



(12) **DEMANDE DE BREVET CANADIEN**
CANADIAN PATENT APPLICATION

(13) **A1**

(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2018/09/27

(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2019/04/11

(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2020/04/01

(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: EP 2018/076238

(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2019/068546

(30) Priorité/Priority: 2017/10/02 (EP17194394.7)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *A47G 9/02* (2006.01),
A01K 13/00 (2006.01), *A61M 21/02* (2006.01)

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(54) Titre : COUVERTURE THERAPEUTIQUE COMPORTANT DES POIDS

(54) Title: THERAPEUTIC BLANKET WITH WEIGHT ELEMENTS

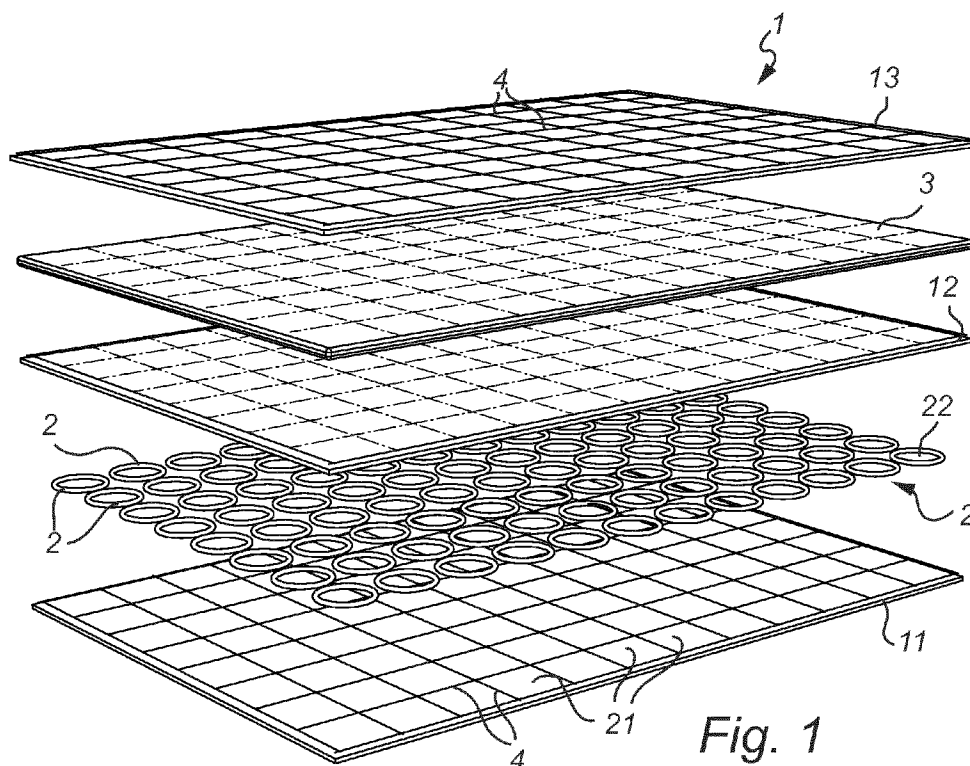


Fig. 1

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention relates to a therapeutic blanket (1) with weight elements. The blanket (1) comprises a first textile layer (11), a second textile layer (12), and a plurality of weight elements (2) arranged between the first textile layer (11) and the second textile

(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

layer (12). Each one of the plurality of weight elements (2) is individually fixed at a predefined position between the first textile layer (11) and the second textile layer (12), and none of the plurality of weight elements (2) are in direct contact with another weight element (2). The present invention is at least partially based on the realisation that by individually arranging weight elements (2) at predefined positions within a therapeutic blanket (1), where none of the weight elements (2) are in direct contact with each other, a blanket (1) with better breathing properties and less noise issues may be achieved.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property

Organization

International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date

11 April 2019 (11.04.2019)



(10) International Publication Number

WO 2019/068546 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:

A47G 9/02 (2006.01)

A01K 13/00 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/EP2018/076238

(22) International Filing Date:

27 September 2018 (27.09.2018)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

17194394.7

02 October 2017 (02.10.2017)

EP

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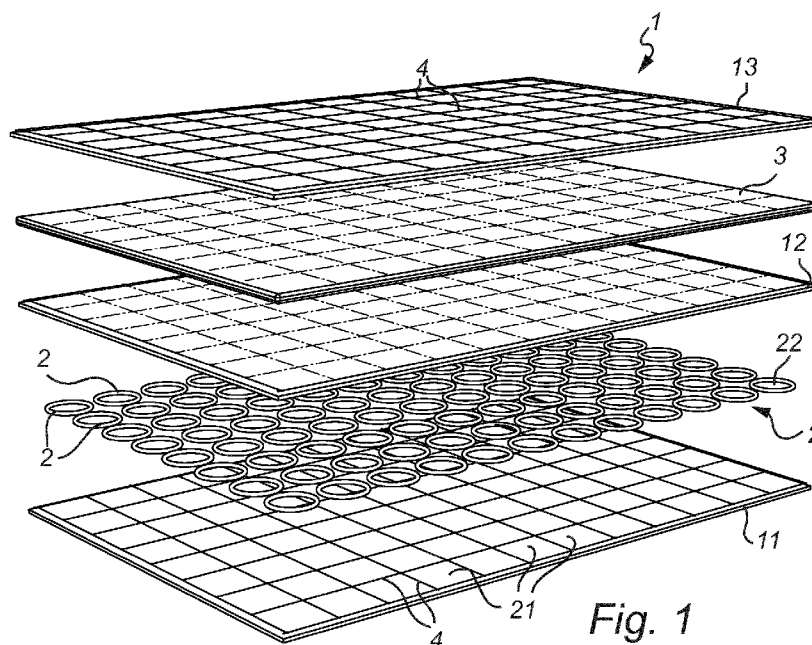
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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ,
CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO,
DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN,
HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP,
KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME,
MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ,
OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA,
SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN,
TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ,
UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ,

(54) Title: THERAPEUTIC BLANKET WITH WEIGHT ELEMENTS



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a therapeutic blanket (1) with weight elements. The blanket (1) comprises a first textile layer (11), a second textile layer (12), and a plurality of weight elements (2) arranged between the first textile layer (11) and the second textile layer (12). Each one of the plurality of weight elements (2) is individually fixed at a predefined position between the first textile layer (11) and the second textile layer (12), and none of the plurality of weight elements (2) are in direct contact with another weight element (2). The present invention is at least partially based on the realisation that by individually arranging weight elements (2) at predefined positions within a therapeutic blanket (1), where none of the weight elements (2) are in direct contact with each other, a blanket (1) with better breathing properties and less noise issues may be achieved.

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WO 2019/068546 A1

TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

THERAPEUTIC BLANKET WITH WEIGHT ELEMENTS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a therapeutic blanket with weight elements. It particularly relates to a therapeutic blanket with weight elements
5 being individually fixed at predefined positions in the blanket.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Weighted therapeutic blankets are designed to put more pressure on a user's body than a conventional blanket. Today weighted therapeutic blankets
10 are used as a therapy for a number of conditions and symptoms related to difficulties in finding rest and sleeping. These symptoms may for example be related to hyperactivity, ADHD, Asperger's syndrome, autism, insomnia, lack of body awareness, and other neuropsychical diagnoses. The pressure applied by the weighted blanket helps by increasing the user's awareness of
15 her/his body, which often calms the user.

Weighted therapeutic blankets are not only used by humans, but may also be used by animals. For example, they may be used for trotting horses, to help them relax and focus before a race. Another field of use is for racing dogs, as well as hyperactive dogs, dogs suffering from stress or anxiety, and
20 dogs that are difficult to control in loud environments.

Today there are various different types of weighted therapeutic blankets on the market. The main principle of these is that a weight element is sown into channels or pockets, and placed between two layers of textile. The weight element may for example be chains, plastic balls or pellets.

25 A drawback of using plastic balls or pellets sown into patches which are placed in the blanket is that the blanket becomes thick, which makes it space consuming, warm and difficult to handle. Blankets of this type do not breathe well, which results in that the filling material collects moist, and takes a long time to dry. Using chains sown into channels makes it possible to

regulate the thickness of the blanket, and it becomes less space consuming and breathes better. However, chains in channels do not apply an evenly distributed pressure to the user's body. Pressure will only be applied where the chains are located, and only on top of the user's body. This results in that parts of the user's body which may be placed between two chains, such as the legs, may not receive any additional pressure, at least temporarily. The therapeutic effect of the blanket with chains may therefore be at least temporarily reduced. In addition to this, blankets with chains may be noisy, and they also need a sturdy frame of a coarse material in order to hold the chains. This frame reduces user comfort. There is therefore a need for providing a blanket having an improved pressure distribution, both spatially and in time, and hence an improved therapeutic effect. There is also a need for providing a blanket which breathes well and is not too space consuming.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to alleviate at least some of the mentioned drawbacks of the prior art and to provide an improved therapeutic blanket with weight elements. This and other objects, which will become apparent in the following, are accomplished by a therapeutic blanket as defined in the accompanying independent claims.

The present invention is at least partially based on the realisation that by individually arranging weight elements at predefined positions within a therapeutic blanket, where none of the weight elements are in direct contact with each other, a blanket with better breathing properties and less noise issues may be achieved. In more detail, by individually fixing and thereby distributing the weight elements across the blanket surface area, the blanket can be made more flexible/adaptable and a better "point pressure" distribution can be provided for, as compared to prior known solutions having a plurality of linked objects arranged in channels or the like.

The term exemplary should in this application be understood as serving as an example, instance or illustration.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, a therapeutic blanket is provided. The blanket comprises a first textile layer; a second textile layer; and a plurality of weight elements arranged between said first textile layer and said second textile layer. Each of said plurality of weight
5 elements is individually fixed at a predefined position between said first textile layer and said second textile layer, and none of said plurality of weight elements are in direct contact with another weight element.

The fixation or fastening of each weight element at a predefined position does not necessarily mean that the weight elements are rigidly fixed
10 at a static position, but may be arranged such that each weight element has a limited volume or area within which it can move. Stated differently, fixed at a predefined position can be understood as arranged within a predefined volume or area between the two textile layers. In an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, said predefined volumes or areas
15 (which define the predefined positions) between the two textile layers, in which each of said plurality of weight elements are arranged, do not overlap. This is advantageous since it prevents the plurality of weight elements from colliding and creating noise.

The fixation of said plurality of weight elements may for example be
20 achieved by sowing, gluing, welding or riveting the first textile layer to the second textile layer. It is also conceivable that the weight elements are fixated directly to either one of the first and/or second textile layers.

The plurality of weight elements does not necessarily include each and every one of the weight elements comprised by the blanket, but may be a
25 subgroup out of all of the weight elements. The blanket may comprise other weight elements which are not part of the plurality of weight elements as defined. Other weight elements may be arranged in a different way than the plurality of weight elements. However, none of said plurality of weight elements being in direct contact with another weight element should be
30 interpreted as none of the plurality of weight elements being in direct contact

with any other weight element, even though the other weight element may not be part of the plurality of weight elements.

By weight element is meant any element comprised by the blanket having the purpose of increasing the weight of the blanket.

5 According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, the therapeutic blanket further comprises a plurality of closed compartments arranged between said first textile layer and said second textile layer, each one of said plurality of closed compartments contains only one of said plurality of weight elements. This is advantageous
10 since it prevents the weight elements from colliding, which minimizes the noise created by the blanket.

By closed compartment is meant a compartment which is substantially closed. In other words, closed compartment should in this context be interpreted as a compartment from which the weight element which is
15 contained in it cannot unintentionally fall out or be removed. The closed compartment does not have to be completely sealed. For example, if the compartments are closed by seams, any length of stitches which will prevent the weight element from exiting the compartment through the seam is conceivable.

20 The compartments may be formed by attaching the second textile layer to the first textile layer, around each weight element. The attachment between the layers may for example be achieved by sewing, gluing, welding or riveting.

Each one of said plurality of closed compartments containing one of
25 said plurality of weight elements does not exclude the possibility of having additional compartments in the blanket not containing such weight elements. For example, in an exemplary embodiment at least one empty closed compartment may be arranged between said first textile layer and said second textile layer. In another exemplary embodiment, at least one closed
30 compartment containing a weight element not comprised by said plurality of weight elements may be arranged between said first textile layer and said

second textile layer. In some embodiments, a majority of all closed compartments in the blanket contains one of said plurality of weight elements each.

Arranging only one single weight element in each compartment is
5 advantageous since it minimises the noise generated when the blanket is moved. If two weight elements are placed within the same compartments, they may collide when the user moves or when the blanket is being moved, which may cause an unpleasant or undesirable noise. Having only one single weight element in each compartment may therefore improve user comfort.

10 According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, the area of each compartment corresponds to 200 – 1500 % of a footprint of the weight element arranged in said compartment, preferably 400 – 1300 %, most preferably 800 – 1200%. Having compartments that have a greater area than the footprint of the weight
15 elements arranged in said compartments improves the breathability of the blanket.

By footprint of the weight element is meant a two-dimensional projection of the weight element onto the first textile layer, when the blanket is lying flat on a horizontal surface. In other words, a footprint of the weight
20 element may be seen as the shadow created by the element on the first textile layer, when the blanket is lying flat on a horizontal surface and light is cast on the element in a vertical direction.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, each one of said plurality of weight elements has at least
25 one aperture extending through the weight element. A weight element may for example have one aperture. Weight elements having two, three, four or more apertures are also conceivable. It is not required that all weight elements within the plurality of weight elements have the same number of apertures. In some exemplary embodiments of the present invention, when the blanket is
30 lying flat on a horizontal surface, the aperture extends at least partially in a

direction not parallel to the horizontal surface. This further enhances the breathability of the blanket.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, said first textile layer and second textile layer are fixed to each other via one of said at least one aperture of each weight element. In other words, at least one weight element of the plurality of weight elements may be fixed by attaching the first textile layer to the second textile layer, through at least one of said at least one aperture extending through the weight element. For example, the first textile layer may be sown to the second textile layer, through the at least one aperture of the weight element.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, a total area of the at least one aperture in each weight element corresponds to 50 - 1000 % of a footprint of the weight element, preferably 100 – 300 %. By total area is meant the sum of the respective areas of the at least one aperture. This range is desirable since the apertures should be large enough to allow the blanket to breathe as desired, while still allowing the weight elements to have a desired weight and hence therapeutic effect.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, at least one of the weight elements is a ring shaped weight element. It should be noted that ring shaped does not in any way imply circular. By ring shaped element is meant an element which at least has one portion having the shape of a closed loop. The ring shaped elements may for example be circular, oval, square or polygonal.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, at least one of said weight elements comprises a ring shaped border having a central axis and a height; and a structure having a central portion and at least two leg portions extending from said central portion to separate points on said ring shaped border. Such an embodiment should in this application also be included in the term ring shaped weight element. According to another exemplary embodiment, said central portion is

arranged along said central axis of said ring shaped border. This embodiment should in this application also be included in the term ring shaped weight element. According to yet another exemplary embodiment, said central portion is aligned with or extends above said height of the ring shaped border.

- 5 This embodiment should in this application also be included in the term ring shaped weight element. Having a central portion is advantageous since it increases the number points in which the blanket may exert a pressure on the user.

The height of the ring shaped border (or the whole weight element) is
10 defined as the thickness of the ring shaped border (or the whole weight element) measured along a direction parallel to a central axis. In other words, the height is defined as the vertical extension of the ring shaped border (or the whole weight element) when the weight element lies on a horizontal surface.

- 15 According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, the weight elements have a height of between 2 - 15 mm, preferably 5 - 10 mm. In one exemplary embodiment, the weight elements have a height of 7 mm.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the
20 present invention, each one of said plurality of weight elements has a weight, and at least one of said weight elements has a weight which is different from the rest of the weight elements. This is advantageous since it may be desired to subject different parts of the body to different pressure. For example, for user comfort it may be advantageous to put less pressure on the user's feet,
25 since it may be uncomfortable with too much pressure when the user is lying on his/her back. For this reason, the weight elements arranged in the portion of the blanket which is supposed to cover the user's feet may have a lighter weight than the rest of plurality of weight elements.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the
30 present invention, the therapeutic blanket further comprises a layer of padding. According to another exemplary embodiment, said layer of padding

is arranged between said second textile layer and a third textile layer. This is advantageous since it enhances user comfort.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, each weight element is preferably made in one piece. In
5 other words, a weight element in the present context is not to be construed as a container holding a plurality of weight elements but as a single piece (e.g. a ring, a cross, or the like). Containers acting as weight elements are loud and provide inadequate air flow/ventilation through the blanket. Neither is a chain or the like to be construed as a weight element in the present context, but
10 rather a plurality of weight elements that are linked to each other.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, the weight elements are made of a metallic, plastic, mineral or ceramic material, or a mix thereof. This is advantageous since there are metallic/plastic/ceramic materials that can provide the desired weight without
15 being too bulky, while at the same time being strong enough to stand daily use and washing of the blanket. According to one exemplary embodiments, all weight elements within the plurality of weight elements may be made of the same material. This is advantageous since it simplifies the production of the blanket. According to another exemplary embodiment, at least one of said
20 plurality of weight elements is made of a material which is different from the rest of the weight elements. This may be advantageous since it is a way to allow all weight elements within the plurality of weight elements to have the same dimensions, even though they may have different weights.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, at least one of the textile layers comprises flame retardant
25 material. For example, it may be made of a material called Trevira® CS. This is desirable since the blankets can be used in psychiatric care, where flame retardant blankets may be required. According to another exemplary embodiment, said layer of padding may also be made of a flame retardant
30 material. In other embodiments, the textile layer(s) may be made of any other

suitable textile material. This may be advantageous since it may reduce the cost of the blanket.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the first aspect of the present invention, the therapeutic blanket may have a rectangular shape. This
5 may for example be suitable for use by a human. According to another exemplary embodiment, the blanket may have a shape adapted for lying on a horse back or the back of a dog. According to another exemplary embodiment, the blanket may be part of a sleeping bag. According to yet another exemplary embodiment, a blanket according to the present invention
10 may be part of a toes muff or foot muff for use with a baby stroller.

For human use, the blanket may suitably have a weight of between 4-12 kg, depending on what is desired by the user. A weight outside of this span is also conceivable.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, a method for
15 manufacturing a therapeutic blanket is provided. The method comprises:

- placing a plurality of weight elements on a first textile layer in a row across a width of the first textile layer, and wherein the weight elements are positioned on the first textile layer such that the weight elements are not in direct contact with each other;
- 20 - placing a second textile layer over said row of weight elements; and
- attaching said second textile layer to said first textile layer such that each of said plurality of weight elements is individually fixed at a predefined position between said first textile layer and said second textile layer, and such that none of the weight elements out of the
25 plurality of weight elements is in contact with another weight element.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the second aspect of the present invention, the step of attaching said second textile layer to said first textile layer comprises forming a closed compartment around each one of
30 said plurality of weight elements such that a contour of each weight element is visible on said therapeutic blanket. This is advantageous since it minimises

the noise generated when the blanket is moved. By forming the closed compartments so that the contour of each weight element is visible on said therapeutic blanket, the weight elements are prevented from flipping inside the compartments. Further, having a rough surface with visible contours of the weight elements may enhance the therapeutic effect of the blanket.

According to another exemplary embodiment of the second aspect of the present invention, each weight element out of the plurality of weight elements comprises an aperture extending through the weight element, and the step of attaching said second textile layer to said first textile layer comprises fixing said first textile layer to said second textile layer via said aperture of each weight element of said plurality of weight elements.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the second aspect of the present invention, the method may be used to manufacture a therapeutic blanket according to the first aspect of the present invention. All of the exemplary embodiments and advantages described in relation to the first aspect of the invention are also applicable to the second aspect of the invention.

These and other features and advantages of the present invention will in the following be further clarified with reference to the appended drawings showing different embodiments of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is an exploded view showing an exemplary embodiment of a therapeutic blanket according to the first aspect of the present invention.

Figure 2 is an exploded view of an exemplary embodiment of the first textile layer and two weight elements according to the first aspect of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a top view of the same exemplary embodiment of a therapeutic blanket according to the first aspect of the present invention as is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a top view of an exemplary embodiment of a therapeutic blanket according to the first aspect of the present invention.

Figure 5a - 5c are partial top views of exemplary embodiments of therapeutic blankets according to the first aspect of the present invention.

5 Figure 6 is a partial perspective view of an exemplary embodiment of a therapeutic blanket according to the first aspect of the present invention.

Figure 7a – 16a are top views of exemplary embodiments of weight elements for use in a therapeutic blanket according to the first aspect of the present invention.

10 Figure 7b – 16b are perspective views of the same exemplary embodiments of weight elements as are illustrated in Figure 7a – 16a.

Figure 17 is a flow chart of an exemplary embodiment of a method for manufacturing a therapeutic blanket according to the second aspect of the present invention.

15

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

In the following detailed description, some embodiments of the present invention will be described. However, it is to be understood that features of the different embodiments are exchangeable between the embodiments and
20 may be combined in different ways, unless anything else is specifically indicated. Even though in the following description, numerous specific details are set forth to provide a more thorough understanding of the present invention, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well known
25 constructions or functions are not described in detail, so as not to obscure the present invention.

Figure 1 is an exploded view showing an exemplary embodiment of a therapeutic blanket according to the first aspect of the present invention. The blanket 1 comprises a first textile layer 11, a second textile layer 12 and a
30 third textile layer 13. The textile layers 11, 12, 13 may all be made of a flame retardant material. Alternatively, only one or two of the textile layers may be

made of a flame retardant material, or none of them may be made of a flame retardant material. An example of a suitable flame retardant material is Trevira® CS.

The illustrated blanket 1 further comprises a plurality of weight
5 elements 2 arranged between the first textile layer 11 and the second textile layer 12. Each one of the plurality of weight elements 2 is individually fixed at a predefined position between the first textile layer 11 and the second textile layer 12, and none of the plurality of weight elements 2 are in direct contact with another weight element 2. The purpose of having a plurality of weight
10 elements 2 is to increase the weight of the therapeutic blanket 1, to achieve a therapeutic effect. Suitable materials for the plurality of weight elements 2 may be metallic or plastic materials, or a mix thereof. In some exemplary embodiments, the weight elements 2 is suitably made of stainless steel or aluminium.

15 The weight elements 2 in the illustrated exemplary embodiment are ring shaped and have an aperture 22 extending through the weight element. The weight elements 2 may be formed by a wire, such as a metallic wire. This wire may have a diameter of 2-9 mm, preferably 3-5 mm. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment, the wire may have a diameter of 4 mm. The outer
20 diameter of a ring shaped weight element 2 may suitably be 15-70 mm, preferably 30-50 mm. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment, the outer diameter of the ring shaped weight elements may be 40 mm. In the exemplary embodiment where the weight elements have a circular ring shape, an outer diameter of 40 mm and a wire diameter of 4 mm, the weight
25 element has a footprint of 452 mm². In other exemplary embodiments, the footprint may have an area of between 80 – 2000 mm². The term “footprint” is further elucidated in reference to Fig. 2

The aperture 22 of the weight element 2 may have a diameter of 10 – 65 mm. Other aperture diameters are also conceivable. It is also conceivable
30 that the aperture(s) is/are not circular. Different types of apertures will be described more in relation to figures 7 – 16. In the illustrated embodiment in

Figure 1, the aperture 22 has a diameter of 32 mm. This means that the aperture has an area of 804 mm². In this particular exemplary embodiment, the total area of the at least one aperture in each weight element corresponds to 178% of the footprint of the weight element.

5 The weight elements 2 may have a height of between 2 - 15 mm, preferably 5 - 10 mm. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment, the height of the weight elements 2 corresponds to the diameter of the thread. In other exemplary embodiments, the weight elements may have a height which is different from the diameter of the thread. This will be further described in
10 relation to figures 7 – 16.

 In the illustrated embodiment, the blanket 1 also comprises a plurality of closed compartments 21 arranged between the first textile layer 11 and the second textile layer 12, each one of the plurality of closed compartments 21 contains only one of the plurality of weight elements 2. The plurality of closed
15 compartments 21 arranged between the first textile layer 11 and the second textile layer 12 may be defined by seams 4. In the illustrated exemplary embodiment, the closed compartments 21 have a square shape, but other shapes are also conceivable. The closed compartments 21 may have a width/height/diameter/mean diameter (depending on shape) of 30 – 100 mm.
20 In the illustrated embodiment, the compartments 21 have a width and height of 70 mm, which means that they have an area of 4900 mm². The area of each compartment thus corresponds to 1084% of the footprint of the weight element 2 arranged in said compartment. In comparison, if the ratio between the area of each compartment and the footprint of the weight element
25 arranged in said compartment would be 100%, the blanket would have very poor breathing properties. A higher ratio allows for a better air flow through the blanket. On the other hand, a too high ratio would indicate that the contact area between the weight elements and the user is very small, which would result in a reduced therapeutic effect.

30 The illustrated blanket further comprises a layer of padding 3, arranged between the second textile layer 12 and the third textile layer 13. This layer of

padding 3 may be made of any suitable material, suitably padding material of the types used in conventional blankets. If the blanket is to be used in psychiatric care, the layer of padding may suitably be made of a flame retardant material.

5 The blanket 1 in the illustrated embodiment has a rectangular shape, which is suitable for use by a human. When using the blanket 1 for a horse or any other animal, the blanket may have a different shape. The shape of the blanket 1 is not limited to the illustrated embodiment, and should not be considered as an essential feature of the invention. Neither should the
10 illustration be considered as made to scale in terms of the relation between the sizes of the different components. In the illustrated embodiment, there are 8x12 weight elements 2. This is however only to be seen as an illustrative example. A blanket for human use may for example comprise 150 – 500 weight elements. Other numbers of weight elements are also conceivable. In
15 some embodiments comprising closed compartments, the number of closed compartments may be greater than the number of weight elements in the blanket.

Figure 2 is an exploded view of an exemplary embodiment of the first textile layer 11 and two weight elements 2, 202 according the first aspect of
20 the present invention. Two different type of weight elements 2, 202 are shown, as well as their footprints 23 and the area of their respective compartments 21. The area of the compartment 21 in which the weight element 2, 202 is arranged must be greater than the area of the footprint 23 of the weight element. Preferably, the area of the compartment 21 should be
25 significantly greater, since this enhances the breathability of the blanket.

Figure 3 is a top view of the same exemplary embodiment of a therapeutic blanket 1 as is illustrated in Figure 1. From this view, the first textile layer 11 and the seams 4 defining the plurality of compartments 21 are visible. The contours of the plurality of weight elements 2 are also visible on
30 the first textile layer 11.

Figure 4 is a top view of an exemplary embodiment of a therapeutic blanket according to the first aspect of the present invention. In this exemplary embodiment, the blanket 101 further comprises a zipper 5, allowing the blanket 101 to be split in two parts. This is beneficial for blankets
5 having a weight higher than what regular washing machines are capable of washing. By being able to split the blanket in two parts, the two parts can be washed separately without exceeding the maximum weight for the washing machine.

Figure 5a - 5c are partial top views of exemplary embodiments of
10 therapeutic blankets according to the first aspect of the present invention. These exemplary embodiments may have the same features as the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1 and 3, but in these embodiments the compartments 121, 221, 321 have different shapes. The closed compartments 121, 221, 321 are in these examples defined by different types
15 of seams 14, 24, 34 having a curved extension. This may be preferred since it may reduce the number of seams needed, or in other ways simplify the manufacturing process.

Figure 6 is a partial perspective view of an exemplary embodiment of a therapeutic blanket according to the first aspect of the present invention. In
20 this embodiment, the plurality of weight elements 2 may have the same shape as in the embodiment described in relation to Figure 1 and 3. In this embodiment however, there are no closed compartments. Instead the first textile layer 111 and second textile layer 112 are fixed to each other via the aperture 22 of each weight element. In other words, for each of the plurality of
25 weight elements 2, there is a fixation point 6 between the first textile layer 111 and the second textile layer 112. This fixation point 6 is preferably located in the aperture 22 of each of the plurality of weight elements 2. In this way, each one of the plurality of weight elements 2 is individually fixed at a predefined position between the first textile layer 111 and the second textile layer 112.
30 The fixation between the first textile layer 111 and the second textile layer 112 may for example be achieved by sowing, gluing, welding or riveting. The

weight elements 2 may move slightly around the fixation point 6. The fixation points 6 should therefore preferably be arranged far enough from each other to avoid collision between two adjacent weight elements 2, in order to minimise noise issues.

5 Figure 7a – 16a are top views of exemplary embodiments of weight elements for use in a therapeutic blanket according to the first aspect of the present invention. Figure 7b – 16b are perspective views of the same exemplary embodiments of weight elements as are illustrated in Figure 7a – 16a.

10 Figures 7a and 7b show the same embodiment of a weight element 2 as is comprised by the blankets illustrated in Figures 1 and 3-6. This weight element 2 is circularly ring shaped and has an aperture 22 extending through the weight element. This embodiment may be preferred since it is relatively inexpensive to manufacture.

15 Figure 8a and 8b show another embodiment of a weight element 102. This embodiment is also a circularly ring shaped weight element 102, however in this embodiment the thread used to manufacture the weight element 102 has been winded several turns, to create several layers. An advantage of this type of weight element is that it allows for having a greater
20 height of the weight element, without having to increase the diameter of the thread. A greater height may induce an improved therapeutic effect, while an increase in thread diameter would reduce the breathability of the blanket. Alternatively, a similar effect may be achieved by stacking two or more of the same weight elements on top of each other and fixing them together
25 permanently thereby forming a single weight element with increased height.

 Figure 9a and 9b show another embodiment of a weight element 202. This embodiment comprises a ring shaped border 203 having a central axis 213 and a height, and a structure having a central portion 204 and three leg portions 205 extending from the central portion 204 to separate points on the
30 ring shaped border 203. The central portion 204 is in this embodiment arranged along the central axis 213 of the ring shaped border 203, and the

central portion 204 extends above the height of the ring shaped border 203. The weight element 202 has three apertures 222. This embodiment may be preferred since it includes an extra point of contact between the weight element and the user, and the central portion 204 extending above the height of the ring shaped border 203 may further enhance the therapeutic effect due to the extra pressure caused by the central portion 204.

Figure 10a and 10b show an embodiment of a weight element 302 which is similar to the embodiment shown in Figure 9a and 9b. However, in the embodiment shown in Figure 10a and 10b, the structure with the central portion 304 only has two leg portions 305 extending from the central portion 304 to separate points on the ring shaped border 303. The weight element has two apertures 322. This embodiment may be preferred since it has a smaller footprint than the embodiment in Figure 9a and 9b, which increases the breathability of the blanket.

Figure 11a and 11b show another embodiment of a weight element 402, similar to the embodiment shown in Figure 7a and 7b. The weight element in Figure 11a and 11b is also ring shaped, however instead of circular, it has a square shape. Like the embodiment in Figure 7a and 7b, this embodiment has one aperture 422.

Figure 12a and 12b show another embodiment of a weight element 502, having a square ring shaped border 503 and a structure having a central portion 504 and four leg portions 505 extending from the central portion 504 to separate points on the ring shaped border 503. This embodiment has four apertures 522.

Figure 13a and 13b show an embodiment of a weight element 602 which is similar to the embodiment shown in Figure 11a and 11b. This embodiment also shows a weight element 602 with a square ring shape and one aperture 622. However, in this embodiment, the outer corners of the square are slightly rounded, which may improve user comfort.

Figure 14a and 14b show another embodiment of a weight element 702. This embodiment has a central structure 704, and four leg portions 705

extending from the central portion. When seen from above, as in Figure 14a, the leg portions 705 extend perpendicularly to each other.

Figure 15a and 15b show another exemplary embodiment of a weight element 802, having a spiral shape.

5 Figure 16a and 16b show another exemplary embodiment of a weight element 902, having a ring shaped border 903 and a central portion 904 extending above the height of the ring shaped border 903.

Figure 17 is a flow chart of an exemplary embodiment of a method for manufacturing a therapeutic blanket according to the second aspect of the present invention. The method may be used to manufacture any of the blankets described in relation to Figures 1-16, or any other embodiment of a blanket according to the first aspect of the present invention. The exemplary embodiment of the method comprises three steps. The first step A comprises placing a plurality of weight elements on a first textile layer in a row across a width of the first textile layer, and wherein the weight elements are positioned on the first textile layer such that the weight elements are not in direct contact with each other. The second step B comprises placing a second textile layer over the row of weight elements. The third step C comprises attaching the second textile layer to the first textile layer such that each of the plurality of weight elements is individually fixed at a predefined position between the first textile layer and the second textile layer. The attachment should be made such that none of the weight elements out of the plurality of weight elements is in contact with another weight element.

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The step of attaching the second textile layer to the first textile layer C may be performed in different ways. For example, this step C may comprise forming a closed compartment around each one of the plurality of weight elements such that a contour of each weight element is visible on the therapeutic blanket. This method may for example be used to manufacture a blanket according to the exemplary embodiment illustrated in Figure 3.

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Alternatively, if the weight elements comprise an aperture extending through the weight element, the step C of attaching the second textile layer to the first

textile layer may comprise fixing the first textile layer to the second textile layer via the aperture of each weight element of the plurality of weight elements. This method may be used to manufacture a blanket according to the embodiment illustrated in Figure 6.

- 5 The person skilled in the art realizes that the present invention by no means is limited to the embodiments described above. The features of the described embodiments may be combined in different ways, and many modifications and variations are possible within the scope of the appended claims. For example, weight elements of different shape, size and weight may
10 be used in the same blanket. Blankets may comprise closed compartments which do not contain weight elements, and a combination of closed compartments and fixation points through apertures of the weight elements may be used. In the claims, any reference signs placed between parentheses shall not be construed as limiting to the claim. The word "comprising" does
15 not exclude the presence of other elements or steps than those listed in the claim. The word "a" or "an" preceding an element does not exclude the presence of a plurality of such elements.

CLAIMS

1. A therapeutic blanket comprising:
a first textile layer (11, 111);
5 a second textile layer (12, 112);
a plurality of weight elements (2) arranged between said first textile layer (11, 111) and said second textile layer (11, 111);
wherein each one of said plurality of weight elements (2) is individually fixed at a predefined position between said first textile layer (11, 111) and
10 said second textile layer (12, 112), and wherein none of said plurality of weight elements (2) are in direct contact with another weight element.
2. The therapeutic blanket according to claim 1, further comprising a plurality of closed compartments (21, 121, 221, 321) arranged between said
15 first textile layer (11) and said second textile layer (12), each one of said plurality of closed compartments contains only one of said plurality of weight elements (2).
3. The therapeutic blanket according to claim 2, wherein the area
20 of each closed compartment (21, 121, 221, 321) corresponds to 200 – 1500 % of a footprint (23) of the weight element (2) arranged in said compartment, preferably 400 – 1300 %, most preferably 800 – 1200%.
4. The therapeutic blanket according to any one of claims 1-3,
25 wherein each one of said plurality of weight elements (2) has at least one aperture (22) extending through the weight element.
5. The therapeutic blanket according to claim 4 when dependent on claim 1, wherein said first textile layer (11, 111) and second textile layer

(12, 112) are fixed to each other (6) via one of said at least one aperture (22) of each weight element (2).

6. The therapeutic blanket according to claim 4 or 5, wherein a
5 total area of the at least one aperture (22) in each weight element (2) corresponds to 50 - 1000 % of a footprint (23) of the weight element, preferably 100 – 300 %.

7. The therapeutic blanket according to any one of the preceding
10 claims, wherein at least one of the weight elements (2) is a ring shaped weight element.

8. The therapeutic blanket according to any one of the preceding
15 claims, wherein at least one of said weight elements (202, 302, 502) comprises:

a ring shaped border (203, 303, 503) having a central axis (213) and a height;

a structure having a central portion (204, 304, 504) and at least two leg
portions (205, 305, 505) extending from said central portion (204, 304, 504) to
20 separate points on said ring shaped border (203, 303, 503).

9. The therapeutic blanket according to claim 8, wherein said
central portion (204, 304, 504) is arranged along said central axis (213) of
said ring shaped border (203, 303, 503).

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10. The therapeutic blanket according to any one of claims 8 – 9,
wherein said central portion (204, 304, 504) is aligned with or extends above
said height of the ring shaped border (203, 303, 503).

11. The therapeutic blanket according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the weight elements (2) have a height of between 2 - 15 mm, preferably 5 - 10 mm.

5 12. The therapeutic blanket according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein each one of said plurality of weight elements (2) has a weight, and at least one of said weight elements has a weight which is different from the rest of the weight elements.

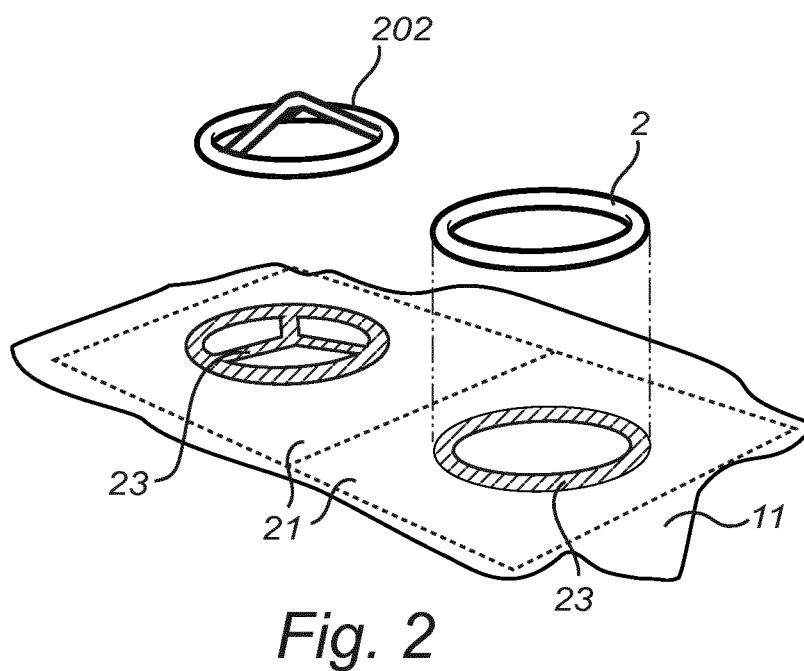
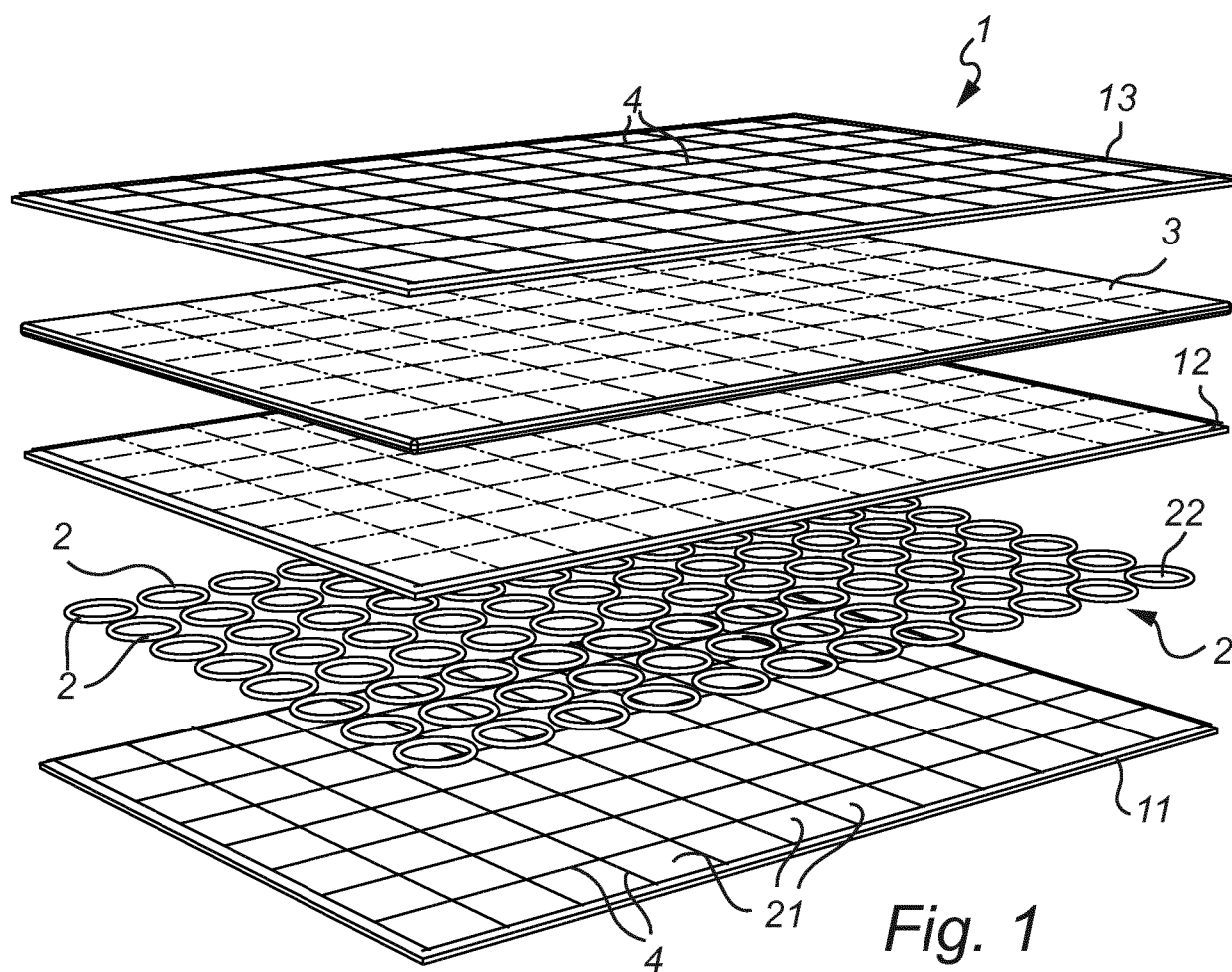
10 13. A method for manufacturing a therapeutic blanket comprising:
placing a plurality of weight elements (2) on a first textile (11, 111)
layer in a row across a width of the first textile layer, and wherein the weight
elements (2) are positioned on the first textile layer (11, 111) such that the
weight elements (2) are not in direct contact with each other;
15 placing a second textile layer (12, 112) over said row of weight
elements; and
attaching said second textile layer (12, 112) to said first textile layer
(11, 111) such that each of said plurality of weight elements (2) is individually
fixed at a predefined position between said first textile layer (11, 111) and
20 said second textile layer (12, 112), and such that none of the weight elements
out of the plurality of weight elements (2) is in contact with another weight
element.

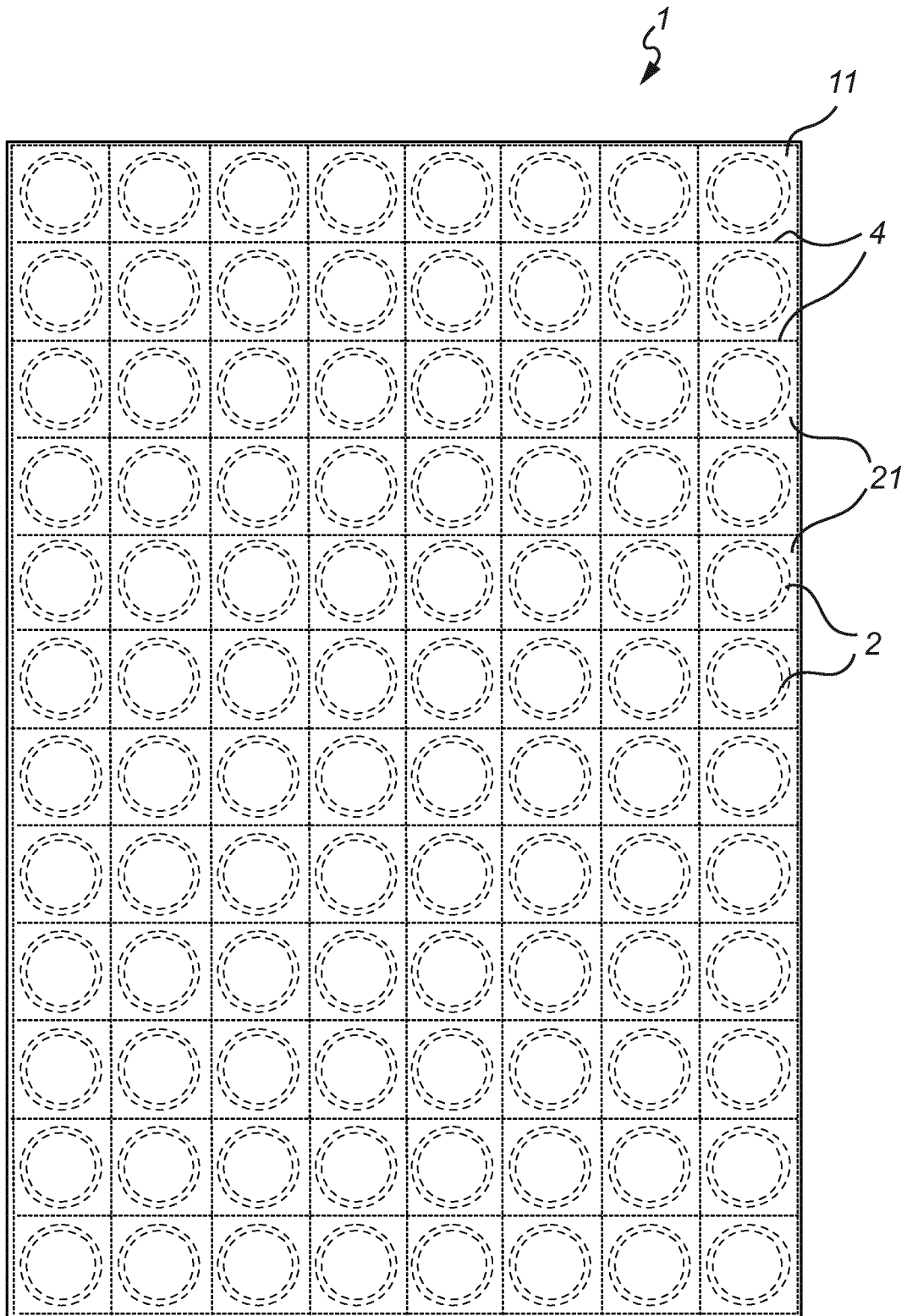
14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the step of attaching
25 said second textile layer (12, 112) to said first textile layer (11, 111)
comprises forming a closed compartment (21, 121, 221, 321) around each
one of said plurality of weight elements (2) such that a contour of each weight
element is visible on said therapeutic blanket (1).

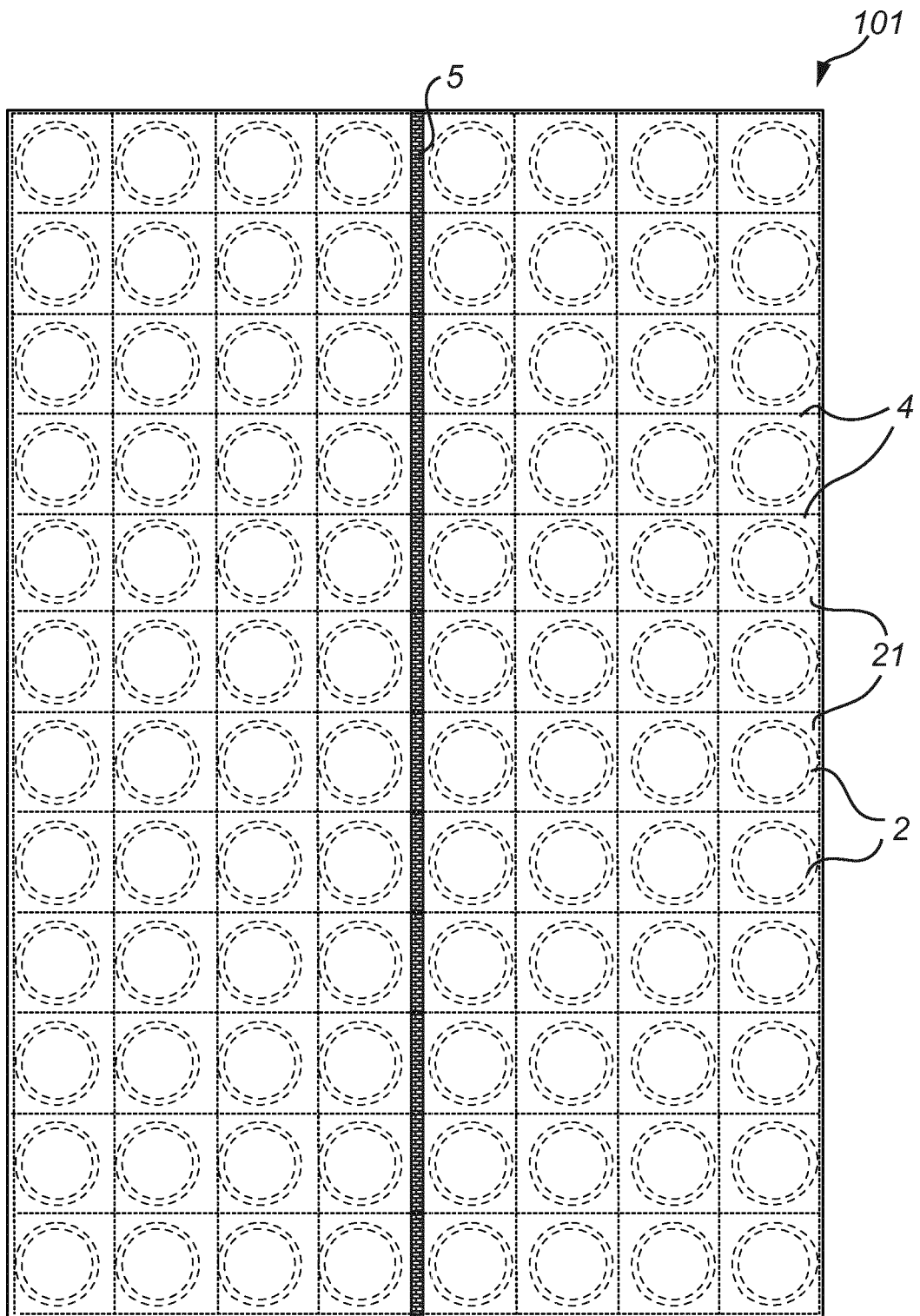
30 15. A method according to claim 13, wherein each weight element
out of the plurality of weight elements (2) comprises an aperture (22)

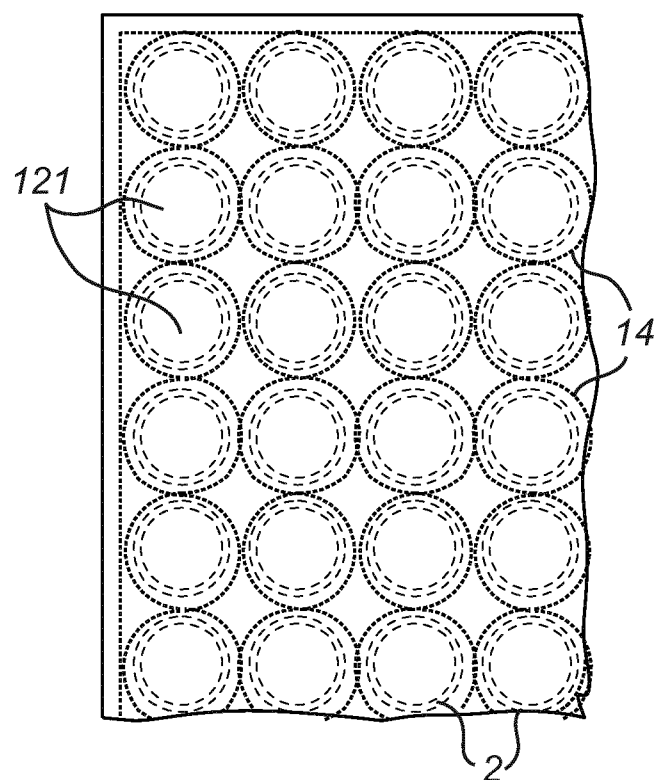
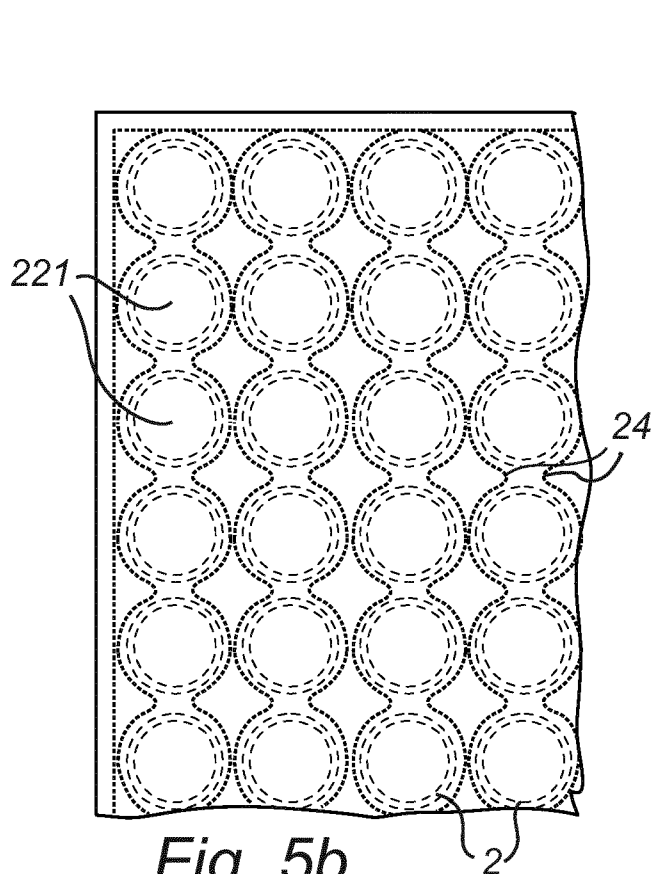
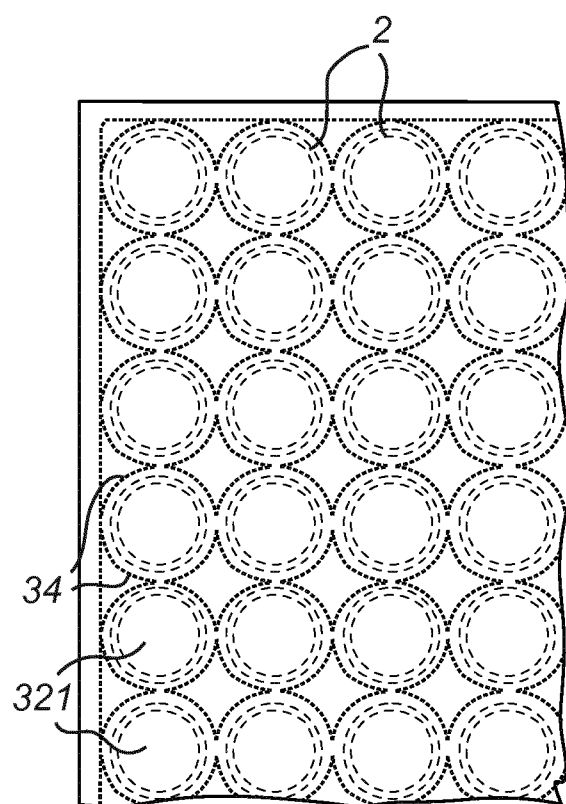
extending through the weight element, and wherein the step of attaching said second textile layer (12, 112) to said first textile layer (11, 111) comprises fixing (6) said first textile layer (11, 111) to said second textile layer (12, 112) via said aperture (22) of each weight element of said plurality of weight
5 elements (2).

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*Fig. 3*

*Fig. 4*

*Fig. 5a**Fig. 5b**Fig. 5c*

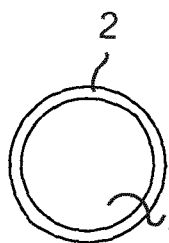


Fig. 7a

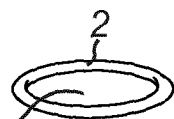


Fig. 7b

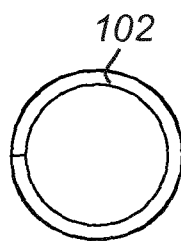


Fig. 8a

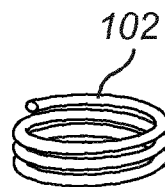


Fig. 8b

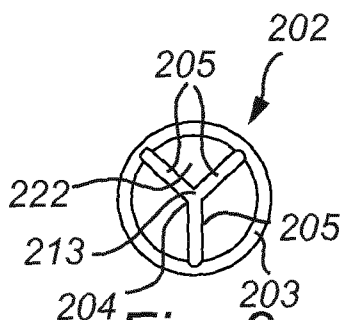


Fig. 9a

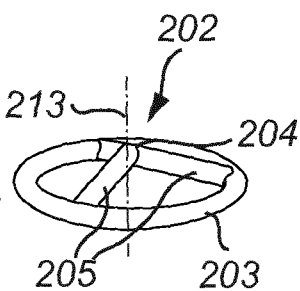


Fig. 9b

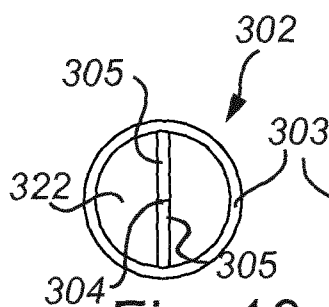


Fig. 10a

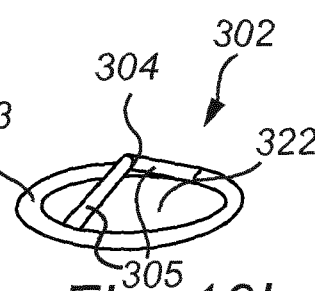


Fig. 10b

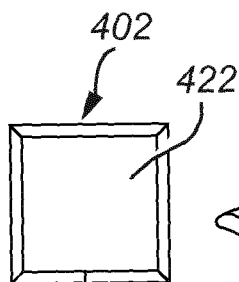


Fig. 11a

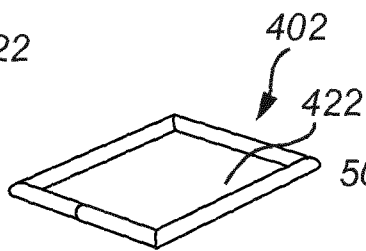


Fig. 11b

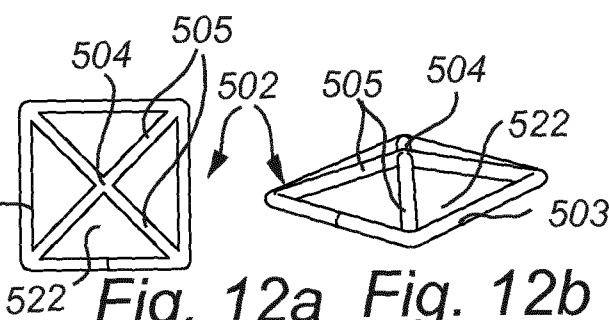


Fig. 12a

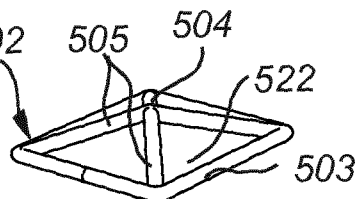


Fig. 12b

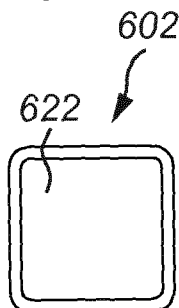


Fig. 13a

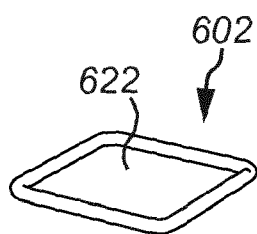


Fig. 13b

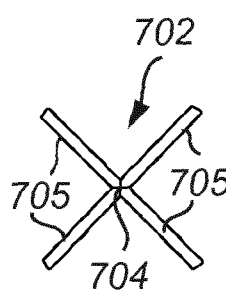


Fig. 14a

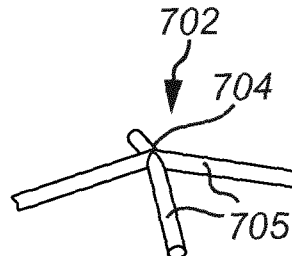


Fig. 14b



Fig. 15a

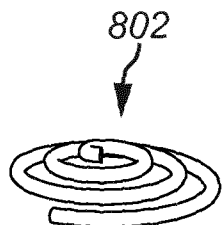


Fig. 15b

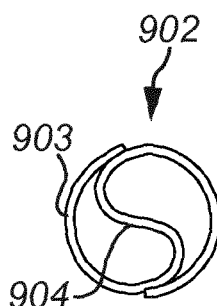


Fig. 16a

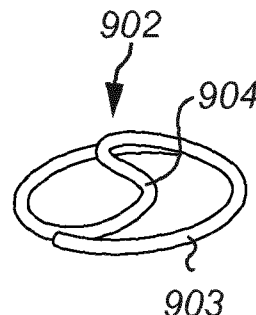
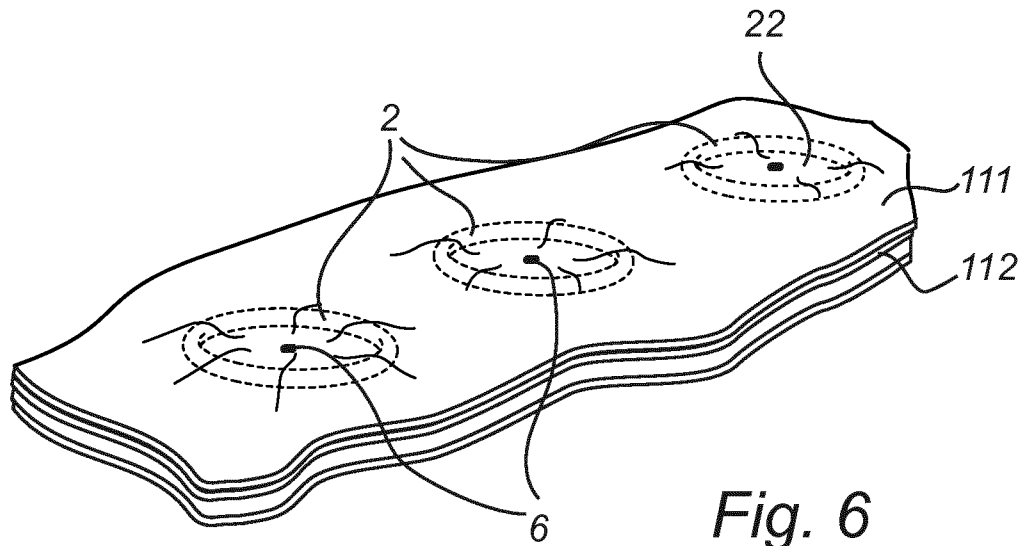
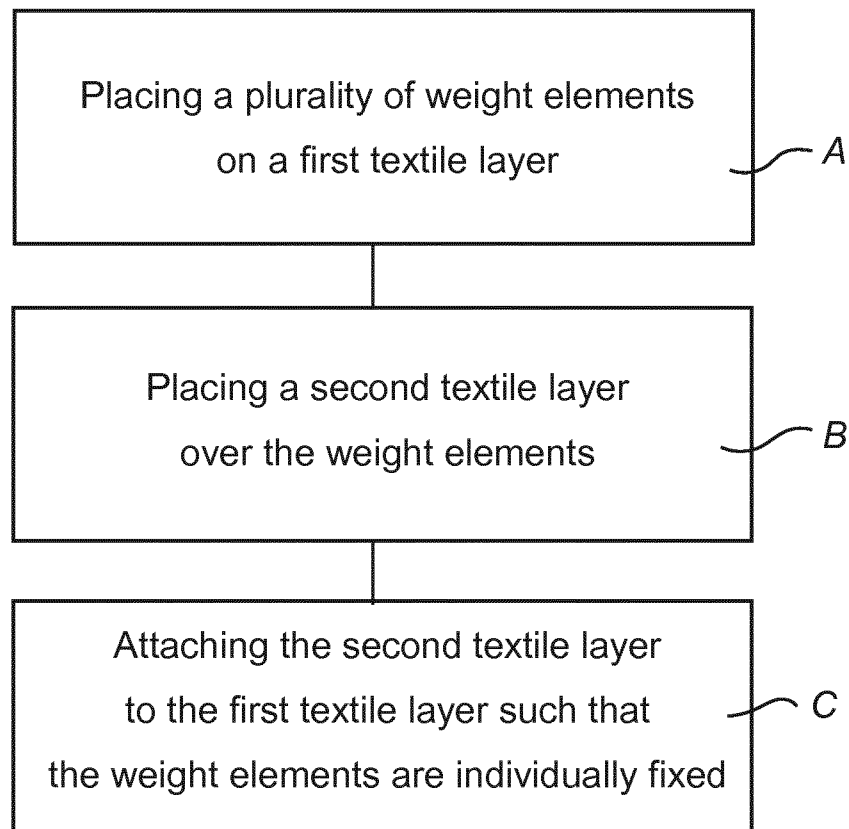


Fig. 16b

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*Fig. 6**Fig. 17*

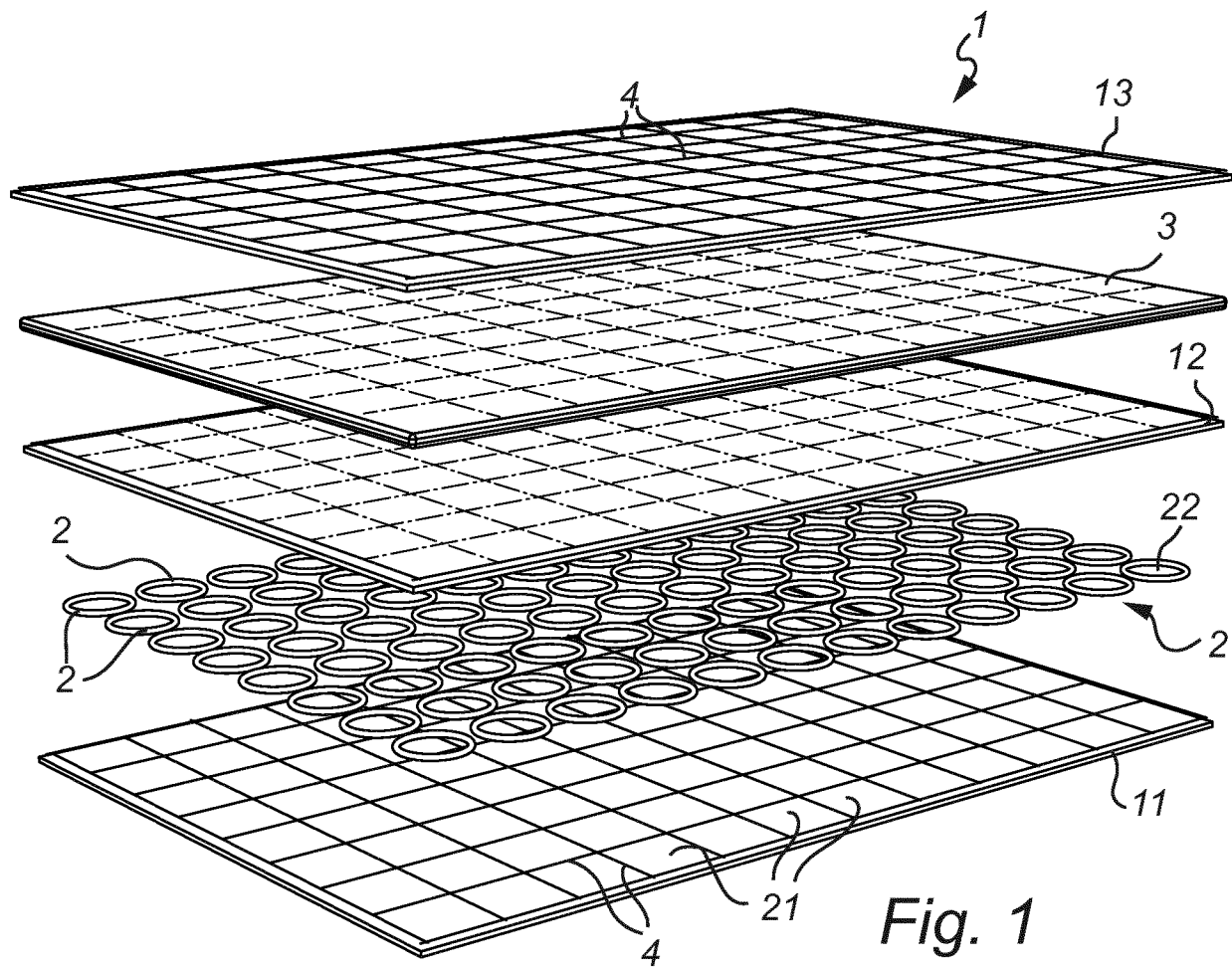


Fig. 1