure 4 shows an enlarged view of a section of the embodiment of figure 1;
Figure 5 shows a plan view of an alternative embodiment of the invention, which is suitable for use as a stretcher;
Figure 6 shows a plan view of an alternative embodiment of the invention, which is suitable for use in recovering corpses from water; and
Figure 7 shows a plan view of a further alternative embodiment of the invention, which is suitable for use as a ladder.

In a first embodiment of the present invention, as exemplified in figure 1, there is provided a rescue device 1 to aid in the recovery and rescue of a person from the water. The device 1 comprises a number of (e.g. four) horizontal glass fibre rods 2, each encased within a flexible sheath 7 of tubular polyester construction. Alternatively, the rods 2 are made from a composite material, metal or a fibre, such as carbon fibre. Each sheath 7 has two flanges 3 opposite each other as shown in figure 2 and thus forms horizontal webbing. The flanges 3 extend radially outwards away from the rod 2 by 2cm although distances between 1 cm and 8cm would also

be suitable. The rods 2 are arranged in parallel and they are connected together by a number of (e.g. five) vertical lengths of webbing 4 which are also made from woven polyester or other synthetic fibre. As shown in figure 4 the vertical webbing elements 4 are at right angles to the rods 2 and are secured to the flanges 3 of the tubular webbing encasing the rods 2 by sewing 5 or by welding. The width of the tubular webbing 7 is preferably similar to the width of the linking webbing elements 4. The horizontal tubular webbing 7 and vertical linking webbing 4 are both uniformly spaced so the device 1 comprises a grid of rods 2 encased in horizontal webbing and vertical linking webbing 4. The rods 2 are spaced apart by 30 cm and the vertical linking webbing elements 4 are also spaced apart from each other by 30 cm to form a square. The whole rescue device 1 is approximately 1.2m wide (the length of the rigid rods 2) x 3m long (the length of the linking webbing elements 4). The width and length of the device can be adjusted as necessary, e.g. the width can be as small as 60cm.

The horizontal rod 2 at one end of the rescue device 1 is for attachment to a vessel and defines the inboard end 8 of the rescue device 1. The horizontal rod 2 at the other end of the rescue device 1 defines the outboard end 9 of the rescue device 1. At either or both the inboard and outboard ends 8, 9 of the device 1 there are flexible loops 6 extending from the vertical webbing 4.

It is to be appreciated that in the embodiment shown in Figure 1 the horizontal rods 2 are secured at right angles to the vertical webbing 4 without the need for metal components. Furthermore, the polyester weave from which the vertical and horizontal webbing elements 4, 7 are made is resistant to photo-degradation and sea water.

In preferred embodiments of the present invention, at each section where it joins the horizontal webbing 7 the vertical webbing 4 bifurcates and rejoins in order to form a pocket 11 into which the rigid rod 2 encased in the tubular sheath 7 is inserted and secured by sewing, as exemplified in figure 2. It is particularly preferred that the vertical webbing 4 is a double thickness woven material and the pockets are formed by two single thickness sections of the material, which lie on either side of the horizontal webbing 7.

In preferred embodiments the sewing 5 that secures the horizontal tubular webbing 7 and the vertical linking webbing 4 comprises continuous stitching along the length of the flange 3, parallel to the rigid rod 2. In alternative embodiments the horizontal tubular webbing 7 and the vertical linking webbing 4 are secured by zig-zag stitching that spans the depth of the flange 3, but continuous stitching is generally more practical.

In alternative embodiments of the present invention, the width and length of the device 1 is varied depending on the size of the rescue vessel. Furthermore, the number of rods 2 and linking webbing elements 4 that the device 1 comprises may be varied.

In some embodiments of the present invention, the rescue device additionally comprises a number of the horizontal webbing elements that are of plain construction (i.e. flat) rather than being tubular with flanges 3 and containing rods 2. The purpose of the plain webbing rungs is to increase the support of the cradle without adding bulk and weight.

In further embodiments the length of the device 1 can vary from 1m to 20m. In still further embodiments the rods are spaced between 15cm to 60cm apart and the vertical webbing 4 is spaced between 15cm and 60cm from each other.

In a further embodiment of the present invention, there are floatation devices attached to the outboard end 9, or both the inboard and outboard ends 8, 9, of the device 1 to prevent the ends 8, 9 from sinking in the water, or to hold the inboard end away from the sides of the rescue vessel.

In use, the rescue device 1 of the present invention is secured by a rigid rod 2 at the inboard end 8 of the device 1 to a rescue vessel (not shown). A rope or bridle is attached to the loops of the outboard end 9 and the middle section 10 of the device 1, between the inner and outboard ends 8, 9, is lowered into the water a short distance away from the vessel. The middle section 10 of the device 1 sinks in the water, enabling a person who may be exhausted or injured to manoeuvre themselves, or a person who may be unconscious to be guided, onto the device 1, substantially parallel to the rods 2. The device could also be manoeuvred under the

body of the casualty. The outboard end 9 of the device 1 is then retrieved and pulled upwards and towards the vessel using the rope, so rolling or "parbuckling" the person lying on the device 1 onto the vessel. The size of the device 1 is adjusted to be suitable for the size vessel it is used on.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the rescue device 1 is used as a scramble net. The inboard end 8 of the device 1 is secured to the vessel and the rest of the device 1 is lowered over the side of the vessel, allowing multiple people to climb up or down the net simultaneously using the rigid rods 2 as the rungs of a ladder. The device 1 is particularly suitable for climbing because the rigid rods 2 give firm footholds, making it easier to ascend or descend.

In a further embodiment of the present invention exemplified in figure 3, the rescue device 1 is completely detached from the vessel and used as a stretcher or cradle to carry an injured or exhausted person.

In one variation of this embodiment the rigid rods 2 are spaced at 15cm intervals, but alternatively the rods 2 can be positioned at intervals ranging from 10cm to 60cm. The device also comprises additional flexible webbing strips parallel to the rigid rods 2. The close spacing of the rods 2 together with the additional flexible webbing strips gives the cradle 1 a substantially solid surface area. This is advantageous when using the device as a cradle because the filled in surface area provides more support and greater comfort for the exhausted or injured person being carried in the cradle. In a further aspect of this embodiment handles or loops 6 are provided that are connected to the rigid rods 2 of the device 1. In use the outermost rigid rods 8, 9 of the cradle 1 are fastened together to contain the body.

In an alternative embodiment the rescue device 1 is used in air-sea rescue and is lowered into the sea from a rescue helicopter. In this embodiment the rods 2 at the inboard and outboard ends 8, 9 of the device 1 are secured to a line that is attached to the helicopter. The person to be rescued lies horizontally on the device 1, parallel to the horizontal rods 2, and the device 1 folds around the person into a cradle shape as the device 1 is lifted out of the water.

In an alternative embodiment of the invention the rescue device 1 is used when climbing, caving or working at height on a construction or building site, high above the ground. In a situation where a person has fallen from a height and is suspended in the air wearing a safety harness, there is a danger of suspension trauma, which can cause permanent injury and death. The rescue device 1 is lowered to enable the suspended person to lie horizontally and restore blood flow to the brain.

In a still further embodiment of the present invention shown in figure 5, the device 1 is modified for use as a stretcher. There is provided a series of rigid rods 2 each encased in a flexible sheath 7 with two flanges 3 extending radially from each rigid rod 2. As in the previous embodiments, the rigid rods 2 are connected to linking webbing elements 4 by sewing or welding the linking webbing elements 4 to the flanges 3 of the tubular webbing encasing the rods 2. There is a core area 11 where four rigid rods 2 are arranged in parallel every 30 cm. Alternatively, the core area can comprise between two and eight rigid rods 2 spaced at intervals ranging from every 15cm to every 60cm. The rods in the core area 11 are of a uniform length of 2m, but the length can range between 1.2m and 2.5m.

At a first end 12 of the stretcher 1, there are panels 14 comprising further rigid rods 2 that are arranged symmetrically on either side of the core area 11. Each rigid rod 2 in the panel 14 is encased within a sheath 7 of tubular flexible material, and each sheath 7 has two flanges 3 extending radially outwards from the rigid rod 2. The additional panels 14 each comprise two rigid rods 2 that are spaced at 20cm intervals. Alternatively, the panels 14 can comprise up to five rigid rods 2 and the spacing can range from 15cm to 60cm. The rods 2 are attached to the core area 11 by the continuous linking webbing elements 4 which extend from the core area 11. The linking webbing elements 4 within the panels 14 are of plain construction (i.e. flat) and do not bifurcate either side of the sheath 7 and rigid rods 2. The linking webbing elements 4 are secured to the flanges 3 of the tubular webbing encasing the rods 2 by sewing or welding. The length of the rods 2 in the panels 14 is 0.75m, but can alternatively be between 0.5m and 1m. The rods 2 in the panels 14 are not in parallel with the rods 2 of the core area 11.

At approximately the mid-point of the stretcher there is an additional mid-panel 15 of rigid rods 2 on either side of the core area 11. The mid-panels 15 comprise two rigid

rods 2, and the rods are spaced at 30cm intervals. Alternatively, the mid-panels 15 can comprise between two to five rigid rods 2 and the spacing can be between 15cm to 60cm. Each rigid rod 2 in the mid-panel 15 is encased within a sheath 7 of tubular flexible material, and each sheath 7 has two flanges 3 extending radially outwards from the rigid rod 2. The rigid rods 2 of the mid-panel 15 are attached to the core area 11 by the continuous linking webbing elements 4 in the same way as described for the lower panels 14. The length of the rigid rods 2 in the mid-panel 15 is 0.5m, but alternatively can range from 25cm to 1m. The rods 2 of the mid-panel 15 are arranged in parallel with the rods 2 of the core area 11 and they are longer than the distance between adjacent webbing elements 4. Therefore, one end of the rigid rods 2 in the mid-panel are not connected to the core area 11 by a linking webbing element 4. Instead, an additional linking webbing element 16 connects the rigid rods 2 within the mid-panel 15 together but it does not extend towards the core area 11. Loops 6 are provided at the second end 13 of the stretcher 1. The loops 6 are continuous from the flexible sheath 7 surrounding the rigid rods 2 in the core area 11.

Preferably, there are quick release buckles and straps present on both sets of panels 14,15 to enable a person to be secured into the stretcher (not shown in figure 5), and there are loops 6 at the first end 12 of the stretcher 1. The loops 6 are continuous from the flexible sheath 7 of the tubular webbing surrounding the rigid rods 2 in the core area 11. Additionally, there is provided a strap of flexible material that runs parallel to the linking webbing elements 4 of the stretcher 1. The strap is positioned at approximately the mid-point of the stretcher, behind the mid-panels 15.

In use, a person is positioned on the stretcher 1 so that their feet are at the first end 12 of the stretcher 1 and their head is at the second end 13. The panels 14, 15 are wrapped one over the other in order to secure the person on the stretcher 1. The angle of the rods 2 in the panels 14 at the first end 12 of the stretcher 1 in relation to the rods 2 of the core section 11 is such that the panels 14 taper in towards the first end 12 of the stretcher 1. The shape of the mid-panels 15 enables them to be fastened under the arms of the casualty and secured around their torso. If the casualty is unconscious then the additional strap is used to secure their arms by their sides. The loops 6 at the second end 13 of the stretcher enable the stretcher to be lifted vertically when a person is strapped into the stretcher. The loops 6 at the first end 12 of the stretcher can be connected to ropes that are used to guide and

stabilise the stretcher whilst it is lifted. Alternatively, the loops 6 are used as mounting points for foot stirrups. The fact that the panels 14 are tapered results in the stretcher being secured more tightly at the first end 12 around a person's feet, and so prevents the person from slipping downwards in the stretcher when it is lifted vertically by the loops 6 at the second end 13. This feature, and the fact that the mid-panels 15 are wrapped around the torso of the casualty, enables the casualty to be fastened securely in the stretcher. This is particularly important if the casualty has a spinal injury.

In a still further embodiment of the invention shown in Figure 6 there is provided a device for removing a corpse or debris from the water. There are provided four or more rigid rods 2, at least two of which are situated at either end 8, 9 of the device. The rods 2 are arranged in parallel and are encased in a flexible sheath 7 with at least one radially extending flange 3. Also provided are two or more strips of flexible linking webbing 4, which are attached to the flanges 3 of the tubular webbing 7 encasing the rigid rods 2 by means of sewing or welding as shown in Figure 2. The flexible linking webbing 4 is arranged perpendicular to the rigid rods 2. A linking webbing element 4 is attached to each end of the rigid rods 2, so as to form a rectangle or square network network of rigid rods 2 and linking webbing elements 4. The dimensions of the device are 2mx3m, but the device can be any size between 1mx1m to 4mx4m. A sheet of fabric mesh 17 is attached to the flanges 3 of the tubular material encasing the outermost rigid rods 2 and the linking webbing elements 4 to enable to device to act as a net. The mesh fabric allows water to pass through it easily so the device does not become waterlogged after it has been submerged beneath the water.

In a variation of this embodiment, extra linking webbing elements 4 are connected between the rigid rods 2, in parallel to the outermost linking webbing elements 4. Also, further linking webbing elements 4 can be connected between the outermost linking webbing elements 4, parallel to the rigid rods 2.

In use the device described in this embodiment is suitable for recovering and containing a body until the time-point at which the body is disposed. It comprises a minimal number of rigid rods 2 which lowers the overall cost of the device. The device can be disposable.

In a still further embodiment as shown in Figure 7 there is provided a device that is an improvement on the 'Fibrelight Ladder' described in WO-A-99/66165. In this embodiment the rigid rods 2 of the ladder are encased in a flexible sheath 7 with radially extending flanges 3. The rigid rods are 20cm in length, although lengths of between 15cm and 30cm are also suitable. The flanges 3 are 2.5mm to 2cm wide, preferably 5mm wide. Either end of the rod 2 is attached to a linking webbing element 4 so there are two linking webbing elements 4 in total. The rod 2 and flexible sheath 7 is attached to the linking webbing element 4. At the point where the tubular webbing sheaths 7 are attached, the linking webbing elements 4 bifurcates and rejoins in order to form a pocket 11 into which the rigid rod 2 encased in the tubular sheath 7 is inserted and secured by sewing. The linking webbing elements 4 are spaced at intervals ranging from every 15cm to 60cm, preferably every 30cm. The rods 2 are uniformly spaced at 15cm to 60cm intervals, preferably at 30cm intervals, along the linking webbing elements 4. In alternative embodiments floatation devices are attached to the ladder.

In a preferred version of this embodiment, the tubular webbing sheaths 7 extend beyond the ends of the rigid rod 2. These ends of the tubular webbing sheaths 7 are folded back on themselves and secured into the pocket 11 of the linking webbing elements 4 by sewing. The purpose of this is to prevent to rigid rods 2 from moving within the tubular webbing sheaths 7.

In use, this embodiment of the device of the present invention can be climbed like a rope ladder. Because the weight of an individual climbing the ladder is distributed, through each rigid rod 2, across the entire width of the linking webbing elements 4, strain and wear on the material from which the flexible sheaths 7 and the linking webbing elements 4 is made is minimised.

In an alternative version of this embodiment, there is provided a device wherein the length of the rigid rod 2 is increased to 30cm, although lengths of between 25cm to 60cm are also suitable. The purpose of the extended length of the rigid rod 2 is to enable the ladder to be climbed more quickly by multiple persons. The extra weight of the second person is supported by increasing the diameter of the rigid rod 2. In a further version of this embodiment, there is provided an additional linking webbing

element 4 attached to the rigid rods 2. The additional linking webbing element 4 is positioned parallel to the linking webbing elements 4, preferably half way between the outermost linking webbing elements 4.

In a still further version, there is provided a device comprising three linking webbing elements 4 and a plurality of rigid rods 2 that bridge two out of the three linking webbing elements 4. The rigid rods are 20 cm long, although lengths of between 15cm to 30cm are also suitable. The rigid rods 2 are spaced at 20cm intervals on alternating sides of the middle linking webbing element 4, although intervals of 15cm to 30cm are also suitable.

In the above-described embodiments, the rigid rods 2 are cylindrical having a diameter of 15mm. However, in alternative embodiments the horizontal rods 2 are made from carbon fibre and are 10mm in diameter, resulting in the device 1 being lighter. In further embodiments, the diameter of the rods 2 is between 5mm and 25mm, preferably between 8mm and 15mm. In still further embodiments, different rods 2 are made from different materials. In alternative embodiments, the rods 2 are all made from the same material and weights are provided at the mid point to cause the middle section 10 of the device 1, between the inboard and outboard ends 8, 9, to sink and so create a cradle.

The horizontal rods 2 may be hollow or solid and of circular, oval or other cross-section.

Claims

1. A device comprising a plurality of rigid rods each encased within a sheath made from flexible tubular webbing comprising at least one flange extending radially outwardly from the tubular webbing, and a plurality of linking webbing elements made from a flexible material; wherein the linking webbing elements are attached to the flange of the tubular webbing sheaths to form a network of rods encased within tubular webbing sheaths and linking webbing elements.

2. A device according to claim 1, wherein the rigid rods are made from glass fibre.

3. A device according to claim 1, wherein the rigid rods are made from a composite material, metal or fibre, preferably carbon fibre.

4. A device according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the rigid rods are at least 30cm, preferably 60cm, more preferably 100 cm, and most preferably 120cm long.

5. A device according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the linking webbing elements span a distance of between 1m to 20m, preferably 3m.

6. A device according to any of the preceding claims, wherein each linking webbing element is a continuous element extending between the two farthest rods.

7. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the rigid rods are between 5mm and 25mm, preferably 8 mm, and most preferably 15mm in diameter.

8. A device according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the webbing is a synthetic fibre.

9. A device according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the webbing is polyester, preferably polyester weave.

10. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the flange of the flexible tubular webbing is between 2.5mm and 8 cm, preferably between 1cm and 8cm and most preferably 2cm wide.

11. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the sheath made from flexible webbing comprises two flanges extending radially outwardly from the rod.

12. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the linking webbing elements are attached to the flange of the sheath of flexible webbing by sewing.

13. A device according to claim 12, wherein the sewing comprises stitching spanning the length of the flange.

14. A device according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the flexible linking webbing elements are attached to the flange of the sheath of flexible webbing by welding.

15. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the rigid rods are arranged in parallel.

16. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the flexible linking webbing elements are attached at right angles to the tubular webbing encasing the rigid rods.

17. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the tubular webbing and flexible linking webbing elements are regularly spaced.

18. A device according to claim 17, wherein the rigid rods are parallel to each other and are between 15cm and 60cm, preferably 30cm, apart.

19. A device according to claim 17, wherein the flexible linking webbing elements are between 15cm and 60cm, preferably 30cm apart.

20. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein at least one of the linking webbing elements comprises a loop at one end.

21. A device according to any of the preceding claims, wherein at least one of the linking webbing elements comprises a loop at both ends.

22. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein at least one of the linking webbing elements comprises pockets at predetermined intervals, the rigid rods being located within the pockets.

23. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising additional flexible webbing rungs parallel to the rigid rods.

24. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising a flotation device.

25. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the rigid rods are made from different materials.

26. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the plurality of the rigid rods and the plurality of the linking webbing elements comprise a core of the device, and wherein the device further comprises additional panels on one or more sides of the core, the panels comprising a network of rigid rods encased within tubular webbing sheaths and linking webbing elements.

27. A device according to claim 26, wherein the panels are attached to the core of the device by the linking webbing elements, and the linking webbing elements optionally span the device.

28. A device according to claim 26, wherein each panel further comprises additional linking webbing elements that are attached to the rigid rods of the panel but are not attached to the rigid rods of the core.

29. A device according to any one of claims 26 to 28, wherein the rigid rods of at least one of the panels are parallel to the rigid rods of the core of the device.

30. A device according to any one of claims 26 to 28, wherein the rigid rods of at least one of the panels are positioned at an angle to the rigid rods of the core of the device.

31. The use of a device according to any one of the preceding claims as a rescue cradle.

32. The use of a device according to any one of claims 1 to 23 as a scramble net.

33. A device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the device is a rescue device.

34. A vessel comprising a device according to any one of the preceding claims.

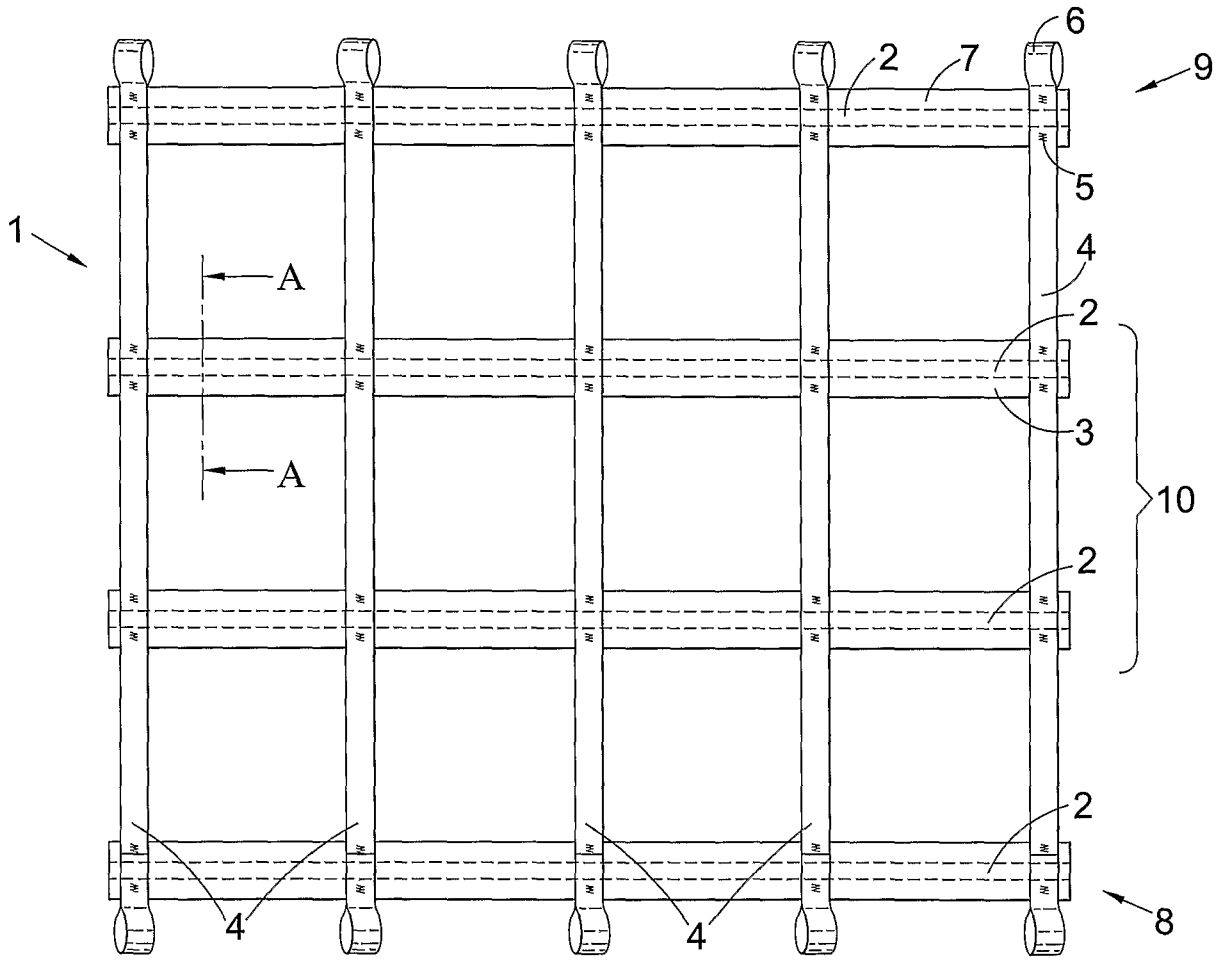

Fig. 1

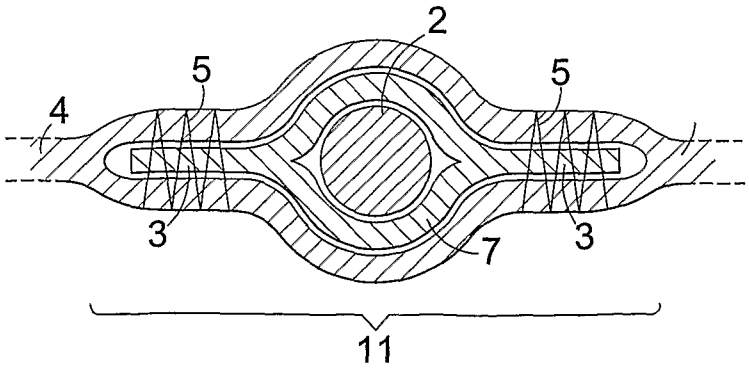

Fig. 2

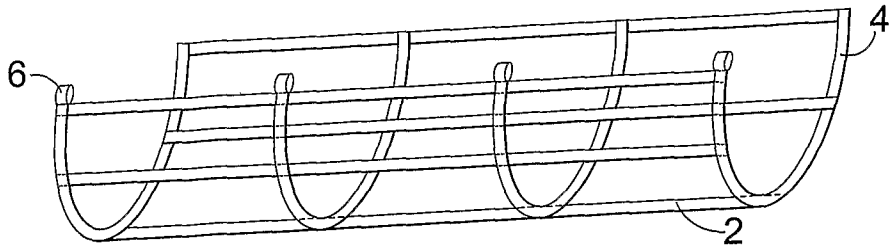

Fig. 3

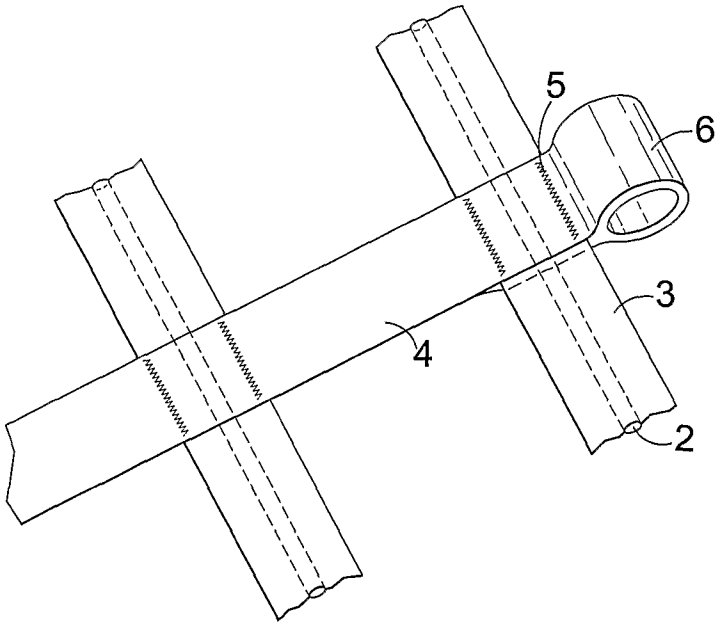

Fig. 4

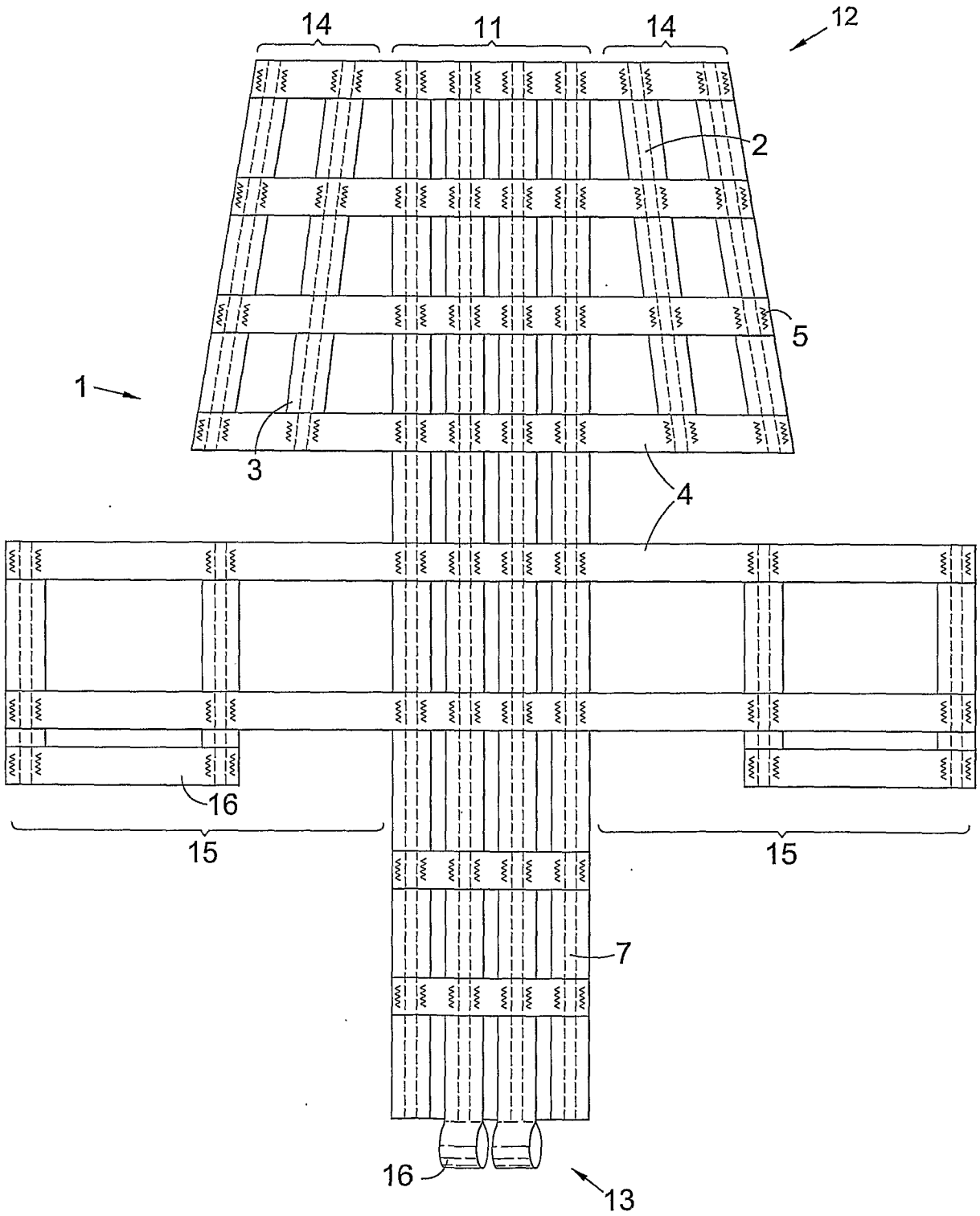

Fig. 5

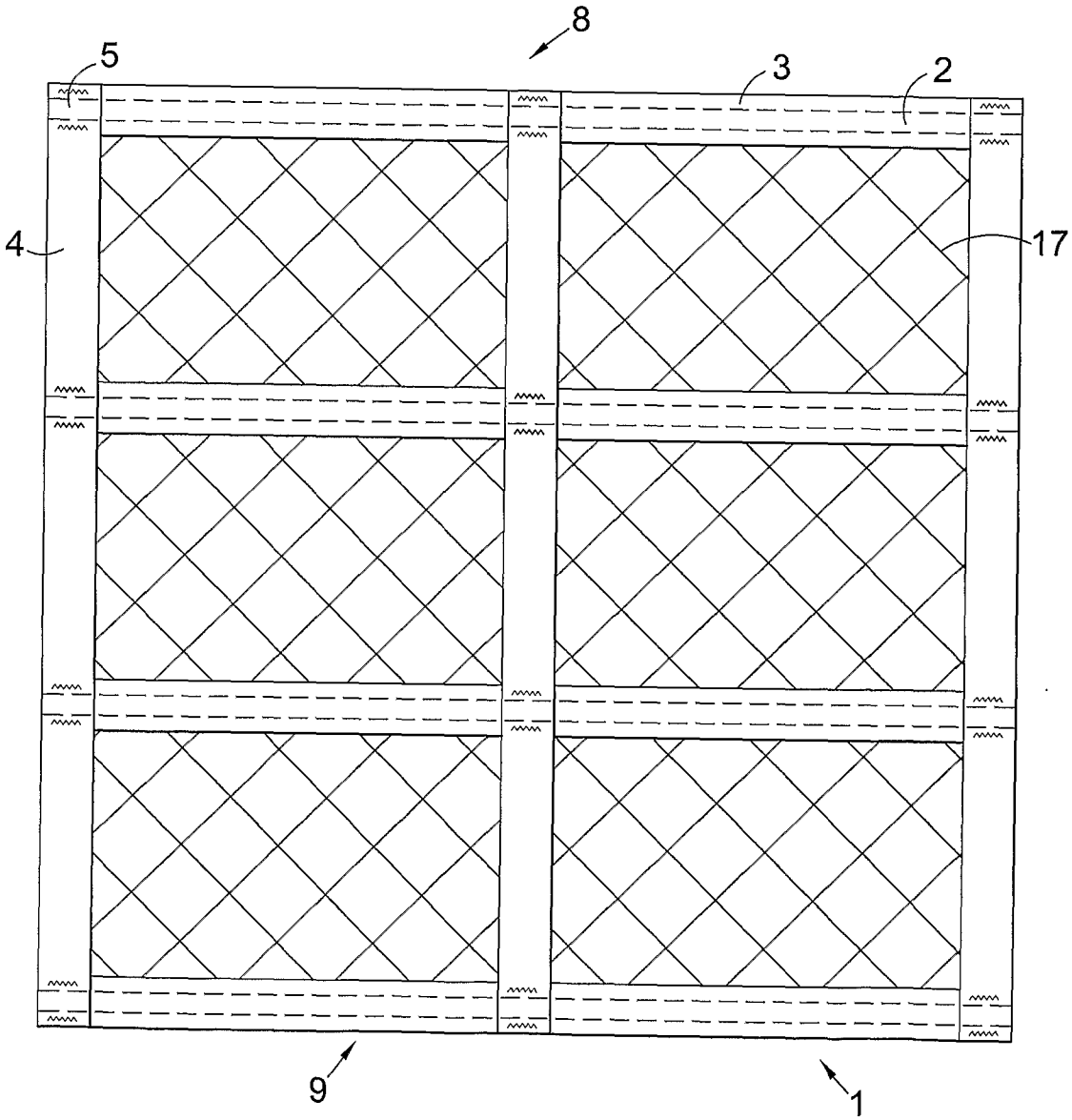

Fig. 6

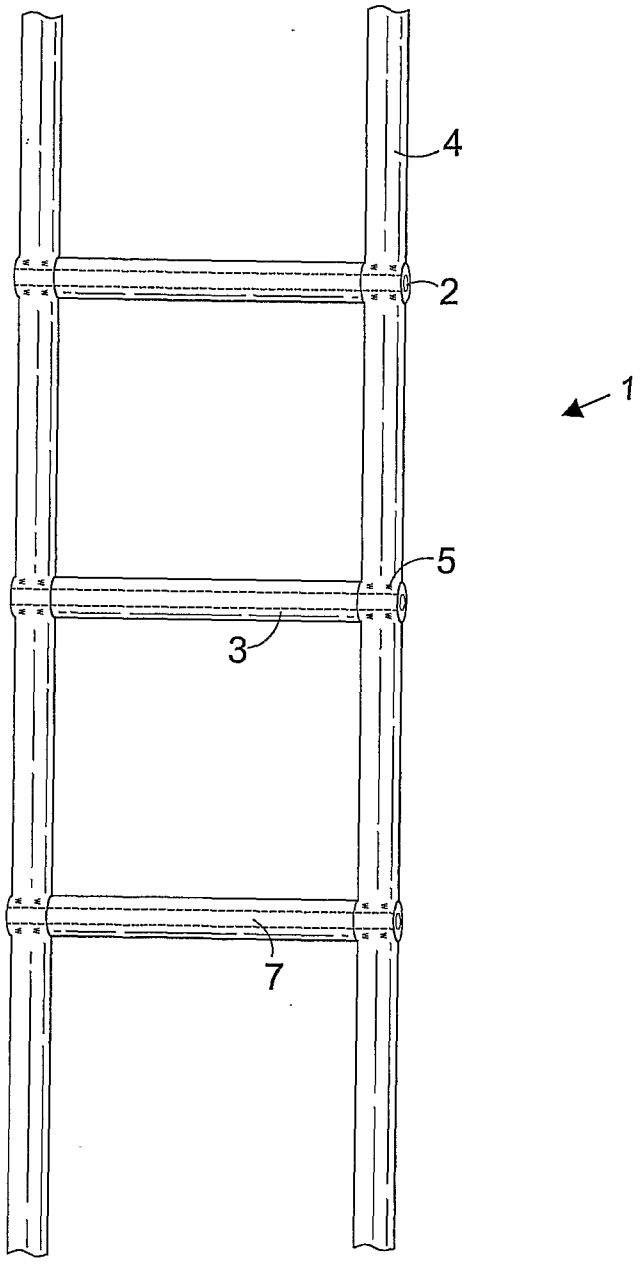

Fig. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/GB2008/002505

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. B63C9/26 E06C1/56

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
B63C A63B E06C A61G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	GB 2 217 268 A (LEE STEPHEN) 25 October 1989 (1989-10-25) page 2; figure 8	1,3,6, 11-13, 15-17, 20-23, 26-29, 31-34
Y	US 2 489 828 A (SPRINGER KENNETH F) 29 November 1949 (1949-11-29) the whole document	1,3,6, 11-13, 15-17, 20-23, 26-29, 31-34

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
5 December 2008	18/12/2008
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Gardel, Antony

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/GB2008/002505

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DE 33 07 227 A1 (ZINTEL HUGO) 6 September 1984 (1984-09-06) the whole document	1,8,9, 20,21, 23,31-34
A	US 5 320 566 A (LOW JR EDWARD C [US]) 14 June 1994 (1994-06-14) column 4, line 16 - column 7, line 53 figures	1,20,23, 24,31-34
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/GB2008/002505

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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