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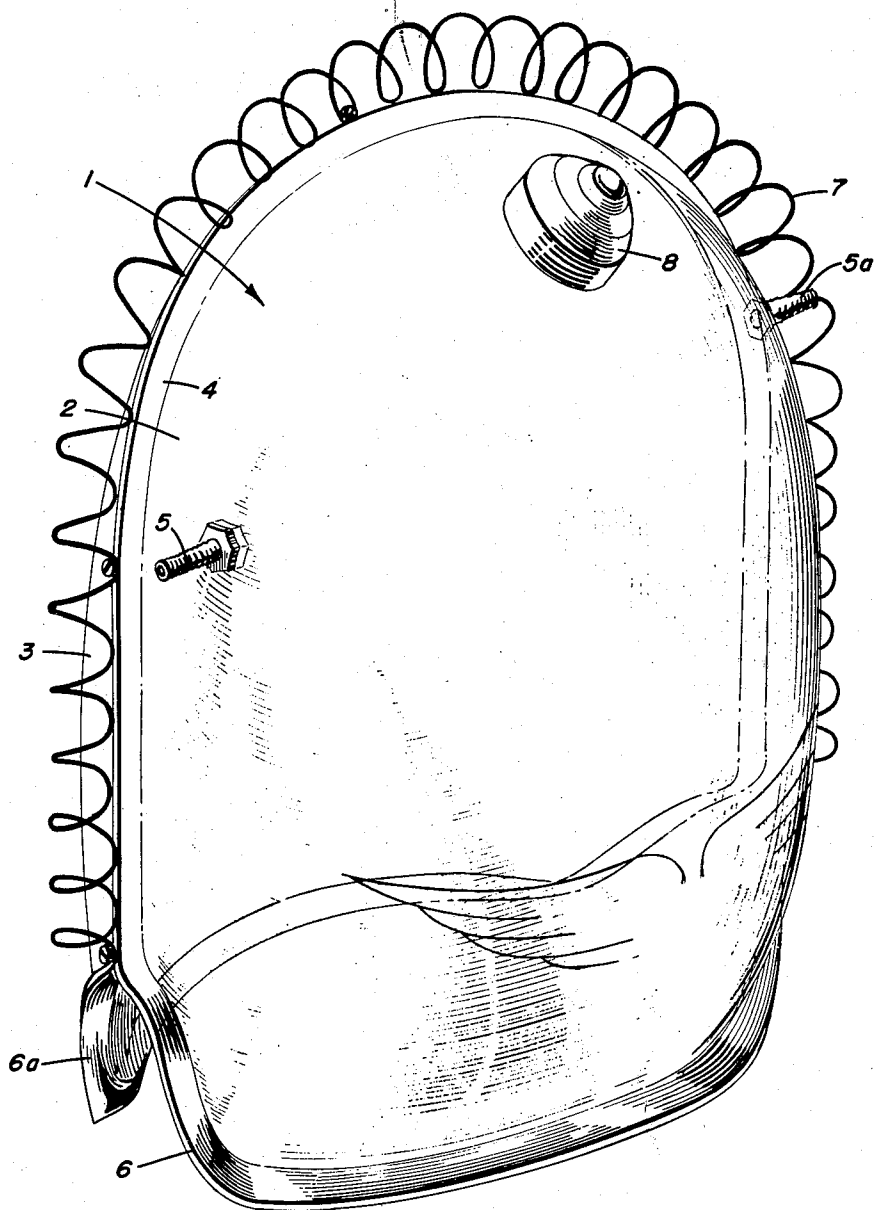
Filed Oct. 6, 1954

D. J. GIORGIO ET AL
ANESTHETIC FEEDER FOR CHILDREN
IN THE FORM OF A SPACE HELMET

2,742,900

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1



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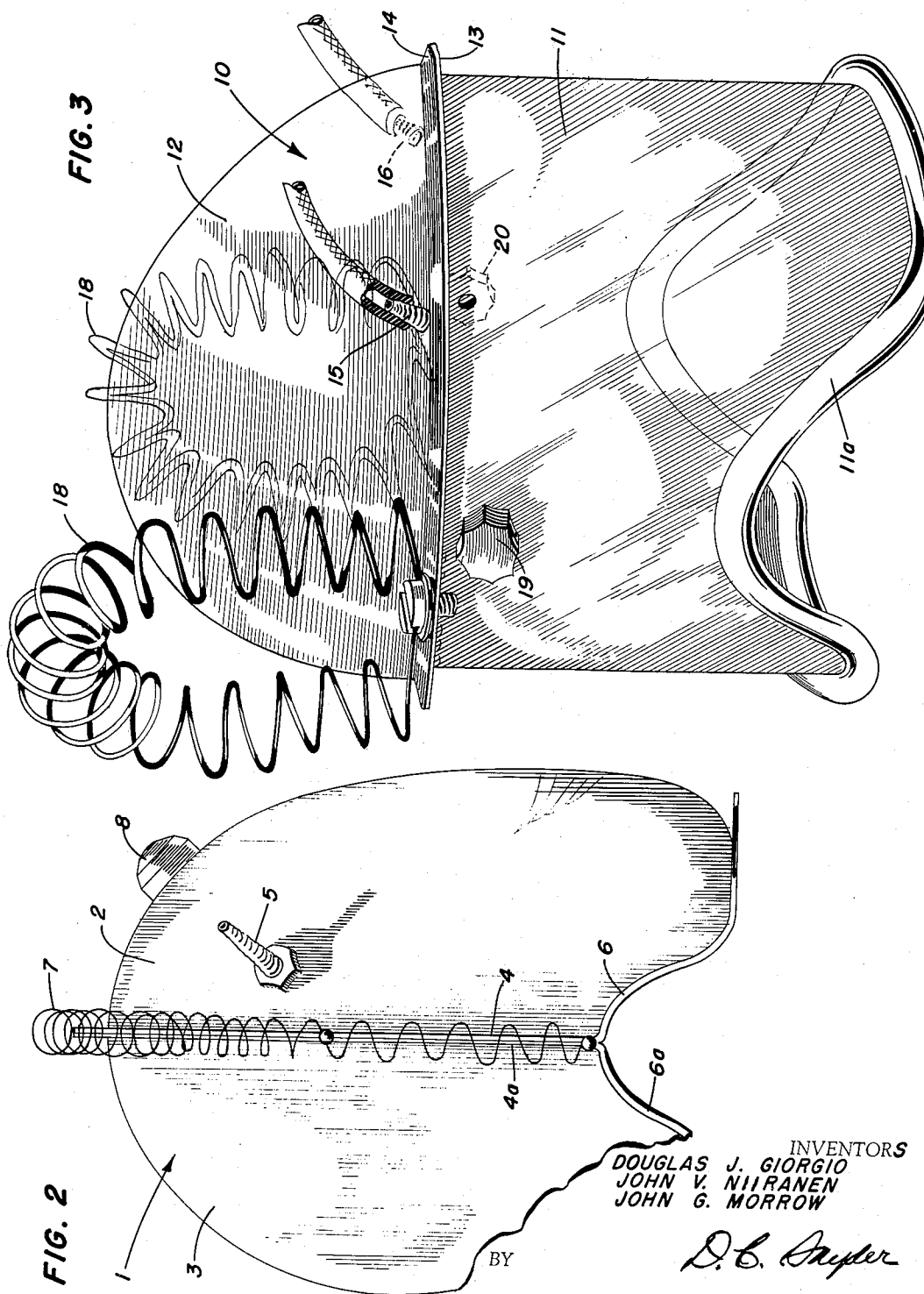
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ANESTHETIC FEEDER FOR CHILDREN IN THE FORM OF A SPACE HELMET

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8 Claims. (Cl. 128—205)

(Granted under Title 35, U. S. Code (1952), sec. 266)

The invention described herein may be manufactured and used by or for the Government of the United States of America for governmental purposes without the payment of royalties thereon or therefor.

This invention relates to a device for administering anesthesia, particularly to children. Heretofore it has been customary in inducing anesthesia in children to use some type of mask. Although technically the use of an anesthesia mask is effective, many children are very frightened by such a device, making it both difficult to administer the anesthesia to the child and also inducing fear of future medical treatment.

It is the object of this invention to provide a simple practical apparatus for administering anesthesia to children.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an anesthesia administering apparatus that would appeal to children and prevent them from being frightened during the induction of the anesthesia.

Another object of this invention is to provide a plastic anesthesia device of a non-static nature as a safety measure to prevent accidental ignition of the anesthesia gas by a static charge on the plastic member. Other objects, features and attendant advantages of this invention will become more apparent from the following detailed discussion when read together with the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the preferred embodiment of the device;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the preferred embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the device.

Briefly stated, the anesthesia unit which forms the subject matter of this invention comprises a transparent helmet completely enclosing the head and resting on the shoulders of the patient, and designed to be removably attached to standard anesthesia supply means. Referring to the illustrations, particularly Fig. 1, the numeral 1 indicates the composite helmet, the lower portion of which is of a substantially cylindrical nature, and an upper portion of a dome shape, and comprising, a pair of identical plastic members 2 and 3, said plastic members being securely attached at flanges 4 and 4a by plastic cement, a pair of standard hose fittings 5 and 5a securely attached to plastic member 3, plastic flanges 6 and 6a molded integral with members 2 and 3 and located at the base of the helmet in a manner to rest upon the patient's shoulders, with the base of the helmet having substantially U-shaped indentions to facilitate fitting the helmet to the patient's shoulders, a convolute wire member 7 attached to flanges 4 and 4a and used to simulate an antenna and a simulated communication member 8 attached to shell member 3.

Referring to Fig. 3 which is another embodiment of the invention, the numeral 10 refers to the composite plastic helmet, comprising, a tubular member 11 and a dome shaped member 12, with said members being securely at-

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tached at flanges 13 and 14 by a plastic cement, hose fittings 15 and 16 securely attached to the dome shaped member 12, electrically conductive rubber tubing 11a attached to the base of tubular member 11 to act as padding on the patient's shoulders, with said tubular base member having substantially U-shaped indentations therein to facilitate fitting the helmet to the patient's shoulders, simulated antenna 18 attached to flanges 13 and 14, and simulated ear phones 19 and 20 attached to tubular member 11.

The instant anesthesia helmet could also be formed as one unitary member rather than in separate portions which are subsequently cemented together.

Before the helmet is used the plastic surface is treated with an anti-static solution.

It will thus be seen that there has been provided by this invention a method and apparatus in which the various objects hereinabove set forth, together with many thoroughly practical advantages, are successfully achieved. As various possible embodiments might be made of the invention and as the art described herein might be varied in various parts, all without departing from the scope of the invention, it is to be understood that all matter hereinabove set forth or shown in the accompanying drawing is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is:

1. A device for administering anesthesia comprising a transparent plastic helmet of cylindrical shape adapted to enclose the patient's head and neck and to rest on the shoulders, a plurality of substantially U-shaped indentations at the base of the helmet making a loose fit with the general contour of the patient's shoulders, a plurality of ports located on said helmet above the patient's respiratory tract when in the upright position for the admission of the anesthesia and a simulated communications system mounted on said helmet.

2. A helmet as in claim 1 having the plastic treated with an anti static solution.

3. A transparent plastic anesthesia helmet comprising a substantially cylindrically shaped base member, a dome shaped member attached to said base member, a plurality of ports for the admission of anesthesia located above the patient's respiratory tract when in the upright position, substantially U-shaped indentations in the base member adapted to make a loose fit with the general contour of the patient's shoulders, rubber tubing attached to the rim of said base member to act as padding and a simulated communications system fixed to the plastic helmet.

4. A transparent plastic helmet comprising a substantially cylindrically shaped base member having a flanged surface, a dome shaped member having a flanged surface, said dome member and said base member being attached together at this common flanged surface, a plurality of parts for the admission of anesthesia located in the dome member, substantially U-shaped indentations in the base member to fit the general contour of the patient's shoulders, rubber tubing attached to the rim of said base member to act as padding for the patient's shoulders, simulated antenna members, and simulated communication members.

5. An anesthesia helmet of the type described in claim 4 wherein the plastic is treated with an anti static solution.

6. A transparent plastic anesthesia helmet, the lower portion of which is substantially cylindrical and the upper portion dome shaped, comprising a plurality of identical preformed plastic members attached together, a plurality of ports for the admission of anesthesia, substantially U-shaped indentations in the base of the helmet to fit the general contour of the patient's shoulders, and a flange moulded integral with the rim of the base of the helmet.

7. A transparent plastic anesthesia helmet, the lower

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portion of which is substantially cylindrical and the upper portion dome shaped, comprising a plurality of identical preformed plastic members attached together at a common flanged surface, a plurality of ports for the admission of anesthesia, said ports located towards the upper 5 portion of said helmet, substantially U-shaped indentations in the base of said helmet to fit the general contour of the patient's shoulders, a flange moulded integral with the rim of the base of said helmet, a simulated communications member, and a simulated antenna.

8. An anesthesia helmet of the type described in claim 7 wherein the plastic is treated with an anti static solution.

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