Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances

Electronic supporting information

Fast prototyping of paper-based microfluidic devices by contact stamping using indelible ink

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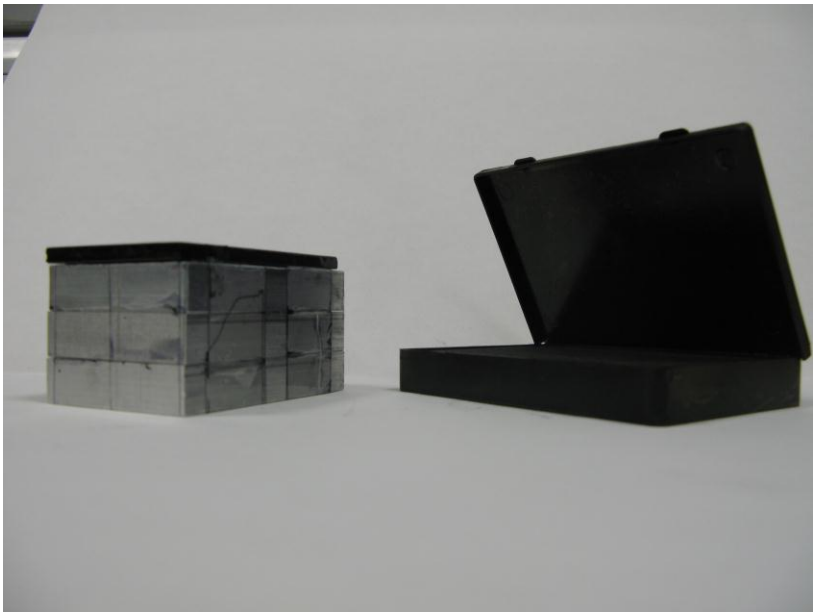

Figure S1 Picture of the contact stamping apparatus. Rectangular prism made of aluminum and a layer of a black ceramic material (left), stone pad saturated with ink (right).

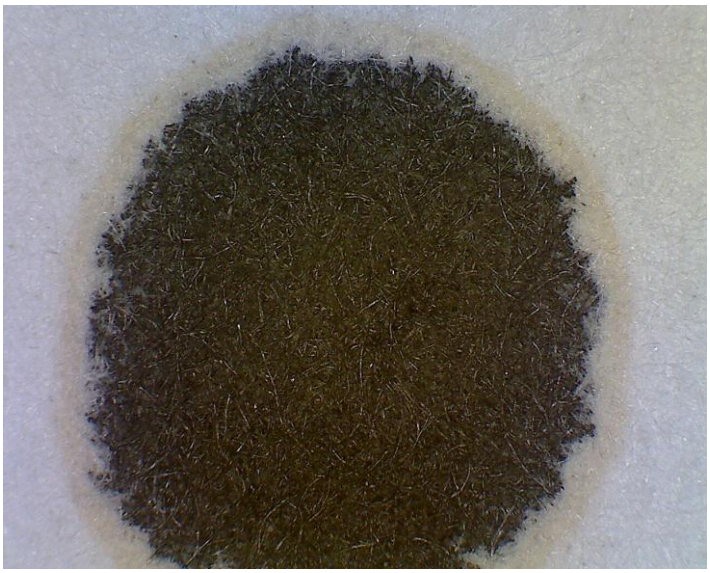

Figure S2 Yellowish ring generated from the staining of Whatman grade 1 using Black Noodler's Ink™.

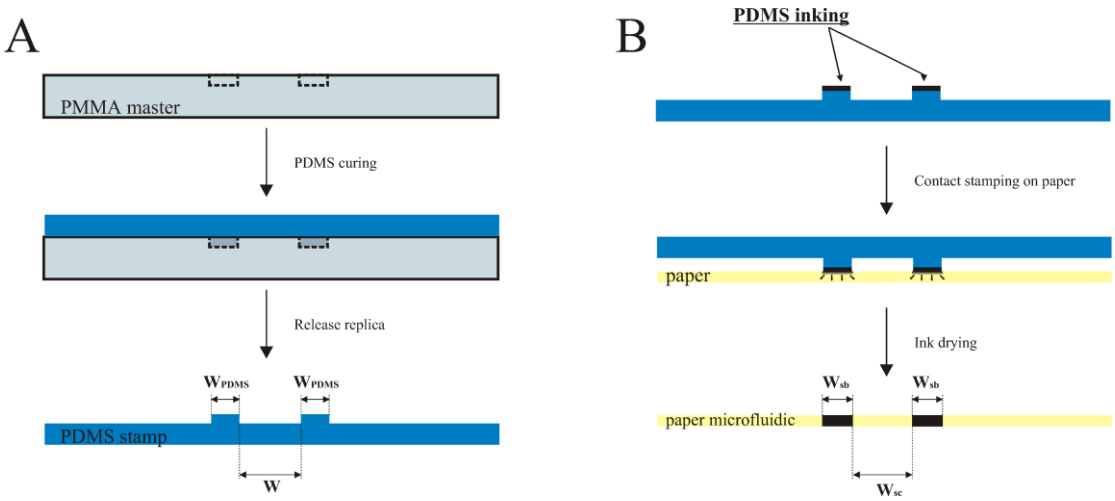

Figure S3 A) Scheme of the fabrication of the PDMS stamp and B) steps involved on the contact stamping of open straight channels for the experiments describe on Figure 3. W_{PDMS} represents the width of the PDMS stamp features, while W is the designed channel width. After performing the contact stamping on paper, the generated fluidic structures are characterised by W_{sb}, which is the stamped border width on the paper (with $W_{sb} > W_{PDMS}$) and W_{sc}, which is the stamped channel width on the patterned paper (with $W_{sc} < W$).