

Housing for a flexible container

5 The present invention concerns a housing for a flexible container for transporting liquids, in particular medicines. In addition to medicines other liquids which occur in the (bio)pharmaceutical production process can also be transported by means of a flexible container in such a housing.

Flexible containers with which medicines are transported in a housing are also referred to as "single use bags". This is usually done in a frozen state, wherein the flexible container is placed in the housing before freezing. The liquid is then frozen by cooling the assembly.

The expansion in volume during freezing (about 8%) creates a pressure that is not to be underestimated on the housing and the flexible container. This entails the risk of mechanical damage and consequently leaks in the mechanical container.

15 The object of the present invention is to reduce the mechanical stress on the flexible container and the housing in relation to the state of the art upon freezing.

That object is achieved by a housing having the features of claim 1.

That is effected by an elastic foam - in other words, by at least one body of elastic foam - with which the housing is lined. In particular that can at least partially - preferably substantially completely - compensate for the increase in volume of the container arranged in the housing, that occurs during freezing. Protection is also sought for an arrangement comprising a housing according to the invention and a flexible container which is arranged therein and is filled with a liquid, in particular a medicine.

25 In addition protection is sought for the use of a housing according to the invention, wherein a liquid, in particular a drug, is put into the flexible container, the filled container is disposed in the housing and the liquid is frozen by cooling the arrangement consisting of housing and container.

Liquids which can be transported in the flexible container are for example protein solutions, end products from a purification procedure, antibody solutions and other high-value intermediate products in the pharmaceutical production cycle, and naturally medicines themselves.

Advantageous embodiments of the invention are recited in the appendant claims.

A preferred embodiment may be one in which the foam has decreasing elasticity with a decreasing temperature below the freezing point. It can also be provided that the foam substantially hardens at a temperature between 0°C to -30°C, preferably between -5°C and -25°C and particularly preferably between -10°C and -20°C. These measures can contribute to ensuring that the flexible container in the housing lies in a precisely adapted "bed" in the housing. All forces acting on the flexible container and the housing are thereby absorbed by larger surfaces. Damage caused by clamping or the like is thereby at least reduced, if not completely excluded.

In a particularly preferred embodiment the foam is such that the hardening process is reversible. Upon an increase in the temperature of the assembly after transport, the elasticity of the foam is thus restored and thus affords a certain degree of protection from effects acting on the flexible container when it is removed from the housing. In addition by virtue of the reversible process the housing can in principle be reused, if desired.

Hardening of the foam may also be referred to as becoming essentially inelastic. This does not involve curing in the production of the foam, but the change in the elasticity properties under the effect of cold.

In a particularly preferred embodiment it may be provided that the housing is lined with the foam in such a way that the container - preferably including any attachments - is completely surrounded by the foam when the container is arranged in the housing. In that way not only the flexible container but also the attachments can be even better protected from damage.

As attachments for such flexible containers are often of differing shapes, because for example they comprise deformable tubes and the like, a foam block in the housing may be advantageous, which can receive the attachments (by deformation).

The housing may be of a substantially cuboidal configuration. This can facilitate for example easy stacking of the housings.

It can also happen that containers have to be transported, that have not been completely filled. In this case an additional layer of foam can be used, whereby in this case too a "bed" filling the volume of the housing is created for the flexible container.

Further advantages and details of the invention will be apparent from the Figures and the associated specific description. In the Figures:

Fig. 1 is a sectional side view of a housing according to the invention with flexible container disposed therein, and

Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view thereof.

As can be seen from Figures 1 and 2 the flexible container 2 is arranged within the housing 1. In this case the housing 1 is lined with foam 3 and a foam block 5. When the liquid within the container 2 freezes the container 2 expands. That increase in volume is absorbed by the foam 3 and the foam block 5 so that no stress - or at least not a significant one - arises between the container 2 and the housing 1. Attachments 4, for example hoses and valves and the like, are arranged above or within the foam block 5 which by virtue of its elasticity or flexibility can accommodate same.

In the present embodiment the housing 1 is of a completely enclosing design. The housing 1 may comprise plastics and/or metal. In the present embodiment the cover layers are each made from stainless steel and the side walls are made of a polyethylene (specifically: high density polyethylene, HDPE).

The completely closed design of the housing 1 ensures access protection for the container 2. Theoretically it would also be possible fit a closure or a seal whereby manipulation during the transport process or in the warehouse can be excluded or at least rendered visible.

The foam 3 may preferably be such that it is relatively yielding and flexible at room temperature (and slight negative temperatures) and hardens at lower temperatures (-15°C and colder) and encloses the container 2 arranged in the housing 1 and protects it from relative movement. The container 2 protected in that way can accordingly not be bent or compressed because relative movement with respect to the housing 1 is indeed prevented. As a result cracks and leaks can be prevented on the container 2 which for example is made of plastic.

The foam used for example can be so-called visco-elastic foam which hardens at certain negative temperatures.

Freezing of the arrangement of housing 1 and filled container 2 can be effected for example by contact cooling or circulatory air cooling systems or in some other way. In contact cooling systems the cover surfaces of the housing 1 (also referred to as "shell") lie against cooled surfaces. In circulatory air cooling systems cooled air flows around the housing 1.

The individual sides of the housing 1, in particular the cover surfaces (that is to say top and bottom), can be made of relatively thin material, in particular steel, in order to achieve fast heat conduction (or cold conduction).

The housing 1 according to the invention - as already mentioned - can be reused, in particular if the foam 3 is such that hardening at low temperatures is reversible. It will be appreciated that one-off use of the housing 1 is also conceivable.

For that purpose the housing 1 can be easy to strip down for simple recycling measures.

CLAIMS

1. A housing for a flexible container (2) for transporting liquids, in particular
5 medicines, which is at least partially lined with an elastic foam (3, 5).

2. A housing according to claim 1 characterised in that the housing (1) is lined
with the foam (3, 5) in such a way that an increase in volume of the container (2)
arranged in the housing (1), that occurs upon freezing, is at least partially - preferably
10 substantially completely - compensated by the foam (3, 5).

3. A housing according to one of the preceding claims characterised in that the
foam (3, 5) has a decreasing elasticity with decreasing temperature below the freezing
point.
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4. A housing according to one of the preceding claims characterised in that the
foam (3, 5) substantially hardens at a temperature between 0°C to -30°C, preferably
between -5°C and -25°C and particularly preferably between -10°C and -20°C.

20 5. A housing according to claim 4 characterised in that the hardening process is
reversible.

6. A housing according to one of the preceding claims characterised in that the
housing (1) is lined with the foam (3, 5) in such a way that the container (2) - preferably
25 together with any attachments (4) – is completely surrounded by the foam (3, 5) when
the container (2) is arranged in the housing (1).

7. A housing according to claim 6 characterised in that a foam block (5) is
provided in the housing (1) for receiving the attachments (4).
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8. A housing according to one of the preceding claims characterised in that the
housing (1) is of substantially cuboidal shape

9. Arrangement comprising a housing according to one of the preceding claims and a flexible container (2) arranged therein and filled with a liquid, in particular a medicine.

5 10. Use of a housing according to one of claims 1 to 9 wherein a liquid, in particular a medicine, is put into the flexible container (2), the filled container (2) is arranged in the housing (1) and the liquid is cooled by cooling the arrangement consisting of housing (1) and container (2).

10 11. Use according to claim 10 characterised in that the liquid is frozen by cooling the arrangement of housing (1) and container (2).

15 12. Use according to claim 11 characterised in that at least one additional layer of foam (3, 5) is arranged in the container (2) when the flexible container (2) is filled only to a part of its capacity.