

Applications

- Enteric coating is used for resistance to gastric fluid.
- Film coating is used for resistance to environmental effect like humidity, temperature, light, etc.
- Provides product identity.
- Imparts cosmetic elegance to product appearance.
- Reduces the risk of incompatibility.
- Improves mechanical strength of product.
- Suitable for matrix structure.

Benefit

- Option of solvent, hydroalcoholic and aqueous vehicle.
- Less quality required so reducing volume of coating solution thus shorting production time.
- Stability over a broad temperature range.
- Exhibits excellent colour value.
- Cost effective.
- Easy to formulate.

Toxicity

- As Acrycoat range is a high molecular weight polymer, it can not be absorbed by body. Thus, it is safe for human consumption.
- Test for toxicological tolerance shows that it does not have any pronounced or physiological action.

Shelf Life

- Powder form: Five years from date of manufacturing in intact condition.
- Liquid form: Two year from date of manufacturing in intact condition.

Packing

- Powder form: 5kg and 20kg net in corrugated with polyethylene liner.
- Liquid form: 20kg plastic carboys & 50kg plastic drum.

Storage

- Powder: Store at dry place and below 40°C.
- Liquid: Store at dry place and between 5°C to 35°C. Do not freeze.



COREL PHARMA CHEM

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ACRYCOAT Methacrylic acid copolymers

DMF
Available



Enteric coating

Film coating

Sustained Release

Taste Masking

Moisture Barrier coating

Transdermal Patch

Encapsulation

Tablet Binder



Corel
the next generation polymer technologist...

ACRYCOAT range is transparent or colored film former coating polymers based on methacrylic acid co-polymers type A, B & C which conforms to USP/NF, EP & JP specification. The range of Acrycoat is useful for film coating, enteric coating, moisture barrier coating, sustained release coating and matrix forming, taste masking of bitter drugs, binder for powders, transdermal therapeutic system etc.

Application	Grade*	Availability	Solvents	Ues Level** (calculation on dry basis)	Solubility	Pharmacopoeial Monographs	Advantages
• Enteric Coating (Drug delivery in Jejunum)	Acrycoat L100	Powder	• Alcohol • Acetone • Alcohol+ Water (3%)	4.0-5.0%	• Soluble in intestinal fluid from pH 6.0 and above • Insoluble in gastric fluid	• USP/NF: Methacrylic Acid Copolymer, Type A - NF • Ph.Eur.: Methacrylic Acid - Methyl Methacrylate Copolymer (1:1)	• Organic / solvent coating system • Less quantity requirement
	Acrycoat L 12,5	12.5% Clear solution in isopropanol					
• Enteric Coating (Drug delivery in duodenum)	Acrycoat L100D	Powder	• Water • Water+Alcohol • Alcohol	4.0-5.0%	• Soluble in intestinal fluid from pH 5.5 and above • Insoluble in gastric fluid	• USP/NF: Methacrylic Acid Copolymer, Type C - NF • Ph.Eur.: Methacrylic Acid - Ethyl Acrylate Copolymer (1:1) Type A	• Aqueous & semi aqueous coating system • Less quantity requirement
	Acrycoat L30D	30% Milky aqueous dispersion					
• Taste masking • Moisture barrier • Film coating • Tablet binder	Acrycoat EPO	Powder	• Alcohol • Acetone • Methylene Dichloride • Ethyl Acetate	0.5 - 0.7%	• Soluble at pH 5 & below • Swellable & Permeable from pH 5.0-7.0 • Insoluble from pH 7.0 & above	• USP/NF: Amino Methacrylate Copolymer - NF • Ph.Eur.: Basic Butylated Methacrylate Copolymer	• Rapidly disintegrating film in acidic media • Less quantity required • Low water vapor permeability
	Acrycoat E100	Granules					
	Acrycoat E100-40	40% Clear solution in isopropanol					
	Acrycoat E12,5	12.5% Clear solution in isopropanol					
• Film coating	Acrycoat E 30 D	30% Milky aqueous dispersion	• Water • Water+Alcohol	0.5 - 0.7%	• Swellable & permeable at any pH	• USP/NF: Ethyl Acrylate & Methyl Methacrylate Copolymer Dispersion - NF • Ph.Eur.: Polyacrylate Dispersion 30%	• No plasticizer is required • Highly Flexible film • Low permeability film • Suitable for matrix
• Sustained Release	Acrycoat E 30 D	30% Milky aqueous dispersion	• Water • Water+Alcohol	10.0 - 20.0%			
• Sustained release (Insoluble & High Permeability)	Acrycoat RLPO	Powder	• Alcohol • Acetone • Ethyl Acetate • Methylene Dichloride	10.0 - 20.0%	• Swellable & permeable at any pH	• USP/NF: Ammonio Methacrylate Copolymer, Type A - NF • Ph.Eur.: Ammonio Methacrylate Copolymer, Type A	• pH independent polymer • Suitable for matrix • Time controlled release
	Acrycoat RL30 D	30% Milky aqueous dispersion					
	Acrycoat RL100	Granules					
• Sustained release (Insoluble & Low Permeability)	Acrycoat RSPO	Powder				• USP/NF: Ammonio Methacrylate Copolymer, Type B - NF • Ph.Eur.: Ammonio Methacrylate Copolymer, Type B	
	Acrycoat RS30D	30% Milky aqueous dispersion					
	Acrycoat RS100	Granules					
• Sustained release • Enteric coating (Drug delivery in Colon)	Acrycoat S100	Powder	• Alcohol • Acetone • Alcohol+Water	10.0 - 20.0%	• Soluble in intestinal fluid from pH 7.0 and above • Insoluble in gastric fluid	• USP/NF: Methacrylic Acid Copolymer, Type B - NF • Ph Eur.: Methacrylic Acid - Methyl Methacrylate Copolymer (1:2)	• pH dependent polymer • Mixing possibility with Acrycoat L100
	Acrycoat S12,5	12.5% Clear solution in isopropanol				• Acrylates Copolymer (in house)	• pH dependent polymer • Mixing possibility with Acrycoat L-30 D
	Acrycoat FS 30D	30% Milky aqueous dispersion					

* Plasticizer needed (where the films are brittle, to improve film elasticity)

Recommended Plasticizers - Triethyl Citrate, Castor Oil, Propylene glycol, Polyethylene glycol, Di butyl phthalate, Triacetin, Dibutyl sebacate etc.

**Depends upon facilities available at customer premises like type of product, batch size, equipments etc.