

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an apparatus and a method which forms a needle portion of a plastic syringe, which is used, for example, for dental surgery.

Among syringes used for dental surgery, there is a type that the edge portion thereof is bent at a certain angle. This type of syringe comprises a glass made syringe tube and a steel made needle secured to the edge of the tube. This type of syringe is repeatedly used after washing, which is undesirable when a sanitary condition is concerned. Therefore, inexpensive and disposable plastic syringes have been used recently.

Such a plastic syringe is disclosed, for example, in Japanese patent publication 53-21234. This syringe comprises a plastic syringe tube and a plastic thin tube which is formed separately from the syringe tube and is secured to the edge of the syringe tube, then the thin tube is heated and sharpened like a needle.

The problem of this prior art is that since the syringe tube and the thin tube are formed separately and are combined together thereafter, a lot of time is required for completing a syringe, so that a productivity thereof is not satisfactory. Further, when the thin tube is heated and sharpened, some handwork has to be applied, so that a lot of experience and time are required, which declines a productivity. Since the handwork is required, a shape of the syringe is not always accurate.

This type of syringe is supposed to be disposable, so that it should be produced by a mass production and the price thereof should be kept low. However, the syringe explained above as a prior art is expensive, since its productivity is poor.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention therefore is to provide a means and method which mass produces plastic syringes, a type that needles thereof are bent at a certain angle, with high accuracy.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 is a brief top view of the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing a combination of a syringe and a first holder of the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of a first heater, heating a syringe.

Fig. 4 is a side elevational view of a lifter, lifting a syringe upward.

Fig. 5 is a side elevational view of a phototube and a second revolver accurately positioning a syringe, and a first cutter, cutting a needle portion of the syringe.

Fig. 6 is a side elevational view showing a combination of a syringe and a second holder.

Fig. 7 is a side elevational view of a second heater, heating a syringe.

Fig. 8 is a side elevational view of a bender, bending a syringe.

Fig. 9 is a side elevational view of a second cutter, cutting a syringe.

Fig. 10 is an elevational view of phototubes, checking a bent angle of a syringe.

Fig. 11 is a side elevational view of a phototube, reading an outside diameter of a needle of a syringe.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A means according to the present invention comprises a first forming means 1 and a second forming means 2.

The first forming means 1 at least heats the edge portion of a mono-molded plastic syringe (s) (which is a type that a whole portion including a main body of a syringe and a needle portion thereof is molded unitedly in a same cast), and stretches it to a certain length, forming a needle (n). The second forming means 2 at least re-heats the needle (n) of the syringe which is carried from the first forming means 1, and bends the needle (n) at a certain angle and cuts it in a certain length.

The first forming means 1 can be arranged to comprise a first table 3, first holder 4, first heater 5, first revolver 6, stretcher 7, positioner 8 and first cutter 9.

The first table 3 shapes like a disc and revolves intermittently carrying syringes to a first carry-in section 10, first heating section 11, stretching section 12, positioning section 13, first cutting section 14 and first carry-out section 15, which are positioned in order. The first holders 4 are positioned around the edge portion of the first table 3 at regular intervals, and each of them holds a syringe in a standing position. The first heater 5 is secured to the first heating section 11 to heat the bottom edge portion of a syringe (s). The first revolver 6 revolves the first holder 4 positioned in the first heating section 11. The stretcher 7 is placed in the stretching section 12 and stretches the bottom edge portion of a syringe (s) to form a needle (n). The positioner 8 is placed in the positioning section 13 and positions a syringe (s) in a certain direction. The first cutter 9 is positioned in the first cutting section 14 and cuts a needle (n) of a syringe (s), which has been stretched to a certain length.

The second forming means 2 can be arranged to comprise a second table 16, second holder 17, second heater 18, bender 19, second cutter 20, angle

reader 21 and outside diameter reader 22.

The second table 16 also shapes like a disc and revolves intermittently conveying a syringe (s) to a second carry-in section 23, second heating section 24, bending section 25, second cutting section 26, reading section 27 and second carry-out section 28. The second holders 17 are positioned around the edge portion of the second table 16 at regular intervals and each holds a syringe (s) in a lying position with its needle (n) facing in an outward direction.

The second heater 18 is placed in the second heating section 24 and re-heats a needle (n) of a syringe (s). The bender 19 is positioned in the bending section 25 and bends a needle (n) at a certain angle. The second cutter 20 is located in the second cutting section 26 and cuts a bent needle (n) in a certain length. The angle reader 21 is placed in the reading section 27 and reads an angle of a needle (n). The outside diameter reader 22 is placed in the reading section 27 and measures an outside diameter of a needle (n).

The function of the present invention will be described below. First, a plastic syringe (s), which has been conveyed to the first carry-in section 10 of the first forming means 1, is held by the first holder 4 in a standing position (see Fig. 2). Then, the first table 3 revolves intermittently and conveys the syringe (s) to the first heating section 11, where the bottom portion of the syringe (s) is heated by the first heater 5. The first holder 4 positioned in the first heating section 11 is revolved by the first revolver 6, so that the syringe (s) revolves with it and the bottom portion of the syringe (s) can be heated evenly (Fig. 3). After the heating process in the first heating section 11 is completed, the heated syringe (s) reaches to the stretcher 12, where the bottom portion thereof is stretched to a certain length by the stretcher 7. By this stretching process, a needle (n) is formed at the bottom of the syringe (s). Since the bottom portion of the syringe (s) is heated before stretching, the heated portion is well stretched when pulled by the stretcher 7 (Fig. 4 and 5). The syringe (s) comprising the needle (n) at its bottom portion, then arrives at the positioning section 13, where the syringe (s) is positioned to a certain direction and the needle (n) is cut in a certain length (Fig. 5). Thereafter, the syringe (s) is conveyed to the first carry-out section 15 and then it is carried away.

The plastic syringe (s) carried out from the first forming means 1 is then conveyed by a second conveyor 30 to the second forming means 2, where the syringe (s) is conveyed to the second carry-in section 23 and it is held by the second holder 17 in a lying position with its needle (n) facing in an outward direction (Fig. 6). Then, the second table 16 revolves intermittently conveying the syringe (s) to the second heating section 24, where the needle (n) is heated by the second heater 18 (Fig. 7). The syringe (s) is then conveyed to the bending section 25, where the needle (n)

is bent at a certain angle by the bender 19. Since the certain portion is heated in advance, the bending process is completed smoothly (Fig. 8). The needle (n) being bent at a certain angle is then cut in a certain length by the second cutter 20 of the second cutting section 26 (Fig. 9). It is possible to locate the bending section 25 and the second cutting section 26 in a same place and accomplish the bending and cutting processes of the needle (n) at the same time. After finishing the bending and cutting processes of the needle (n), the syringe (s) is conveyed to the reading section 27, where the angle of the needle (n) is read by the angle reader 21 (Fig. 10) and also the outside diameter of the needle (n) is measured by the outside diameter reader 22 (Fig. 11). Then, the syringe 27 is conveyed to the second carry-out section 28 and is carried away.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 to 11 shows a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

A first conveyor 29 is connected to the first carry-in section 10 of the first forming means 1, and a plastic syringe (s) is conveyed by the first conveyor 29 in an upright standing position. The syringe (s) is then carried into the first table 3 by a first carry-in means 32 secured near the first carry-in section 10, and the syringe (s) is held by the first holder 4 in the same standing position (see Fig. 2). This syringe (s) is made of plastic, and a whole portion such as a syringe body portion and a needle portion are formed unitedly by an injection mold.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the first forming means 1 comprises eight first heating sections 11 in the first table 3 at regular intervals, each of them comprising a first heater 5. The first holder 4 positioned in the first heating section 11 is revolved by the first revolver 6 which transmit its power to a sprocket 48 via a chain. As the syringe (s) held by the first holder 4 revolves, the bottom portion of the syringe (s) is heated evenly. Each of the first heater 5 applies hot air through a nozzle 35, which heats the bottom portion of the syringe (s). A cover plate 36 is installed to prevent the hot air from affecting its heat waves to the rest portion of the syringe (s) (Fig. 3).

The stretcher 7 moves downward while a clamp thereof holding underneath of the heating portion of the syringe (s), so that the heating portion is stretched (Fig. 4). The distance of the downward movement of the stretcher 7 is fixed, so that the shape such as an outlook, inside diameter and outside diameter of the needle (n) is evenly regulated.

In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the lifter 37 lifts the the bottom edge of the syringe (s) to a certain range before stretching the bottom portion of the syringe (s) (Fig. 4). It is because

when the bottom portion of the syringe (s) is heated, the heated portion melts and the bottom portion of the syringe (s) elongates by its own weight and by an expansion effect, so that the length of the bottom portion prior to the stretching process becomes uneven. When a length of a syringe (s) is shorter or longer than the desired length, the final length thereof becomes shorter or longer, which causes to form an irregularized shape of needle (n).

In the preferred embodiment, the syringe (s) having a stretched needle (n) is positioned to a certain direction by the phototube 39. This positioning is completed as such that the syringe (s) is revolved by the second revolver 41, and when the a light beam of the phototube 39 is cut by a projection 40 situated to the upper portion of the syringe (s), the revolution of the syringe (s) stops (Fig. 5). The positioning of the syringe (s) is required to adjust a scale written on the syringe (s) and an angle of the needle (n) in a certain direction.

After the positioning of the syringe (s) is done, the needle (n) is cut, in the same section, in a certain length by scissors 42 (Fig. 5).

After completing the cutting process of the needle (n), the syringe (s), keeping its upstand position, is conveyed to the second conveyer 30 by the first carry-out means 48, and is carried to the second forming means 2 by the second conveyer 30. Inferior products are intermittently moved to the poor goods carry-out section 33 and are carried out in the disposal container 34 by the poor goods carry-out means 47.

The syringe (s) conveyed by the second conveyer 30 then is lied down and carried to the second carry-in section 23 of the second forming means 2 by the second carry-in means 50, and it is held by the second holder 17 (Fig. 6). The processes of lying down the syringe (s) from its upstand position and conveying the syringe (s) from the second conveyer 30 to the second holder 17 are achieved by the second carry-in means 50.

The second forming means 2 comprises two second heating sections 24 consecutively, and each of them comprises a second heater 18. The second heater 18 also provides hot air from its nozzle 35 and reheats the needle (n) of the syringe (s) (Fig. 7). The reheated needle (n) of the syringe (s) is bent at a certain angle by a cooperation of the press block 43 and the support block 44 (Fig. 8). After completing the bending process, the needle (n) of the syringe (s) is cut in a certain length by a cooperation of the upper edge 45 and the lower edge 46 (Fig. 9). In this preferred embodiment, although the bending section 25 and the second cutting section 26 are positioned at a different area, they can be positioned in a same section to accomplish the cutting process right after the bending process is done.

The angle reader 21 which reads an angle of the

needle (n) is arranged such that it emits a plural number of light beams to a number of certain parts of the needle (n) of the syringe (s) (Fig. 10). The outside diameter reader 22 which measures an outside diameter of the needle (n) is composed of the phototube 39 which emits a light beam to the needle (Fig. 11).

After the angle and the outside diameter are read, qualified syringes (s) are moved back to the standing position from the lying position, and are conveyed to the third conveyer 31 by the second carry-out means 49, and are carried away by the third conveyer 31. Inferior syringes (s) are put in a disposal container 34.

As described, according to the present invention, the needles (n) of the unitedly made plastic syringes (s) can be automatically mass formed with high accuracy, so that disposable syringes (s) can be provided with an inexpensive price, which contributes a better sanitary condition to many fields such as the dental surgery.

Claims

1. An apparatus for forming a syringe (s) comprising:

a first forming means (1) being, at least, arranged to heat the bottom portion of a mono-molded plastic syringe (s), stretch the said portion to a certain length and form a needle (n);

and a second forming means (2) being, at least, arranged to heat said needle (n) of said syringe (s) conveyed from said first forming means (1), bend said needle (n) at a certain angle and cut it to a certain length.

2. An apparatus for forming a syringe (s) as claimed in claim 1, wherein said first forming means (1) comprises :

a first table (3), said first table (3) being shaped like a disk and arranged to revolve intermittently conveying said syringe (s) to a first carry-in section (10), a first heating section (11), a stretching section (12), a positioning section (13), a first cutting section (14) and a first carry-out section (15), which are positioned in order;

a plural number of first holders (4) being positioned around the edge portion of said first table (3) at regular intervals, holding said syringe (s) in an upright standing position;

a first heater (5) being positioned in said first heating section (11) and arranged to heat said needle (n) of said syringe (s);

a first revolver (6) being arranged to revolve said first holders (4) in said first heating section (11);

a stretcher (7) being positioned in said stretching section (12) and arranged to stretch



when the bottom portion of the syringe (s) is heated, the heated portion melts and the bottom portion of the syringe (s) elongates by its own weight and by an expansion effect, so that the length of the bottom portion prior to the stretching process becomes uneven. When a length of a syringe (s) is shorter or longer than the desired length, the final length thereof becomes shorter or longer, which causes to form an irregularized shape of needle (n).

In the preferred embodiment, the syringe (s) having a stretched needle (n) is positioned to a certain direction by the phototube 39. This positioning is completed as such that the syringe (s) is revolved by the second revolver 41, and when the a light beam of the phototube 39 is cut by a projection 40 situated to the upper portion of the syringe (s), the revolution of the syringe (s) stops (Fig. 5). The positioning of the syringe (s) is required to adjust a scale written on the syringe (s) and an angle of the needle (n) in a certain direction.

After the positioning of the syringe (s) is done, the needle (n) is cut, in the same section, in a certain length by scissors 42 (Fig. 5).

After completing the cutting process of the needle (n), the syringe (s), keeping its upstand position, is conveyed to the second conveyer 30 by the first carry-out means 48, and is carried to the second forming means 2 by the second conveyer 30. Inferior products are intermittently moved to the poor goods carry-out section 33 and are carried out in the disposal container 34 by the poor goods carry-out means 47.

The syringe (s) conveyed by the second conveyer 30 then is lied down and carried to the second carry-in section 23 of the second forming means 2 by the second carry-in means 50, and it is held by the second holder 17 (Fig. 6). The processes of lying down the syringe (s) from its upstand position and conveying the syringe (s) from the second conveyer 30 to the second holder 17 are achieved by the second carry-in means 50.

The second forming means 2 comprises two second heating sections 24 consecutively, and each of them comprises a second heater 18. The second heater 18 also provides hot air from its nozzle 35 and reheats the needle (n) of the syringe (s) (Fig. 7). The reheated needle (n) of the syringe (s) is bent at a certain angle by a cooperation of the press block 43 and the support block 44 (Fig. 8). After completing the bending process, the needle (n) of the syringe (s) is cut in a certain length by a cooperation of the upper edge 45 and the lower edge 46 (Fig. 9). In this preferred embodiment, although the bending section 25 and the second cutting section 26 are positioned at a different area, they can be positioned in a same section to accomplish the cutting process right after the bending process is done.

The angle reader 21 which reads an angle of the

needle (n) is arranged such that it emits a plural number of light beams to a number of certain parts of the needle (n) of the syringe (s) (Fig. 10). The outside diameter reader 22 which measures an outside diameter of the needle (n) is composed of the phototube 39 which emits a light beam to the needle (Fig. 11).

After the angle and the outside diameter are read, qualified syringes (s) are moved back to the standing position from the lying position, and are conveyed to the third conveyer 31 by the second carry-out means 49, and are carried away by the third conveyer 31. Inferior syringes (s) are put in a disposal container 34.

As described, according to the present invention, the needles (n) of the unitedly made plastic syringes (s) can be automatically mass formed with high accuracy, so that disposable syringes (s) can be provided with an inexpensive price, which contributes a better sanitary condition to many fields such as the dental surgery.

Claims

1. An apparatus for forming a syringe (s) comprising:

a first forming means (1) being, at least, arranged to heat the bottom portion of a mono-molded plastic syringe (s), stretch the said portion to a certain length and form a needle (n);

and a second forming means (2) being, at least, arranged to heat said needle (n) of said syringe (s) conveyed from said first forming means (1), bend said needle (n) at a certain angle and cut it to a certain length.

2. An apparatus for forming a syringe (s) as claimed in claim 1, wherein said first forming means (1) comprises:

a first table (3), said first table (3) being shaped like a disk and arranged to revolve intermittently conveying said syringe (s) to a first carry-in section (10), a first heating section (11), a stretching section (12), a positioning section (13), a first cutting section (14) and a first carry-out section (15), which are positioned in order;

a plural number of first holders (4) being positioned around the edge portion of said first table (3) at regular intervals, holding said syringe (s) in an upright standing position;

a first heater (5) being positioned in said first heating section (11) and arranged to heat said needle (n) of said syringe (s);

a first revolver (6) being arranged to revolve said first holders (4) in said first heating section (11);

a stretcher (7) being positioned in said stretching section (12) and arranged to stretch



the bottom portion of said syringe (s) to form said needle (n);

a positioner (8) being positioned in said positioning section (13) and arranged to position said syringe (s) in a certain direction;

and a first cutter (9) being positioned in said first cutting section (14) and arranged to cut said needle (n) to a certain length.

3. An apparatus for forming a syringe (s) as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein said second forming means (2) comprises :

a second table (16), said second table (16) being shaped like a disk and arranged to revolve intermittently conveying said syringe (s) to a second carry-in section (23), a second heating section (24), a bending section (25), a second cutting section (26), a reading section (27) and a second carry-out section (28), which are positioned in order;

a plural number of second holders (17) being positioned around the edge portion of said second table (16) at regular intervals and arranged to hold said syringe (s) in a lying position with its needle (n) facing in an outer direction;

a second heater (18) being positioned in said second heating section (24) and arranged to heat said needle (n);

a bending means (19) being positioned in said bending section (25) and arranged to bend said needle (n) at a certain angle;

a second cutter (20) being positioned in said second cutting section (26) and arranged to cut said needle (n) of said syringe (s) to a certain length;

an angle reader (21) being positioned in said reading section (27) and arranged to read an angle of said needle (n) of said syringe (s);

and an outside diameter reader (22) being positioned in said reading section (27) and arranged to measure an outside diameter of said needle (n) of said syringe (s).

4. Method for forming a syringe (s) comprising:

a first heating step, wherein at least a middle part of an edge and thin tube portion of a syringe are heated and softened;

a stretching step, wherein said edge portion of said syringe is stretched a certain amount in a direction of said syringe axis and said edge portion is formed as a needle portion of said syringe;

a second heating step, wherein the base portion of said needle portion is heated and softened;

a bending step, wherein said softened needle portion is bent at a certain angle;

and a cutting step, wherein said bent nee-

dle portion is cut to a certain length.

5 Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zum Ausbilden einer Spritze (S) umfassend:

eine erste Formeinrichtung (1), die wenigstens so angeordnet ist, daß sie den unteren Abschnitt einer in einem Formgang ausgebildeten Kunststoffspritze (S) erhitzt, den genannten Abschnitt auf eine bestimmte Länge dehnt und eine Nadel (n) ausbildet;

und eine zweite Formeinrichtung (2), die wenigstens so angeordnet ist, daß sie die Nadel (n) der Spritze (s), die von der ersten Formeinrichtung (1) zugeführt wird, erhitzt, die Nadel (n) um einen bestimmten Winkel biegt und sie auf eine bestimmte Länge schneidet.

2. Vorrichtung zum Ausbilden einer Spritze (s) nach Anspruch 1,

wobei die erste Formeinrichtung (1) umfaßt: einen ersten Tisch (3), wobei der erste Tisch (3) wie eine Scheibe geformt und angeordnet ist, um drehend die Spritze (s) an einen ersten Einbringabschnitt (10), einen ersten Heizabschnitt (11), einen Dehnabschnitt (12), einen Positionierabschnitt (13), einen ersten Schneidabschnitt (14) und einen ersten Austragsabschnitt (15) intermittierend zuzuführen, die nacheinander positioniert sind, intermittierend zuzuführen; eine Vielzahl von ersten Haltern (4), die um den Randabschnitt des ersten Tisches (3) in regelmäßigen Abständen angeordnet sind, wobei sie die Spritze (s) in einer aufrechten Stehstellung halten;

einen ersten Heizer (5), der in dem ersten Heizabschnitt (11) positioniert ist und angeordnet ist, um die Nadel (n) der Spritze (s) zu heizen;

eine erste Dreheinrichtung (6), die angeordnet ist, um die ersten Halter (4) in dem ersten Heizabschnitt (11) zu drehen;

eine Dehneinrichtung (7), die in dem Dehnabschnitt (12) positioniert ist und zum Dehnen des unteren Abschnittes der Spritze (s) angeordnet ist, um die Nadel (n) zu bilden;

einen Positionierer (8), der in dem Positionierabschnitt (13) positioniert ist und zum Positionieren der Spritze (s) in eine bestimmte Richtung angeordnet ist;

und eine erste Schneideeinrichtung (9), die in dem ersten Schneideabschnitt (14) positioniert ist und zum Schneiden der Nadel (n) auf eine bestimmte Länge angeordnet ist.

3. Vorrichtung zum Ausbilden einer Spritze (s) nach Anspruch 1 oder 2,



wobei die zweite Formeinrichtung (2) umfaßt:
einen zweiten Tisch (16), wobei der zweite Tisch (16) wie eine Scheibe geformt ist und zum drehenden intermittierenden Zuführen der Spritze (s) an einen zweiten Einbringabschnitt (23), einen zweiten Heizabschnitt (24), einen Biegabschnitt (25), einen zweiten Schneidabschnitt (26), einen Leseabschnitt (27) und einen zweiten Austragsabschnitt (28) angeordnet ist, die nacheinander positioniert sind;
eine Vielzahl von zweiten Haltern (17), die um den Randabschnitt des zweiten Tisches (16) in regelmäßigen Abständen angeordnet sind und zum Halten der Spritze (s) in einer liegenden Stellung angeordnet sind, wobei ihre Nadel (n) in eine Richtung nach außen zeigt;
einen zweiten Heizer (18), der in dem zweiten Heizabschnitt (24) positioniert ist und zum Heizen der Nadel (n) angeordnet ist;
eine Biegeeinrichtung (19), die in dem Biegeabschnitt (25) positioniert ist und zum Biegen der Nadel (n) um einen bestimmten Winkel angeordnet ist;
eine zweite Schneideinrichtung (20), die in dem zweiten Schneidabschnitt (26) positioniert ist und zum Schneiden der Nadel (n) der Spritze (s) auf eine bestimmte Länge angeordnet ist;
eine Winkelleseeinrichtung (21), die in dem Leseabschnitt (27) positioniert ist und zum Lesen eines Winkels der Nadel (n) der Spritze (s) angeordnet ist;
und eine Einrichtung (22) zum Lesen des Außendurchmessers, die in dem Leseabschnitt (27) angeordnet ist und zum Messen eines Außendurchmessers der Nadel (n) der Spritze (s) angeordnet ist.

4. Verfahren zum Ausbilden einer Spritze (s) umfassend einen ersten Heizschritt, worin wenigstens ein mittlerer Teil eines Rands und eines Zylinderrohrabschnittes einer Spritze erhitzt und aufgeweicht werden;
ein Dehnschritt, worin der Randabschnitt der Spritze um einen bestimmten Betrag in eine Richtung der Spritzenachse gedehnt wird und der Randabschnitt als Nadelabschnitt der Spritze ausgebildet wird;
einen zweiten Heizschritt, worin der Basisabschnitt des Nadelabschnittes erhitzt und aufgeweicht wird;
ein Biegeschritt, worin der aufgeweichte Nadelabschnitt um einen vorbestimmten Winkel gebogen wird
und einen Schneideschritt, worin der gebogene Nadelabschnitt auf eine vorbestimmte Länge geschnitten wird.

Revendications

1. Appareil pour la fabrication d'une seringue (s) comprenant :
un premier moyen de formage (1) étant, au moins, apte à chauffer la portion de fond d'une seringue (s) en plastique à moulage monobloc, à étirer la portion jusqu'à une certaine longueur et à former une aiguille (n) ;
et un second moyen de formage (2) étant, au moins, apte à chauffer l'aiguille (n) de la seringue (s) provenant du premier moyen de formage (1), à plier l'aiguille (n) selon un certain angle et à la couper à une certaine longueur.
2. Appareil destiné à fabriquer une seringue (s) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le premier moyen de formage (1) comprend :
une première tablette (3), cette première tablette (3) ayant la forme d'un disque et étant disposée de façon à tourner par intermittence et à amener la seringue (s) sur une première section d'introduction (10), une première section de chauffage (11), une section d'étirage (12), une section de positionnement (13), une première section de coupe (14) et une première section d'évacuation (15), qui sont positionnées dans l'ordre ;
une pluralité de premiers supports (4) étant positionnés autour de la portion de bord de la première tablette (3) à intervalles réguliers, à maintenir la seringue (s) dans une position debout ;
un premier élément de chauffage (5) étant positionné dans la première section de chauffage (11) et étant apte à chauffer l'aiguille (n) de la seringue (s) ;
un premier plateau tournant (6) étant apte à faire tourner les premiers supports (4) dans la première section de chauffage (11) ;
un élément d'étirage (7) étant positionné dans la section d'étirage (12) et apte à étirer la portion de fond de la seringue (s) pour former l'aiguille (n) ;
un élément de positionnement (8) étant agencé dans la section de positionnement (13) et apte à positionner la seringue (s) dans une certaine direction ;
et un premier dispositif de coupe (9) étant positionné dans la première section de coupe (14) et apte à couper l'aiguille (n) à une certaine longueur.
3. Appareil destiné à former une seringue (s) selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel le second moyen de formage (2) comprend :
une deuxième tablette (16), cette seconde tablette (16) ayant la forme d'un disque et étant



apte à tourner par intermittence pour amener la seringue (s) sur une seconde section d'entrée (23), une seconde section de chauffage (24), une section de pliage (25), une seconde section de coupe (26), une section de lecture (27) et une seconde section d'évacuation (28), qui sont positionnées dans l'ordre ;

une pluralité de deuxièmes supports (17) étant agencés autour de la portion de bord de la seconde tablette (16) à intervalles réguliers et disposés de façon à maintenir la seringue (s) dans une position couchée avec son aiguille (n) faisant face dans une direction extérieure ;

un deuxième système de chauffage (18) étant positionné dans la seconde section de chauffage (24) et apte à chauffer l'aiguille (n) ;

un moyen de pliage (19) étant positionné dans la section de pliage (25) et étant apte à plier l'aiguille (n) selon un certain angle ;

un second dispositif de coupe (20) étant positionné dans la section de coupe (26) et étant apte à couper l'aiguille (n) de la seringue (s) à une certaine longueur ;

un lecteur d'angle (21) étant positionné dans la section de lecture (27) et étant apte à lire un angle de l'aiguille (n) de la seringue (s) ;

et un lecteur de diamètre extérieur (22) étant positionné dans la section de lecture (27) et étant apte à mesurer un diamètre extérieur de l'aiguille (n) de la seringue (s).

4. Procédé pour la fabrication d'une seringue (s) comprenant :

une première étape de chauffage dans laquelle au moins une partie médiane d'une portion de tube mince et de bord d'une seringue est chauffée et ramollie ;

une étape d'étirage, dans laquelle la portion de bord de la seringue est étirée dans certaines proportions dans une direction de l'axe de la seringue et la portion de bord est formée en portion d'aiguille de la seringue ;

une seconde étape de chauffage dans laquelle la portion de base de la portion de seringue est chauffée et ramollie ;

une étape de pliage dans laquelle la portion d'aiguille ramollie est pliée selon un certain angle ; et une étape de coupe, dans laquelle la portion d'aiguille pliée est coupée à une certaine longueur.