CLAIMS

1. A patient interface for delivering positive pressure respiratory therapy to a user, the patient interface comprising:

a cushion module comprising a seal and a housing which together define a cavity configured to receive a flow of pressurized gas,

the seal configured to form a seal with a user's mouth and nares and comprising a nasal opening to communicate the pressurized gas with the user's nares and an oral opening to communicate the pressurized gas with the users mouth,

a cushion module inlet through which the pressurized gas is received into the cavity,

a cushion module outlet through which gas is exhausted from the cavity, and

a dividing wall that separates the cavity into a first chamber having the oral opening and a second chamber having the nasal opening,

wherein the dividing wall includes a flow director aperture configured to receive a flow director insert, and

wherein the flow director insert comprises one or more flow directors which enable gas to flow into the second chamber from the first chamber when the flow director insert is received within the flow director aperture.

2. The patient interface of claim 1, wherein the cushion module inlet delivers the pressurized gas into the first chamber and the cushion module outlet exhausts gas from the second chamber.

3. The patient interface of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the flow director aperture is configured to removably receive the flow director insert.

4. The patient interface of claim 3, wherein the flow director insert comprises a channel around a periphery of the flow director insert which is configured to receive a rim of the flow director aperture to removably attach the flow director insert to the dividing wall.

5. The patient interface of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the flow director insert comprises an elastomeric material.

6. The patient interface of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the one or more flow directors comprise a first flow director comprising a first flow director inlet in fluid communication with the first chamber and a first flow director outlet in fluid communication with the second chamber.

7. The patient interface of claim 6, wherein the first flow director outlet is configured to be positioned near to and/or directed towards a user's nare when the patient interface is worn by a user.

8. The patient interface of claim 6, wherein the one or more flow directors further comprise a second flow director comprising a second flow director inlet in fluid communication with the first chamber and a second flow director outlet in fluid communication with the second chamber.

9. The patient interface of claim 8, wherein the first flow director outlet and the second flow director outlet are each configured to be positioned near to and/or directed towards a respective one of the user's nares when the patient interface is worn by a user.

10. The patient interface of claim 8 or claim 9, wherein the first flow director and the second flow director are shaped differently to one another in at least one way.

11. The patient interface of any one of claims 8 to 10, wherein the first flow director outlet and the second flow director outlet comprise cross-sectional areas that are unequal.

12. The patient interface of claim 11, wherein the ratio of the cross-sectional area of the first flow director outlet to the cross-sectional area of the second flow director outlet is in a range from 1:1.1 to 1:4

13. The patient interface of any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein the flow director insert comprises one or more flow director apertures extending through the flow director insert.

14. The patient interface of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the dividing wall comprises an elastomeric portion.

15. The patient interface of claim 14, wherein the elastomeric portion comprises a deformation region, the deformation region comprising a thin region located between a first thickened region and a second thickened region.

16. The patient interface of claim 15, wherein the deformation region allows for controlled deformation of the dividing wall within the thin region in response to forces applied to the dividing wall in use.