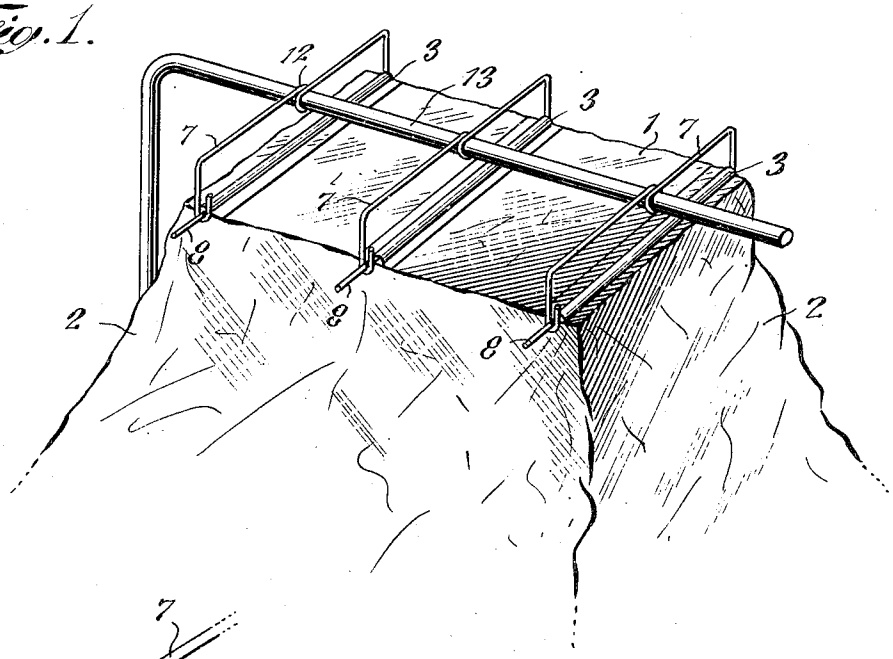
Feb. 14, 1950 G. R. FAIRLAMB 2,497,832

OXYGEN TENT CANOPY

Filed Oct. 28, 1947

Fig. 1.



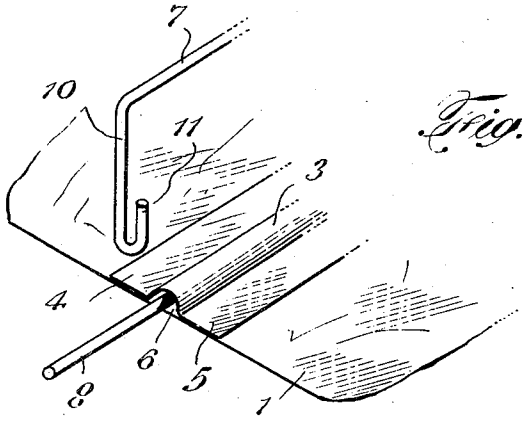


Fig. 2.

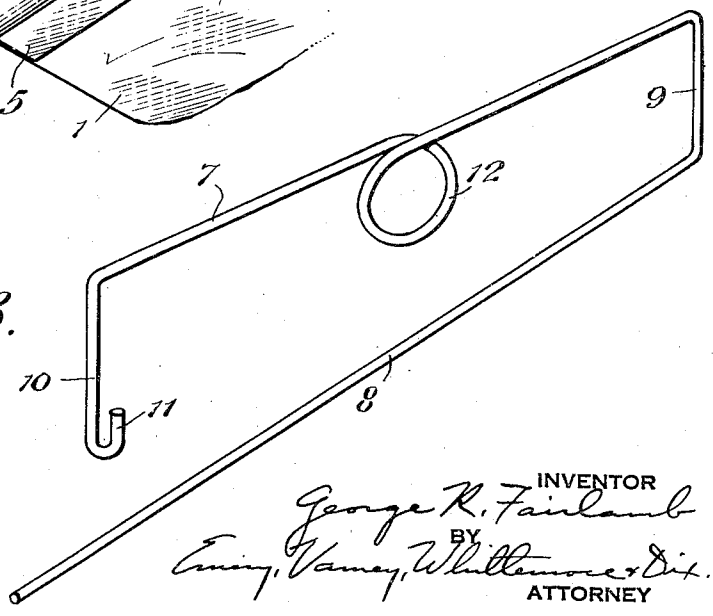


Fig. 3.

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OXYGEN TENT CANOPY

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2 Claims. (Cl. 135—8)

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This invention relates to oxygen tent canopies and to means for suspending the same over the patient's bed.

It is an object of the invention to provide improved suspension means which not only supports the canopy so that it hangs more evenly, but also distributes the hanging stresses more evenly so that the canopy is less likely to be damaged in use.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

A preferred embodiment of the invention selected for purposes of illustration is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the canopy suspended from the conventional boom.

Figure 2 is an enlarged detail view, also in perspective.

Figure 3 is an enlarged detail view of the hanger, also in perspective.

Referring to the drawings, the canopy, like other canopies now in use, comprises a rectangular top panel 1 having a voluminous depending skirt 2. In use, the top panel is suspended above the patient and the skirt hangs down to form an exclosure surrounding the patient, the lower portions of the skirt being usually tucked under the mattress and bed covers so as to substantially seal the interior of the canopy in which an air-conditioned atmosphere of the desired oxygen content is maintained. Such canopies are usually made of thin, transparent, plastic sheet material.

Such canopies have ordinarily been supported on a stand having an adjustable arm or boom extending horizontally across the patient's bed. In the past, this boom has carried supporting devices in the form of hooks which engaged tabs secured to the canopy at the corners and at intervals along the edges of the rectangular top panel. These tabs were usually provided with metal grommets, and while these prevented tearing of the tabs, the tabs frequently pulled loose from the canopy, and in doing so frequently ripped or tore the canopy itself. Furthermore, due to the fact that the tabs were spaced at intervals and that the hanging stresses were seldom applied evenly, and lacking any means of spreading the top panel, the surface thereof frequently assumed irregular shapes containing grooves or cavities in which condensate resulting from the chilled interior atmosphere may collect.

According to the present invention, I extend a plurality of strips 3 of material across the top

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panel and secure the two side portions 4, 5 of each strip to the top panel, leaving an intermediate portion unsecured to form a tubular passageway 6 extending across the top panel to receive the hanger hereinafter described. As shown in the drawings three such strips have been used, although more may be used if desired. The plastic sheet material of which the canopies are made is usually thermoplastic and capable of being heat sealed, and by making the strips of similar material and heat sealing the side portions 4, 5 of each strip to the top panel, a very tight bond may be secured. However, suitable adhesives may be used if desired.

Each hanger comprises a piece of wire bent to substantially rectangular shape and having two horizontally extending arms 7, 8 permanently connected at one end by a short vertical portion 9. A similar short vertical portion 10 depending from the upper horizontal arm terminates in a hook 11 adapted to receive and hold the free end of the lower horizontal arm, much in the manner of a large safety pin. The upper horizontal arm is provided with a loop 12 of a size to fit over the conventional boom in the manner illustrated in Figure 1.

In use, the lower horizontal arms 8 of the hangers are inserted in the tubular passageways and the free ends are held by the hooks 11. The loops of the hangers are then placed on the boom 13. Since the arms 8 extend across the top panel and engage the passageways throughout their length, it will be seen that the stresses are distributed over a large area so that there is less danger of tearing the canopy. Furthermore, the arms 8 keep the top panel taut and even, so that the irregular shapes and pockets resulting from the usual method of suspension are eliminated.

It will be understood that the herein described suspension means may be applied to other articles having a top panel and depending skirt, such as wardrobe bags for storing clothes.

It will also be understood that the invention may be variously modified and embodied within the scope of the subjoined claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. Suspension means for oxygen tent canopies and the like having a flat rectangular top panel and a skirt depending therefrom, comprising a plurality of strips extending transversely across the entire width of said top panel at spaced intervals, each of said strips having parallel side portions sealed to said top panel leaving an intermediate unsealed portion forming a straight

tubular passageway extending across the entire width of said top panel, and a hanger for each strip, each of said hangers having a straight arm extending through one of said passageways, entering at one end and emerging at the other end, and engaging said passageway throughout its length.

2. Suspension means for oxygen tent canopies and the like having a flat rectangular top panel and a skirt depending therefrom, comprising a plurality of strips extending transversely across the entire width of said top panel at spaced intervals, each of said strips having parallel side portions sealed to said top panel leaving an intermediate unsealed portion forming a straight tubular passageway extending across the entire width of said top panel, and a hanger for each strip, each of said hangers being of rectangular shape having upper and lower horizontal arms connected at one end, the other end of the upper horizontal arm being provided with a hook to engage the free end of the lower horizontal arm, said lower horizontal arm being straight and extending through one of said passageways, entering at one end and emerging at the other, and engaging said passageway throughout its length.

GEORGE R. FAIRLAMB.

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