HOW MUCH PRODUCT SHOULD BE USED IN AN MTR AND HOW ACCURATE IS IT?

The Caleva Mixer Torque Rheometer. The only way to quantify the rheology of a wet mass.
THE CALEVA MIXER TORQUE RHEOMETER

The MTR has, for many years, been shown to be an invaluable aid in many aspects of wet mass granulation. It has generated accurate and reproducible results describing the properties of a wet mass in a way that is more meaningful than the widely-used "hand squeeze test".

A FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTION

☐ HOW MUCH PRODUCT DO YOU USE?

Many new users frequently ask – “How much powder should I use in the MTR bowl?” The answer is that this is always product specific. This is demonstrated below.

In these experiments the MTR is used in the multiple addition mode whereby increasing binder content is automatically added to different masses of product.

☐ MICRO CRYSTALLINE CELLULOSE:

The first set of experiments were made with microcrystalline cellulose (MCC—Avicel PH101). Each experiment was repeated in triplicate and the results are shown in the figures opposite.

The results showed that 9g of MCC was insufficient with the wet powder simply adhering to the mixing blades and consequently not being mixed thoroughly and 21g being excessive with product visibly pressing against the top of the bowls and a high proportion of the material piles above the mixing blades.

When water is added to microcrystalline cellulose, it swells significantly and when being mixed, discrete lumps can form on top of the main body of powder outside the mixing blades and bang against the top of the bowl.

These lumps eventually do get broken up and mixed but this can take some time. This can add additional variability to the results.
The results show 15g as being the most reproducible within each repetition of a particular added quantity. The above phenomenon occurs much less at 15g which is, in these experiments, to be the optimum quantity per load when using MCC.

**BALOCEL**: A similar set of trials was carried out using Balocel®. The results are shown below in the figures opposite.

Analysis of the results above would suggest that a mass of anywhere between 18g and 21g of Balocel should yield reproducible results, as 21g gave a larger corrected mean line torque**, this was chosen as the optimum.

This is as predicted, as Balocel does not expand as much as the MCC and a larger quantity is needed.

In addition to the results shown a load of 24g of Balocel was tried, but not followed to conclusion as it was found to be excessive in that product was escaping through the top of the bowl.

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*Balocel® is a pre-mixed excipient blend containing microcrystalline cellulose, lactose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (further information available from Pharmatrans Sanaq AG, Basle, Switzerland).

**MLT = Mean Line Torque, a measure of the consistency of the product in the MTR bowl
HOW ACCURATE ARE THE RESULTS FROM THE MTR?

By its very nature, the material being mixed in a granulation is not homogeneous and consequently the level of variation can be high, it is therefore recommended that any experiment be repeated up to three times. This gives a visual indication of the accuracy and the reproducibility of the results. If all three tests give reasonably similar results then a mean of these results can be comfortably accepted as reflecting the real situation.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The optimum amount of product to be used in an MTR is indeed product specific and similar trials to the above should always be undertaken when first using the MTR with your product. As a general rule of thumb, the amount of product required when using the MTR, should be as little as possible providing the blades are fully covered. This can normally be estimated very quickly for each formulation.

2. The inherent difficulties of measuring the constancy of something that is not homogeneous can be overcome by doing a few repetitions and comparing them.

TALK TO US

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