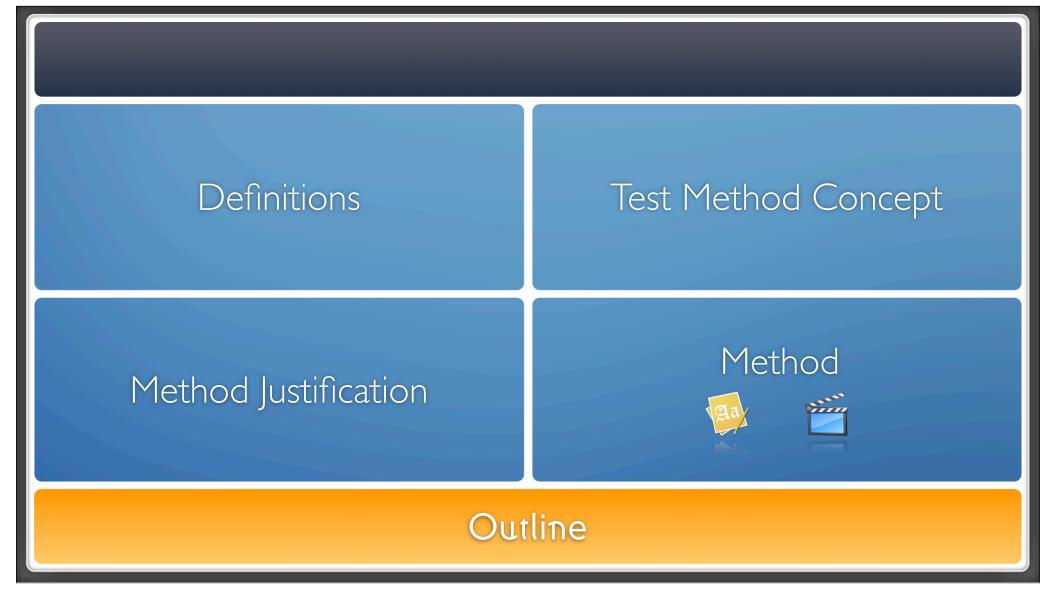


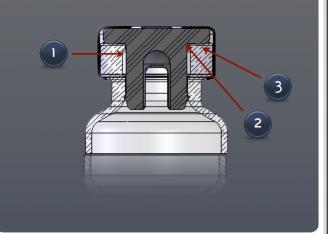
Roger Asselta Vice President of Technical Affairs Genesis Packaging Technologies

> 03.11.2009 New England PDA



The Land Seal

Provides the Primary Seal Post Capping





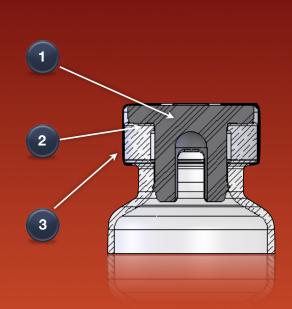




Definitions

Closure Compression (n)

The extent to which the elastomeric closure flange is vertically deformed against the vial land seal surface by the applied aluminum seal. (viscoelastic deformation)



- Closure Flange
 Vial Land Seal
- 3. Aluminum Seal

Definitions

Residual Seal Force (RSF), (n)

The stress a compressed elastomeric closure flange exerts on a vial land seal surface after application of an aluminum seal (crimping). Closure Flange
 Vial Land Seal

3. Aluminum Seal

Test Method Concept

- There is an OPTIMUM WINDOW of Closure Compression
- Too MUCH Compression on Capping
 - Glass Breakage
 - Closure Dimpling (i.e., closure is forced into the vial mouth)
 - Capillary Leaks From Wrinkled Closure Coating
- Too LITTLE Compression on Capping
 - Failure to Seal
 - Loss of Integrity
 - Loose Cap
- Poor Compression Cannot be Visually Detected
 - RSF is an Indirect Measure of Compression

RSF Testing Justification

• Long History of Use

- 19 Years RSF Testing Using Universal Tester
- 7 Years of Testing Using Genesis Automated Tester
- Published Method
 - J PDA 6 Peer Reviewed Articles (1988, 1992, 1995, 1996)
- Recognized Technology
 - PDA Technical Report No. 27 (1997) Pharmaceutical Package Integrity
 - USP <1207> Sterile Product Packaging Integrity Evaluation
 - FDA Guideline (2008) Package Integrity Testing in Lieu of Sterility as Function of Stability Testing



Plastic or Glass

Serum Finish (ISO 8362 or GPI 27103)



Elastomeric Material

Uncoated or Coated (barrier or lubricant)

Serum, Lyophilization, Disc or other I 3mm to 28mm in Flange Diameter

Scope

Package: Aluminum Seals

Crimp, Single Piece Design

Multiple Pieces (better results when plastic flip top is removed pre-testing)

Scope

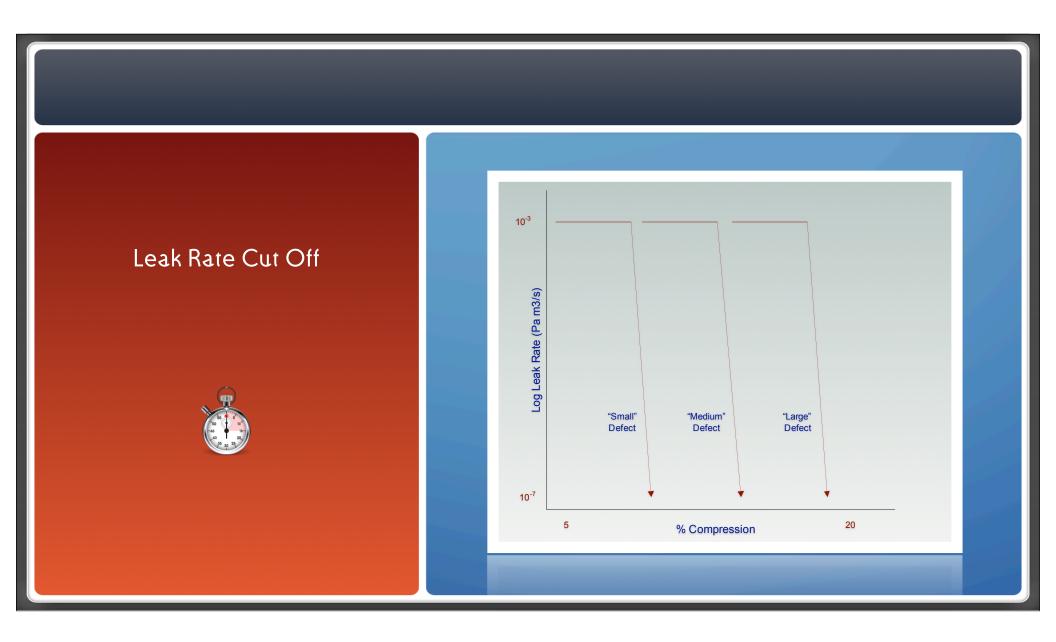
Purpose of Test

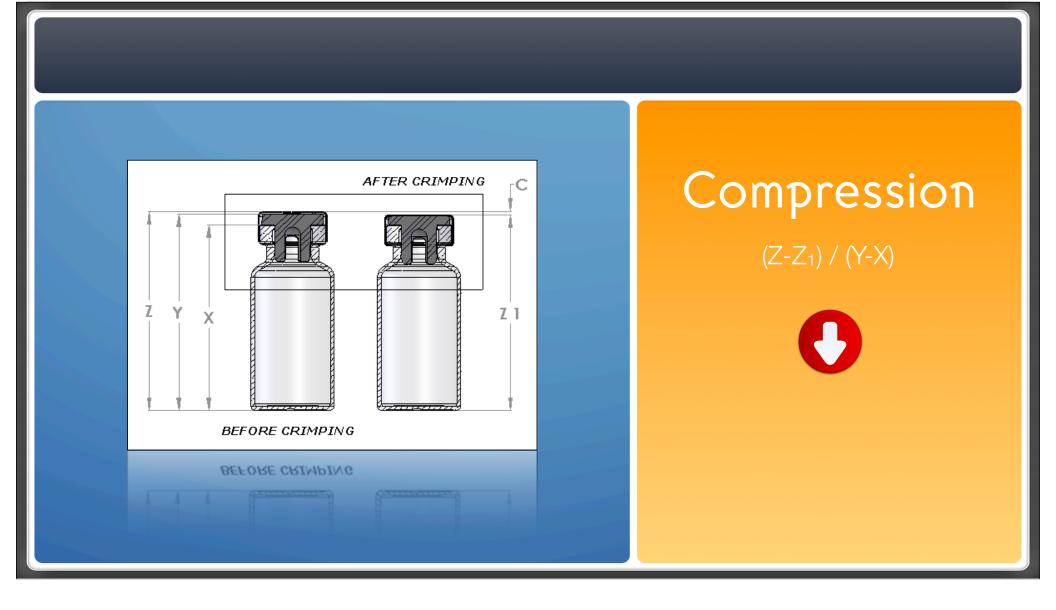
Indirect Measure of Capping Uniformity and Effectiveness

Predictor of Final Seal Integrity

Test Results

- Quantitative Newtons (or English equivalent)
- Range 20 to 245 N
- Acceptance Criteria
 - Unique for Each Package System
 - Established by Correlation to Other Package Integrity Criteria
 - Leak Test
 - Closure Flange Compression





ASTM Listings

Leak Test Methods Packaging & Distribution Environments Thickness Measurements P& B Protocol

Other

PDA Technical Report No. 27 J PDA Articles by Morton Guazzo, et al (4) J PDA Articles by Ludwig, et al (2)

Referenced Documents

I.Vial With Cap Anvil is Positioned in Tester

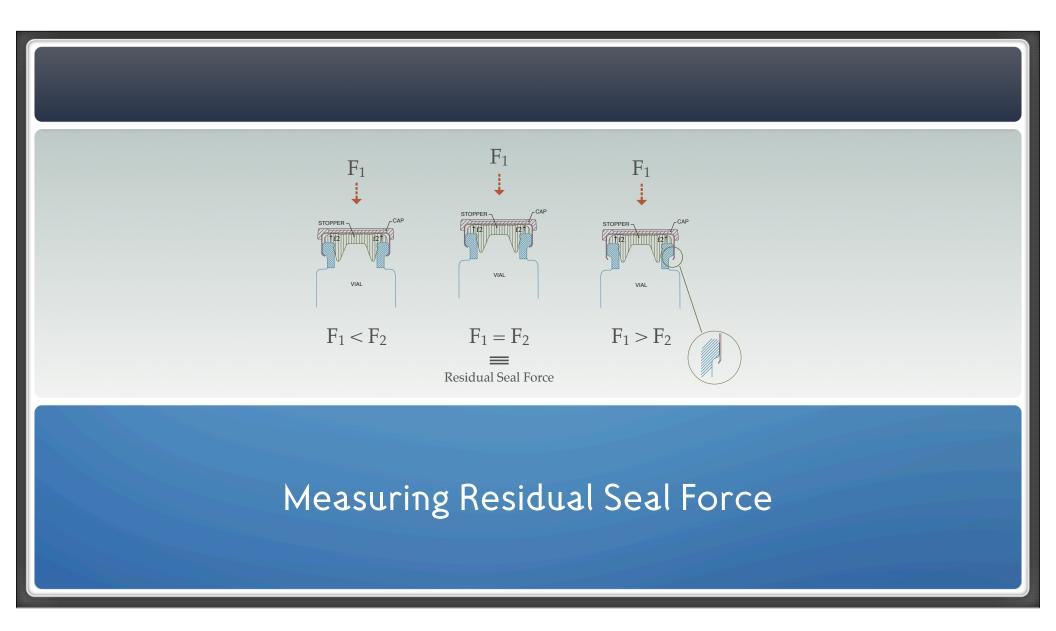
2. At START, Tester Compresses Cap Anvil top (therefore closure) at Slow, Constant Strain Rate

3. Load Cell Measures Stress Resistance

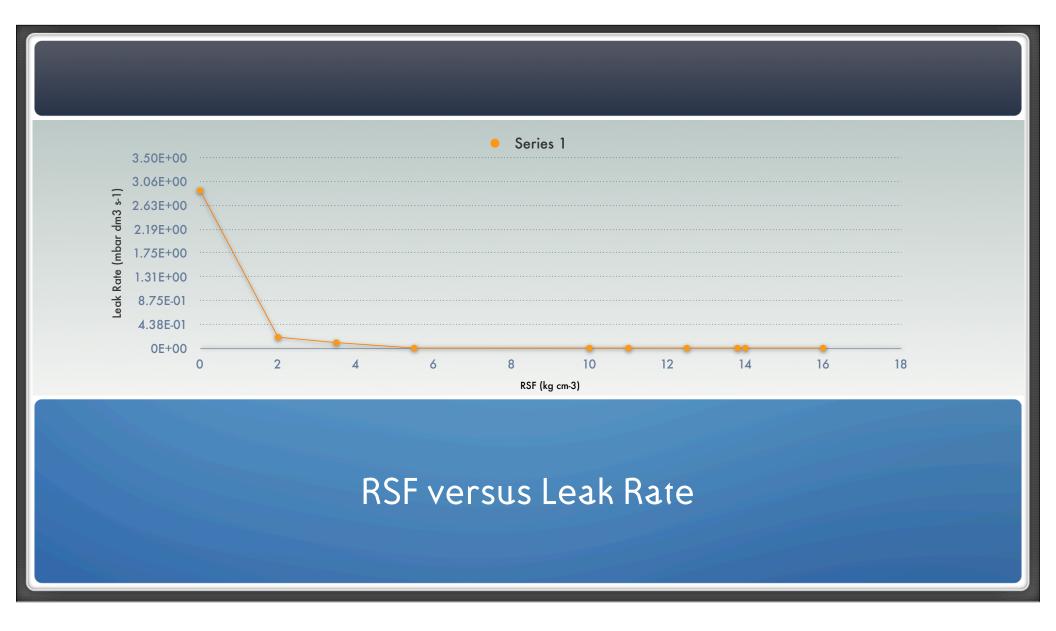
4. RSF is Automatically Identified Via Algorithm

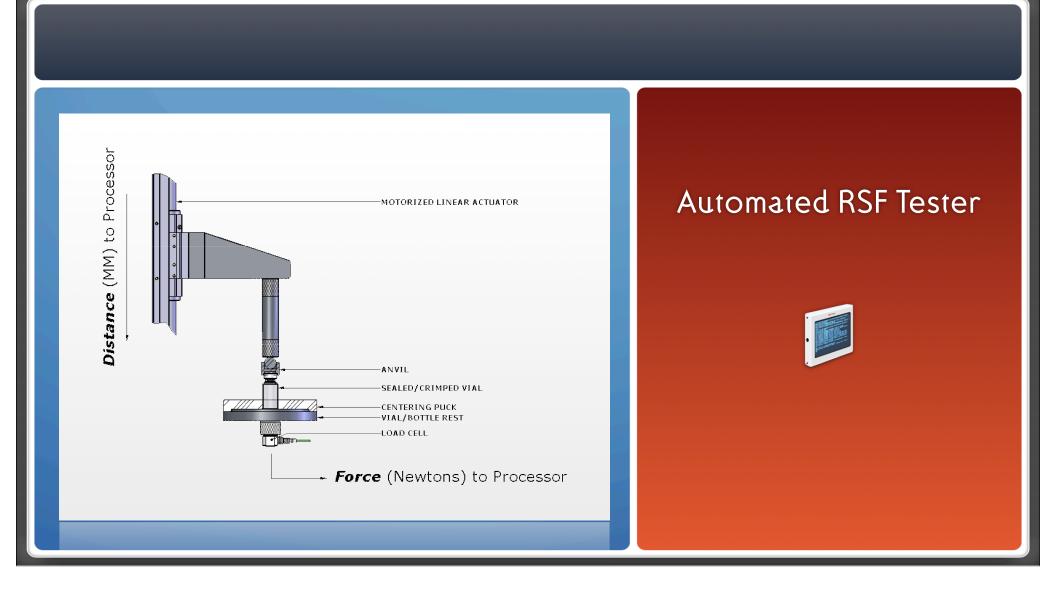
Minimum of the 2nd Derivative of the Stress-Strain Curve
 Confidence Factors Used for Reliability
 RSF Result = Mean of 3 Readings PerTest

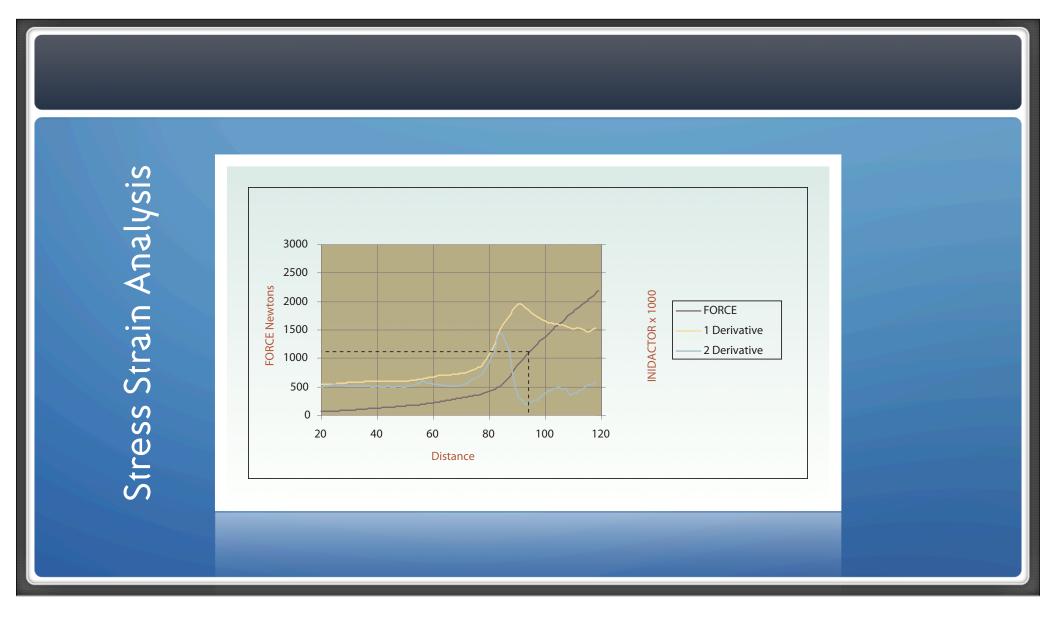
- Theory
 - Upon Capping, Closure Flange is Compressed Onto Vial Land Seal Surface
 - Closure Acts Like a "Compressed Spring"
 - Tester exerts Force on Cap/Stopper
 - When Tester Force > Closure Compression Force, the Stress-Strain Slope Drops
 - This "knee" in Curve = RSF
 - > Compression by Capping... > Closure Compression Sealing Force on Vial... > RSF











Summary of Test Method

• RSF Major Variables

- Closure Size (flange thickness)
- Exposure to Heat Post Capping
- Time Lapse Post Capping (Maxwell Degenerative Curve)
- RSF Minor Variables
 - Closure Formulation
 - Durometer
 - Compression Set Characteristics
 - Closure Lot to Lot Variation
 - Closure Degree of Cure
- RSF Controls to Minimize Test Variables

- Cap Anvil Design and Dimensions
- Vial Puck to Center and Hold Package

Significance and Use

- Poor Compression Cannot be Visually Detected
 - RSF is an Indirect Measure of Compression
- Too MUCH force on Capping
 - Glass Breakage
 - Closure Dimpling
 - Capillary Leaks with Coated Closures
- Too LITTLE force on Capping
 - Failure to Seal
 - Loss of Integrity
 - Loose Cap

Significance and Use

- Method is Semi-Automatic
 - Proven Algorithms
 - PLC Controlled
 - Simple to Use
 - R&D
 - Establish Optimum Capping Conditions
 - Determine Effects of Package Variables
 - E.g., Dimensions, Component Processing
 - E.g., Assembled Package Processing, Distribution, Storage
 - Production
 - Verify Capping Equipment Set-Up

Significance and Use

Results

- Quantitive RSF Value (N)
- No Pass/Fail Criterion
 - WHY?
 - Acceptance Criterion Must be Established Using Another Package Parameter
 - % Closure Flange Compression
 - Leak Rate
 - Helium
 - Vacuum Decay
 - Dye Ingress



Appendix

- Al. Cited Technical Literature
 - PDA Technical Report No. 27
 - D. Morton Guazzo, J PDA Publications (4)
 - J. Ludwig, J PDA Publications (2)

