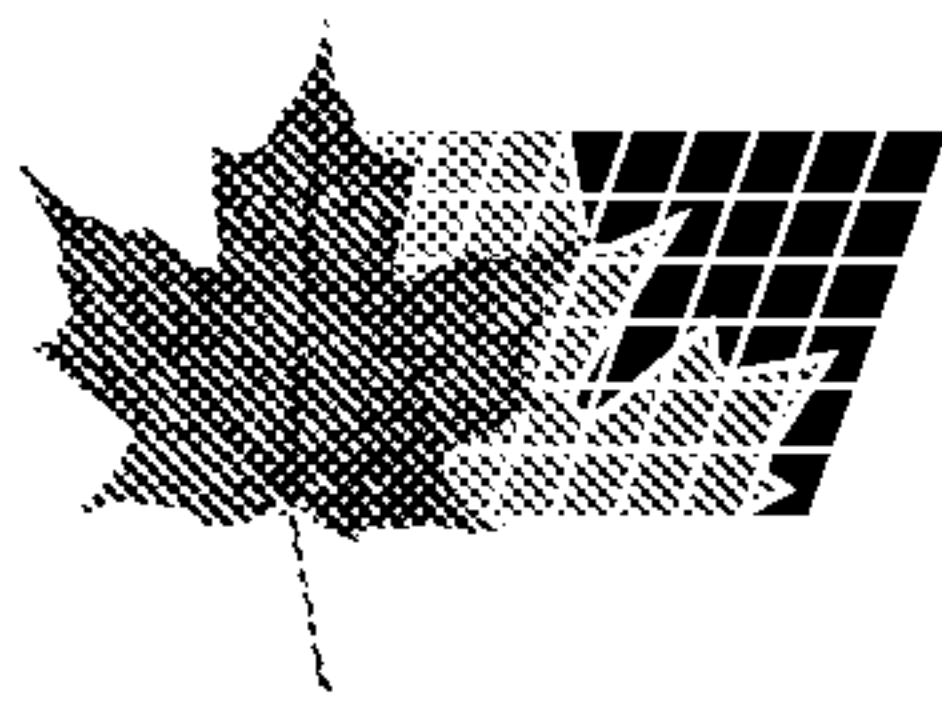




(72) BERTLING, WOLF, DE

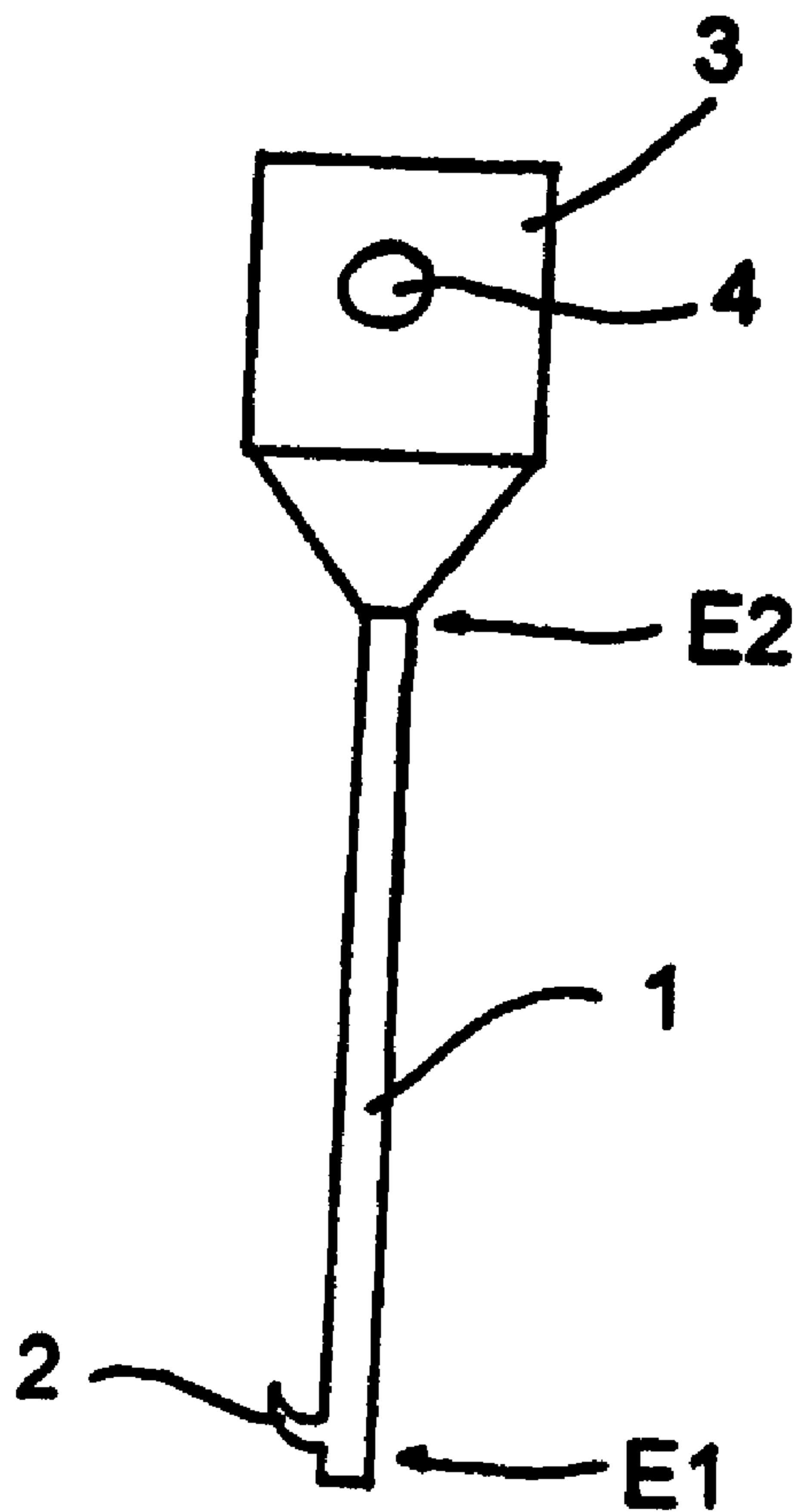
(71) NOVEMBER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT GESELLSCHAFT FUR
MOLEKULARE MEDIZIN, DE

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(54) **DISPOSITIF DESTINE A RECEVOIR ET A DISTRIBUER UNE
QUANTITE DE LIQUIDE DEFINIE**

(54) **DEVICE FOR RECEIVING AND DISCHARGING A GIVEN
AMOUNT OF LIQUID**



(57) L'invention concerne un dispositif destiné à recevoir et à distribuer une quantité de liquide définie. Un moyen (2) placé à une extrémité (E1) d'un capillaire (1) est destiné à mélanger et un soufflet (3) est placé à proximité de l'autre extrémité (E2)

(57) The invention relates to a device for receiving and discharging a given amount of liquid, comprising agitating means (2) arranged on one end (E1) of a capillary (1) and a diaphragm (3) in the vicinity of the other end (E2).

(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a device for receiving and discharging a given amount of liquid, comprising agitating means (2) arranged on one end (E1) of a capillary (1) and a diaphragm (3) in the vicinity of the other end (E2).

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Device for taking up and discharging a defined amount of liquid

The invention relates to a device for taking up and
5 discharging a defined amount of liquid.

G 88 03 331.7 discloses a pipette, in particular for use in dental technology. In this case, an agitating implement is attached to a suction tube. In the case
10 of the known pipette, the liquid must be sucked into the suction tube by means of a suction device. The amount of liquid sucked in depends on the manner and method of actuation of the suction device. It can vary.

15

EP 0 569 851 A1 describes a pipetting device for the mixing of liquids. In this case, the pipette is connected to a take-up device connected to an eccentric. The device is complex and expensive. It
20 requires, inter alia, a special vacuum line for sucking up the liquid to be pipetted.

JP Patent Abstracts of Japan: 07080331 A discloses a pipette tip with a radially peripheral cover formed
25 onto it.

According to the prior art, a capillary produced from glass is also known for taking up a defined amount of blood. The blood taken up can be forced out of the
30 capillary and transferred into a test tube by means of a rubber bellows or diaphragm which can be fitted onto the capillary. In said test tube, it is stirred with a reagent, usually with the aid of the capillary.

35 The fitting on of the bellows is laborious. Rupture of the capillary may occur as this takes place. The agitating action which can be produced by the capillary is inadequate.

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The object of the invention is to eliminate the disadvantages of the prior art. In particular, a device for taking up and discharging a defined amount of liquid which is easy to handle and with which an improved agitating action can be achieved is to be specified.

This object is achieved by the features of Claim 1. Expedient developments emerge from the features of Claims 2 to 9.

According to the invention, the object is achieved by a device for taking up and discharging a defined amount of liquid, an agitating means being provided at one end of a capillary and a bellows being provided in the vicinity of the other end. The device according to the invention is easy to handle. There is no longer any need for a separate bellows to be pushed onto the capillary. The agitating device [sic] which can be produced by the capillary is improved.

The bellows may have an aperture. This makes it possible for the liquid to be automatically sucked into the capillary. The liquid can be forced out of the capillary by keeping the aperture closed and squeezing the bellows.

The agitating means is expediently designed in the form of a hook-like continuation, which may have a tip. This simplifies and makes possible in particular the so-called "hooking" of blood.

According to a further design feature, the bellows may have an accordion-like arrangement of folds. This makes it easier to squeeze.

The capillary, the bellows and the agitating means may be produced in one piece from plastic. This makes production easier and less costly.

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According to a further embodiment, the bellows may be formed onto a tubular receptacle, the tubular receptacle being able to taper in the direction of an opening lying opposite the bellows. A capillary produced from glass is expediently fitted frictionally into the tubular receptacle in the region of the opening. This two-part device is also easy to produce. It is possible here to resort to commercially available glass capillaries. The glass capillary is protected against the risk of rupture by being embedded in the tubular receptacle.

Further advantages of the invention are explained in more detail on the basis of the exemplary embodiments represented in the drawing, in which:

Figure 1 shows a schematic side view of a first embodiment and

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Figure 2 shows a detailed view according to Figure 1,

Figure 3 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of a second embodiment,

25

Figure 4 shows a first side view according to Figure 3 and

Figure 5 shows a second side view according to Figure 3.

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In Figures 1 and 2, a hook-like continuation 2 has been injection-moulded onto one end E1 of a capillary 1 produced from plastic. At the other end E2 there is a bellows 3 with an aperture 4. The bellows 3 may have accordion-like folds to make squeezing easier.

The capillary is designed such that it is suitable for taking up a defined amount of liquid, here for taking

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up 25 μ l of blood. It is advantageously produced in a one-piece form from a transparent, biologically inert plastic of high rupture strength.

5 A further exemplary embodiment is shown in Figures 3 to 5. Attached to a tube 5, tapering in steps in the direction of an opening 0, is the bellows 3 at the end opposite the opening 0. In the vicinity of the opening 0, the tube 5 has a diameter which allows a capillary 1
10 produced from glass to be received with a frictional fit. The hook-like continuation 2 is provided in the vicinity of the opening 0. The bellows 3 and the hook-like continuation 2 are advantageously produced with the tube 5 in a one-piece form from injection-moulded
15 plastic.

The function of the device is as follows:

For taking up liquid, for example blood, one end E1 of
20 the capillary is brought into contact with the liquid. The liquid is taken up in the capillary 1, up to a certain height, by capillary forces. The capillary is advantageously filled completely with blood. The air displaced from the capillary 1 as this happens escapes
25 via the aperture 4.

For discharging the liquid taken up in the capillary 1, the aperture 4 is closed, for example with the thumb. Pressure on the flexible bellows 3 causes the liquid to
30 be forced out of the capillary 1.

The liquid can be effectively stirred with a reagent in a test tube by means of the hook-like continuation 2.

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List of designations

- 1 capillary
- 2 hook-like continuation
- 3 bellows
- 4 aperture
- 5 tube

- E1 end
- E2 other end
- O opening

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Claims

1. Device for taking up and discharging a given amount of liquid, agitating means designed in the form of a hook-like continuation (2) being provided at one end (E1) of a capillary (1) and a bellows (3) being provided in the vicinity of the other end (E2).
2. Device according to Claim 1, the bellows (3) having an aperture (4).
3. Device according to one of the preceding claims, the hook-like continuation (2) having a tip.
4. Device according to one of the preceding claims, the bellows (3) having an accordion-like arrangement of folds.
5. Device according to one of the preceding claims, the capillary (1), the bellows (3) and the agitating means being produced in one piece from plastic.
6. Device according to one of Claims 1 to 4, the bellows (3) being formed onto a tubular receptacle (5).
7. Device according to Claim 6, the tubular receptacle tapering in the direction of an opening (O) lying opposite the bellows (3).
8. Device according to one of Claims 6 or 7, a capillary produced from glass being fitted frictionally into the tubular receptacle (5) in the region of the opening (O).

Fetherstonhaugh & Co.
Ottawa, Canada
Patent Agents

AMENDED SHEET

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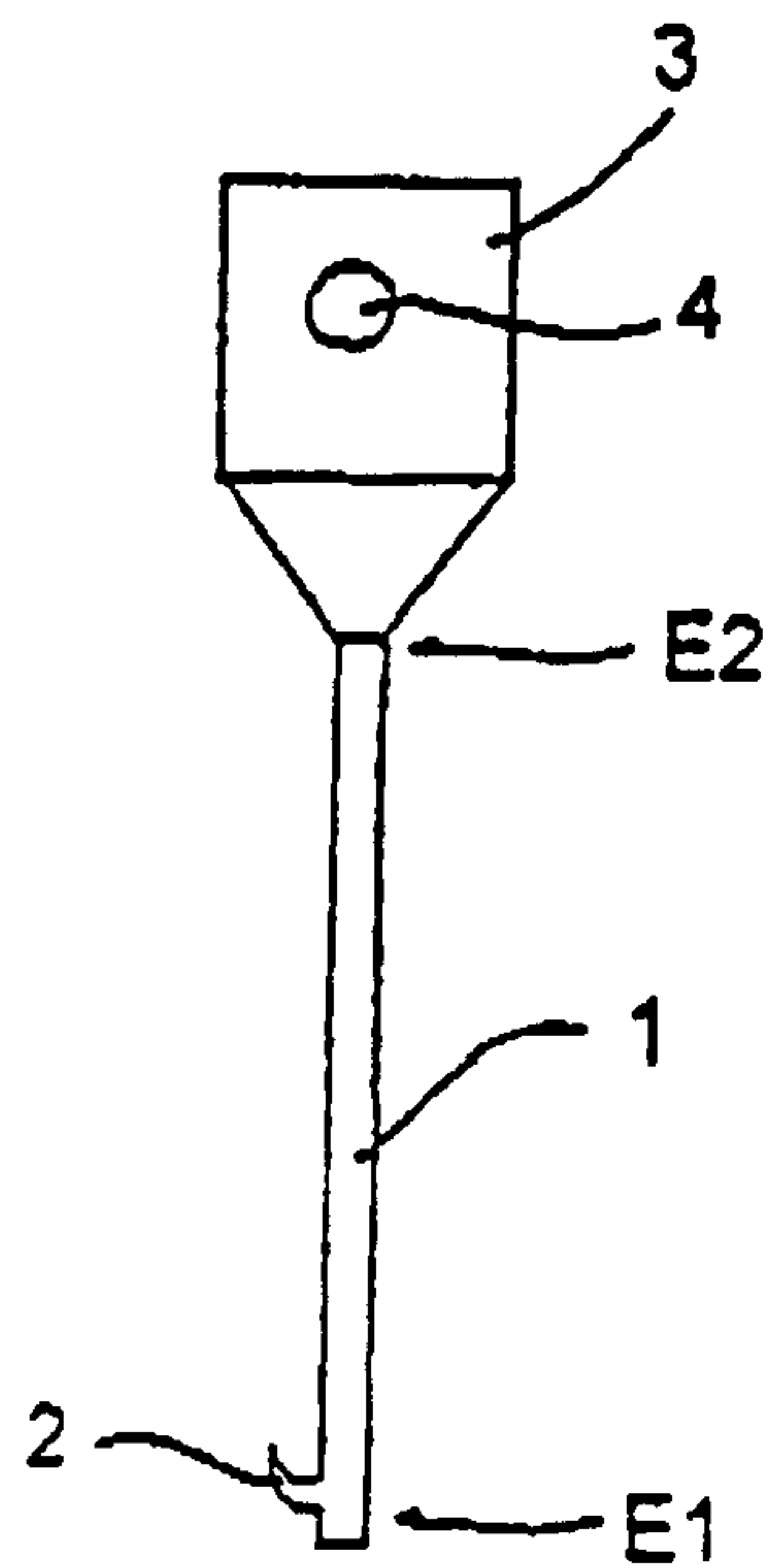


Fig. 1

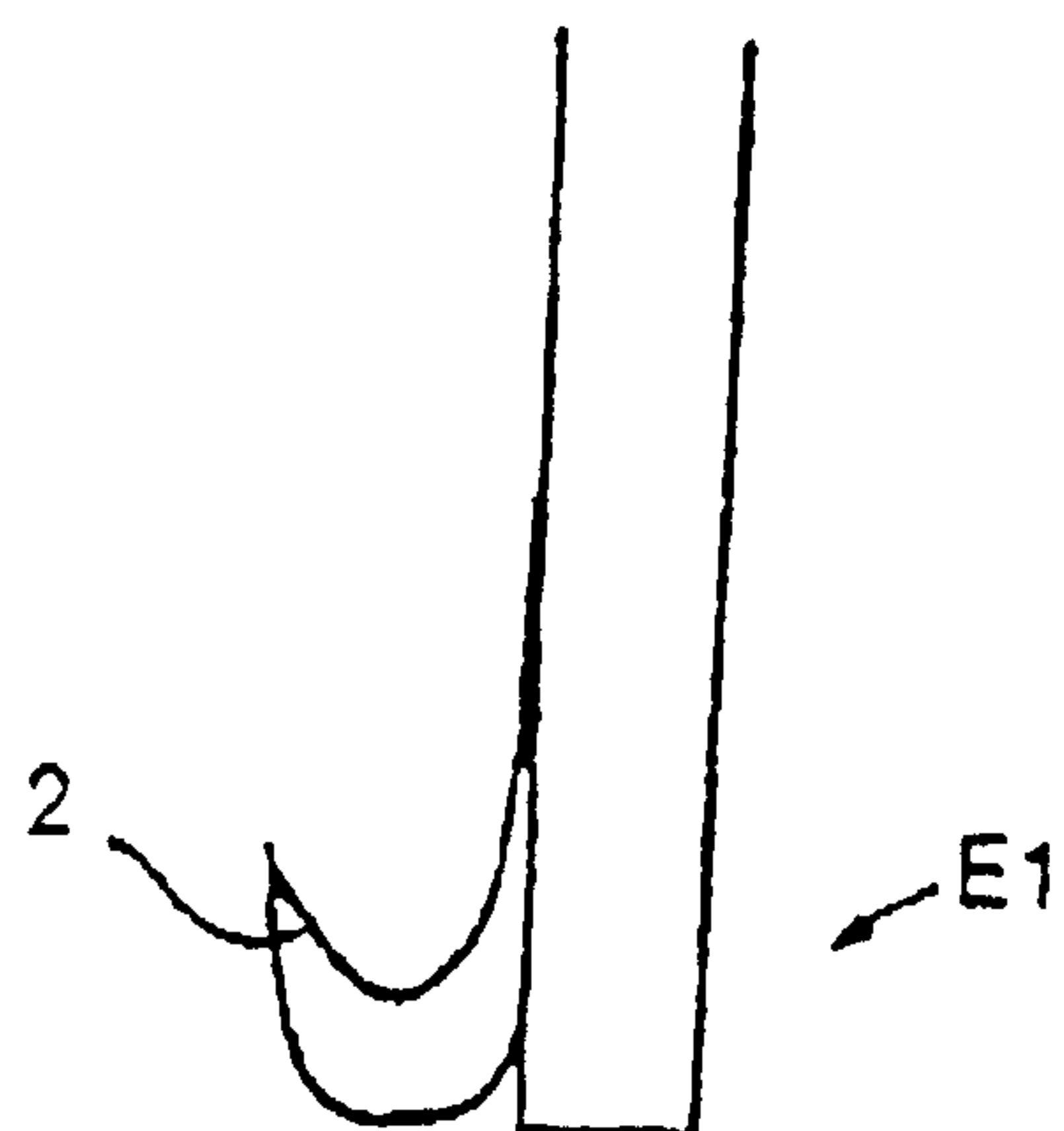


Fig. 2

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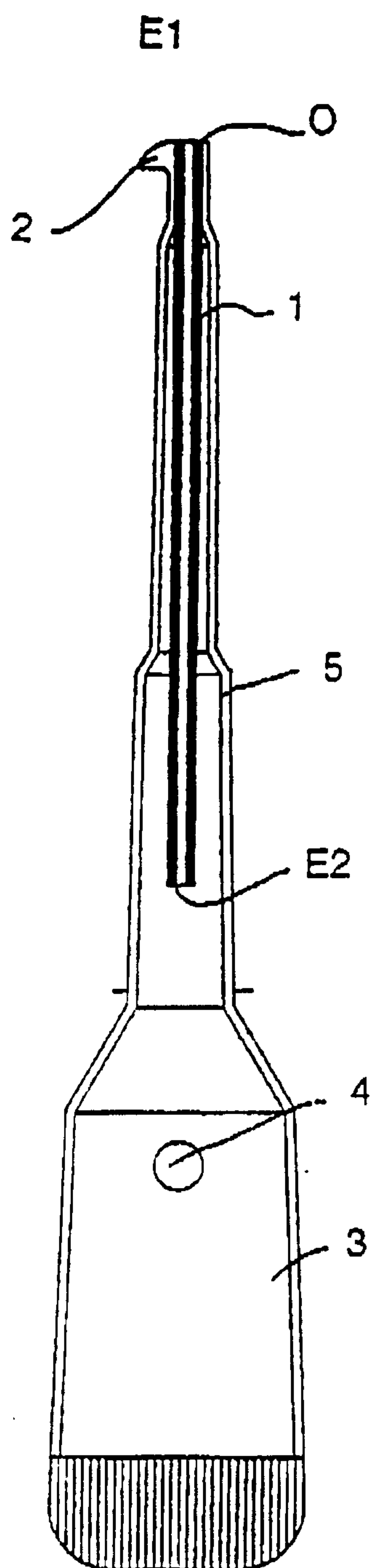


Fig. 3

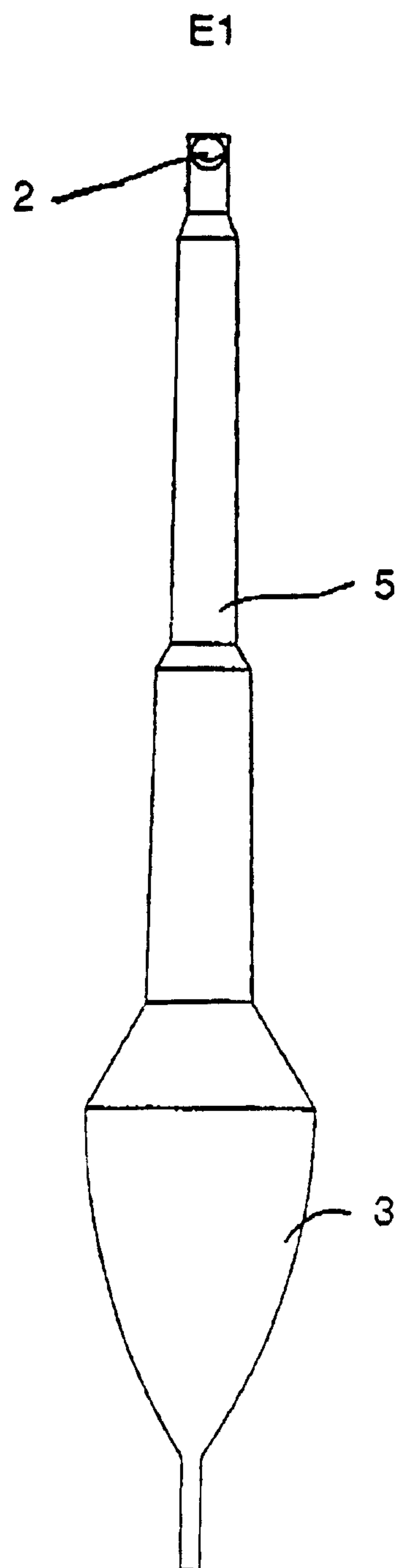


Fig. 4

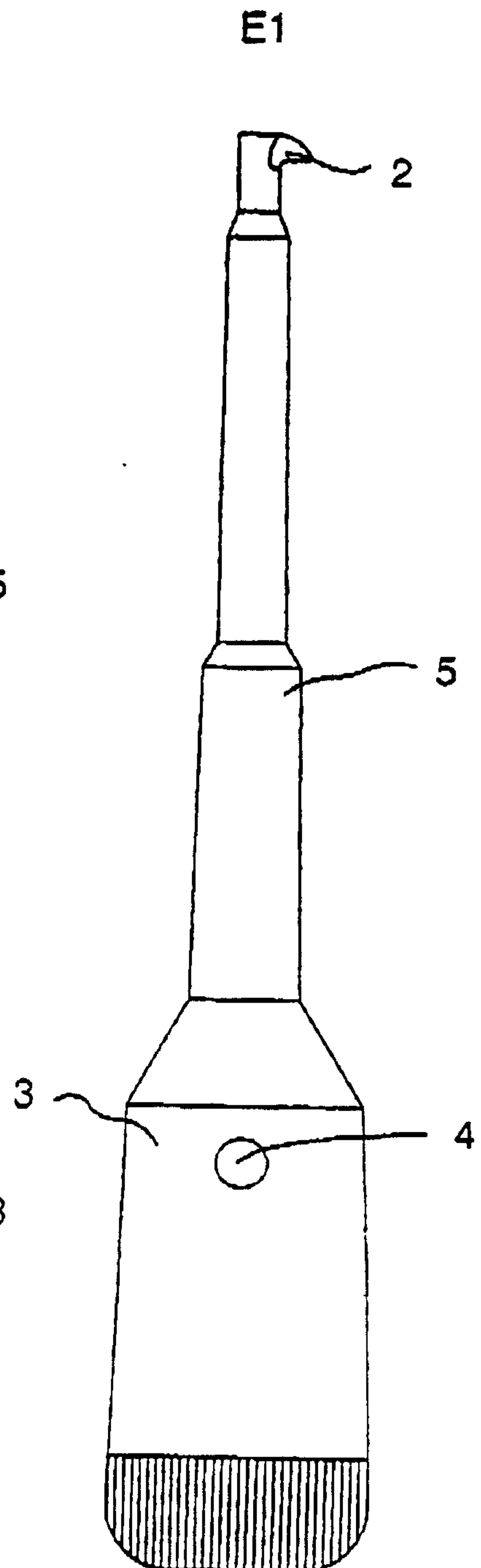


Fig. 5

