

• Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties



- Vials, Ampoules, Syringes, Blow Fill Seal,
- Viscous liquids, Air bubbles / scratches,
- Refrigerated product containers



Mastering Automated Visual Inspection

Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties



- Molded vs tubular glass
- Glass defect
 - Ref PDA TR 43??
 - Crack
- Closure defect
 - vial crimping
 - syringe closure
- Size Tolerance impact on AVI
- Multiple supplier
- workshop with practical glass defect reviewing:
- Forming defect / Airline / inclusion /scratches / size
- Product fill level / Opacity / color / Viscosity
- Lyo product aspect







Molded Glass •

• Tubular glass





Mastering Automated Visual Inspection Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties







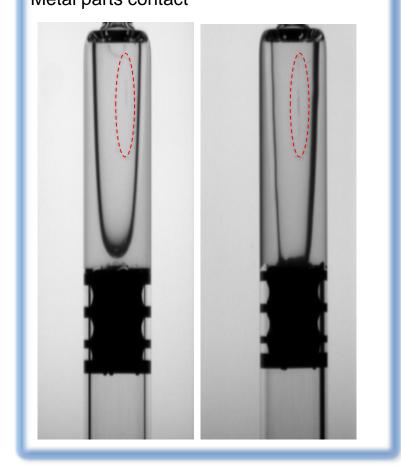
Non Crossing crack





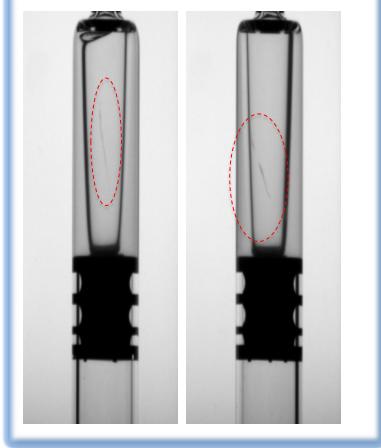
Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties Scratches vs crack

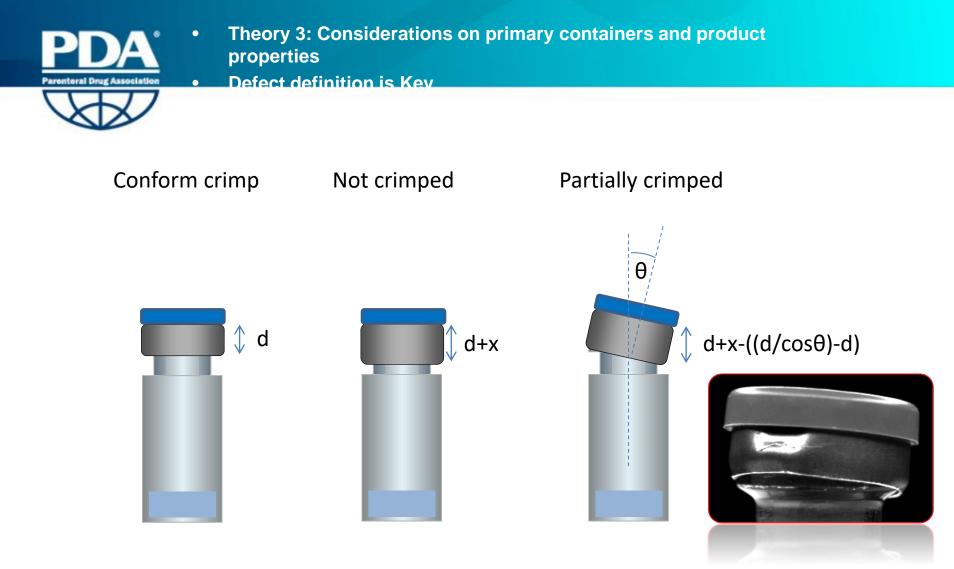
• Scratch : Metal parts contact



Crack:

Glass to glass contact or thermal shock

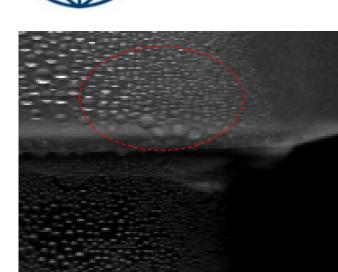




Defective crimping can be defined regarding cap height or angle



Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties Condensation issues



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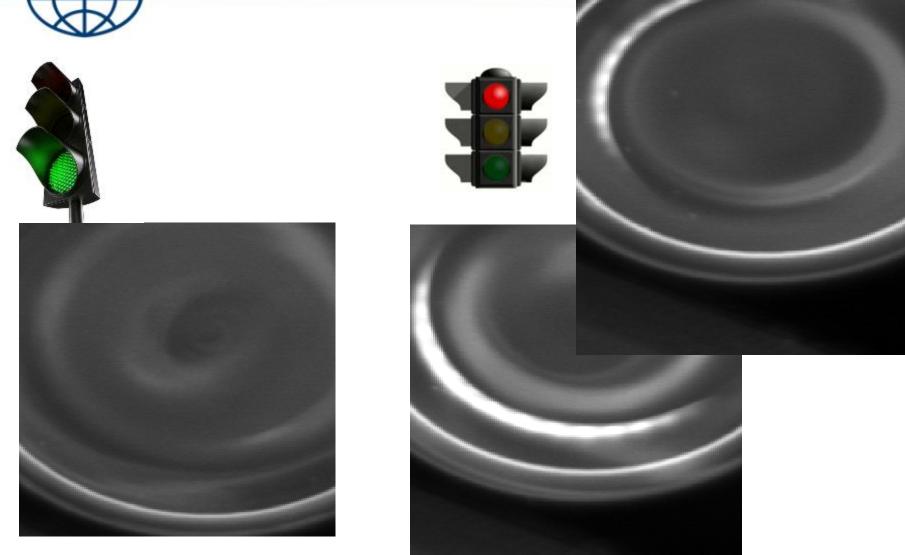
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Micro droplet due to condensation will generate false rejects



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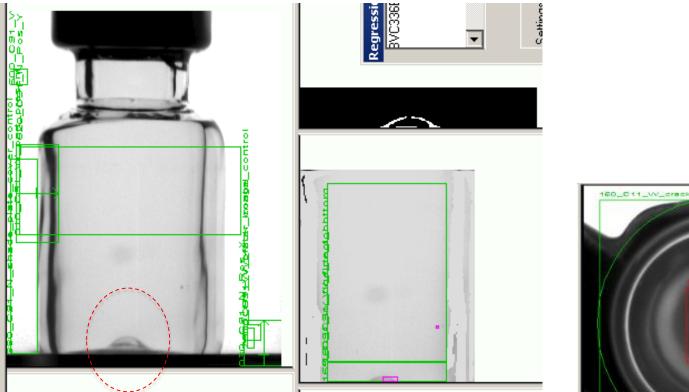
Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties Glass Bottom shape

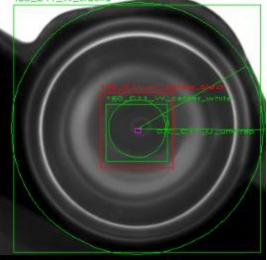




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Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties Bubble glass Bottom

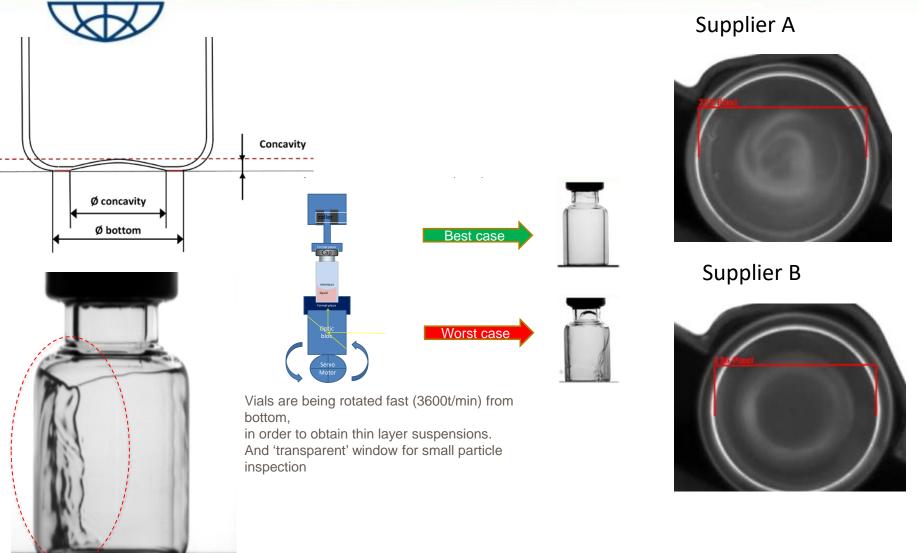






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Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties Vial Heel shape => impact on fast rotation





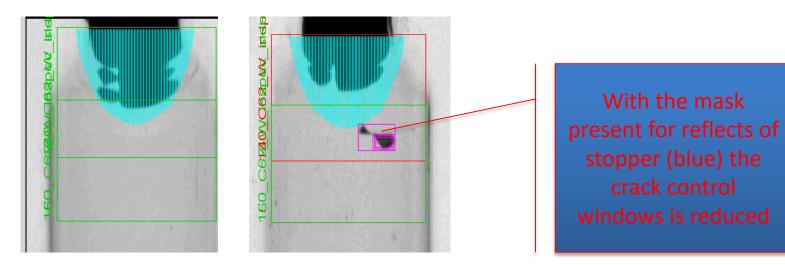
Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties Vial Shoulder







Practical impact of primary packaging impact Shoulder inspection tool and longer stopper impact



Supplier A Round shoulder No reflects

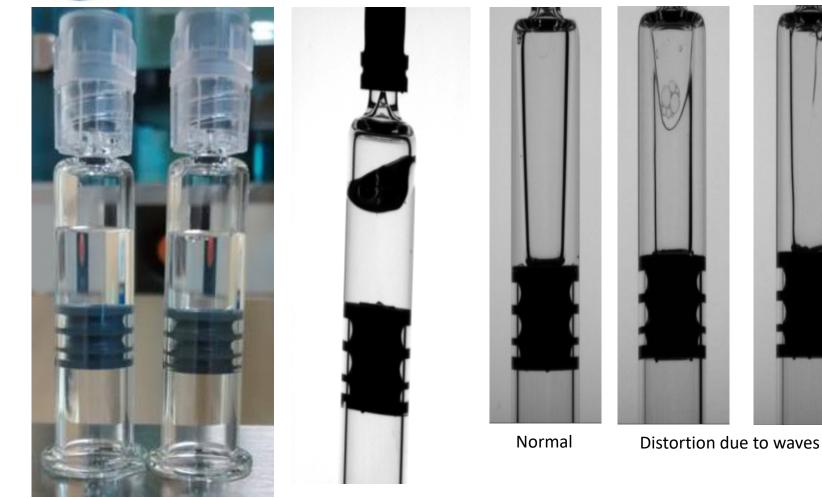
Supplier B Wave shoulder many stopper reflects



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Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties Syringe perpendicularity







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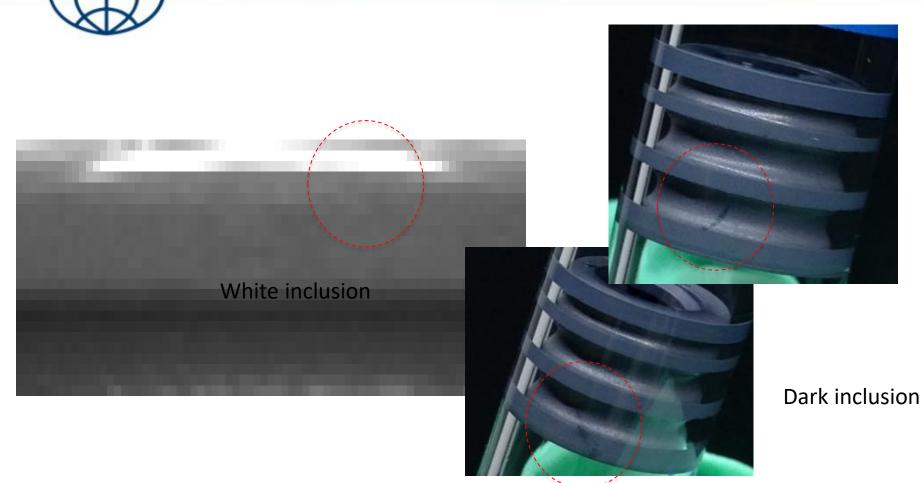
Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties Air bubbles on flange





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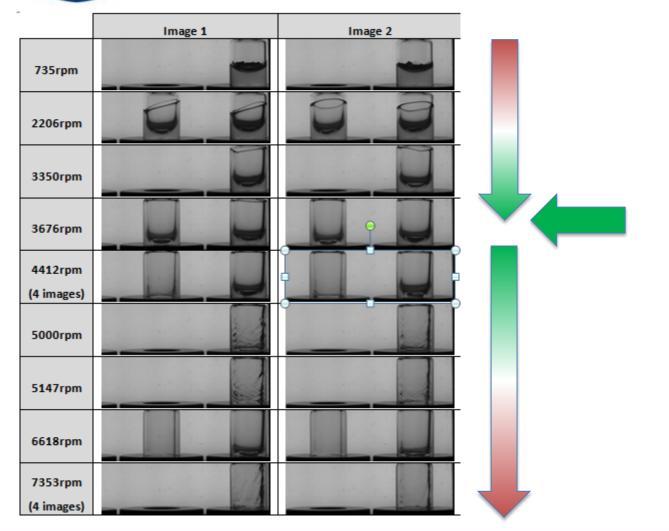
Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties Plunger inclusion / molding



Plunger molding can also create darkness as not in contact to the glass



Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties DOE for product rotation

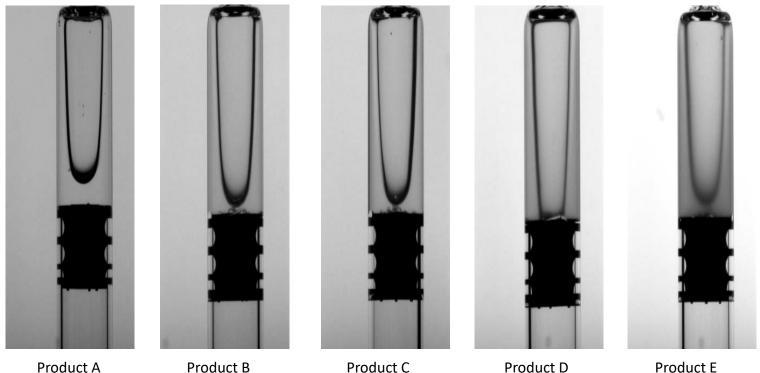


For each product fill level/viscosity DOE to conduct to find optimum image stability



Grouping products into families

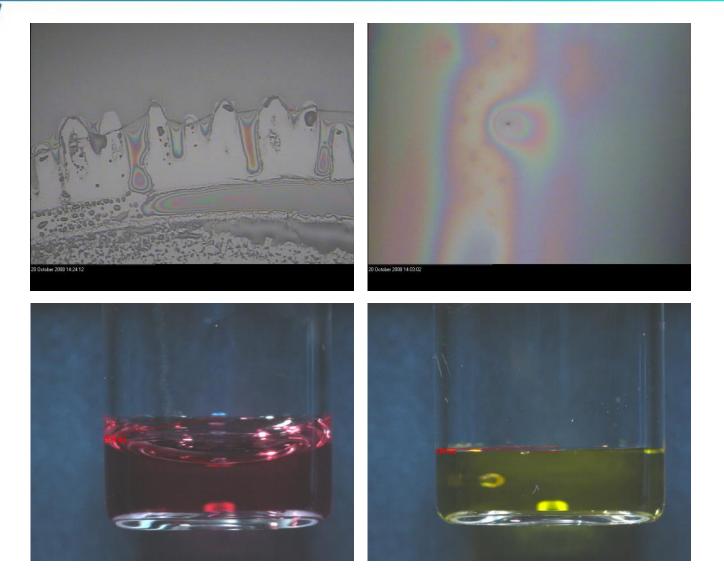
- 1. Main aspect is viscosity, since viscosity sets rotation speed
- 2. Transparency can be compensated with light intensity to get equal images





Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties Glass silicon layer







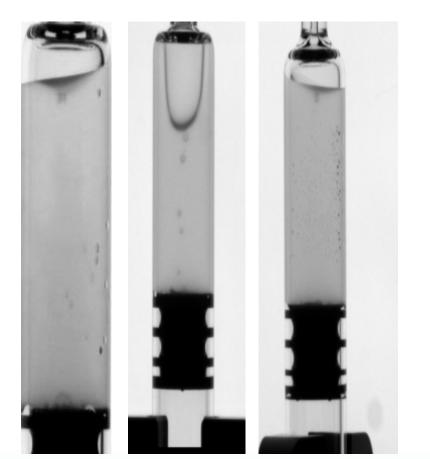
• Product Opacity



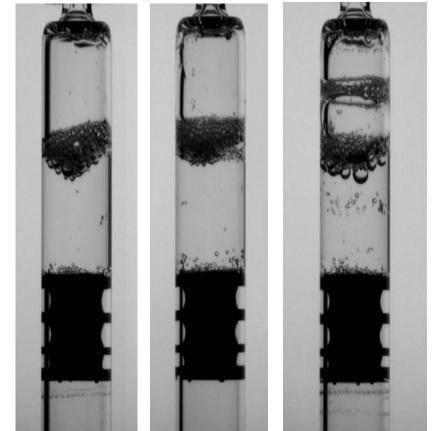


Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties Product micro bubbles and foaming

Product micro bubbles

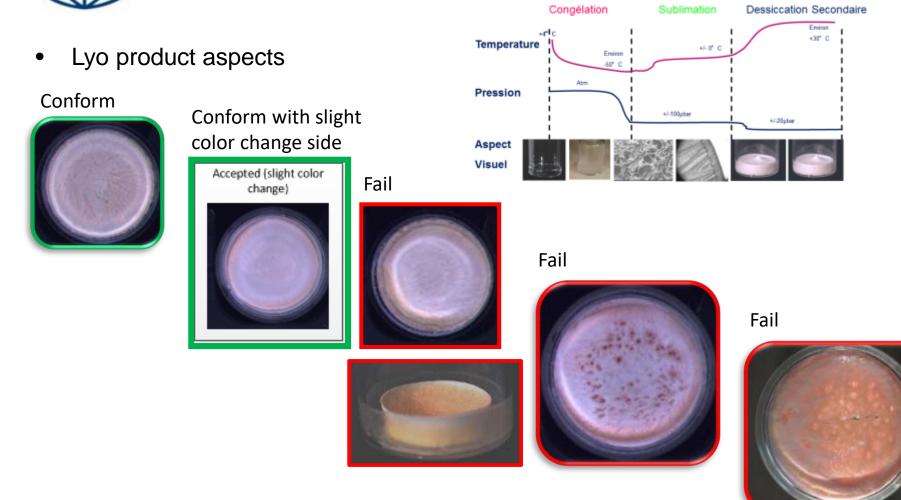


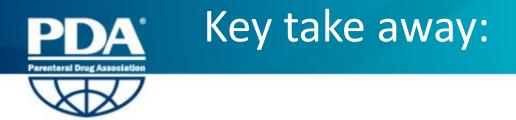
Foaming





Theory 3: Considerations on primary containers and product properties Lyo defects are linked to process and they are gradual => need clear limit





• In this section you have learnt:

container	molded vs elongated glass
	reflects / geometry
	condensation
	fill level
	silicon
	Lyo defects
	opacity