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(54) **A probe comprising a micro fluidic system and a method of attaching a membrane to a tube**

Sonde umfassend ein Mikrofluidik-system und ein Verfahren zur Befestigung einer Membran an einer Röhre

Sonde comprenant un système micro-fluidique et procédé permettant de relier une membrane à un tube

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a micro fluidic system having a membrane which is attached to a tube, in particular a capillary tube. The present invention further relates to a method of attaching a membrane to a tube, in particular a capillary tube, by shrinking a fitting member around the membrane and the tube.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Micro fluidic systems in which a semi-permeable membrane is attached to one or more tubes are known per se. Such systems are, e.g., used in dialysis probes. Previously the membrane has been attached to the tube(s) by means of welding, melting or gluing the membrane to the tube(s). This is disadvantageous because it is relatively difficult, and thereby relatively expensive, to produce the micro fluidic systems in this manner.

[0003] US 2001/0015253 A1 discloses a method of manufacturing a microdialysis catheter by extruding a flexible material to form an elongate catheter body having a substantially cylindrical outer surface and a plurality of continuous internal channels extending in the longitudinal direction of the catheter body. An opening extending into the catheter body is provided in the surface of the body, and the opening is covered by a microdialysis membrane. The membrane is attached to the catheter body by means of bonding or fastening with a glue or adhesive. A dialysis solution circulates in the channels.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] It is, thus, an object of the present invention to provide a micro fluidic system which is easier to manufacture than the prior art micro fluidic systems.

[0005] It is a further object of the present invention to provide a micro fluidic system which is more cost effective to manufacture than prior art micro fluidic systems.

[0006] It is an even further object of the invention to provide a method for attaching a membrane to a tube in an easy and cost effective manner.

[0007] It is an even further object of the invention to provide a probe which is easy and cost effective to manufacture.

[0008] According to a first aspect of the invention the above and other objects are fulfilled by providing a probe comprising a micro fluidic system according to claim 1.

[0009] In the present context the term 'micro fluidic system' should be interpreted to mean a system having dimensions which are sufficiently small to at least substantially prevent turbulence in a fluid flowing in the system.

[0010] In the present context the term 'shrinkable material' should be interpreted to mean a material with the property that at least one dimension of an object made

from the material decreases in response to the influence of an outer action, e.g. heat. This outer action should preferably be controllable, whereby the size of an object made from the material will be controllable.

[0011] The fitting member is fitted tightly around the membrane and the end part(s). This should be interpreted in such a way that the junction between the membrane and the end part(s) should be at least as tight as the membrane itself. Thus, it should preferably not be possible for substances which can not pass the membrane to pass between the membrane and the end part(s) at the position of the fitting member.

[0012] It is an advantage that the fitting member(s) is/are made from a shrinkable material because this provides the possibility of fitting the membrane tightly to the end part(s) of the tube(s) by means of shrinking the fitting member(s). This is a very easy manner of attaching the membrane to the tube(s), and the manufacture of the micro fluidic system is thereby easier and more cost effective than the manufacture of prior art micro fluidic systems.

[0013] The membrane may be semi-permeable, i.e. it may allow some substances to pass while other substances are not allowed to pass. The membrane may, e.g., comprise a polymer, such as a polyether-polycarbonate block copolymer. The membrane may, e.g., be based on polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) and a hydrophilic polymer, such as copolymers of acrylonitrile or monomers containing sulphonic groups. Such membranes are commercially available, and examples of such membranes can, e.g., be found in US 4,935,140 and in US 5,145,583.

[0014] The membrane may be a dialysis membrane. Such membranes are typically permeable to specific substances or particles, e.g. glucose, present in a body fluid, typically blood. However, the membrane is typically not permeable to perfusion liquid flowing in the interior of the micro fluidic system. The perfusion liquid may, e.g., be or comprise an isotonic saline solution.

[0015] In one embodiment the micro fluidic system comprises two or more tubes. At least two of the tubes may be arranged parallelly, e.g. co-axially, i.e. with one tube inside the other. Alternatively two or more tubes may be arranged side-by-side, e.g. with one centre tube and a number of tubes arranged circularly around the centre tube. The two or more tubes may thereby form a so-called multi-lumen tube.

[0016] Alternatively or additionally, at least two of the tubes may be arranged at least substantially along a common axis and with their end parts facing each other. In this embodiment the membrane preferably connects the two end parts facing each other along the common axis.

[0017] Alternatively, the micro fluidic system may comprise only one tube with the membrane attached thereto.

[0018] In one embodiment the tube(s) may be capillary tube(s), such as glass capillary tubes. In the present context the term 'capillary tube' should be interpreted as a tube with inner dimensions which allow a capillary effect

to occur when the tube is used in combination with a predefined fluid.

[0019] Preferably, a transversal dimension for at least one of the capillary tube(s) is within the interval 0.5 μm to 500 μm , such as within the interval 1 μm to 200 μm , such as within the interval 50 μm to 100 μm .

[0020] The fitting member(s) is/are preferably made from a heat shrinkable material, i.e. from a material which is shrinkable in response to heating the material to a temperature within a specific temperature interval. This will be described further below. The heat shrinkable material may, e.g., be or comprise polyethylene. An example of such a material is UL 224, MIL-I-23053/5, which is a highly flexible material with a shrinking temperature of approximately 120°C. When subjected to heat, a tube made from this material will shrink to approximately half the original diameter. Another example of a heat shrinkable material is 'Krympeflex'. This material shrinks when it is heated to a temperature within the temperature interval 120°C to 200°C.

[0021] The micro fluidic system may further comprise a substantially rigid hood positioned at or near the end part(s) and between the tube(s) and the membrane. Such a substantially rigid hood may help in defining a cavity between the membrane and the tubes. This is advantageous in case the micro fluidic system is to form part of a probe, such as a dialysis probe.

[0022] The membrane may be shaped with one closed end and one open end. In this case the open end will be slid over the end part(s) and attached thereto by means of one fitting member. Alternatively, the membrane may be shaped as a tube, i.e. with two open ends. In this case both ends of the membrane will need to be fitted to the end part(s) by means of a fitting member. However, since the process of fitting the membrane to the end part(s) by shrinking the fitting member(s) is relatively easy, this is not a big disadvantage. On the other hand, the tube-shaped membranes can easily be mass produced by simply cutting them in a desired length from very long tubes of membrane material. Therefore this embodiment is very advantageous, since the advantages arising from the easy manufacture of the membrane by far exceeds the minor disadvantages arising in connection with the attaching procedure.

[0023] According to the invention the above and other objects are fulfilled by providing a probe comprising a micro fluidic system according to claim 1. Such a probe will be easier, and thereby more cost effective, to manufacture than similar prior art probes.

[0024] The probe is a multi-lumen probe, i.e. a probe comprising two or more tubes in which fluid may flow.

[0025] The probe may be a dialysis probe, such as a micro dialysis probe. In this case, perfusion liquid will typically flow through some of the tubes towards the membrane region where it will collect substances or particles (e.g. glucose) from a body fluid, e.g. blood, in which the probe is inserted. The perfusion liquid, as well as the collected substances or particles, will subsequently flow

away from the membrane region along the remaining tubes.

[0026] According to a second aspect of the invention the above and other objects are fulfilled by providing a method of attaching a membrane to a tube, according to claim 13.

[0027] It should be noted that any feature described in combination with the first aspect of the invention may also be combined with the second aspect of the invention, any feature described in combination with the second aspect of the invention may also be combined with the first aspect of the invention.

[0028] As described above, it is an advantage that the fitting member is fitted to the membrane and the end part(s) by shrinking because this provides an easy and cost effective manner of attaching the membrane to the tube(s).

[0029] The step of shrinking the fitting member may comprise heating at least the fitting member to a predefined temperature. The predefined temperature will, of course, depend on the material of the fitting member. However, the temperature should be sufficient to cause the fitting member to shrink. Furthermore, the temperature should not be so high that permanent damage is caused to the fitting member and/or to other parts, such as the membrane or tube(s). This is an advantageous embodiment because the fitting member(s) in this case is/are fitted tightly to the membrane and the end part(s), simply by subjecting at least the fitting member(s) to heat. This is much easier than melting, welding or gluing the membrane to the end part(s).

[0030] In one embodiment the step of shrinking the fitting member may comprise heating at least the fitting member to a temperature with the interval 80°C to 300°C, such as within the interval 100°C to 250°C, such as within the interval 120°C to 200°C. As described above, the material 'Krympeflex' will shrink when heated to a temperature within the interval 120°C to 200°C.

[0031] The method further comprises the step of removing part of said tube prior to the step of positioning the membrane, thereby forming a cavity between the remaining part of the tube and the membrane. In case the resulting tube(s)/membrane forms part of a probe, such as a dialysis probe, perfusion liquid can flow towards the cavity where it will remain for a while collecting substances or particles which have penetrated the membrane. The perfusion liquid will subsequently flow away from the cavity along with the collected substances or particles. This has already been described above. The cavity will increase the contact volume between the perfusion liquid and the substances or particles, thereby improving the collection of these.

[0032] The step of providing a tube may comprise providing a capillary tube. This has already been described above.

[0033] A capillary tube may be provided in the following manner. Initially, a desired configuration of glass tubes is formed. This may, e.g. be just a single tube, two or

more tubes arranged side-by-side, two or more tubes arranged co-axially, a centre tube surrounded by a number of tubes arranged in a circular pattern, or any other desired configuration. Subsequently the tube(s) may be heated and simultaneously pulled along an axial direction. As a consequence, the dimension of the tubes is increased along the axial direction while it is decreased along a transversal direction. However, the desired configuration is maintained. Thereby very thin tubes, preferably capillary tubes, are formed. This method is very similar to the method which is used when manufacturing optical fibres.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0034] The invention will now be further described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 shows a micro fluidic system according to one embodiment of the invention and having two tubes with end parts facing each other before shrinking the fitting members,

Fig. 2 shows the micro fluidic system of Fig. 1 after shrinking the fitting members,

Fig. 3 shows a micro fluidic system according to another embodiment of the invention in the form of a multi-lumen probe,

Fig. 4 shows a multi-lumen tube during its manufacturing,

Fig. 5 shows one arrangement of tubes in a multi-lumen probe, and

Fig. 6 shows an alternative arrangement of tubes in a multi-lumen probe.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0035] Fig. 1 shows a micro fluidic system of a probe according to one embodiment of the invention. The micro fluidic system comprises two tubes 1, each having an end part 2. The end parts 2 of the two tubes 1 are facing each other, and the tubes 1 are arranged substantially along a common longitudinal axis. The micro fluidic system further comprises a semi-permeable membrane 3 which is arranged in such a way that both of the end parts 2 are positioned in an interior part of the membrane 3.

[0036] Enclosing the membrane 3 and the end parts 2 are two fitting members 4. The fitting members 4 are made from a shrinkable material, i.e. their dimensions may be decreased. However, Fig. 1 shows the micro fluidic system prior to shrinking the fitting members 4, and the fitting members 4 are therefore not fitted tightly to the membrane 3 and the tubes 1. This makes it very easy to position the membrane 3 and the fitting members 4

around the end parts 2.

[0037] Fig. 2 shows the micro fluidic system of Fig. 1. However, in Fig. 2 the fitting members 4 have been caused to shrink, preferably by heating the fitting members 4. As it is clear from Fig. 2 the fitting members 4 are now fitted tightly around the membrane 3 and the end parts 2.

[0038] Fig. 3 shows a micro fluidic system of a probe according to another embodiment of the invention. The micro fluidic system of Fig. 3 comprises two tubes 1 arranged co-axially. A part of the outer tube 1 a has been removed, thereby exposing the inner tube 1 b. The micro fluidic system is further provided with a rigid hood 5 positioned near the end part 2b of the inner tube 1 b. Between the end parts 2 of the tubes 1 a membrane 3 is attached by means of two fitting members 4 which have been subject to shrinking as described above. Due to the fact that part of the outer tube 1 a has been removed, a cavity 6 is formed between the membrane 3 and the inner tube 1 b. The rigid hood 5 is used for stabilising the micro fluidic system as well as for attaching the membrane 3 by means of the fitting members 4.

[0039] Fig. 4 shows a multi-lumen tube during its manufacturing. A part of the tube has been broken away for clarity. The tube comprises an outer tube 1 a and an inner tube 1 b. The outer tube 1 a and the inner tube 1 b are arranged co-axially. Initially a tube as shown in the upper part 7 of the Figure is made. Thereby a desired mutual position of the outer tube 1 a and the inner tube 1 b is established. Subsequently the tube is pulled, while heating the tube, along an axial direction indicated by the arrow. Thereby a narrow tube with the same mutual position of the outer tube 1 a and the inner tube 1 b is obtained, as shown in the lower part 8 of the Figure.

[0040] Fig. 5 shows one arrangement of tubes 1 in a multi-lumen probe. The tubes are arranged with a centre tube 1c surrounded by seven outer tubes 1 a arranged in a circular pattern.

[0041] Fig. 6 shows an alternative arrangement of tubes 1 in a multi-lumen probe. In Fig. 6 two tubes 1 are arranged parallelly side-by-side.

Claims

1. A probe comprising a micro fluidic system, said micro fluidic system comprising:

- at least one tube (1),
- a membrane (3),

wherein the probe is a multi-lumen probe comprising two or more tubes (1), and wherein a part of the multi-lumen probe has been removed in a region of the membrane (3), thereby forming a cavity between the remaining part of the multi-lumen probe and the membrane (3), the probe being configured such that a perfusion fluid may flow therein, the perfusion fluid

may flow towards the cavity through some of the tubes (1), and the perfusion fluid may flow away from the cavity along the remaining tubes (1),
characterized in that the micro fluidic system further comprises:

- at least one fitting member (4) positioned around the membrane (3) and an end part (2) of the tube(s) (1), thereby fitting said membrane (3) to said end part(s) (2),

wherein the fitting member(s) (4) is/are made from a shrinkable material, and wherein the fitting member(s) (4) is/are fitted tightly around the membrane (3) and the end part(s) (2).

2. A probe according to claim 1, wherein the membrane (3) is semi-permeable.
3. A probe according to claim 2, wherein the membrane (3) is a dialysis membrane.
4. A probe according to claim 3, wherein at least two of the tubes (1) are arranged parallelly.
5. A probe according to claim 4, wherein at least two of the tubes (1) are arranged co-axially.
6. A probe according to any of claims 3-5, wherein at least two of the tubes (1) are arranged at least substantially along a common axis and with their end parts (2) facing each other.
7. A probe according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the tube(s) (1) is/are capillary tube(s).
8. A probe according to claim 7, wherein at least one of the capillary tube(s) is a glass capillary tube.
9. A probe according to claim 7 or 8, wherein a transversal dimension for at least one of the capillary tube(s) is within the interval 0.5 μm to 500 μm .
10. A probe according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the fitting member(s) (4) is/are made from a heat shrinkable material.
11. A probe according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising a substantially rigid hood (5) positioned at or near the end part(s) (2) and between the tube(s) (1) and the membrane (3).
12. A probe according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the probe is a dialysis probe.
13. A method of attaching a membrane to a tube, the method comprising the steps of:

- providing of a multi-lumen probe according to claim 1 tube having an end part,
- removing part of said tube,
- positioning a membrane at said end part of said tube, in a region where the part of the tube has been removed, thereby forming a cavity between the remaining part of the multi-lumen tube and the membrane,

characterized in that the method further comprises the steps of

- positioning a fitting member around the membrane and the end part, said fitting member being made from a shrinkable material, and
- shrinking said fitting member, thereby providing a tight fit between the tube, the membrane and the fitting member.

14. A method according to claim 13, wherein the step of shrinking the fitting member comprises heating at least the fitting member to a predefined temperature.

15. A method according to claim 14, wherein the step of shrinking the fitting member comprises heating at least the fitting member to a temperature with the interval 80°C to 300°C.

16. A method according to any of claims 13-15, wherein the step of providing a tube comprises providing a capillary tube.

Patentansprüche

1. Sonde umfassend ein Mikrofluidiksystem, wobei das Mikrofluidiksystem umfasst:

- wenigstens ein Rohr (1),
- eine Membran (3),

wobei die Sonde eine Mehrlumensonde ist, die zwei oder mehr Rohre (1) umfasst, und wobei ein Teil der Mehrlumensonde in einem Bereich der Membran (3) entfernt worden ist, um so einen Hohlraum zwischen dem verbleibenden Teil der Mehrlumensonde und der Membran (3) zu bilden, wobei die Sonde so gestaltet ist, dass ein Perfusionsfluid darin fließen kann, wobei das Perfusionsfluid durch manche der Rohre (1) zu dem Hohlraum fließen kann und das Perfusionsfluid durch die restlichen Rohre (1) von dem Hohlraum weg fließen kann,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Mikrofluidiksystem ferner umfasst:

- wenigstens ein Befestigungselement (4), das um die Membran (3) und einen Endteil (2) des Rohrs/der Rohre (1) angeordnet ist, um so die

- Membran (3) an dem Endteil/den Endteilen (2) zu befestigen,
- wobei das/die Befestigungselement(e) (4) aus einem schrumpfbaren Material besteht/bestehen und wobei das/die Befestigungselement(e) (4) eng um die Membran (3) und den Endteil/die Endteile (2) gepasst ist/sind. 5
2. Sonde gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Membran (3) halbdurchlässig ist. 10
 3. Sonde gemäß Anspruch 2, wobei die Membran (3) eine Dialysemembran ist. 15
 4. Sonde gemäß Anspruch 3, wobei wenigstens zwei der Rohre (1) parallel angeordnet sind. 20
 5. Sonde gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei wenigstens zwei der Rohre (1) koaxial angeordnet sind. 25
 6. Sonde gemäß einem der Ansprüche 3-5, wobei wenigstens zwei der Rohre (1) wenigstens im Wesentlichen entlang einer gemeinsamen Achse und mit ihren Endteilen (2) einander zugewandt angeordnet sind. 30
 7. Sonde gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Rohr/die Rohre (1) ein Kapillarrohr ist/Kapillarrohre sind. 35
 8. Sonde gemäß Anspruch 7, wobei wenigstens eines von dem Kapillarrohr/den Kapillarrohren ein Glaskapillarrohr ist. 40
 9. Sonde gemäß Anspruch 7 oder 8, wobei eine Querschnittsabmessung für wenigstens eines von dem Kapillarrohr/den Kapillarrohren in dem Bereich von 0,5 µm bis 500 µm liegt. 45
 10. Sonde gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei das/die Befestigungselement(e) (4) aus einem wärmeschrumpfbaren Material besteht/bestehen. 50
 11. Sonde gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, ferner umfassend eine im Wesentlichen starre Hülle (5), die an oder nahe dem Endteil/den Endteilen (2) und zwischen dem Rohr/den Rohren (1) und der Membran (3) angeordnet ist. 55
 12. Sonde gemäß einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Sonde eine Dialyse-sonde ist.
 13. Verfahren zum Befestigen einer Membran an einem Rohr, wobei das Verfahren die Schritte umfasst:
 - Bereitstellen eines Rohrs einer Mehrlumen-

sonde gemäß Anspruch 1 mit einem Endteil,

- Entfernen eines Teils des Rohrs,
- Anordnen einer Membran an dem Endteil des Rohrs in einem Bereich, an dem der Teil des Rohrs entfernt worden ist, um so einen Hohlraum zwischen dem verbleibenden Teil des Mehrlumenrohrs und der Membran zu bilden,

dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Verfahren ferner die Schritte umfasst:

- Anordnen eines Befestigungselements um die Membran und den Endteil, wobei das Befestigungselement aus einem schrumpfbaren Material besteht, und
- Schrumpfen des Befestigungselements, um so eine enge Passung zwischen dem Rohr, der Membran und dem Befestigungselement zu bilden.

14. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 13, wobei der Schritt des Schrumpfens des Befestigungselements Erhitzen wenigstens des Befestigungselements auf eine vorbestimmte Temperatur umfasst.
15. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 14, wobei der Schritt des Schrumpfens des Befestigungselements Erhitzen wenigstens des Befestigungselements auf eine Temperatur in dem Bereich von 80 °C bis 300 °C umfasst.
16. Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 13-15, wobei der Schritt des Bereitstellens eines Rohrs Bereitstellen eines Kapillarrohrs umfasst.

Revendications

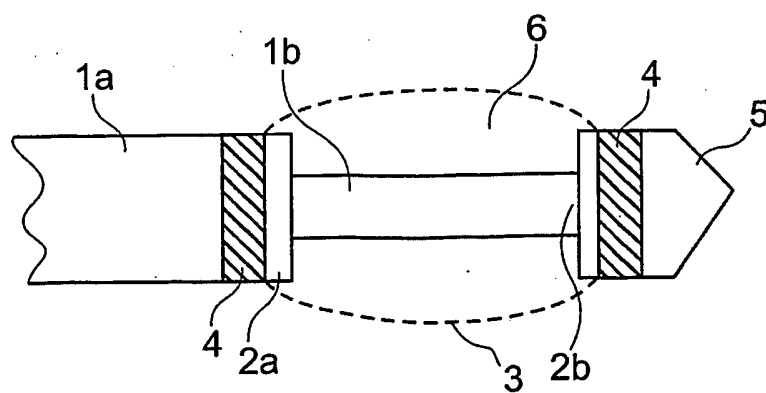
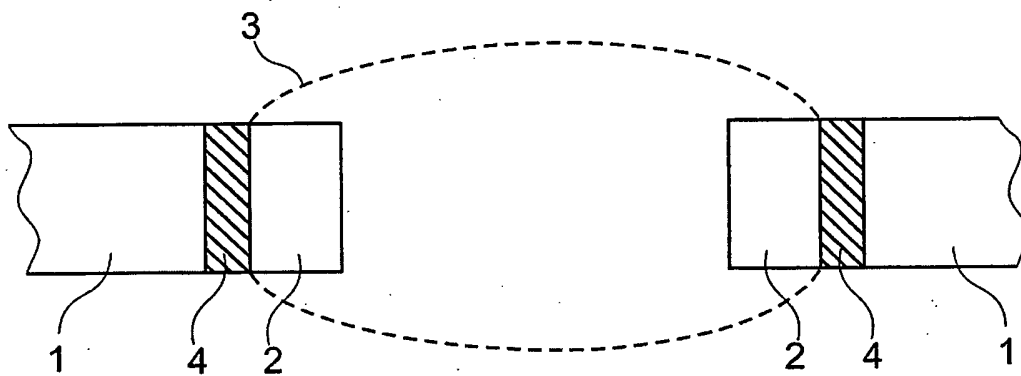
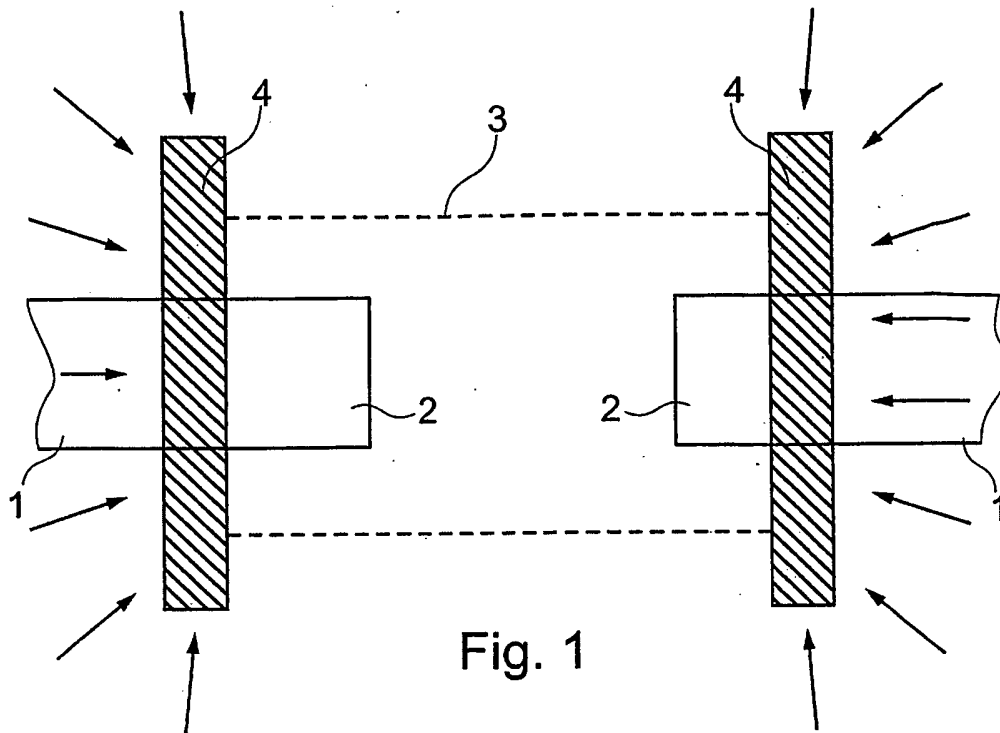
1. Sonde comprenant un système microfluidique, ledit système microfluidique comprenant :

- au moins un tube (1),
- une membrane (3),

la sonde étant une sonde multi-lumières comprenant deux ou plus de deux tubes (1), et une partie de la sonde multi-lumières ayant été enlevée dans une zone de la membrane (3), de manière à former une cavité entre la partie restante de la sonde multi-lumières et la membrane (3), la sonde étant configurée de telle sorte qu'un fluide de perfusion peut s'écouler dans celle-ci, le fluide de perfusion peut s'écouler vers la cavité en passant par certains des tubes (1), et le fluide de perfusion peut s'écouler hors de la cavité le long des tubes (1) restants,

caractérisée en ce que le système microfluidique comprend en outre :

- au moins un élément d'assemblage (4) positionné autour de la membrane (3) et d'une partie terminale (2) du/des tube(s) (1), assurant ainsi la fixation de ladite membrane (3) à ladite/auxdites partie(s) terminale(s) (2), l'élément/les éléments d'assemblage (4) étant constitué(s) d'un matériau rétractable, et l'élément/les éléments d'assemblage (4) étant étroitement serrés autour de la membrane (3) et de la/des partie(s) terminale(s) (2). 5 10
2. Sonde selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la membrane (3) est hémiperméable.
3. Sonde selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle la membrane (3) est une membrane de dialyse. 15
4. Sonde selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle au moins deux des tubes (1) sont disposés parallèlement. 20
5. Sonde selon la revendication 4, dans laquelle au moins deux des tubes (1) sont disposés coaxialement.
6. Sonde selon l'une quelconque des revendications 3 à 5, dans laquelle au moins deux des tubes (1) sont disposés au moins essentiellement le long d'un axe commun et avec leurs parties terminales (2) se faisant face. 25
7. Sonde selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le(s) tube(s) (1) est/sont un/des tube(s) capillaire(s). 30
8. Sonde selon la revendication 7, dans laquelle au moins l'un des tubes capillaires est un tube capillaire en verre. 35
9. Sonde selon la revendication 7 ou 8, dans laquelle une dimension transversale d'au moins l'un des tubes capillaires est comprise dans la plage de 0,5 μm à 500 μm . 40
10. Sonde selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'élément/les éléments d'assemblage (4) est/sont constitué(s) d'un matériau thermorétractable. 45
11. Sonde selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre un capuchon essentiellement rigide (5) positionné au niveau ou au voisinage de la/des partie(s) terminale(s) (2) et entre le(s) tube(s) (1) et la membrane (3). 50
12. Sonde selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, la sonde étant une sonde de dialyse. 55
13. Procédé d'attachement d'une membrane à un tube, le procédé comprenant les étapes de :
- disposition d'un tube d'une sonde multi-lumières selon la revendication 1, comportant une partie terminale,
 - enlèvement d'une partie dudit tube,
 - positionnement d'une membrane sur ladite partie terminale dudit tube, dans une zone où la partie du tube a été enlevée de manière à former une cavité entre la partie restante du tube multi-lumières et la membrane,
- caractérisé en ce que** le procédé comprend en outre les étapes de
- positionnement d'un élément d'assemblage autour de la membrane et de la partie terminale, ledit élément d'assemblage étant constitué d'un matériau rétractable, et
 - rétraction dudit élément d'assemblage, de manière à produire un assemblage serré entre le tube, la membrane et l'élément d'assemblage.
14. Procédé selon la revendication 13, dans lequel l'étape de rétraction de l'élément d'assemblage comprend le chauffage d'au moins l'élément d'assemblage jusqu'à une température préétablie. 25
15. Procédé selon la revendication 14, dans lequel l'étape de rétraction de l'élément d'assemblage comprend le chauffage d'au moins l'élément d'assemblage jusqu'à une température dans la plage de 80 °C à 300 °C. 30
16. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 13 à 15, dans lequel l'étape de disposition d'un tube comprend la disposition d'un tube capillaire. 35



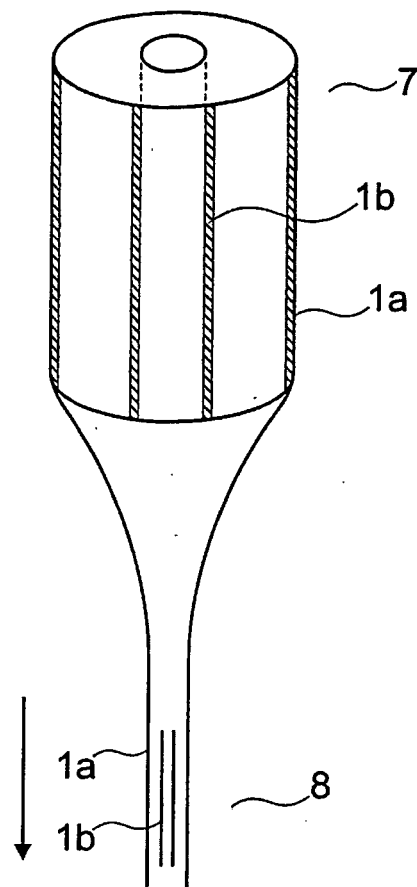


Fig. 4

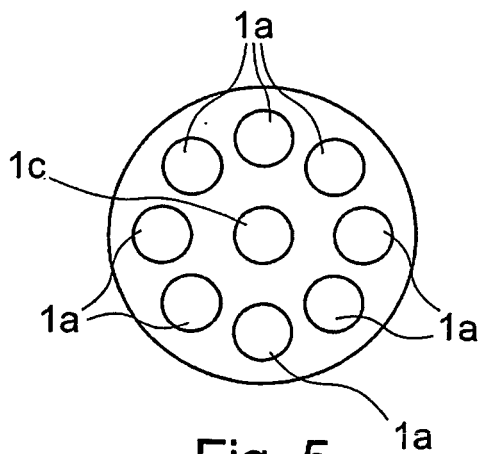


Fig. 5

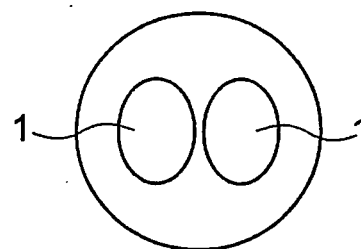


Fig. 6

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- US 20010015253 A1 [0003]
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专利名称(译)	一种探针，包括微流体系统和将膜连接到管上的方法		
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优先权	200501178 2005-08-24 DK		
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外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

一种微流体系统，包括至少一个管（1），膜（3）和至少一个配合构件（4）。装配构件（4）围绕膜（3）和管（1）的端部（2）定位，从而将膜（3）装配到端部（2）。装配构件（4）由可收缩材料制成，并且它们紧密地装配在膜（3）端部（2）周围。这是通过使可收缩材料收缩而获得的，例如，通过加热材料，同时将装配构件（4）定位在膜（3）和端部（2）周围。有利的是，装配构件（4）由可收缩材料制成，因为这提供了以简单且成本有效的方式将膜（3）紧密地装配到端部（2）的可能性。微流体系统非常适合用于探针，例如透析探针。还要求保护一种制造微流体系统的方法。

