

Film Container

Description

The invention relates to a film container having two in particular rectangular films joined together around their periphery to form a receiving chamber for a filling, particularly a pharmaceutical formulation of an active substance, at least one of said films being provided, for the purpose of tearing it open, with a marking formed within the connecting region, which is exposed when the films are bent over.

The film containers are used, among other things, to protect pharmaceutical formulations of active substances from environmental influences from the outside which might in some cases degrade the pharmaceutical quality of the formulation.

In some countries, regulations for childproof packaging of medical products are being considered or are already in existence in order to make it difficult for children to access, in particular, medicaments which have a toxic effect or which present a relatively serious health risk when used inappropriately.

DE 20 2004 003 781 U1 discloses a childproof rectangular package consisting of two films of foils joined together, the flat connecting area of which encloses at least one receiving chamber for a filling. In order to open the film container physical marking in the form of a modification, particularly a weakened area or the removal of a section of the edge, is provided, which is totally surrounded by the closure region. The first marking provided is a cut or a line in the closure region of the packaging formed from the films, this closure region being in the form of a sealed edge portion, this first marking not extending as far as the edge of the packaging, while the second marking provided is a line which intersects the first marking and which when creased exposes the first marking towards the outer contour for the purpose of tearing. The closure region is broadened out, in the region of an unsealed removal portion, to form

a tab which is creased so that the cut becomes part of the outer contour. The package is opened by tearing off one end of the packaging at the location of the cut.

Moreover, a rectangular bag is shown having a sealed edge which is broadened out in a corner region, while extending through this is a bending line extending diagonally of the outer contour, and from this there proceeds, at right angles, a cut or a perforated section for tearing open the packaging.

The problem of the invention is to provide a film container of the type described above which is sealed so as to be childproof while opening over a large area and at the same time being easy to manufacture.

According to the invention this problem is solved in that the marking extends centrally between two opposing outer edges of the film container.

The film container according to the invention has no additional tab or connecting area which is modified in relation to the receiving chamber, as in the prior art constructions, and for this reason it is relatively easy and therefore inexpensive to produce. After the deliberate folding or creasing of the films, in accordance with the instructions on an information sheet, for example, the film container is torn open centrally along the marking in order to remove a primary package, a powder, a liquid or other filling, while the marking, e.g. a partial weakening of the films, ensures at least that the films are torn open by a tearing action into the receiving chamber and after creasing is present at least at the outer edge of the film container.

To make the creasing of the films easier in order to expose the marking, another marking is expediently provided for controlled creasing of the films parallel to and at a spacing from an outer edge of the film container. The further marking may for example extend over the full width of the film container and be printed as a line on one of the films. In order to protect the filling the distance of the further marking from the associated outer edge is less than the distance from the receiving chamber.

Preferably, the further marking divides the marking asymmetrically. In other words the marking is of a different length on one side of the further marking from the other side. Preferably the length of the marking between the receiving chamber and the further marking is longer than between the further marking and the corresponding outer edge. Thus, on the one hand, it is relatively easy to tear open the films in order to remove the filling and on the other hand the filling is protected from environmental influences by a relatively large-area connecting region. In order to make it easier to remove the filling the marking advantageously extends centrally with respect to the receiving chamber. Expediently, the marking and the further marking run at right angles to one another.

In a second preferred embodiment the further marking divides the marking symmetrically, i.e. the marking has the same length on both sides of the further marking. This variant is particularly preferred when reasons of tolerance argue against the asymmetric shape, particularly in connection with a marking which is short in length, e.g. 1 mm. In this embodiment, too, the tearing of the films in order to remove the filling is relatively easy to carry out, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the filling is protected from environmental influences on account of a relatively large-area connecting region. In order to make it easier to remove the filling the marking advantageously extends centrally with respect to the receiving chamber. Expediently, the marking and the further marking run at right angles to one another.

According to one feature the marking is in the form of a notch or cut. Preferably the further marking is a perforation. Thanks to these measures the film container can be opened without the use of tools and the processes needed to open it can be grasped intuitively by an adult.

In order to protect the filling from moisture penetrating through the connecting region the two films are joined together by a heat-sealing lacquer.

Expediently, one film is constructed as the carrier film bearing the receiving chamber and the other film is constructed as the cover film. The carrier film of the so called

blister is formed by thermoforming, for example. Preferably, the films are constructed as metal and/or plastics and/or paper films. These materials may be present in several layers. The carrier film consists for example, on the side facing the filling, of an approximately 60 :m thick layer of polyvinylchloride (PVC) followed by an approximately 45 :m thick aluminium foil which is in turn attached to an approximately 25 :m thick film of an oriented polyamide (oPA). The cover film may for example consist, on the side facing the filling, of an approximately 5 :m (3 to 7 :m) thick layer of heat sealing lacquer, for example a commercially obtainable acrylate-based polymer mixture, an approximately 20 :m thick aluminium film and connected thereto an approximately 23 :m thick film of a polyethyleneterephthalate (PET). Naturally, the two films may also be identical or made from other materials, while PET and a PVC/aluminium laminate per se being difficult to tear.

Aluminium foil also has the advantage that it protects light- or UV-sensitive filling from visible light and UV radiation.

According to a further feature, a plurality of film containers are combined to form a blister card and can be separated by means of intersecting perforations. A blister card may for example comprise six film containers, each film container being separated from adjacent film containers by means of the intersecting perforations.

To make it more difficult for a child to open a film container in the blister card as a whole, the further marking preferably runs parallel to and at a spacing from a perforation which divides the blister card along its centre. Accordingly, it is necessary either to separate a film container from the blister card first of all, with subsequent creasing along the further marking in order to tear it open along the marking or, optionally after separating the blister card into two halves, to crease all the film containers on one side of the perforation which divides the blister card and then to tear a foil container open along this marking, in which case it is substantially more difficult to tear through the uninterrupted edge configuration of the opposite film container.

It would be understood that the features mentioned above and those which will be described in more detail hereinafter may be used not only in the combination specified but also in other combinations. The scope of the invention is defined solely by the claims.

The film container according to the invention is suitable for example for packaging pharmaceutical formulation containing dabigatran etexilate, as described for example in WO 03/074056.

The invention is hereinafter described in more detail by means of an exemplifying embodiment with reference to the associated drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a film container according to the invention,

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the film container according to Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is another perspective view of the film container according to Fig. 1 and

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic view of a blister card made up of a plurality of film containers according to Fig. 1.

The film container 1 in the form of a blister is part of a blister card 2 provided with intersecting perforations 3, 4 for separating the film containers 1. Each of the film containers essentially comprises two films 5, one of which is constructed as a carrier film 9 comprising a receiving chamber 6 for a filling 7, namely a capsule 8 filled with a pharmaceutical active substance, while the other is constructed as a cover film 10 attached to the carrier film 9 by means of a heat sealing lacquer, the connecting region between the two films 5 extending over the entire surface thereof, apart from the receiving chamber 6.

Between two parallel longitudinal outer edges 11 of the rectangular film container 1 is provided, centrally with respect to the receiving chamber 6, in the connecting region of the two films 5, a marking 13 in the form of a cut 12 which is spaced from both the associated outer edge 14 at the end face and from the receiving chamber 6. The cut 12 acts as an aid to tearing and after the film container 1 has been creased, is present along a further marking 16 on the corresponding outer edge 14, in the form of a perforation 15, extending parallel to and at a spacing from the corresponding outer edge 14 at the end face. The further marking 16 extending over the entire width of the film container 1 runs at right angles to the cut 12 and divides it asymmetrically so that the path of the cut 12 between the receiving chamber 6 and the further marking 16 is longer than the part between the further marking 16 and the adjacent outer edge 14 at the end face. The outer edge 14 associated with the further marking 16 opens into the centrally extending perforation 3 in the blister card 2, and this is why the film container 1 can only be torn open to remove the capsule 8 after it has been separated off.

Patent Claims

1. Film container having two in particular rectangular films (5) joined together at their periphery to form a receiving chamber (6) for a filling (7), particularly a pharmaceutical formulation of an active substance, at least one of said films (5) being provided, for the purpose of tearing it open, with a marking (13) formed within the connecting region, which is exposed after the films (5) have been bent, characterised in that the marking (13) extends centrally between two opposing outer edges (11) of the film container (1).
2. Film container according to claim 1, characterised in that a further marking (16) for the controlled bending of the films (5) is provided parallel to and at a spacing from an outer edge (14) of the film container (1).
3. Film container according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the spacing of the further marking (16) from the associated outer edge (14) is less than the spacing from the receiving chamber (6).
4. Film container according to one of claims 1 to 3, characterised in that the further marking (16) divides the marking (13) asymmetrically.
5. Film container according to one of claims 1 to 4, characterised in that the path of the marking (13) between the receiving chamber (6) and the further marking (16) is longer than between the further marking (16) and the corresponding outer edge (14).
6. Film container according to one of claims 1 to 3, characterised in that the further marking (16) divides the marking (13) symmetrically.
7. Film container according to one of claims 1 to 6, characterised in that the marking (13) extends centrally with respect to the receiving chamber (6).

8. Film container according to one of claims 1 to 7, characterised in that the marking (13) and the further marking (16) extend at right angles to each other.
9. Film container according to one of claims 1 to 8, characterised in that the marking (13) is in the form of a notch or cut (12).
10. Film container according to one of claims 2 to 8, characterised in that the further marking (16) is a perforation (15).
11. Film container according to one of claims 1 to 10, characterised in that the two films (5) are joined together by a heat sealing lacquer.
12. Film container according to one of claims 1 to 11, characterised in that one film (5) is constructed as a carrier film (9) comprising the receiving chamber (6) and the other film (5) is constructed as a covering film (10).
13. Film container according to one of claims 1 to 12, characterised in that the films (5) are constructed as metal and/or plastics and/or paper films.
14. Film container according to one of claims 1 to 13, characterised in that a plurality of film containers (1) are combined to form a blister card (2) and can be separated by means of intersecting perforations (3, 4).
15. Film container according to one of claims 2 to 14, characterised in that the further marking (16) extends parallel to and at a spacing from a perforation (3) which divides the blister card (2) in its centre.
16. Film container according to one of claims 1 to 15, characterised in that the filling contains a pharmaceutical formulation containing dabigatran etexilate.