



## Machine use of glass primary packaging material

*Klaus Ullherr, Senior Product Manager, Bosch Packaging Technology, Pharma liquid*

## The Stakeholders



Glass (tubing)  
manufacturers



Container (syringe)  
manufacturers



Equipment  
manufacturers



Fill & finish site



Pharmaceutical  
company

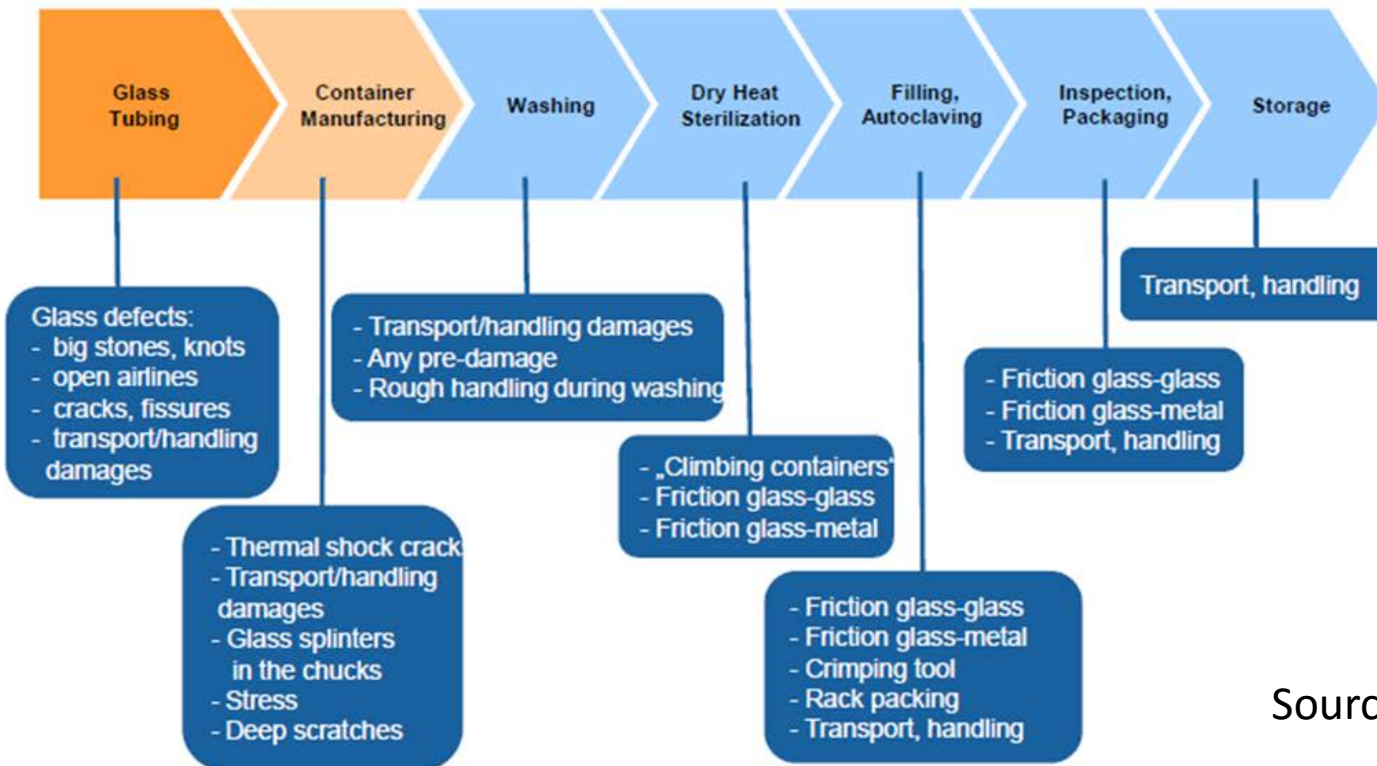


Patient

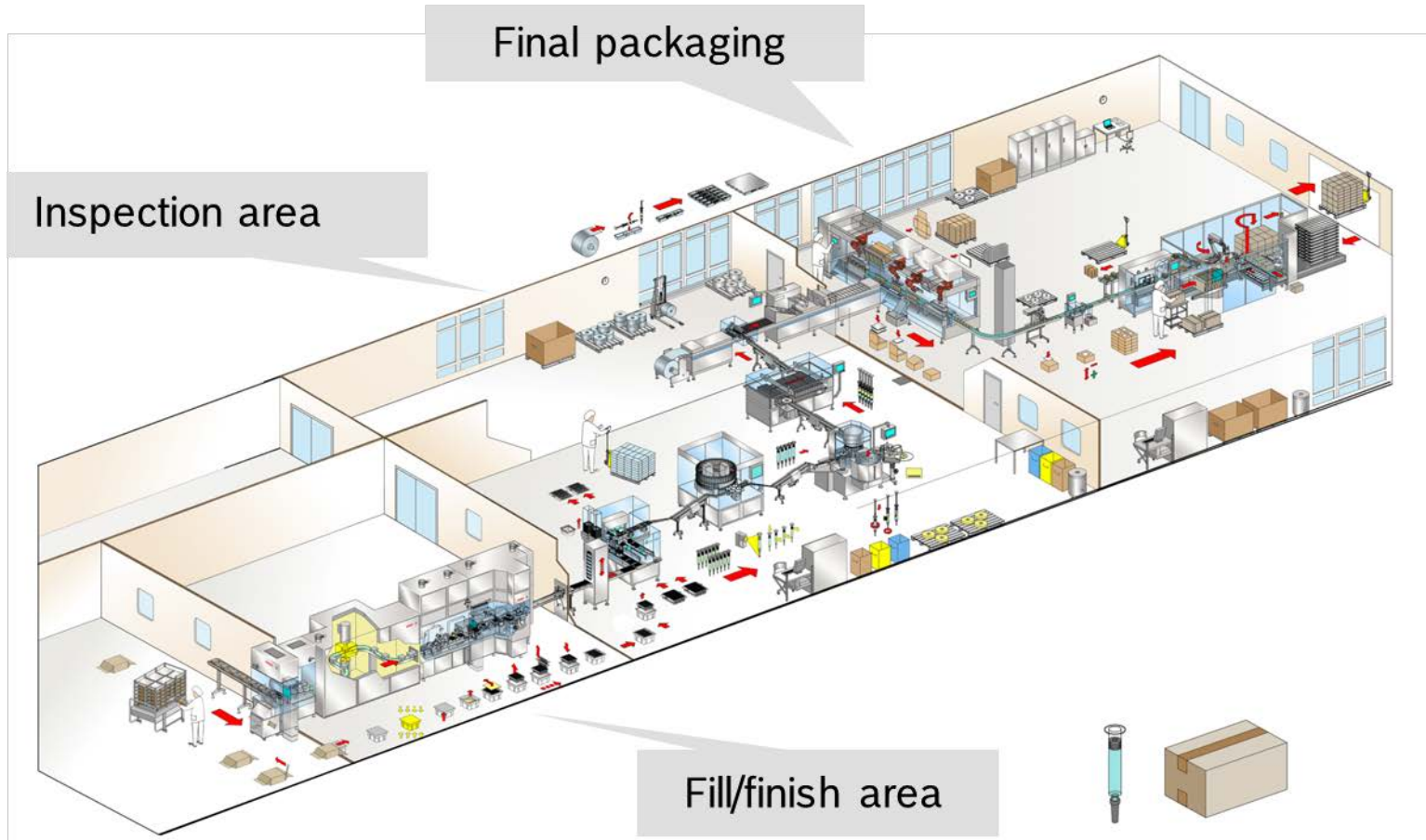
Dr. Andreas Rothmund, Vetter  
PDA IG Meeting April 2010,  
Zero Glass Breakage – Dogma or Ambitious Goal

## Breakage: Process Analysis

What can lead to breakage in the converting or filling process?



Source: Schott

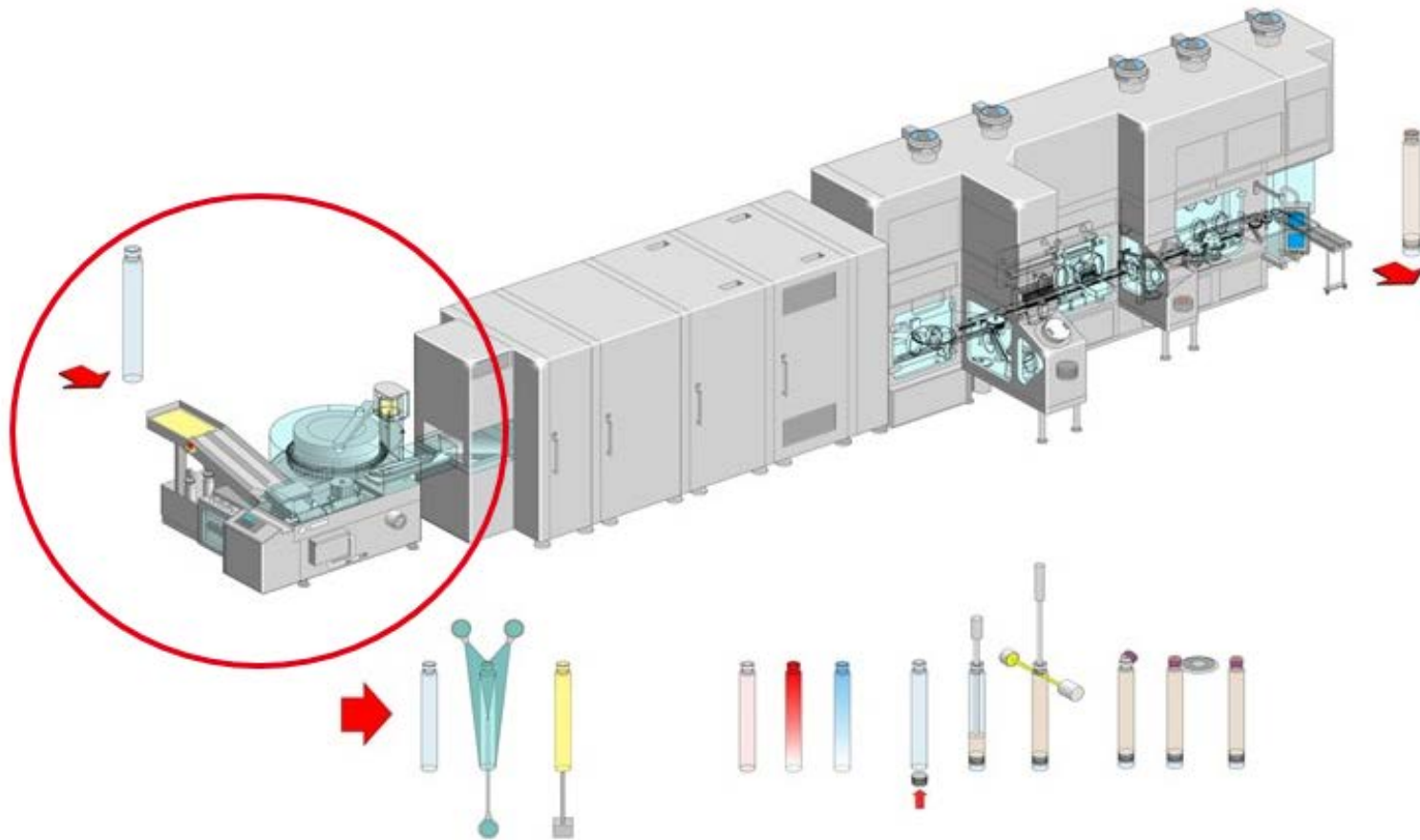


## Where is impact on the glass?

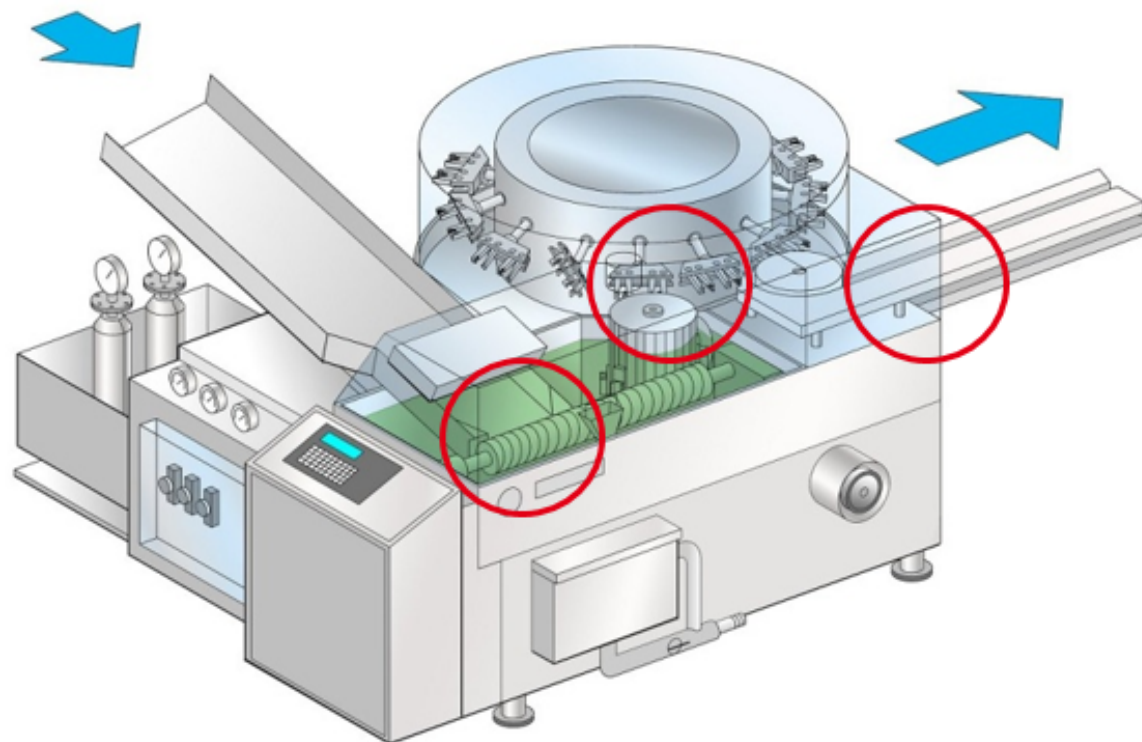


Cartridge processing

## Critical areas – Washing & Siliconizing

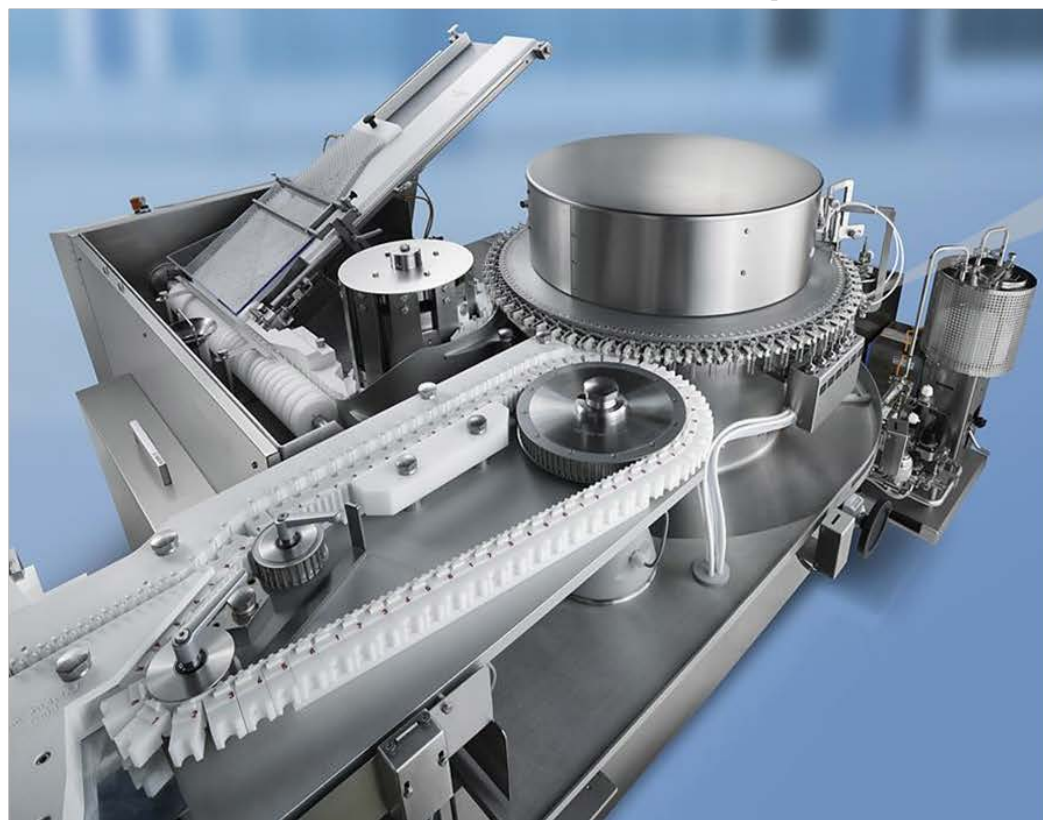


## Critical areas – Washing & Siliconizing



- Bulk infeed and singularization
- Needles entering into Containers several times
- Glass to Glass Contact at handover to Sterilizing Tunnel

## Where is impact on the glass?

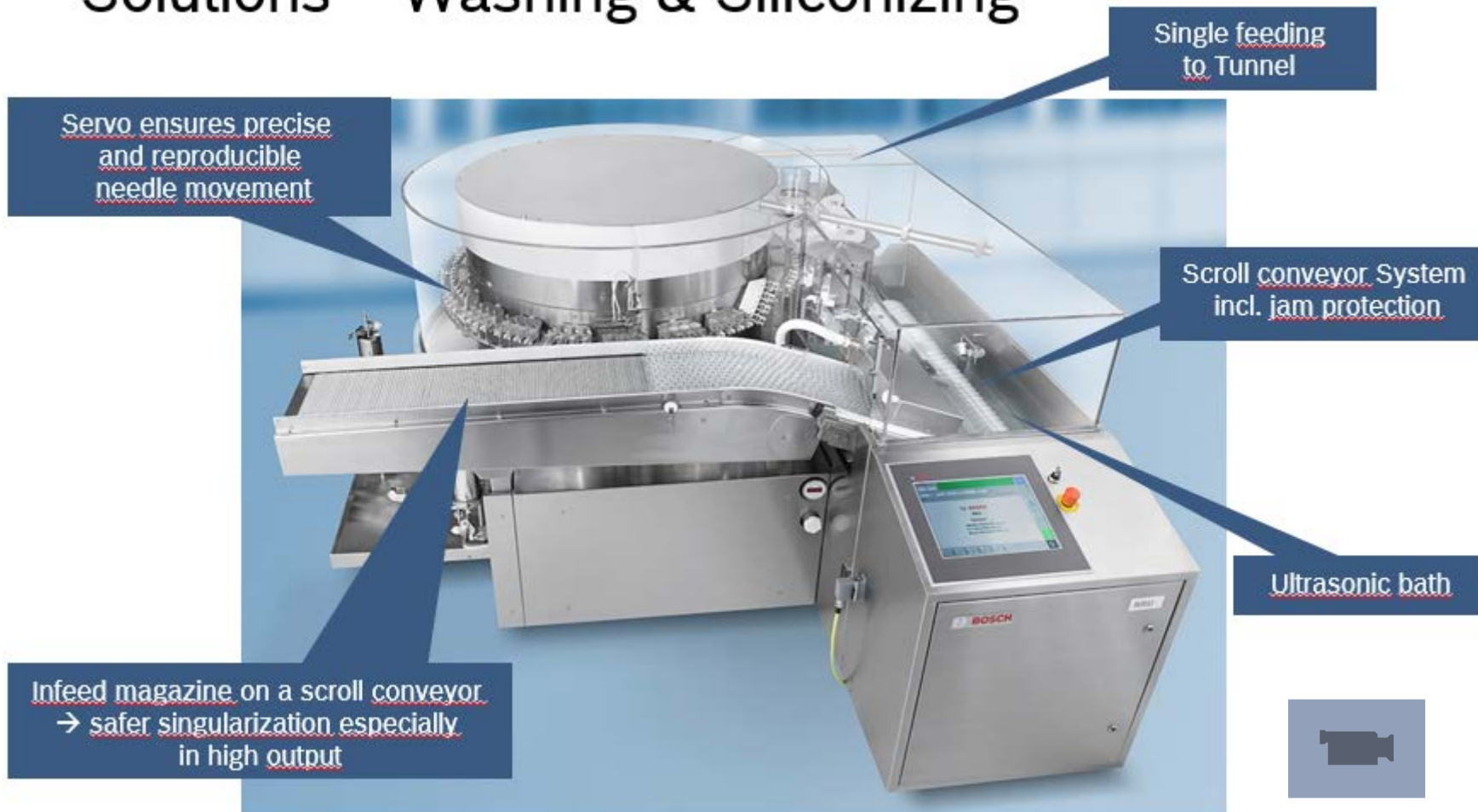


Needles for water and silicone are entering into the container

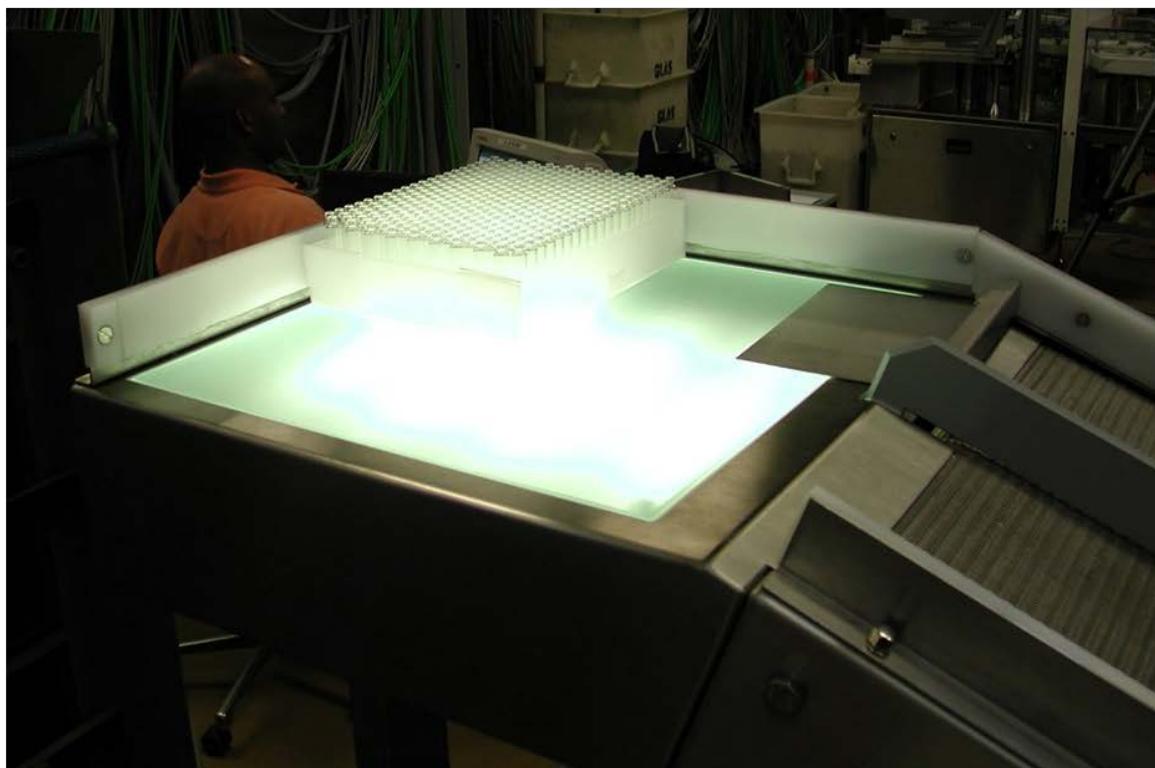
Cartridge processing, cleaning and transfer to sterilization



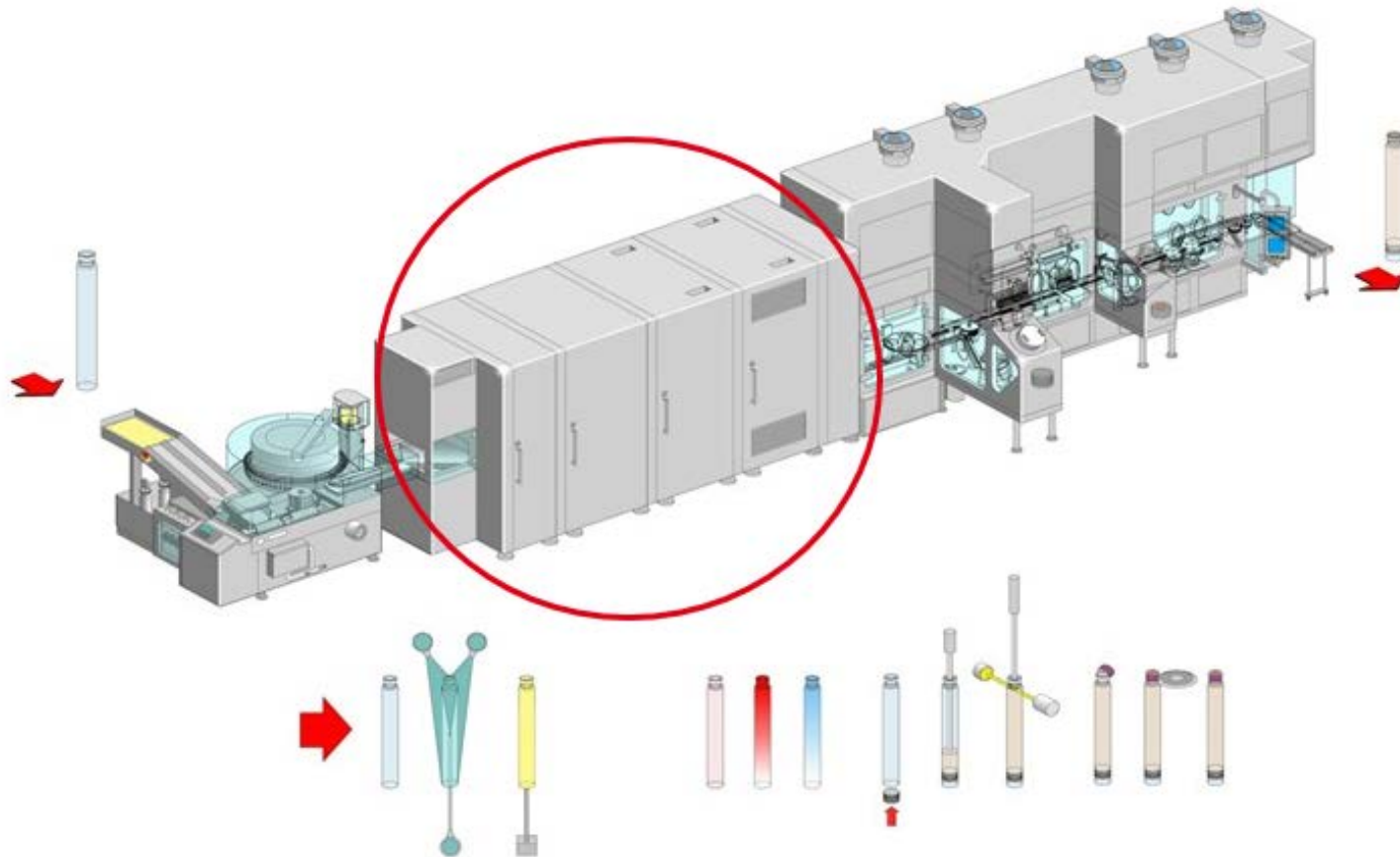
## Solutions – Washing & Siliconizing



## Special solution for detecting glass breakage



## Critical areas – Sterilization Tunnel



## Where is impact on the glass?



Cartridge processing,  
Sterilizing tunnel.  
Heating of glass containers  
up to 300 degrees Celsius

- Direct **glass to glass contact** within the system
- **Pressure** on containers in tunnel infeed section
- Heating of glass containers up to **>300 degrees Celsius**
- → Reduction/destruction of the **water skin** of the glass → sticky containers, scratch sensitive containers

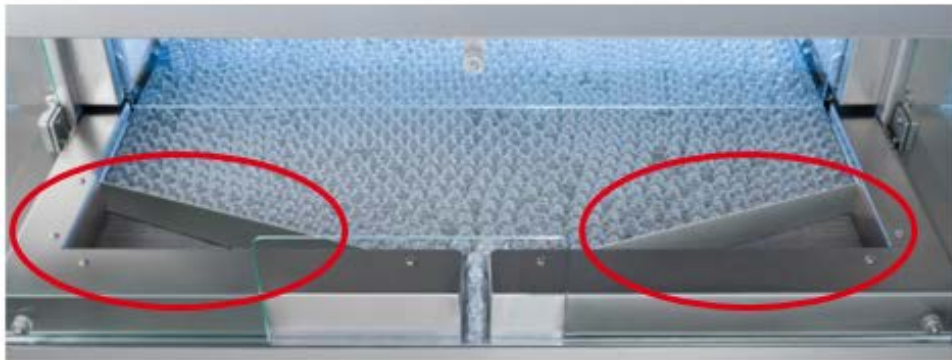


## Sterilizing tunnel - Infeed / Discharge

- Accumulation control with bulk infeed, bulk transport and bulk discharge



## Solutions – Sterilization Tunnel



→ Accumulation control at infeed section

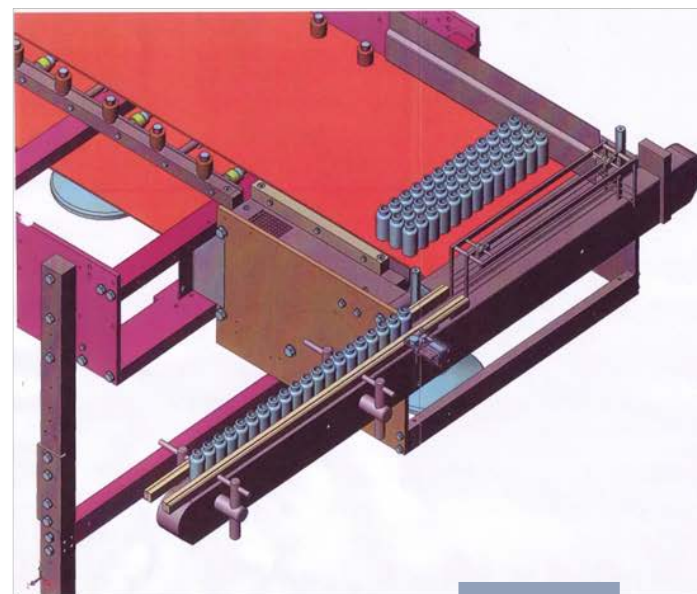
→ Pre-Heating Zone to reduce temperature influence

→ **Row by row loading:** Loading onto the belt with minimal contact between the containers



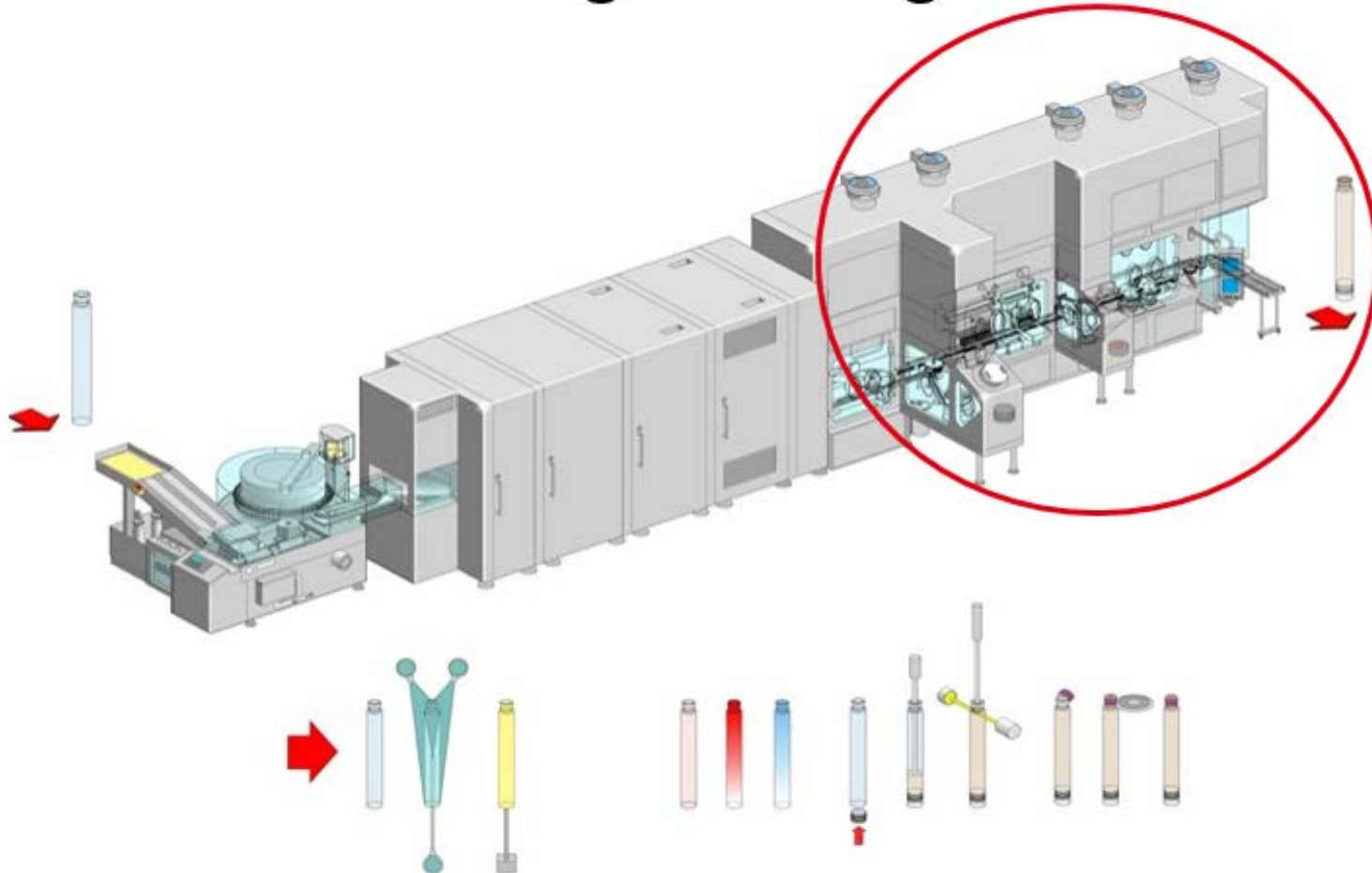
→ Three Belt System: Main belt and side belts movement is synchronized

## Row by row transfer

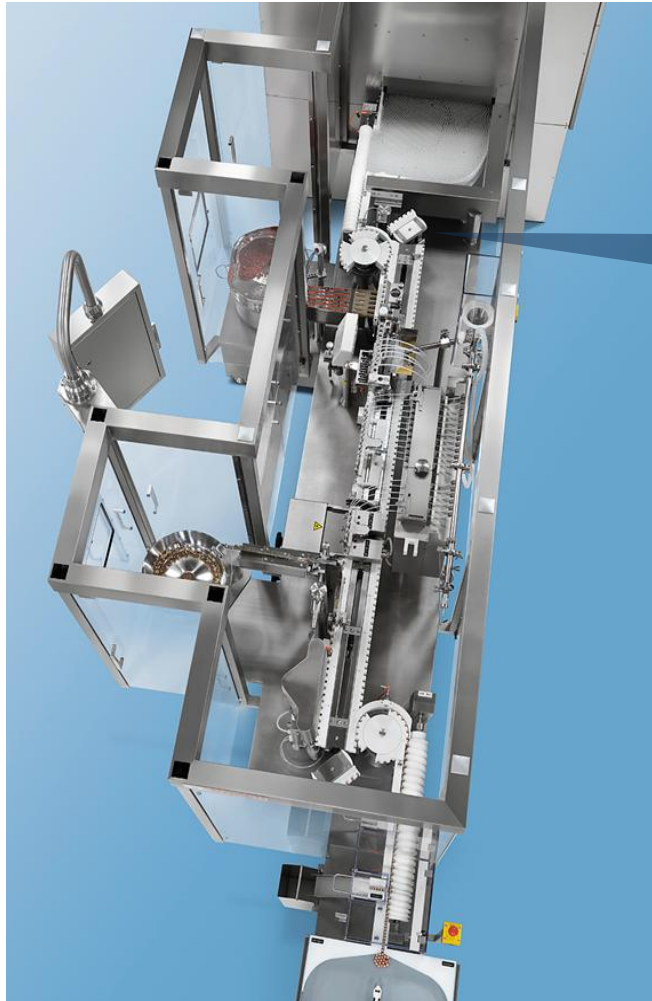




## Critical areas – Filling & Closing

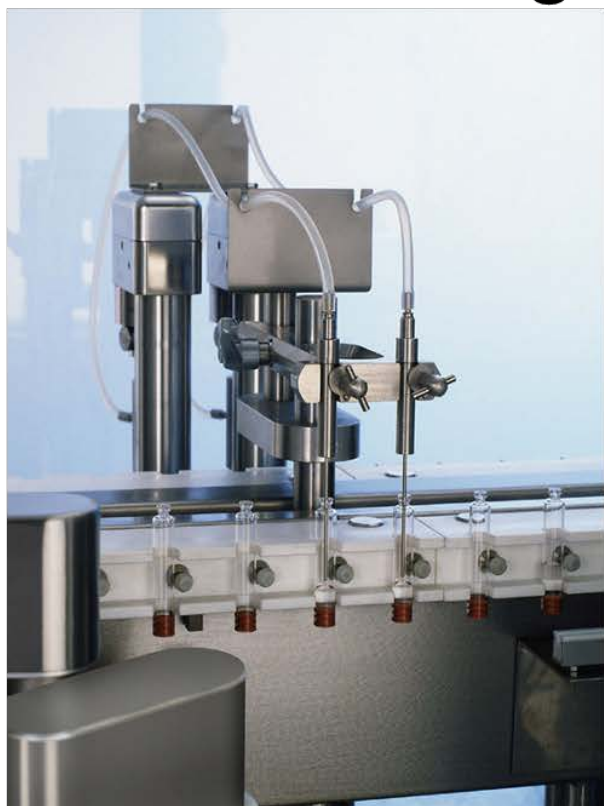


Here: Cartridge processing



Critical point:  
Separation of glass containers  
after sterilization

## Precision – Filling of cartridges



Cartridge for pen system  
Hole for filling  $\varnothing$  (inner) =  $3,15 \pm 0,2\text{mm}$

Filling needle  $\varnothing$  (outside) = 2 mm

**Only 0,5 mm air gap!**

## Solutions – Filling & Closing



### Carrier System:

- **Precise and individual** transportation through the Filling and Closing Machine

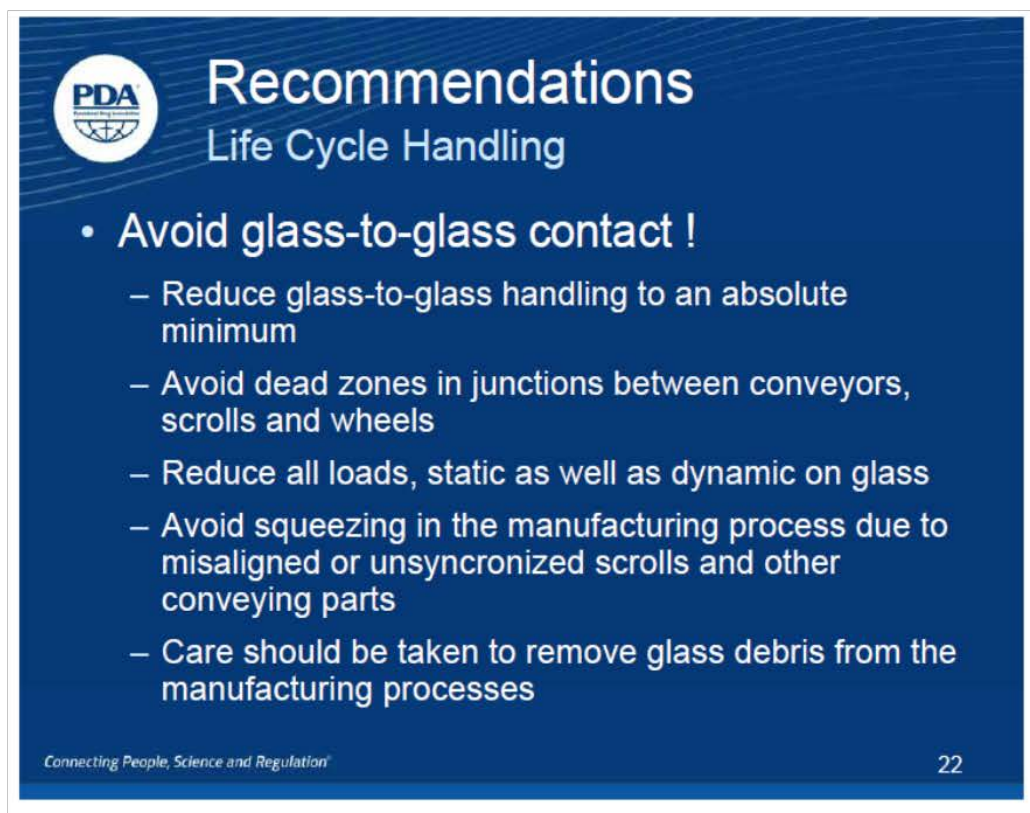


### Closing:

- Adjustable pressure and slight rolls
- Cartridge is rotated from both ends



## And how can the impact be reduced?



The slide features a dark blue background with a white PDA logo in the top left corner. The title 'Recommendations' is in a large white font, with 'Life Cycle Handling' in a smaller white font below it. A bulleted list of five recommendations is presented in white text. At the bottom left, the tagline 'Connecting People, Science and Regulation' is written in a small white font, and the number '22' is in the bottom right corner.

**Recommendations**  
Life Cycle Handling

- **Avoid glass-to-glass contact !**
  - Reduce glass-to-glass handling to an absolute minimum
  - Avoid dead zones in junctions between conveyors, scrolls and wheels
  - Reduce all loads, static as well as dynamic on glass
  - Avoid squeezing in the manufacturing process due to misaligned or unsynchronized scrolls and other conveying parts
  - Care should be taken to remove glass debris from the manufacturing processes

Connecting People, Science and Regulation 22

Mads Reedt Espersen,  
Novo Nordisk  
PDA Parenteral Meeting,  
October 2010,  
Supply Chain Issues -  
Glass breakage from  
Purchase  
to Dispatch



## **PDA – Training course glass**

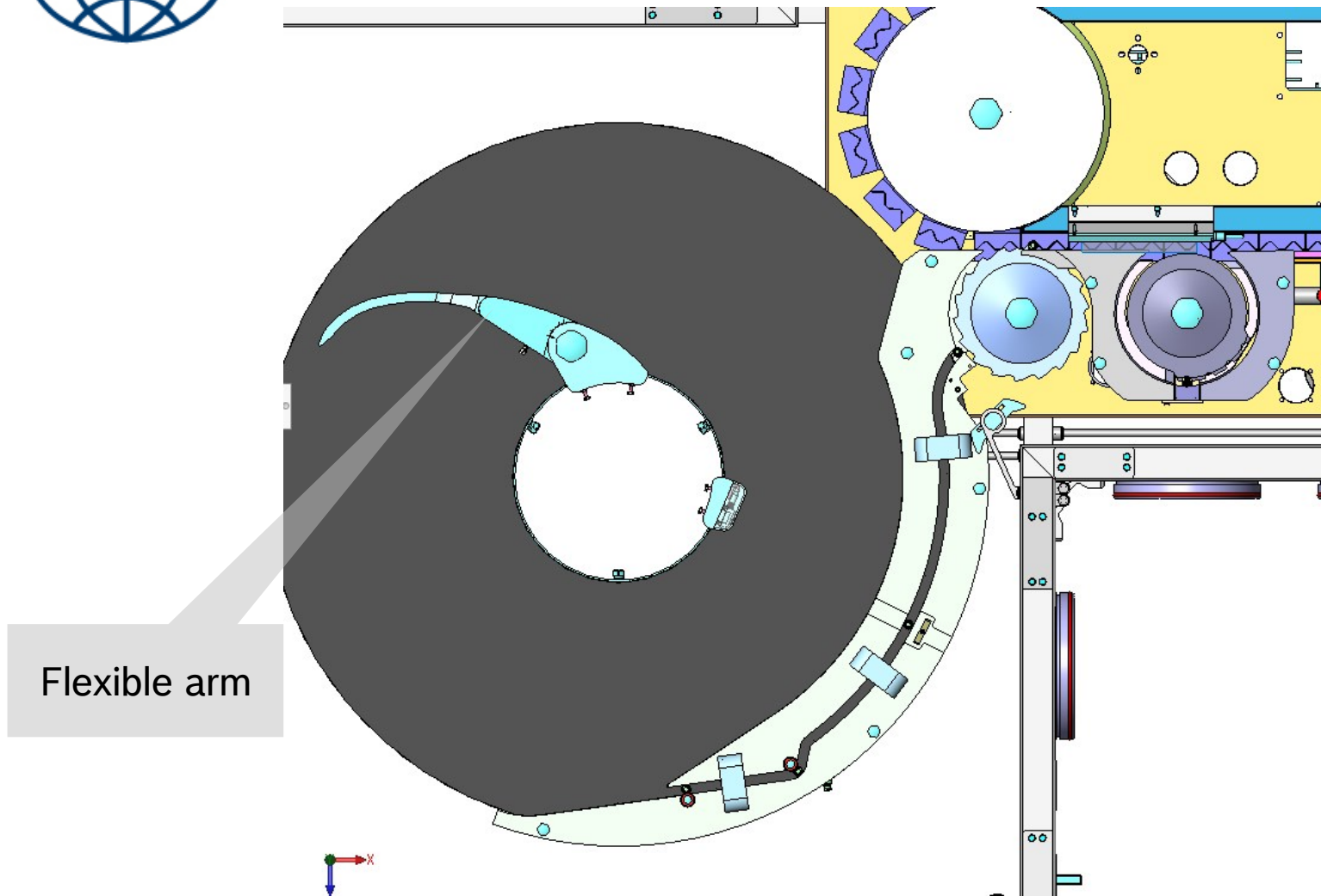
***Example: Infeed turntable***

Klaus Ullherr | Product Manager | Bosch Packaging Technology | Pharma liquid

## History



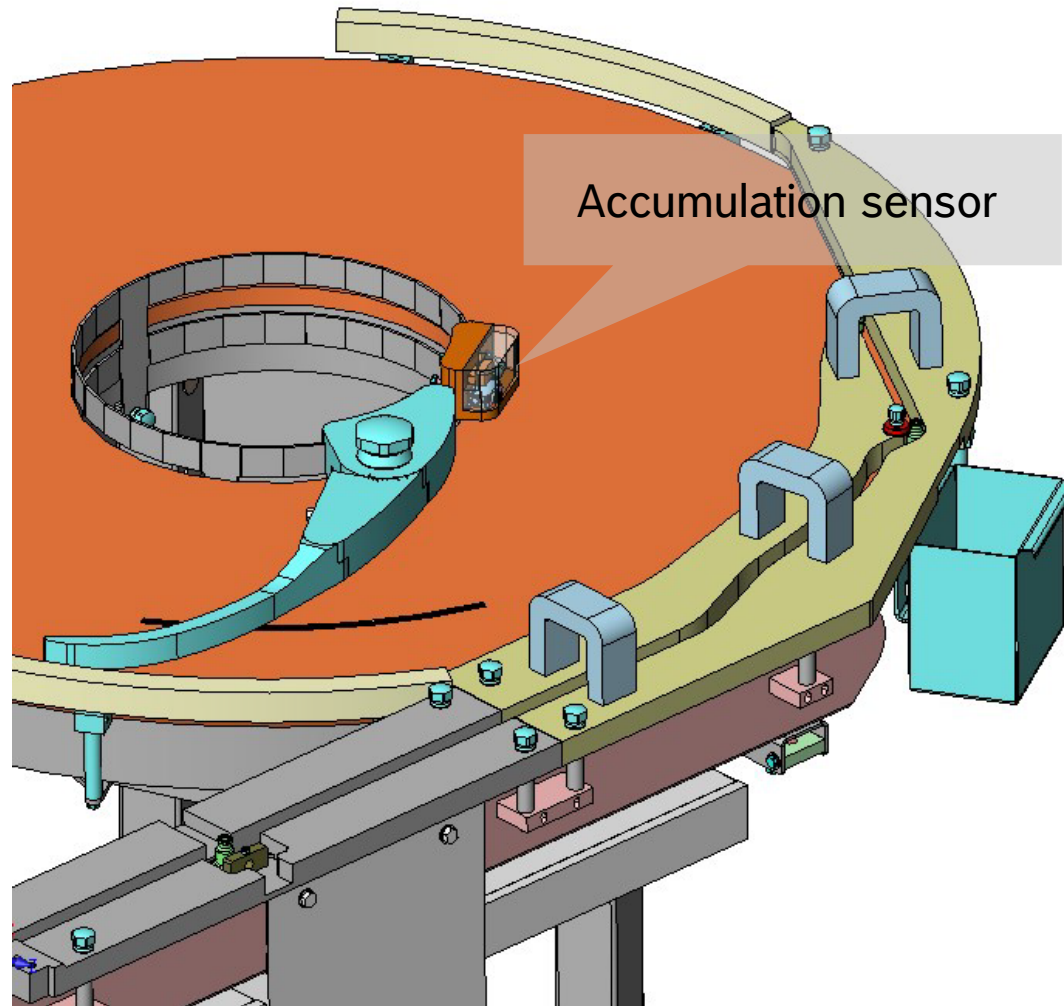
# Example: Infeed turntable



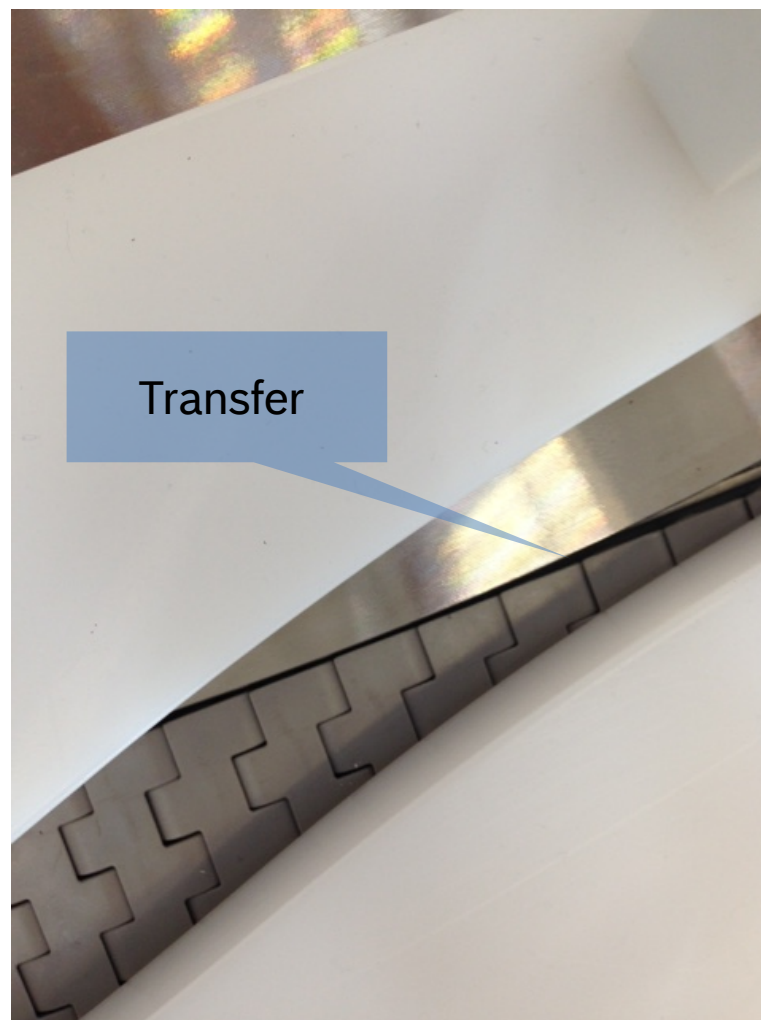


Not for distribution

# Example: Infeed turntable



Not for distribution



Not for distribution



Single lane infeed vials



Double lane infeed vials



Simulation vials



Infeed washer



Infeed ampoules

## Inspection of vial bottom FLC/MLF/RLA

Inspection principle: Keyhole optics

### Technical Data:

The full bottom is observable

Splinters, Particles

Scratches and Defects

System covers wide range of formats

Tubular glass vials 2R – 50R

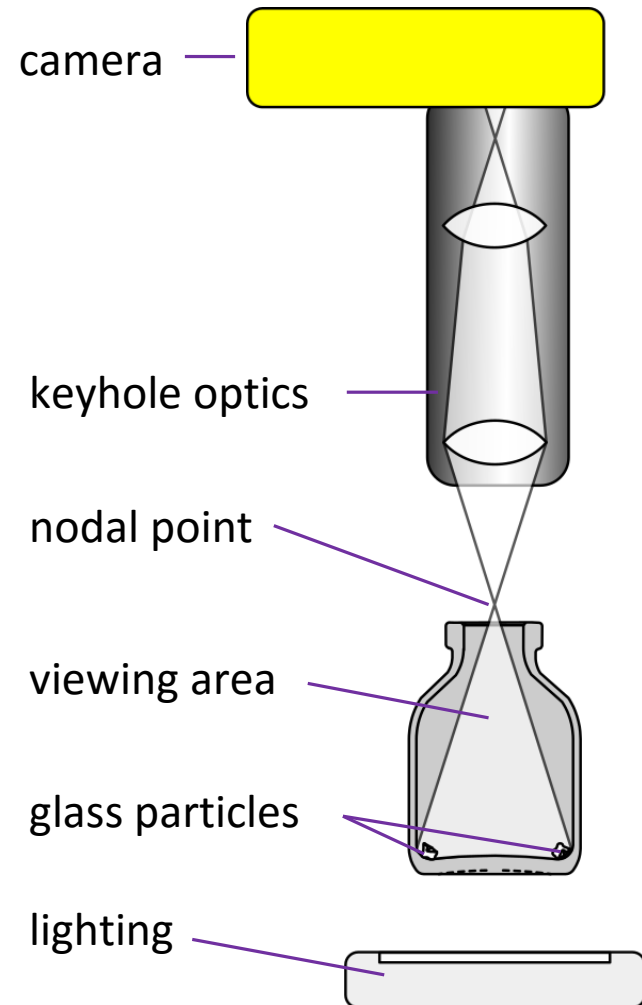
Field of view is maximized

Detectable defect size (5x5 pixel):

2R – 10R: >175 µm

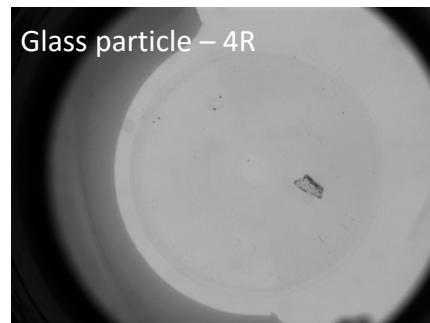
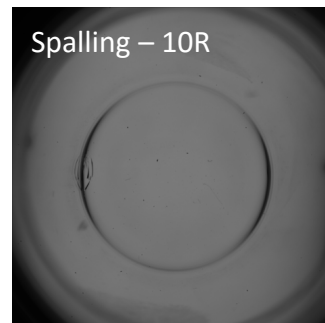
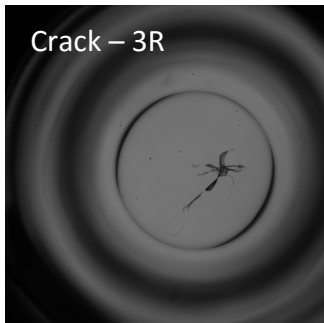
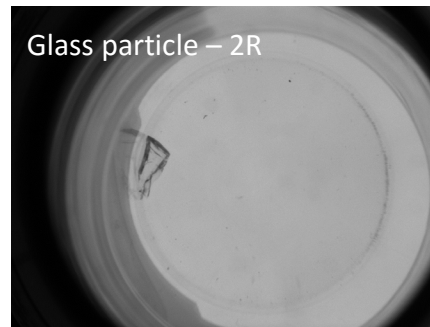
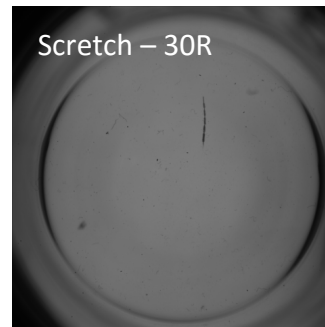
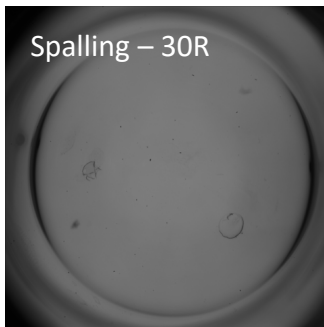
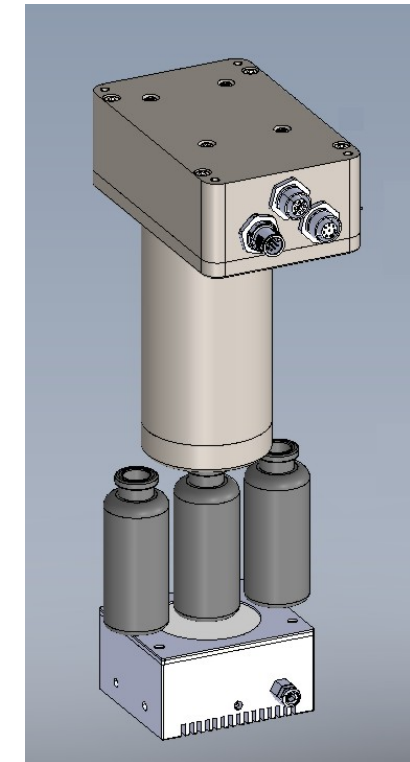
15R – 20R: >250 µm

25R – 50R: >300 µm



## Error images from realized systems

### Setup





## And how can the impact be reduced?



Line without any  
glass to glass contact

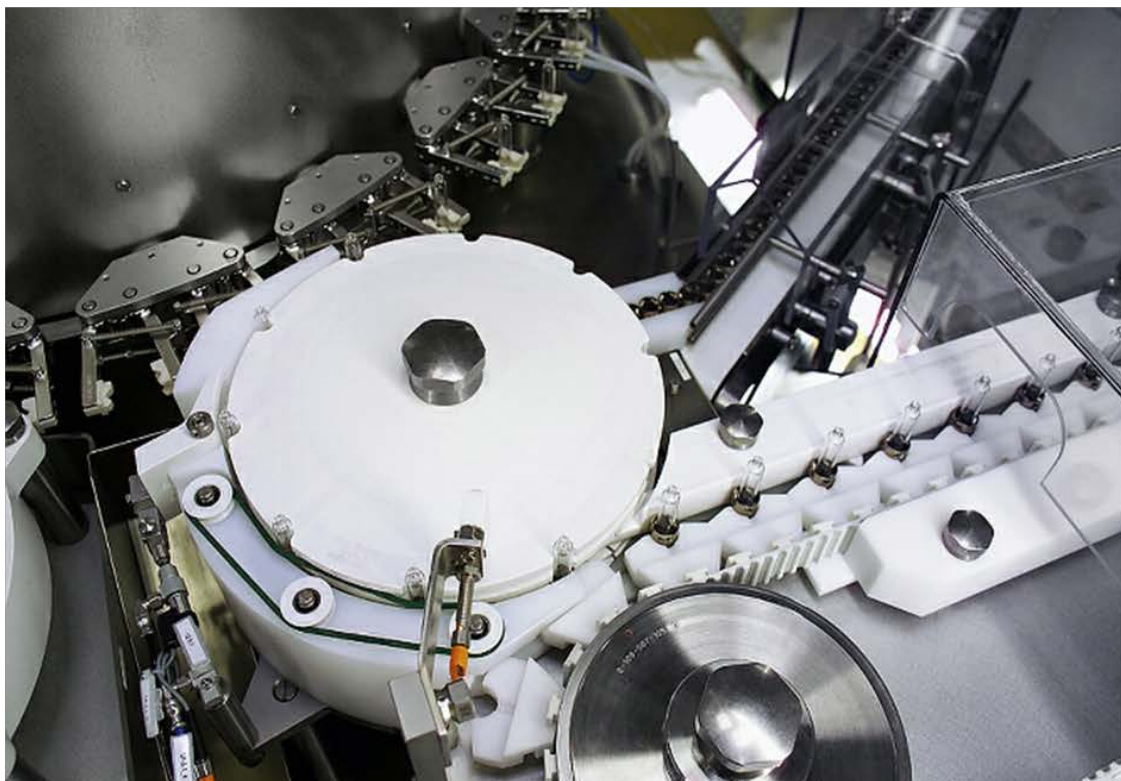
## Robotic feeding



## Stainless steel transport pucks



## Washer outfeed/tunnel infeed - detail



## Infeed filling machine with transport pucks



### Special transport carriers



## Infeed with robotic systems and transport tray



## Infeed with robotic systems and transport tray



## Infeed filling machine with transport pucks





## Infeed filling machine with transport pucks



## Nested syringes



## Nested syringes



Centering plate  
stainless steel

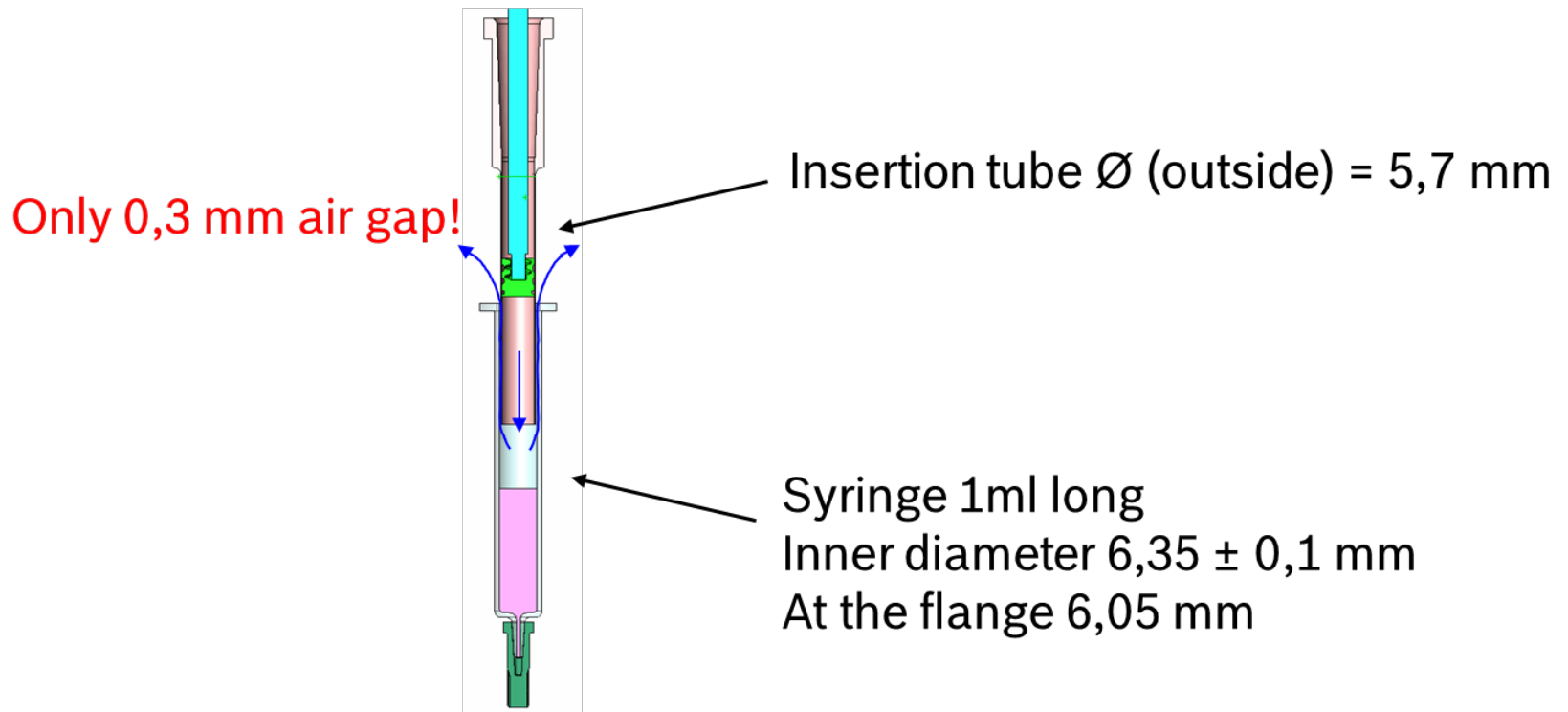


## Nested syringes – alternative centering plate

Centering plate  
plastic material



## Precision – Stoppering of syringes





Insertion tubes

Filling needles



## Special solution: Nested vials and cartridges



Photo: Schott, adaptiQ  
Internet press news



Photo: Ompi, EZ fill

## Filling of nested vials





# Downstream – example denesting





# Inspektion

Inspection

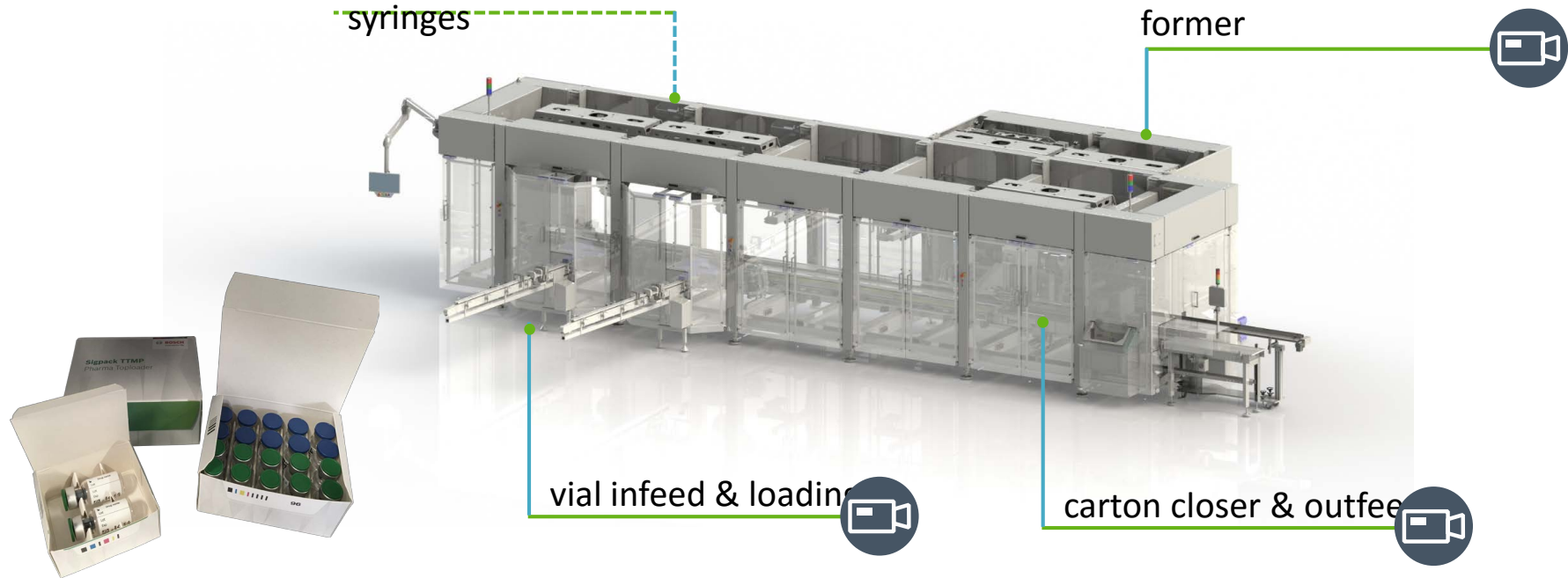


## Top loader

future format:

syringes

carton & partition  
former

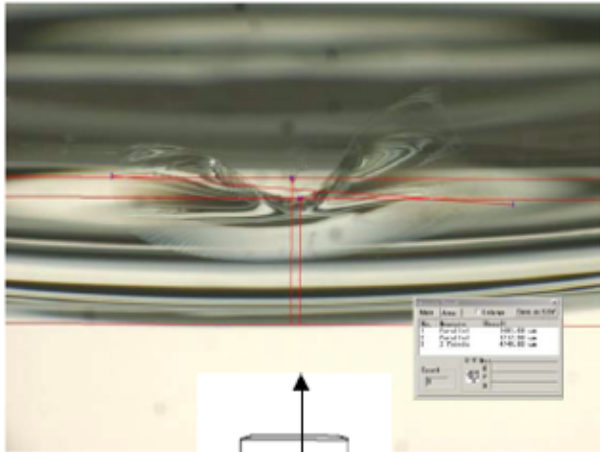


## Robotic handling



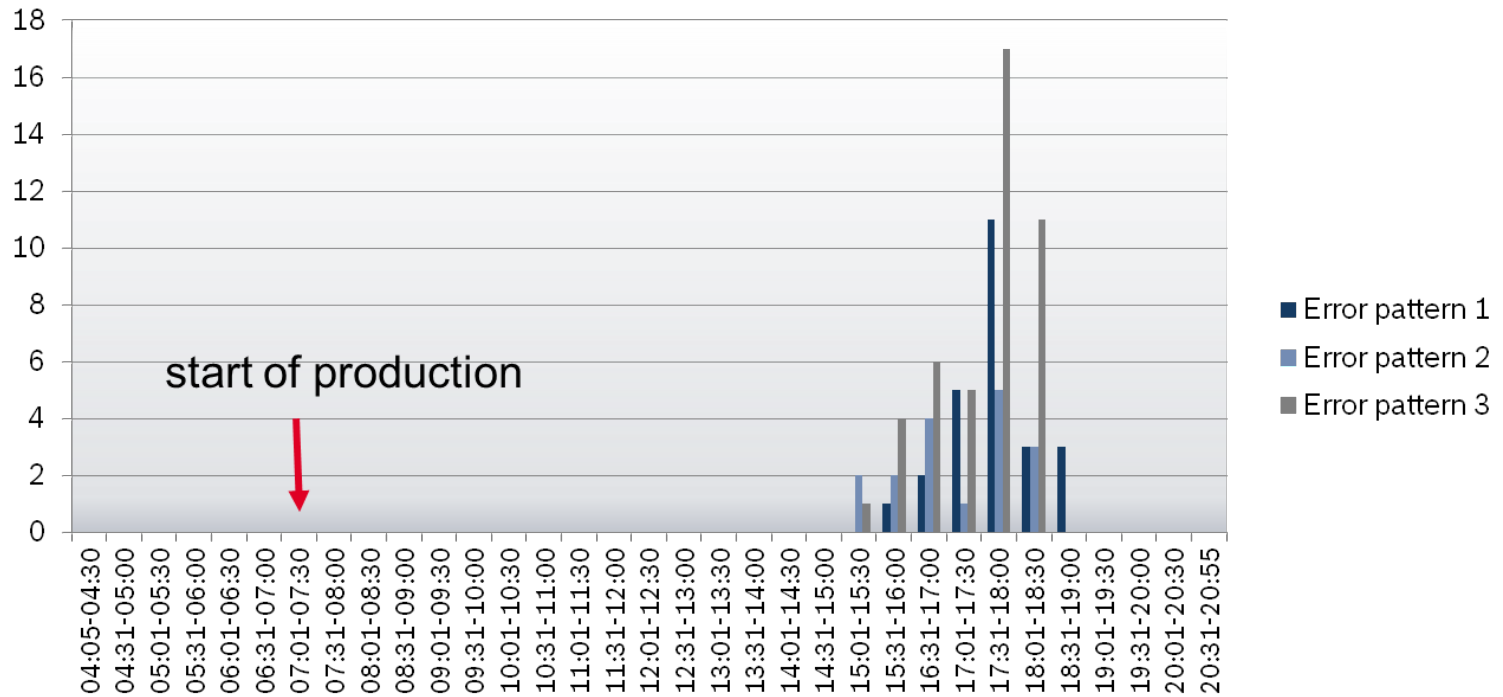
## Case study – vials damaged in bottom area

### Analysis by customer



- Analysis with microscope
- Determination of the height of impact  
(between 1,5 and 3,6 mm from bottom)
- Three kind of different damages

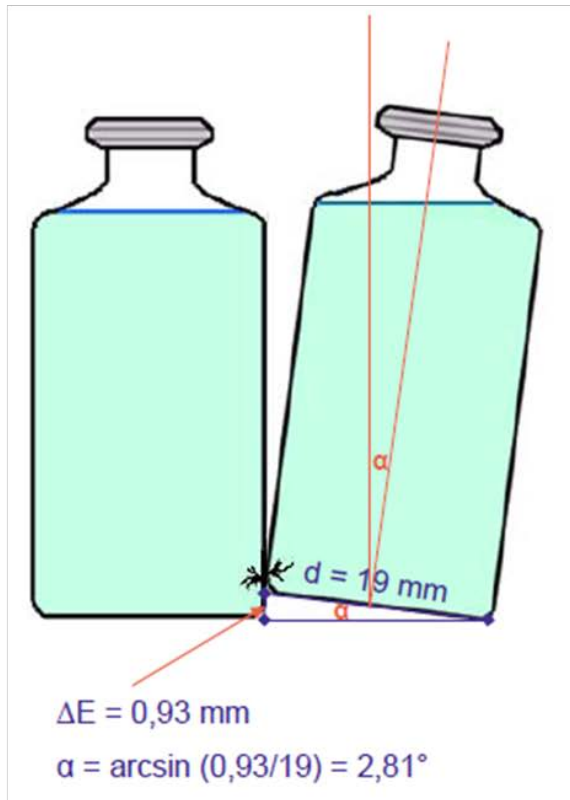
## Number of damages over time



# Analysis by glass manufacturer

- Vials with all three kind of damages
- Damages caused by glass to glass contact. No other materials found by analytical methods
- Probably all damages have the same origin

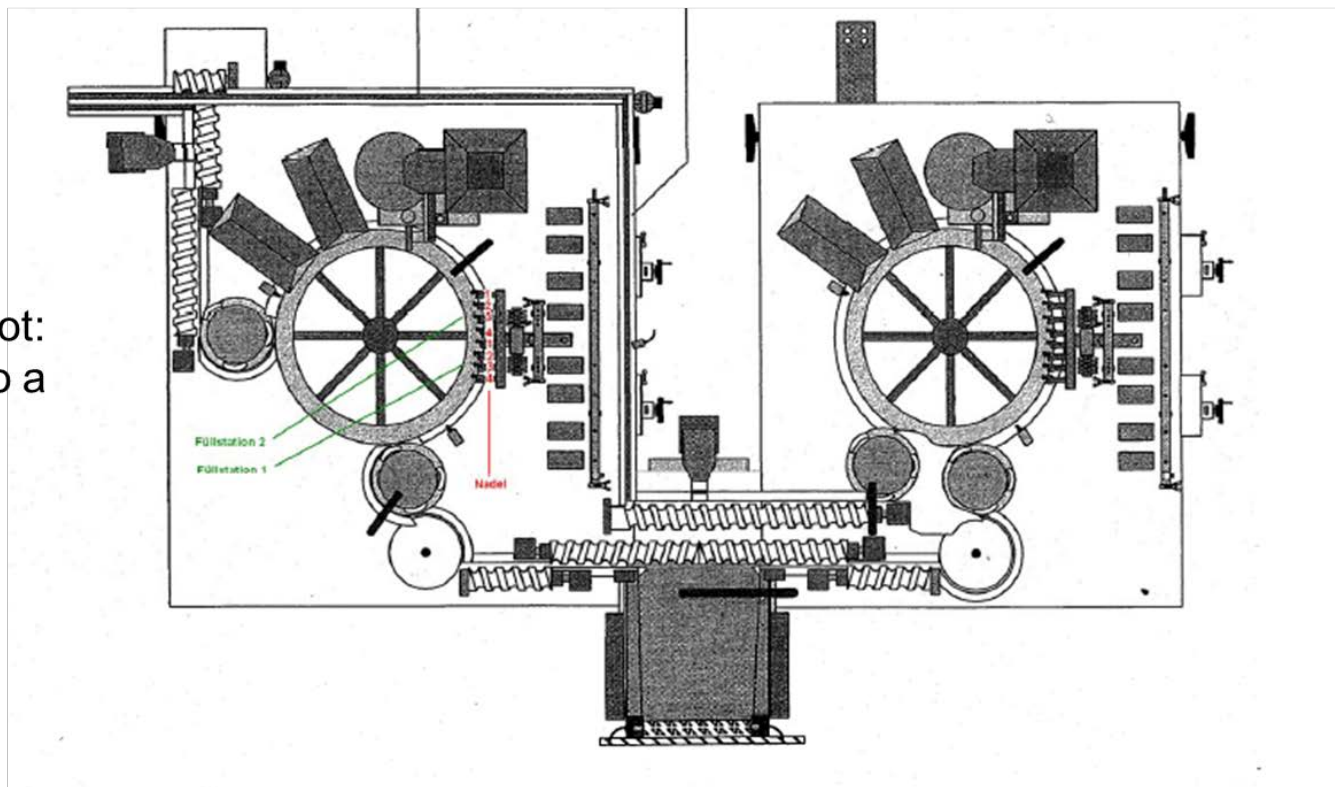
## Crash constellation



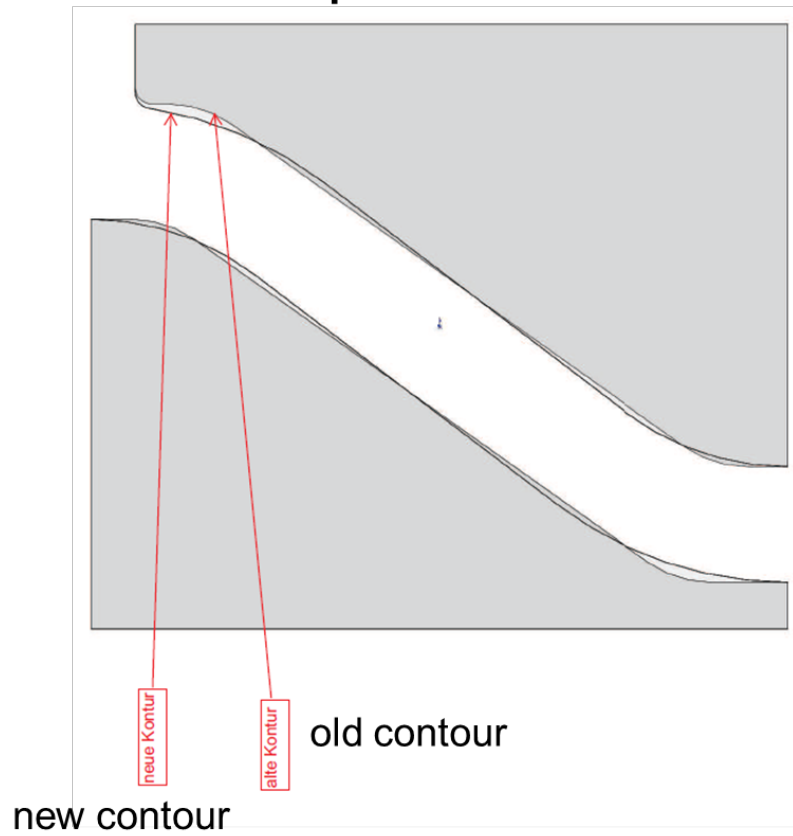


## Machine layout

Critical spot:  
Scroll onto a  
belt



## New sizepart at outfeed



Small change → huge effect

## Latest developments

Inline measuring of pressure,  
Smartskin



New glass vial

**PDA Journal**  
of Pharmaceutical Science and Technology



## Particulate Generation Mechanisms during Bulk Filling and Mitigation via New Glass Vial

Christopher L. Timmons, Chi Yuen Liu and Stefan Merkle

*PDA J Pharm Sci and Tech* **2017**, 71 379-392

Access the most recent version at doi:[10.5731/pdajpst.2017.007724](https://doi.org/10.5731/pdajpst.2017.007724)



## Summary

- Technical solutions/concepts are available
- But there are limitations (costs, space...)
- New, other disadvantages could be created
- Optimization vs. new concepts



Dr. Andreas Rothmund, Vetter  
PDA IG Meeting April 2010,  
Zero Glass Breakage – Dogma or Ambitious Goal



Questions?



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