

Recommended Solvent System and Reconstitution Level

Organic:

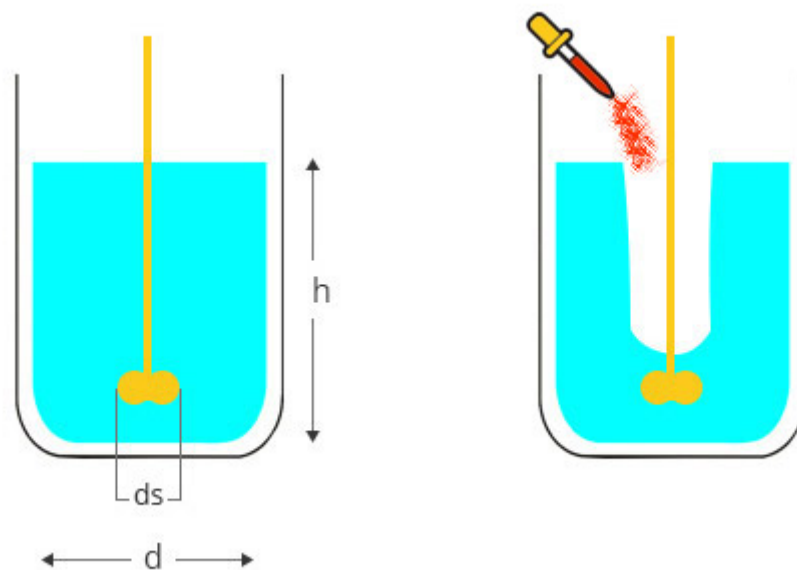
I. IPA 35% + MDC 65% w/w at up to 5% solids

II. Ethanol 35% + Chloroform 65% w/w at up to 5% solids

Equipment / Accessories

Variable-speed mechanical stirrer

Mixing Vessel



Calculation of Instacoat Sol and solvent quantities

- Determine the quantities of Instacoat Sol (5% w/w solids) and IPA 35% + MDC 65% or Ethanol 35% + Chloroform 65% required based on the quantity of tablets to be coated and the target coating weight gain. e.g.: For coating 1.0 kg of tablets to 3% wt. gain, weigh 33 g Instacoat and 627 gm IPA 35%+ MDC 65% or Ethanol 35% + Chloroform 65% at room temperature (includes 10% overage for losses).

Reconstitution Process

Instacoat Sol (Organic): the weighed quantity of organic solvent to a mixing vessel.

Using a mechanical stirrer, stir the organic solvent to form a vortex.

Add required quantity of Instacoat Sol to the centre of the liquid vortex in a slow steady stream, avoiding clumping while maintaining a vortex. Once the entire quantity of Instacoat has been added, reduce the stirrer speed to eliminate the vortex. (Fig. 3) Continue mixing for 45 minutes.

Recommended Process Conditions

	Side-vented (fully perforated) pans	Conventional (non perforated) pans
Pan diameter (inch)	24-60	12-36
Tablet load (kg)	10-300	0.5-50
Weight gain (%)	2.0-3.0%	
Number of guns	1-6	1
Liquid nozzle diameter (mm)	1.0-1.2	
Atomising air pressure (bar)	2.5-3.0	
Pattern air pressure	To achieve maximum uniform bed coverage	
Tablet bed temperature, Aqueous (°C)	40-42	
Tablet bed temperature, Organic (°C)	36-38	
Tablet bed temperature, Hydro-alcoholic (°C)	38-40	

Inlet air temperature (°C)	Set to achieve required product bed temperature
Suspension spray rate	Set to achieve required product bed temperature
Exhaust air volume	To maintain slight negative pressure in pan
Pan speed	Minimum for steady tablet flow through spray zone

*Tablet bed temperature offers the most effective way of controlling the coating process. Where this measurement is unavailable, exhaust temperature may be substituted. However, the relationship between the two measurements is complex and depends on several factors such as pan load, pan depression, pan design and airflow rate. Indicated exhaust temperature may be above or below the true bed temperature. It is recommended that the relationship between the two measurements is calibrated.

Typical Constituents

HPMC; Plasticisers; Titanium Dioxide; Edible Pigments, Glidant.