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(54) ADJUSTABLE DILUTING DEVICE

(71) I, ERIC JACQUES HENRI GEORGES MARTEAU D'AUTRY, a French citizen, residing at 69-72 rue Gambetta, 95 Villiers-Le-Bel, France, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to an adjustable diluting device for mixing a determined volume of a liquid sample and a determined volume of a liquid diluent, at least one of these two volumes being variable.

According to the invention there is provided an adjustable diluting device for mixing a determined volume of a liquid sample and a determined volume of a liquid diluent, at least one of these two volumes being variable, comprising:

- an oblong casing and a lower tapered tubular element or nose member made fast with said casing;
- a mechanism for adjusting one of the two volumes of sample or diluent drawn up;
- a unit for indicating the adjustable volume of sample or diluent drawn up, said indicator unit being coupled with said adjustment mechanism.

A plunger unit adapted for reciprocation in tight manner inside said casing and said nose member, said plunger unit comprising: two coaxial pistons of which the first piston slides tightly inside the nose member and the second piston slides inside a central recess made in the first piston,

a sleeve for controlling the first piston, said sleeve being elastically urged upwardly and adapted to co-operate with a stop for limiting the upward stroke of the first piston, said stop being adjustable in vertical position by means of said adjustment mechanism,

a first shaft for controlling the second piston, said shaft sliding inside said sleeve controlling the first piston, and

a push button fixed to the upper end of said first shaft for controlling the second piston, and having a stop surface adapted to cooperate with the upper end of the sleeve controlling the first piston;

said casing internally defining a lower cylindrical chamber and an upper enlarged cavity adjacent said lower chamber and incorporating said indicator assembly coupled with said adjustment mechanism, said adjustment mechanism comprising:

— a hollow second shaft externally co-operating by screwing with an insert fixed so as to be immobile in rotation and in translation inside said casing, said second shaft comprising, near its lower end, said stop limiting the upward stroke of the first piston;

— a nut for rotating said second shaft, said nut being arranged to be actuated from outside the casing;

— volume indicator rings bearing indices visible through a window made in the casing, said rings being fixed on said second shaft so as to surround it and allow the second shaft to move longitudinally in opposite directions through the rings which are provided with drive means for controlling the relative movement of said rings depending on the movement of rotation of the second shaft, and

— means for locking said second shaft to immobilise the second shaft in a chosen position.

The free end of the nose member can be provided with a removable tip member frictionally mounted on the outer surface of said end. An arrangement of this type avoids contamination of the actual diluting device, since the liquids drawn come into contact only with the removable conical tip member.

The diluting device can be equipped with a device for ejecting the removable tip member. This ejecting device can be actuated by means of a button located near the aforementioned push button intended for drawing the sample and the diluent as well

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as for discharging the mixture thus prepared.

The invention will now be further described, by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a somewhat diagrammatic view in section of an adjustable diluting device formed according to the invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view on a larger scale of that part of the diluting device in Fig. 1, which comprises the pistons for taking the sample and the diluent; and

Figs. 3A, 3B and 3C are fragmentary views of the device in Figs. 1 and 2, to show the relative positions of the two pistons and their control members at different stages during operation of the diluting device.

Referring to the drawings, an adjustable diluting device 10 comprises an oblong casing 12 and a lower tapered tubular element or nose member 14. The casing 12 and member 14 are connected tightly together. To obtain this seal, the lower nose member 14 is assembled on the casing 12 by means of a nut 16 screwed on the lower end of the casing 12. The nose member 14 comprises an enlarged upper part 18 internally defining a chamber. An annular assembly rib 20 is firmly held against the lower end of the casing 12 by a face 22 of the nut 16, and a centering washer 24 is imprisoned between the rear end of the nose member 14 and a shoulder 26 defined by a counter-bore at the front end of the cylindrical part of the casing 12.

A plunger unit is adapted to move inside the casing 12 and inside the nose member 14. This plunger unit comprises a first piston 28 and a second cylindrical piston 30 of circular cross-section. The first piston 28 has a central cylindrical recess 32 with a mouth at its lower end. This first piston 28 is arranged so as to be able to slide in tight manner inside the nose member 14. This seal may for example be obtained by the interposition, between the outer surface of the first piston 28 and the inner surface of the enlarged upper part 18 of the nose member 14, of a seal seat 34 which, as will appear from the accompanying drawings, is elastically urged downwardly in the direction of the annular shoulder 36. Between the lower surface of the seal seat 34 and the posed a TEFLON seal 40 and an O-ring 42. TEFLON is a registered Trade Mark.

The second cylindrical piston 30 of circular cross-section is adapted to slide in the central cylindrical recess 32 made in the first piston 28. Between the outer surface of the second piston 30 and the inner surface of the first piston 28, near the lower end of said latter, there is interposed a slide which frictionally engages the second piston in a manner still permitting a sliding movement between the second piston and slide.

This slide may advantageously be in the form of a TEFLON plug or annulus 44 disposed in the mouth of recess 32 and made fast, by any known means, with the first piston 28. The slide 44 acts as a brake and enables the second piston 30 to be immobilised in a desired chosen position with respect to the first piston 28.

The first piston 28 is securely connected to a control sleeve 46. To this end, the first piston 28 is press-fitted, for example, on the control sleeve 46.

A shaft 48 for controlling the second piston 30 is adapted to slide inside the sleeve 46 for controlling the first piston 28. This control shaft 48 is rigidly fixed at the upper end of the second piston 30. At the upper end of said shaft 48 is located a push button 50 which presents at its lower part a stop surface 52 adapted to cooperate with the upper end 54 of the sleeve 46 for controlling the first piston 28.

The drawings show that the rigid assembly constituted by the first piston 28 and by its control sleeve 46 is permanently urged elastically upwardly. To this end, the control sleeve 46 presents on its outer surface a shoulder adapted to cooperate with a stop limiting the upward stroke of the first piston 28, the vertical position of which stop is adjustable with respect to the casing by means of an adjustment mechanism described hereinafter in greater detail. In the embodiment shown, said shoulder arranged on the outer surface of the control sleeve 46 is made in the form of an inner cylindrical stop 56 press-fitted on the sleeve 46 or fixed by any other means so that it is integral with the sleeve 46. This member 56 is therefore permanently urged upwardly so as to come into intimate contact with the lower end of the stop limiting the stroke of the first piston. This stop which is variable in vertical position is shown in the accompanying drawings as being formed by the lower end of a sheath 58 which is made fast with a hollow threaded shaft 64. This sheath 58 must be able to slide on the control sleeve 46 and is placed inside the hollow threaded shaft 64. The aim of the sheath 58, described more completely hereinafter, is to allow the volume-indicator assembly to be adjusted. The lower part of the sheath 58 slightly passes beyond the lower end of the hollow threaded shaft 64, and forms the most advanced part of the volume adjustment assembly. In this way, this lower surface of the sheath 58 comes into permanent contact with the upper surface of the inner stop 56 and therefore serves as the stop limiting the upward stroke of the first piston 28.

The casing 12 of the adjustable diluting device according to the invention internally defines a lower cylindrical chamber

60 as well as an upper enlarged cavity 62 adjacent the chamber 60. The upper enlarged cavity 62 incorporates a volume indicating assembly coupled with a volume-adjustment mechanism.

The adjustment mechanism is intended to vary either one of the two volumes of liquid drawn up, namely either the diluent or the sample. The assembly indicating one of the two volumes of sample or diluent drawn up, which is coupled with said adjustment mechanism, thus makes it possible to make a digital display of the volume thus adjusted.

The adjustment mechanism acting on the vertical position of the sheath 58 with respect to the casing 12 comprises the hollow externally threaded shaft 64 which cooperates with an internally threaded insert 66. This insert 66 is fixed so as to be immobile in rotation and in translation inside the casing 12, for example at the level of the junction between the lower cylindrical chamber 60 and the enlarged upper cavity 62. This hollow threaded shaft 64 must be able to be made fast with the sheath 58 whose lower end constitutes the stop limiting the upward stroke of the first piston 28. On the hollow threaded shaft 64 is externally mounted a nut 68 adapted to drive the hollow threaded shaft 64 in rotation. Consequently, the casing 12 of the diluting device 10 must comprise adequate openings allowing said nut 68 to be actuated from outside the casing.

The adjustment mechanism also comprises for locking the hollow threaded shaft 64, adapted to immobilise said latter in the position chosen by the operator. In the embodiment described, these means for locking the hollow threaded shaft 64 are constituted by a braking ring 70 compressed between the inner surface of the casing 12 and a groove 72 made on the outer surface of the nut 68. This braking ring 70 is advantageously made of flexible, elastically deformable material, resisting wear and tear. To this end, a braking ring will for example be used, made of a material chosen from fluorocarbon resins, polychloroprene and preferably polyurethanes.

Below the part 18 of the nose member 14 is located a part 74 of slightly smaller diameter, internally defining a cylindrical chamber 76 inside which the first piston 28 moves tightly (as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2). To avoid the contamination of the sample or diluent liquids drawn up, by the residues of liquid previously drawn up, a removable conical tip member 80 is provided frictionally mounted on the outer surface of the free end of the nose member 14. An opening 78 made at the lower end of the nose member 14 communicates the inside of the removable tip member 80 with

the interior cavity of the tapered tubular element 14, and in particular with the chamber 76 inside which the first piston 28 moves tightly. The internal volume of the removable tip member 80 is chosen to be sufficiently large to contain all the mixture drawn up, without there being any contact with the lower end of the nose member 14. This tip 80 is preferably made of a non-wetting plastic material to facilitate complete discharge of the samples.

The size and configuration of the adjustable diluting device 10 are advantageously chosen to facilitate its use. In particular, the slender configuration of the nose member 14 is intended to permit its insertion into narrow-necked receptacles. The actual casing must be of such configuration as to allow easy grasp by the operator.

Furthermore, the upper part 18 of the nose member 14 internally defines an elastic stop chamber 82, inside which an elastic stop 48 may move against an upwardly directed elastic return force exerted by a spring 86.

In the embodiment described, the plunger unit is elastically urged upwardly by means of a return spring 88 mounted between the shoulder 90 of the inner stop 56 and the upper part of the centering washer 24.

To avoid the whole plunger unit escaping from the casing through the top, for example further to an untimely manoeuvre of the nut 68, the lower end of the hollow threaded shaft 64 terminates in a stop 92 projecting radially towards the outside. This stop 92 may for example be made in the form of a nut screwed at the end of the shaft 64 and immobilised in this position by deformation. A TEFLON seal 94 is advantageously placed on the lower surface of the stop 92.

The functioning of the diluting device 10 will be explained hereinafter in the case of a mixture being desired of a volume of liquid sample (e.g. 50 μ l) successively with, for example, 100, 250, 500 and 1,000 μ l of liquid diluent.

In such a case, the diluting device should be so arranged that the stroke of the second piston 30 in the cavity 32 of the first piston 28 corresponds to a drawing up to 50 μ l in the tip member 80.

To select the volume of diluent, for example 100 μ l, the nut 68 of the externally threaded shaft 64 is actuated until the value of 100 μ l is read on the volume indicator rings. The stop surface 52 of the push button 50 is then brought in contact with the upper end of the control sleeve 54, this operation being carried out due to a slight pressure exerted on said button 50 against the force of resistance exerted by the slide 44 disposed between the two pistons 28 and

30. The plunger unit then occupies the position illustrated in Fig. 3A.

5 A greater pressure is then exerted on the push button 50, so as to displace the two pistons 28 and 30 and the two control members 46 and 48 downwardly. This downward movement is allowed further to the compression of the return spring 88. The inner stop 56 presents a front end 96 of smaller diameter, provided with a front stop surface 98. The downward movement thus produced provokes the displacement of the stop part 98 due to a central opening 100 made in the centering washer 24 of spring 88, until it comes into contact with the elastic stop 84 mounted in the elastic stop chamber 82 against the lower surface of said centering washer 24. This position is illustrated in Fig. 3B.

20 The tip member is then immersed in the liquid diluent, and the push button 50 is released. The plunger unit then returns, under the action of the return force exerted by spring 88, into the preceding position illustrated in Fig. 3A. The first piston 28 therefore rises in the inner cavity of part 18 and creates therein a depression transmitted inside the removable tip member 80. This depression thus enables the 30 100 μ l of diluent to be drawn in the said tip member 80.

35 The outer surface of the removable tip member 80 is then wiped with a filter paper for example, then it is introduced into the liquid sample.

40 An upward force is then exerted on the push button 50 so as to lift the shaft 48 in the sleeve 46, this being translated by a rise of the second piston 30 inside the cavity 32 made in the first piston. In this way, a second depression is created which is communicated inside the removable tip member 80 and is translated by the drawing up of 50 μ l of sample.

45 The desired dilution is thus effected and all that remains is to exert a downward pressure on the push button 50 to discharge this mixture in a container. Upon this delivery stroke, one begins by displacing the second piston 30 then the whole plunger unit downwardly, until the lower stop surface 98 comes into contact with the elastic stop 84. Said latter is maintained at rest in the position illustrated in Fig. 2, by means of the elastic stop spring 86, itself retained compressed between the elastic stop 84 and the seal seat 34; any upward displacement of the elastic stop 84 is prevented by the presence of the shoulder 26 arranged in the lower part of the casing 12.

60 During the discharge stroke, the plunger unit moves until the stop surface 98 of the part 56 pushes the elastic stop 84 against the elastic stop spring 86 of chamber 82. The result of this elastic stop movement 86

is to displace the pistons 28 and 30 in the cavity of the part 18 by a larger stroke than that which corresponded to the suction stroke. It is therefore sure that all the drawn up mixture is completely discharged 70 from the removable tip member 80.

It will be readily understood that it is therefore indispensable to give a positive stop which is easily noticed by the operator at the end of the movement of suction of 75 the diluent. This is why the return spring 88 has less resistance than the spring 86. Furthermore, it will be noted that the spring 86 fulfils another function, namely it compresses the O-ring 42 and therefore 80 contributes to giving a better tightness near the shoulder 36.

To make the other dilutions, it suffices to replace the removable tip member 80 by a clean one, to adjust the diluting device to 85 250, 500 and 1,000 μ l by actuating the adjusting rings and repeat the various operations indicated hereinabove.

An important advantage of the diluting device 10 is that the operator may very 90 easily adjust one of the volumes of diluent or sample by actuating the nut 68 which causes the hollow externally threaded shaft 64 to rotate and move in translation. The adjustment of the volume to be drawn up 95 is therefore effected by rotating the nut 68 which provokes a translation of the shaft 64 and the sheath 58. This translation therefore provokes the displacement of the stop limiting the upward stroke of the first 100 piston 28, thus adjusting the stroke of the first piston 28 and the volume of liquid drawn up in the first place.

The volume indicator assembly, housed in the casing 12 of the diluting device 10, 105 exactly and legibly translates the position of the volume adjustment mechanism. A series of volume indicator rings 102, 104 and 106, each fitted on the hollow externally threaded shaft 64, is stacked inside 110 the enlarged upper cavity 62, between the insert 66 and the snap-on cap 108. In the embodiment illustrated in the accompanying drawings, the rings 102, 104 and 106 indicate respectively the volume adjust- 115 ments in units, tens and hundreds of microlitres (mm^3). However, it is clear that it is possible to provide more or fewer rings graduated in any desired unit.

To couple the volume indicator assembly 120 with the volume adjustment assembly, the hollow threaded shaft 64 comprises, from one end to the other, a longitudinal groove (not shown in the drawings). The units ring 102 comprises an inwardly projecting 125 protuberance (not shown) which is inserted in said groove in order to rotate the ring 102 with the threaded shaft 64, whilst allowing the axial displacement of said shaft 64 with respect to the rings. The tens ring 104 and 130

the hundreds ring 106 are free to rotate independently of the shaft 64.

The movement of the rings 102, 104 and 106 with respect to one another is effected in conventional manner. For a full revolution of the units ring 102, a single pair of teeth drives a spur gear 110 mounted on a shaft 112 which passes through the enlarged upper cavity 62 of the casing 12. The spur gear 110 engages continuous gears on the tens ring 104 to move it by a tenth of a revolution. Similarly, a full revolution of the tens ring 104 results in incremental movement of the hundreds ring 106 by virtue of a single pair of gear teeth, an additional spur gear 114 and a continuous gear on the hundreds ring 106. As shown in Fig. 1, a transparent window 116 has been provided in the wall of the casing 12 for viewing the indicator rings 102, 104 and 106.

To assure accuracy of the indication given by the volume indicator assembly, a zero adjustment has been provided. In the initial manufacture and assembly of the diluting device 10, the rings 102, 104 and 106 are mounted so that a zero indication appears when the hollow threaded shaft 64 is screwed inwardly approximately until the stop surface of the inner stop 56 comes into contact with the elastic stop 84 in its high position. It is precisely to adjust the position of the zero that the function of the sheath 58 comes into play. The nut 68 is rotated until the volume indicator assembly exactly indicates the zero. At that moment, the screw retainers 118 are loosened and the nut 68 may be rotated while the shaft 64 remains stationary. During this rotation, the reading of the volume indicator is not changed. However, the rotation of the nut 68 advances or retracts the sheath 58 with respect to the shaft 64, precisely to locate the plunger unit at the zero volume position. When this position has been reached, the screw retainers 118 are tightened once again and the zero adjustment is thus completed.

In the embodiment described thus far, it has been considered that only one of the two volumes of sample or diluent was adjustable. However, the diluting device 10 always advantageously comprises means enabling the position of the push button 50 to be adjusted with respect to the shaft 48 of the second piston 30. These means may for example be produced by a simple threading in the upper part of the control shaft 48, this latter being intended to cooperate with a threaded blind hole made in the lower part of the push button 50. The fact of screwing the button 50 more or less deeply on the control shaft 48 influences the stroke of the second piston 30 with respect to the first piston 28. This operation

will therefore vary the volume drawn up further to the depression created by the displacement of the second piston 30 inside the cavity 32 made in the first piston 28.

These adjustment means may have for sole function to effect an adjustment for correcting, in very small proportions, the drawn up volume. On the other hand, it is possible to mount the push button 50 on the shaft 48 by interposing a vernier device. In this case, it will also be possible to vary the second volume drawn up and a digital display of this second volume will also be available.

The diluting device 10 is also equipped with a device allowing the automatic ejection of the removable tip members 80. This device, illustrated in particular in Fig. 1 will not be described in greater detail, having already been described in my British Patent No. 1,522,669. The device for automatically ejecting removable tip members is actuated by means of a button 120 located near push button 50. This close arrangement of the two control buttons 50 and 120 enables the operator to carry out all the operations of drawing up, discharge and ejection of the removable tip member 80 with one hand.

WHAT I CLAIM IS:—

1. An adjustable diluting device for mixing a determined volume of a liquid sample and a determined volume of a liquid diluent, at least one of these two volumes being variable, comprising:

- an along casing and a lower tapered tubular element or nose member made fast with said casing;
- a mechanism for adjusting one of the two volumes of sample or diluent drawn up;
- a unit for indicating the adjustable volume of sample or diluent drawn up, said indicator unit being coupled with said adjustment mechanism;
- a plunger unit adapted for reciprocation in tight manner inside said casing and said nose member, said plunger unit comprising:

two coaxial pistons of which the first piston slides tightly inside the nose member and the second piston slides inside a central recess made in the first piston, a sleeve for controlling the first piston, said sleeve being elastically urged upwardly and adapted to co-operate with a stop for limiting the upward stroke of the first piston, said stop being adjustable in vertical position by means of said adjustment mechanism, a first shaft for controlling the second piston, said shaft sliding inside said sleeve controlling the first piston, and a push button fixed to the upper end of said first

- shaft for controlling the second piston, and having a stop surface adapted to cooperate with the upper end of the sleeve controlling the first piston;
- 5 said casing internally defining a lower cylindrical chamber and an upper enlarged cavity adjacent said lower chamber and incorporating said indicator assembly coupled with said adjustment mechanism, said adjustment mechanism comprising:
- 10 — a hollow second shaft externally cooperative by screwing with an insert fixed so as to be immobile in rotation and in translation inside said casing, said second shaft comprising, near its lower end, said stop limiting the upward stroke of the first piston;
- 15 — a nut for rotating said second shaft, said nut being arranged to be actuated from outside the casing;
- 20 — volume indicator rings bearing indices visible through a window made in the casing, said rings being fixed on said second shaft so as to surround it and allow the second shaft to move longitudinally in opposite directions through the rings which are provided with drive means for controlling the relative movement of said rings depending on the movement of rotation of the second shaft; and
- 30 — means for locking said second shaft to immobilise the second shaft in a chosen position.
- 35 2. A diluting device as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a second chamber at an upper end of which is an abutment for engagement by a second stop, said second stop being arranged to move in the second chamber against an upwardly directed elastic return force exerted by a spring disposed between the second stop and the first piston.
- 40 3. A diluting device as claimed in claim 2, provided with a second spring, the sleeve and the first piston are elastically urged upwardly by said second spring having a resistance which is less than that of said first mentioned spring.
- 45 4. A diluting device as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein said means for locking the second shaft are constituted by a braking ring compressed between the inner surface of the casing and a groove made in
- the outer surface of the nut for rotating said second shaft.
- 55 5. A diluting device as claimed in claim 4, wherein said braking ring is formed of a supple, elastically deformable material, resistant to wear and tear.
- 60 6. A diluting device as claimed in claim 5, wherein the braking ring is formed of fluorocarbon resin, polychloroprene, of polyurethane.
- 65 7. A diluting device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the stop limiting the upward stroke of the first piston is adjustable in position with respect to the lower end of the second shaft, whereby a volume indicated by the indicator rings can be correlated to the precise position of said stop limiting upward stroke of the first piston.
- 70 8. A diluting device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7 further comprising means for adjusting the position of the push button with respect to the first shaft controlling the second piston.
- 75 9. A diluting device as claimed in claim 8, wherein said means for adjusting the position of the push button with respect to said first shaft comprises screw thread at the upper end of the first shaft to cooperate with a threaded bore in said push button.
- 80 10. A diluting device as claimed in claim 8, wherein said means for adjusting the of the nose member is provided with a reposition of the push button with respect to the first shaft comprises a vernier device.
- 85 11. A diluting device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the free end movable conical tip member frictionally mounted on the outer surface of said end.
- 90 12. A diluting device as claimed in claim 11, provided with a device for ejecting the movable tip member, actuated by means of a button located near the push button on the first shaft.
- 95 13. An adjustable diluting device substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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This drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale Sheet 1

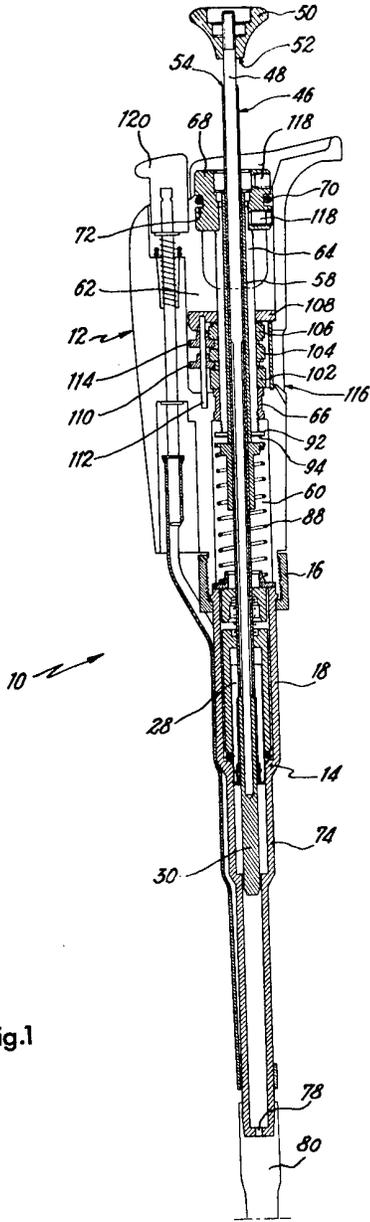
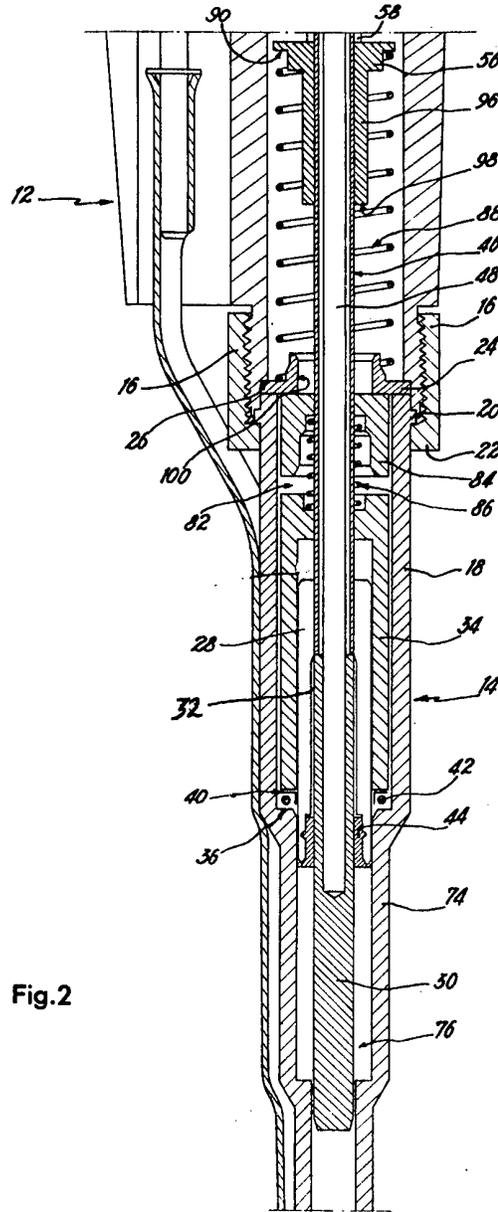


Fig.1



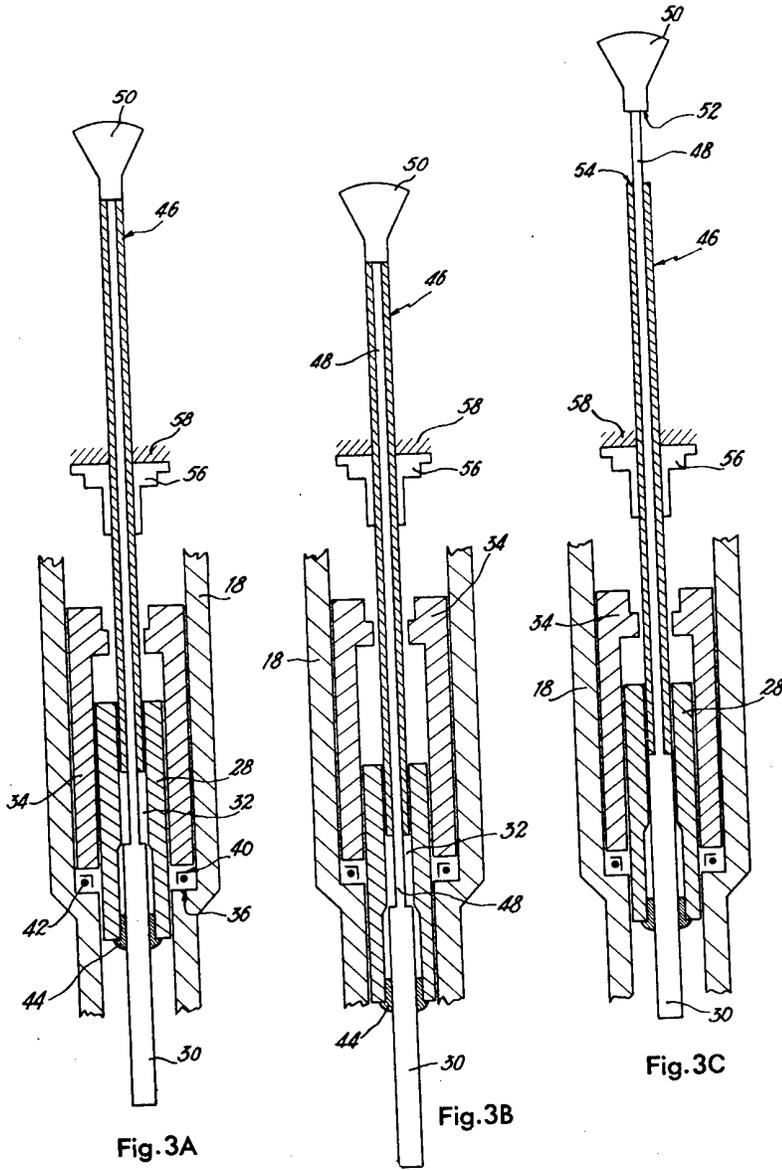


Fig. 3A

Fig. 3B

Fig. 3C