portion 210a of the barrel 210.

The barrel 210 is a cylinder in which the plunger is reciprocally movable. The barrel 210, together with the plunger, forms within the syringe 200 a space which can store a medical fluid. The injection needle 212 is detachably provided on the distal end portion 210a of the barrel 210.

As illustrated in FIG. 15, the injection needle 212 is formed of a metallic material or a resin material, and includes a coupling portion 221 which is fixed to the distal end portion 210a of the barrel 210, and a needle portion 222 provided on the coupling portion 221.

The coupling portion 221 is formed in a cylindrical shape having a plurality of different outside diameters, and is formed to be engageable with the distal end portion 210a of the barrel 210. In addition, the needle portion 222 is put in close contact with, and fixed to, the inner peripheral surface of the coupling portion 221. The coupling portion 221 includes, for example, on a part of the outer peripheral surface thereof, a plurality of projection portions 223 which are provided to extend along the longitudinal direction of the coupling portion 221 and which have outer surfaces that are inclined relative to the axis of the coupling portion 221.

The needle portion 222 is formed in such a cylindrical shape that a fluid can move in the inside of the needle portion 222. A distal end of the needle portion 222 is

manufactured.

Next, a method of use of the syringe receptacle 100 with the above-described structure is described.

To begin with, a medical fluid is filled in the syringe 200. Specifically, when a medical fluid is sucked from an ampoule into the syringe 200, a worker inserts the plunger into the barrel 210 of the syringe 200 down to the bottom dead point, and inserts the injection needle into the ampoule. In this state, the plunger is moved up to the top dead point. Thereby, the medical fluid is sucked into the space which is formed within the syringe 200 by the barrel 210 and plunger.

In the suction of the medical fluid, if air is also sucked in the syringe 200 or an excess medical fluid is sucked, an unnecessary fluid is discharged into the syringe receptacle 100. Specifically, as illustrated in FIG. 15, the needle portion 222 of the injection needle 212 is pierced into the valve body 143, and the injection needle 212 is inserted into the base portion 111 until the projection portions 223 of the coupling portion 221 abut on the projection portion 122a of the first stationary portion 122 of the base portion 111 and the distal end of the needle portion 222 is located in the space 113a of the valve member 113.

Next, the plunger is pushed to the bottom dead point, and the unnecessary fluid is discharged from the syringe 200 into the space 113a. At this time, the pressure in the

C L A I M S

1. A syringe receptacle comprising:

a base portion including a communication hole formed such that an injection needle of a syringe is insertable;

a container airtightly provided on the base portion;

a space forming portion provided on the base portion and forming a space which is connected to the communication hole and an inside of the container;

a first valve portion provided between the communication hole and the space, and configured to restrict a movement of a fluid from the space to the communication hole; and

a second valve portion provided between the space and the inside of the container, and configured to restrict a movement of the fluid from the inside of the container to the space.

2. The syringe receptacle of Claim 1, wherein the space forming portion is formed in a cylindrical shape with one end closed, and includes an opening in a part of an outer peripheral surface thereof,

the first valve portion is a stopper configured to close the communication hole and an opening of the space, the stopper being formed of a resin material which is pierceable by the injection needle, and

the second valve portion is formed to be capable of closing the opening, and to be capable of releasing the opening when a pressure in the space is higher than a pressure in the container.

pierceable by the injection needle and releasing the opening portion when a pressure in the space is higher than a pressure in the reservoir portion.

8. The syringe receptacle of Claim 7, wherein the outer shell body is formed in a cylindrical shape including an end face portion at one end portion thereof,

the valve body is provided on an end portion on the base portion side of the outer shell body, and

a stopper body, which is pierceable by the injection needle, is provided at the end portion of the outer shell body, at which the end face portion is provided.

9. The syringe receptacle of Claim 8, wherein an opening portion is formed in the end face portion.

10. The syringe receptacle of Claim 9, wherein the reservoir portion comprises:

a cylinder having a bottomed cylindrical shape, the cylinder including one end portion fixed to the base portion, and having the other end portion closed; and

a piston formed to be movable within the cylinder.

11. The syringe receptacle of Claim 10, wherein the cylinder includes an opening portion at the other end portion of the piston.

12. The syringe receptacle of Claim 8, wherein the reservoir portion is a container with flexibility.

13. The syringe receptacle of any one of Claim 7 to Claim 12, wherein the reservoir portion and the outer shell body have light transmissivity, and are formed such that

the injection needle inserted in the outer shell body is visually recognizable.

14. The syringe receptacle of any one of Claim 7 to Claim 12, wherein the base portion includes an adjusting portion configured to be capable of changing a length in an axial direction of the base portion.