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(54) **TUBING PUMP**

SCHLAUCHPUMPE

POMPE À TUYAU FLEXIBLE

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The invention relates to a tubing pump for transferring a fluid in a detachably attached tube by a pump mechanism according to the preamble of claim 1.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] Conventionally, as described in the PCT International Publication WO2009/133705-A1, this type of the invention includes: a pump body (10) to and from which a transfusion tube (40) can be attached and detached; a door (door unit 20) pivotally supported to open or close a base of the pump body (10); and a handle (23) for closing valves (14A, 14B) of a pump mechanism by a lever operation that follows a closing operation of the door.

[0003] According to this background art, the transfusion tube (40) is attached to the pump body (10), and the door (door unit 20) is closed. Then, when the handle (23) rotates, the valves (14A, 14B) of the pump mechanism are automatically closed. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent an unintentional flow of a medical fluid or the like in the transfusion tube (40) that is caused by gravity, vibration, or the like.

[0004] Generic JP 2008-190333 A shows a tubing pump with a door that is pivotally attached to a pump body and that can be swiveled between a completely opened and a completely closed position, where a switching urging unit is provided that urges the door towards the completely opened position in a first rotation range that extends from close to the completely opened position to an intermediate position and that urges the door towards the completely closed position in a second rotation range that extends from the intermediate position to close to the completely closed position.

[0005] By the way, regarding such a tubing pump, a configuration that the door is rotated by an electric motor, a configuration that manual opening or closing of the door is assisted by an urging force of a spring, and the like are suggested to further improve opening and closing operability of the door.

[0006] However, part cost tends to be increased in the former case due to use of the electric motor, a gear, a switch, and the like. Meanwhile, in the latter case, low cost production can be expected when compared to the case where the electric motor is used. However, when the spring is too weak, a sufficient assisting force cannot be obtained. When the spring is too strong, a shock that is generated when the door is completely closed is too large. Thus, exercise of ingenuity is required.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0007] The invention has been made in view of the

above conventional situation and therefore has a problem of providing a tubing pump that can improve opening and closing operability of a door.

5 SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS

[0008] An unit for solving the above problem is a tubing pump for transferring a fluid in a detachably attached tube with the features of claim 1.

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EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

[0009] The invention is configured as described above and thus can achieve a purpose of improving opening and closing operability of a door.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010]

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Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an example of a tubing pump according to the invention.

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Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a state that a door is opened in the tubing pump.

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Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a main portion of the tubing pump that is seen obliquely from a rear side.

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Fig. 4 is an explanatory view of an operation of the tubing pump and corresponds to a time point (a) on a graph in Fig. 9.

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Fig. 5 is an explanatory view of the operation of the tubing pump and corresponds a time point (b) on the graph in Fig. 9.

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Fig. 6 is an explanatory view of the operation of the tubing pump and corresponds a time point (c) on the graph in Fig. 9.

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Fig. 7 is an explanatory view of the operation of the tubing pump and corresponds a time point (d) on the graph in Fig. 9.

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Fig. 8 is an explanatory view of the operation of the tubing pump and corresponds a time point (e) on the graph in Fig. 9.

Fig. 9 is a graph for indicating a relationship between a door angle and a spring load of each urging member in the tubing pump, in which a solid line represents a first urging member, a broken line represents a second urging member, and a dashed dotted line represents a valve urging member.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0011] A first characteristic of this embodiment is a tubing pump for transferring a fluid in a detachably attached tube by a pump mechanism, the tubing pump being equipped with: a pump body having a base to and from which the tube can be attached and detached; a door pivotally supported to be rotatable with respect to the pump body, so as to open or close the base; switching urging unit for urging the door in an opening direction in a first rotation range on a completely opened side and switching an urging direction to a closing direction in a second rotation range on a completely closed side; and closing suppression unit for suppressing an urging force in the closing direction by the switching urging unit in the second rotation range.

[0012] According to this configuration, since the door is urged to the completely opened side by the switching urging unit in the first rotation range, it is possible to avoid such a situation where the door is stopped at an intermediate position between a opened position and a closed position and thus becomes an obstacle to attachment or detachment of the tube. In addition, when the door enters the second rotation range during a closing operation of the door, a direction of the urging force by the switching urging unit is switched from the opening direction to the closing direction, so as to assist in the closing operation of the door. Since the urging force at this time is suppressed by the closing suppression unit, a shock that is generated when the door is completely closed can be alleviated. As a result, a pain felt by a person whose finger or the like is stuck between the door and the pump body can be avoided.

[0013] As a second characteristic, the closing suppression unit is provided not to suppress the urging force in the closing direction by the switching urging unit in a specified range on the completely opened side within the second rotation range but to suppress the urging force in the closing direction by the switching urging unit in a specified range on the completely closed side within the second rotation range.

[0014] According to this configuration, when the door enters the second rotation range during the closing operation of the door, the door is applied with the urging force in the closing direction by the switching urging unit. Thus, the closing operation of the door can be smoothly performed. Then, when the door enters the specified range on the completely closed side within the second rotation range, the urging force in the closing direction by the switching urging unit is suppressed. In this way, an assisting force in the closing direction for the door can be reduced. Therefore, the shock that is generated when the door is completely closed can be alleviated.

[0015] As a third characteristic, the switching urging unit includes: a rod; a rod support portion that supports the rod rotatably with respect to the pump body and slidably longitudinal direction of the rod; and an urging member that urges the rod to one side in the longitudinal

direction. This switching urging unit causes a front end side of the rod to be engaged with the door, so as to urge one side portion with a rotation center of the door being a boundary by one end side of the rod to perform an opening operation when the door is positioned in the first rotation range, and to rotate the rod in conjunction with a closing operation and urge another side portion with the rotation center of the door being the boundary by the one end side of the rod to perform the closing operation of the door when the closing operation is performed when the door is positioned in the second rotation range.

[0016] According to this configuration, when the door is positioned in the first rotation range, the one end side of the rod is positioned in the one side portion of the door with the rotation center being the boundary. For this reason, the one side portion is urged by the one end side of the rod, and thus the door is operated in the opening direction.

[0017] Meanwhile, when the closing operation is performed until the door is positioned in the second rotation range, the rod rotates about the rod support portion in conjunction with the closing operation, and the one end side of the rod moves to the other side portion of the door with the rotation center being the boundary. For this reason, the other side portion is urged by the one end side of the rod, and thus the door is operated in the closing direction.

[0018] As a fourth characteristic, the switching urging unit is equipped with a first urging member as the urging member on a portion of the rod on a front side of the rod support portion. The closing suppression unit is equipped with a second urging member for urging the rod to the rear on a portion of the rod on a rear side of the rod support portion.

[0019] According to this configuration, the switching urging unit and the closing suppression unit are respectively disposed in front and rear portions of the same rod. Therefore, structures of these components can be an integrated structure while a space therefor is saved.

[0020] As a fifth characteristic, the rod is urged to the front by the first urging member and urged to the rear by the second urging member in a range on a completely closed side of a specified angle within the second rotation range. A load of the second urging member is maintained to be substantially constant by the rod that slides to the rear in a range on a completely opened side of the specified angle.

[0021] According to this configuration, an influence of the load of the second urging member is insignificant in the range on the completely opened side of the specified angle, and only a load of the first urging member in accordance with a door angle acts on a hand or the like that operates the door. Therefore, favorable operability can be obtained.

[0022] As a sixth characteristic, the pump mechanism includes a valve mechanism that presses and deforms the attached tube in a radial direction by using an urging force of a valve urging member, so as to close the valve,

and is configured to open this valve mechanism when the fluid is transferred into the tube. The valve mechanism is provided to be pressed and opened by the one end side of the rod that rotates in conjunction with the opening operation when this opening operation of the door is performed, and to separate from the one end side of the rod and be maintained in a closed state by the urging force of the valve urging member when the closing operation of the door is performed.

[0023] According to this configuration, when the opening operation of the door is performed, the valve mechanism is pressed and opened by the one end side of the rod that rotates in conjunction with this opening operation. Thus, the tube can be removed from the pump mechanism in this state.

[0024] Meanwhile, when the closing operation of the door is performed, the valve mechanism separates from the one end side of the rod, and the valve mechanism is maintained in the closed state by the urging force of the valve urging member. Thus, in this state, activation of the pump mechanism can be waited while a flow of the fluid in the tube caused by gravity, vibration, or the like is inhibited.

[0025] Next, a preferred example that embodies the above aspect will be described in detail on the basis of the drawings.

EXAMPLE

[0026] A tubing pump 1 according to the invention causes a fluid (for example, a medical fluid or a nutritional supplement) to forcibly flow in a tube by the pump, so as to inject the fluid into a patient body (see Fig. 1).

[0027] This tubing pump 1 is equipped with: a pump body 10; a door 20 that opens or closes a base 11 as a front part of the pump body 10; a tube 30 and a clamp device 40 that are detachably attached to the base 11; a pump mechanism 50 that is provided in the base 11 and transfers the fluid in the tube 30; and an opening and closing assist mechanism 60 that assists in opening or closing of the door 20 (see Figs. 1 to 3).

[0028] The pump body 10 is formed in a substantially rectangular box shape and has the vertically-arranged base 11 on a front side thereof that is opened or closed by the door 20. The tube 30 is transversely inserted through this base 11 (see Figs. 1 to 3).

[0029] The base 11 is a substantially thick plate-shaped portion, and a front part thereof is equipped with a horizontal groove for attaching or detaching the tube 30, a recessed portion for attaching or detaching the clamp device 40, the pump mechanism 50 for forcibly transferring the fluid in the attached tube 30, and the like.

[0030] A shaft 11b (see Fig. 4) that rotatably supports the door 20 is provided on a lower end side of the base 11. This shaft 11b is a columnar or cylindrical shaft that is fixed to a recessed portion on the lower end side of the base 11 in a manner incapable of rotating in the substantially horizontal direction.

[0031] The door 20 is a substantially plate-shaped member that is pivotally supported to be rotatable on the lower end side of the base 11, is closed to cover the substantially perpendicular front part of the base 11, and opens the same portion. When this door 20 is closed and superimposed on the front part of the base 11, so as to be completely closed, a closed state thereof is retained by a catch mechanism (not depicted) that is provided between the base 11 and the door 20. The catch mechanism may be, for example, a mechanism that locks a locking portion on the door 20 side to a locked portion on the base 11 side by using an urging force of an urging member and cancels the locking by a lever operation or a mechanism that detachably suctions the door 20 and the base 11 by a magnet.

[0032] A rotation base 21 (see Figs. 4 to 8) is provided on a lower end side of the door 20. The rotation base 21 is annularly attached to the shaft 11b of the base 11 so as to rotate in a freely rotatable manner, and is engaged with the opening and closing assist mechanism 60, which will be described below.

[0033] According to a depicted example, this rotation base 21 is formed in a substantially cylindrical shape, a portion of an outer peripheral surface thereof is fixed to the lower end side of the door 20, and another portion of the outer peripheral surface thereof pivotally supports a tip of a rod 61 of the opening and closing assist mechanism 60 to be rotatable.

[0034] The tube 30 is a circular tube that is made of a transparent synthetic resin, is deformed and closed when being squished by a pressing force in a radial direction, and elastically restores an original shape when the pressing force is canceled.

[0035] The clamp device 40 is configured to hold and deform the tube 30 in the radial direction, so as to close the tube 30 in a state of being attached to the tube 30, and to cancel the closed state when a specified operation (for example, a closing operation of the door 20 or the unillustrated lever operation) is performed in a state of being attached to the base 11 together with the tube 30.

[0036] For example, as disclosed in JP-A-2007-23803 and Japanese Domestic Republication of PCT International Publication No. WO 2009/133705 A, the pump mechanism 50 forcibly transfers the fluid in the tube 30 in a d-direction that is indicated by an arrow in Fig. 2 by appropriately combining pressing and releasing operations of the attached tube 30, opening and closing operations of a valve mechanism 70 on an upstream side thereof, opening and closing operations of a valve mechanism 70' on a downstream side thereof, and the like (see Fig. 2).

[0037] In addition, the opening and closing assist mechanism 60 is a mechanism that is supported by the pump body 10 on a rear portion side (back side) of the base 11, and is equipped with: the rod 61; a rod support portion 62 that supports the rod 61 rotatably with respect to the pump body 10 and slidably in a longitudinal direction of the rod; a first urging member 63 that urges the

rod 61 to the front; and a second urging member 64 that urges the rod 61 to the rear in a portion of the rod 61 on a rear side of the rod support portion 62 (see Figs. 3 to 8).

[0038] Then, in this opening and closing assist mechanism 60, a configuration thereof on a front side of the rod support portion 62 constitutes switching urging unit A that urges the door 20 in an opening direction in a first rotation range R1 on a completely opened side and that switches an urging direction to a closing direction in a second rotation range R2 on a completely closed side, and a configuration thereof on the rear side of the rod support portion 62 constitutes closing suppression unit B that suppresses an urging force in the closing direction by the switching urging unit A in the second rotation range R2.

[0039] The rod 61 is a shaft-shaped member that extends in a front-rear direction on the back side of the base 11, and is supported by the rod support portion 62 so as to freely advance or retreat in the front-rear direction and to freely rotate about the rod support portion 62.

[0040] A portion (an engaged and disengaged portion 61b, which will be described below) on a front end side (right end side in Fig. 4) of this rod 61 is rotatably connected to the outer peripheral surface of the rotation base 21 of the door 20 via a hinge or the like. Accordingly, when the rotation base 21 of the door 20 rotates in conjunction with the opening and closing operations of the door 20, the front end of the rod 61 is pulled by an outer periphery of the rotation base 21 and also rotates around the rotation base 21 by tracing a substantially fan-shaped path (see Figs. 4 to 8).

[0041] The rod support portion 62 is a cylindrical member that is arranged substantially parallel to the rotation base 21 of the door 20 and rotatably supported with respect to the pump body 10. The rod 61 is inserted through a peripheral wall thereof so as to slide in the front-rear direction.

[0042] The engaged and disengaged portion 61b that is engaged and disengaged with and from the valve mechanism 70 (or the valve mechanism 70') is formed on the front end side of this rod support portion 62. This engaged and disengaged portion 61b is formed on an outer peripheral surface in a semi-columnar shape so as to receive the valve mechanism 70 (see Figs. 4 to 8).

[0043] It should be noted that an aspect in which, as the engaged and disengaged portion 61b, a ball bearing is arranged on the front end side of the rod support portion 62 can also be adopted.

[0044] The first urging member 63 is a compression coil spring, is annularly attached to the portion of the rod 61 on the front side of the rod support portion 62, has one seat thereof that abuts against the outer periphery of the rod support portion 62 and another seat that is received by a step 61a on the front end side of the rod 61, and urges the rod 61 to the front.

[0045] The second urging member 64 is a compression coil spring, is annularly attached to the portion of the rod 61 on the rear side of the rod support portion 62, has one

seat that abuts against the outer periphery of the rod support portion 62 and another seat that is received by a nut 61c screwed to a rear end side of the rod 61, and urges the rod 61 to the rear.

[0046] It should be noted that a plain washer or the like for adjusting a spring load is interposed as a spacer on the front or the rear of the first urging member 63 and/or on the front or the rear of the second urging member 64 if necessary.

[0047] In addition, the valve mechanisms 70, 70' are configured to press and deform the attached tube 30 in the radial direction by using an urging force of a valve urging member 72 for closing and to open the tube 30 when the fluid is transferred thereinto.

[0048] As will be described further in detail, as depicted in Fig. 2, the valve mechanism 70 is arranged on the upstream side of the tube 30, is pressed and opened by the front end side of the rod 61 that rotates in conjunction with an opening operation of the door 20 when this opening operation is performed, and separates from the front end side of the rod 61 and is maintained in a closed state by the urging force of the valve urging member 72 when the closing operation of the door 20 is performed.

[0049] This valve mechanism 70 is equipped with: a tube placing surface 11a in the base 11; a holding member 71 that holds the tube 30 between the tube placing surface 11a and the holding member 71; the valve urging member 72 that urges the holding member 71 in a holding direction; and a transmission member 73 that is integrally constructed with the holding member 71 and transmits motion of the rod 61 to the holding member 71.

[0050] The tube placing surface 11a is a lower surface of the groove, through which the tube 30 is inserted, in the base 11 and receives the tube 30, which is attached to the base 11, from a lower side.

[0051] The holding member 71 is constructed of a base piece 71a that is pivotally supported to be rotatable with respect to the pump body 10 and a pressing piece 71b that is connected to a tip side of the base piece 71a and presses the tube 30 from above.

[0052] The base piece 71a is supported to rotate with respect to the pump body 10 via a shaft 71c that is substantially parallel to the tube 30 in the attached state, and is urged downward by the valve urging member 72 from an upper side while a rotation end side thereof faces the base 11.

[0053] The pressing piece 71b is integrally fixed to the rotation end side of the base piece 71a, and is formed in a wedge shape such that a lower end side thereof is gradually thinned downward. This pressing piece 71b is arranged to face the tube placing surface 11a so as to hold the tube 30 substantially at a right angle.

[0054] In addition, the valve urging member 72 is a compression coil spring. One seat thereof is fixed to the pump body 10, and another seat thereof urges the holding member 71 in the holding direction (downward according to the depicted example).

[0055] Furthermore, the transmission member 73 has

a crank shape depicted in Figs. 4 to 8, and has: a receiving portion 73a that receives the semicircular engaged and disengaged portion 61b of the rod 61 from below; and an inclined surface 73b that receives the engaged and disengaged portion 61b obliquely from below (obliquely from below and the left according to Fig. 5) for sliding on a lower end side thereof.

[0056] The receiving portion 73a is a surface that faces an outer peripheral surface of the engaged and disengaged portion 61b of the rod 61 from the upper side.

[0057] The inclined surface 73b is an inclined surface that is connected to the receiving portion 73a via a recessed curved surface, and is formed to be pressed against and slidingly contact a tip of the engaged and disengaged portion 61b of the rod 61.

[0058] It should be noted that the other valve mechanism 70' is arranged on the downstream side of the tube 30. Since this valve mechanism 70' has a substantially similar configuration as the above valve mechanism 70, an overlapping detailed description thereof will not be made.

[0059] Next, characteristic operational effects of the tubing pump 1 with the above configuration will be described in detail.

[0060] First, in a state that the door 20 is at a completely opened position (see Fig. 4), the first urging member 63 elastically urges the rod 61 to the front (in a right direction in Fig. 4) with a larger spring load than that of the second urging member 64 and that of the valve urging member 72 (see Fig. 9).

[0061] In this state, a center line of the rod 61 is located on one side (upper side) with a center (rotation center) of the shaft 11b being a boundary, and the rod 61 presses the outer periphery of the rotation base 21 of the door 20 (see Fig. 4). Thus, the rotation base 21 and the door 20 are urged in the opening direction. Since a portion of the door 20 abuts against an immobile portion of the base 11 or the like (not depicted), the rotation of the door 20 in the opening direction is restricted, and the door 20 is stopped at the completely opened position.

[0062] In addition, in this state, as depicted in Fig. 4, the engaged and disengaged portion 61b at the front end of the rod 61 abuts against and presses the transmission member 73 of the valve mechanism 70 from below. In this way, the valve mechanism 70 is maintained in a completely opened state. Accordingly, in some portion of the valve mechanism 70, the tube 30 is retained in an opened state in which the fluid therein can be distributed. It should be noted that a lower end side of the transmission member 73 abuts against a side surface of the base 11 in this state. Thus, rotation of the holding member 71 in the opening direction is restricted.

[0063] Next, when the closing operation of the door 20 is performed, the engaged and disengaged portion 61b of the rod 61 moves in the substantially fan shape in conjunction with the closing operation such that the center line of the rod 61 approaches the center (rotation center) of the shaft 11b (see Figs. 4 and 5). During this move-

ment, in the first rotation range R1 in which the center line of the rod 61 does not surpass the center (rotation center) of the shaft 11b, the urging force by the holding member 71 in the opening direction of the door 20 is retained, and the urging force of the first urging member 63 is accumulated (see Fig. 9).

[0064] In addition, during the movement (in other words, during the closing operation of the door 20 on a completely opened side in the first rotation range R1), the holding member 71 rotates downward by the urging force of the valve urging member 72 in a manner to follow the downward rotation of the front end of the engaged and disengaged portion 61b at the front end of the rod 61. Accordingly, the pressing piece 71b at the front end of the holding member 71 presses and gradually closes the tube 30. Then, when the engaged and disengaged portion 61b at the front end of the rod 61 further rotates downward, as depicted in Fig. 5, the engaged and disengaged portion 61b separates from the receiving portion 73a of the transmission member 73 and moves downward while slidingly contacts the inclined surface 73b.

[0065] Furthermore, when the door 20 during the closing operation moves beyond the first rotation range R1 and enters the second rotation range R2, the engaged and disengaged portion 61b at the front end of the rod 61 completely separates from the transmission member 73. Accordingly, the holding member 71 is retained in a state of pressing and closing the tube 30 in the closed state by the urging force of the valve urging member 72 (see Figs. 6 to 8).

[0066] During the closing operation, in the second rotation range R2, the first urging member 63 urges the rod 61 to the front while being extended, and gradually reduces the spring load thereof (see Fig. 9). In addition, in this state, the center line of the rod 61 is located on another side (a lower side) with the center (rotation center) of the shaft 11b being the boundary, and the rod 61 presses the outer periphery of the rotation base 21 of the door 20 (see Figs. 6 to 8). Accordingly, the rotation base 21 and the door 20 are urged in the closing direction. Thus, the closing operation of the door 20 is assisted by the urging force of the first urging member 63.

[0067] When the closing operation of the door 20 is further performed to have a smaller angle than a specified angle (specifically, a door angle of 15° indicated in Figs. 9 and 6(c)), a spring attachment length L (see Fig. 6) of a portion of the rod 61 on the rear side of the rod support portion 62 becomes shorter than a free length of the second urging member 64 due to forward movement of the rod 61, and the second urging member 64 accumulates the urging force while being gradually compressed (see Fig. 9).

[0068] In other words, the closing suppression unit B that is constructed of the second urging member 64 and the like does not suppress the urging force in the closing direction by the switching urging unit A in a specified range on the completely opened side within the second rotation range R2 (on the opening direction side from the

door angle of 15° in the depicted example), but suppresses the urging force in the closing direction by the switching urging unit A in a specified range on the completely closed side within the second rotation range R2 (on the closing direction side from the door angle of 15° in the depicted example).

[0069] Thus, a shock generated when the door 20 is completely closed is alleviated. Therefore, damage to the tubing pump 1 by the shock, a pain felt by a person whose finger or the like is stuck between the door 20 and the base 11, and the like can be prevented.

[0070] Then, as depicted in Fig. 9, in the completely closed state of the door 20, the unillustrated catch mechanism maintains the completely closed state.

[0071] In this completely closed state, the valve mechanisms 70, 70' are each maintained in the closed state by the urging force of the valve urging member, and thus can wait for activation of the pump mechanism 50 while inhibiting the flow of the fluid in the tube 30 caused by gravity, vibration, or the like.

[0072] On the contrary, when an opening operation of the door 20 in the completely closed state is performed, the above operation is reversed. First, when the above unillustrated catch mechanism is canceled, the door 20 is slightly assisted in the opening direction by the urging force of the second urging member 64 (see a broken line from (e) to (d) in Fig. 9).

[0073] Then, when a time point (c) indicated in Figs. 7 and 9 is passed in the opening direction, the spring attachment length L (see Fig. 6) of the portion of the rod 61 on the rear side of the rod support portion 62 becomes longer than the free length of the second urging member 64. Accordingly, the load of the second urging member 64 is maintained to be substantially constant (for example, at zero or a value close to zero), and resistance by the first urging member 63, a degree of which corresponds to an opening amount of the door 20, is generated. The urging force of the first urging member 63 is accumulated by this opening operation.

[0074] Furthermore, when a time point (b) indicated in Figs. 5 and 9 is passed in the opening direction, the center line of the rod 61 is located on the upper side of the center of the shaft 11b, and the rod 61 presses the outer periphery of the rotation base 21 of the door 20 (see Figs. 4 and 5). Accordingly, the rotation base 21 and the door 20 are urged in the opening direction. Thus, the opening operation of the door 20 is assisted by the urging force of the first urging member 63.

[0075] Furthermore, during the opening operation, at the time point (b) indicated in Figs. 5 and 9, the engaged and disengaged portion 61b of the rod 61 abuts against the inclined surface 73b of the transmission member 73. When this time point is further passed in the opening direction, due to the rotation of the rod 61 that is interlocked with the opening operation of the door 20, the engaged and disengaged portion 61b causes the holding member 71 to rotate in the opening direction while slidingly contacting the inclined surface 73b. Then, when the

opening operation of the door 20 further continues, the engaged and disengaged portion 61b abuts against the receiving portion 73a of the transmission member 73. Thereafter, while this abutment state is maintained, the opening operation of the door 20, the rotation of the rod 61, and the rotation of the holding member 71 are interlocked.

[0076] Then, when the tube 30 is almost completely opened by the rotation, the transmission member 73 abuts against the base 11 (see Fig. 4). In this way, the rotation becomes restricted, and the door 20 is retained in the completely opened state.

[0077] It should be noted that, according to the above example, the door 20 is at the completely opened position in a state that the angle of the door 20 with respect to the base 11 is approximately 90°. However, as other examples of this completely opened position, an aspect of a state that the angle of the door 20 with respect to the base 11 is approximately 100° and an aspect with another angle can be raised. In addition, as other examples of the first urging member 63, the second urging member 64, and the valve urging member 72, an aspect that uses a tension spring and an aspect that uses an elastic member other than the coil spring, such as rubber or a plate spring, can be raised.

[0078] In addition, according to the above example, the switching urging unit A and the closing suppression unit B are constructed of the integrated opening and closing assist mechanism 60. As another example, the switching urging unit A and the closing suppression unit B can independently be constructed.

[0079] In addition, according to the above example, the urging force in the closing direction by the switching urging unit A is suppressed by the closing suppression unit B only in the partial range of the second rotation range R2. As another example, an aspect in which the urging force in the closing direction by the switching urging unit A is suppressed by the closing suppression unit B in an entire range of the second rotation range R2 can be raised.

[0080] In addition, according to the above example, the urging force of the second urging member 64 does not act in the first rotation range R1. As another example, an aspect in which the urging force of the second urging member 64 acts in a partial or entire range of the first rotation range R1 can be raised.

[0081] In addition, according to the above example, the aspect in which the opening operation of the door 20, the rotation of the rod 61, and the rotation of the holding member 71 are interlocked at appropriate timing is adopted. As other examples, an aspect in which these are interlocked at timing that is not indicated in the example, and an aspect in which only the holding member 71 is not interlocked can be raised.

[0082] In addition, according to the above example, the door angles that correspond to those in Figs. 4 to 8 are respectively set at (a) 90°, (b) 50°, (c) 15°, (d) 7.5°, (e) 0° as indicated in Fig. 9. However, these angles can

be changed by adjusting an angle range in which the door can be opened or closed, the spring load and the attachment length of the each urging member, a positional relationship between the opening and closing assist mechanism 60 and the door 20, and the like.

LIST OF THE REFERENCE NUMERALS

[0083]

1	Tubing pump
10	Pump body
11	Base
11b	Shaft
20	Door
21	Rotation base
30	Tube
50	Pump mechanism
60	Opening and closing assist mechanism
61	Rod
62	Rod support portion
63	First urging member
64	Second urging member
70, 70'	Valve mechanism
A	Switching urging unit
B	Closing suppression unit
R1	First rotation range
R2	Second rotation range

Claims

1. A tubing pump (1) for transferring a fluid in a detachably attached tube (30) by a pump mechanism (50), the tubing pump (1) comprising:
 - a pump body (10) having a base (11) to and from which the tube (30) can be attached and detached;
 - a door (20) pivotally supported to be rotatable with respect to the pump body (10) into a completely opened position and a completely closed position, so as to open or close the base (11); and
 - a switching urging unit (A) for urging the door (20) in an opening direction in a first rotation range (R1) and switching an urging direction to a closing direction in a second rotation range (R2); wherein
 - the first rotation range (R1) extends from the completely opened position to an intermediate position, and
 - the second rotation range (R2) extends from the intermediate position to the completely closed position;

characterized in that

 - a closing suppression unit (B) is provided that is adapted so that it suppresses an urging force

in the closing direction provided by the switching urging unit (A) at least in a partial range of the second rotation range (R2).

2. The tubing pump according to claim 1, wherein the closing suppression unit (B) is provided not to suppress the urging force in the closing direction by the switching urging unit (A) outside the partial range of the second range (R2) but only to suppress the urging force in the closing direction provided by the switching urging unit (A) in the partial range on the completely closed side of the second rotation range (R2).
3. The tubing pump according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the switching urging unit (A) includes: a rod (61); a rod support portion (62) that supports the rod (61) rotatably with respect to the pump body (50) and slidably in a longitudinal direction of the rod (61); and a first urging member (63) that urges the rod (61) to one side in the longitudinal direction thereof, and this switching urging unit (A) causing a front end side of the rod (61) to be engaged with the door (20), so as to urge one side portion with a rotation center of the door (20) being a boundary by one end side of the rod (61) to perform an opening operation when the door (20) is positioned in the first rotation range (R1), and to rotate the rod (61) in conjunction with a closing operation and urge another side portion with the rotation center of the door (20) being the boundary by the other end side of the rod (61) to perform the closing operation of the door (20) when the closing operation is performed when the door (20) is positioned in the second rotation range (R2).
4. The tubing pump according to claim 3, wherein the first urging member (62) is positioned on a portion of the rod (61) on a front side of the rod support portion (62), and wherein the closing suppression unit (B) is equipped with a second urging member (64) for urging the rod (61) to the rear on a portion of the rod (61) on a rear side of the rod support portion (62).
5. The tubing pump according to claim 4, wherein the rod (61) is urged to the front by the first urging member (63) and urged to the rear by the second urging member (64) in the partial range of the second rotation range (R2), and a load of the second urging member (64) is maintained to be constant by the rod (61) that slides to the rear outside of the partial range of the second rotation range (R2).
6. The tubing pump according to any one of claims 3 to 5, wherein the pump mechanism (50) includes a valve mechanism (70, 70') that presses and deforms the attached tube (30) in a radial direction by using an urging force of a valve urging member, so as to close the valve, and is configured to open this valve

mechanism (70, 70') when the fluid is transferred into the tube (30), and the valve mechanism (70, 70') is provided to be pressed and opened by one end side of the rod (61) that rotates in conjunction with the opening operation when this opening operation of the door (20) is performed, and to separate from the one end side of the rod (61) and be maintained in a closed state by the urging force of the valve urging member when the closing operation of the door (20) is performed.

Patentansprüche

1. Schlauchpumpe (1) zum Leiten eines Fluids in einem lösbar befestigten Schlauch (30) durch einen Pumpenmechanismus (50), wobei die Schlauchpumpe (1) Folgendes umfasst:

einen Pumpenkörper (10), der eine Basis (11) aufweist, an der der Schlauch (30) befestigt und von der er abgenommen werden kann;
eine Klappe (20), die schwenkbar so gelagert ist, dass sie bezüglich des Pumpenkörpers (10) so in eine vollständig geöffnete Stellung und eine vollständig geschlossene Stellung drehbar ist, dass die Basis (11) geöffnet bzw. geschlossen wird; und

eine Schaltbeaufschlagungseinheit (A) zum Beaufschlagen der Klappe (20) in einer Öffnungsrichtung in einem ersten Drehbereich (R1) und Umschalten einer Beaufschlagungsrichtung auf eine Schließrichtung in einem zweiten Drehbereich (R2); wobei

der erste Drehbereich (R1) sich von der vollständig geöffneten Stellung zu einer Zwischenstellung erstreckt, und

der zweite Drehbereich (R2) sich von der Zwischenstellung zur vollständig geschlossenen Stellung erstreckt; **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass**

eine Schließunterdrückungseinheit (B) vorgesehen ist, die so ausgebildet ist, dass sie eine von der Schaltbeaufschlagungseinheit (A) bereitgestellte Beaufschlagungskraft in Schließrichtung zumindest in einem Teilbereich des zweiten Drehbereichs (R2) unterdrückt.

2. Schlauchpumpe nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Schließunterdrückungseinheit (B) so vorgesehen ist, dass sie die Beaufschlagungskraft von der Schaltbeaufschlagungseinheit (A) in Schließrichtung außerhalb des Teilbereichs des zweiten Bereichs (R2) nicht unterdrückt, sondern nur die von der Schaltbeaufschlagungseinheit (A) bereitgestellte Beaufschlagungskraft in Schließrichtung im Teilbereich auf der vollständig geschlossenen Seite des zweiten Drehbereichs (R2) unterdrückt.

3. Schlauchpumpe nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei der die Schaltbeaufschlagungseinheit (A) Folgendes aufweist: einen Stab (61), einen Stablagerungsabschnitt (62), der den Stab (61) bezüglich des Pumpenkörpers (50) drehbar und in einer Längsrichtung des Stabes (61) verschiebbar lagert, und ein erstes Beaufschlagungselement (63), das den Stab (61) in dessen Längsrichtung zu einer Seite beaufschlagt, und wobei diese Schaltbeaufschlagungseinheit (A) bewirkt, dass eine Stirnseite des Stabes (61) so mit der Klappe (20) in Eingriff steht, dass ein Seitenabschnitt durch eine Endseite des Stabes (61) beaufschlagt ist, wobei ein Drehmittelpunkt der Klappe (20) eine Begrenzung ist, um einen Öffnungsvorgang durchzuführen, wenn die Klappe (20) im ersten Drehbereich (R1) positioniert ist, und um den Stab (61) in Verbindung mit einem Schließvorgang zu drehen und einen weiteren Seitenabschnitt durch die andere Endseite des Stabes (61) zu beaufschlagen, wobei der Drehmittelpunkt der Klappe (20) die Begrenzung ist, um den Schließvorgang der Klappe (20) durchzuführen, wenn der Schließvorgang durchgeführt wird, wenn die Klappe (20) im zweiten Drehbereich (R2) positioniert ist.

4. Schlauchpumpe nach Anspruch 3, bei der das erste Beaufschlagungselement (62) an einem Abschnitt des Stabes (61) an einer Vorderseite des Stablagerungsabschnitts (62) positioniert ist und bei der die Schließunterdrückungseinheit (B) mit einem zweiten Beaufschlagungselement (64) ausgestattet ist, um den Stab (61) an einem Abschnitt des Stabes (61) auf einer Rückseite des Stablagerungsabschnitts (62) nach hinten zu beaufschlagen.

5. Schlauchpumpe nach Anspruch 4, bei der der Stab (61) im Teilbereich des zweiten Drehbereichs (R2) vom ersten Beaufschlagungselement (63) nach vorne beaufschlagt ist und vom zweiten Beaufschlagungselement (64) nach hinten beaufschlagt ist und eine Last des zweiten Beaufschlagungselements (64) vom Stab (61), der außerhalb des Teilbereichs des zweiten Drehbereichs (R2) nach hinten gleitet, konstant gehalten wird.

6. Schlauchpumpe nach einem der Ansprüche 3 bis 5, bei der der Pumpenmechanismus (50) einen Ventilmechanismus (70, 70') aufweist, der den befestigten Schlauch (30) unter Anwendung einer Beaufschlagungskraft eines Ventilbeaufschlagungselements in einer Radialrichtung so drückt und verformt, dass das Ventil geschlossen wird, und so ausgebildet ist, dass er diesen Ventilmechanismus (70, 70') öffnet, wenn das Fluid in den Schlauch (30) geleitet wird, und der Ventilmechanismus (70, 70') so vorgesehen ist, dass er von einer Endseite des Stabes (61) gedrückt und geöffnet wird, der sich in Verbindung mit dem Öffnungsvorgang dreht, wenn dieser Öffnungs-

vorgang der Klappe (20) durchgeführt wird, und sich durch die Beaufschlagungskraft des Ventilbeaufschlagungselements von der einen Endseite des Stabes (61) löst und in einem geschlossenen Zustand gehalten wird, wenn der Schließvorgang der Klappe (20) durchgeführt wird.

Revendications

1. Pompe tubulaire (1) pour le transport d'un fluide dans un tuyau (30) attaché de manière détachable, au moyen d'un mécanisme de pompage (50), la pompe tubulaire (1) comprenant :

un corps de pompe (10) qui présente une base (11) sur laquelle le tuyau (30) peut être attaché et de laquelle il peut être détaché ;

un volet (20) monté à pivotement de manière à être rotatif par rapport au corps de pompe (10) dans une position entièrement ouverte et une position entièrement fermée afin d'ouvrir ou fermer la base (11) ; et

une unité de sollicitation commutable (A) pour solliciter le volet (20) dans un sens d'ouverture sur une première plage de rotation (R1) et commuter un sens de sollicitation vers un sens de fermeture sur une deuxième plage de rotation (R2) ;

la première plage de rotation (R1) s'étendant de la position entièrement ouverte à une position intermédiaire, et

la deuxième plage de rotation (R2) s'étendant de la position intermédiaire à la position entièrement fermée ;

caractérisée en ce qu'il est prévu une unité de suppression de fermeture (B) qui est adaptée de manière à supprimer une force de sollicitation dans le sens de fermeture fournie par l'unité de sollicitation commutable (A) au moins sur une plage partielle de la deuxième plage de rotation (R2).

2. Pompe tubulaire selon la revendication 1, l'unité de suppression de fermeture (B) étant prévue de telle sorte qu'elle ne supprime pas la force de sollicitation de l'unité de sollicitation commutable (A) dans le sens de fermeture à l'extérieur de la plage partielle de la deuxième plage (R2), mais supprime uniquement la force de sollicitation dans le sens de fermeture fournie par l'unité de sollicitation commutable (A) dans la plage partielle du côté entièrement fermé de la deuxième plage de rotation (R2).

3. Pompe tubulaire selon la revendication 1 ou 2, l'unité de sollicitation commutable (A) présentant : une tige (61) ; un tronçon de support de tige (62) qui maintient la tige (61) rotative par rapport au corps de pompe

(50) et coulissante dans un sens longitudinal de la tige (61) ; et un premier élément de sollicitation (63) qui sollicite la tige (61) vers un côté dans le sens longitudinal de celui-ci, et cette unité de sollicitation commutable (A) amenant une face frontale de la tige (61) à s'engager avec le volet (20) de manière à solliciter un tronçon latéral au moyen d'une face d'extrémité de la tige (61), un centre de rotation du volet (20) étant une limite, pour réaliser une opération d'ouverture lorsque le volet (20) est positionné dans la première plage de rotation (R1), et pour tourner la tige (61) conjointement avec une opération de fermeture et solliciter un autre tronçon latéral au moyen de l'autre face d'extrémité de la tige (61), le centre de rotation (20) étant une limite, pour réaliser l'opération de fermeture du volet (20) lorsque l'opération de fermeture est réalisée lorsque le volet (20) est positionné dans la deuxième plage de rotation (R2).

4. Pompe tubulaire selon la revendication 3, le premier élément de sollicitation (62) étant positionné sur un tronçon de la tige (61) sur une face avant du tronçon de support de tige (62), et l'unité de suppression de fermeture (B) étant équipée d'un deuxième élément de sollicitation (64) pour solliciter la tige (61) vers l'arrière sur un tronçon de la tige (61) sur une face arrière du tronçon de support de tige (62).

5. Pompe tubulaire selon la revendication 4, la tige (61) étant sollicitée vers l'avant par le premier élément de sollicitation (63) et sollicitée vers l'arrière par le deuxième élément de sollicitation (64) dans la plage partielle de la deuxième plage de rotation (R2), et une contrainte du deuxième élément de sollicitation (64) étant maintenue constante par le coulissement de la tige (61) vers l'arrière à l'extérieur de la plage partielle de la deuxième plage de rotation (R2).

6. Pompe tubulaire selon l'une des revendications 3 à 5, le mécanisme de pompage (50) présentant un mécanisme à vanne (70, 70') qui pousse et déforme le tuyau attaché (30) dans un sens radial en utilisant une force de sollicitation d'un élément de sollicitation de vanne de manière à fermer la vanne, et étant réalisé de manière à ouvrir ce mécanisme de vanne (70, 70') lorsque le fluide est transporté dans le tube (30), et le mécanisme à vanne (70, 70') étant prévu de manière à être poussé et ouvert par une face d'extrémité de la tige (61) qui tourne conjointement avec l'opération d'ouverture lorsque cette opération d'ouverture du volet (20) est effectuée, et de manière à s'éloigner de ladite face d'extrémité de la tige (61) et à être maintenu dans un état fermé par la force de sollicitation de l'élément de sollicitation de vanne lorsque l'opération de fermeture du volet (20) est effectuée.

FIG. 1

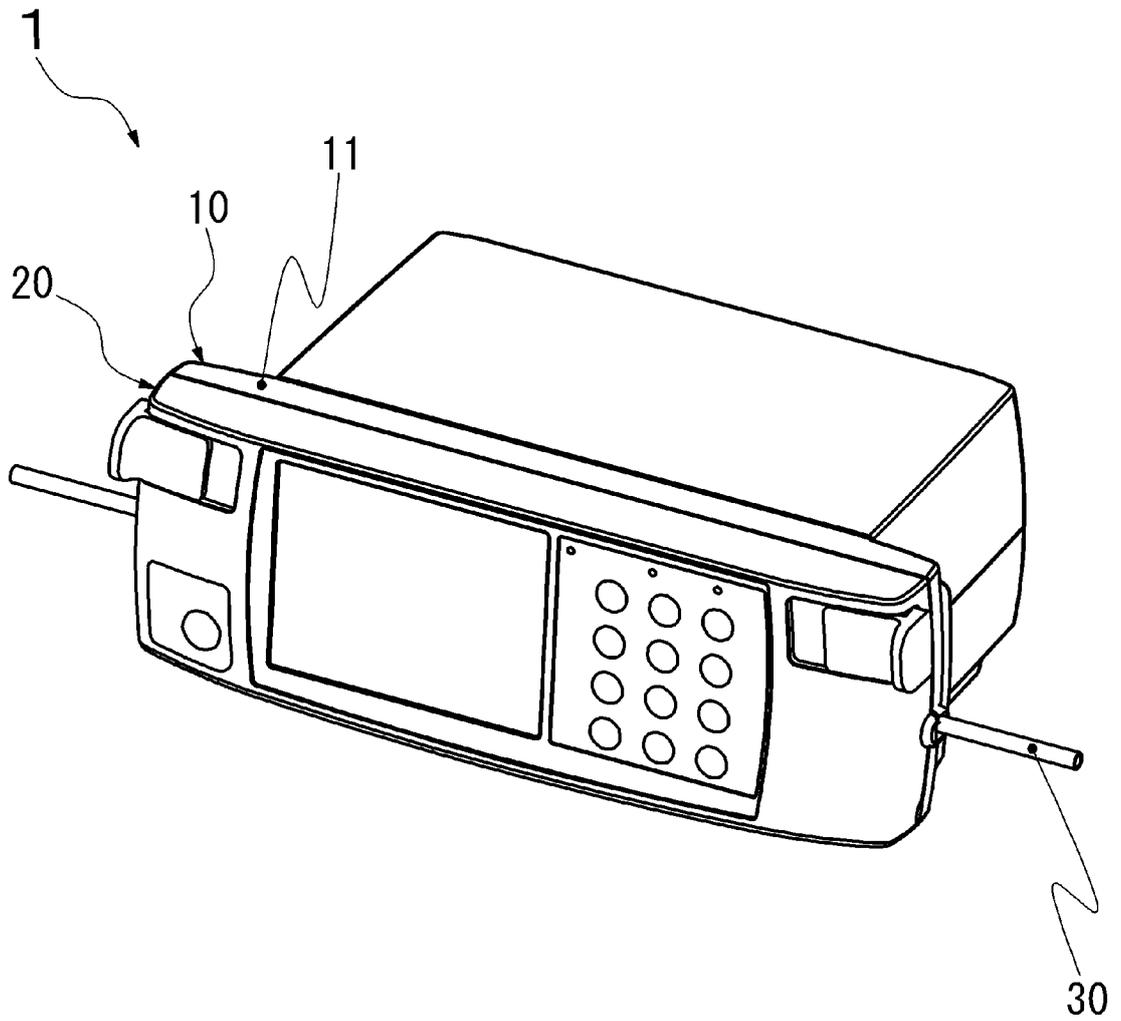


FIG. 2

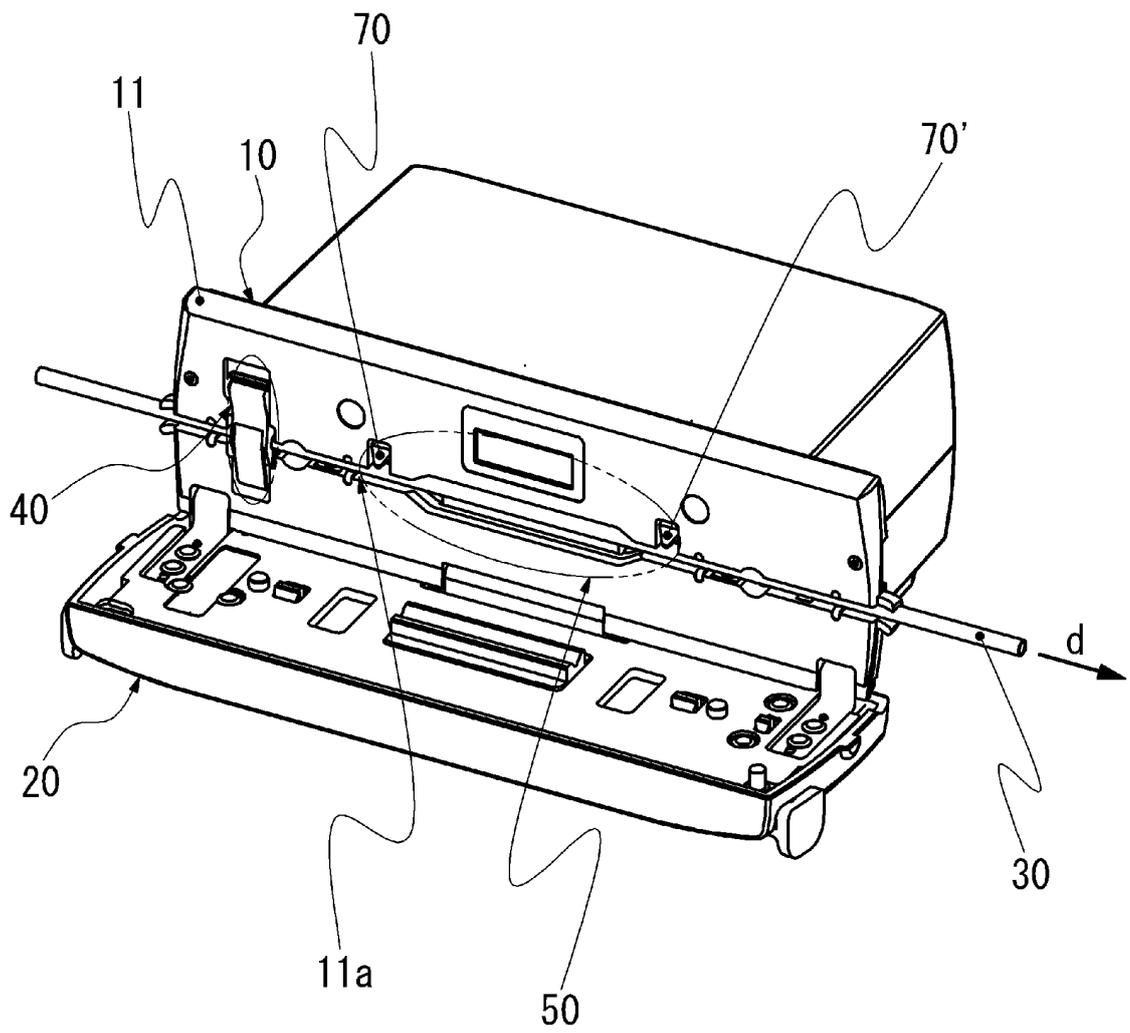


FIG. 3

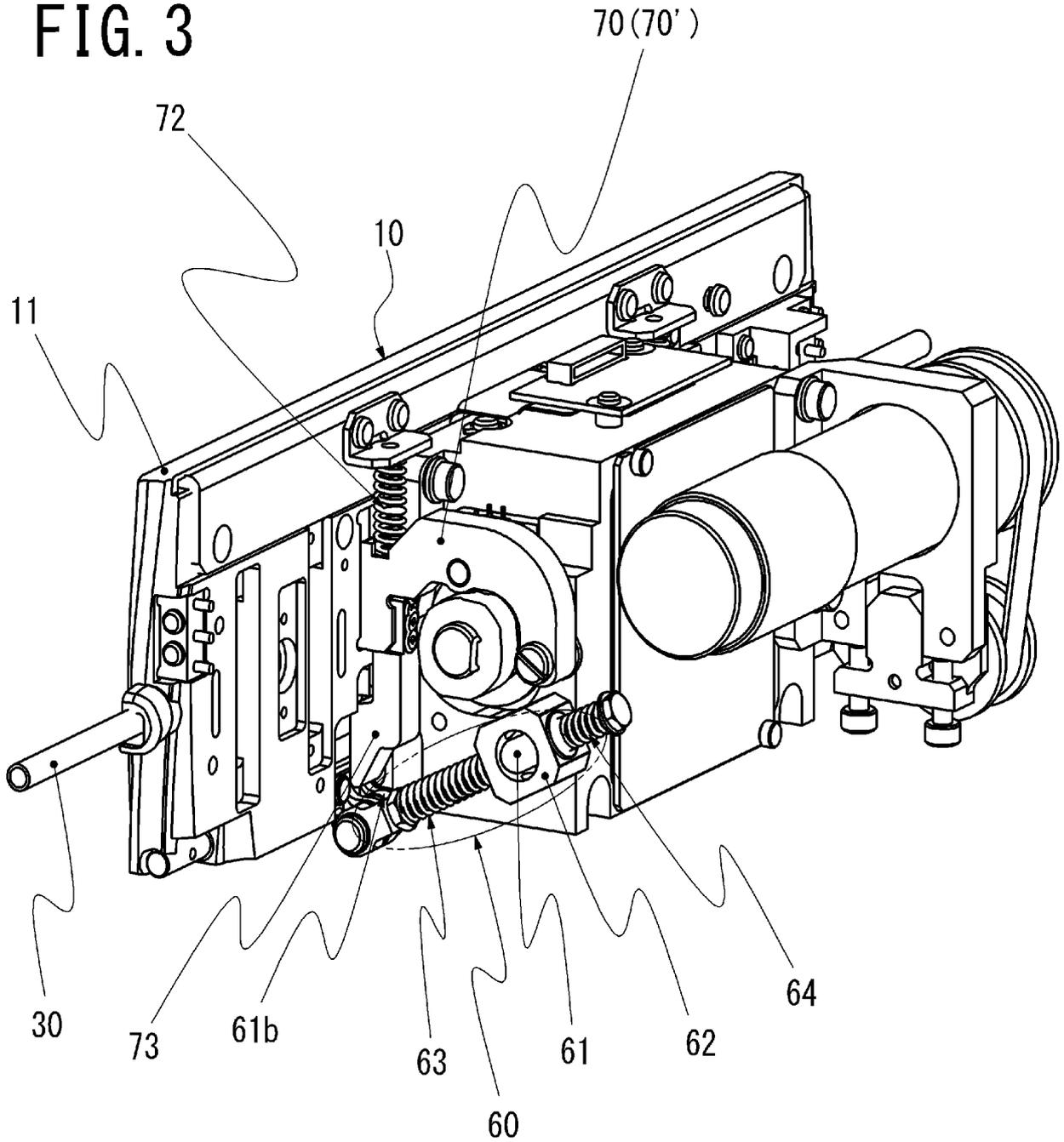


FIG. 6

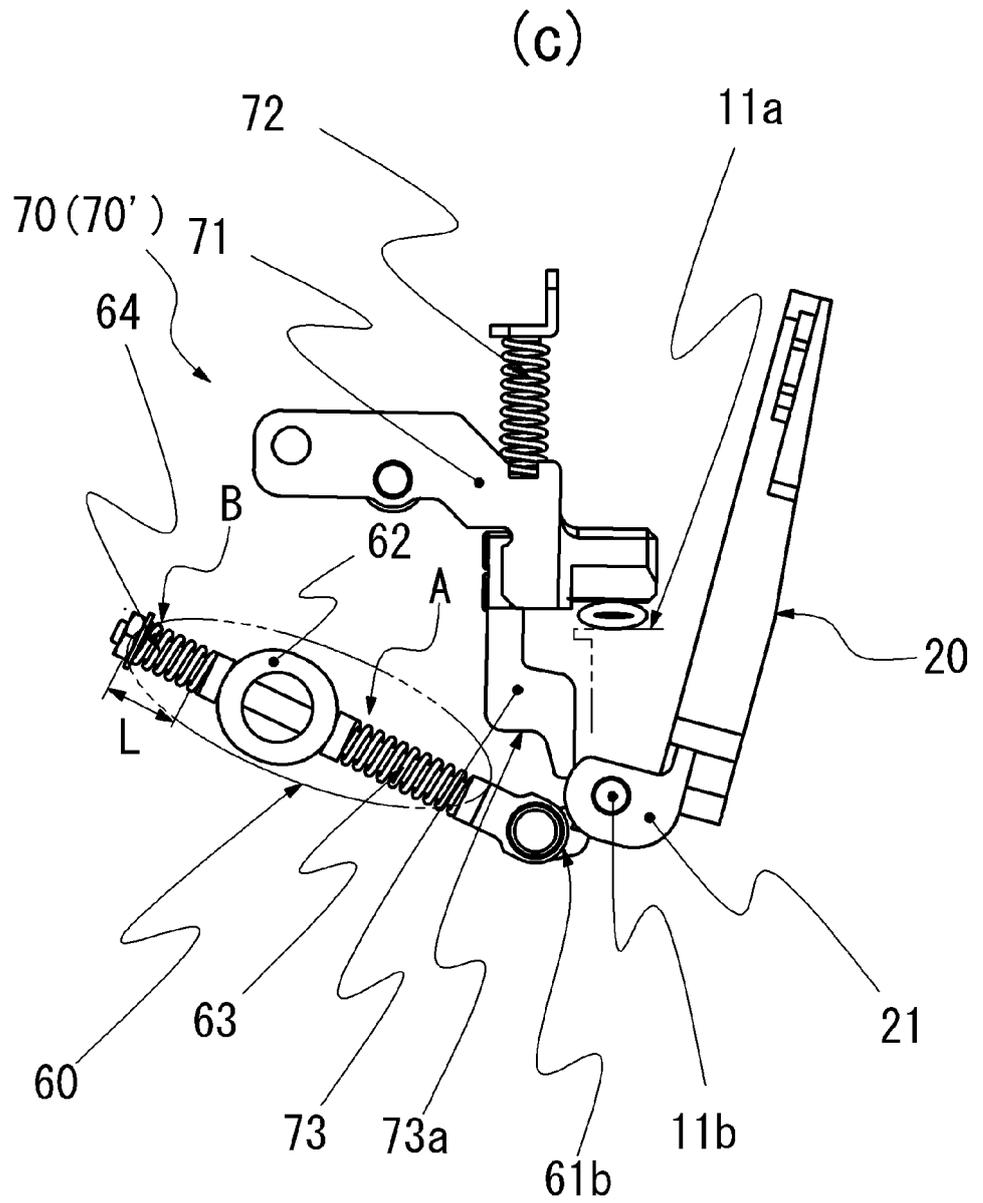


FIG. 7

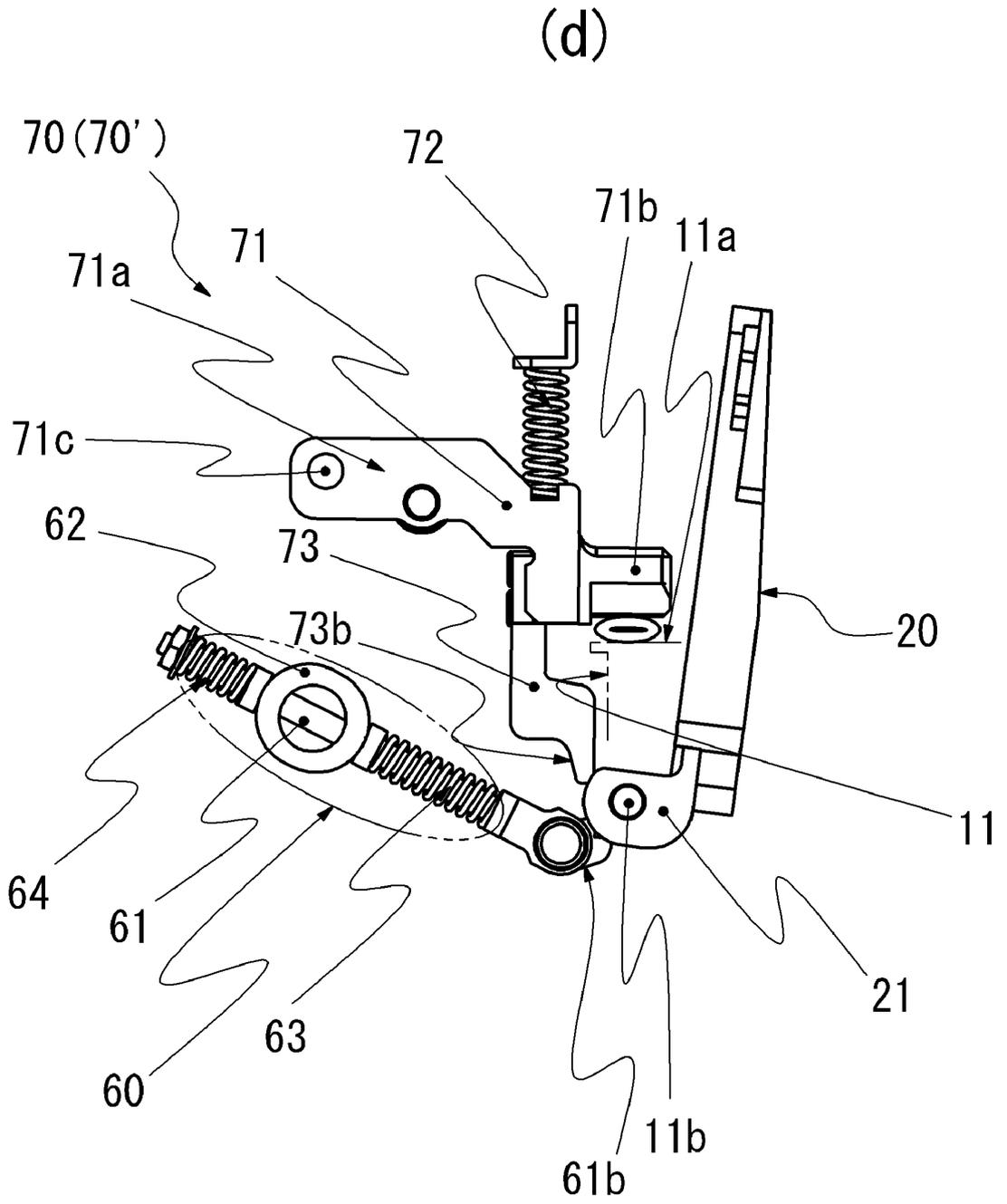
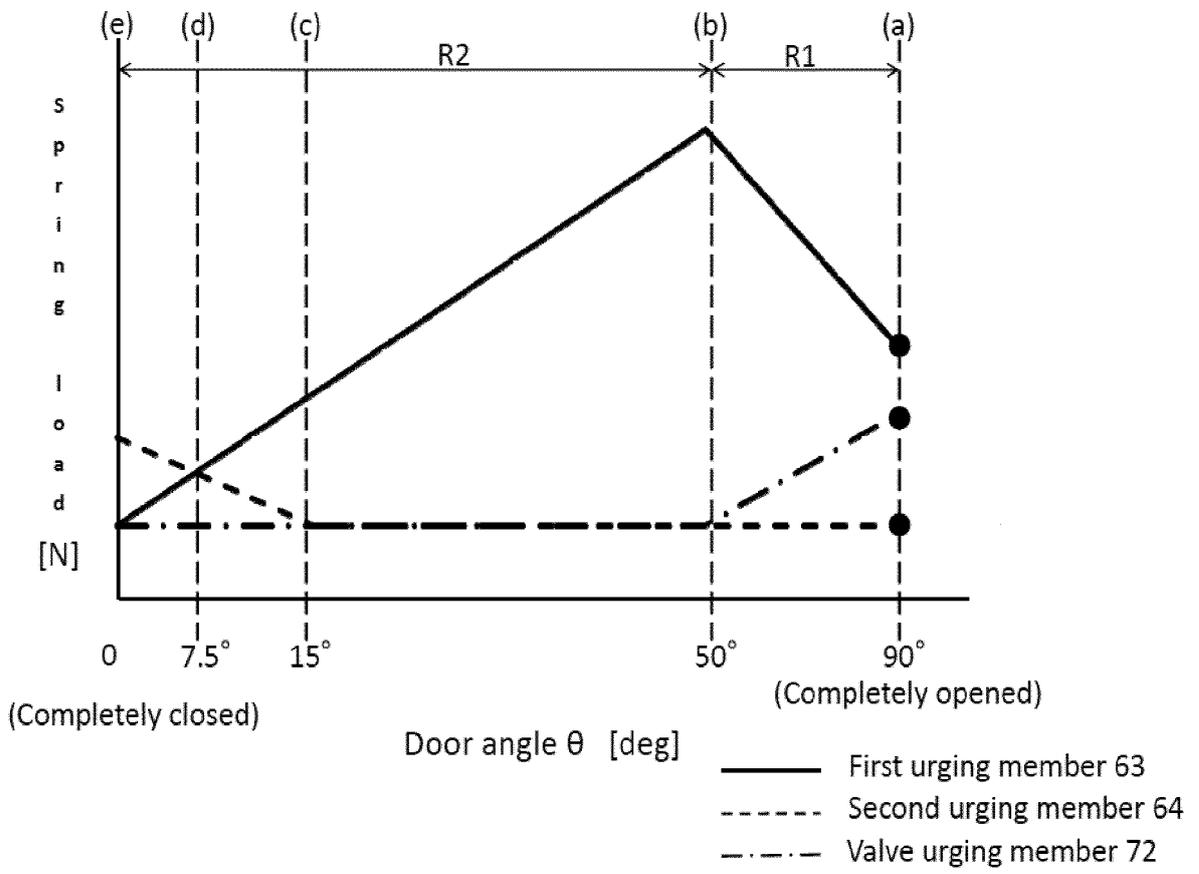


FIG.9



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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