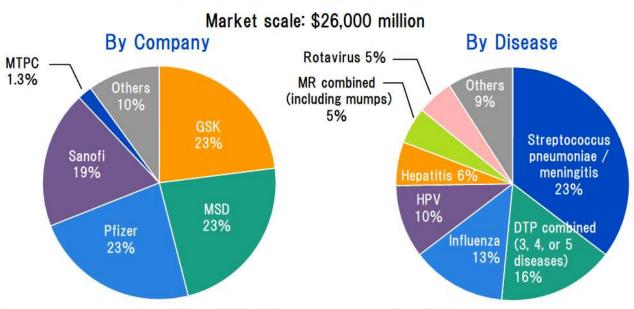


How to inspect glass containers before filling

Alessandro Pettenuzzo, Account Manager, Stevanato Group -Engineering Systems Division

#### Global vaccine market

#### Vaccine market share (2016)



Four large companies (GSK, MSD, Pfizer, Sanofi) have the majority of the market (88%)

Source: Prepared from Evaluate pharma

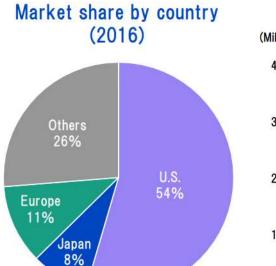
No. 1: Streptococcus pneumoniae;

No. 2: pediatric combined,

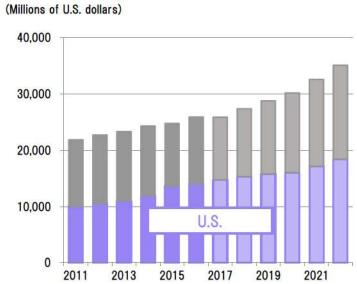
No. 3: influenza



# Vaccine market by region



#### Market forecasts (2011-2022)

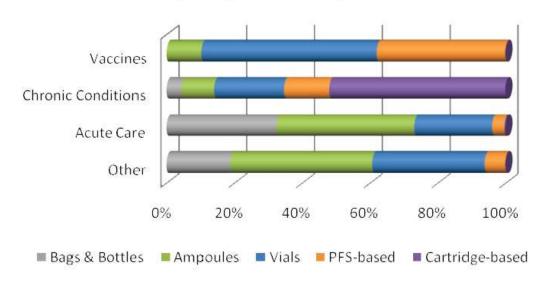


Source: Prepared from Evaluate pharma



# Injectables units by segment

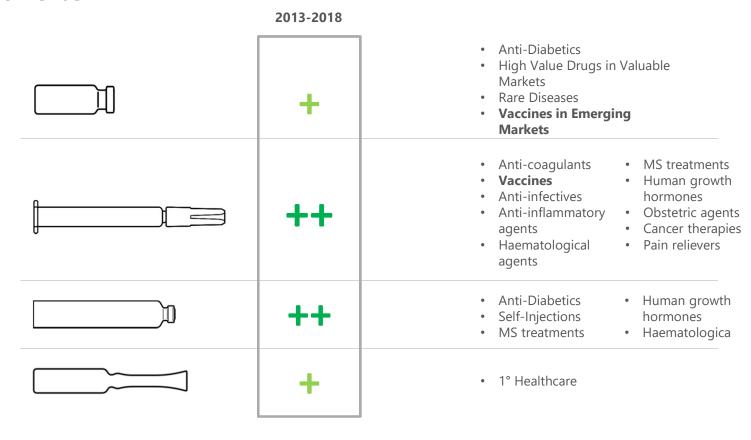
#### IMS-reported container Units split by Drug Market Segment





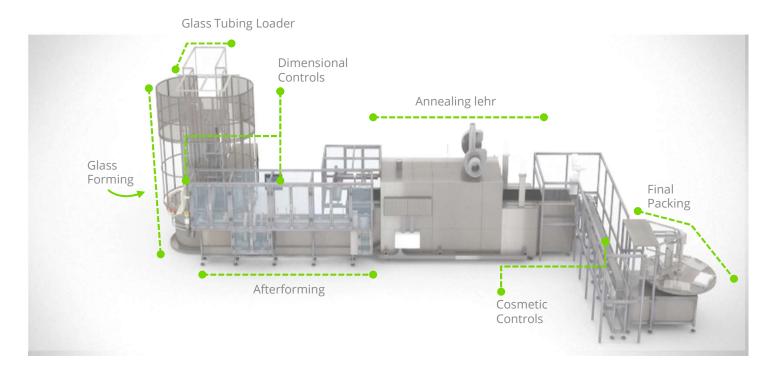
#### Glass containers for pharmaceutical use

#### **Market Trends**





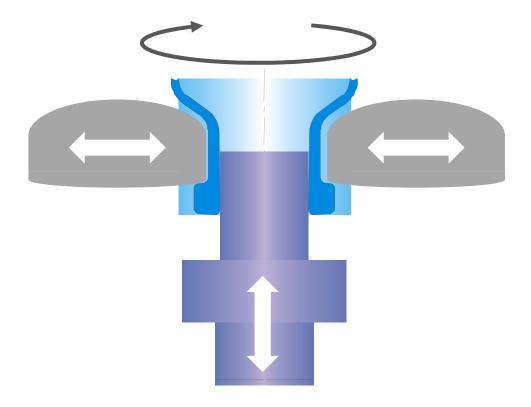
# Glass converting line: typical configuration



**Suitable for Ampoules, Vials, Cartridges and Syringes** 



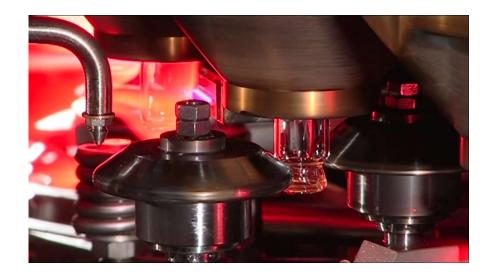
# Neck/cone forming

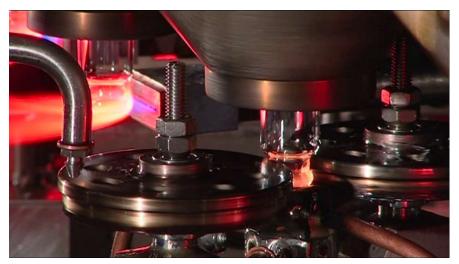


# Forming tools to give the right shape to the neck / cone

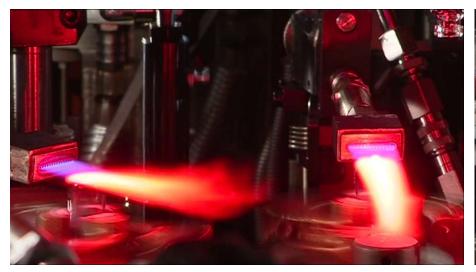


# Glass converting process: mouth forming





# Glass converting process: bottom forming





#### Inspection technology

Inspection Technology



**Dimensional Inspection** 

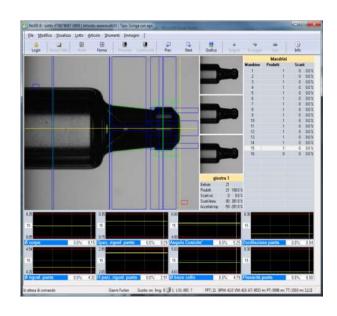
Cosmetic Inspection

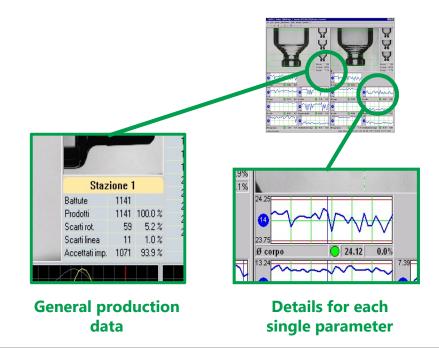


#### Dimensional inspection: introduction

- 100% inspection of all dimensions
- Automatic rejection of defective pcs
- Customizable quality level

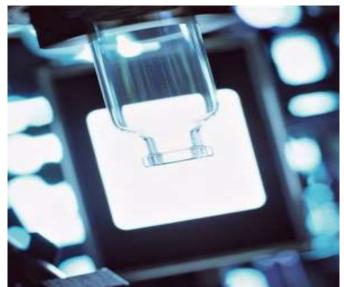
- Automatic calibration system
- Performance per chuck
- Measurements and statistics in real time



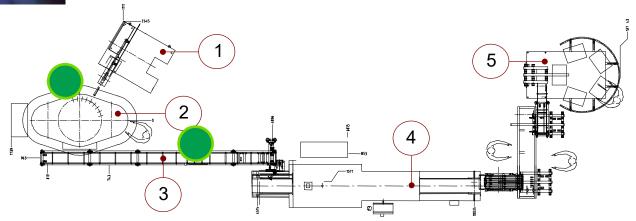




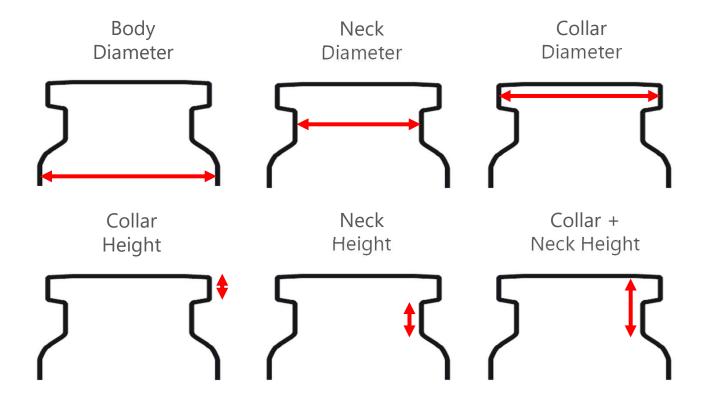
#### Dimensional inspection: vials



- 1-2 cameras for the neck profile area (installed on the forming machine)
- 1-2 cameras for the internal diameter of the bottom area (installed on the afterforming line)

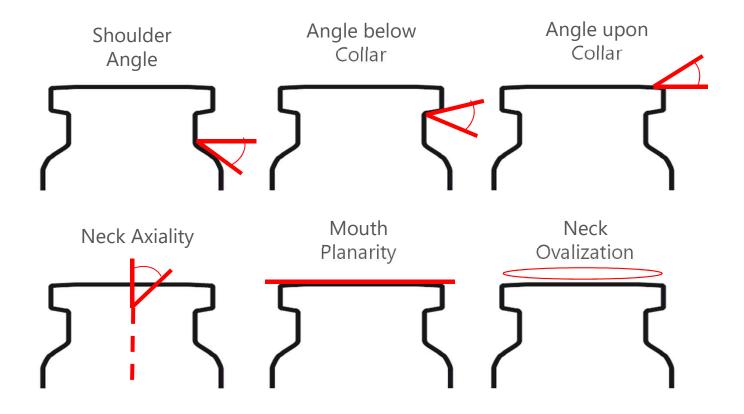


# Inspection Controls on the Neck Profile (1 of 2)





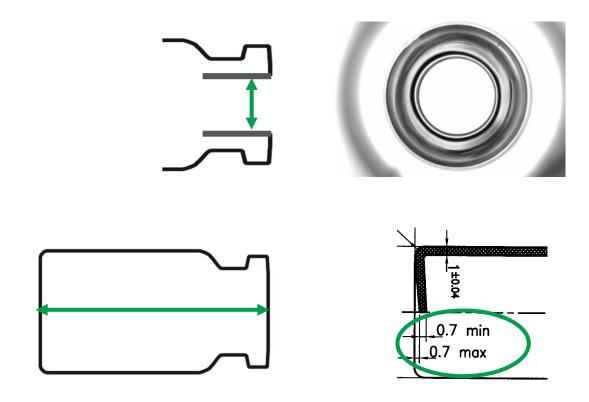
# Inspection Controls on the Neck Profile (2 of 2)



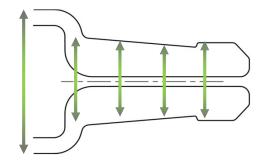


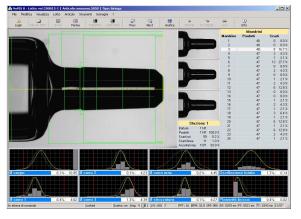
#### Internal controls

A dedicated **camera** measures the **internal diameter of the neck**, while an **electro-mechanical gauge** measures the total **length** and the **bottom concavity** 

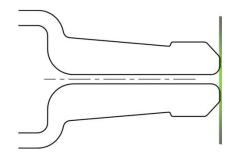


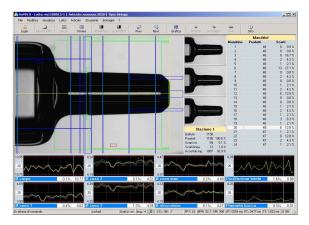
# Syringes: cone inspection (1 of 3)





**Cone/Body Diameters** 

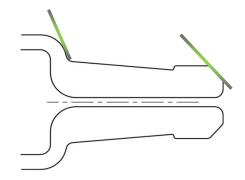


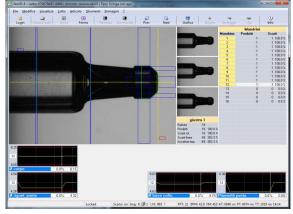


**Cone Planarity/Perpendicolarity** 

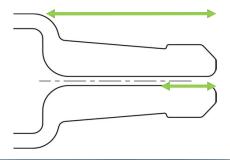


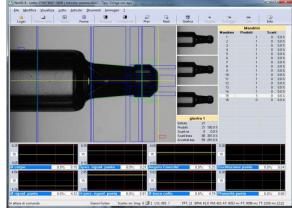
# Syringes: cone inspection (2 of 3)





**Cone/Shoulder Angles** 

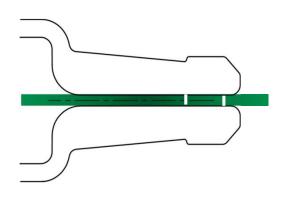


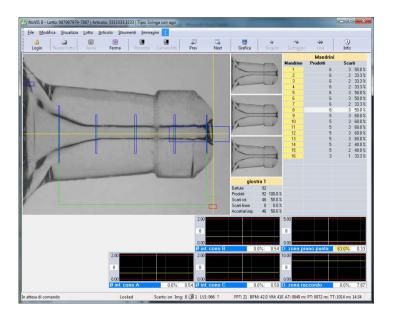


**Cone Heights** 



# Syringes: cone inspection (3 of 3)

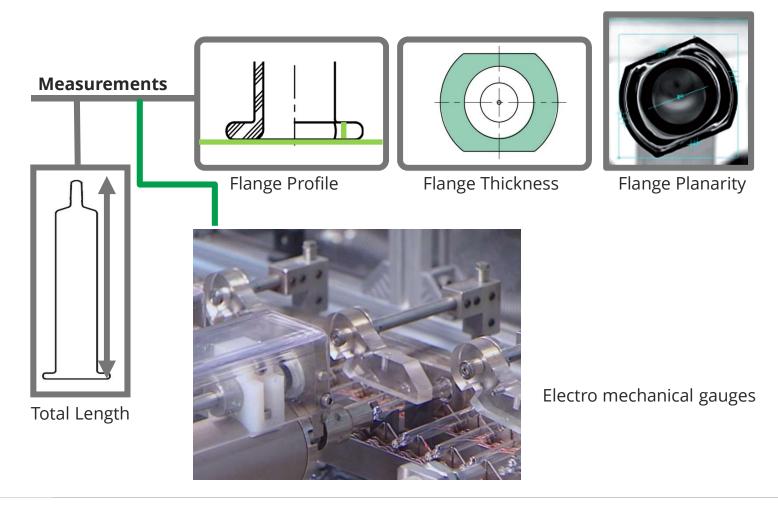




#### **Measurements – Cone Inner Diameter**



# Flange and dimensional inspection





# Inspection technology

Inspection Technology



Dimensional Inspection

**Cosmetic Inspection** 



# **Inspection Technology**



Dimensional Inspection

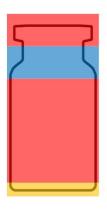
Cosmetic Inspection



#### Cosmetic inspection: in-line and off-line solutions

#### 1-8 cameras for the inspection of:

- Body and collar area
- Neck area
- · Bottom area
- Shoulder area



Areas of cosmetic inspection

There are two possible alternatives: in-line or off-the-line inspection systems



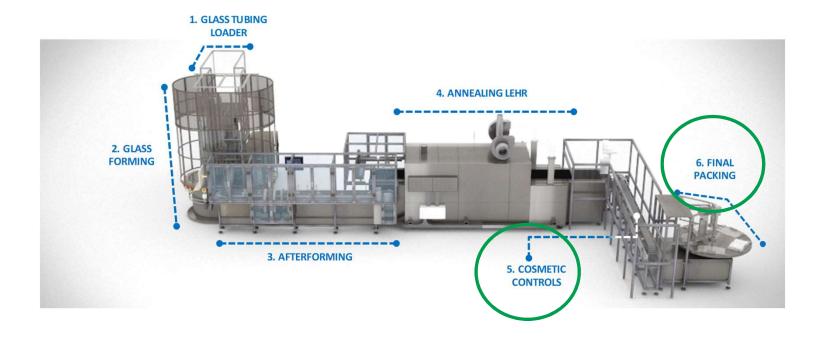
In-line inspection System



Off-line inspection machine



#### In-line cosmetic inspection



The cameras for the cosmetic inspection are installed on a line between the oven and the packing machine.

The **packing machine** and the **cosmetic inspection system** are **usually** installed inside a **clean room**.



# **Examples of defects detectable by the system**















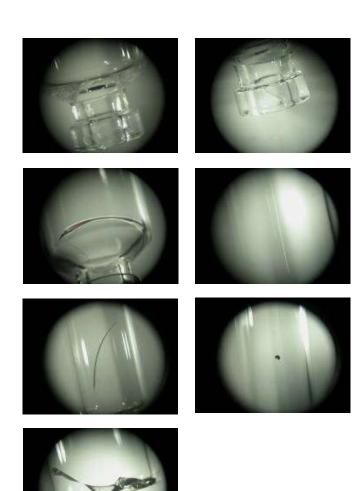


#### In-line cosmetic inspection

The in-line system permits to **detect black spots with sizes starting from 0.3x0.3mm** 

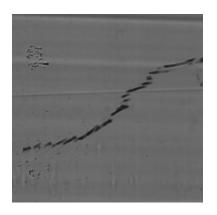
Surfaces that have been formed or with irregular thickness introduce a **level of noise** that is seen by the system as the presence of defects. This phenomenon is known as **false rejection** and it is the reason why the camera cannot be set with the minimum detectable limits for all the areas.

Improvements of the **lighting conditions** and increase of **camera resolution** contrast the false rejection allowing the progressive reduction of the rejection limits.

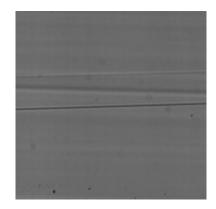


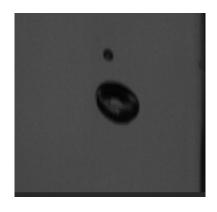
# High resolution

Use of high resolution cameras in order to detect critical defects shapes





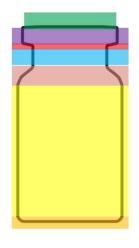








#### Cosmetic inspection



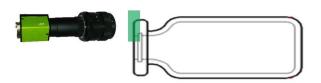
Areas of cosmetic inspection

#### 1-8 cameras for the inspection of:

- Sealing surface area
- Collar area
- Lower Collar area
- Neck area
- Shoulder area
- Body area
- Bottom area



# **Sealing surface**



| PARAMETER      | FEATURES          |  |
|----------------|-------------------|--|
| Camera         | Matrix            |  |
| Position       | In axis with vial |  |
| Resolution     | 0.020 mm          |  |
| Minimum defect | 0.200 mm          |  |

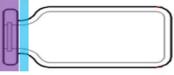
This camera is able to find defects on the **surface of the collar**:

- black dots
- scratches
- bubbles



#### Collar - neck





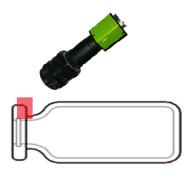
| PARAMETER      | FEATURES                  |  |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|
| Camera         | Linear                    |  |
| Position       | Perpendicular to the vial |  |
| Resolution     | 0.030 mm                  |  |
| Minimum defect | 0.200 mm                  |  |

This camera is able to find defects on the **collar and neck**:

- black dots
- folds
- scratches
- bubbles



#### Lower collar area



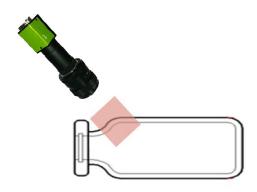
| PARAMETER      | FEATURES         |  |
|----------------|------------------|--|
| Camera         | Matrix           |  |
| Position       | Tilted about 12° |  |
| Resolution     | 0.030 mm         |  |
| Minimum defect | 0.100 mm         |  |

This camera is able to find defects on the **surface of the collar**:

- black dots
- bubbles



#### **Shoulder**



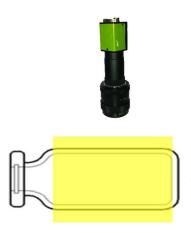
| PARAMETER      | FEATURES         |  |
|----------------|------------------|--|
| Camera         | Linear           |  |
| Position       | Tilted about 34° |  |
| Resolution     | 0.030 mm         |  |
| Minimum defect | 0.300 mm         |  |

This camera is able to find defects on the surface of the **shoulder**:

- black dots
- folds
- scratches
- bubbles



# **Body**



| PARAMETER      | FEATURES                  |  |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|
| Camera         | Linear                    |  |
| Position       | Perpendicular to the vial |  |
| Resolution     | 0.030 mm                  |  |
| Minimum defect | 0.300 mm                  |  |

This camera is able to find defects on the surface of the **body**:

- black dots
- scratches
- folds
- airlines
- bubbles



#### **Bottom rotation**



| PARAMETER      | FEATURES         |  |
|----------------|------------------|--|
| Camera         | Matrix           |  |
| Position       | Tilted about 12° |  |
| Resolution     | 0.030 mm         |  |
| Minimum defect | 0.300 mm         |  |

This camera is able to find defect on the surface of the **bottom** and in the area close to the **body and bottom radius**:

- black dots
- scratches
- bubbles



#### **Bottom static**



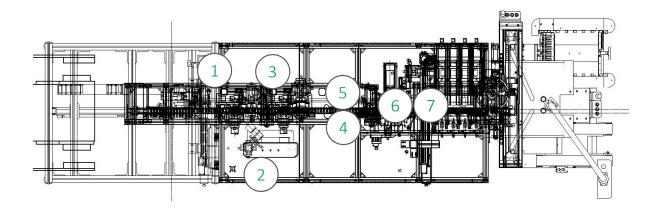
| PARAMETER      | FEATURES          |  |
|----------------|-------------------|--|
| Camera         | Matrix            |  |
| Position       | In axis with vial |  |
| Resolution     | 0.030 mm          |  |
| Minimum defect | 0.300 mm          |  |

This camera is able to find defects on the surface of the **bottom**:

- black dots
- scratches
- bubbles



# Syringes cosmetic inspection



| Pos. | Description                   | Pos. | Description               |
|------|-------------------------------|------|---------------------------|
| 1    | Cone cosmetic inspection      | 5    | Internal Cone Inpsection  |
| 2    | Shoulder cosmetic inspection  | 6    | Flange shape Inpsection   |
| 3    | Body cosmetic inspection      | 7    | Flange surface Inpsection |
| 4    | Flange cosmetic Inpsection    |      |                           |
| т    | Radius body/flange inspection |      |                           |



#### Syringes cosmetic inspection

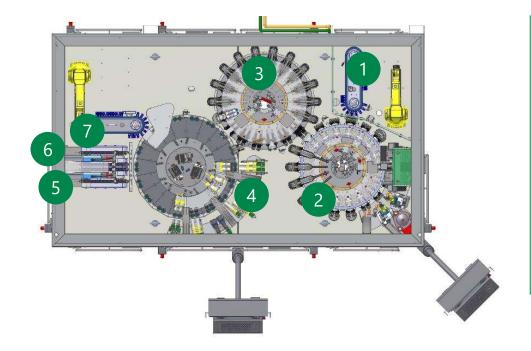




The system detects any type of cosmetic defects, such as:

- Cracks
- Scratches
- Inclusions
- Air lines
- Dirty points
- Knots
- Chips
- Etc.

### NAM HS – Needle assembling machine: configuration



- 1. Inlet clip belt\dual belt
- **2.** Needle assembling and pre-curing device
- **3.** Curing area
- **4.** Inspection area
- **5.** Reject station
- **6.** Selected reject station
- 7. Outlet clip belt\dual belt

### NAM HS – Needle assembling machine: inspection list

#### **Total lenght**

- 1. Chipping needle test
- 2. Straightness
- 3. Precision glue dispensing
- 4. Cupola glue geometry
- 5. Cosmetic body test
- 6. Deep glue test
- 7. Glue dispenser monitoring by inspection

#### All rotation test

- Different rotation speed on demand
- 80% of the syringes free for analysis
- No metal contact on gripper
- Two reject station; one for generic reject and one for request reject
- Flow test

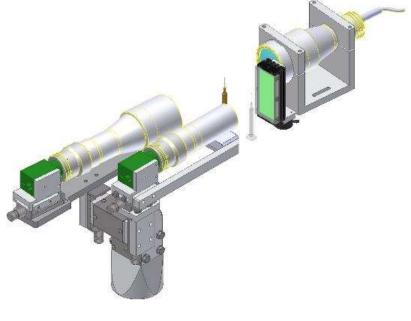




# NAM HS - Needle assembling machine straightness and precision glue dispensing

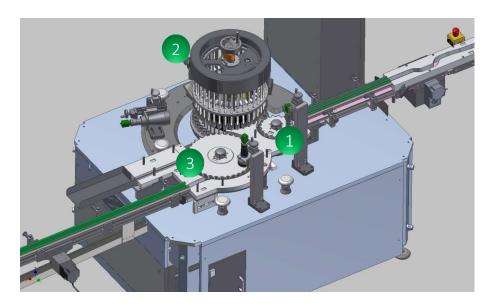
Example







### Off-line cosmetic inspection

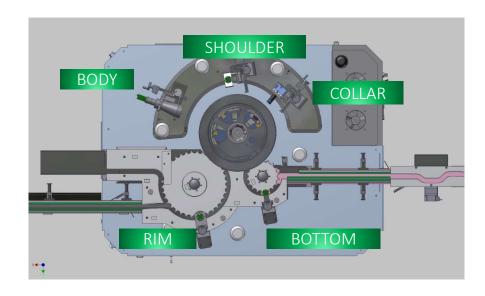


### Three inspection areas:

- 1. Star wheel 1
- 2. Main turret
- 3. Start wheel 2



### Off-line cosmetic inspection



#### **Station 1:**

• BOTTOM inspection

#### **Station 2:**

- COLLAR inspection
- SHOULDER inspection
- BODY inspection

#### **Station 3:**

• RIM inspection

**NOTE**: In addition it is possible to equip the machine with the Printing inspection camera





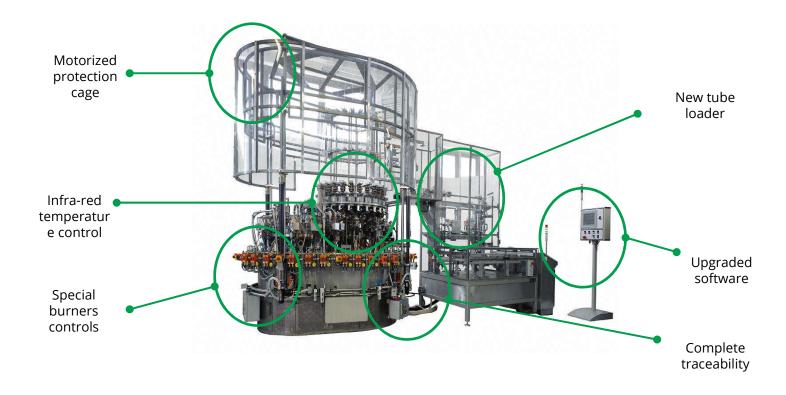
### A successful case history

In 2005 a Japanese pharmaceutical company decided to produce internally prefilled syringes

The scope of the project was the construction of a machine to be put in line with a Gröninger washing/siliconization line, so compatible with the pharmaceutical Environment



- The task consisted in the introduction in the machine of many GMP concepts and customer's specific requirements in connection with the Japanese mentality.
- A specific requirement was moreover the strong elevation of the automation rate, since the company had no experience on glass working.





Thanks to the equipment supplied by *Spami*, in 2007 the company received the prestigious award of "Best Facility of the Year" (ISPE, Interphex) being the "pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities in the world that demonstrate global leadership by introducing cutting edge, innovative technology".





Spami has prepared a tailor made solution, which represents nowadays the most advanced production line for vials worldwide.

Several innovations introduced in this development, have been applied to other machines, contributing in this way to the general improvement of our technology.

Besides the many improvements on the forming and annealing process, the major innovations consist of:

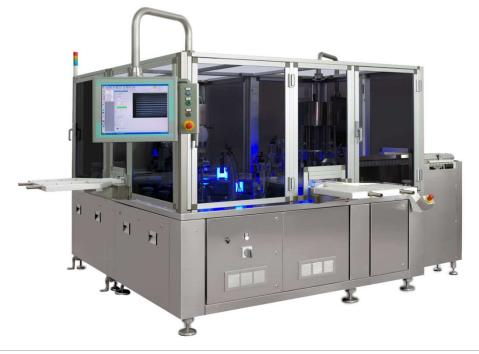
- a glass tubing double washing machine
- an advanced cosmetic inspection system



#### **Advanced cosmetic inspection**

Originally the final customer's specification foresaw a very accurate manual cosmetic inspection with specifically trained operators: 30" of control on each single vial.

SPAMI has developed a specific machine able to achieve the same accuracy of inspection, without the generation of high false rejection.







## Thank You

For further infortmation please visit engineering.stevanatogroup.com

