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Bozanic et al.

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(54) **MOUTHPIECE SUPPLY VALVE**

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(22) Filed: **Apr. 14, 2009**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
A62B 9/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **128/205.24**; 128/207.16; 128/204.26; 128/204.27; 128/204.29; 137/81.2

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 128/205.24, 128/201.27, 201.28, 204.26, 204.27, 205.12, 128/206.15, 204.18, 205.21, 204.22, 204.29, 128/207.14, 207.16, 205.27, 205.28; 137/81.2, 137/384.8, 384.2; 141/293; 222/6; 251/229
See application file for complete search history.

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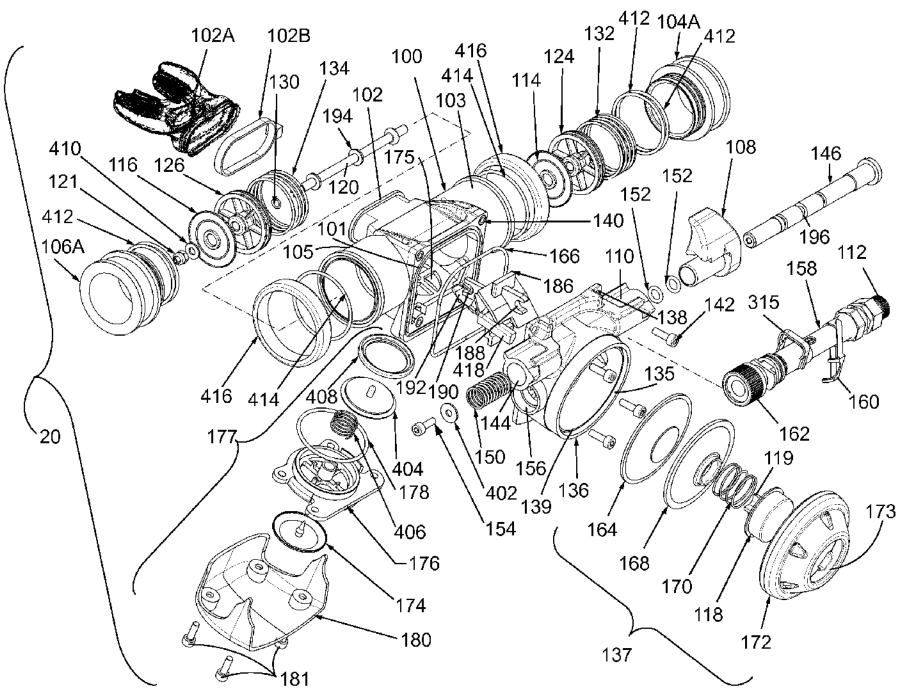
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A mouthpiece supply valve which may be used in connection with a rebreather. An exemplary mouthpiece supply valve may include a housing, an inlet mushroom valve, an outlet mushroom valve, a supply gas regulator, an exhaust valve, and a mode selector. An exemplary mouthpiece supply valve may perform manual diluent valve, automatic diluent valve, overpressure relief valve, excess fluid ejection, and bail-out valve functions.

46 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



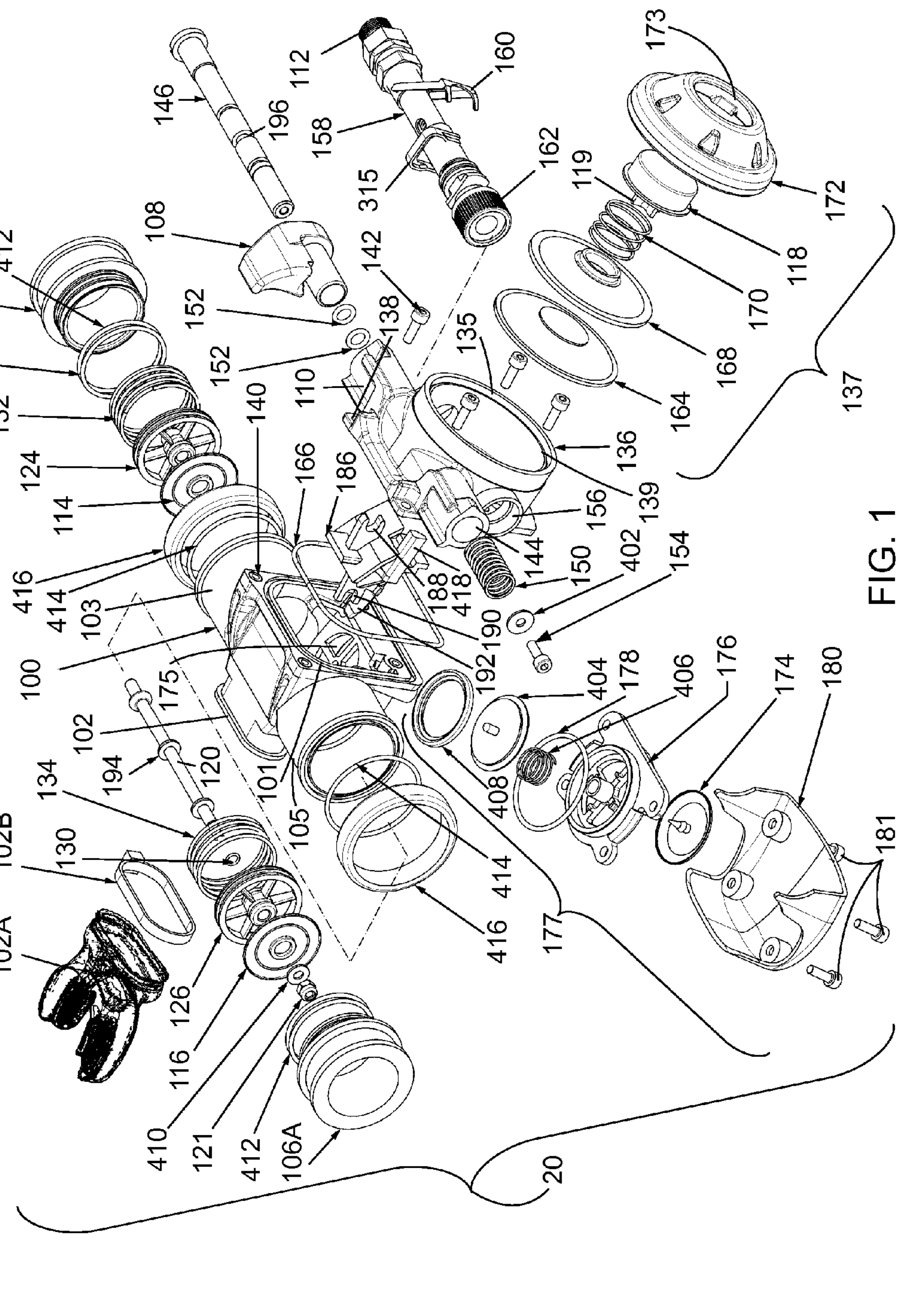

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FIG. 1

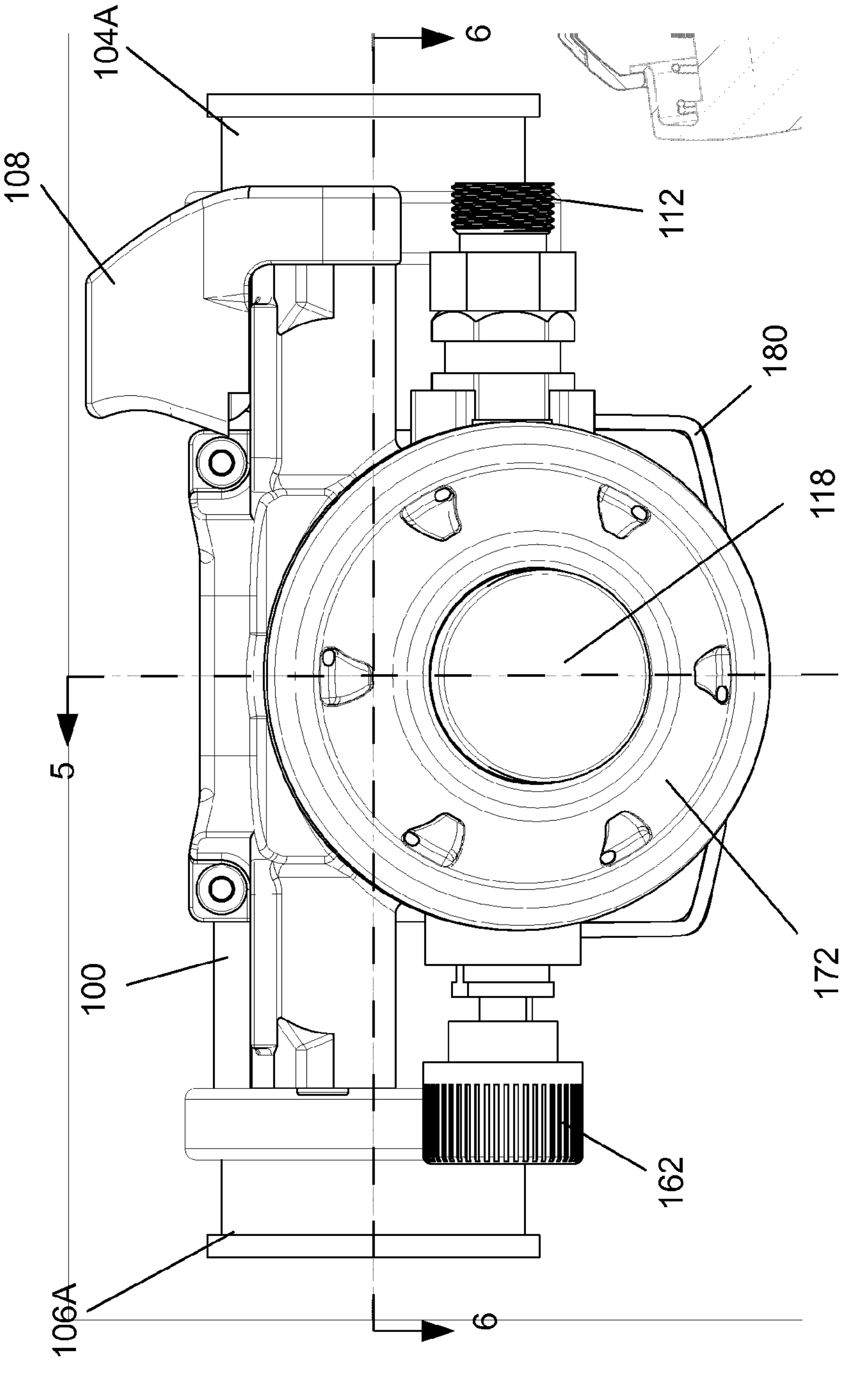


FIG. 2

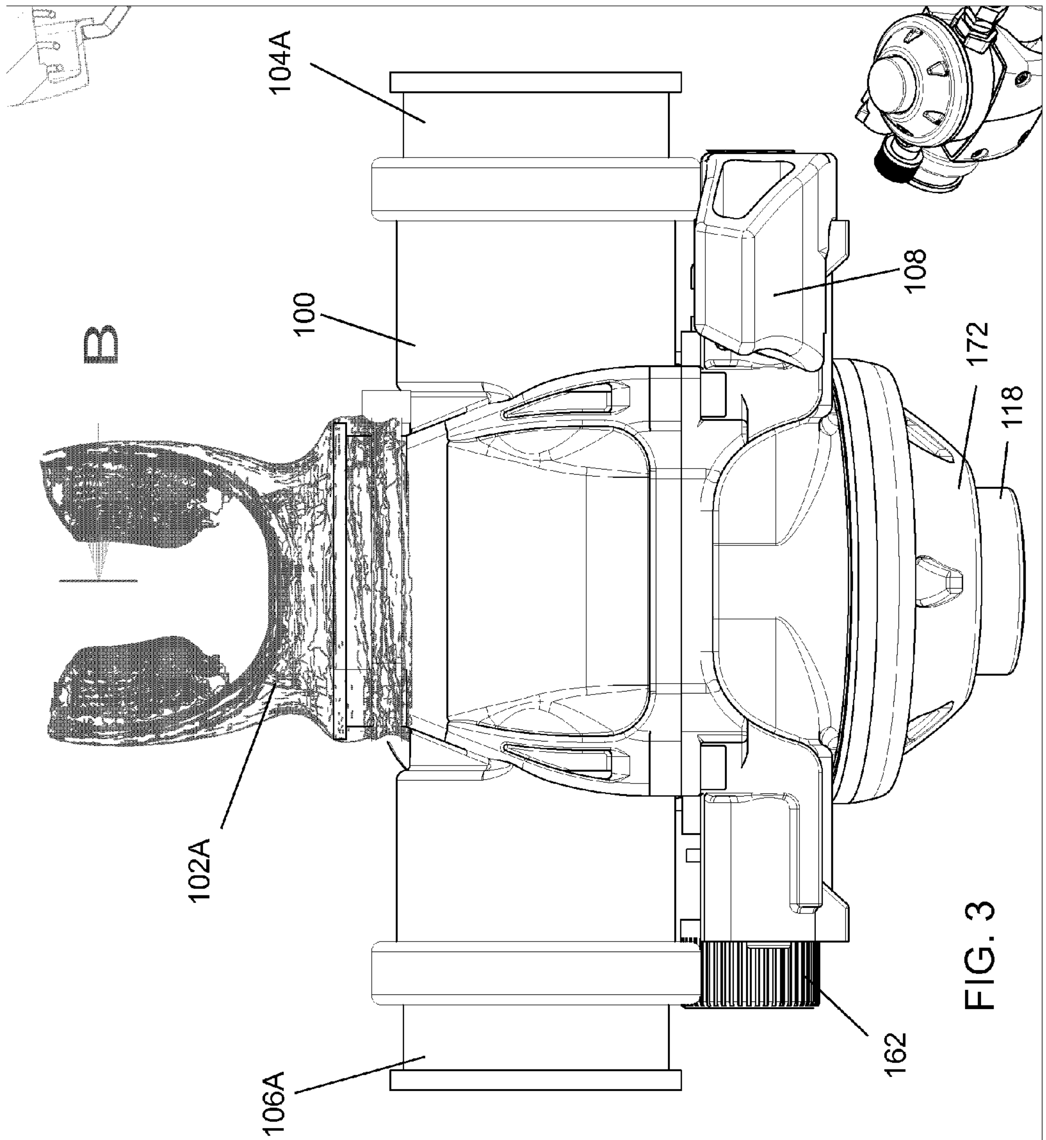


FIG. 3

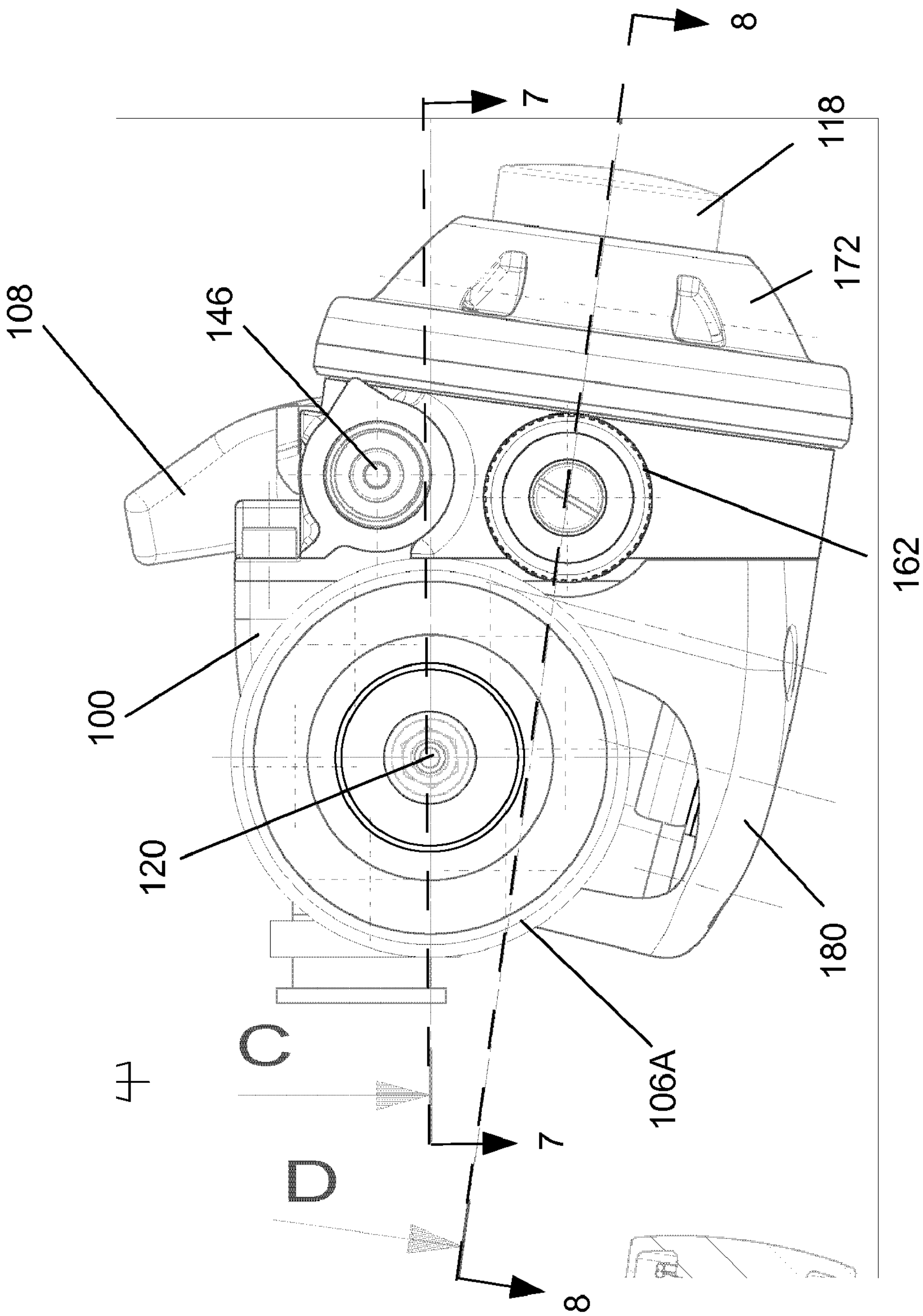


FIG. 4

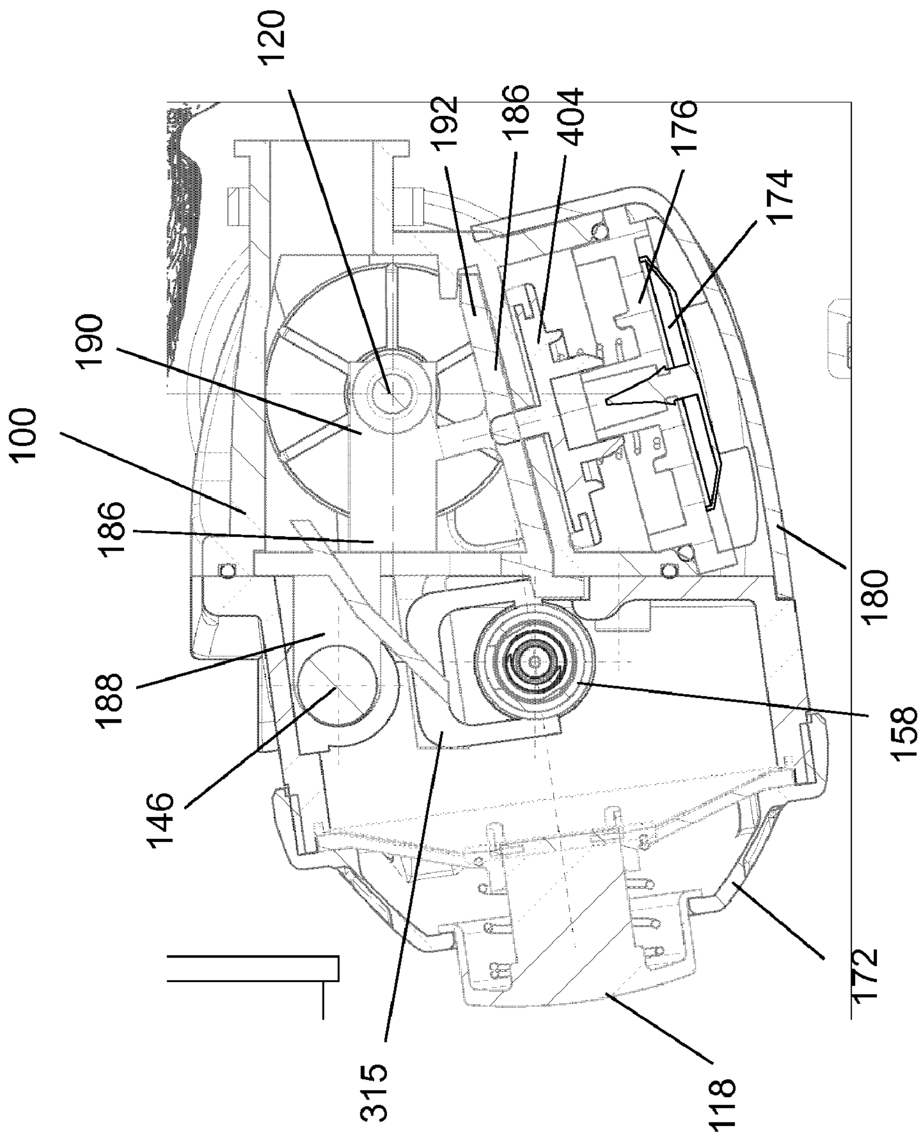
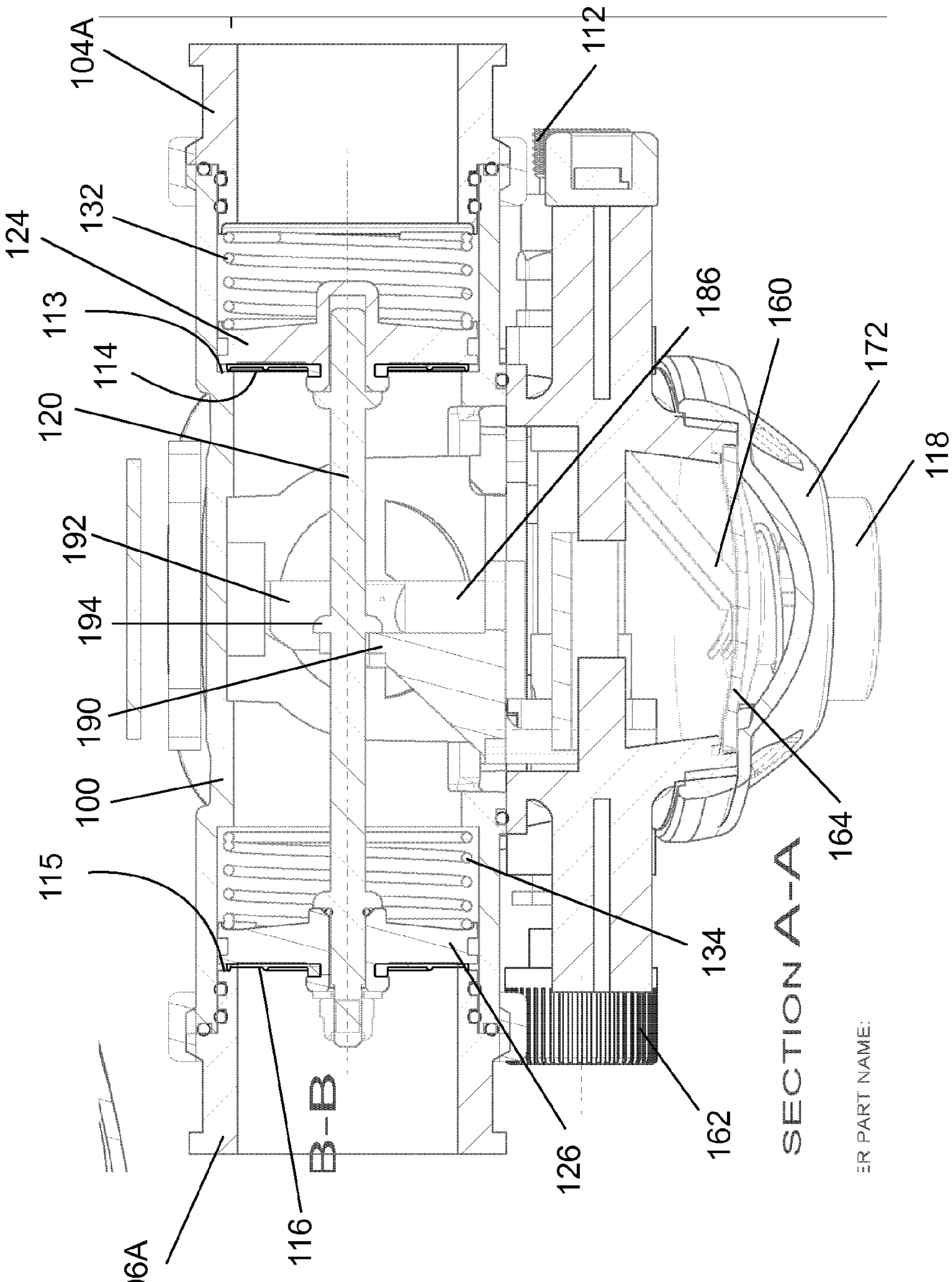


FIG. 5


104A
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SECTION A-A
B-B
126
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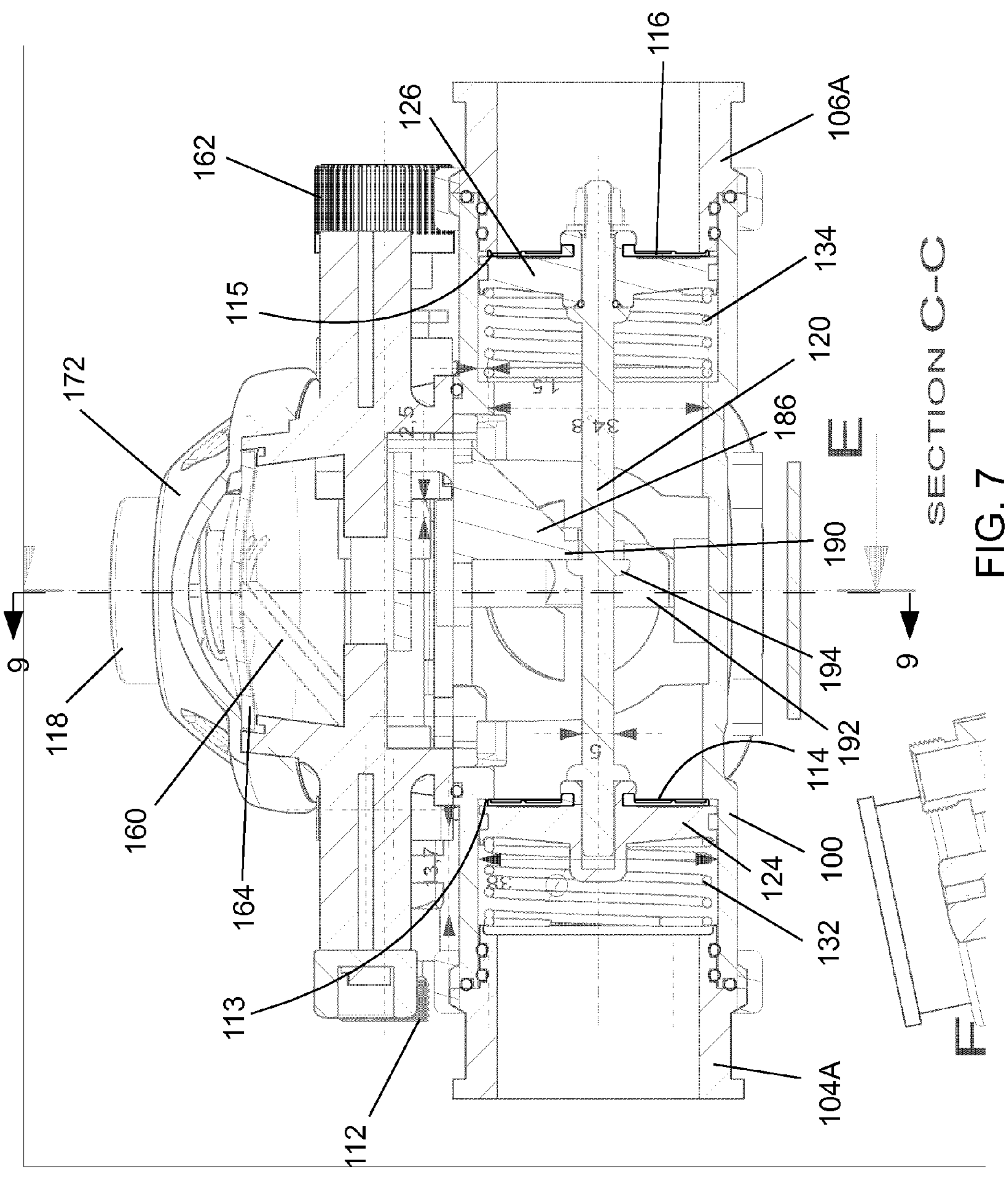
116
106A

FIG. 6



SECTION C-C

FIG. 7

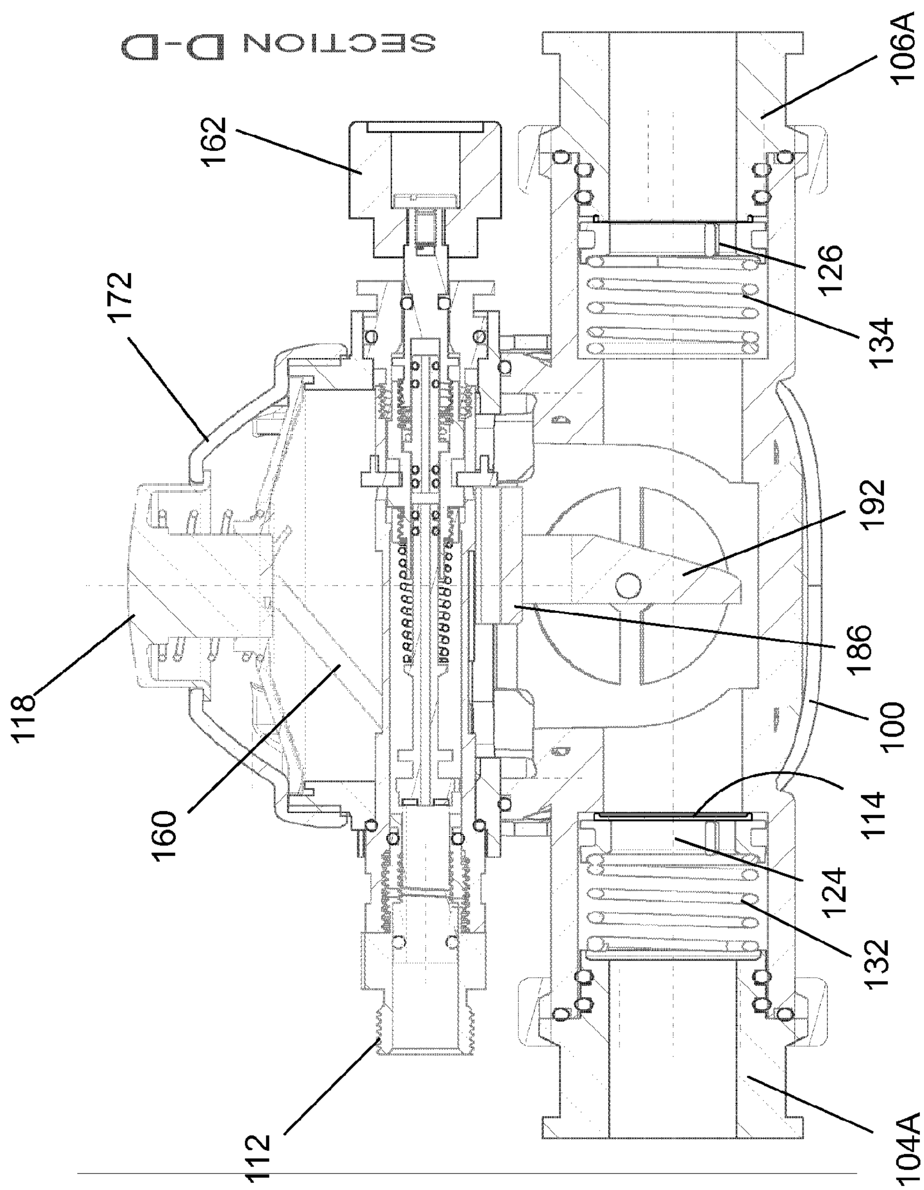

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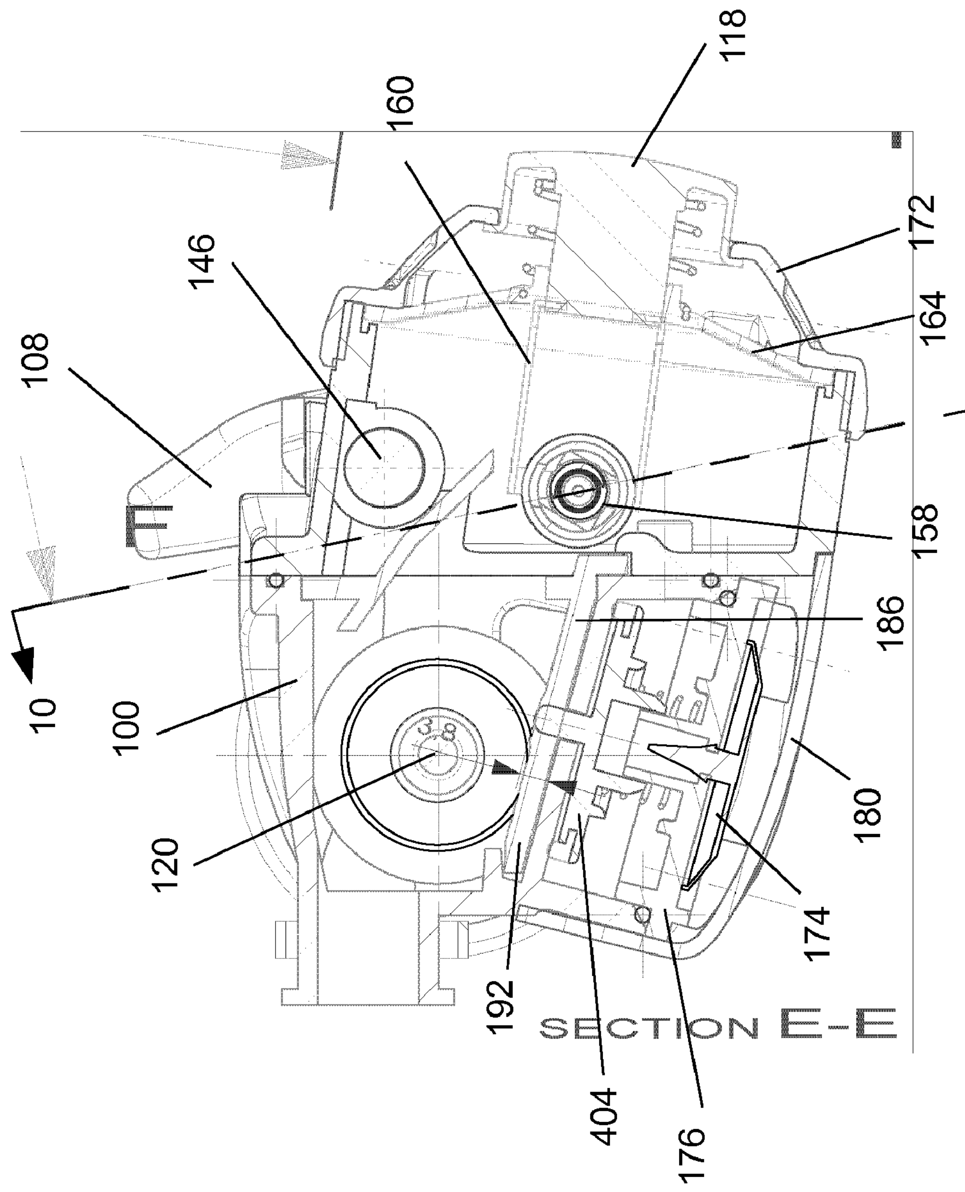
FIG. 8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SECTION E-E

FIG. 9

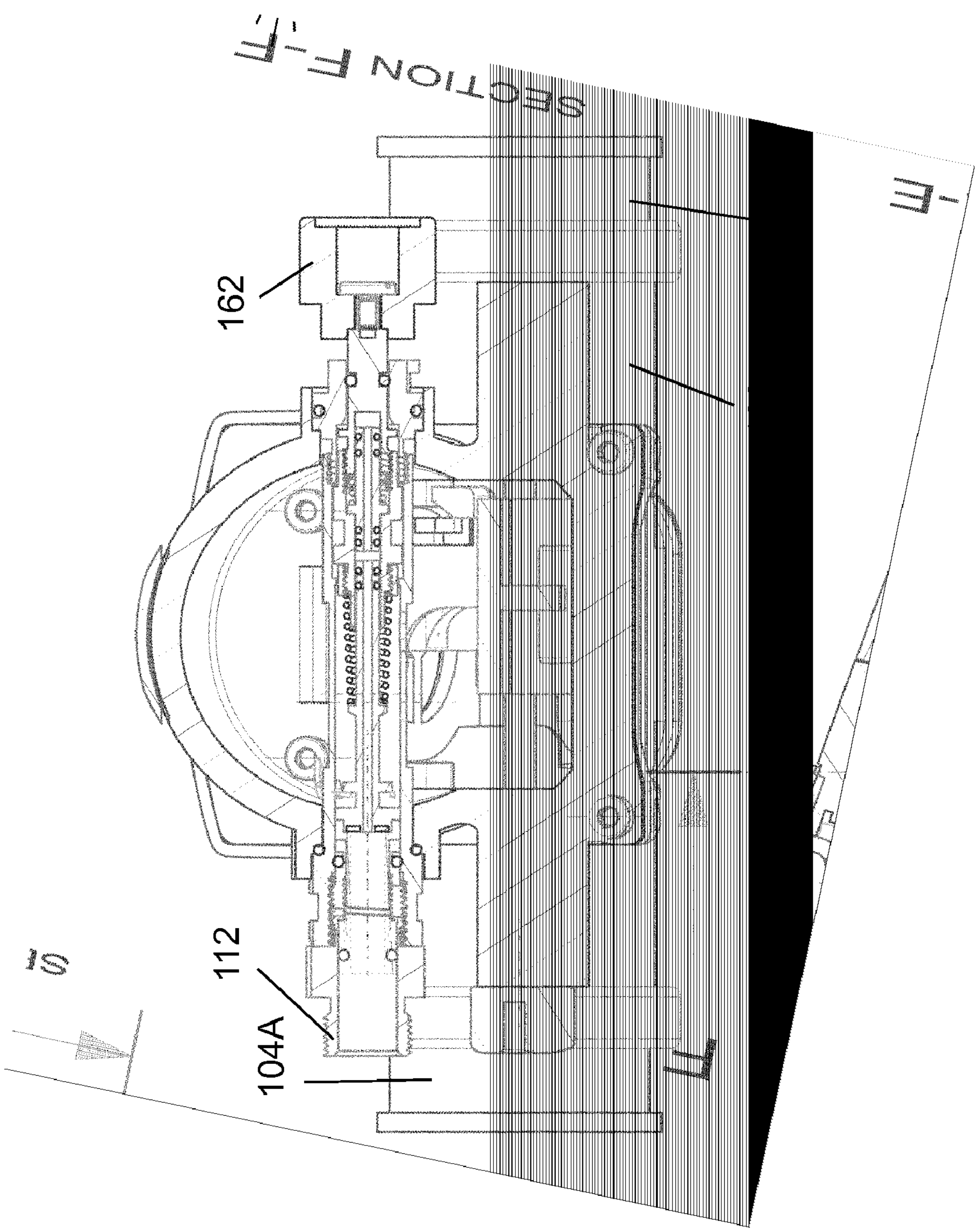

FIG. 10

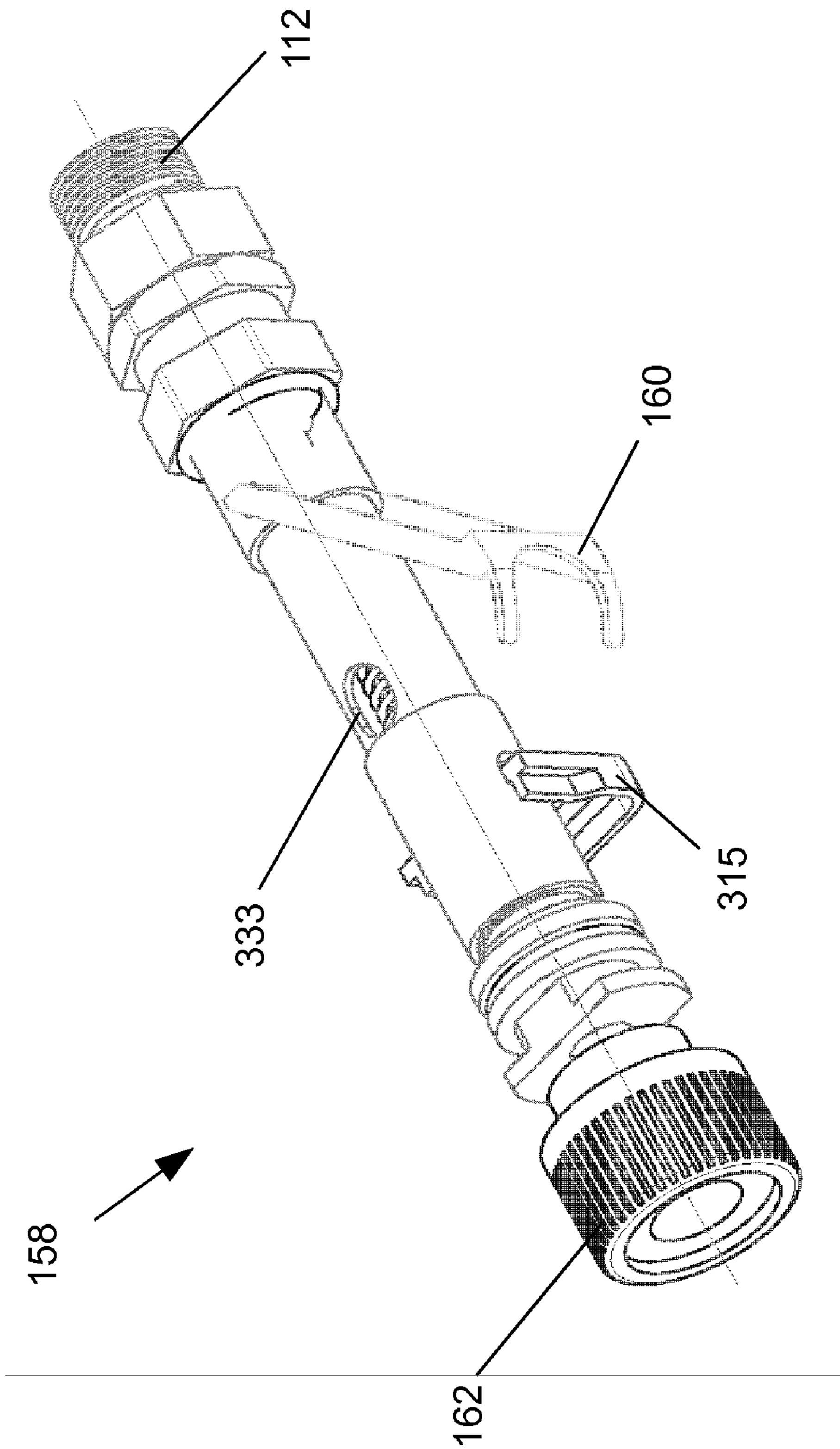

FIG. 11

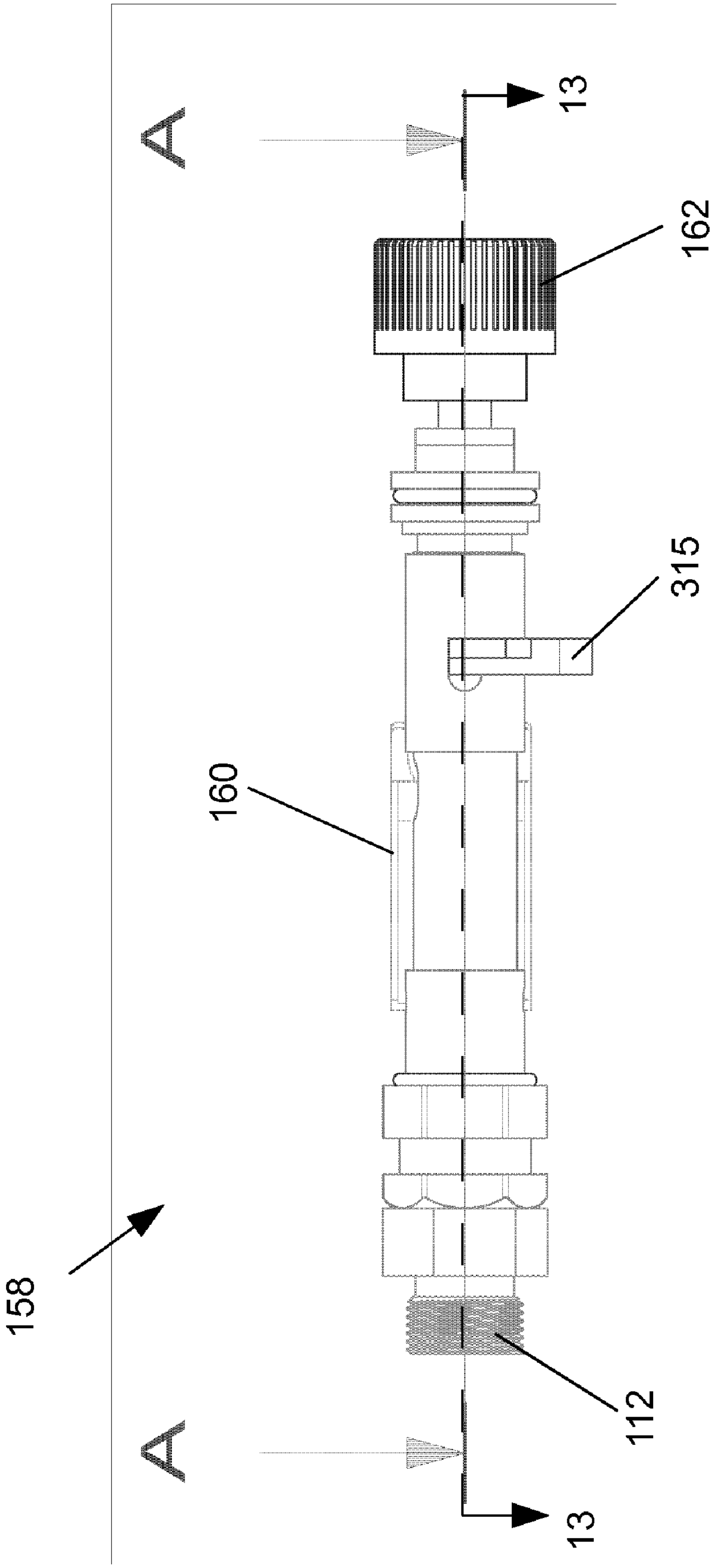

FIG. 12

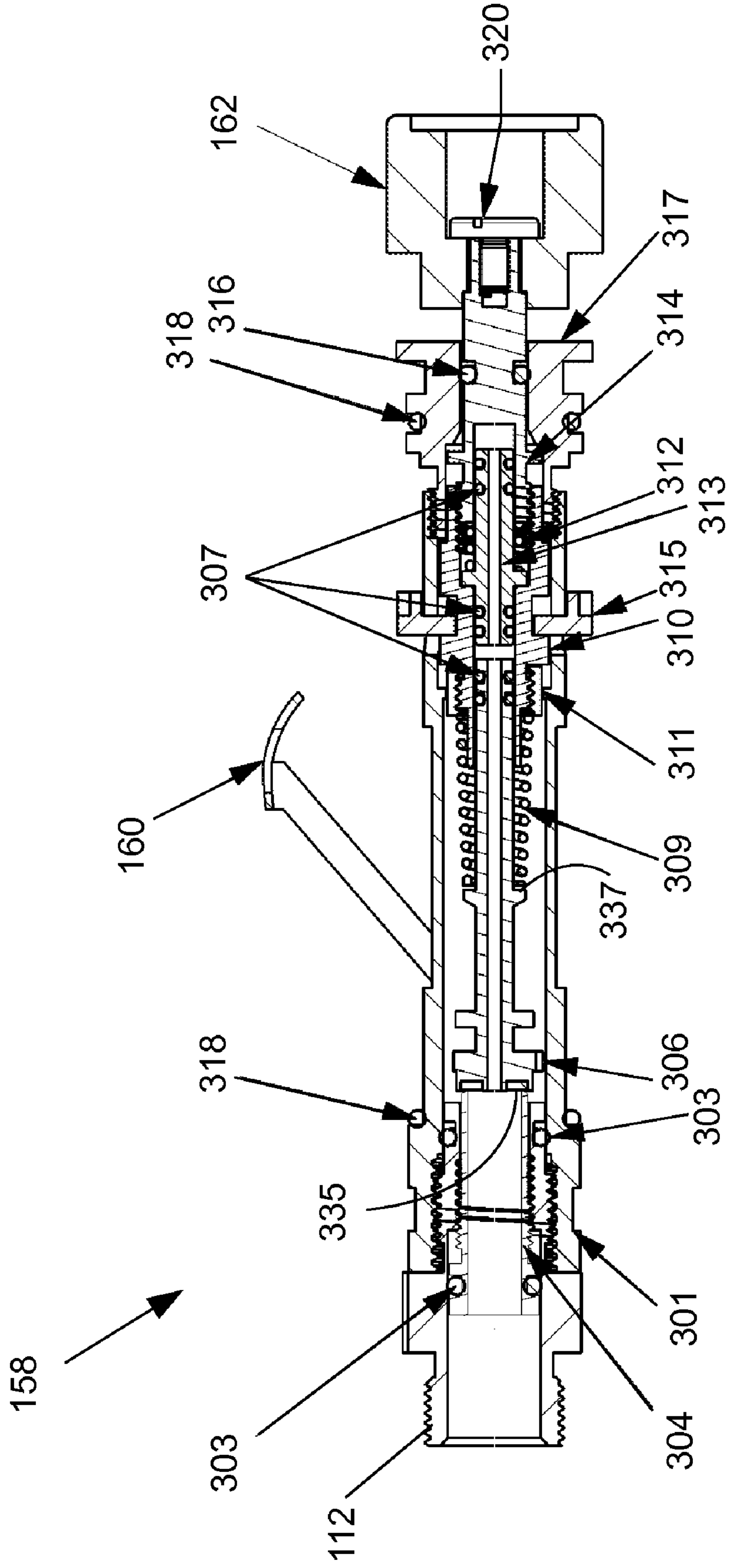
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FIG. 13

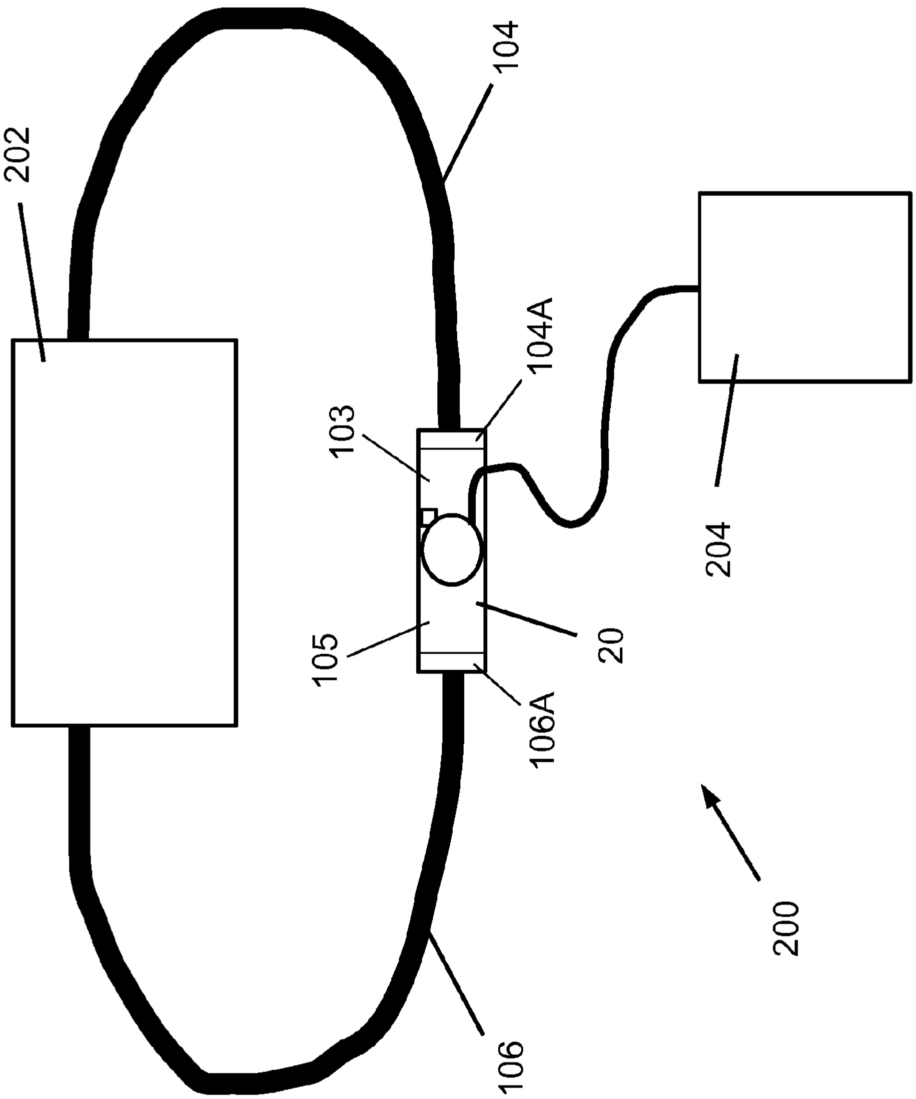
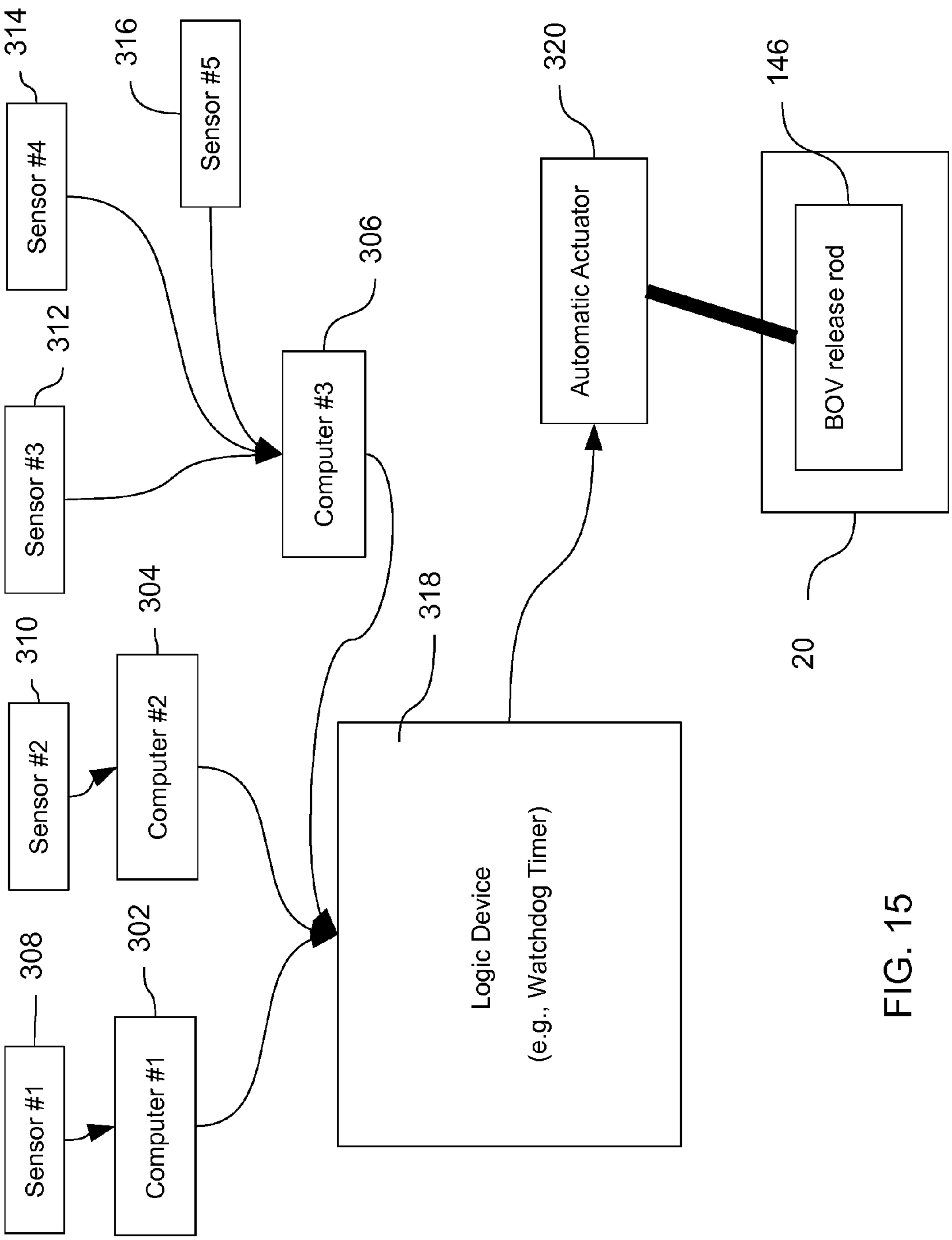


FIG. 14



Sensor #1
308
Computer #1
302
Sensor #2
310
Computer #2
304
Sensor #3
312
Sensor #4
314
Sensor #5
316
Computer #3
306
Logic Device
(e.g., Watchdog Timer)
318
Automatic Actuator
320
BOV release rod
146
20

FIG. 15

MOUTHPIECE SUPPLY VALVE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/044,543, filed Apr. 14, 2008, which is incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

The present disclosure is direct to self-contained breathing apparatus and, more particularly, to mouthpiece supply valves for use with rebreather-type self-contained breathing apparatus.

Rebreather devices may collect exhaled respiration gas from a user; store, clean, and/or re-oxygenate the gas in a respiration loop; and then present the same respiration gas to the user for inhalation. Rebreather apparatus may be classified as semi-closed rebreathers (SCR) or closed circuit rebreathers (CCR). Some rebreather devices allow the user to breath gasses supplied from an external source (such as a compressed gas cylinder) using a bail-out valve (BOV) if the re-breather fails to perform the necessary gas renovation functions, or when desired by the user.

The present disclosure is made in contemplation of U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,127,398, 5,746,199, and 6,681,766, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0157669, and PCT WO 2007/126317 A1, which are incorporated by reference into this Background section.

SUMMARY

Exemplary embodiments include mouthpiece supply valves which may be used in connection with a rebreather. An exemplary mouthpiece supply valve may include a housing, an inlet mushroom valve, an outlet mushroom valve, a supply gas regulator, an exhaust valve, and a mode selector. An exemplary mouthpiece supply valve may perform manual diluent valve, automatic diluent valve, overpressure relief valve, excess fluid ejection, and bail-out valve functions, for example.

In an aspect, a mouthpiece supply valve may include a housing having an interior; an inlet valve arranged to selectively admit a respiration gas to the interior of the housing from an inlet tube; an outlet valve arranged to selectively discharge the respiration gas from the interior of the housing to an outlet tube; a mouthpiece connector fluidicly coupled to the interior of the housing; a supply gas regulator operative to selectively admit a pressurized gas to the interior of the housing when a pressure within the interior housing is less than an ambient pressure; an exhaust valve arranged to selectively vent the interior of the housing when the pressure within the interior of the housing is greater than the ambient pressure; an overpressure valve fluidicly interposing the interior of the housing and the exhaust valve; a movable actuator operatively connected to the inlet valve, the outlet valve, and the overpressure valve; and a mode selector arranged to shift the actuator from a first position associated with a first mode to a second position associated with a second mode. In the first position, the actuator may allow operation of the inlet valve and the outlet valve such that the inlet valve opens when a pressure within the inlet tube is greater the pressure within the interior of the housing, the inlet valve shuts when the pressure in the interior of the housing is greater than the pressure within the inlet tube, the outlet valve opens when the pressure in the interior of the housing is greater than a pressure in the

outlet tube, and the outlet valve shuts when the pressure in the outlet tube is greater than the pressure in the interior of the housing, and, in the first position, the overpressure valve may be spring-biased shut. In the second position, the actuator may be operative to maintain the inlet valve shut, the outlet valve shut, and the overpressure valve substantially open.

In a detailed embodiment, the inlet valve may be a mushroom valve; the outlet valve may be a mushroom valve; and the inlet valve and the outlet valve may be mounted to an axially slidable valve rod which is operatively coupled to the actuator, the valve rod having a first position corresponding to the first position of the actuator and a second position corresponding to the second position of the actuator.

In a detailed embodiment, the release rod may be biased towards its second position by a release rod spring, and the release rod spring may be operative to prevent the release rod from stopping in an intermediate position between the first position and the second position.

In a detailed embodiment, the valve rod may be biased towards its second position corresponding with the second position of the actuator.

In a detailed embodiment, the supply gas regulator may receive pressurized gas from a compressed gas source via a first stage regulator.

In a detailed embodiment, the mode selector may be connected to the actuator by an axially slidable release rod. In a detailed embodiment, the release rod may be axially slidable between a first position corresponding to the first position of the actuator and a second position corresponding to the second position of the actuator, and the release rod may be biased towards its second position corresponding with the second position of the actuator.

In a detailed embodiment, the mode selector may be manually operable by a user. In a detailed embodiment, manual operation of the mode selector may include translation and rotation of the mode selector. In a detailed embodiment, the mode selector may be automatically operable in response to a sensed condition. In a detailed embodiment, the mode selector may be manually operable by the user between its first position and its second position, and the mode selector may be automatically shiftable from its first position to its second position in response to the sensed condition. In a detailed embodiment, the sensed condition may be associated with at least one of a partial pressure of a constituent of the respiration gas, a pressure, a temperature, and a component failure.

In a detailed embodiment, a mouthpiece supply valve may include an automatic actuator, which may include at least one of a solenoid, a pneumatic actuator, a squib, a thermal retention device, and a piezo crystal actuator.

In a detailed embodiment, the inlet valve and the outlet valve may be in fluidic communication with a rebreather.

In a detailed embodiment, the exhaust valve may include an exhaust valve diaphragm interposing the interior of the housing and an ambient environment.

In a detailed embodiment, the supply gas regulator may be operable manually via a button and automatically by a supply gas regulator diaphragm.

In a detailed embodiment, the actuator may be operatively connected to the supply gas regulator. In a detailed embodiment, in the first position, the actuator may be operative to select a first differential pressure setpoint for the supply gas regulator. In a detailed embodiment, in the second position, the actuator may be operative to select a second differential pressure setpoint for the supply gas regulator. In a detailed embodiment, the supply gas regulator may include a first spring arranged to bias a regulator inlet valve shut, a second spring arranged to selectively assist the first spring in biasing the regulator inlet valve shut, the first differential pressure may be associated with only the first spring, and the second differential pressure may be associated with the first spring and the second spring.

In an aspect, a self-contained breathing apparatus may include a rebreather arranged to renovate an exhaled gas rendering it suitable for inhalation; and a mouthpiece supply valve including a housing having an interior fluidicly coupled to a mouthpiece, a mode selector mounted to the housing and shiftable between a first position and a second position, an axially slidable release rod operatively coupled to the mode selector and shiftable between a first position and a second position, an actuator operatively coupled to the release rod and shiftable between a first position and a second position, the actuator including a base portion, a valve rod operatively coupled to the actuator and shiftable between a first position and a second position, the valve rod having a first end and a second end, an inlet mushroom valve mounted to the first end of the valve rod, the inlet mushroom valve being arranged to allow a respiration gas to flow from the rebreather into the interior of the housing via an inlet tube when the valve rod is in its first position and to prevent the respiration gas from flowing from the inlet tube into the interior of the housing when the valve rod is in its second position, an outlet mushroom valve mounted to the second end of the valve rod, the outlet mushroom valve being arranged to allow a respiration gas to flow from the interior of the housing to the rebreather via an outlet tube when the valve rod is in its first position and to prevent the respiration gas from flowing from the interior of the housing into the outlet tube when the valve rod is in its second position, an exhaust valve mounted to the housing and arranged to vent the interior of the housing to an ambient environment, an overpressure valve mounted to the housing and fluidicly interposing the interior of the housing and the exhaust valve, the overpressure valve being spring-biased shut when the actuator is in its first position and the overpressure valve fluidicly connecting the exhaust valve to the interior of the housing when the actuator is in its second position, and a second stage regulator valve assembly operatively connected to a source of pressurized gas and arranged to selectively admit the pressurized gas to the interior of the housing, the second stage regulator valve assembly being operative to admit the pressurized gas to the interior of the housing in response to manual actuation of a purge button and in response to a sensed pressure difference between the ambient environment and the interior of the housing.

In a detailed embodiment, the mode selector is manually operable by a user. In a detailed embodiment, manual operation of the mode selector may include translation and rotation of the mode selector.

In a detailed embodiment, the release rod may be biased towards its second position by a release rod spring, and the release rod spring may be operative to prevent the release rod from stopping in an intermediate position between the first position and the second position.

In a detailed embodiment, the mode selector may be automatically operable in response to a sensed condition. In a detailed embodiment, the sensed condition may be associated with at least one of a partial pressure of a constituent of the respiration gas, a pressure, a temperature, and a component failure.

In a detailed embodiment, a mouthpiece supply valve may include an automatic actuator, which may include at least one of a solenoid, a pneumatic actuator, a squib, a thermal retention device, and a piezo crystal actuator.

In a detailed embodiment, the release rod may be spring-biased towards its second position and the valve rod may be spring biased towards its second position.

In a detailed embodiment, the release rod and the valve rod may be arranged substantially in parallel.

In a detailed embodiment, the exhaust valve may include an exhaust valve diaphragm arranged to allow venting of the interior of the housing when a pressure in the interior of the housing is greater than an ambient pressure.

In a detailed embodiment, the second stage regulator valve assembly may be operatively coupled to the actuator; the second stage regulator valve assembly may be operative to selectively admit the pressurized gas to the interior of the housing in response to a first sensed pressure difference when the actuator is in the first position; and the second stage regulator valve assembly may be operative to selectively admit the pressurized gas to the interior of the housing in response to a second sensed pressure difference when the actuator is in the second position.

In a detailed embodiment, the second stage regulator valve assembly may include a secondary tension lever arm operative to select between the first sensed pressure difference and the second sensed pressure difference, and the actuator may act upon the secondary tension lever arm.

In a detailed embodiment, the second stage regulator valve assembly may include a regulator inlet valve fluidicly interposing the source of pressurized gas and the interior of the housing, a first spring arranged to bias the regulator inlet valve shut, and a second spring arranged to selectively bias the regulator inlet valve shut. In a detailed embodiment, the secondary tension lever arm may selectively engage the second spring to bias the regulator inlet valve shut.

In a detailed embodiment, the rebreather may be a closed circuit rebreather.

In an aspect, a mouthpiece supply valve may include a housing including a mouthpiece and having an interior; a one-way exhaust valve mounted to the housing and arranged to vent the interior of the housing to an ambient environment; an overpressure valve selectively fluidicly interposing the interior of the housing and the exhaust valve; a pressurized gas supply regulator mounted to the housing and arranged to selectively supply a pressurized gas to the interior of the housing; an inlet-outlet valve assembly mounted within the housing, the inlet-outlet valve assembly including a valve rod having a first end and a second end, a one-way inlet valve mounted to the first end of the valve rod, a one-way outlet valve mounted to the second end of the valve rod, and a spring arranged to bias the valve rod towards the second end; and an actuator operatively coupled to the valve rod and including a base portion, the base portion being arranged to selectively restrict and allow gas flow between the interior of the housing and the exhaust valve using the overpressure valve. In a detailed embodiment, the inlet-outlet valve assembly may be axially slidable within the housing between a first position and a second position, the first position being towards the first end and the second position being towards the second end. In a detailed embodiment, the housing may include at least one of a ring and a shoulder associated with each of the inlet valve and the outlet valve, the ring or shoulder being arranged to hold the respective valve shut when the inlet-outlet valve assembly is in the second position.

In a detailed embodiment, a mouthpiece supply valve may include a mode selector arranged to shift the inlet-outlet valve assembly between the first position and the second position. In a detailed embodiment, the mode selector may be arranged to simultaneously actuate the overpressure valve to restrict and allow gas flow between the interior of the housing and the exhaust valve.

In a detailed embodiment, a mouthpiece supply valve may include a spring-biased release rod, the mode selector may be coupled to the release rod, the actuator may be coupled to the release rod, and the valve rod may be coupled to the actuator.

In a detailed embodiment, the release rod and the valve rod may be arranged substantially in parallel.

In a detailed embodiment, the release rod may be biased towards its second position by a release rod spring, and the release rod spring may be operative to prevent the release rod from stopping in an intermediate position between the first position and the second position.

In a detailed embodiment, the overpressure valve may be spring-biased shut when the actuator is in the first position, and the actuator may maintain the overpressure valve open when the actuator is in the second position.

In a detailed embodiment, the mode selector may be manually operable to shift the inlet-outlet valve assembly between the first and second positions, and the mode selector may be automatically operable to shift the inlet-outlet valve assembly from the first position to the second position in response to a sensed condition. In a detailed embodiment, the sensed condition may be associated with at least one of a partial pressure of a constituent of the respiration gas, a pressure, a temperature, and a component failure.

In a detailed embodiment, a mouthpiece supply valve may include an automatic actuator, which may include at least one of a solenoid, a pneumatic actuator, a squib, a thermal retention device, and a piezo crystal actuator.

In a detailed embodiment, at least one of the inlet valve and the outlet valve may include a mushroom-type check valve.

In a detailed embodiment, the pressurized gas supply regulator may be manually actuatable via a button and automatically actuatable by a diaphragm.

In a detailed embodiment, the diaphragm may fluidicly interpose the interior of the housing and the ambient environment, the diaphragm may be operatively connected to a regulator inlet valve, and the diaphragm may be operative to open the regulator inlet valve when a differential pressure between the interior of the housing and the ambient environment exceeds a first setpoint when the actuator is in the first position. In a detailed embodiment, the diaphragm may be operative to open the regulator inlet valve when the differential pressure between the interior of the housing and the ambient environment exceeds a second setpoint when the actuator is in the second position.

In a detailed embodiment, the inlet valve and the outlet valve may be fluidicly connected to a rebreather.

In an aspect, a regulator valve assembly may include an inlet orifice fluidicly connected to a source of pressurized gas; an regulator valve arranged to selectively seal against the inlet orifice; a valve spring arranged to bias the regulator valve into sealing contact with the inlet orifice; a first valve actuator operatively coupled to the regulator valve for selectively opening the regulator valve; a secondary tension piston selectively engagable with the regulator valve; a secondary tension spring arranged to bias the secondary tension piston toward the regulator valve; a second valve actuator operatively coupled to the secondary tension piston for selectively engaging the secondary tension piston with the regulator valve. In a detailed embodiment, a first actuating force applied to the first valve actuator to open the regulator valve when the secondary tension piston is disengaged from the regulator valve is less than a second actuating force applied to the first valve actuator to open the regulator valve when the secondary tension piston is engaged with the regulator valve.

In a detailed embodiment, the first valve actuator may include a first pivotable lever arm.

In a detailed embodiment, the second valve actuator may include a second pivotable lever arm.

In a detailed embodiment, a regulator valve assembly may include a diaphragm arranged to sense a differential pressure, the diaphragm being operatively connected to the first valve actuator.

In a detailed embodiment, the inlet orifice, the regulator valve, and the secondary tension piston may be linearly arranged.

In a detailed embodiment, a regulator valve assembly may include a valve spring adjustment boot mechanically interposing the second valve actuator and the secondary tension piston. In a detailed embodiment, movement valve spring adjustment boot in response to movement of the second valve actuator is operative to engage and disengage the secondary valve piston from the regulator valve.

In a detailed embodiment, the first valve spring may mechanically interpose the valve spring adjustment boot and the regulator valve, and movement of the valve spring adjustment boot towards the orifice may press the first valve spring towards the regulator valve and permits engagement of the secondary tension piston with the regulator valve.

In a detailed embodiment, a regulator valve assembly may include an adjustment knob threadedly engaged with the valve spring adjustment boot, the adjustment knob being operative to compress the secondary tension spring.

In an aspect, a mouthpiece supply valve control system may include at least one sensor operative to produce a sensor signal associated with a sensed condition; at least one computer operatively connected to the at least one sensor for producing a computer signal associated with the sensor signal; a logic device operatively connected to the at least one computer for receiving the computer signal; and an automatic actuator operatively connected to the logic device. The automatic actuator may be operatively coupled to a mouthpiece supply valve, the mouthpiece supply valve being selectable between at least a first mode and a second mode. The automatic actuator may be operative to shift the mouthpiece supply valve from the second mode to the first mode upon receipt of a logic device signal from the logic device.

In a detailed embodiment, the automatic actuator may include at least one of a solenoid, a pneumatic actuator, a squib, a thermal retention device, and a piezo crystal actuator.

In a detailed embodiment, the sensed condition may be associated with at least one of a partial pressure of a constituent of the respiration gas, a pressure, a temperature, and a component failure.

In a detailed embodiment, the logic device may include a watchdog timer, and the computer signal may include a reset signal when the sensor signal is associated with a normal condition.

In a detailed embodiment, the at least one computer may include at least two computers, and the at least one sensor may include at least one sensor associated with each of the at least two computers.

In a detailed embodiment, the at least one sensor may include a plurality of sensors, the plurality of sensors being associated with a respective plurality of computers, the plurality of computers being operative to provide respective computer signals to the logic device, and the logic device may produce the logic device signal based at least partially upon the computer signals received from the plurality of computers.

In a detailed embodiment, the logic device may be programmed to disregard computer signals associated with computers that are determined to be inoperative.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The detailed description refers to the following figures in which:

FIG. **1** is an exploded view of an exemplary mouthpiece supply valve;

FIG. **2** is a front elevation view of an exemplary mouthpiece supply valve;

FIG. **3** is a plan view of an exemplary mouthpiece supply valve;

FIG. **4** is a left elevation view of an exemplary mouthpiece supply valve;

FIG. **5** is cross-sectional view along line **5-5** in FIG. **2**;

FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view along line **6-6** in FIG. **2**;

FIG. **7** is a cross-sectional view along line **7-7** in FIG. **4**;

FIG. **8** is a cross-sectional view along line **8-8** in FIG. **4**;

FIG. **9** is a cross-sectional view along line **9-9** in FIG. **7**;

FIG. **10** is a cross-sectional view along line **10-10** in FIG. **9**;

FIG. **11** is a perspective view of an exemplary second stage regulator valve assembly;

FIG. **12** is an elevation view of an exemplary second stage regulator valve assembly;

FIG. **13** is a cross-sectional view along line **13-13** in FIG. **12**;

FIG. **14** is a schematic diagram of an exemplary mouthpiece supply valve installed in an exemplary rebreather system; and

FIG. **15** is a block diagram of an exemplary automatic actuation system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure is direct to self-contained breathing apparatus and, more particularly, to mouthpiece supply valves for use with rebreather-type self-contained breathing apparatus. Exemplary embodiments may include a multifunction mouthpiece supply valve (also referred to as a dive/surface valve (DSV)) which provides respiration gas from a gas mixing and cleaning apparatus to a user in a rebreather mode (also referred to as SCR/CCR mode). An exemplary mouthpiece supply valve may also be operable in a bail out mode (also referred to as BOV mode) in which the user is provided with respiration gas from an external source (such as a compressed gas cylinder) via a BOV. Exemplary embodiments may be useful in applications such as fire fighting, medical oxygen delivery, personnel isolation suits for hazardous environments, mine safety emergency gas supply systems, aviation gas supply systems, underwater breathing devices, and other applications.

Referring to FIG. **1**, an exemplary mouthpiece supply valve **20** may include a main housing **100**, which may structurally support various other components. The main housing **100** may include a mouthpiece connector **102**, which may receive a compliant mouthpiece **102**A (which may be made of silicone, rubber, or another soft material, for example) which may be retained by a polymer tension band **102**B (or other clamping device), for example. The mouthpiece may be held in a user's mouth.

The main housing **100** further may include a forward opening port **101** for seating the valve housing **136** and its associated assemblies as described below, and may further include opposed, cylindrical inlet and outlet ports, **103** and **105**,

extending out opposite sides of the main housing **100** and coaxially aligned with each other.

As shown in FIG. **14** with reference to an exemplary self-contained breathing apparatus **200**, inlet tubing **104** and/or outlet tubing **106**, respectively coupled to inlet port **103** and outlet port **105**, may connect a mouthpiece supply valve **20** to a rebreather **202** (via inlet hose connector **104**A and outlet hose connector **106**A), which may include various gas renovation components operative to render an exhaled gas suitable for inhalation.

Referring to FIGS. **1** and **14**, in an exemplary embodiment, inlet hose connector **104**A and/or outlet hose connector **106**A, respectively provided on inlet port **103** and outlet port **105**, may be sealed to other components, such as inlet tubing **104** and/or outlet tubing **106**, using one or more hose connector clamps **416** and/or one or more o-rings **412**, **414**. As discussed below, in rebreather mode, inlet tubing **104** may provide respiration gas to the mouthpiece for inhalation by the user, and outlet tubing **106** may receive exhaled respiration gas from the user via the mouthpiece. An exemplary self-contained breathing apparatus **200** may further include a compressed gas cylinder **204** (or other source of compressed gas), which may be connected to an exemplary mouthpiece supply valve **20**.

Referring back to FIG. **1**, in an exemplary embodiment, inlet hose connector **104**A and outlet hose connector **106**A may include mounting surfaces sized to receive inlet tubing and/or outlet tubing provided with a variety of different rebreather devices, such as those provided by different manufacturers. For example, inlet hose connector **104**A and outlet hose connector **106**A may include mounting surfaces having appropriate sizes, shapes, thread configurations, etc. to couple with different rebreather devices.

Referring primarily to FIGS. **1-3**, in an exemplary embodiment, a mode selector **108** (also referred to as a "BOV button"), provided on valve housing **136**, may switch the mouthpiece supply valve **20** between rebreather mode and bail out mode. In bail out mode (the mode illustrated in FIGS. **2** and **3**), a portion of mode selector **108** may engage slot **110** provided on the valve housing **136**. A user may shift from bail out mode to rebreather mode by extending the mode selector out of the slot **110** and then rotating mode selector **108** downwardly. From the perspective of a user who may be holding a mouthpiece attached to mouthpiece connector **102** in his or her mouth, shifting from bail out mode to rebreather mode may require pulling mode selector **108** to the left (out of slot **110**) and rotating it downward. Similarly, a user may shift from rebreather mode to bail out mode by rotating mode selector **108** upwardly towards slot **110**. As discussed below, a spring associated with mode selector **108** may be arranged to pull mode selector **108** into engagement with slot **110** once mode selector **108** is substantially aligned by rotation with slot **110**. In some exemplary embodiments, mode selector **108** may be mounted on the other side of mouthpiece supply valve **20** for operation by a user's right hand.

In an exemplary embodiment, an external connection **112** (provided on a regulator valve assembly **158** mounted to and extending through the valve housing **136**) may be utilized to connect mouthpiece supply valve **20** to an external source of respiration gas, such a compressed gas cylinder **204** (see FIG. **14**). As will be described in detail below, a purge button **118** provided on valve housing **136** and mechanically linked to lever arm **160** on the regulator valve assembly **158** may be used to actuate the lever arm **160** on the regulator valve assembly **158**, thus manually causing flow from the external source of respiration gas into the mouthpiece supply valve **20**.

An exemplary mouthpiece supply valve **20** may include two mushroom-type check valves, inlet mushroom valve **114** and outlet mushroom valve **116**, respectfully mounted within the inlet and outlet ports **103**, **105** of housing **100**, in series, with the mouthpiece connection **102** fluidicly between them. Mushroom valves **114**, **116** may be mounted within main housing **100** on rod **120** which extends axially between the inlet and outlet ports **103**, and **105** and through the center of the housing **100**. Mushroom valve **114** allows gas flow into the main housing through the inlet port, but does not allow gas flow in the opposite direction; while mushroom valve **116** allows gas flow out from the main housing through the outlet port, but does not allow gas flow in the opposite direction. Spiders **124**, **126** (also referred to as mushroom valve membrane retainers) may be mounted to rod **120** against mushroom valves **114**, **116**, respectively on the upstream side of such mushroom valves. Spiders **124**, **126** may be operative to prevent mushroom valves **114**, **116** from collapsing in a counterflow direction. In addition, spiders **124**, **126** may be operative to hold mushroom valves **124**, **126** shut when the mouthpiece supply valve **20** is placed in bail out mode. Also associated with mushroom valves **114**, **116** may be one or more o-rings **130** (which may seal the hubs of spider **126** to rod **120**) and/or one or more mushroom valve tensioning springs **132**, **134** that may respectively mounted within the ports **103**, **105**, to bias spiders **124**, **126** towards mushroom valves **114**, **116**, which may aid in shutting mushroom valves **114**, **116** in bail out mode and/or may assist in switching the mouthpiece supply valve **20** into bail out mode from rebreather mode. Nut **121** and/or waster **410** may be threaded onto rod **120** to retain spider **126**.

In an exemplary embodiment, as shown in FIG. **6**, one or more internal shoulders **113**, **115**, may be provided near inlet mushroom valve **114** and/or outlet mushroom valve **116** such that the respective spiders **124**, **126** may press the respective mushroom valves **114**, **116** against the respective shoulders to maintain the mushroom valves **114**, **116** shut in certain circumstances as described below. For example, main housing **100** may include an internal shoulder **113**, near inlet mushroom valve **114**, and outlet hose connector **106**A may include an internal shoulder **115** near outlet mushroom valve **116**.

Referring again to FIG. **1**, in an exemplary embodiment, a valve housing **136** may be mounted to forward opening port **101** of main housing **100**. One or more holes **138** through valve housing **136** may align with one or more holes **140** in main housing **100**, which may be adapted to receive one or more screws **142**. O-ring **166** may facilitate a sealed interface between valve housing **136** and the forward opening port **101** main housing **100**.

Valve housing **136** may include a first lateral passage **144** extending therethrough, which may be adapted to receive a BOV release rod **146**. BOV release rod **146** may be axially slidable within first lateral passage **144** using mode selector **108**, which may be concentrically mounted thereto. BOV release rod **146** may be adapted to receive BOV spring **150**, one or more o-rings **152** (which may prevent fluid ingress into valve housing **136**), mode selector **108**, BOV screw **154**, and BOV washer **402**. BOV spring **150** may be operative to assist in shifting rod **120** and BOV release rod **146** between rebreather and bail out modes as discussed below, and BOV spring **150** may prevent BOV release rod from stopping at an intermediate position between its rebreather mode position and its bail out mode position.

An exemplary valve housing **136** may include a second lateral passage **156** below the first lateral passage **144**, which may be adapted to receive a second stage regulator valve assembly **158**. Second stage regulator valve assembly **158** may receive pressurized gas from an external source via external connection **112**, and second stage regulator valve assembly **158** may include a lever arm **160** (which may be operatively connected to an internal valve assembly) and an adjustment knob **162**. In an exemplary embodiment, a high pressure reduction regulator (first stage regulator) may interpose the external source of gas and external connection **112** and may reduce the supplied gas pressure to approximately 150 psi above ambient pressure, for example. Second stage regulator valve assembly **158** may be operative to further reduce the externally supplied gas pressure to approximately ambient pressure, and second stage regulator valve assembly **158** may be adjusted using adjustment knob **162**. In an exemplary embodiment, second stage regulator valve assembly **158** may include a dual tension second stage regulator as described below.

An exemplary valve housing **136** may have a forward opening/mount **135** adapted to receive a purge button assembly **137** (which may act upon lever arm **160** of second stage regulator valve assembly **158**), where the purge button assembly **137** includes, in nested construction, a diaphragm **164** positioned on an annular shoulder **139** circumscribing the forward opening/mount **135**, front plate **168** positioned on the annular shoulder **139** over the diaphragm, purge button **118** positioned over the front plate **168** and including an actuator projection **119** extending through the open hub of the front plate **168** and contacting diaphragm **164**, purge button spring **170** positioned between the purge button **118** and front plate **168** (which may bias purge button **118** in a direction generally away from mouthpiece connector **102**), and/or diaphragm lid **172** mounted thereover to the valve housing. The purge button **118** presses against diaphragm **164**, which in turn presses against lever arm **160**. The diaphragm lid **172** includes a central opening **173** through which the purge button **118** extends. Front plate **168** may be arranged to prevent water from directly hitting diaphragm **164**, which otherwise may cause second stage regulator valve assembly **158** to supply unnecessary gas into main housing **100** in an uncontrolled manner (e.g., free flow). In particular, front plate **168** may assist in preventing hydrostatic imbalances from impacting proper operation of the diaphragm **164** and second stage regulator valve assembly **158**. Diaphragm lid **172** may partially cover and may hold purge button **118**, purge button spring **170**, front plate **168**, and diaphragm **164** in place on valve housing **136**.

An exemplary main housing **100** may include a bottom opening **175** adapted to seat an exhaust valve assembly **177**. The exhaust valve assembly **177** may include an exhaust diaphragm **174**, which may be mounted to an exhaust valve retainer **176**, which is mounted over the bottom opening **175** of the main housing. Exhaust diaphragm **174** may be arranged to allow fluid (such as saliva from the user and/or fluid which has entered the loop from outside, such as sea water) and/or gas to exit from the interior of main housing **100**, and may prevent gas and/or fluid in the ambient environment from entering main housing **100**. Exhaust valve retainer **176** may be sealed to main housing **100** by o-ring **178**, and may be covered by exhaust cover **180**. Screws **181** extend through corresponding holes in the exhaust cover, exhaust valve retainer **176** and main housing **100** to fasten the exhaust valve assembly **177** over the bottom opening **175** of the main housing **100**. Exhaust valve retainer **176** may include openings to allow fluid and/or gas from the interior of main housing **100** to exit via exhaust diaphragm **174**, and exhaust valve retainer **176** may substantially support and provide a seating surface for exhaust diaphragm **174**. Exhaust cover **180** may be arranged to direct exhaust received from exhaust diaphragm

174 toward the sides (e.g., generally beneath inlet hose connector 104A and outlet hose connector 106A).

In an exemplary embodiment, exhaust valve retainer 176 may also support an overpressure valve plate 404 and overpressure valve spring 406. An overpressure sealing ring 408 may be mounted to the overpressure valve plate 404, and overpressure valve spring 406 may be arranged to bias overpressure valve plate 404 and overpressure sealing ring 408 into sealed contact with the portion of exhaust valve retainer 176 around bottom opening 175. Exemplary operations of the overpressure valve components are described below.

An exemplary mouthpiece supply valve 20 may include an actuator 186. In an exemplary embodiment, actuator 186 may be adapted to perform several functions and may include several components, such as a first engagement portion 188 (which may be adapted to engage a groove 196 on BOV release rod 146), a second engagement portion 190 (which may be adapted to engage a boss 194 on rod 120), a base portion 192 (which may be adapted to selectively open overpressure valve plate 404), and/or an extension 418 (which may be arranged to selectively act upon secondary tension lever 315 of second stage regulator valve assembly 158 to vary the setpoint of the regulator as described below).

An exemplary mouthpiece supply valve 20 may be shifted between rebreather and bail out. In rebreather mode, mode selector 108 is in its rotated and extended position. This retains BOV release rod 146 in its rebreather position (towards inlet port 103). Slot 196 on BOV release rod 146 holds actuator 186 in its rebreather position (towards inlet port 103). Engagement portion 190 of actuator 186 holds valve rod 120 in its rebreather position (towards inlet port 103), which holds inlet and outlet mushroom valves 114, 116 away from shoulders 113, 115, respectively. Thus, inlet and outlet mushroom valves 114, 116 may function as one-way valves as discussed above. In addition, base portion 192 of actuator 186 is disengaged from overpressure plate 404; thus, overpressure plate 404 is shut by overpressure plate spring 406. In addition, extension 418 of actuator 186 holds secondary tension lever arm 315 towards adjustment knob 162, thereby increasing the differential pressure setpoint of secondary regulator valve assembly 158 as discussed below.

An exemplary mouthpiece supply valve 20 may be shifted into bail out mode from rebreather mode by rotating mode selector into alignment with slot 110. BOV release rod spring 150 pulls BOV release rod 146 into its bail out position (towards outlet port 105). Slot 196 on BOV release rod 146 pulls actuator 186 into its bail out position (towards outlet port 105). Engagement portion 190 of actuator 186 pulls valve rod 120 into its bail out position (towards outlet port 105), which holds inlet and outlet mushroom valves 114, 116 against shoulders 113, 115, respectively, which maintains them shut. In addition, base portion 192 of actuator engages overpressure plate 404, overcoming the force of overpressure plate spring 406 and opening overpressure plate 404. This fluidicly connects exhaust valve diaphragm 174 and the interior of the main housing 100. In addition, extension 418 of actuator 186 allows secondary tension lever arm 315 to return to its generally perpendicular initial position, which decreases the differential pressure setpoint for secondary regulator valve assembly 158 as discussed below. Shifting from bail out mode into rebreather mode occurs in the same manner, but in the opposite direction as mode selector 108 is extended and rotated downward, thereby shifting actuator 186 into the rebreather position as described in the previous paragraph.

In an exemplary embodiment, a mouthpiece supply valve 20 may be prevented from partially shifting between rebreather mode and bail out mode. For example, BOV release rod spring 150 may bias BOV release rod 146 sufficiently that unless mode selector 108 is "latched" in the rebreather position, BOV release rod spring 150 may press BOV release rod 146 (and actuator 186 and valve rod 120) into the bail out position. Similarly, once mode selector 108 is positively latched in the rebreather position, actuator 186 and valve rod 120 may be fully shifted to their respective rebreather positions.

In some exemplary embodiments, a rotary or barrel type shut-off valve may be incorporated in main housing 100 to prevent outside gas or fluid from entering the respiration loop if the user removes the mouthpiece valve from the mouth or otherwise breaks the loop's seal.

FIGS. 11-13 depict an exemplary dual tension second stage regulator valve assembly 158. Regulator valve housing 301, which may be substantially cylindrical as shown in the Figures including an external connection 112 on one end and adjustment knob 162 on the other. The regulator valve housing 301 may provide a framework and structure to hold various regulator components, and may include one or more side openings 333 (see FIG. 11) allowing pressurized gas to exit the regulator valve housing 301 into the interior of the mouthpiece supply valve main housing 100. External connection 112 may be coupled to a hose connected to a high pressure gas cylinder via a high pressure regulator reducing device (e.g., a first stage regulator) which may provide pressurized gas at a pressure of about 150 psi above ambient. External connection 112 may be threadedly joined to regulator valve housing 301, and an o-ring 303 my provide a sealed interface.

In an exemplary embodiment, an orifice 304 may be mounted within the external connection 112. In an exemplary embodiment, the axial position of the orifice 304 may be threadedly adjustable allowing for tuning of the second stage regulator valve assembly 158.

In an exemplary embodiment, regulator inlet valve 306 is a biased piston-type valve and may include a soft seating end surface 335 on the end facing towards and selectively engaging the orifice 304 opening. Regulator inlet valve 306 may be mechanically coupled to lever arm 160 such that regulator inlet valve 306 moves longitudinally away from orifice 104 (to the right in FIG. 13) when the lever arm 160 is depressed (towards regulator valve housing 301), thereby allowing pressurized gas to enter the regulator valve housing 301. When lever arm 160 returns to its initial position, regulator inlet valve 306 returns to its position against orifice 304, thereby terminating pressurized gas flow from the high pressure gas cylinder.

An exemplary embodiment may include a valve spring 309 coaxially mounted over the inlet valve 306 between annular shoulder 337 extending from the reciprocating valve body and an adjustment nut 311 provided within the regulator valve housing 301 distal from the shoulder 337 with respect to the orifice 304. The valve spring may be a compression spring arranged to bias regulator inlet valve 306 towards orifice 304. Valve spring 309 may be operative to seal regulator inlet valve 306 against orifice 304 and to bias lever arm 160 outward into its initial position. The valve spring adjustment nut 311 may threadedly engage valve spring adjustment boot 310, and may allow adjustment of the force exerted by valve spring 309.

In an exemplary embodiment, valve spring adjustment boot 310 may slidably receive the end of regulator inlet valve 306 opposite the end that selectively engages orifice 304. In addition, valve spring adjustment boot 310 may receive secondary tension piston 313 and secondary tension spring 312 in a coaxially distal position with respect to the inlet valve. Further, a groove on an outer surface of valve spring adjustment boot **310** may receive portions of secondary tension lever arm **315**. In a position generally perpendicular the axis of regulator valve housing **301**, secondary tension lever arm **315** does not inhibit the motion of regulator inlet valve **306** due to movement of lever arm **160**. However, when secondary tension lever arm **315** is pivoted to either side, it moves valve spring adjustment boot **310** and secondary tension piston **313** axially into contact with regulator inlet valve **306**. This increases the force that must be applied to lever arm **160** to cause regulator inlet valve **306** to move away from orifice **304** to admit pressurized gas into mouthpiece supply valve main housing **100**. Thus, by moving secondary tension lever arm **315** to an actuated position, a greater differential pressure must be felt on diaphragm **164** to cause movement of lever arm **160** and admission of pressurized gas.

Referring back to FIG. **1**, in an exemplary mouthpiece supply valve, extension **418** of actuator **186** may be arranged to move secondary tension lever arm **315** to the side (towards external connection **112**) when the mouthpiece supply valve **20** is placed in the rebreather mode, and actuator **186** may be arranged to allow secondary tension lever arm **315** to return to its substantially perpendicular initial position when the mouthpiece supply valve **20** is placed in the bail-out mode.

Referring back to FIGS. **11-13**, in an exemplary embodiment, a secondary tension adjustment screw **314** may seat a distal end of the secondary tension piston **313** and a distal end of secondary tension spring **312**. Secondary tension adjustment screw **314** may be threadedly adjustable (axially adjustable) to vary the additional force applied by secondary tension spring **312** on regulator inlet valve **306**, thereby allowing adjustment of the increase in differential pressure that must be felt by diaphragm **164** for secondary regulator valve assembly **158** to admit pressurized gas into the mouthpiece supply valve main housing **100**.

In an exemplary embodiment, an adjust cap screw **317** may threadedly engage regulator valve housing **301** and may be operative to hold various internal parts in place.

In an exemplary embodiment, an adjustment knob **162** may attach to the end of the secondary tension adjustment screw **314** and may facilitate manual adjustment of the secondary tension adjustment screw **314** as discussed above. Adjustment knob **162** may be affixed to secondary tension adjustment screw **314** by an adjustment knob screw **320**.

In an exemplary embodiment, various o-rings **303**, **307**, **316**, **318** may provide sealed interfaces between various components. O-rings **318** may be provided on external surfaces of secondary regulator valve assembly **158** and may be operative to seal secondary regulator valve assembly **158** to mouthpiece supply valve main housing **100**.

Although an exemplary secondary regulator valve assembly **158** has been described in connection with a rebreather mouthpiece supply valve, it is to be understood that the exemplary secondary regulator valve assembly **158** may be utilized in other devices. For example, an exemplary secondary regulator valve assembly **158** as described herein may be useful in open circuit regulator second stages, particularly with octopus alternate air sources or stage cylinder regulators. Exemplary embodiments may reduce the possibility of free flow failures and a consequent loss of gas supply. More generally, an exemplary secondary regulator valve assembly **158** as described herein may be useful where it is desirable to toggle a regulator between two setpoints.

In an exemplary embodiment, mode selector **108** may be in a forward and extended position (relative to a user holding mouthpiece **102**A in his or her mouth) when the mouthpiece supply valve **20** is in rebreather mode. In this position, mode selector **108** retains BOV release rod **146** in its extended position (towards inlet hose connector **104**A) in which BOV spring **150** is compressed and groove **196** retains actuator **186** in a position towards inlet hose connector **104**A (its rebreather position). When actuator **186** is in its rebreather position, base portion **192** allows overpressure valve plate **404** to hold overpressure valve sealing ring **408** against the surface of exhaust valve housing **176** due to the force of overpressure valve spring **406**, thereby sealing shut bottom opening **175**. In addition, when actuator **186** is in its rebreather position, rod **120** is retained in its rebreather position (towards outlet hose connector **106**A). With rod **120** in the rebreather position, inlet mushroom valve **114** is held away from its respective shoulder **113**, thereby allowing inlet mushroom valve **114** to open when the pressure within main housing **100** is less than the pressure in inlet tubing **104**. Similarly, with rod **120** in the rebreather position, outlet mushroom valve **116** is held away from its respective shoulder **115**, thereby allowing outlet mushroom valve **116** to open when the pressure within main housing **100** is greater than the pressure in outlet tubing **106** (FIGS. **6** and **7** show the rod **120** in the bail out position).

An exemplary mouthpiece supply valve **20** may operate in rebreather mode as follows. A user may inhale respiration gasses through the mouthpiece connected to mouthpiece connector **102**. Due to the pressure differential across inlet mushroom valve **114**, inlet mushroom valve **114** may open (and outlet mushroom valve **116** will remain shut), thereby allowing the user to inhale respiration gasses from the rebreather's gas renovation components via inlet tubing **104**. The user may then exhale respiration gasses through the mouthpiece connected to the mouthpiece connector **102**. Due to the pressure differential across inlet mushroom valve **114**, inlet mushroom valve **114** may shut. Similarly, due to the pressure differential across outlet mushroom valve **116**, outlet mushroom valve **116** may open, thereby allowing the user to exhale respiration gasses to the rebreather's gas renovation components via outlet tubing **106**. Inhalation and exhalation may be repeated as desired by the user.

In an exemplary embodiment, mode selector **108** may be in a rearward and retracted position (e.g., at least a portion of mode selector **108** may engage slot **110**) when the mouthpiece supply valve **20** is in bail out mode. In this position, BOV spring **150** holds BOV release rod **146** in its retracted position (towards outlet hose connector **106**A) and groove **196** retains actuator **186** in a position towards outlet hose connector **106**A (its bail out position). When actuator **186** is in its bail out position, base portion **192** depresses overpressure valve plate **404** (overcoming the force of overpressure valve spring **406**), and exhaust diaphragm **174** is fluidicly connected to the interior of main housing **100**. In addition, when actuator **186** is in its bail out position, rod **120** is retained in its bail out position (towards outlet hose connector **106**A). With rod **120** in its bail out position, spiders **124**, **126** hold mushroom valves **114**, **116** against the respective shoulders **113**, **115** (FIGS. **6** and **7** shown rod **120** in bail out position). This arrangement prevents mushroom valves **114**, **116** from opening, regardless of the pressure differential between the interior of main housing **101** and inlet tubing **104** and/or outlet tubing **106**.

An exemplary embodiment may operate in bail out mode as follows. A user may inhale respiration gasses through the mouthpiece **102**A connected to mouthpiece connector **102**. Due to the pressure differential between the ambient environment and the interior of main housing **100**, diaphragm **164** may be drawn towards mouthpiece connector **102**, which may cause lever arm **160** to pivot towards second stage regulator valve assembly **158**. Pivoting lever arm **160** in this direction may actuate the internal valve assembly within second stage regulator valve assembly **158**, thereby allowing externally provided respiration gas to enter the interior of main housing **100** via external connection **112**. Because exhaust valve plate **404** is held open by actuator **186**, exhaust diaphragm **174** is fluidicly exposed to the interior of main housing **100**, and the differential pressure between the ambient environment and the interior of main housing **100** may cause exhaust diaphragm **174** to remain shut. The user may then exhale respiration gasses through the mouthpiece **102**A connected to the mouthpiece connector **102**. Due to the pressure differential across diaphragm **164**, lever arm **160** may pivot away from mouthpiece connector **102**, thereby causing the internal valve assembly within second stage regulator valve assembly **158** to shut. Similarly, due to the pressure differential across exhaust diaphragm **174**, exhaust diaphragm may open, thereby allowing the user to exhale respiration gasses and/or excess fluid to the ambient environment. For example, a user may expel saliva from the user and/or fluid which has entered the loop from outside, such as sea water.

The present disclosure contemplates that if gas is lost from or compressed within the rebreather's respiration loop, additional gas from another source (such as an external compressed gas cylinder) may be added to match the volume of the inhale of the user. The present disclosure contemplates that some rebreather devices incorporate a manual diluent addition valve (MDV) and/or an automatic diluent valve (ADV) to provide such additional gas.

In an exemplary embodiment, depressing button **118** (e.g., towards mouthpiece connector **102**) may press against diaphragm **164**, thereby pivoting lever arm **160** and causing second stage regulator valve assembly **158** to allow respiration gas to flow into the interior of main housing **100** via external connection **112**. In rebreather mode, this may add diluent gas from the external source to the breathing loop, and thereby may act as an MDV. In bail out mode, this may act as a purge button and may supply sufficient gas to the interior of main housing **100** to displace residual fluid or gas in the main housing **100**. Displaced residual fluid (such a saliva and/or fluid which has entered the loop from outside, such as sea water) or gas may be discharged to the ambient environment via exhaust diaphragm **174**.

An exemplary mouthpiece supply valve **20** may perform ADV functions. With the mouthpiece supply valve **20** in rebreather mode, if gas is lost from or compressed within the rebreather's respiration loop, the pressure within the interior of main housing **100** may be less than ambient pressure. In such circumstances, due to the pressure differential between the ambient environment and the interior of main housing **100**, diaphragm **164** may be drawn towards mouthpiece connector **102**, which may cause lever arm **160** to pivot towards second stage regulator valve assembly **158**. Pivoting lever arm **160** in this direction may actuate the internal valve assembly within second stage regulator valve assembly **158**, thereby allowing externally provided respiration gas to enter the interior of main housing **100** via external connection **112**. Once the pressure inside main housing **100** reaches and/or exceeds about ambient pressure, diaphragm **164** may be pushed outwards away from mouthpiece connector **102**, which may cause lever arm **160** to pivot away from second stage regulator valve assembly **158**. Such pivoting may cause the internal valve assembly within second stage regulator valve assembly **158** to shut. In this manner, an exemplary mouthpiece supply valve may perform ADV functions.

The present disclosure contemplates that if the gas volume in the loop should increase, the excess pressure in the device may hinder the user from exhaling into the loop. The present disclosure contemplates that some rebreather devices may include an overpressure relief valve (OPV) to eliminate such excess gas volume.

An exemplary mouthpiece supply valve **20** may perform OPV functions. As discussed above, with the mouthpiece supply valve **20** in rebreather mode, overpressure valve plate **404** holds overpressure valve sealing ring **408** pressed against the surface surrounding bottom opening **175** by overpressure valve spring **406**. Thus, exhaust diaphragm **174** is not fluidicly connected to the interior of the main housing **100**. If the pressure within the interior of the main housing **100** becomes sufficient to overcome the force of overpressure valve spring **406**, overpressure valve plate **404** holding overpressure valve sealing ring **408** will unseat from the surface surrounding bottom opening **175**. This will fluidicly connect exhaust diaphragm **174** with the interior of the main housing **100**, and exhaust diaphragm **174** will allow excess gas and/or residual fluid (such a saliva and/or fluid which has entered the loop from outside, such as sea water) within main housing **100** to vent to the ambient environment. Once the excess pressure has been vented, exhaust diaphragm **174** and overpressure valve plate **404** will shut.

In an exemplary embodiment, adjustment knob **162** may allow the user to control second stage regulator valve **158** to vary its operation in rebreather mode. In rebreather mode, adjustment knob **162** may vary the supply pressure of the externally supplied gas as utilized by the ADV and MDV functions. In bail out mode, tensioning spring **2** is bypassed, so the adjustment knob **162** does not vary the operation of second stage regulator valve **158**.

In some exemplary embodiments, various holes adapted to receive screws may include coil inserts, which may allow metal screws (such as machine screws) to be received in the holes without stripping threads. Such coil inserts may be advantageous in embodiments including a main housing **100** formed of plastic.

As discussed above, an exemplary embodiment may be shifted from rebreather mode to bail out mode by moving mode selector **108** into alignment with slot **110** and allowing BOV spring **150** to retract BOV release rod **146**. In some exemplary embodiments, a minimal amount of externally applied energy may be required to shift the mouthpiece supply valve **20** from rebreather mode to bail out mode due to the action of BOV spring **150** and/or other springs biasing BOV release rod **146** and/or valve rod **120** towards the rebreather position. For example, mouthpiece supply valve **20** may be shifted from rebreather mode to bail out mode by merely "tripping" or "unlatching" mode selector **108**. In some exemplary embodiments, an automatic actuator may act upon mode selector **108** and/or BOV release rod **146** in a similar manner. An exemplary automatic actuator may operate in response to one or more conditions sensed by one or more sensors, such as one or more gas concentration sensors, chemical reaction sensors, temperature sensors, and the like.

Referring to FIG. **15**, an exemplary automatic actuation system may include one or more (for example, three) computers **302**, **304**, **306**, which may receive signals from one or more sensors **308**, **310**, **312**, **314**, **316** and which may be operative to send one or more signals to a logic device **318**, such as a watchdog timer. Sensors **308**, **310**, **312**, **314** may provide signals based on any condition relevant to the operation of the rebreather device. For example, some sensors may provide a signal related to the partial pressure of one or more gasses in the respiration loop, such as oxygen sensors (which may be fuel cell type sensors) and/or carbon dioxide sensors. Other exemplary sensors may include liquid detectors, which may be located to detect excessive liquid within the respiration loop and/or flooding of a carbon dioxide absorbent (which may cause a dangerous condition referred to as a "caustic cocktail"), for example. Exemplary liquid detectors may include dual electrode type sensors. Other exemplary sensors may include pressure and/or differential pressure sensors, valve position detectors, and/or temperature sensors, for example. Exemplary sensors may be operative to detect mechanical failures of the rebreather device directly and/or via detection of the results of mechanical failures, such as pressure, temperature, and/or gas concentration conditions.

In an exemplary embodiment, one or more computers **302**, **304**, **306** may receive signals from more than one sensor **308**, **310**, **312**, **314**, **316**, such as computer **306** in FIG. **15** which may receive signals from three sensors **312**, **314**, **316**. In such an example embodiment, computer **306** may be programmed to compare the signals received from individual sensors **312**, **314**, **316** to determine whether one of the sensors **312**, **314**, **316** has failed. For example, if computer **306** determines that sensor **312** is providing data inconsistent with the data received from sensors **314**, **316**, computer **306** may be programmed to disregard the data from sensor **312**. In such circumstances, computer **306** may act upon data received from the operational sensors.

In an exemplary embodiment, one or more computers **302**, **304**, **306** may provide inputs to watchdog timer **318**. An exemplary watchdog timer **318** may be programmed to reset upon receipt of one or more predetermined inputs from one or more of the computers **302**, **304**, **306**. Computers **302**, **304**, **306** may be programmed to provide a reset signal when sensed conditions are normal, and/or computers **302**, **304**, **306** may be programmed to provide no signal or an abnormal signal when sensed conditions are abnormal. The watchdog timer **318** may be programmed such that, if the predetermined inputs associated with normal conditions are not received prior the watchdog timer **318** timing out, the watchdog timer **318** may send a signal to an automatic actuator **320**, which may be operatively coupled to BOV release rod **146**. For example, if the watchdog timer **318** times out because it has not received one or more predetermined inputs (e.g. reset signals) from one or more of computers **302**, **304**, **306**, watchdog timer **318** may cause the automatic actuator **320** to trip BOV release rod **146**, thereby shifting the mouthpiece supply valve **20** from rebreather mode to bail out mode.

In an exemplary embodiment, the watchdog timer **318** may be programmed to consider inputs received from one or more of computers **302**, **304**, **306** to determine whether one or more of computers **302**, **304**, **306** has failed. For example, watchdog timer **318** may be programmed to reset upon receipt of reset signals from two of the three computers **302**, **304**, **306**. If the watchdog timer **318** determines that one of computers **302**, **304**, **306** has failed, it may disregard an input from the failed computer and may reset based upon inputs from the operational computers.

In some exemplary embodiments, one or more sensors **308**, **310**, **312**, **314**, **316** may be operatively coupled to more than one computer. In some exemplary embodiments, redundant sensors **308**, **310**, **312**, **314**, **316** may be provided. For example, more than one sensor arranged to detect the partial pressure of oxygen at a particular point in the rebreather loop may be provided.

In some exemplary embodiments, automatic actuator **320** may include any device that may be operative to shift the mouthpiece supply valve **20** from rebreather mode to bail out mode. For example, automatic actuator **320** may comprise a normally deenergized solenoid, which may be energized upon receipt of a trip signal from watchdog timer **318**. The solenoid may act upon BOV release rod **146** in a manner similar to mode selector **108**, thereby shifting the mouthpiece supply valve **20** from rebreather mode to bail out mode. As discussed above, in some exemplary embodiments, the amount of energy exerted by automatic actuator **320** may be relatively minimal due to the action of one or more springs biasing the mouthpiece supply valve **20** towards bail out mode and/or due to the minimal about of energy required to shift mouthpiece supply valve **20** from rebreather mode to bail out mode.

In another exemplary embodiment, automatic actuator **320** may comprise a normally energized solenoid, which may be operative to shift the mouthpiece supply valve **20** from rebreather mode to bail out mode upon deenergization of the solenoid resulting from the timing out of watchdog timer **318**. Such an embodiment may also cause the mouthpiece supply valve **20** to shift from rebreather mode to bail out mode upon a loss of power in the rebreather device.

In other exemplary embodiments, the automatic actuator **320** may comprise a pneumatic actuator, a squib (a small pyrotechnic device), a thermal retention device (such as a hard wax that may be partially melted upon application of electric current to a heating device), and/or a piezo crystal actuator.

Although an exemplary embodiment described with reference to FIG. **15** includes a watchdog timer **318**, it is within the scope of the disclosure to employ an alternative logic device in addition to or in place of watchdog time **318**. For example, an automatic actuation system may include a logic device programmed to provide a trip signal to automatic actuator **320** upon receipt of a predetermined number of abnormal signals from computers **302**, **304**, **306**. For example, receipt of abnormal signals from computers **302**, **304** and a normal signal from computer **306** may result in a trip signal to the automatic actuator **320**. Further, it is to be understood that the signals provided throughout the automatic actuation system may include normal or non-trip signals and/or abnormal or trip signals. For example, computers **302**, **304**, **306** may provide normal signals to a logic device, and the logic device may provide a non-trip signal to automatic actuator **320**. In the event of an equipment failure and the resulting loss of the normal signal from one or more computers **302**, **304**, **306**, the logic device may cease providing the non-trip signal to the automatic actuator **320**, and the automatic actuator **320** may trip the mouthpiece supply valve **20** from rebreather mode to bail out mode.

It is to be understood that computers **302**, **304**, **306** may comprise computing devices arranged to operate and/or control various components of the rebreather device (e.g., computing devices which control admission of oxygen into the breathing loop via a solenoid valve in response to sensed oxygen partial pressure). In some exemplary embodiments, computers **302**, **304**, **306** may comprise computing devices separate from computing devices arranged to operate and/or control the rebreather device. In general, computing devices **302**, **304**, **306** may comprise any device operative to provide a signal to logic device **318** based upon one or more parameters sensed by sensors **308**, **310**, **312**, **314**, **316**.

Although some of the exemplary embodiments described herein may include a compliant mouthpiece **102**A coupled to mouthpiece connector **102**, it is within the scope of the disclosure to adapt various exemplary embodiments for use with full face masks, breathing helmets, and other life support devices as would be apparent to one of skill in the art. For example, a valve housing **136** having an alternative shape may be utilized when mouthpiece supply valve **20** is adapted for use with a full face mask.

The present disclosure contemplates that various gas concentration, chemical reaction, and/or temperature sensors may be used to determine if the gas renovation functions are being performed correctly in a rebreather. In addition, if fluid enters the loop, it may be desirable to incorporate a device to remove the excess fluid while maintaining the seal and integrity of the breathing loop.

In accordance with the description herein, exemplary embodiments may provide manual diluent valve, automatic diluent valve, overpressure relief valve, excess fluid ejection, and/or bail-out valve functions all in a single light-weight compact device. Exemplary embodiments may include a spring motivated actuator, which may be actuated manually by the user or automatically by one or more sensors associated with the rebreather, for example, to select the bail out mode should the rebreather fail to provide a breathable gas.

While exemplary embodiments have been set forth above for the purpose of disclosure, modifications of the disclosed embodiments as well as other embodiments thereof may occur to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is to be understood that the disclosure is not limited to the above precise embodiments and that changes may be made without departing from the scope. Likewise, it is to be understood that it is not necessary to meet any or all of the stated advantages or objects disclosed herein to fall within the scope of the disclosure, since inherent and/or unforeseen advantages of the may exist even though they may not have been explicitly discussed herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A mouthpiece supply valve comprising:

a housing having an interior;

an inlet valve arranged to selectively admit a respiration gas to the interior of the housing from an inlet tube;

an outlet valve arranged to selectively discharge the respiration gas from the interior of the housing to an outlet tube;

a mouthpiece connector fluidicly coupled to the interior of the housing;

a supply gas regulator operative to selectively admit a pressurized gas to the interior of the housing when a pressure within the interior housing is less than an ambient pressure;

an exhaust valve arranged to selectively vent the interior of the housing when the pressure within the interior of the housing is greater than the ambient pressure;

an overpressure valve fluidicly interposing the interior of the housing and the exhaust valve;

a movable actuator operatively connected to the inlet valve, the outlet valve, and the overpressure valve; and

a mode selector arranged to shift the actuator from a first position associated with a first mode to a second position associated with a second mode;

wherein, in the first position, the actuator allows operation of the inlet valve and the outlet valve such that the inlet valve opens when a pressure within the inlet tube is greater the pressure within the interior of the housing, the inlet valve shuts when the pressure in the interior of the housing is greater than the pressure within the inlet tube, the outlet valve opens when the pressure in the interior of the housing is greater than a pressure in the outlet tube, and the outlet valve shuts when the pressure in the outlet tube is greater than the pressure in the interior of the housing;

wherein, in the first position, the overpressure valve is spring-biased shut; and

wherein, in the second position, the actuator is operative to maintain the inlet valve shut, the outlet valve shut, and the overpressure valve substantially open.

2. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **1**, wherein

the inlet valve is a mushroom valve;

the outlet valve is a mushroom valve; and

the inlet valve and the outlet valve are mounted to an axially slidable valve rod which is operatively coupled to the actuator, the valve rod having a first position corresponding to the first position of the actuator and a second position corresponding to the second position of the actuator.

3. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **2**, wherein the valve rod is biased towards its second position corresponding with the second position of the actuator.

4. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **1**, wherein the supply gas regulator receives pressurized gas from a compressed gas source via a first stage regulator.

5. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **1**, wherein the mode selector is connected to the actuator by an axially slidable release rod.

6. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **5**, wherein the release rod is axially slidable between a first position corresponding to the first position of the actuator and a second position corresponding to the second position of the actuator; and wherein the release rod is biased towards its second position corresponding with the second position of the actuator.

7. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **6**, wherein the release rod is biased towards its second position by a release rod spring; and wherein the release rod spring is operative to prevent the release rod from stopping in an intermediate position between the first position and the second position.

8. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **1**, wherein the mode selector is manually operable by a user.

9. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **8**, wherein manual operation of the mode selector includes translation and rotation of the mode selector.

10. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **8**, wherein the mode selector is automatically operable in response to a sensed condition.

11. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **10**, wherein the mode selector is manually operable by the user between its first position and its second position; and wherein the mode selector is automatically shiftable from its first position to its second position in response to the sensed condition.

12. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **11**, wherein the sensed condition is associated with at least one of a partial pressure of a constituent of the respiration gas, a pressure, a temperature, and a component failure.

13. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **11**, further comprising an automatic actuator, the automatic actuator including at least one of a solenoid, a pneumatic actuator, a squib, a thermal retention device, and a piezo crystal actuator.

14. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **1**, wherein the inlet valve and the outlet valve are in fluidic communication with a rebreather.

15. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **1**, wherein the exhaust valve includes an exhaust valve diaphragm interposing the interior of the housing and an ambient environment.

16. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **1**, wherein the supply gas regulator is operable manually via a button and automatically by a supply gas regulator diaphragm.

17. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **1**,

wherein the actuator is operatively connected to the supply gas regulator;

wherein, in the first position, the actuator is operative to select a first differential pressure setpoint for the supply gas regulator; and

wherein, in the second position, the actuator is operative to select a second differential pressure setpoint for the supply gas regulator.

18. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **17**, wherein the supply gas regulator includes a first spring arranged to bias a regulator inlet valve shut, a second spring arranged to selectively assist the first spring in biasing the regulator inlet valve shut, wherein the first differential pressure is associated with only the first spring, and wherein the second differential pressure is associated with the first spring and the second spring.

19. A self-contained breathing apparatus comprising:

a rebreather arranged to renovate an exhaled gas rendering it suitable for inhalation; and

a mouthpiece supply valve including

a housing having an interior fluidicly coupled to a mouthpiece,

a mode selector mounted to the housing and shiftable between a first position and a second position,

an axially slidable release rod operatively coupled to the mode selector and shiftable between a first position and a second position,

an actuator operatively coupled to the release rod and shiftable between a first position and a second position, the actuator including a base portion,

a valve rod operatively coupled to the actuator and shiftable between a first position and a second position, the valve rod having a first end and a second end,

an inlet valve mounted to the first end of the valve rod, the inlet valve being arranged to allow a respiration gas to flow from the rebreather into the interior of the housing via an inlet tube when the valve rod is in its first position and to prevent the respiration gas from flowing from the inlet tube into the interior of the housing when the valve rod is in its second position,

an outlet valve mounted to the second end of the valve rod, the outlet valve being arranged to allow a respiration gas to flow from the interior of the housing to the rebreather via an outlet tube when the valve rod is in its first position and to prevent the respiration gas from flowing from the interior of the housing into the outlet tube when the valve rod is in its second position,

an exhaust valve mounted to the housing and arranged to vent the interior of the housing to an ambient environment,

an overpressure valve mounted to the housing and fluidicly interposing the interior of the housing and the exhaust valve, the overpressure valve being spring-biased shut when the actuator is in its first position and the overpressure valve fluidicly connecting the exhaust valve to the interior of the housing when the actuator is in its second position, and

a second stage regulator valve assembly operatively connected to a source of pressurized gas and arranged to selectively admit the pressurized gas to the interior of the housing, the second stage regulator valve assembly being operative to admit the pressurized gas to the interior of the housing in response to manual actuation of a purge button and in response to a sensed pressure difference between the ambient environment and the interior of the housing.

20. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **19**, wherein the mode selector is manually operable by a user.

21. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **20**, wherein manual operation of the mode selector includes translation and rotation of the mode selector.

22. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **19**, wherein the release rod is biased towards its second position by a release rod spring; and wherein the release rod spring is operative to prevent the release rod from stopping in an intermediate position between the first position and the second position.

23. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **19**, wherein the mode selector is automatically operable in response to a sensed condition.

24. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **23**, wherein the sensed condition is associated with at least one of a partial pressure of a constituent of the respiration gas, a pressure, a temperature, and a component failure.

25. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **24**, further comprising an automatic actuator, the automatic actuator including at least one of a solenoid, a pneumatic actuator, a squib, a thermal retention device, and a piezo crystal actuator.

26. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **19**, wherein the release rod is spring-biased towards its second position and the valve rod is spring biased towards its second position.

27. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **19**, wherein the release rod and the valve rod are arranged substantially in parallel.

28. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **19**, wherein the exhaust valve includes an exhaust valve diaphragm arranged to allow venting of the interior of the housing when a pressure in the interior of the housing is greater than an ambient pressure.

29. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **19**, wherein the second stage regulator valve assembly is operatively coupled to the actuator; wherein the second stage regulator valve assembly is operative to selectively admit the pressurized gas to the interior of the housing in response to a first sensed pressure difference when the actuator is in the first position; and wherein the second stage regulator valve assembly is operative to selectively admit the pressurized gas to the interior of the housing in response to a second sensed pressure difference when the actuator is in the second position.

30. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **29**, wherein the second stage regulator valve assembly includes a secondary tension lever arm operative to select between the first sensed pressure difference and the second sensed pressure difference; and wherein the actuator acts upon the secondary tension lever arm.

31. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **30**, wherein the second stage regulator valve assembly includes a regulator inlet valve fluidicly interposing the source of pressurized gas and the interior of the housing, a first spring arranged to bias the regulator inlet valve shut, and a second spring arranged to selectively bias the regulator inlet valve shut; and wherein the secondary tension lever arm selectively engages the second spring to bias the regulator inlet valve shut.

32. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **19**, wherein the rebreather is a closed circuit rebreather.

33. A mouthpiece supply valve comprising:

a housing including a mouthpiece and having an interior;

a one-way exhaust valve mounted to the housing and arranged to vent the interior of the housing to an ambient environment;

an overpressure valve selectively fluidicly interposing the interior of the housing and the exhaust valve;

a pressurized gas supply regulator mounted to the housing and arranged to selectively supply a pressurized gas to the interior of the housing;

an inlet-outlet valve assembly mounted within the housing, the inlet-outlet valve assembly including

a valve rod having a first end and a second end,

a one-way inlet valve mounted to the first end of the valve rod,

a one-way outlet valve mounted to the second end of the valve rod, and

a spring arranged to bias the valve rod towards the second end; and

an actuator operatively coupled to the valve rod and including a base portion, the base portion being arranged to selectively restrict and allow gas flow between the interior of the housing and the exhaust valve using the overpressure valve;

wherein the inlet-outlet valve assembly is axially slidable within the housing between a first position and a second position, the first position being towards the first end and the second position being towards the second end; and

wherein the housing includes at least one of a ring and a shoulder associated with each of the inlet valve and the outlet valve, the ring or shoulder being arranged to hold the respective valve shut when the inlet-outlet valve assembly is in the second position.

34. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **33**, further comprising a mode selector arranged to shift the inlet-outlet valve assembly between the first position and the second position; wherein the mode selector is arranged to simultaneously actuate the overpressure valve to restrict and allow gas flow between the interior of the housing and the exhaust valve.

35. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **34**, further comprising a spring-biased release rod; wherein the mode selector is coupled to the release rod, the actuator is coupled to the release rod, and the valve rod is coupled to the actuator.

36. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **35**, wherein the release rod and the valve rod are arranged substantially in parallel.

37. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **36**, wherein the release rod is biased towards its second position by a release rod spring; and wherein the release rod spring is operative to prevent the release rod from stopping in an intermediate position between the first position and the second position.

38. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **33**, wherein the overpressure valve is spring-biased shut when the actuator is in the first position; and wherein the actuator maintains the overpressure valve open when the actuator is in the second position.

39. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **33**, wherein the mode selector is manually operable to shift the inlet-outlet valve assembly between the first and second positions; and wherein the mode selector is automatically operable to shift the inlet-outlet valve assembly from the first position to the second position in response to a sensed condition.

40. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **39**, wherein the sensed condition is associated with at least one of a partial pressure of a constituent of the respiration gas, a pressure, a temperature, and a component failure.

41. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **40**, further comprising an automatic actuator, the automatic actuator including at least one of a solenoid, a pneumatic actuator, a squib, a thermal retention device, and a piezo crystal actuator.

42. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **33**, wherein at least one of the inlet valve and the outlet valve includes a mushroom-type check valve.

43. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **33**, wherein the pressurized gas supply regulator is manually actuatable via a button and automatically actuatable by a diaphragm.

44. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **43**, wherein the diaphragm fluidicly interposes the interior of the housing and the ambient environment; wherein the diaphragm is operatively connected to a regulator inlet valve; and wherein the diaphragm is operative to open the regulator inlet valve when a differential pressure between the interior of the housing and the ambient environment exceeds a first setpoint when the actuator is in the first position; and wherein the diaphragm is operative to open the regulator inlet valve when the differential pressure between the interior of the housing and the ambient environment exceeds a second setpoint when the actuator is in the second position.

45. The mouthpiece supply valve of claim **33**, wherein the inlet valve and the outlet valve are fluidicly connected to a rebreather.

46. The self-contained breathing apparatus of claim **19**, wherein at least one of the inlet valve and the outlet valve includes a mushroom-type check valve.

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