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(54) **BLOOD PRESSURE METER CUFF**

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See application file for complete search history.

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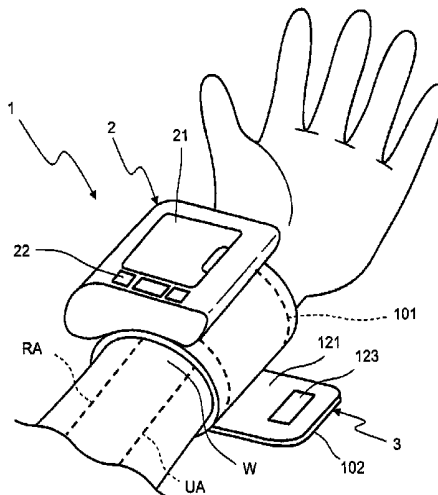
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A blood pressure meter cuff includes an air bladder that receives a supply of air in order to compress a radial artery and an ulnar artery, and a cuff band for fixing the air bladder to a wrist including the radial artery and the ulnar artery. The air bladder has a wide portion that is arranged on the radial artery and the ulnar artery, and first and second narrow portions that are continuous with the wide portion and are narrower than the wide portion. The edges of the first and second narrow portions that are continuous with the edges of the wide portion are shaped as straight lines that are inclined with respect to the width direction.

15 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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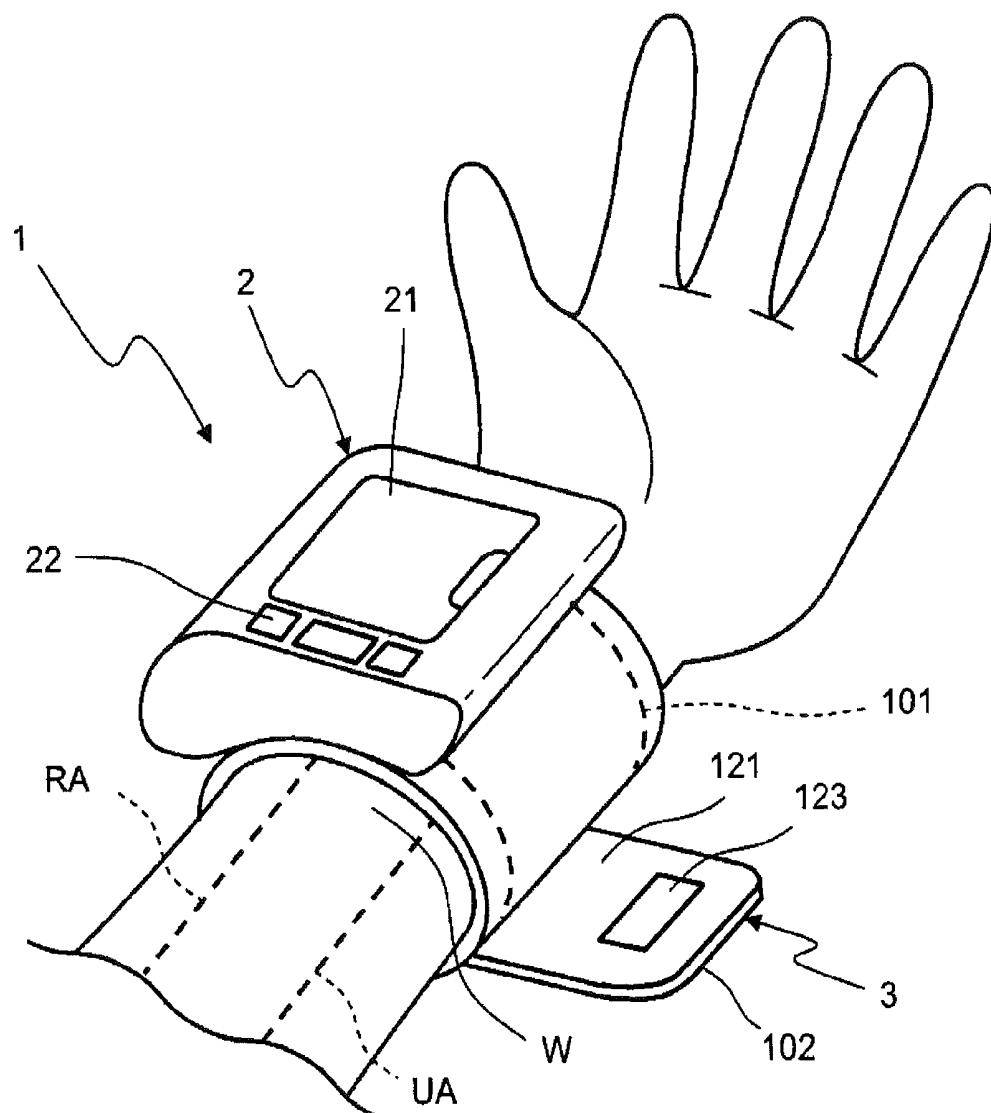
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FIG. 1

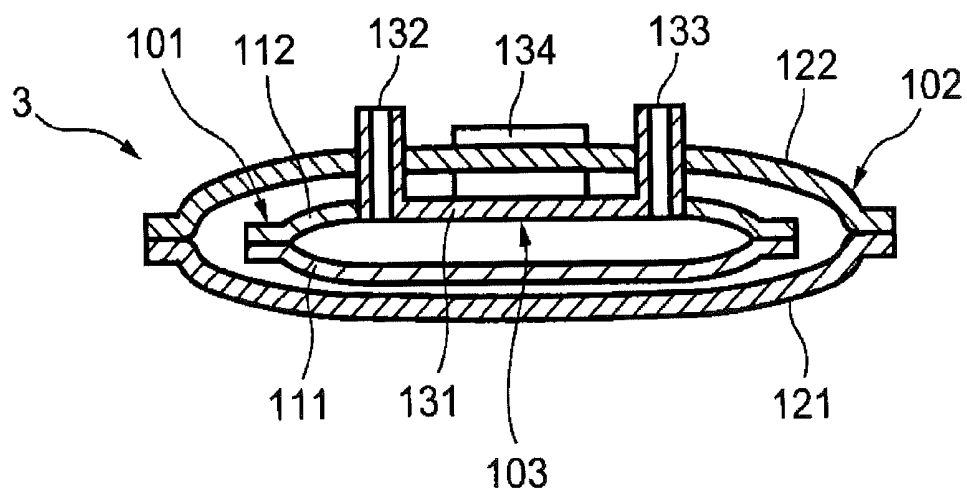


FIG. 4

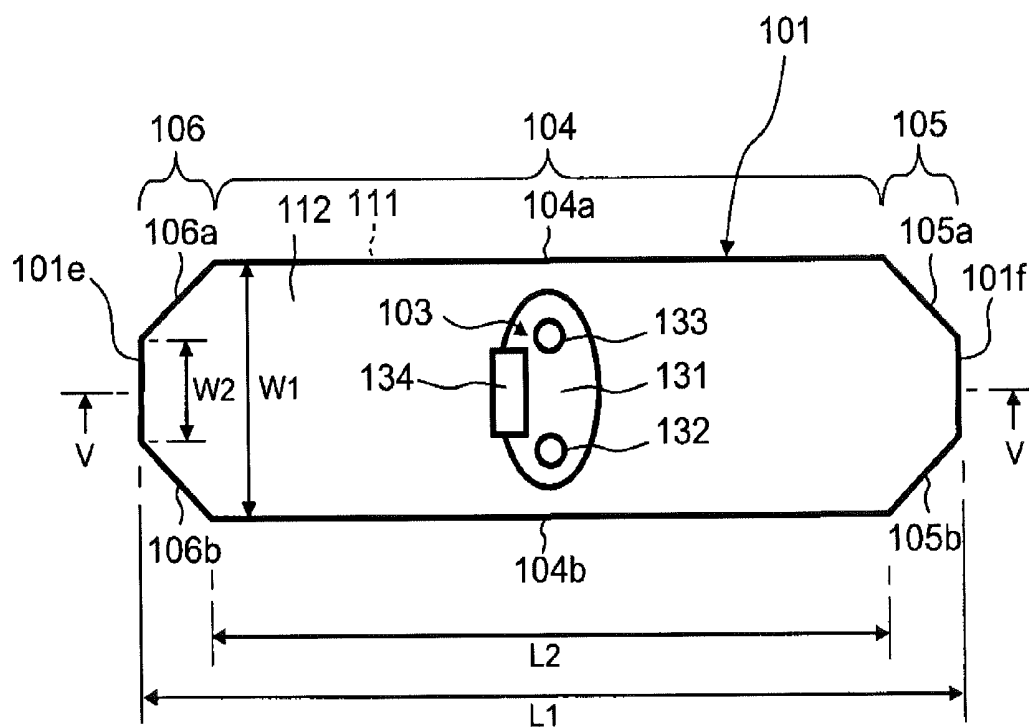


FIG. 5

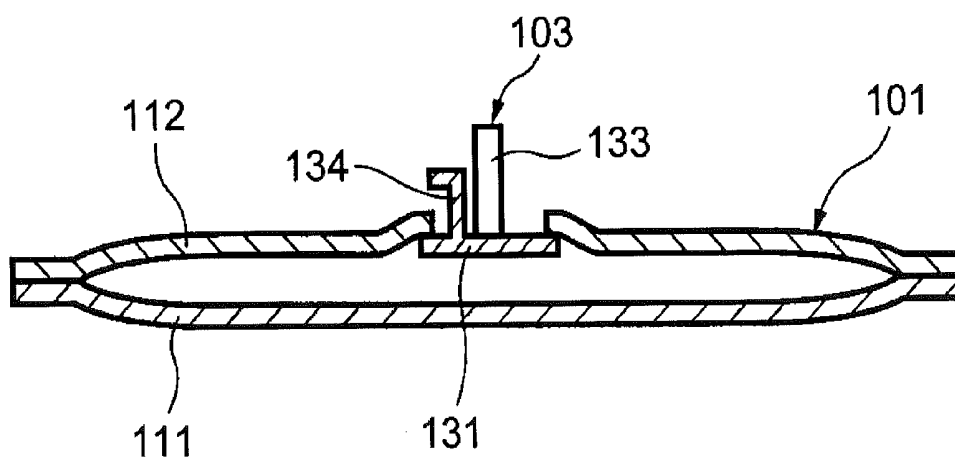


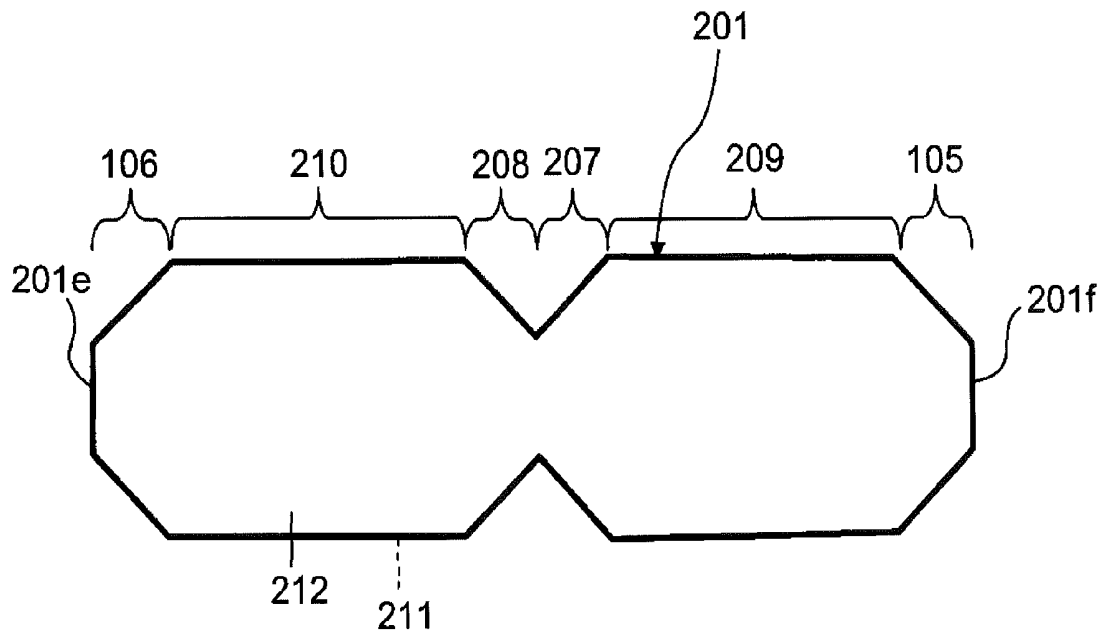
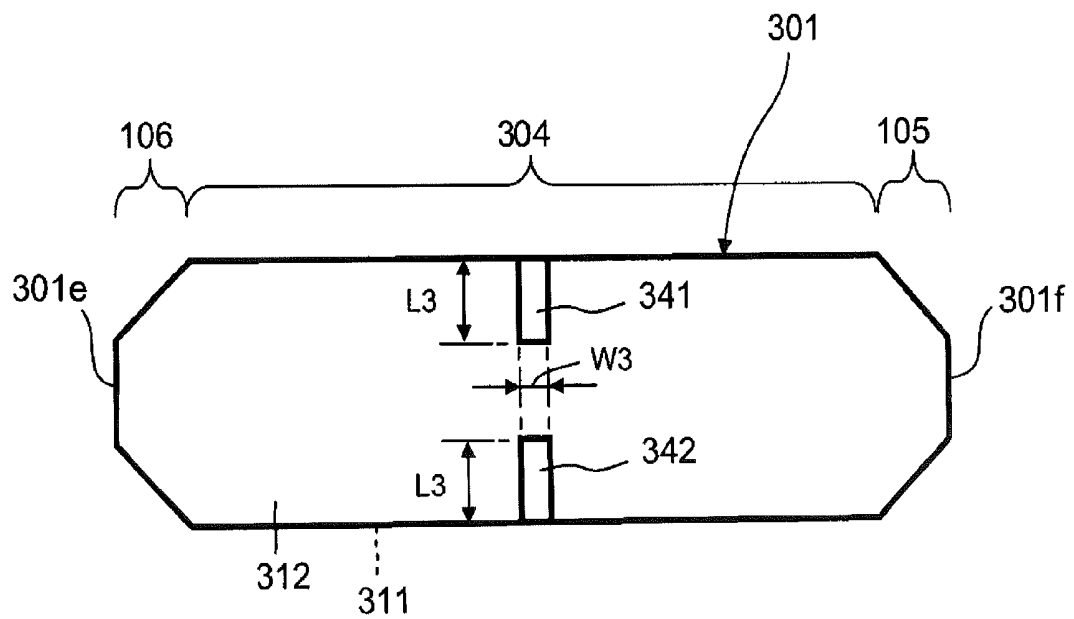
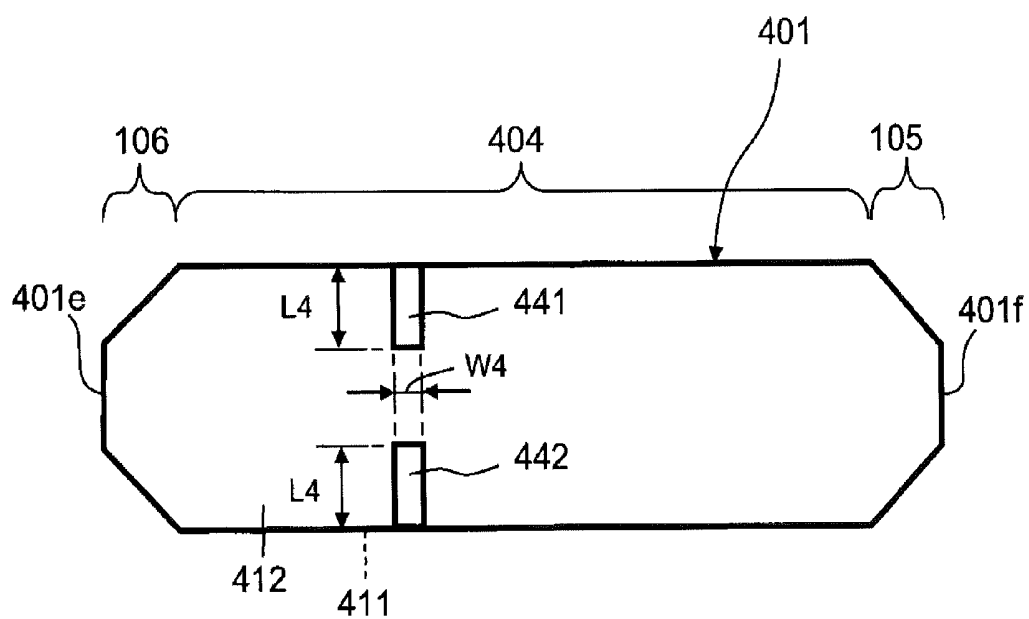
FIG. 6**FIG. 7**

FIG. 8



BLOOD PRESSURE METER CUFF

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a blood pressure meter cuff used in an upper-arm blood pressure meter, a wrist blood pressure meter, or the like, for example.

BACKGROUND ART

As disclosed in JP 10-57323A (Patent Literature 1), there are conventional blood pressure meter cuffs that include a cuff band configured to be wrapped around a wrist, and an air bladder that is provided in the cuff band and receives a supply of air in order to compress an artery of the wrist.

With the conventional blood pressure meter cuff, a reduction in the capacity of the air bladder is achieved due to the air bladder having a cross shape in a plan view. More specifically, the air bladder is composed of a wide portion with a large width (length in a direction orthogonal to the direction of wrapping around the wrist), and narrow portions that are provided on the two sides in the wrapping direction of the large-width portion and are narrower than the wide portion.

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

Patent Literature 1: JP 10-57323A

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

With the conventional blood pressure meter cuff, the air bladder is cross-shaped in a plan view, and therefore a portion extending in the width direction in the air bladder and a portion extending in the wrapping direction in the air bladder intersect each other at a right angle. In other words, the wide portion and the narrow portion form a right angle.

As a result, when air is supplied to the air bladder, stress is concentrated at the boundary between the wide portion and the narrow portion, and therefore there is a problem in that tearing is likely to occur at the right angle portion.

In view of this, it is an object of the present invention to provide a blood pressure meter cuff that can reduce the capacity of a fluid bladder and make tearing less likely to occur when a fluid is supplied to the fluid bladder.

Solution to Problem

In order to solve the above-described problem, a blood pressure meter cuff according to the present invention includes:

a fluid bladder that receives a supply of fluid in order to compress an artery; and

a fixing means for fixing the fluid bladder to a measurement area that includes the artery,

wherein the fluid bladder includes:

a wide portion arranged on the artery, and

a narrow portion that is continuous with the wide portion and is narrower than the wide portion, and

the edge of the narrow portion that is continuous with the edge of the wide portion is shaped as an approximately straight line that is inclined with respect to the width direction.

Here, examples of approximately straight lines include a straight line and a shape obtained by forming a portion of a straight line (e.g., an end thereof) into a curved line.

According to the above configuration, since the fluid bladder has a narrow portion that is narrower than the wide portion, the capacity of the fluid bladder can be reduced.

Also, the edge of the narrow portion that is continuous with the edge of the wide portion is shaped as an approximately straight line that is inclined with respect to the width direction, and therefore, the wide portion and the narrow portion can be made to form an obtuse angle. Accordingly, when a fluid is supplied to the fluid bladder, stress is not concentrated at the boundary between the wide portion and the narrow portion, and it is possible to make tearing less likely to occur.

With the blood pressure meter cuff according to an embodiment,

the narrow portion is provided at one end in a direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

According to the embodiment, by providing the narrow portion at one end in a direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder, the artery can be sufficiently compressed even if the capacity of the fluid bladder is reduced.

With the blood pressure meter cuff according to an embodiment,

the narrow portion is provided at the central portion in a direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

According to the embodiment, by providing the narrow portion at the central portion in a direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder, the capacity of the fluid bladder can be further reduced.

With the blood pressure meter cuff according to an embodiment,

a partition portion that partitions the interior of the fluid bladder into a plurality of spaces is provided in the fluid bladder.

According to the embodiment, since there is a partition portion that partitions the interior of the fluid bladder into a plurality of spaces, it is possible to reduce the capacity of the fluid bladder by the capacity corresponding to the partition portion.

With the blood pressure meter cuff according to an embodiment,

the partition portion is provided at the center in a direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

According to the above embodiment, in the case where the fluid bladder is fixed to the wrist by the fixing means, the partition portion is provided in the center in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder, and it is thereby possible for one of the spaces in the fluid bladder to be located on the ulnar artery and the other of the spaces in the fluid bladder to be located on the radial artery. Accordingly, the ulnar artery and the radial artery can be reliably compressed.

With the blood pressure meter cuff according to an embodiment,

the partition portion is provided so as to be off-center toward one end in a direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

According to the above embodiment, if the fluid bladder is fixed to the wrist using the fixing means, the partition portion is provided so as to be off-center toward one end in a direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder, and thereby one of the spaces in the fluid bladder can be made larger than the other space in the fluid bladder. Accordingly, if the largest of the spaces in the fluid bladder is located on the

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ulnar artery, it is possible to compress the ulnar artery, which is located deeper than the radial artery.

With the blood pressure meter cuff according to an embodiment,

the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the wide portion is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

According to the above embodiment, if the fluid bladder is fixed to the wrist using the fixing means, the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the wide portion is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder, and therefore it is possible to avoid compressing only one of the ulnar artery and the radial artery.

Advantageous Effects of the Invention

The blood pressure meter cuff according to the present invention includes a fluid bladder that receives a supply of fluid in order to compress an artery, and the fluid bladder has a wide portion arranged on the artery and a narrow portion that is continuous with the wide portion and is narrower than the wide portion, and therefore the capacity of the fluid bladder can be reduced.

Also, the edge of the narrow portion that is continuous with the edge of the wide portion is shaped as an approximately straight line that is inclined with respect to the width direction, and therefore the wide portion and the narrow portion can be made to form an obtuse angle and stress can be prevented from being concentrated at the boundary between the wide portion and the narrow portion. Accordingly, it is possible to make tearing less likely to occur when a fluid is supplied to the fluid bladder.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view of an attached state of a wrist blood pressure meter according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic plan view of a blood pressure meter cuff according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view taken along line in FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a schematic plan view of an air bladder according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view taken along line V-V in FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a schematic plan view of an air bladder according to another embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is a schematic plan view of an air bladder according to another embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a schematic plan view of an air bladder according to another embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, a blood pressure meter cuff 3 of the present invention will be described in detail according to the embodiments shown in the drawings.

FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view of a state in which a wrist blood pressure meter 1 of an embodiment of the present invention has been attached to a wrist W, as viewed from obliquely above.

The blood pressure meter 1 includes a blood pressure meter main body 2, and a blood pressure meter cuff 3 having a circumferential face to which the blood pressure meter main body 2 is attached, by which blood pressure is measured by

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compressing a radial artery RA and an ulnar artery UA in the wrist W. Note that the wrist W is an example of a measurement area.

A display unit 21 that displays various types of information, including a blood pressure value, and an operation unit 22 that is operated in order to input various types of instructions for measurement are provided on the surface of the blood pressure meter main body 2. Also, a pump that supplies air to an air bladder 101 in the blood pressure meter cuff 3, a pressure sensor that changes an output value according to the internal pressure of the air bladder 101 (referred to below as "cuff pressure"), and a control apparatus that controls the pump, the pressure sensor, and the like are built into the blood pressure meter main body 2, although these are not shown in the drawing.

FIG. 2 is a schematic plan view of the blood pressure meter cuff 3 as viewed from the blood pressure meter main body 2 side. Also, FIG. 3 is a schematic cross-sectional view taken along line III-III in FIG. 2.

As shown in FIGS. 2 and 3, the blood pressure meter cuff 3 includes the air bladder 101 that has an octagonal shape in a plan view, a cuff band 102 for fixing the air bladder 101 to the wrist W, and a connecting member 103 that connects the air bladder 101 to the cuff band 102. Note that the air bladder 101 is an example of a fluid bladder, and the cuff band 102 is an example of a fixing means. In FIG. 2, the longitudinal direction corresponds to the width direction of the cuff band 102 and the air bladder 101, and the lateral direction corresponds to the length direction of the cuff band 102 and the air bladder 101 (the direction orthogonal to the width direction). The two ends in the length direction of the cuff band 102 are indicated by reference numerals 102e and 102f.

The air bladder 101 is arranged in the space within the cuff band 102 such that it is closer to the end portion 102e side in the length direction of the cuff band 102. The air bladder 101 has an inner sheet 111 arranged on the wrist W side, and an outer sheet 112 arranged on the blood pressure meter main body 2 side. Also, when air is supplied to the air bladder 101 from the pump, the air bladder 101 expands and compresses the radial artery RA and the ulnar artery UA. This type of air bladder 101 is obtained by preparing the inner sheet 111 and the outer sheet 112, which are approximately the same shape, and welding the circumferential edge portion of the inner sheet 111 and the circumferential edge portion of the outer sheet 112 together. The material of the inner sheet 111 and the outer sheet 112 may be anything, as long as it is high in elasticity and air does not leak from the circumferential edge portion after being welded. Specifically, EVA (ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer), PVC (flexible polyvinyl chloride), PU (polyurethane), TPE-O (olefin-based thermoplastic elastomer), natural rubber, and the like are examples of materials for the inner sheet 111 and the outer sheet 112.

The cuff band 102 has an inner cloth 121 opposing the inner sheet 111, and an outer cloth 122 opposing the outer sheet 112. When the cuff band 102 is wrapped around the wrist W, most of the inner cloth 121 is in direct contact with the wrist W. Also, the shape of the outer cloth 122 and the inner cloth 121 in a plan view is approximately rectangular, and the circumferential edge portion of the outer cloth 122 and the circumferential edge portion of the inner cloth 121 are sewn together. Also, a polyester surface fastener 123 is provided on the external face of the end portion 102f (on the surface of the side opposite to the air bladder 101 side) in the length direction of the inner cloth 121 (in the direction in which the cuff band 102 is wrapped around the wrist W). Also, polyester fiber or the like is used as the material of the

outer cloth **122**, and polyamide or polyurethane fiber or the like is used as the material of the inner cloth **121**, for example.

The connecting member **103** has a base portion **131** that is formed by welding the circumferential edge thereof to the outer sheet **112**, a first tube portion **132** for letting air in and out of the air bladder, a second tube portion **133** for detecting the cuff pressure, and a hook portion **134** whose distal end portion engages with the outer cloth **122**. The base portion **131**, the first tube portion **132**, the second tube portion **133**, and the hook portion **134** are integrally formed by resin molding. Also, the first tube portion **132** and the second tube portion **133** extend from the base portion **131** to the outer cloth **122** side, and the distal end portions thereof protrude from the outer cloth **122**. Also, similarly to the first tube portion **132** and the second tube portion **133**, the hook portion **134** also extends from the base portion **131** to the outer cloth **122** side and the distal end portion thereof protrudes from the outer cloth **122**, and the distal end portion is bent in a reversed L shape in a side view (see FIG. 5).

FIG. 4 is a schematic plan view of the air bladder **101** as viewed from the blood pressure meter main body **2** side. Also, FIG. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view as viewed from line V-V in FIG. 4.

As shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, the air bladder **101** has a wide portion **104** that is arranged on the radial artery RA and the ulnar artery UA, a first narrow portion **105** that is continuous with one end in the length direction of the wide portion **104** (the direction in which the cuff band **102** is wrapped around the wrist W) and is narrower than the wide portion **104**, and a second narrow portion **106** that is continuous with the other end in the length direction of the wide portion **104** (the direction in which the cuff band **102** is wrapped around the wrist W) and is narrower than the wide portion **104**. A length L1 in the length direction of the air bladder **101** is set to 140 mm for example. Note that the first narrow portion **105** and the second narrow portion **106** are examples of narrow portions provided at respective ends in the length direction.

The shape of the wide portion **104** is rectangular in a plan view. A length L2 in the length direction of the wide portion **104** is set to 100 mm for example.

Let the two end portions in the length direction of the air bladder **101** be denoted by the reference numerals **101e** and **101f**. The first narrow portion **105** is provided on the end portion **101f** in the length direction of the air bladder **101**, whereas the second narrow portion **106** is provided on the end portion **101e** in the length direction of the air bladder **101**. The first and second narrow portions **105** and **106** each have a shape that gradually becomes narrow the farther it is from the wide portion **104**. More specifically, the width W1 of the wide portion **104** side of the first narrow portion **105** and the second narrow portion **106** is set to 60 mm, for example, and the width W2 of the side opposite to the wide portion **104** side of the first narrow portion **105** and the second narrow portion **106** is set to 20 mm, for example. Also, the edges **105a** and **106a** of the first and second narrow portions **105** and **106** that are continuous with the edge **104a** of the wide portion **104** are shaped as straight lines that are inclined with respect to the width direction. Also, the edges **105b** and **106b** of the first and second narrow portions **105** and **106** that are continuous with the edge **104b** of the wide portion **104** are also shaped as straight lines that are inclined with respect to the width direction. That is to say, the shapes of the first and second narrow portions **105** and **106** in a plan view are trapezoids that have been rotated 90°.

With the blood pressure meter cuff **3** having the above configuration, the air bladder **101** has the first and second narrow portions **105** and **106** that are narrower than the wide

portion **104**, and therefore the capacity of the air bladder **101** can be reduced. Accordingly, it is possible to realize a reduction in the size of the pump and a reduction in the size and thickness of the blood pressure meter **1**.

Also, the edges **105a**, **105b**, **106a**, and **106b** of the first and second narrow portions **105** and **106** that are continuous with the edges **104a** and **104b** of the wide portion **104** are shaped as straight lines that are inclined with respect to the width direction. Accordingly, the edge **104a** of the wide portion **104** and the edges **105a** and **106a** of the first and second narrow portions **105** and **106** form obtuse angles, and the edge **104b** of the wide portion **104** and the edges **105b** and **106b** of the first and second narrow portions **105** and **106** form obtuse angles. Accordingly, when air is supplied to the air bladder **101**, it is possible to prevent stress from being concentrated at the boundary between the wide portion **104** and the first and second narrow portions **105** and **106**, and to prevent the air bladder **101** from tearing easily.

Also, since the first narrow portion **105** is provided at one end portion in the length direction of the air bladder **101** and the second narrow portion **106** is provided at the other end portion in the length direction of the air bladder **101**, the wide portion **104** is reliably arranged on the radial artery RA and the ulnar artery UA, and the radial artery RA and the ulnar artery UA can be sufficiently compressed. Accordingly, even if the air bladder **101** has the first and second narrow portions **105** and **106**, good accuracy in the blood pressure measurement can be achieved.

In the above embodiment, an air bladder **101** that receives a supply of air in order to compress an artery was used, but a fluid bladder that receives a supply of a fluid in order to compress an artery may be used.

In the above embodiment, the edges **105a**, **105b**, **106a**, and **106b** of the first and second narrow portions **105** and **106** that are continuous with the edges **104a** and **104b** of the wide portion **104** are shaped as straight lines that are inclined with respect to the width direction, but it is possible for them to have shapes obtained by forming a portion of a straight line (e.g., the end portion) into a curved line.

In the above embodiment, an example was described in which the blood pressure meter cuff of the present invention was applied to a wrist blood pressure meter, but the blood pressure meter to which the blood pressure meter cuff of the present invention is applied is not limited to a wrist blood pressure meter. In other words, the blood pressure meter to which the blood pressure meter cuff of the present invention is applied may be a blood pressure meter that is attached at any location on the human body, such as an upper arm, a thigh, an ankle, a finger, or the like.

In the above embodiment, the air bladder **101** was covered by a cuff band and was not in contact with the measurement area, but it may be in contact with the measurement area.

In the above embodiment, it is preferable that the length L2 in the length direction of the wide portion **104** is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length L1 in the length direction of the air bladder **101**. That is to say, it is preferable that the length L2 is set to be within a range from $\frac{1}{2}$ L1 to $\frac{3}{4}$ L1. If set in this manner, it is possible to avoid a situation in which only one of the ulnar artery UA and the radial artery RA can be compressed.

In the above embodiment, the blood pressure meter cuff included the air bladder **101** shown in FIG. 4, but it may include an air bladder **201** shown in FIG. 6.

Let the two ends in the length direction of the air bladder **201** be denoted by the reference numerals **201e** and **201f**. Similarly to the air bladder **101**, the air bladder **201** has a first narrow portion **105** on the end portion **201f** in the length direction and has a second narrow portion **106** on the end

portion **201e** in the length direction. Also, third and fourth narrow portions **207** and **208** are provided at the central portion in the length direction of the air bladder **201**. Also, the first wide portion is provided between the first narrow portion **105** and the third narrow portion **207**, and a second wide portion is provided between the second narrow portion **106** and the fourth narrow portion **208**. The first and second wide portions **209** and **210** are wider than the first narrow portion **105**, the second narrow portion **106**, the third narrow portion **207**, and the fourth narrow portion **208**. More specifically, the first narrow portion **105** is continuous with one end in the length direction of the first wide portion **209** and gradually becomes narrower the farther it is from the first wide portion **209**. Also, the second narrow portion **106** is continuous with the other end in the length direction of the second wide portion **210** and gradually becomes narrower the farther it is from the second wide portion **210**. Also, the third narrow portion **207** is continuous with the other end in the length direction of the first wide portion **209** and gradually becomes narrower the farther it is from the first wide portion **209**. Also, the fourth narrow portion **208** is continuous with one end in the length direction of the second wide portion **210** and gradually becomes narrower the farther it is from the second wide portion **210**. Note that the third and fourth narrow portions **207** and **208** are examples of narrow portions that are provided in the central portion in the length direction.

Also, the air bladder **201** is obtained by preparing an inner sheet **211** and an outer sheet **212** that are approximately the same shape and welding the circumferential edge of the inner sheet **211** and the circumferential edge of the outer sheet **212** together. The materials of the inner sheet **211** and the outer sheet **212** are the same as the materials of the inner sheet **111** and the outer sheet **112**.

The capacity is reduced to a greater extent with this type of air bladder **201** than with the air bladder **101**. Moreover, the first wide portion **209** is arranged on the ulnar artery UA and the second wide portion **210** is arranged on the radial artery RA, and it is thereby possible to sufficiently compress the radial artery RA and the ulnar artery UA.

In the above embodiment, the blood pressure meter cuff included the air bladder **101** shown in FIG. 4, but it may include an air bladder **301** shown in FIG. 7.

Let the two ends in the length direction of the air bladder **301** be denoted by the reference numerals **301e** and **301f**. Similarly to the air bladder **101**, the air bladder **301** has a first narrow portion **105** on the end portion **301f** in the length direction and has a second narrow portion **106** on the end portion **301e** in the length direction. Also, the air bladder **301** has a wide portion **304** between the first narrow portion **105** and the second narrow portion **106**. The wide portion **304** is wider than the first and second narrow portions **105** and **106**. Also, first and second welded portions **341** and **342** that partition the interior of the air bladder **301** into multiple spaces are provided in the wide portion **304**. The first and second welded portions **341** and **342** are positioned in the center in the length direction of the air bladder **301**, and a pre-set gap is formed between the first welded portion **341** and the second welded portion **342**. Also, the space on the first narrow portion **105** side in the air bladder **301**, and the space on the second narrow portion **106** side in the air bladder **301** are in communication via the space between the first welded portion **341** and the second welded portion **342**. Also, at the first and second welded portions **341** and **342**, a length L3 is set to 10 mm, for example, and a width W3 is set to 5 mm, for example. Note that the first and second welded portions **341** and **342** are examples of partition portions.

Also, the air bladder **301** is obtained by preparing an inner sheet **311** and an outer sheet **312** that are approximately the same shape, welding the circumferential edge of the inner sheet **311** and the circumferential edge of the outer sheet **312** together, and welding a portion of the central portion in the length direction of the inner sheet **311** and a portion of the central portion in the length direction of the outer sheet **312** together. The materials of the inner sheet **311** and the outer sheet **312** are the same as the materials of the inner sheet **111** and the outer sheet **112**.

The capacity is reduced to a greater extent with this type of air bladder **301** than with the air bladder **101**. Moreover, a portion on the first narrow portion **105** side with respect to the first and second welded portions **341** and **342** of the wide portion **304** is arranged on the ulnar artery UA, and a portion on the second narrow portion **106** side with respect to the first and second welded portions **341** and **342** of the wide portion **304** is arranged on the radial artery RA, and it is thereby possible to sufficiently compress the radial artery RA and the ulnar artery UA.

Also, for example, a block-shaped member or a plate-shaped member may be used as an example of a partition portion instead of the first and second welded portions **341** and **342**. The block-shaped member and the plate-shaped member may be arranged in the air bladder **301** and be in contact with the inner sheet **311** and the outer sheet **312**.

In the above embodiment, the blood pressure meter cuff included the air bladder **101** shown in FIG. 4, but it may include an air bladder **401** shown in FIG. 8.

Let the two ends in the length direction of the air bladder **401** be denoted by the reference numerals **401e** and **401f**. Similarly to the air bladder **101**, the air bladder **401** has a first narrow portion **105** on the end portion **401f** in the length direction and has a second narrow portion **106** on the end portion **401e** in the length direction. Also, the air bladder **401** has a wide portion **404** between the first narrow portion **105** and the second narrow portion **106**. The wide portion **404** is wider than the first and second narrow portions **105** and **106**. Also, first and second welded portions **441** and **442** that partition the interior of the air bladder **401** into multiple spaces are provided in the wide portion **404**. The first and second welded portions **441** and **442** are off-center toward the second narrow portion **106** in the length direction of the air bladder **401**, and the first and second welded portions **441** and **442** may be aligned in the width direction with a pre-set gap therebetween. Also, the space on the first narrow portion **105** side in the air bladder **401**, and the space on the second narrow portion **106** side in the air bladder **401** are in communication via the space between the first welded portion **441** and the second welded portion **442**. Also, at the first and second welded portions **441** and **442**, a length L4 is set to 10 mm, for example, and a width W4 is set to 5 mm, for example. Note that the first and second welded portions **441** and **442** are examples of partition portions.

Also, the air bladder **401** is obtained by preparing an inner sheet **411** and an outer sheet **412** that are approximately the same shape, welding the circumferential edge of the inner sheet **411** and the circumferential edge of the outer sheet **412** together, and welding the portion that is off-center toward an end portion in the length direction of the inner sheet **411** and the portion that is off-center toward an end portion in the length direction of the outer sheet **412** together. The materials of the inner sheet **411** and the outer sheet **412** are the same as the materials of the inner sheet **111** and the outer sheet **112**.

The capacity is reduced to a greater extent with this type of air bladder **401** than with the air bladder **101**. Moreover, a portion on the first narrow portion **105** side with respect to the

first and second welded portions **441** and **442** of the wide portion **404** is arranged on the ulnar artery UA, and a portion on the second narrow portion **106** side with respect to the first and second welded portions **441** and **442** of the wide portion **404** is arranged on the radial artery RA, and it is thereby possible to sufficiently compress the radial artery RA and the ulnar artery UA.

Also, the portion on the second narrow portion **106** side with respect to the first and second welded portions of the wide portion **404** has a larger capacity than the portion on the first narrow portion **105** side with respect to the first and second welded portions of the wide portion **404**, and therefore it is possible to appropriately compress the ulnar artery UA, which is located deeper than the radial artery RA.

Also, for example, a block-shaped member or a plate-shaped member may be used as an example of a partition portion instead of the first and second welded portions **441** and **442**. The block-shaped member and the plate-shaped member may be arranged in the air bladder **401** and be in contact with the inner sheet **411** and the outer sheet **412**.

Note that in FIGS. **6** to **8**, constituent elements that are the same as the constituent elements in FIG. **4** are denoted by reference numerals that are the same as those of the constituent elements in FIG. **4**.

Also, a connecting member that is similar to the connecting member **103** may be attached to the air bladder **201**, **301**, and **401**.

Also, in the embodiment and the variations thereof, a description was given envisioning a case in which the wrist blood pressure meter **1** and the modified examples thereof were attached to the wrist W of a left hand, but effects similar to those described above can be obtained also when the wrist blood pressure meter **1** and the modified examples thereof are attached to the wrist of a right hand.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

101, 201, 301, 401 Air bladder
102 Cuff band
103 Connecting member
104, 304, 404, Wide portion
104a, 104b, 105a, 105b, 106a, 106b Edge
105 First narrow portion
106 Second narrow portion
207 Third narrow portion
208 Fourth narrow portion
209 First wide portion
210 Second wide portion
341, 441 First welded portion
342, 442 Second welded portion
 RA Radial artery
 UA Ulnar artery
 W Wrist

The invention claimed is:

1. A blood pressure meter cuff comprising:
 a fluid bladder that receives a supply of fluid in order to compress an artery; and
 a fixing means for fixing the fluid bladder to a measurement area that includes the artery,
 wherein the fluid bladder comprises:
 a wide portion arranged on the artery, and
 a narrow portion that is continuous with the wide portion and is narrower than the wide portion, and
 wherein an edge of the narrow portion that is continuous with the edge of the wide portion is shaped as an

approximately straight line that is inclined with respect to a width direction of the wide portion.

2. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **1**, wherein the narrow portion is provided at one end in a direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

3. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **2**, wherein the narrow portion is provided at the central portion in a direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

4. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **2**, wherein a partition portion that partitions the interior of the fluid bladder into a plurality of spaces is provided in the fluid bladder.

5. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **2**, wherein the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the wide portion is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

6. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **1**, wherein the narrow portion is provided at the central portion in a direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

7. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **6**, wherein a partition portion that partitions the interior of the fluid bladder into a plurality of spaces is provided in the fluid bladder.

8. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **6**, wherein the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the wide portion is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

9. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **1**, wherein a partition portion that partitions the interior of the fluid bladder into a plurality of spaces is provided in the fluid bladder.

10. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **9**, wherein the partition portion is provided at the center in a direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

11. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **10**, wherein the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the wide portion is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

12. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **9**, wherein the partition portion is provided so as to be off-center toward one end in a direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

13. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **12**, wherein the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the wide portion is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

14. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **9**, wherein the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the wide portion is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

15. The blood pressure meter cuff according to claim **1**, wherein the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the wide portion is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length in the direction orthogonal to the width direction of the fluid bladder.

专利名称(译)	血压计袖带		
公开(公告)号	US9060697	公开(公告)日	2015-06-23
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	欧姆龙健康医疗事业株式会社		
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摘要(译)

血压计袖带包括：空气袋，其接收空气供应以压缩桡动脉和尺动脉；以及袖带，用于将气囊固定至包括桡动脉和尺动脉的腕部。气囊具有布置在桡动脉和尺骨动脉上的宽部分，以及与宽部分连续并且比宽部分窄的第一和第二窄部分。与宽部分的边缘连续的第一和第二窄部分的边缘被成形为相对于宽度方向倾斜的直线。

