



FIGURE 8.1 A: MiniTablet Press for development and small-scale production. (Courtesy of GlobePharma.) B: High-performance double rotary tablet press. The Korsch PharmapressR has a maximum output of 1 million tablets per hour, but for continuous operation, it is generally run to produce 600,000 to 800,000 tablets per hour. (Courtesy of Korsch Tableting.)

Binders or adhesives, which promote adhesion of the particles of the formulation, allowing a granulation to be prepared and maintaining the integrity of the final tablet

Disintegrants or disintegrating agents, which promote breakup of the tablets after administration to smaller particles for ready drug availability

Antiadherents, glidants, lubricants, or lubricating agents, which enhance the flow of the material into the tablet dies, minimize wear of the punches and dies, prevent fill material from sticking to the punches and dies, and produce tablets with a sheen

Miscellaneous adjuncts such as colorants and flavorants

After compression, tablets may be coated with various materials as described later. Tablets for oral, buccal, sublingual, or vaginal administration may be prepared by compression.

Multiple Compressed Tablets

Multiple compressed tablets are prepared by subjecting the fill material to more than a single compression. The result may be a multiple-layer tablet or a tablet within a tablet, the inner tablet being the *core* and the outer portion being the *shell* (Fig. 8.3). Layered tablets are prepared by initial compaction of a portion of fill material in a die followed by



FIGURE 8.2 Various punches and dies for the production of distinctive tablets. (Courtesy of Cemach Machineries Ltd.)