

Introduction, Background and History of BFS Technology

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AGENDA

- 1. Basics of BFS Technolgy
- 2. History of BFS
- 3. Comparison BFS Technology with Traditional Aseptic Technology
- **4.** Container Designs
- **5. Packaging Options**
- 6. Summary



BFS Definition

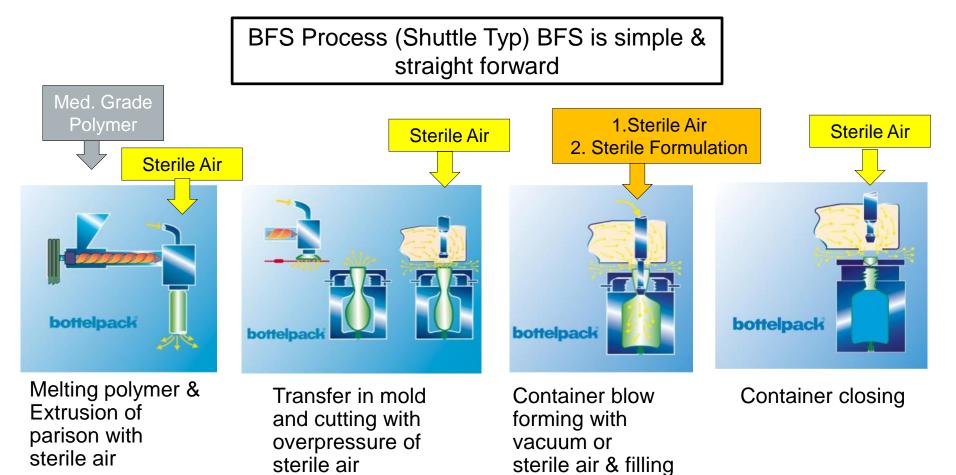
BFS is an production process based on extrusion blow molding of polymer containers.

However BFS aseptically produces filled & closed containers using compact and fully automated machines that:



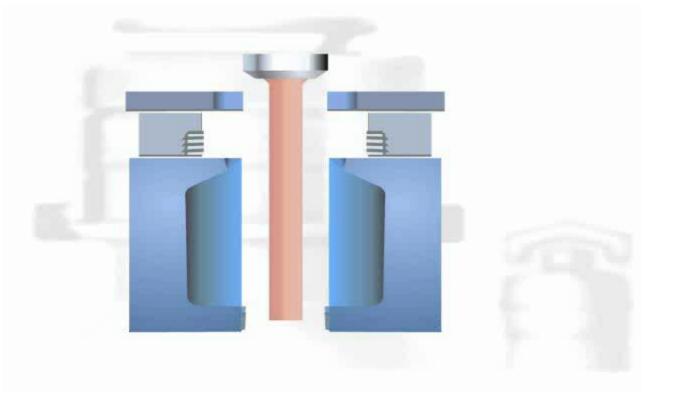
- -1- Continuously melt polymer granules & extrudes a sterile, formable polymer parison
- -2- Blow the molten polymer into a container using sterile air
- -3- Fill a sterile liquid into the container
- -4- Seal the container tightly immediately after filling







Process-Overview (Shuttle Process)



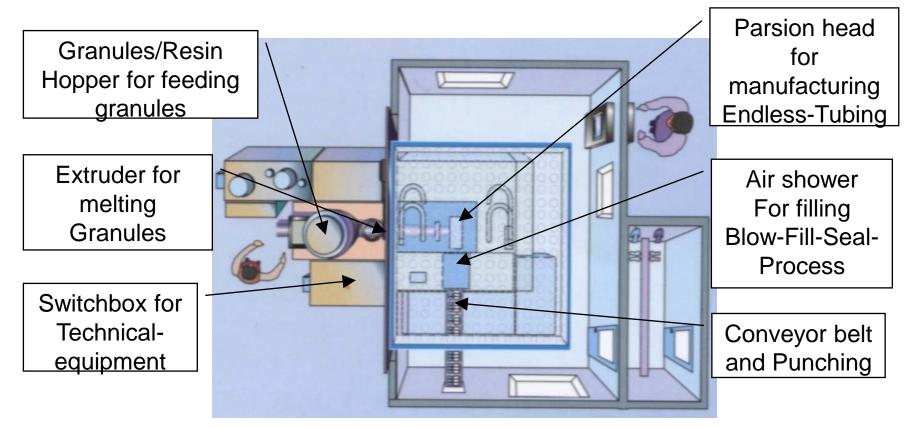




- Extrusion of Polyethylene- (PE) or Polypropylene- (PP) or PET Granules
- •Container Sizes between 0,2 ml and 1000 ml
- •Aseptic Filling
- •The shuttle BFS process: 12-16 sec
- •Rotary BFS process 2,5 -3,5 sec
- •Using molds with up to 30 cavities
- Output depending on equipment up to 30.000 pieces/hour
- Mainly Time-Pressure-Dosing Systems

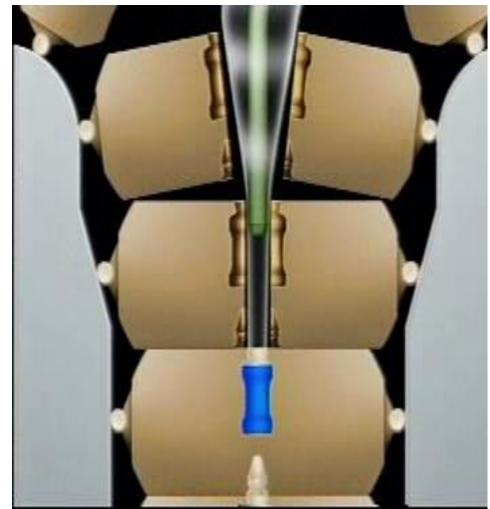


Process-Overview (Shuttle Process)





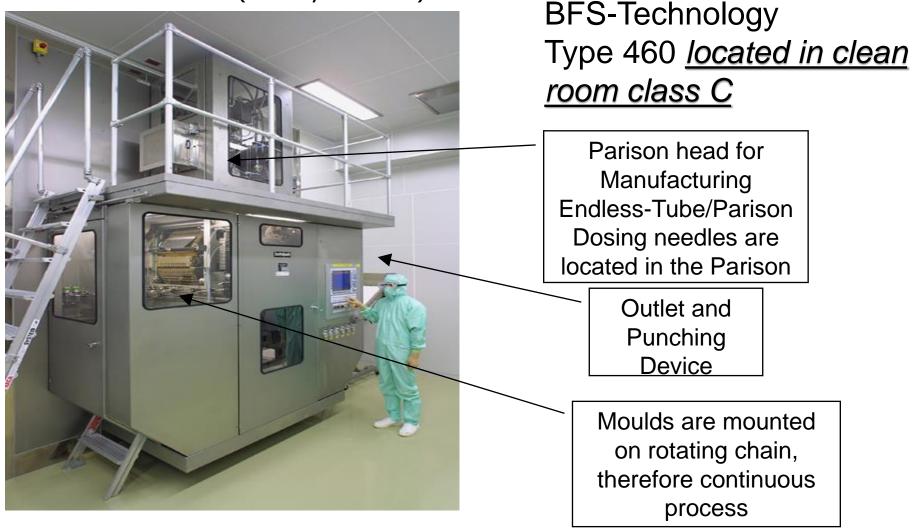
Process-Overveiw (Rotary Process)



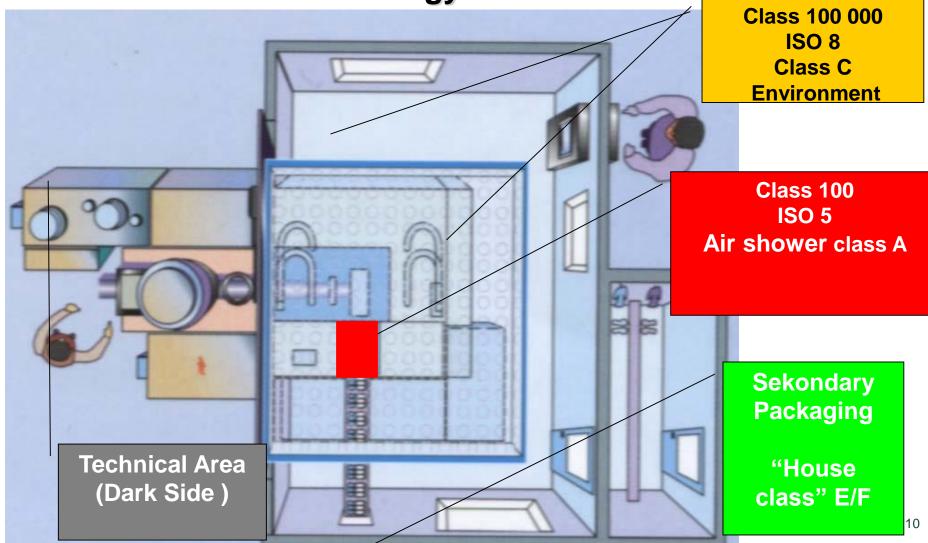
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Process-Overview (Rotary Process)









2. History of BFS Technology

established since 1964

1st application for IV Solutionssold in 19651st application for Eye dropssold in 19711st application for Single dose Eye dropssold in 19761st application for Inhalation Therapysold in 19811st application for Cough Syrupsold in 1982

more than 1800 BFS machines sold worldwide

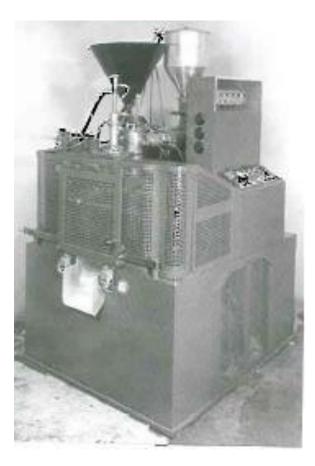
Approx. 10 Billion of BFS containers produced worldwide/Year



2. History of BFS-Technology:

First BFS-Equipment 1964

Type 301





BFS-Equipment Type (Shuttle Typ)



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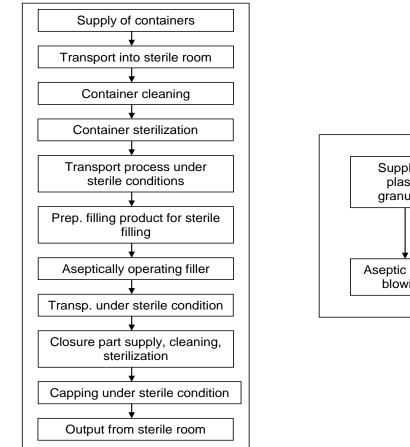
3. Comparison of sterility assurance between BFS- and traditional aseptic filling

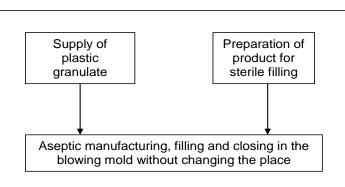
Summary:

- No Interventions in class A/B areas for BFS Technology during production and at rest
- Equipment runs with a lot of Interventions out of the Clean room for Dark/White separated machines (Remote Control)
- Integrated SIP / CIP / DIP Processes for high security during equipment preparation
- Running of long filling times/big batches with BFS-Technology (up to one week is possible)
- Long Media Fill History without Media fill failures: Regular Media Fills with up to 50.000 containers without contamination No Handling of empty containers



3. Comparison of sterility assurance between BFS- and traditional aseptic filling CONVENTIONAL TECHNOLOGIES VS. BFS







4. General Container Design Examples





Ophtalmic & Inhalation & Rinsing





Injection with Luer Connection



Irrigation, rectal, vaginal





4. General Container Design Examples

ENHANCED SVP CONTAINER DESIGNS



BIOLOGICALS AND VACCINES





IRRIGATION / ORAL APPLICATIONS

- Large openings with easy-to-use caps allow fast applications (surgery, eye wash, ...)
- Also applicable for oral medical solutions and e.g. electrolyte drinks
- Dedicated machine and mould design for large openings







INNOVATIVE LVP CONTAINER DESIGNS

- Outstanding container characteristics, easy and safe to use: easy empty bottle design / "standing pouch"
- Machines designed to operate on large scale batches
- Higher production efficiency / OEE compared to conventional technologies





INNOVATION ON PRIMARY PACKAGING MATERIAL AND CAPS

- Different BFS grade soft PP materials of global resin suppliers available
- Different BFS grade LDPE materials with high sterilization temperatures available
- Different BFS cap designs and applicators for various appications (LVP)

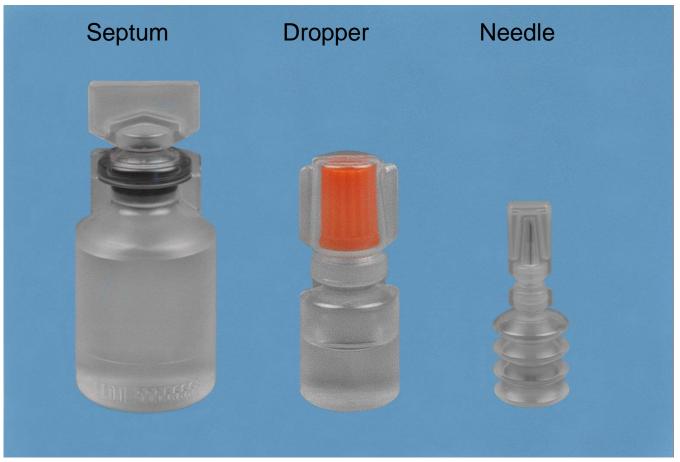






4. General Container Designs Examples

Containers with Inserts





5. Packaging Options

secondary packaging examples





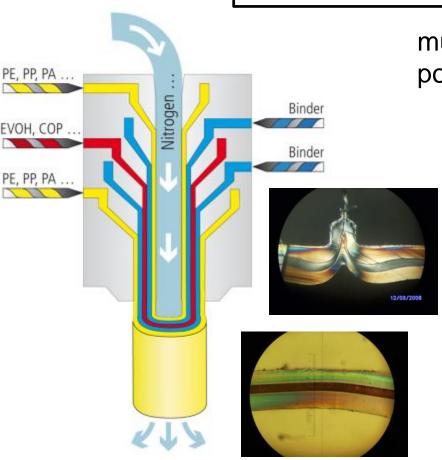
Container in aluminium bag

Container in Blister for sterile surface



5. Packaging Options

CoEx principle



multilayer wall from up to 5 polymers with different (barrier) properties:

EVOH - excellent O₂ barrier properties for food and pharmaceutical packaging

PA - good gas barrier properties and chemical resistance, used for packaging of cosmetics and chemicals

mod. COP special inner layer for low adsorption

Binder (tie layer; adhesive): e.g. with acrylic acid modified PE or PP



6. Summary 1/3

Some key features

Торіс	Bfs feature
Product sterility	 very compact machines, minimal class 100 area & human interference; optional terminal sterilization by autoclaving
Endotoxin content	 Rigorous polymer processing (high temp & shear stress by extrusion-process)
Particulate matter	 Typically a factor of 10 lower than glass/ elastomer packaging
 Heat stress on formulation 	 Can be minimized to fit even biotech products
Min. product volume requirements	 Down to 50 to 100 μl



6. Summary 2/3

Some key features

Topic

- Container material compatibility
- Container material supply assurance
- Test containers for early
 pharmaceutical development
- Extractables from polymers
- Semipermeable containers

Bfs feature

- Med grade polyolefines e.g. PP, PE
- Various independent Polymer suppliers
- Bfs test kit available
- Low risk, various extractables dossiers available
- Optional: increase barrier against mvt, oxygen ingress or light by secondary packaging or dedicated CoEx- design



6. Summary 3/3

Some key features

Topic

Bfs feature

- User & production friendly container design
- Multidose containers
- Authorities (FDA, EMEA et al.)
- Anti counterfeiting
- Environment
- Cost of goods

- Easy opening, no breakage, high mechanical robustness, collapsible high design flexibility from 0.1 to 1000 ml
- Elastomer closures or screw caps available
- Well known as advanced aseptic processing;
- Tamper evidence & dedicated design
- Halogen free polyolefines; mono materials
- very cost effective





Thank you very
much for your
Attendance!非常感谢您的参与!

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