

Coating Troubleshooting Guide



Three Critical C's of Coating:

For effective troubleshooting of coating issues, delve into the Three C's. Identifying the precise root cause enables the production team or formulator to devise optimal solutions swiftly.

Core Tablet:

Physical attributes surface hardness and friability important considering stressful conditions of the coating process.

Coating Process:

Well optimised coating process parameters and ideal spray gun and equipment setup.

Coating Formulation:

Select an optimized formulation that aligns with core formulation requirements.





Tablet Breakage

Causes

- Poor core characteristics i.e. poor shape, too soft, brittle in nature
- · Pan speed too high
- Inappropriate baffle design
- Pan load too low

- Improve core formulation
- · Reduce pan speed
- Pan load too low
- Improve baffle design
- Optimize pan load



Orange Peel

Causes

- Coating suspension viscosity too high
- Atomizing air pressure too low
- Spray rate too high

- Optimize coating formula use an INSTACOAT high solids low viscosity system
- Increase atomizing air pressure
- Reduce the coating suspension solids level
- Decrease spray rate





Logo Infilling

Causes

- High gun to bed distance
- High atomizing air pressure
- Gun-to-bed distance too high
- Drying air temperature too high
- High solids content in the coating suspension

- Decrease gun to bed distance
- Decrease atomizing air pressure
- Optimize spray gun set up
- Reduce drying air temperature
- · Reduce coating suspension solids level



Tablet Discoloration

Causes

- Migration/ interaction of core/ coating ingredients often facilitated by residual solvent, use of liquid plasticizer, moisture uptake on storage.
- Fading due to poor pigment stability.
- Core defects not masked by coating.

- Identify/ replace core ingredients
- Reduce over wetting by optimizing spray rate, drying air temperature & flow rate, pan speed, gun set-up, coating suspension solid level
- Identify/ replace coating ingredients
- Select an INSTACOAT moisture protective coating system
- Select stable pigments
- Select a higher opacity coating system





Tablet Edge Erosion

Causes

- Poor core tablet design i.e. sharp edges
- Worn or damaged tablet tooling
- Low film strength
- Low solids coating suspension
- High pan speed
- · Low coating spray rate
- Low pan load

- Improve core tablet design
- Replace or repair tooling
- Use a high film strength INSTACOAT system
- Use a high solids INSTACOAT system
- Reduce pan speed
- Optimize spray rate
- Optimize pan laod



Picking & Sticking

Causes

- Coating solution spray rate too high
- Tablets bed temperature too low
- Inlet air volume too low
- Gun to bed distance too short
- · Pan speed too low
- Coating suspension solids too low

- Optimise the spray rate
- Increase coating bed temperature
- Increase inlet air volume
- Optimise gun to bed distance
- Increase pan speed
- Use a high solids INSTACOAT system



Logo Bridging

Causes

- Poor logo or break-line design (too narrow, too deep, square edges)
- · Excipients with poor adhesion
- Overwet process conditions:
 - High suspension flow rate
 - Low gun- to-bed distance
 - Low pan Load
- Low adhesion coating formulation
- Change in solvents system from organic to aqueous

- Improve logo design. Consult tablet tool supplier
- Choose high adhesion materials e.g. MCC, lactose
- Increase drying air temperature & flow rate
- Optimize gun position
- Increase tablet pan load
- Use INSTACOAT high adhesion coating system





Tablet Twinning

Causes

- Tablet shape i.e. flat shape, caplets
- Spray rate too high
- Gun to bed distance too close
- Low atomizing air pressure i.e. too big droplet size
- Coating process too wet

- Change shape/ modify design of the core tablets i.e. avoid any perfectly flat areas
- Reduce spray rate
- Increase the gun to bed distance
- Increase the atomizing air pressure
- Increase the product bed/ exhaust temperature and / or drying air volume



Surface Erosion

Causes

- Poor tablet surface hardness i.e. friable core
- Tablets are too hygroscopic
- Logo design and placement
- Low film strength
- · Low solids coating suspension
- Spray rate too low/ too high
- · Pan speed too high

- Modify core formulation
- Avoid or minimize super disintegrates in the core
- · Modify logo design or placement
- Use INSTACOAT high strength film coating
- Optimize spray rate
- Decrease pan speed



Scuffing

Causes

- Tablet shape
- High tablet bed temperature
- Poor quality of stainless steel
- Improper cleaning of the coating pan
- High TiO₂ concentration in the flim

- Avoid deep convex shapes
- Reduce drying air temperature
- Increase spray rate
- Polishing, passivating of stainless steel may help
- Pre-coat the pan with spray suspension
- Ensure proper cleaning of the coating pan
- Optimize TiO₂ concentration



Film Cracking/ Core Expansion

Causes

- Core has high rate of thermal expansion
- · Post-compression core relaxation
- Higher coating bed temperature i.e. core expansion

- Use organic fillers e.g. MCC, lactose, starch; avoid inorganics e.g. carbonates, phosphates
- Extend interval between tableting and coating process
- Decrease coating bed temperature





Causes

• Poor pigment dispersion

Remedies

• Improve coating suspension preparation method (faster stirring, longer time)

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• Use an Instacoat coating system



Film Spliting / Peeling

Causes

- Coating performed at high tablet bed temperature
- Poorly plasticized coating formulation
- Poor film strength coating formulation

Remedies

- Reduce bed temperature
- Use an INSTACOAT fully optimised coating formulation

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IDEAL CURES PRODUCT RANGE



IMMEDIATE RELEASE & MOISTURE BARRIER COATING

INSTACOAT 4G

INSTACOAT EHP 250

INSTACOAT AQUA II

INSTACOAT AQUA III

INSTACOAT UNIVERSAL

INSTACOAT AQUA LUSTER

INSTACOAT QD

INSTACOAT T2F

INSTACOAT SMART

INSTACOAT SOL

INSTACOAT ALTIMATE

INSTACOAT P4

INSTACOAT EMB

INSTAMOISTSHIELD AQUA II

INSTAMOISTSHIELD

INSTANUTE MB II



Delayed Release Coating

INSTACOAT EN SUPER IV

INSTACOAT EN SUPER II

INSTACOAT HPMC- P

INSTACOAT EEN

INSTACOAT EEN SF



Pharma Acrylic Polymers

ECOPOL L30 D 55 (Liquid)

ECOPOL L100 55 (Dry Powder)

ECOPOL L100 (Dry Powder)

ECOPOL \$100 (Dry Powder)



