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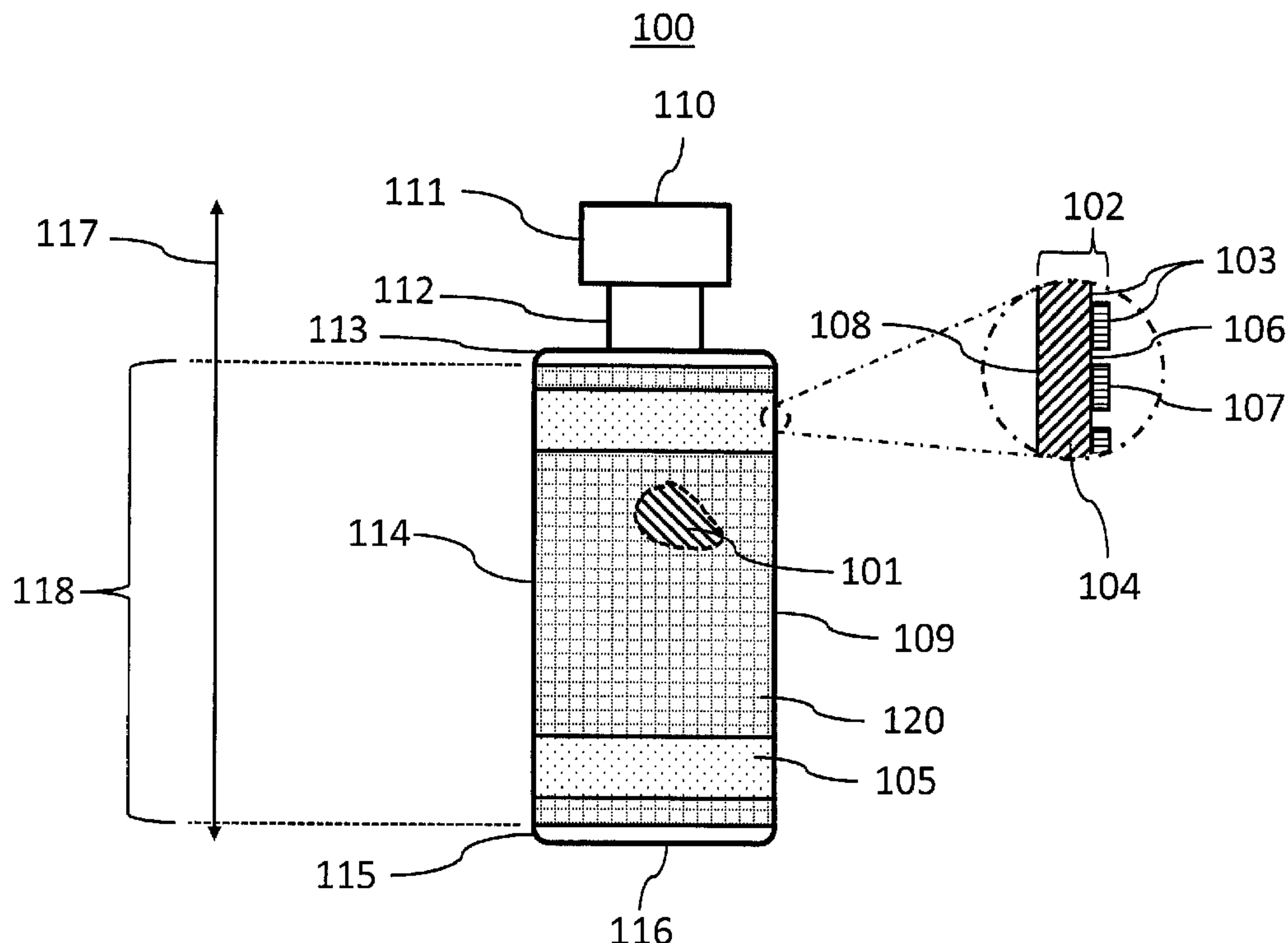
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(54) Titre : CORPS CREUX AYANT UNE PAROI DOTEE D'UNE COUCHE DE VERRE ET D'AU MOINS UNE REGION ELEVEE

(54) Title: HOLLOW BODY HAVING A WALL WITH A LAYER OF GLASS AND AT LEAST ONE ELEVATED REGION



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The invention refers to a hollow body (100), comprising a wall (102) which at least partially surrounds an interior volume (101) of the hollow body (100); wherein the wall (102) a) comprises a layer of glass (104), comprising a first glass composition, b)

(57) Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):

comprises a base surface (106), and c) has a wall surface (103); wherein the wall surface (103) comprises a. at least one surface region (105), in which the base surface (106) is at least partially superimposed by at least one elevated region (107), and b. at least one contact region (120), which extends along a contact range (118) of a height (117) of the hollow body (100); wherein the at least one elevated region (107) comprises a further glass composition; wherein throughout the contact range (118) an exterior diameter (119) of the hollow body (100) has a maximum; wherein the at least one surface region (105) is at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region (120). Further, the invention refers to a process (500) for making an item; to a hollow body (100), obtainable by that process (500); to a closed hollow body (400); to a process (700) for packaging a pharmaceutical composition (401); to a closed hollow body (400), obtainable by this process (700); to a use of a hollow body (100) for packaging a pharmaceutical composition (401); and to a use of a plurality of glass particles.

ABSTRACT

The invention refers to a hollow body (100), comprising a wall (102) which at least partially surrounds an interior volume (101) of the hollow body (100); wherein the wall (102)

- a) comprises a layer of glass (104), comprising a first glass composition,
- b) comprises a base surface (106), and
- c) has a wall surface (103);

wherein the wall surface (103) comprises

- a. at least one surface region (105), in which the base surface (106) is at least partially superimposed by at least one elevated region (107), and
- b. at least one contact region (120), which extends along a contact range (118) of a height (117) of the hollow body (100);

wherein the at least one elevated region (107) comprises a further glass composition; wherein throughout the contact range (118) an exterior diameter (119) of the hollow body (100) has a maximum; wherein the at least one surface region (105) is at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region (120). Further, the invention refers to a process (500) for making an item; to a hollow body (100), obtainable by that process (500); to a closed hollow body (400); to a process (700) for packaging a pharmaceutical composition (401); to a closed hollow body (400), obtainable by this process (700); to a use of a hollow body (100) for packaging a pharmaceutical composition (401); and to a use of a plurality of glass particles.

**HOLLOW BODY HAVING A WALL WITH A LAYER OF GLASS AND AT LEAST ONE ELEVATED
REGION**

The invention refers to a hollow body, comprising a wall which at least partially surrounds an
5 interior volume of the hollow body; wherein the wall

- a) comprises a layer of glass, comprising a first glass composition,
- b) comprises a base surface, and
- c) has a wall surface;

wherein the wall surface comprises

- 10 a. at least one surface region, in which the base surface is at least partially superimposed by at least one elevated region, and
- b. at least one contact region, which extends along a contact range of a height of the hollow body;

wherein the at least one elevated region comprises a further glass composition; wherein
15 throughout the contact range an exterior diameter of the hollow body has a maximum; wherein the at least one surface region is at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region
Further, the invention refers to a process for making an item; to a hollow body, obtainable by that process; to a closed hollow body; to a process for packaging a pharmaceutical composition; to a closed hollow body, obtainable by this process; to a use of a hollow body for packaging
20 ing a pharmaceutical composition; and to a use of a plurality of glass particles.

Containers made from glass have been applied for transporting fluids and powders safely since several centuries. In the last decades, the arts in which glass containers are used for transporting fluids and powders have become increasingly diverse and sophisticated. One such art is the
25 technical field of the present application: pharmaceutical packaging. In the pharmaceutical industry, glass containers – such as vials, syringes, ampules and cartridges – are applied as primary packaging for all kinds of pharmaceutically relevant compositions, in particular drugs, such as vaccines. Specifically in this art, the requirements put on the glass containers have become more and more sophisticated, recently.

Glass containers for pharmaceutical packaging are typically cleaned, sterilised, filled and closed, on an industrial scale in a line of processing, referred to as filling line in this document. There is a need to increase a production rate of such a filling line in the art. This may be implemented by increasing a velocity of the filling line and / or by reducing shut down times due to disruptions of the processing. In the prior art, such disruptions are typically caused by the occurrence of breakage of glass containers during processing, in particular due to high transportation velocities on the filling line. If such breakage occurs, production has to be stopped, the line has to be cleaned thoroughly from particles and dust and then the system has to be readjusted before it is started again. Contamination of the glass containers with any kind of pharmaceutically relevant particles, in particular glass particles, or pharmaceutically relevant substances has to be avoided strictly, in particular if parenteralia are packaged.

Further, scratching of the glass surfaces of the containers has to be avoided as far as possible. Scratches on the container surface may hamper an optical inspection of the filled containers, in particular for the presence of pharmaceutically relevant particles. Further, scratching can lead to glass particles or dust being disassociated from the containers. These particles and dust may contaminate the containers on the filling line.

In general, attempts to solve the above problems by applying a coating to the container surface are known in the prior art. The requirements on such coatings are rather sophisticated. They have to withstand high temperatures which occur in a sterilisation treatment referred to in the art as depyrogenisation. Further, the coatings have to withstand low temperature treatments such as freeze drying. Even more, the coatings have to withstand washing processes, which include increased temperatures and mechanical influences. This means that the advantageous properties which the coating provides to the exterior surface of the container have to be maintained and, in addition, contamination of the container interior with any pharmaceutically relevant particle or substance from the coating has to be avoided. The preceding sophisticated requirements have led to the development of rather complex multilayer coatings of the prior art. Such multilayer coatings are typically complex and costly to apply and thus, run contrary to the need for high processing rates. Further, the coatings of the prior art typically involve organ-

ic compositions which could either contaminate the container interior or which could suffer from the above mentioned post-treatment procedures.

In general, it is an object of the present invention to at least partly overcome a disadvantage arising from the prior art. It is a further object of the invention to provide a glass container for pharmaceutical packaging which allows for an increase of a production rate of a filling line. Further, it is an object of the present invention to provide a glass container for pharmaceutical packaging which allows for an increase of a processing speed of a filling line, or for a reduction of disruptions of a filling line, or both. It is yet another object of the invention to provide a glass container for pharmaceutical packaging which shows a reduced tendency to being damaged or even broken while being processed on a filling line. It is a further object of the invention to provide a glass container for pharmaceutical packaging which shows an improved scratch resistance, in particular at at least a part of its exterior surface. It is a further object of the invention to provide a glass container for pharmaceutical packaging which has a surface from which less particles are detached upon a scratching. According to another object of the invention, one of the above advantageous containers is provided, wherein the container is further suitable for an easy and reliable optical inspection after having been filled. According to yet another object of the invention, one of the above advantageous containers is provided, wherein the container is further suitable for a post-treatment, for example a sterilisation treatment, which may be effected as a high-temperature-treatment – in particular a depyrogenisation; or a washing process; or a low-temperature-treatment – in particular a freeze drying. According to yet another object of the invention, one of the above advantageous containers is provided, wherein the container does not show an increased tendency to being contaminated in a pharmaceutically relevant manner, preferably the container shows a reduced tendency to being contaminated. The preceding contamination refers, in particular, to the presence of pharmaceutically relevant particles in the container interior. According to another object of the invention, one of the above advantageous containers is provided, wherein the container does not have a multilayer coating on a surface, preferably the exterior surface, of the glass container. In particular, no primer layer is needed here.

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A contribution to at least partly solving at least one, preferably more than one, of the above objects is made by the independent claims. The dependent claims provide preferred embodiments which contribute to at least partly solving at least one of the objects.

5 A contribution to solving at least one of the objects according to the invention is made by an embodiment 1 of a hollow body 1, comprising a wall which at least partially surrounds an interior volume of the hollow body; wherein the wall

a) comprises a layer of glass, comprising a first glass composition,

b) has a wall surface, and

10 c) comprises a base surface;

wherein the wall surface comprises

a. at least one surface region, in which the base surface is at least partially superimposed by at least one elevated region, and

15 b. at least one contact region, which extends along a contact range of a height of the hollow body;

wherein the at least one elevated region comprises a further glass composition; wherein throughout the contact range an exterior diameter of the hollow body has a maximum; wherein the at least one surface region is at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region. Preferably, the least one surface region is fully positioned in the at least one contact region.

20 Further preferably, each surface region, in which the base surface is at least partially superimposed by at least one elevated region, comprising the further glass composition, is positioned in the at least one contact region, i.e. preferably, each surface region according to the above definition is positioned in a contact region according to the above definition. Preferably, the base surface is a surface of a layer of the wall. Further preferably, the base surface is positioned on a side of the layer of glass which faces away from the interior volume. Preferably,
25 the wall surface is an outer surface of the wall, more preferably an exterior surface, which is preferably at least partially formed by the at least one elevated region and at least one region of the base surface which is not superimposed by the at least one elevated region.

In an embodiment 2 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 1, wherein the at least one elevated region is transparent. Preferably, the at least one elevated region is transparent at least for light in the visible wavelength range. Preferably, each elevated region, which comprises the further glass composition and which superimposes the base surface, is transparent. Preferably, the at least one elevated region comprises no pigment, or no filler, or both. Further, preferably the at least one elevated region comprises no, preferably crystalline, particle. Preferably, the preceding particles have a melting temperature which is above the further softening temperature of the further glass composition, preferably by at least 10 °C, more preferably by at least 20 °C, most preferably by at least 50 °C. Further preferably, the at least one elevated region comprises no colourant, in particular no pigment and no dye.

In an embodiment 3 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 1 or 2, wherein the at least one surface region extends along at least 25%, preferably at least 30 %, more preferably along at least 40 %, more preferably along at least 50 %, more preferably along at least 60 %, more preferably along at least 70 %, more preferably along at least 80 %, more preferably along at least 90 %, even more preferably along at least 95 %, most preferably along a full length, of a circumference of the hollow body. In the case in which the at least one surface region extends along the full length of the circumference of the hollow body, the at least one surface region, preferably, forms a closed loop. Preferably, the at least one surface region extends cylindrically symmetric around the interior volume of the hollow body. Further preferably, the at least one surface region is a ring-shaped circumferential region.

In an embodiment 4 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the interior volume is in a range from 0.5 to 100 ml, preferably from 1 to 100 ml, more preferably from 1 to 50 ml, even more preferably from 1 to 10 ml, most preferably from 2 to 10 ml.

In an embodiment 5 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the hollow body is a container.

5 In an embodiment 6 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 5, wherein the container is a packaging container for a medical or a pharmaceutical packaging good or both. Preferably, the container is a primary packaging container for a medical or a pharmaceutical packaging good or both. A preferred pharmaceutical packaging good is a pharmaceutical composition. Preferably, the container is
10 suitable for packaging parenteralia in accordance with section 3.2.1 of the European Pharmacopoeia, 7th edition from 2011.

In an embodiment 7 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 5 or 6, wherein the container is one selected from the
15 group consisting of a vial, a syringe, a cartridge, and an ampoule; or a combination of at least two thereof.

In an embodiment 8 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the at least one elevated region
20 has a thickness in a range from 0.1 to 10 μm , preferably from 0.5 to 8 μm , more preferably from 1 to 7 μm , even more preferably from 2 to 6 μm , most preferably from 3 to 5 μm , above the base surface.

In an embodiment 9 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the at least one elevated region
25 adjoins the base surface. Preferably, the at least one elevated region is joined to the base surface. In case the at least one elevated region is joined to the base surface, adhesion forces between the at least one elevated region and the base surface go beyond Van-der-Waals-forces.

In an embodiment 10 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein at least in the at least one surface region, preferably across the full exterior surface, more preferably across the full wall surface, the base surface is a surface of the layer of glass.

In an embodiment 11 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the wall surface comprises

a] a first surface region in which the base surface is at least partially superimposed by at least one first elevated region,

b] a further surface region in which the base surface is at least partially superimposed by at least one further elevated region,

wherein the first surface region and the further surface region are at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region, wherein the at least one first elevated region, or the at least one further elevated region, or both comprises the further glass composition, wherein the first surface region and the further surface region are spatially distanced by at least 10 %, preferably at least 20 %, more preferably at least 30 %, more preferably at least 40 %, most preferably at least 50 %, of the height of the hollow body. Preferably, the first surface region or the further surface region or both is fully positioned in the at least one contact region. Therein, the first and the further surface regions may be at least partially positioned in the same or different contact regions. In a preferred embodiment, the wall surface comprises a first contact region, which extends along a first contact range of a height of the hollow body, and a further contact region, which extends along a further contact range of the height of the hollow body, wherein throughout the first contact range and throughout the further contact range an exterior diameter of the hollow body has a maximum, wherein the first surface region is at least partially positioned in the first contact region, wherein the further surface region is at least partially positioned in the further contact region. Therein, exterior diameter can have a first maximum in the first contact range and a further maximum in the further contact range, or the same maximum can extend throughout the first and the further contact range. Preferably, the first surface region is fully positioned in the first contact region, or the further surface region is fully posi-

tioned in the further contact region, or both. Preferably, the first surface region and the further surface region are spatially distanced by at least 10 %, preferably at least 20 %, more preferably at least 30 %, more preferably at least 40 %, most preferably at least 50 % of a height of the hollow body in a direction of the height of the hollow body. Preferably, the first surface region, or the further surface region, or both each extends along at least 50 %, preferably along at least 60 %, more preferably along at least 70 %, more preferably along at least 80 %, more preferably along at least 90 %, even more preferably along at least 95 %, most preferably along a full length, of a circumference of the hollow body. In the case in which the first surface region, or the further surface region, or both each extends along the full length of the circumference of the hollow body, preferably, the corresponding surface region, or both surface regions each forms a closed loop. Preferably, the first surface region, or the further surface region, or both each extends cylindrically symmetric around the interior volume of the hollow body. Further preferably, the first surface region, or the further surface region, or both each is a ring-shaped circumferential region. In a preferred embodiment, a single first elevated region covers the base surface fully in the first surface region. Additionally or alternatively preferred, a single further elevated region covers the base surface fully in the further surface region. Preferably, the hollow body comprises exactly the preceding first and further surface region, and no other surface region of the wall surface, in which the base surface is at least partially superimposed by at least one elevated region, which comprises the further glass composition.

In an embodiment 12 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the wall surface comprises

A] an interior surface which faces the interior volume, and

B] an exterior surface which faces away from the interior volume;

wherein the exterior surface comprises the at least one surface region. Preferably, the exterior surface comprises the first surface region and the further surface region. In a preferred embodiment, no elevated region of the at least one elevated region is superimposed to the base surface on a side of the layer of glass which faces the interior volume. Hence, it is preferred that the interior surface does not comprise any of the elevated regions, which comprises the further glass composition. Preferably, the interior surface is a surface of the layer of glass. Preferably,

the wall surface consists of the interior surface and the exterior surface. Preferably, the exterior surface is at least partially formed by the at least one elevated region and at least one region of the base surface which is not superimposed by the at least one elevated region.

- 5 In an embodiment 13 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 12, wherein the at least one surface region forms at least 50 %, preferably at least 60 %, more preferably at least 70 %, more preferably at least 80 %, most preferably at least 90 %, of a surface area of the exterior surface.
- 10 In an embodiment 14 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the at least one surface region has a width which extends along the height of the hollow body and which is in a range from 1 to 80 %, preferably from 1 to 70 %, more preferably from 1 to 60 %, more preferably from 1 to 50 %, more preferably from 1 to 40 %, even more preferably from 1 to 30 %, most
- 15 preferably from 1 to 20 %, in each case of the height of the hollow body.

In an embodiment 15 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein in the at least one surface region the base surface is at least partially superimposed by a plurality of elevated regions. In a

20 preferred embodiment, the elevated regions of the plurality of elevated regions form a pattern of mutually spaced regions, preferably bumps or dots, on the base surface in the at least one surface region. Therein, the pattern may be regular or irregular. In case of a first and a further surface region, the first surface region preferably comprises a first plurality of elevated regions and the further surface region comprises a further plurality of elevated regions, wherein the

25 elevated regions of the first and the further plurality each comprise the further glass composition. Preferably, the elevated regions of the plurality of elevated regions are identical in at least one selected from the group consisting of thickness, diameter, shape, transparency, and composition, or in a combination of at least two thereof.

In an embodiment 16 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 15, wherein the elevated regions of the plurality of elevated regions are arranged on the base surface in a mutually spaced manner.

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In an embodiment 17 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 15 or 16, wherein in the at least one surface region each elevated region of the plurality of elevated regions is arranged on the base surface with a distance to the closest elevated region of the plurality of elevated regions in a range from 0.5 μm to 1 mm, preferably from 1 to 500 μm . If the base surface is superimposed by a plurality of elevated regions in multiple coherent surface regions of the wall surface, the preceding holds preferably at least for the elevated regions of the plurality of elevated regions within one of the multiple coherent surface regions, preferably for all the elevated regions of the plurality of elevated regions within each of the multiple coherent surface regions. Hence, the multiple coherent surface regions may be spaced from each other by a distance which is more than the preceding values.

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In an embodiment 18 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 15 to 17, wherein the elevated regions of the plurality of elevated regions have a diameter in a range from 5 to 2500 μm , preferably from 5 to 2000 μm , more preferably from 5 to 1500 μm , more preferably from 5 to 1000 μm , preferably from 50 to 800, more preferably from 50 to 500 μm .

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In an embodiment 19 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 15 to 18, wherein the plurality of elevated regions covers 5 to 90 %, more preferably 20 to 80 %, even more preferably 30 to 70 %, most preferably 40 to 60 %, of the base surface in the at least one surface region. Hence, here the plurality of elevated regions superimposes the base surface in the at least one surface region of the wall surface at a cover ratio in the preceding range.

In an embodiment 20 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the at least one elevated region fully covers the base surface in the at least one surface region. Preferably, a single elevated region covers the base surface in the at least one surface region fully. In a preferred embodiment, the at least one elevated region extends along at least 50 %, preferably along at least 60 %, more preferably along at least 70 %, more preferably along at least 80 %, more preferably along at least 90 %, even more preferably along at least 95 %, most preferably along a full length, of a circumference of the hollow body. In the case in which the at least one elevated region extends along the full length of the circumference of the hollow body, the at least one elevated region, preferably, forms a closed loop. Preferably, the at least one elevated region extends cylindrically symmetric around the interior volume of the hollow body. Further preferably, the at least one elevated region is a ring-shaped circumferential region.

In case of multiple surface regions, each surface region, preferably, comprises a single elevated region which covers the base surface in the corresponding surface region fully. In another preferred embodiment, the wall surface comprises multiple surface regions, from which at least one first surface region comprises a single elevated region which covers this at least one first surface region fully. In a further preferred embodiment, the wall surface additionally comprises at least one further surface region which comprises a plurality of elevated regions which superimposes the base surface in that at least one further surface region at least partially.

In an embodiment 21 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the first glass composition is different from the further glass composition.

In an embodiment 22 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 21, wherein the first glass composition has a first softening temperature, wherein the further glass composition has a further softening temperature, wherein the further softening temperature is less than the first softening temperature. Preferably,

bly, the further softening temperature is less than first softening temperature by 25 to 400 °C, 25 to 300 °C, more preferably 50 to 200 °C, most preferably 50 to 100 °C. Additionally or alternatively preferred, the further softening temperature is in a range from the transformation temperature of the first glass composition to 500 °C above the transformation temperature of the first glass composition, preferably from the transformation temperature of the first glass composition to 400 °C above the transformation temperature of the first glass composition, more preferably from the transformation temperature of the first glass composition to 350 °C above the transformation temperature of the first glass composition, most preferably from the transformation temperature of the first glass composition to 300 °C above the transformation temperature of the first glass composition.

In an embodiment 23 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 21 or 22, wherein the first glass composition is characterised by a first coefficient of linear thermal expansion which refers to temperatures of the first glass composition in a range from 20 to 300 °C, wherein the further glass composition is characterised by a further coefficient of linear thermal expansion which refers to temperatures of the further glass composition in a range from 20 to 300 °C, wherein an absolute value of a difference between the first and the further linear coefficient of thermal expansion is not more than 1 ppm/K, preferably not more than 0.5 ppm/K, more preferably not more than 0.3 ppm/K.

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In an embodiment 24 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the further glass composition is characterised by one or more of the following proportions, wherein each proportion is based on the weight of the further glass composition and all proportions of the further glass composition sum up to 100 wt.-%:

- A) one or more silicon oxides in a range from 44 to 75 wt.-%, preferably from 6 to 65 wt.-%,
- B) one or more, preferably a single, aluminium oxides in a range from 0 to 25 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 20 wt.-%,

- 5 C) one or more, preferably a single, boron oxides in a range from 0 to 40 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 30 wt.-%,
- D) one or more, preferably a single, lithium oxides in a range from 0 to 12 wt.-%,
- E) one or more, preferably a single, sodium oxides in a range from 0 to 18 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 15 wt.-%,
- 10 F) one or more, preferably a single, potassium oxides in a range from 0 to 17 wt.-%,
- G) one or more, preferably a single, calcium oxides in a range from 0 to 17 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 12 wt.-%,
- H) one or more, preferably a single, magnesium oxides in a range from 0 to 12 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 9 wt.-%,
- 15 I) one or more, preferably a single, barium oxides in a range from 0 to 38 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 27 wt.-%,
- J) one or more, preferably a single, strontium oxides in a range from 0 to 16 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 15 wt.-%,
- K) one or more, preferably a single, zinc oxides in a range from 0 to 70 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 20 wt.-%,
- L) one or more, preferably a single, titanium oxides in a range from 0 to 5 wt.-%,
- M) one or more, preferably a single, zirconium oxides in a range from 0 to 7 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 5 wt.-%,
- 20 N) one or more, preferably a single, bismuth oxides in a range from 0 to 20 wt.-%,
- O) one or more, preferably a single, cobalt oxides in a range from 0 to 5 wt.-%,
- P) one or more, preferably a single, iron oxides in a range from 0 to 5 wt.-%,
- 25 Q) one or more, preferably a single, manganese oxides in a range from 0 to 10 wt.-%,
- R) one or more, preferably a single, cerium oxides in a range from 0 to 3 wt.-%,
- S) one or more, preferably a single, arsenic oxides in a range from 0 to 1 wt.-%,
- T) one or more, preferably a single, antimony oxides in a range from 0 to 15 wt.-%,
- U) fluorine in a range from 0 to 3 wt.-%,
- V) water in a range from 0 to 3 wt.-%.

A preferred silicon oxide is SiO_2 . A preferred aluminium oxide is Al_2O_3 . A preferred boron oxide is B_2O_3 . A preferred lithium oxide is Li_2O . A preferred sodium oxide is Na_2O . A

preferred potassium oxide is K_2O . A preferred calcium oxide is CaO . A preferred magnesium oxide is MgO . A preferred barium oxide is BaO . A preferred strontium oxide is SrO . A preferred zinc oxide is ZnO . A preferred titanium oxide is TiO_2 . A preferred zirconium oxide is ZrO_2 . A preferred arsenic oxide is As_2O_3 . A preferred antimony oxide is Sb_2O_3 . A preferred bismuth oxide is Bi_2O_3 . A preferred cobalt oxide is CoO . A preferred iron oxide is Fe_2O_3 . A preferred manganese oxide is MnO . A preferred cerium oxide is CeO_2 .

In a preferred embodiment the further glass composition is characterised by one or more of the following proportions, wherein each proportion is based on the weight of the further glass composition and all proportions of the further glass composition sum up to 100 wt.-%:

- A) one or more, preferably a single, silicon oxides in a range from 44 to 75 wt.-%, preferably from 6 to 65 wt.-%,
- B) one or more, preferably a single, aluminium oxides in a range from 0 to 25 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 20 wt.-%,
- C) one or more, preferably a single, boron oxides in a range from 0 to 40 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 30 wt.-%,
- D) one or more, preferably a single, lithium oxides in a range from 0 to 12 wt.-%,
- E) one or more, preferably a single, sodium oxides in a range from 0 to 18 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 15 wt.-%,
- F) one or more, preferably a single, calcium oxides in a range from 0 to 17 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 12 wt.-%,
- G) one or more, preferably a single, magnesium oxides in a range from 0 to 12 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 9 wt.-%,
- H) one or more, preferably a single, barium oxides in a range from 0 to 38 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 27 wt.-%,
- I) one or more, preferably a single, strontium oxides in a range from 0 to 16 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 15 wt.-%,
- J) one or more, preferably a single, zinc oxides in a range from 0 to 70 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 20 wt.-%,
- K) one or more, preferably a single, titanium oxides in a range from 0 to 5 wt.-%,

L) one or more, preferably a single, zirconium oxides in a range from 0 to 7 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 5 wt.-%,

M) one or more, preferably a single, arsenic oxides in a range from 0 to 1 wt.-%,

N) one or more, preferably a single, antimony oxides in a range from 0 to 15 wt.-%,

5 O) fluorine in a range from 0 to 3 wt.-%,

P) water in a range from 0 to 3 wt.-%.

Additionally or alternatively to the above issue B), the further glass composition comprises preferably one or more, preferably a single, aluminium oxides at a proportion of at least 1 wt.-%, more preferably at least 2 wt.-%, based on the weight of the further glass composition. Ad-

10 ditionally or alternatively to the above issue C), the further glass composition comprises preferably one or more, preferably a single, boron oxides at a proportion of at least 1 wt.-%, more preferably at least 5 wt.-%, based on the weight of the further glass composition.

In a further preferred embodiment the further glass composition is characterised by one or
15 more of the following proportions, wherein each proportion is based on the weight of the further glass composition and all proportions of the further glass composition sum up to 100 wt.-%:

A) one or more, preferably a single, silicon oxides in a range from 44 to 75 wt.-%, preferably from 6 to 65 wt.-%,

20 B) one or more, preferably a single, aluminium oxides in a range from 0 to 25 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 20 wt.-%,

C) one or more, preferably a single, boron oxides in a range from 0 to 40 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 30 wt.-%,

D) one or more, preferably a single, lithium oxides in a range from 0 to 12 wt.-%,

25 E) one or more, preferably a single, sodium oxides in a range from 0 to 18 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 15 wt.-%,

F) one or more, preferably a single, potassium oxides in a range from 0 to 17 wt.-%,

G) one or more, preferably a single, calcium oxides in a range from 0 to 17 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 12 wt.-%,

- H) one or more, preferably a single, magnesium oxides in a range from 0 to 12 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 9 wt.-%,
- I) one or more, preferably a single, barium oxides in a range from 0 to 38 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 27 wt.-%,
- 5 J) one or more, preferably a single, strontium oxides in a range from 0 to 16 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 15 wt.-%,
- K) one or more, preferably a single, zinc oxides in a range from 0 to 70 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 20 wt.-%,
- L) one or more, preferably a single, titanium oxides in a range from 0 to 5 wt.-%,
- 10 M) one or more, preferably a single, zirconium oxides in a range from 0 to 7 wt.-%, preferably from 0 to 5 wt.-%,
- N) one or more, preferably a single, bismuth oxides in a range from 0 to 20 wt.-%,
- O) one or more, preferably a single, cobalt oxides in a range from 0 to 5 wt.-%,
- P) one or more, preferably a single, iron oxides in a range from 0 to 5 wt.-%,
- 15 Q) one or more, preferably a single, manganese oxides in a range from 0 to 10 wt.-%,
- R) one or more, preferably a single, cerium oxides in a range from 0 to 3 wt.-%,
- S) fluorine in a range from 0 to 3 wt.-%.

In an embodiment 25 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is
20 designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the further glass composition comprises an alkali oxide selected from the group consisting of a sodium oxide, preferably Na_2O ; a lithium oxide, preferably Li_2O ; and a potassium oxide, preferably K_2O ; or a combination of at least two thereof of at a proportion of least 1 wt.-%, based on the weight of the further glass composition.

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In an embodiment 26 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the further glass composition comprises one selected from the group consisting of a calcium oxide, preferably CaO ; a magnesium oxide, preferably MgO ; a barium oxide, preferably BaO ; a strontium oxide, preferably SrO ; a zinc oxide, preferably ZnO ; a zirconium oxide, preferably ZrO_2 ; and a titanium
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oxide, preferably TiO_2 ; or a combination of at least two thereof at a proportion of least 1 wt.-%, based on the weight of the further glass composition.

5 In an embodiment 27 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the further glass composition is of a type selected from the group consisting of a glass which is free from alkali metals, a glass comprising at least one alkali metal, a silicate glass, a borosilicate glass, a zincsilicate glass, a zincborat glass, a bismuthboronsilicate glass, a bismuthborat glass, a bismuthsilicate glass, a phosphate glass, a zincphosphate glass, an aluminosilicate glass, and a lithiumaluminosilicate glass, or a combination of at least two thereof.

10 In an embodiment 28 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the first glass composition is of a type selected from the group consisting of a borosilicate glass, an aluminosilicate glass, and fused silica; or of a combination of at least two thereof.

15 In an embodiment 29 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the at least one surface region is characterised by a contact angle for wetting with water in a range from 0 to 45° , preferably from 5 to 45° , more preferably 10 to 45° .

In an embodiment 30 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the wall comprises from top to bottom of the hollow body

- 25
- a} a top region;
 - b} a body region, which follows the top region via a shoulder; and
 - c} a bottom region, which follows the body region via a heel.

Preferably, the body region is a lateral region of the hollow body. Particularly preferable, the body region of the wall forms a hollow cylinder. The top region preferably comprises, more preferably consists of, from top to bottom of the hollow body a flange and a neck.

5 In an embodiment 31 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 30, wherein one selected from the group consisting of the body region, the shoulder, and the heel, or a combination of at least two thereof comprises the at least one surface region. Therein, the body region is particularly preferred. In case the wall surface comprises a first and a further surface region, preferably the shoulder comprises
10 the first surface region at least partially, more preferably fully, and the heel comprises the further surface region at least partially, more preferably fully. In a case in which the at least one surface region is comprised by two or more of the preceding regions of the wall, preferably each of these regions comprises at least one coherent surface region. Preferably, the top region comprises no region of the wall surface in which the base surface is superimposed by an elevated region which comprises the further glass composition.
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In an embodiment 32 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to its embodiment 30 or 31, wherein throughout the body region a thickness of the layer of glass is in a range from ± 0.3 mm, preferably ± 0.2 mm, more preferably
20 ± 0.1 mm, most preferably ± 0.08 mm, in each case based on a mean value of this thickness in the body region of the wall.

In an embodiment 33 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 30 to 32, wherein throughout the body region a
25 thickness of the layer of glass is in a range from 0.5 to 2 mm, more preferably from 0.6 to 1.7 mm, most preferably from 0.9 to 1.6 mm. In a preferred embodiment throughout the body region a thickness of the layer of glass is in a range from 0.9 to 1.1 mm. In a further preferred embodiment throughout the body region a thickness of the layer of glass is in a range from 1.5 to 1.7 mm.

In an embodiment 34 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein towards the interior volume the layer of glass is at least partially superimposed by an alkali metal barrier layer or by a hydrophobic layer or both.

In an embodiment 35 of the hollow body 1 according to the invention, the hollow body 1 is designed according to any of its preceding embodiments, wherein the interior volume comprises a pharmaceutical composition.

A contribution to solving at least one of the objects according to the invention is made by an embodiment 1 of a process 1 for making an item comprising as process steps

- a) providing a hollow body, comprising a wall which at least partially surrounds an interior volume of the hollow body, wherein the wall
 - i) comprises a layer of glass, comprising a first glass composition, and
 - ii) has a wall surface, comprising
 - I) at least one surface region, and
 - II) at least one contact region, which extends along a contact range of a height of the hollow body,

wherein throughout the contact range an exterior diameter of the hollow body has a maximum, wherein the at least one surface region is at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region;

- b) contacting the wall surface across the at least one surface region with a composition, comprising a plurality of particles, wherein the particles of the plurality of particles comprise a further glass composition; and
- c) forming at least one elevated region from the composition and joining the at least one elevated region to the wall surface in the at least one surface region.

Preferably, the least one surface region is fully positioned in the at least one contact region.

Further preferably, each surface region, across which the wall surface is contacted with the composition in the process step b), is positioned in the at least one contact region, i.e. preferably

bly, each surface region according to the above definition is positioned in a contact region according to the above definition. Preferably, the contact region is a region of the wall surface which faces away from the interior volume. The above forming and joining steps may be conducted one after the other, in temporal overlap, or simultaneously. Preferably, the at least one
5 elevated region comprises the further glass composition. Preferably, the layer of glass consists of the first glass composition. Further preferably, the particles of the plurality of particles consist of the further glass composition. Additionally or alternatively preferred, the at least one elevated region consists of the further glass composition. In another preferred embodiment, the composition further comprises one selected from the group consisting of a vehicle, a viscosity
10 adjusting agent, at least one colourant, and at least one filler, or a combination of at least two thereof. Additionally or alternatively preferred, the at least one elevated region further comprises the at least one colourant, or the at least one filler, or both. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the composition consists of the plurality of particles and a vehicle, wherein the at least one elevated region preferably consists of the further glass composition. A preferred col-
15 ourant is a pigment, or a dye, or both. In a further preferred embodiment, the first glass composition and the further glass composition are identical. The particles of the plurality of particles are preferably glass particles, more preferably glass frits. In a preferred embodiment of the process, the first glass composition is the first glass composition according to any of the embodiments of the hollow body 1 according to the invention. Additionally or alternatively pre-
20 ferred, the further glass composition is the further glass composition according to any of the embodiments of the hollow body according to the invention. The joining in the process step c) preferably comprises increasing adhesion forces between the at least one elevated region and the wall surface beyond Van-der-Waals-forces.

25 In an embodiment 2 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to its embodiment 1, wherein the at least one elevated region is transparent. Preferably, the at least one elevated region is transparent at least for light in the visible wavelength range. Preferably, the composition is transparent, preferably at least for light in the visible wavelength range. Preferably, the composition comprises no pigment, or no filler, or both. Further, prefer-
30 ably the composition comprises no, preferably crystalline, particle which has a melting tem-

perature which is above a softening temperature of the further glass composition, preferably by at least 10 °C, more preferably by at least 20 °C, most preferably by at least 50 °C. Further preferably, the composition comprises no colourant, in particular no pigment and no dye.

5 In an embodiment 3 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to its embodiment 1 or 2, wherein the at least one surface region extends along at least 50 %, preferably along at least 60 %, more preferably along at least 70 %, more preferably along at least 80 %, more preferably along at least 90 %, even more preferably along at least 95 %, most preferably along a full length, of a circumference of the hollow body. In the case in
10 which the at least one surface region extends along the full length of the circumference of the hollow body, the at least one surface region, preferably, forms a closed loop. Preferably, the at least one surface region extends cylindrically symmetric around the interior volume of the hollow body. Further preferably, the at least one surface region is a ring-shaped circumferential region.

15 In an embodiment 4 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 3, wherein in the process step c) the forming or the joining or both comprises at least partially heating the particles of the plurality of particles above a softening temperature of the further glass composition. The softening temperature of
20 the further glass composition is referred to herein also as the further softening temperature. Preferably, in the process step c) the forming or the joining or both comprises at least partially heating the particles of the plurality of particles to a temperature which is not more than a softening temperature of the first glass composition, preferably not more than a temperature which at least 1 °C below the softening temperature of the first glass composition, more preferably not more than a temperature which is at least 3 °C below the softening temperature of
25 the first glass composition, even more preferably not more than a temperature which is at least 5 °C below the softening temperature of the first glass composition, most preferably not more than a temperature which is at least 10 °C below the softening temperature of the first glass composition. The softening temperature of the first glass composition is also referred to herein
30 as the first softening temperature.

In an embodiment 5 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 4, wherein in the process step c) the further glass composition is heated to a temperature in a range from 200 to 650 °C, preferably from 300 to 650 °C, more preferably from 400 to 650 °C, most preferably from 500 to 650 °C. Preferably, in the process step c) the temperature of the further glass composition is kept in the preceding range for 2 to 20 min, preferably for 5 to 15 min, more preferably for 5 to 10 min.

In an embodiment 6 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 5, wherein the process step c) is at least in part conducted simultaneously to a stress relief operation to the layer of glass. A preferred stress relief operation is a thermal stress relief.

In an embodiment 7 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 6, wherein in the process step b) the composition further comprises a vehicle, wherein the process step c) further comprises decreasing a proportion of the vehicle in the composition. Preferably, in the process step c) the proportion of the vehicle in the composition is decreased by at least 50 wt.-%, preferably by at least 60 wt.-%, more preferably by at least 70 wt.-%, more preferably by at least 80 wt.-%, more preferably by at least 90 wt.-%, more preferably by at least 95 wt.-%, most preferably by at least 99 wt.-%, in each case based on a proportion of the vehicle in the composition in the process step b). Preferably, in the process step b) the composition comprises the vehicle at a proportion in a range from 20 to 80 wt.-%, more preferably from 30 to 70 wt.-%, most preferably from 40 to 60 wt.-%, in each case based on the weight of the composition in the process step b).

In an embodiment 8 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to its embodiment 7, wherein the vehicle is a suspending agent. A preferred suspending agent is a liquid. A preferred liquid suspending agent comprises, preferably is, a solvent. A preferred solvent is organic or inorganic or both. A preferred inorganic solvent is water. A preferred organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of an alcohol, an ether, and an ace-

tate, or a combination of at least two thereof. A preferred alcohol is n-butanol or terpineol or both. A preferred ether is di-ethyleneglycolemonoethylether or tri-propyleneglycolmonomethylether or both. A preferred acetate is n-butylacetate. A further preferred solvent is characterised by a vapour pressure of less than 10 bar, preferably less than 5 bar, most preferably less than 1 bar.

In an embodiment 9 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 8, wherein at least in the at least one surface region, preferably across the full exterior surface, more preferably across the full wall surface, the wall surface is a surface of the layer of glass.

In an embodiment 10 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 9, wherein the plurality of particles is characterised by particle size distribution having a D_{50} in a range from 0.1 to 50 μm , preferably from 0.1 to 40 μm , preferably from 0.1 to 30 μm , more preferably from 0.1 to 20 μm , more preferably from 0.1 to 10 μm , more preferably from 0.1 to 5 μm , even more preferably from 0.1 to 3 μm , most preferably from 0.1 to 1 μm . In another preferred embodiment, the plurality of particles is characterised by particle size distribution having a D_{50} in a range from 0.5 to 40 μm , preferably from 0.5 to 30 μm , more preferably from 0.5 to 20 μm , most preferably from 1 to 10 μm .

In an embodiment 11 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 10, wherein the particles of the plurality of particles are characterised by an aspect ratio in a range from 0.3 to 10, preferably from 0.3 to 5, more preferably from 0.3 to 2.

In an embodiment 12 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 11, wherein the item is the hollow body 1 of the invention according to any of its embodiments.

In an embodiment 13 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 12, wherein in the process step b) the composition comprises the plurality of particles at a proportion in a range from 20 to 80 wt.-%, preferably
5 from 30 to 70 wt.-%, more preferably from 40 to 60 wt.-%, in each case based on the weight of the composition in the process step b).

In an embodiment 14 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 13, wherein in the process step b) the composition
10 further comprises a viscosity adjusting agent. The viscosity adjusting agent is preferably characterised by an average molecular weight which is more than an average molecular weight of the vehicle. A preferred viscosity adjusting agent is organic or inorganic or both. A preferred organic viscosity adjusting agent is a polymer or non-polymeric. A preferred polymeric viscosity adjusting agent is selected from the group consisting of a polysaccharide, a block-co-
15 polymer, a polyacrylate, and a resin, or a combination of at least two thereof. A preferred polysaccharide is xanthan or cellulose or both. A preferred cellulose is hydroxyethyl-cellulose or hydroxypropyl-cellulose or both. A preferred resin is a natural resin. A preferred natural resin is obtainable from a woody plant, such as a tree. A preferred block-co-polymer is a tri-block-co-polymer. A preferred polyacrylate is a polyacrylic acid, a polyalkylacrylate and a poly-
20 alkylmethacrylate or a combination of two or more therefrom. A preferred non-polymeric viscosity adjusting agent is an alcohol. A preferred alcohol is a di-alcohol or a polyalcohol or both. A preferred di-alcohol is a glycol. A preferred polyalcohol is a polyvinylalcohol or a polyethylenealcohol or both.

25 In an embodiment 15 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 14, wherein the process step b) or c) or both comprises adjusting a contact angle of the wall surface for wetting with water in the at least one surface region to a value in a range from 0 to 45°, preferably from 5 to 45°, more preferably 10 to 45°.

In an embodiment 16 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 15, wherein prior to the process step b) the process comprises a step of at least partially decreasing a contact angle for wetting with water of the wall surface by a surface-treatment. Preferably, the contact angle for wetting with water is decreased across the full interior surface or exterior surface or both. In another preferred design of the process, the contact angle for wetting with water is decreased across the full wall surface by the surface-treatment. Further, the contact angle for wetting with water of the wall surface is preferably at least partially decreased to less than 30°, more preferably less than 20°, most preferably less than 10°.

In an embodiment 17 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to its embodiment 16, wherein the surface-treatment is selected from the group consisting of a plasma treatment, a flame treatment, a corona treatment, and a wet chemical treatment; or a combination of at least two thereof. A preferred plasma treatment comprises contacting the wall surface with a plasma obtained from an O-comprising plasma precursor, or from a corona discharge, or both. A preferred plasma precursor is a gas.

In an embodiment 18 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 17, wherein the contacting in the process step b) comprises a printing. A preferred printing is a contact printing or a contact-less printing or both. A preferred contact printing is a screen printing. A preferred contact-less printing is an inkjet printing. A screen printing is particularly preferred. A preferred composition is a screen printing paste.

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In an embodiment 19 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 18, wherein the process further comprises a process step d) of heating the wall surface at least partially to at least 200 °C, preferably at least 250 °C, more preferably at least 300 °C, most preferably at least 320 °C. The preceding temperature is preferably kept constant for a duration of at least 3 min, preferably at least 5 min, more

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preferably at least 10 min, even more preferably at least 30 min, most preferably at least 1 h. The preceding duration may be up to several days, preferably 48 h, more preferably 24 h. Preferably, the interior surface or the exterior surface or both, more preferably the full wall surface, is heated in the process step d) as outlined in the preceding. Particularly preferred, the heating
5 in the process step d) is a measure of a depyrogenisation step.

In an embodiment 20 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 19, wherein the interior volume is in a range from 0.5 to 100 ml, preferably from 1 to 100 ml, more preferably from 1 to 50 ml, even more preferably
10 from 1 to 10 ml, most preferably from 2 to 10 ml.

In an embodiment 21 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 20, wherein in each case the hollow body is a container.

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In an embodiment 22 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to its embodiment 21, wherein the container is a packaging container for a medical or a pharmaceutical packaging good or both. Preferably, the container is a primary packaging container for a medical or a pharmaceutical packaging good or both. A preferred pharmaceutical
20 packaging good is a pharmaceutical composition. Preferably, the container is suitable for packaging parenteralia in accordance with section 3.2.1 of the European Pharmacopoeia, 7th edition from 2011.

In an embodiment 23 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed
25 according to its embodiment 21 or 22, wherein the container is one selected from the group consisting of a vial, a syringe, a cartridge, and an ampoule; or a combination of at least two thereof.

In an embodiment 24 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed
30 according to any of its embodiments 1 to 23, wherein the at least one elevated region has a

thickness in a range from 0.1 to 10 μm , preferably from 0.5 to 8 μm , more preferably from 1 to 7 μm , even more preferably from 2 to 6 μm , most preferably from 3 to 5 μm , above the wall surface in the at least one surface region.

5 In an embodiment 25 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 24, wherein the wall surface comprises a first surface region and a further surface region, wherein the first surface region and the further surface region are spatially distanced by at least 10 %, preferably at least 20 %, more preferably at least 30 %, more preferably at least 40 %, most preferably at least 50 % of the height of the hollow
10 body, wherein the first surface region and the further surface region are at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region, wherein the process step b) comprises contacting the wall surface across the first surface region and across the further surface region with the composition, wherein the process step c) comprises forming at least one first elevated region from the composition in the first surface region and joining the at least one first elevated region to
15 the wall surface in the first surface region, and forming at least one further elevated region from the composition in the further surface region and joining the at least one further elevated region to the wall surface in the further surface region. Preferably, the first surface region or the further surface region or both is fully positioned in the at least one contact region. Therein, the first and the further surface regions may be at least partially positioned in the same or different
20 contact regions. In a preferred embodiment, the wall surface comprises a first contact region, which extends along a first contact range of a height of the hollow body, and a further contact region, which extends along a further contact range of the height of the hollow body, wherein throughout the first contact range and throughout the further contact range an exterior diameter of the hollow body has a maximum, wherein the first surface region is at least partially
25 ly positioned in the first contact region, wherein the further surface region is at least partially positioned in the further contact region. Therein, exterior diameter can have a first maximum in the first contact range and a further maximum in the further contact range, or the same maximum can extend throughout the first and the further contact range. Preferably, the first surface region is fully positioned in the first contact region, or the further surface region is fully positioned in the further contact region, or both. Preferably, the first surface region and the further
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surface region are spatially distanced by at least 10 %, preferably at least 20 %, more preferably at least 30 %, more preferably at least 40 %, most preferably at least 50 % of the height of the hollow body in a direction of the height of the hollow body. Preferably, the first surface region, or the further surface region, or both each extends along at least 50 %, preferably along at least 60 %, more preferably along at least 70 %, more preferably along at least 80 %, more preferably along at least 90 %, even more preferably along at least 95 %, most preferably along a full length, of a circumference of the hollow body. In the case in which the first surface region, or the further surface region, or both each extends along the full length of the circumference of the hollow body, preferably, the corresponding surface region, or both surface regions each forms a closed loop. Preferably, the first surface region, or the further surface region or both each extends cylindrically symmetric around the interior volume of the hollow body. Further preferably, the first surface region, or the further surface region, or both each is a ring-shaped circumferential region. In a preferred embodiment, a single first elevated region is formed and joined to the wall surface in the process step c) in the first surface region, wherein this single first elevated region covers the wall surface in the first surface region fully. Additionally or alternatively preferred, a single further elevated region is formed and joined to the wall surface in the process step c) in the further surface region, wherein this single further elevated region covers the wall surface in the further surface region fully. Preferably, the hollow body comprises exactly the preceding first and further surface regions, and no other surface region of the wall surface, in which the wall surface is contacted with the composition in the process step b).

In an embodiment 26 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 25, wherein the wall surface comprises

25 A] an interior surface which faces the interior volume, and

B] an exterior surface which faces away from the interior volume;

wherein the exterior surface comprises the at least one surface region. In a preferred embodiment, in the process step b) the wall surface is not contacted with the composition in any part region of the interior surface. Hence, it is preferred that no elevated region is formed on the interior surface and joined to the interior surface in the process step c). Preferably, the interior

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surface is a surface of the layer of glass. Additionally or alternatively preferred the exterior surface is a surface of the layer of glass. Preferably, the wall surface consists of the interior surface and the exterior surface.

5 In an embodiment 27 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to its embodiment 26, wherein the at least one surface region forms at least 50 %, preferably at least 60 %, more preferably at least 70, more preferably at least 80 %, most preferably at least 90 %, of a surface area of the exterior surface.

10 In an embodiment 28 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 27, wherein the at least one surface region has a width which extends along the height of the hollow body and which is in a range from 1 to 80 %, preferably from 1 to 70 %, more preferably from 1 to 60 %, more preferably from 1 to 50 %, more preferably from 1 to 40 %, even more preferably from 1 to 30 %, most preferably
15 from 1 to 20 %, in each case of the height of the hollow body.

In an embodiment 29 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 28, wherein in the process step c) a plurality of elevated regions is formed from the composition and the elevated regions of the plurality of elevated regions are joined to the wall surface in the at least one surface region. In a preferred
20 embodiment, the elevated regions of the plurality of elevated regions form a pattern of mutually spaced regions, preferably bumps or dots, on the wall surface in the at least one surface region. Therein, the pattern may be regular or irregular. In case of a first and a further surface region, preferably, in the process step c) a first plurality of elevated regions is formed from the
25 composition and the elevated regions of the first plurality of elevated regions are joined to the wall surface in the first surface region, and a further plurality of elevated regions is formed from the composition and the elevated regions of the further plurality of elevated regions are joined to the wall surface in the further surface region.

In an embodiment 30 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to its embodiment 29, wherein after the process step c) the elevated regions of the plurality of elevated regions are arranged on the wall surface in a mutually spaced manner.

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In an embodiment 31 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to its embodiment 29 or 30, wherein after the process step c) in the at least one surface region each elevated region of the plurality of elevated regions is arranged on the wall surface with a distance to the closest elevated region of the plurality of elevated regions in a range from 0.5 μm to 1 mm, preferably from 1 to 500 μm .

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In an embodiment 32 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 20 to 31, wherein the elevated regions of the plurality of elevated regions have a diameter in a range from 5 to 2500 μm , preferably from 5 to 2000 μm , more preferably from 5 to 1500 μm , more preferably from 5 to 1000 μm , preferably from 50 to 800, more preferably from 50 to 500 μm .

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In an embodiment 33 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 29 to 32, wherein the plurality of elevated regions covers 5 to 90 %, more preferably 20 to 80 %, even more preferably 30 to 70 %, most preferably 40 to 60 %, of the wall surface in the at least one surface region. Hence, here the plurality of elevated regions superimposes the wall surface in the at least one surface region at a cover ratio in the preceding range.

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In an embodiment 34 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 33, wherein the at least one elevated region fully covers the wall surface in the at least one surface region. Preferably, a single elevated region covers the wall surface in the at least one surface region fully. In a preferred embodiment, the at least one elevated region extends along at least 50 %, preferably along at least 60 %, more preferably along at least 70 %, more preferably along at least 80 %, more preferably along at

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least 90 %, even more preferably along at least 95 %, most preferably along a full length, of a circumference of the hollow body. In the case in which the at least one elevated region extends along the full length of the circumference of the hollow body, the at least one elevated region, preferably, forms a closed loop. Preferably, the at least one elevated region extends cylindri-
5 cally symmetric around the interior volume of the hollow body. Further preferably, the at least one elevated region is a ring-shaped circumferential region. In case of multiple surface regions, each surface region, preferably, comprises a single elevated region which covers the wall surface in the corresponding surface region fully.

10 In an embodiment 35 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 34, wherein the wall comprises from top to bottom of the hollow body

a} a top region;

b} a body region, which follows the top region via a shoulder; and

15 c} a bottom region, which follows the body region via a heel.

Preferably, the body region is a lateral region of the hollow body. Particularly preferable, the body region of the wall forms a hollow cylinder. The top region preferably comprises, more preferably consists of, from top to bottom of the hollow body a flange and a neck.

20 In an embodiment 36 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to its embodiment 35, wherein one selected from the group consisting of the body region, the shoulder, and the heel, or a combination of at least two thereof comprises the at least one surface region. Therein, the body region is particularly preferred. In case the wall surface comprises a first and a further surface region, preferably the shoulder comprises the
25 first surface region at least partially, more preferably fully, and the heel comprises the further surface region at least partially, more preferably fully. In a case in which the at least one surface region is comprised by two or more of the preceding regions of the wall, preferably each of these regions comprises at least one coherent surface region. Preferably, the top region comprises no region of the wall surface which is contacted with the composition in the process
30 step b).

In an embodiment 37 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to its embodiment 35 or 36, wherein throughout the body region a thickness of the layer of glass is in a range from ± 0.3 mm, preferably ± 0.2 mm, more preferably ± 0.1 mm, most preferably ± 0.08 mm, in each case based on a mean value of this thickness in the body region of the wall.

In an embodiment 38 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 35 to 37, wherein throughout the body region a thickness of the layer of glass is in a range from 0.5 to 2 mm, more preferably from 0.6 to 1.7 mm, most preferably from 0.9 to 1.6 mm. In a preferred embodiment throughout the body region a thickness of the layer of glass is in a range from 0.9 to 1.1 mm. In a further preferred embodiment throughout the body region a thickness of the layer of glass is in a range from 1.5 to 1.7 mm.

In an embodiment 39 of the process 1 according to the invention, the process 1 is designed according to any of its embodiments 1 to 38, wherein towards the interior volume the layer of glass is at least partially superimposed by an alkali metal barrier layer or by a hydrophobic layer or both.

A further contribution to solving at least one of the objects according to the invention is made by an embodiment 1 of a hollow body 2, obtainable by the process 1 according to any of its embodiments. In a preferred embodiment of the hollow body, it shows the technical features of the hollow body 1 of the invention according to any of its embodiments.

A further contribution to solving at least one of the objects according to the invention is made by an embodiment 1 of a closed hollow body 1, comprising a wall which at least partially surrounds an interior volume which comprises a pharmaceutical composition; wherein the wall

- a) comprises a layer of glass, comprising a first glass composition,
- b) comprises a base surface, and
- c) has a wall surface;

wherein the wall surface comprises

- a. at least one surface region, in which the base surface is at least partially superimposed by at least one elevated region, and
- b. at least one contact region, which extends along a contact range of a height of the
5 hollow body;

wherein the at least one elevated region comprises a further glass composition; wherein throughout the contact range an exterior diameter of the hollow body has a maximum; wherein the at least one surface region is at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region.

In a preferred embodiment of the closed hollow body 1, it shows the technical features of the
10 hollow body 1 of the invention according to any of its embodiments.

A further contribution to solving at least one of the objects according to the invention is made by an embodiment 1 of a process 2 comprising as process steps

- A) providing the hollow body 1 according to any of its embodiments 1 to 34, or the
15 hollow body 2 according to any of its embodiments;
- B) inserting a pharmaceutical composition into the interior volume; and
- C) closing the hollow body.

The closing in the process step C) preferably comprises contacting the hollow body with a closure, preferably a lid, preferably covering an opening of the hollow body with the closure, and
20 joining the closure to the hollow body. The joining preferably comprises creating a form-fit of the hollow body, preferably of the flange of the hollow body, with the closure. The form-fit is preferably created via a crimping step. The process 2 is preferably a process for packaging the pharmaceutical composition. In a preferred embodiment, prior to the process step B) the process 2 comprises a step of heating the wall surface at least partially to at least 200 °C, preferably
25 bly at least 250 °C, more preferably at least 300 °C, most preferably at least 320 °C. The preceding temperature is preferably kept constant for a duration of at least 3 min, preferably at least 5 min, more preferably at least 10 min, even more preferably at least 30 min, most preferably at least 1 h. The preceding duration may be up to several days, preferably 48 h, more preferably 24 h. Preferably, the interior surface or the exterior surface or both, more preferably

the full wall surface, is heated as outlined in the preceding. Particularly preferably, the heating is a measure of a depyrogenisation step.

A further contribution to solving at least one of the objects according to the invention is made
5 by an embodiment 1 of a closed hollow body 2, obtainable by the process 2 according to any of its embodiments.

A further contribution to solving at least one of the objects according to the invention is made by an embodiment 1 of a process 3 comprising as process steps

- 10 A. providing the hollow body 1 according to its embodiment 35, or the closed hollow body 1 or 2, each according to any of its embodiments; and
 B. administering the pharmaceutical composition to a patient.

A further contribution to solving at least one of the objects according to the invention is made
15 by an embodiment 1 of a use 1 of the hollow body 1 according to any of its embodiments 1 to 34, or of the hollow body 2 according to any of its embodiments, each for packaging a pharmaceutical composition. The packaging preferably comprises inserting the pharmaceutical composition into the interior volume and closing the hollow body.

20 A further contribution to solving at least one of the objects according to the invention is made by an embodiment 1 of a use 2 of a plurality of glass particles for functionalising at least one surface region of an exterior surface of a wall of a glass container for packaging a pharmaceutical composition, wherein the functionalising comprises

- 25 A} contacting the exterior surface across the at least one surface region with the plurality of glass particles, and
 B} forming at least one elevated region at least in part from the plurality of glass particles and joining the at least one elevated region to the exterior surface in the at least one surface region,

wherein the exterior surface comprises at least one contact region, which extends along a contact range of a height of the glass container, wherein throughout the contact range an exterior
30

diameter of the glass container has a maximum, wherein the at least one surface region is at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region. Preferably, the glass particles are designed as the plurality of particles of any of the embodiments of the process 1 of the invention. Further preferably, the exterior surface is a surface of a layer of glass as described herein
5 in the context of the hollow body 1 according to the invention. Further preferably, the least one elevated region is designed as described herein in the context of the hollow body 1 according to the invention. Further preferably, the glass container is designed as the hollow body described herein in the context of the process 1 according to the invention. Further preferably, a step selected from the group consisting of the contacting, the forming, and the joining, or a
10 combination of at least two thereof is designed as described herein in the context of the process 1 according to the invention.

In an embodiment 2 of the use 2 according to the invention, the use 2 is designed according to its embodiment 1, wherein the wall of the glass container comprises a first glass composition,
15 wherein the glass particles of the plurality of glass particles comprise a further glass composition, wherein the first glass composition is different from the further glass composition. The first and the further glass compositions are preferably designed according to any embodiment of the hollow body 1 of the invention.

20 In an embodiment 3 of the use 2 according to the invention, the use 2 is designed according to its embodiment 1 or 2, wherein the functionalising comprises adjusting a contact angle of the exterior surface for wetting with water in the at one least surface region to a value in a range from 0 to 45°, preferably from 5 to 45°, more preferably 10 to 45°.

25 Features described as preferred in one category of the invention, for example according to the hollow body 1, are analogously preferred in an embodiment of the other categories according to the invention, for example in an embodiment of the process 1 according to the invention.

Hollow body

The hollow body according to the invention may have any size or shape which the skilled person deems appropriate in the context of the invention. Preferably, the head region of the hollow body comprises an opening, which allows for inserting a pharmaceutical composition into the interior volume of the hollow body. In that case, the wall surrounds the interior volume of the hollow body only partially. The hollow body is preferably a glass body or a glass container in that sense that the layer of glass extends over the full area of the wall surface. In that case, the layer of glass preferably determines a macroscopic shape of the wall. Preferably, the layer of glass is of a one-piece design. The layer of glass of such a glass body or a glass container may preferably be made by blow moulding a glass melt; or by preparing a tube of a glass, preferably in form of a hollow cylinder, forming the bottom of the hollow body from one end of the tube, thereby closing the tube at this end, and forming the head region of the hollow body from the opposite end of the tube. According to the nomenclature used herein, the wall of the hollow body comprises the layer of glass and every layer and every functionalisation superimposed thereon. The wall surface is formed by the surface of the layer or functionalisation, such as elevated regions, which is positioned at an outermost or innermost position of the wall.

For the use in this document, the interior volume represents the full volume of the interior of the hollow body. This volume may be determined by filling the interior of the hollow body with water up to the brim and measuring the volume of the amount of water which the interior can take up to the brim. Hence, the interior volume as used herein is not a nominal volume as it is often referred to in the technical field of pharmacy. This nominal volume may for example be less than the interior volume by a factor of about 0.5.

For the use in this document, the exterior diameter of the hollow body at a position along the height of the hollow body is determined in a cross sectional plane through the height of the hollow body at this position, wherein the cross-sectional plane is perpendicular to the height of the hollow body.

Contact region

Preferably, the at least one contact region, i.e. each contact region, is a region of the exterior surface of the hollow body at which the hollow body contacts a further hollow body, wherein the further hollow body is identical to the hollow body, wherein both hollow bodies stand up-
5 right on a plane surface, wherein a distance between both hollow bodies has been reduced until both hollow bodies have been brought into contact, wherein the hollow body is positioned at a certain angle of rotation around an axis along the height of the hollow body with respect to the further hollow body. Preferably, the contact region is a cylindrically symmetric region of the exterior surface and thus, the preceding definition is preferably independent from the angle of
10 rotation of the hollow body with respect to the further hollow body. Preferably, the at least one contact region extends along at least 50 %, preferably along at least 60 %, more preferably along at least 70 %, more preferably along at least 80 %, more preferably along at least 90 %, even more preferably along at least 95 %, most preferably along a full length, of a circumference of the hollow body. In the case in which the at least one contact region extends along the
15 full length of the circumference of the hollow body, the at least one contact region, preferably, forms a closed loop. Preferably, the at least one contact region extends cylindrically symmetric around the interior volume of the hollow body. Further preferably, the at least one contact region is a ring-shaped circumferential region. A preferred maximum is a local maximum, or a global maximum, or both, wherein a global maximum is particularly preferred. Therein, a
20 global maximum means that the hollow body does not have a larger exterior diameter in any cross sectional plane which is perpendicular to the height of the hollow body and which is at a height which is not in the contact range. A local maximum means that the hollow body may have a larger exterior diameter in a cross sectional plane which is perpendicular to the height of the hollow body and which is at a height which is not in the at least one contact range, but in
25 any cross sectional plane which is perpendicular to the height of the hollow body and which is at a height which limits the at least one contact range the exterior diameter of the hollow body is smaller than in the at least one contact range.

Base surface and elevated regions

For the use herein, the base surface defines a ground level on which the at least one elevated region is positioned. The base surface is preferably a lateral surface of a geometric body, preferably of a cylinder. Further, the base surface is preferably a smooth curved surface on which
5 the elevated regions form bumps or embossments. The base surface is preferably a surface of the layer of glass.

Elevated regions

The elevated regions can have any size or shape which the skilled person deems appropriate in
10 the context of the invention. In a top view onto the at least one surface region, the at least one elevated region preferably is of a circular or elliptic shape. In case of a plurality of elevated regions, those may be of microscopic or macroscopic size and the elevated regions may form a pattern on the base surface. In case of a single elevated region per surface region, this elevated region is preferably of macroscopic size.

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In a preferred embodiment, the at least one elevated region consists of the further glass composition. In another preferred embodiment, the at least one elevated region further comprises at least one colourant, or at least one filler, or both. A preferred colourant is a pigment, or a dye, or both. A preferred filler, being used in the composition of the at least one elevated region,
20 acts to modify a coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) of the at least one elevated region to be closer to a coefficient of thermal expansion of the layer of glass, preferably the filler acts to modify the coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) of the at least one elevated region to be approximately equal to the coefficient of thermal expansion of the layer of glass. Hence, the preferred filler helps to reduce mechanical stresses between the at least one elevated region and
25 the layer of glass by bringing their coefficients of thermal expansion closer together. In a further preferred embodiment, the at least one elevated region comprises no colourant, more preferably the at least one elevated region is transparent for visible light. In a further preferred embodiment, the first glass composition and the further glass composition are identical.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the wall surface comprises a single surface region which represents at least 50 %, preferably at least 60 %, more preferably at least 70 %, most preferably at least 80 %, of a surface area of the exterior surface of the wall, wherein throughout this surface region a plurality of elevated regions is superimposed on the base surface, preferably forms a pattern on the base surface. In another preferred embodiment, the wall surface comprises at least two surface regions which each form a ring which extends circumferentially around the interior volume of the hollow body. Preferably, each of those rings comprises a single elevated region which covers the base surface in the respective ring fully. Alternatively preferred, each of those rings comprises a plurality of elevated regions which superimposes the base surface across the respective ring, preferably each of those pluralities of elevated regions forms a pattern on the base surface across the respective ring. Further alternatively preferred, one ring comprises a single elevated region which covers the base surface in the ring fully, and a further ring comprises a plurality of elevated regions which superimpose the base surface across the respective ring, preferably forms a pattern on the base surface across the respective ring.

Surface region

Preferably, each surface region is a coherent region. In other words, preferably, none of the at least one surface regions is a discontinuous region. Herein, a discontinuous region is a region which comprises multiple mutually spaced regions.

First glass composition

The first glass composition of the layer of glass may be any type of glass and may consist of any material or combination of materials which the skilled person deems suitable in the context of the invention. Preferably, the first glass composition is suitable for pharmaceutical packaging. Particularly preferable, the first glass composition is a glass of type I in accordance with the definitions of glass types in section 3.2.1 of the European Pharmacopoeia, 7th edition from 2011. Any references to a type I glass in this document refer to the preceding definition. Additionally or alternatively preferable to the preceding, the first glass composition is selected from the group consisting of a borosilicate glass, an aluminosilicate glass, and fused silica; or a

combination of at least two thereof. For the use in this document, an aluminosilicate glass is a glass which has a content of Al_2O_3 of more than 8 wt.-%, preferably more than 9 wt.-%, particularly preferable in a range from 9 to 20 wt.-%, in each case based on the total weight of the glass. A preferred aluminosilicate glass has a content of B_2O_3 of less than 8 wt.-%, preferably at maximum 7 wt.-%, particularly preferably in a range from 0 to 7 wt.-%, in each case based on the total weight of the glass. For the use in this document, a borosilicate glass is a glass which has a content of B_2O_3 of at least 1 wt.-%, preferably at least 2 wt.-%, more preferably at least 3 wt.-%, more preferably at least 4 wt.-%, even more preferably at least 5 wt.-%, particularly preferable in a range from 5 to 15 wt.-%, in each case based on the total weight of the glass. A preferred borosilicate glass has a content of Al_2O_3 of less than 7.5 wt.-%, preferably less than 6.5 wt.-%, particularly preferably in a range from 0 to 5.5 wt.-%, in each case based on the total weight of the glass. In a further aspect, the borosilicate glass has a content of Al_2O_3 in a range from 3 to 7.5 wt.-%, preferably in a range from 4 to 6 wt.-%, in each case based on the total weight of the glass.

A glass which is further preferred as the first glass composition according to the invention is essentially free from B (boron). Therein, the wording "essentially free from B" refers to glasses which are free from B which has been added to the glass composition by purpose. This means that B may still be present as an impurity, but preferably at a proportion of not more than 0.1 wt.-%, more preferably not more than 0.05 wt.-%, in each case based on the weight of the glass.

Vehicle

As the vehicle each vehicle which the skilled person knows and deems appropriate for being used in the context of the invention comes into consideration. Here, the vehicle is a, preferably liquid, medium which allows for the at least partially application of the plurality of particles onto the wall surface in a convenient, preferably uniform, manner. Preferably, the vehicle has a viscosity which is suitable for the preceding purpose. Further preferably, the vehicle has a rather high vapour pressure which allows for decreasing the proportion of the vehicle in the composition through evaporation of the vehicle in the process step c). Preferably, in the pro-

cess step c) the vehicle is evaporated completely. In a case in which the composition is a dispersion, the vehicle is preferably the continuous, preferably liquid, phase of the dispersion. A particularly preferred vehicle is a screen printing oil. Suitable exemplary screen printing oils are commercially available under the tradenames H 948 Diluente 21 from Pemco, 650-63 IR-Medium Oil-based from Johnson Matthey, 80 3057-ME Siebdrucköl 670-315 (DSL 80 3057-IME Screenprint DRM) from Ferro, and 80 3062-MS Siebdrucköl 670-687 from Ferro.

Preferably, in the process step b) of the process 1 according to the invention, the composition is a dispersion. A preferred dispersion is a suspension, or a colloid, or both, wherein a suspension is particularly preferred. The composition of process 1 according to the invention is preferably a dispersion. Generally, a dispersion is a system in which particles are dispersed in a continuous phase. There are three main types of dispersions: a coarse dispersion which is also referred to as suspension, a colloid, and a solution. A suspension is a heterogeneous mixture that contains solid particles sufficiently large for sedimentation. A suspension is a heterogeneous mixture in which the dispersed particles do not dissolve, but get suspended throughout the bulk of the continuous phase, left floating around freely in the medium. The particles may be dispersed throughout the continuous phase through mechanical agitation, with the use of certain excipients or suspending or dispersing agents. The suspended particles are visible under a microscope and will settle over time if left undisturbed. This distinguishes a suspension from a colloid, in which the dispersed particles are smaller and do not settle. Colloids and suspensions are different from a solution, in which the particles do not exist as a solid, but are dissolved. The composition of the invention is preferably a dispersion in which the particles of the plurality of particles are dispersed in a liquid phase, referred to herein as vehicle. In the context of the composition of the invention, a preferred dispersion is a suspension or a colloid or both.

Filler

A filler is preferably a plurality of filler particles, wherein the filler particles have a melting temperature which is above the further softening temperature of the further glass composition, preferably by at least 10 °C, more preferably by at least 20 °C, most preferably by at least 50 °C. A preferred filler, being used in the composition, acts to modify a coefficient of thermal

expansion (CTE) of the at least one elevated region to be closer to a coefficient of thermal expansion of the layer of glass, preferably the filler acts to modify the coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) of the at least one elevated region to be approximately equal to the coefficient of thermal expansion of the layer of glass. Hence, the preferred filler helps to reduce mechanical stresses between the at least one elevated region and the layer of glass by bringing their coefficients of thermal expansion closer together.

Depyrogenisation

Particularly preferred, the heating in the process step d) of the process 1 or the heating prior the process step B) of the process 2 or both is a measure of a depyrogenisation step. In the technical field of pharmacy, depyrogenisation is a step of decreasing an amount of pyrogenic germs on a surface, preferably via a heat-treatment. Therein, the amount of pyrogenic germs on the surface is preferably decreased as much as possible, preferably by at least 80 %, more preferably at least 90 %, more preferably at least 95 %, even more preferably at least 99 %, even more preferably at least 99.5 %, most preferably by 100 %, in each case based on an amount of the pyrogenic germs on the surface prior to the depyrogenisation.

Pharmaceutical composition

In the context of the invention, every pharmaceutical composition which the skilled person deems suitable comes into consideration. A pharmaceutical composition is a composition comprising at least one active ingredient. A preferred active ingredient is a vaccine. The pharmaceutical composition may be liquid or solid or both, wherein a liquid composition is particularly preferred herein. A preferred solid composition is granular such as a powder, a multitude of tablets or a multitude of capsules. A further preferred pharmaceutical composition is a parenteralium, i.e. a composition which is intended to be administered via the parenteral route, which may be any route which is not enteral. Parenteral administration can be performed by injection, e.g. using a needle (usually a hypodermic needle) and a syringe, or by the insertion of an indwelling catheter.

Wall

Herein, the wall of the hollow body comprises a layer of glass. The wall may comprise further layers on one or both sides of the layer of glass. The layer of glass, preferably extends laterally throughout the wall. This means that, preferably, each point on the wall surface lies on top of a point of the layer of glass. The hollow body is preferably a hollow body of glass. In any case, the layers of the wall are joined to one another. Two layers are joined to one another when their adhesion to one another goes beyond Van-der-Waals attraction forces.

Unless otherwise indicated, the components of the wall, in particular layers and elevated regions, may follow one another in a direction of a thickness of the wall indirectly, in other words with one or at least two intermediate components, or directly, in other words without any intermediate component. This is particularly the case with the formulation wherein one component, for example an elevated region, superimposes another, for example the layer of glass. Further, if a component is superimposed onto a layer or a surface, this component may be contacted with that layer or surface or it may not be contacted with that layer or surface, but be indirectly overlaid onto that layer or surface with another component (e.g. a layer) in-between.

Alkali metal barrier layer and hydrophobic layer

Preferably, the layer of glass of the hollow body is superimposed by an alkali metal barrier layer or by a hydrophobic layer or both, in each case towards the interior volume of the hollow body. Preferably, the alkali metal barrier layer or by the hydrophobic layer or both form at least a part of the interior surface, preferably the full interior surface. The alkali metal barrier layer may consist of any material or any combination of materials which the skilled person deems suitable for providing a barrier action against migration of an alkali metal ion, preferably against any alkali metal ion. The alkali metal barrier layer may be of a multilayer structure. Preferably, the alkali metal barrier layer comprises SiO_2 , preferably a layer of SiO_2 . Further, the hydrophobic layer may consist of any material or any combination of materials which provides a layer surface towards the interior volume which has a contact angle for wetting with water of more than 90° . The hydrophobic layer preferably allows for the formation of a well-

defined cake upon freeze-drying, in particular in terms of a shape of the cake. A preferred hydrophobic layer comprises a compound of the general formula $\text{SiO}_x\text{C}_y\text{H}_z$, preferably a layer of this compound. Therein, x is a number which is less than 1, preferably in a range from 0.6 to 0.9, more preferably from 0.7 to 0.8; y is a number in a range from 1.2 to 3.3, preferably from 1.5 to 2.5; and z is a number as well.

MEASUREMENT METHODS

The following measurement methods are to be used in the context of the invention. Unless otherwise specified, the measurements have to be carried out at an ambient temperature of 23°C, an ambient air pressure of 100 kPa (0.986 atm) and a relative atmospheric humidity of 50 %.

Contact angle for wetting with water

The contact angle of a surface for wetting with water is determined in accordance with the standard DIN 55660, parts 1 and 2. The contact angle is determined using the static method. Deviating from the standard, the measurement is conducted at curved surfaces as the wall of the hollow body is usually curved. Further, the measurements are conducted at 22 to 25 °C ambient temperature and 20 to 35 % relative atmospheric humidity. A Drop Shape Analyzer – DSA30S from Krüss GmbH is applied for the measurements. Uncertainty of the measurement increases for contact angles below 10°.

Wall thickness and tolerance of wall thickness

The wall thickness and deviations from the mean value of the wall thickness (tolerance) are determined in accordance with the following standards for the respective type of hollow body:

DIN ISO 8362-1 for vials,

DIN ISO 9187-1 for ampoules,

DIN ISO 110 4 0- 4 for syringes,

DIN ISO 13926-1 for cylindrical cartridges, and

DIN ISO 11040-1 for dental cartridges.

Scratch test

An MCT MikroCombiTester (MCT S/N 01-04488) from CSM Instruments is applied for the scratch test. As the scratch partner, a hollow body which is identical to the hollow body to be tested, including any coatings or functionalisation, is used. Further, in the test same surfaces are scratched against each other. The scratch partner is hold in position by a special mount above the hollow body to be tested. Here, the scratch partner and the hollow body to be tested incline an angle of 90° in a top view. For both measurements, the hollow body to be tested is moved forwards, thereby scratching over the surface of the scratch partner at a well-defined test force (normal force). For the test, the hollow body to be tested is moved forwards underneath the scratch partner at a velocity of 10 mm/min over a test length of 15 mm. The test force is progressively increased from 0 to 30 N (load rate 19.99 N/min) across the test length. Afterwards, the scratched surface is checked with a microscope at a magnification of 5 times.

Coefficient of linear thermal expansion

Unless otherwise specified, the coefficients of linear thermal expansion mentioned herein refer to the temperature range from 20 to 300 °C. The coefficient of linear thermal expansion is determined using a dilatometer. The dilatometer is used in accordance with the best practice which the skilled person knows and which is suitable here. In case of a glass sample which is not suitable for determining its coefficient of linear thermal expansion directly, the composition of the glass sample is determined using energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy. Then a sample which is suitable for determining its coefficient of linear thermal expansion with the same composition is prepared and the coefficient of linear thermal expansion is determined for this sample.

Softening temperature

The softening temperature of a glass is defined as the temperature of the glass at which the glass has a viscosity η in dPa·s (= Poise) such that $\log_{10}(\eta) = 7.6$. The softening temperature is determined in accordance with ISO 7884-3.

Transformation temperature T_g

The transformation temperature is determined in accordance with ISO 7884-8.

5 Thickness of elevated regions

A cross-sectional cut through the elevated regions to be studied is prepared in accordance with the best suitable practice which is known to the skilled person. Then, the thickness of the elevated regions is measured using either a scanning electron microscope or a white-light-microscope, which ever is suitable for the size of the elevated regions to the studied. 5 single
10 thicknesses are measured, in case of a plurality of elevated regions each on another elevated region, and the arithmetic mean of the 5 values is calculated.

Diameter of elevated regions

The diameter of an elevated region of a plurality of elevated regions is determined by measuring the length of the longest straight line which lies completely in the elevated region, which is
15 perpendicular to the thickness of the elevated region, and which connects two points on the rim of the elevated region. If appropriate, depending on the size of the elevated regions to be studied, the measurement is conducted using a scanning electron microscope or a white-light-microscope.

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Cover ratio

Here, a topographical measurement of the surface to be studied is conducted with a white-light-spectrometer of the type Coherence Scanning Interferometry/Phase Shift Interferometry (CSI/PSI) from Zygo Corporation. The cover ratio is calculated from the obtained topograph-
25 ical image. The sum of the elevated areas is divided by the total area of measurement.

Particle size distribution

The particle size distribution of the plurality of particles in the composition is determined by static light scattering. A particle size analyser named CILAS 920 from CILAS is applied for
30 the measurement. For measurement the particles are dispersed in water. The concentration is

defined by the obscuration value of the dispersion. A value of 14 to 16 % has proven to be a good value for a reliable measurement. The dispersion is pumped continuously through a measuring cell where the laser beam can illuminate the particle ensemble. During the pumping in the measuring circuit, ultrasound is applied for 120 s to the system enabling destruction of agglomerates.

The aspect ratio of the particles is determined using an optical microscope or a scanning electron microscope. In each case, lengths and thicknesses of 10 arbitrarily chosen particles of the plurality of particles to be studied are measured and the arithmetic mean value is determined.

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Particles

A cross-sectional cut through the elevated regions to be studied is prepared in accordance with the best suitable practice which is known to the skilled person. Then, the cut is inspected for the presence of particles, such as pigments and fillers, using a scanning electron microscope and a white-light-microscope.

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The invention is set out in more detail below by means of examples and drawings, with the examples and drawings not denoting any restriction on the invention. Furthermore, unless otherwise indicated, the drawings are not to scale.

20

Example 1 (according to the invention)

Preparation of the composition:

Glass frits are prepared from a glass melt of the composition:

- 25 62 mol-% of SiO₂,
- 3.5 mol-% of Al₂O₃,
- 1.4 mol-% of Bi₂O₃,
- 23 mol-% of B₂O₃,
- 9.8 mol-% of Li₂O, and
- 30 0.3 mol-% of Na₂O.

The glass has a coefficient of linear thermal expansion for the temperature range from 20 to 300 °C of 4.8 ppm/K, a transformation temperature of 470 °C, and a softening temperature of 860 °C. The glass frits are ground until a particle size distribution with a D₅₀ in a range from 1 to 10 µm is obtained. Then, 45 g of the ground glass frits are mixed with 55 g of the solvent H948 Diluent 21 from Pemco in a dissolver of the type DISPERMAT from Getzmann. Subsequently, the glass frits in the obtained mixture are homogenised by feeding the mixture two times through a 3-roll-mill. The gaps between the rolls of the mill are adjusted to get successively narrower from each pair of rolls to the next. A suspension for functionalising containers as set forth below is obtained.

Functionalisation with the composition:

A commercially available glass vial of the type „Vial 2.00 ml Fiolax clear” from Schott AG, which is further of the type 2R according to DIN/ISO 8362, is provided. The glass of the vial has a transformation temperature of 560 °C. The surface of this vial does not have any coating or functionalisation. The vial has a body region which is of the shape of a hollow cylinder. Hence, the vial has a global maximum of its exterior diameter throughout the body region. The vial is washed as described below. The suspension which is obtained as explained above is applied to the exterior surface of the vial by screen printing and lithography, thereby forming a regular pattern of a plurality of ellipses across the full exterior surface of the vial in its body region. The screen which is used for the screen printing has a mesh 120 T of polyester. The pattern consists of ellipses which have a length in the x-direction of 930 µm and in the y-direction of 1,100 µm. The distance between the ellipses in the x-direction is 740 µm and in the y-direction 930 µm. The thickness of the applied suspension is about 10 µm. The applied suspension is cured for 10 min at 600 °C in an oven.

Example 2 (according to the invention)

Preparation of the composition:

The composition is prepared as provided above for the example 1.

Functionalisation with the composition:

A commercially available glass vial of the type „Vial 2.00 ml Fiolax clear” from Schott AG, which is further of the type 2R according to DIN/ISO 8362, is provided. The glass of the vial has a transformation temperature of 560 °C. The surface of this vial does not have any coating or functionalisation. This vial is washed as described below. The suspension which is obtained as explained above is applied to the exterior surface of the vial by screen printing and lithography, thereby forming two rings which extend circumferentially around the interior of the container (see figure 2) in the body region of the vial. This body region is of the shape of a hollow cylinder. Hence, the vial has a global maximum of its exterior diameter throughout the body region. Each ring has a width of 1 mm. The two rings are spaced by 1 cm in a direction of the height of the vial. The screen used for screen printing has the same characteristics as provided above for the example 1. Thus, a regular pattern of ellipses is formed across the full exterior surface of the vial within each ring. The thickness of the applied suspension is about 10 µm. Then the applied suspension is cured by heating in an oven. Therein, the temperature is increased within 10 min to 250 °C. This temperature is kept constant for 1 min. Subsequently, the temperature is increased further within 1 h to 650 °C. Again, the temperature is kept constant for 1 min. The subsequent cooling is conducted in accordance with the characteristic curve of the oven.

Example 3 (according to the invention)

Preparation of the composition:

The composition is prepared as provided above for the example 1.

Functionalisation with the composition:

A commercially available glass vial of the type „Vial 2.00 ml Fiolax clear” from Schott AG, which is further of the type 2R according to DIN/ISO 8362, is provided. The surface of this vial does not have any coating or functionalisation. The vial has a body region which is of the shape of a hollow cylinder. Hence, the vial has a global maximum of its exterior diameter throughout the body region. The vial is washed as described below. The suspension which is obtained as explained above is applied to the exterior surface of the vial by screen printing and

lithography, thereby forming two rings which extend circumferentially around the interior of the container (see figure 3) in its body region. Each ring has a width of 1 mm. The two rings are spaced by 1 cm in a direction of the height of the vial. The suspension forms a continuous layer which covers the full exterior surface of the vial in each of the rings and which has a thickness of 10 µm. Then the suspension is cured by heating it in an oven. Therein, the temperature is increased within 10 min to 250 °C. This temperature is kept constant for 1 min. Subsequently, the temperature is increased further within 1 h to 650 °C. Again, the temperature is kept constant for 1 min. The subsequent cooling is conducted in accordance with the characteristic curve of the oven.

Comparative Example 1 (not according to the invention)

A commercially available glass vial of the type „Vial 2.00 ml Fiolax clear” from Schott AG, which of the type 2R according to DIN/ISO 8362, is provided as a reference. The surface of this vial does not have any coating or functionalisation. Prior to any measurement, the vial is washed.

Comparative Example 2 (not according to the invention)

A commercially available glass vial of the type „Vial 2.00 ml Fiolax clear” from Schott AG, which of the type 2R according to DIN/ISO 8362, is washed and then coated on its exterior surface throughout its body region with MED10-6670 from NuSiL.

Comparative Example 3 (not according to the invention)

A commercially available glass vial of the type „Vial 2.00 ml Fiolax clear” from Schott AG, which is further of the type 2R according to DIN/ISO 8362, is provided. The surface of this vial does not have any coating or functionalisation. This vial is washed as described below. Then the vial is placed inside a SCS Labcoater®, Model PDS 2010. Via a vacuum process, the vial is first functionalised with 3-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane by evaporation without further heat treatment and then coated with Parylen C by evaporation at 100 °C. The final coating has a film thickness of 250 nm.

Comparative Example 4 (not according to the invention)

Preparation of the composition:

99.8 ml of high purity water are provided in a beaker. 0.2 ml of Levasil CS50-34P (50 % SiO₂, average particle size less than 100 nm) from Akzo Nobel N.V. are added to the beaker and the
5 obtained composition is stirred for 30 s with a magnetic stirrer at ambient temperature of 20 °C. Subsequently, 0.5 ml g of Tween20 from Sigma Aldrich are added. Then, the composition is stirred for another 10 min. The thus obtained composition is ready for use.

Functionalisation with the composition:

10 A commercially available glass vial of the type „Vial 2.00 ml Fiolax clear” from Schott AG, which is further of the type 2R according to DIN/ISO 8362, is provided. The surface of this vial does not have any coating or functionalisation. The vial has a body region which is of the shape of a hollow cylinder. Hence, the vial has a global maximum of its exterior diameter throughout the body region. The vial is washed as described below. The washed vial is im-
15 mersed with its bottom first into the composition, which has been prepared as set out above, at a velocity of 30 cm/min. Therein, the head region of the vial, including the vial opening, is not immersed into the composition in order to prevent contacting the interior surface of the vial with the composition. The vial is kept in the composition for 2 s. Afterwards, the vial is retracted from the composition at a velocity of 20 cm/min. Subsequently, the vial is kept as it is
20 for 10 s at ambient temperature of 20 °C. Then the vial is placed with its bottom onto an absorbent substrate such as a paper towel. Then the composition which has been applied to the vial is dried by keeping the vial for 30 min at a temperature of 600 °C in an oven.

Evaluation

25 For each of the examples 1 to 3 and the comparative examples 1 to 4, the contact angle for wetting with water is determined in the respective functionalised region on the exterior surface of the vial body in accordance with the above measurement method. The results are shown in Table 1.

Example	Contact angle for water [°]
Example 1	< 10
Example 2	< 10
Example 3	< 10
Comparative example 1	< 10
Comparative example 2	70
Comparative example 3	93
Comparative example 4	< 10

Table 1: Characterisation of the exterior surfaces of the glass vials of the examples and comparative examples by their contact angles for wetting with water, in each case prior to any post treatment

- 5 Further, 10,000 of the vials of each example and comparative example, respectively, are processed on a standard pharmaceutical filling line and thus, filled with an influenza vaccine. Table 2 below shows an evaluation of the vials regarding their tendency to be damaged or even break on the filling line. Here, ++ means that no or only very few vials are being damaged or broken, + means that few vials are being damaged or broken, - means that damages to vials and broken vials occur more often than for +, -- means that damages to vials and broken vials occur more often than for -.
- 10

Example	Low tendency to damages on filling line
Example 1	++
Example 2	++
Example 3	+
Comparative example 1	--
Comparative example 2	-
Comparative example 3	-
Comparative example 4	--

Table 2: Comparison of the tendency of the glass vials to be damaged on the filling line for the examples and comparative examples

Further, vials which have been filled with a pharmaceutical composition and closed typically have to be inspected, in particular for pharmaceutically relevant particles. This is usually done by optical methods. Here, vials of the examples 2 and 3 turn out to be advantages as the optical inspection can easily be conducted on the vials between the functionalised rings of the exterior surface of the vials. Between those rings, no functionalisation which could disturb the inspection is present on the vial surface.

For further studies, functionalised surfaces of vials according to the examples 1 to 3 and the comparative examples 1 to 4 have been subjected to a scratch test which is described in detail in the above measurement methods section. Typical results of these tests are shown in the figures 9a) to e). Therein, figure 9a) shows a functionalised vial surface according to example 1, figure 9b) an unfunctionalised surface of a reference vial according to comparative example 1, figure 9c) a functionalised vial surface according to comparative example 2, figure 9d) a functionalised vial surface according to comparative example 3, and figure 9e) a functionalised vial surface according to comparative example 2, in each case after having been subjected to the scratch test. It can be seen that the vial surface of example 1 has been protected from scratches by the functionalisation better than the surfaces of the vials of the comparative examples. In the figures 9a) to e), the force with which the scratch partner is pushed against the vial surface is increased linearly from 0.1 N (at the left margins of the figures) up to 30 N (at the right mar-

gins of the figures). As the figure 9a) to e) show typical results of the scratch test studies, it can be concluded that the protection of the vial surfaces from scratches has been improved for vials which have been functionalised according to the invention with respect to the unfunctionalised reference vial and also with respect to the vials which have been functionalised according to the comparative examples 2 to 4. Further, the emission of particles from the scratched surfaces is observed. During scratching glass particles or particles of the functionalisation may detach from the vial surface. The detachment of particles is to be avoided as far as possible on a pharmaceutical filling line as such particles may contaminate the containers in a pharmaceutically relevant manner. Table 3 below summarises the results of the scratch test studies regarding protection of the glass surface of the vials and the detachment of particles during scratching. Therein, ++ means a more favourable result than +, + means a more favourable result than -, and - means a more favourable result than --.

	Glass surface of vial protected from scratches	Avoidance of particle detachment
Example 1	+	+
Example 2	+	+
Example 3	++	+
Comparative example 1	--	-
Comparative example 2	-	-
Comparative example 3	-	-
Comparative example 4	--	-

Table 3: Comparison of scratch test results regarding protection of the glass surface of the vial and avoidance of particle detachment from the vial or the functionalisation upon scratching

Post-treatment

For further studies, the vials of the examples 1 to 3 and of the comparative example 1 as reference are subjected to three different kinds of post-treatment, i.e. a washing procedure, a depyrogenisation procedure and a freeze drying. These kinds of post-treatment are described below.

- 5 The washing procedure is the same as used prior to functionalising / coating the vials in the examples 1 to 3 and of the comparative examples 2 to 4. Also the reference vial of comparative example 1 has been washed as described below.

Washing:

- 10 A HAMO LS 2000 washing machine is applied for the washing procedure. The HAMO LS 2000 is connected to the purified water supply. Further, the following devices are used.

cage 1: 144 with 4 mm nozzles

cage 2: 252 with 4 mm nozzles

- 15 drying cabinet from Heraeus (adjustable up to 300 °C)

The tap is opened. Then the machine is started via the main switch. After conducting an internal check, the washing machine shows to be ready on the display. Program 47 is a standard cleaning-program which operates with the following parameters:

20

pre-washing without heating for 2 min

washing at 40 °C for 6 min

pre-rinsing without heating for 5 min

rinsing without heating for 10 min

- 25 end-rinsing at without heating for 10 min

drying without heating for 5 min

- The holder for the vials in the cages 1 and 2 have to be adjusted considering the size of the vials in order to obtain a distance of the nozzle of about 1.5 cm. The vials to be washed are
30 placed on the nozzles with the head first. Subsequently, the stainless steel mesh is fixed on the

cage. The cage is oriented to the left and pushed into the machine. Then the machine is closed. Program 47 (GLAS040102) is selected and then the HAMO is started via START. After the program has finished (1 h), the cages are taken out and the vials are placed with their opening facing downwards in drying cages. A convection drying cabinet with ambient air filter is applied for the drying. The drying cabinet is adjusted to 300 °C. The vials are placed into the drying cabinet for 20 min. After the vials have cooled down, they are sorted into appropriate boxes.

Depyrogenisation:

The vials are depyrogenised by placing them in an oven which is heated to 350 °C. This temperature is kept constant for 1 h. Subsequently, the vials are taken out of the oven and left to cool down.

Freeze drying:

The vials are freeze dried by storing them for 4 hours at -70 °C.

Evaluation after post-treatment

Vials of the examples 1 to 3 have been subjected to various combinations of the above types of post-treatment. It has been found that the functionalisations of examples 1 to 3 withstand the washing procedure as well as the depyrogenisation procedure and the freeze drying. In particular, tests have been conducted, in that vials according to the examples 1 to 3 have been freeze dried. Prior to and after this procedure the functionalised surfaces have been checked for damages and defects under the microscope at a magnification of 5 to 20 times. It has been observed that no defects or damages have been caused by the freeze drying procedure.

Unless otherwise specified in the description or the particular figure:

Figure 1 shows a schematic depiction of a hollow body according to the invention;

Figure 2 shows a schematic depiction of a further hollow body according to the inven-

- tion;
- Figure 3 shows a schematic depiction of a further hollow body according to the invention;
- Figure 4 shows a schematic depiction of a closed hollow body according to the invention;
- Figure 5 shows a flow chart of a process according to the invention for the preparation of a hollow body;
- Figure 6 shows a flow chart of a further process according to the invention for the preparation of a hollow body;
- Figure 7 shows a flow chart of a process according to the invention for packaging a pharmaceutical composition;
- Figure 8 shows a flow chart of a process according to the invention for treating a patient;
- Figure 9a) shows a microscope image of the result of a scratch test performed on a vial of example 1;
- Figure 9b) shows a microscope image of the result of a scratch test performed on a vial of comparative example 1.
- Figure 9c) shows a microscope image of the result of a scratch test performed on a vial of comparative example 2;
- Figure 9d) shows a microscope image of the result of a scratch test performed on a vial of comparative example 3; and
- Figure 9e) shows a microscope image of the result of a scratch test performed on a vial of comparative example 4.

Figure 1 shows a schematic depiction of a hollow body 100 according to the invention. The hollow body 100 comprises a wall 102 which partially surrounds an interior volume 101 of the hollow body 100. The wall 102 surrounds the interior volume 101 only partially in that the
 5 hollow body 100 comprises an opening 110 which allows for filling the hollow body 100 with a pharmaceutical composition 401 (not shown). The wall 102 forms from top to bottom in the figure 1: a top region of the hollow body 100, which consists of a flange 111 and a neck 112; a

body region 114, which follows the top region via a shoulder 113; and a bottom region 116, which follows the body region 114 via a heel 115. Here, the body region 114 is a lateral region of the hollow body 100 in form of a hollow cylinder. Thus, a contact range 118 of a height 117 of the hollow body 100 extends throughout the body region 114. Throughout that contact range
5 118 an exterior diameter 119 of the hollow body 100 has a global maximum. This means, nowhere outside of the body region 114 the hollow body 100 has an exterior diameter 119 which is larger than in the body region 114. The wall 102 comprises a layer of glass 104 and a wall surface 103, wherein the layer of glass 104 extends across the full area of the wall surface 103. The layer of glass 104 consists of a first glass composition. The wall surface 103 consists of an
10 interior surface 108 which faces the interior volume 101, and an exterior surface 109 which faces away from the interior volume 101. Here, the part of the exterior surface 109 which lies in the body region 114 of the hollow body 100 forms a contact region 120 which thus, extends throughout the contact range 118 of the height 117 of the hollow body 100. Further, the contact region 120 is a region of the exterior surface 109 of the hollow body 100 at which the hol-
15 low body 100 contacts a further hollow body (not shown), wherein the further hollow body is identical to the hollow body 100, wherein both hollow bodies stand upright on a plane surface, wherein a distance between both hollow bodies has been reduced until both hollow bodies have been brought into contact. Here, the contact region 120 is a cylindrically symmetric region of the exterior surface 109 and thus, the preceding definition is independent from the an-
20 gle of rotation of the hollow body 100 around an axis along the height 117 of the hollow body 100 with respect to the further hollow body. In case of the hollow body 100 of figure 1, the contact region 120 is identical to a surface region 105 of the wall surface 103. The layer of glass 104 forms a base surface 106 which is partially superimposed by a plurality of elevated regions 107 throughout that surface region 105. The elevated regions 107 adjoin the base sur-
25 face 106 which is a surface of the layer of glass 104. Further, the elevated regions 107 are joined to the base surface 106. Moreover, the elevated regions 107 form a regular pattern of ellipses across the full surface region 105. The elevated regions 107 consist of a further glass composition. The hollow body 100 of figure 1 is a vial according to the example 1 above.

Figure 2 shows a schematic depiction of a further hollow body 100 according to the invention. The hollow body 100 of figure 2 is designed as the hollow body 100 of figure 1, except that the hollow body of figure 2 has exactly a first and a further surface region 105. Each of these surface regions 105 forms a ring that extends circumferentially around the interior volume 101
5 of the hollow body 100. Hence, the surface regions 105 are cylindrically symmetric. Both rings lie in the contact region 120 of the exterior surface 109 of the wall 102. Just as the surface region 105 of figure 1, the first and the further surface regions 105 of figure 2 each comprise a regular pattern of elevated regions 107. The hollow body 100 of figure 1 is a vial according to the example 2 above.

10 Figure 3 shows a schematic depiction of a further hollow body 100 according to the invention. The hollow body 100 of figure 3 is designed as the hollow body 100 of figure 2, except that in both of the surface regions 105 the base surface 106 is fully covered by a single elevated region 107, respectively. The hollow body 100 of figure 3 is a vial according to the example 3
15 above.

Figure 4 shows a schematic depiction of a closed hollow body 400 according to the invention. This closed hollow body 400 is a vial which has been obtained by filling the hollow body 100 of figure 1 with a pharmaceutical composition 401 and closing the opening 110 with a lid 402
20 via a crimping step. Here, the pharmaceutical composition 401 is a vaccine.

Figure 5 shows a flow chart of a process 500 according to the invention for the preparation of a hollow body 100. The process 500 comprises a process step a) 501 in which a commercially available glass vial of the type „Vial 2.00 ml Fiolax clear” from Schott AG which of the type
25 2R according to DIN/ISO 8362 is provided. In a process step b) 502, a composition is applied to the exterior surface 109 of the vial by screen printing and lithography as described in detail above in the context of the example 1 according to the invention. A process step c) 503 of forming a plurality of elevated regions 107 and joining those to the vial surface is as well conducted as described in the context of the example 1 according to the invention. The hollow
30 body 100 of figure 1 is obtained through the process 500.

Figure 6 shows a flow chart of a further process 500 according to the invention for the preparation of a hollow body 100. The process 500 of figure 6 comprises the process steps a) 501 to c) 503 of the process 500 according to figure 5 and further, a process step d) 601 of depyrogenising the hollow body 100 in accordance with the above described depyrogenisation process.

Figure 7 shows a flow chart of a process 700 according to the invention for packaging a pharmaceutical composition 401. In a process step A) 701, the hollow body 100 according to figure 1 is provided. In a process step B) 702, a pharmaceutical composition 401 is filled into the interior volume 101 of the hollow body 100, and in a process step C) 703 the opening 110 of the hollow body 100 is closed, thereby obtaining the closed hollow body 400 of figure 4.

Figure 8 shows a flow chart of a process 800 according to the invention for treating a patient. This process 800 comprises the process steps of: A. 801 providing the closed hollow body 400 of figure 4, opening the closed hollow body 400 by penetrating the lid 402 with a needle of a syringe, filling the syringe with the vaccine; and B. 802 administering the vaccine subcutaneously to a patient using the syringe.

Figure 9a) shows a microscope image of the result of a scratch test performed on a part of the exterior surface 109 in the body region 114 of a vial of example 1. In the figure, the applied force increases linearly from 0.1 N on the left margin to 30 N on the right margin. The image shows that the elevated regions 107 on the base surface 106 protect the base surface 106, which is a surface of the layer of glass 104, from scratches.

Figure 9b) shows a microscope image of the result of a scratch test performed on the exterior surface of a vial of comparative example 1. In the figure, the applied force increases linearly from 0.1 N on the left margin to 30 N on the right margin.

Figure 9c) shows a microscope image of the result of a scratch test performed on the exterior surface of a vial of comparative example 2. In the figure, the applied force increases linearly from 0.1 N on the left margin to 30 N on the right margin.

- 5 Figure 9d) shows a microscope image of the result of a scratch test performed on the exterior surface of a vial of comparative example 3. In the figure, the applied force increases linearly from 0.1 N on the left margin to 30 N on the right margin.

- 10 Figure 9e) shows a microscope image of the result of a scratch test performed on the exterior surface of a vial of comparative example 4. In the figure, the applied force increases linearly from 0.1 N on the left margin to 30 N on the right margin.

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

100	hollow body according to the invention
101	interior volume
102	wall
103	wall surface
104	layer of glass
105	surface region
106	base surface
107	elevated region
108	interior surface
109	exterior surface
110	opening
111	flange
112	neck
113	shoulder
114	body region
115	heel
116	bottom region
117	height
118	contact range
119	exterior diameter
120	contact region
400	closed hollow body according to the invention
401	pharmaceutical composition
402	lid
500	process according to the invention for the preparation of a hollow body
501	process step a)
502	process step b)

503	process step c)
601	process step d)
700	process according to the invention for packaging a pharmaceutical composition
701	process step A)
702	process step B)
703	process step C)
800	process according to the invention for treating a patient
801	process step A.
802	process step B.

PATENT CLAIMS

1. A hollow body (100), comprising a wall (102) which at least partially surrounds an interior volume (101) of the hollow body (100);
5 wherein the wall (102)
a) comprises a layer of glass (104), comprising a first glass composition,
b) has a wall surface (103), and
c) comprises a base surface (106);
wherein the wall surface (103) comprises
10 a. at least one surface region (105), in which the base surface (106) is at least partially superimposed by at least one elevated region (107), and
b. at least one contact region (120), which extends along a contact range (118) of a height (117) of the hollow body (100);
wherein the at least one elevated region (107) comprises a further glass composition;
15 wherein throughout the contact range (118) an exterior diameter (119) of the hollow body (100) has a maximum;
wherein the at least one surface region (105) is at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region (120).
- 20 2. The hollow body (100) according to claim 1, wherein the at least one elevated region (107) is transparent.
3. The hollow body (100) according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the at least one surface region (105) extends along at least 25% of a circumference of the hollow body (100).
- 25 4. The hollow body (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the hollow body (100) is a packaging container for a medical or a pharmaceutical packaging good or both.

5. The hollow body (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the wall surface (103) comprises

a] a first surface region (105) in which the base surface (106) is at least partially superimposed by at least one first elevated region (107),

b] a further surface region (105) in which the base surface (106) is at least partially superimposed by at least one further elevated region (107),

wherein the first surface region (105) and the further surface region (105) are at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region (120),

wherein the at least one first elevated region (107), or the at least one further elevated region (107), or both comprises the further glass composition,

wherein the first surface region (105) and the further surface region (105) are spatially distanced by at least 10 % of the height (117) of the hollow body (100).

6. The hollow body (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the wall surface (103) comprises

A] an interior surface (108) which faces the interior volume (101), and

B] an exterior surface (109) which faces away from the interior volume (101);

wherein the exterior surface (109) comprises the at least one surface region (105).

7. The hollow body (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein in the at least one surface region (105) the base surface (106) is at least partially superimposed by a plurality of elevated regions (107).

8. The hollow body (100) according to claim 7, wherein the elevated regions (107) of the plurality of elevated regions (107) have a diameter in a range from 5 to 2500 μm .

9. The hollow body (100) according to claim 7 or 8, wherein the plurality of elevated regions (107) covers 5 to 90 % of the base surface (106) in the at least one surface region (105).

10. The hollow body (100) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the first glass composition is different from the further glass composition.

11. The hollow body (100) according to claim 10, wherein the first glass composition has a first softening temperature,
wherein the further glass composition has a further softening temperature,
wherein the further softening temperature is less than the first softening temperature.

12. A process (400) for making an item comprising as process steps

a) providing a hollow body (100), comprising a wall (102) which at least partially surrounds an interior volume (101) of the hollow body (100),
wherein the wall (102)

i) comprises a layer of glass (104), comprising a first glass composition, and
ii) has a wall surface (103), comprising

I) at least one surface region (105), and

II) at least one contact region (120), which extends along a contact range (118) of a height (117) of the hollow body (100),

wherein throughout the contact range (118) an exterior diameter (119) of the hollow body (100) has a maximum,

wherein the at least one surface region (105) is at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region (120);

b) contacting the wall surface (103) across the at least one surface region (105) with a composition, comprising a plurality of particles,

wherein the particles of the plurality of particles comprise a further glass composition; and

a) forming at least one elevated region (107) from the composition and joining the at least one elevated region (107) to the wall surface (103) in the at least one surface region (105).

13. A hollow body (100), obtainable by the process (400) according to claim 12.

14. A closed hollow body (400), comprising a wall (102) which at least partially surrounds an interior volume (101) which comprises a pharmaceutical composition (401); wherein the wall (102)

5 a) comprises a layer of glass (104), comprising a first glass composition,

b) has a wall surface (103), and

c) comprises a base surface (106);

wherein the wall surface (103) comprises

10 a. at least one surface region (105), in which the base surface (106) is at least partially superimposed by at least one elevated region (107), and

b. at least one contact region (120), which extends along a contact range (118) of a height (117) of the hollow body (100);

wherein the at least one elevated region (107) comprises a further glass composition;

15 wherein throughout the contact range (118) an exterior diameter (119) of the hollow body (100) has a maximum;

wherein the at least one surface region (105) is at least partially positioned in the at least one contact region (120).

15. A process (700) comprising as process steps

20 A) providing the hollow body (100) according to any of the claims 1 to 11, or 13;

B) inserting a pharmaceutical composition (401) into the interior volume (101); and

C) closing the hollow body (100).

16. A closed hollow body (400), obtainable by the process (700) according to claim 15.

25 17. A use of the hollow body (100) according to any of the claims 1 to 11, or 13 for packaging a pharmaceutical composition (401).

18. A use of a plurality of a plurality of glass particles for functionalising at least one surface region (105) of an exterior surface (109) of a wall (102) of a glass container for packaging a pharmaceutical composition,
wherein the functionalising comprises

5 A} contacting the exterior surface (109) across the at least one surface region (105) with the plurality of glass particles, and

 B} forming at least one elevated region (107) at least in part from the plurality of glass particles and joining the at least one elevated region (107) to the exterior surface (109) in the at least one surface region (105),

10 wherein the exterior surface (109) comprises at least one contact region (120), which extends along a contact range (118) of a height (117) of the glass container,
 wherein throughout the contact range (118) an exterior diameter (119) of the glass container has a maximum,

 wherein the at least one surface region (105) is at least partially positioned in the at

15 least one contact region (120).

Figure 1

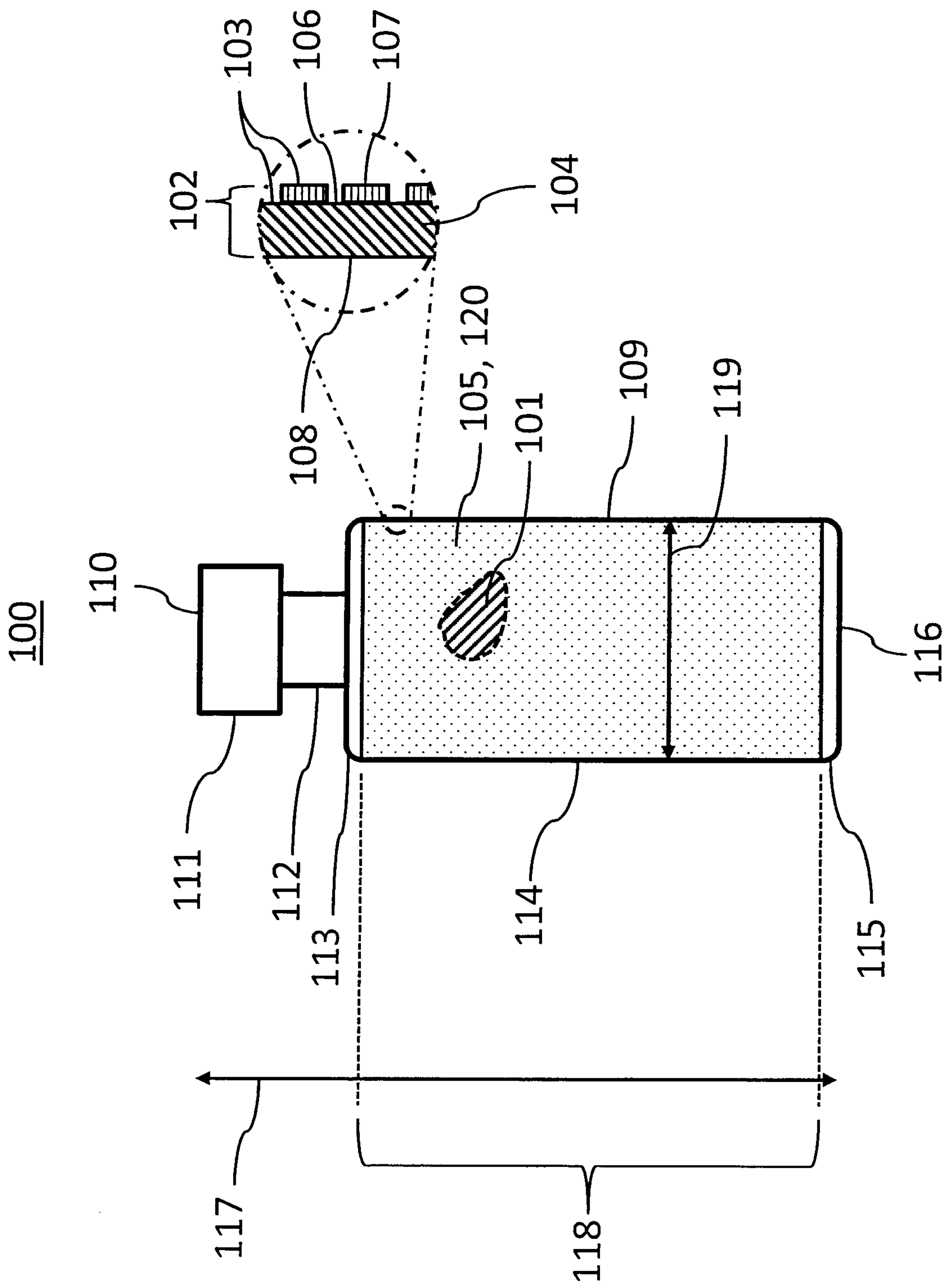


Figure 2

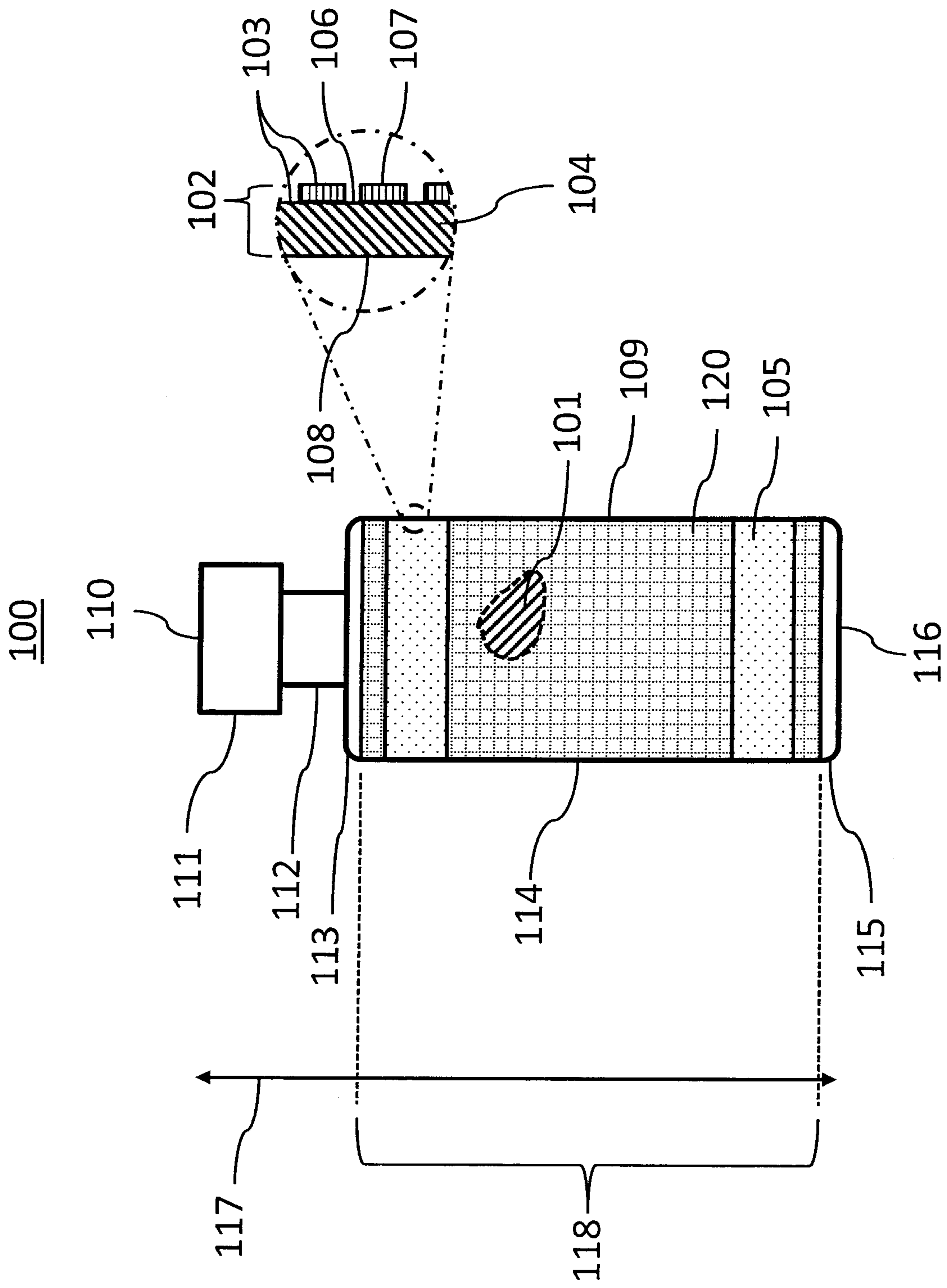


Figure 3

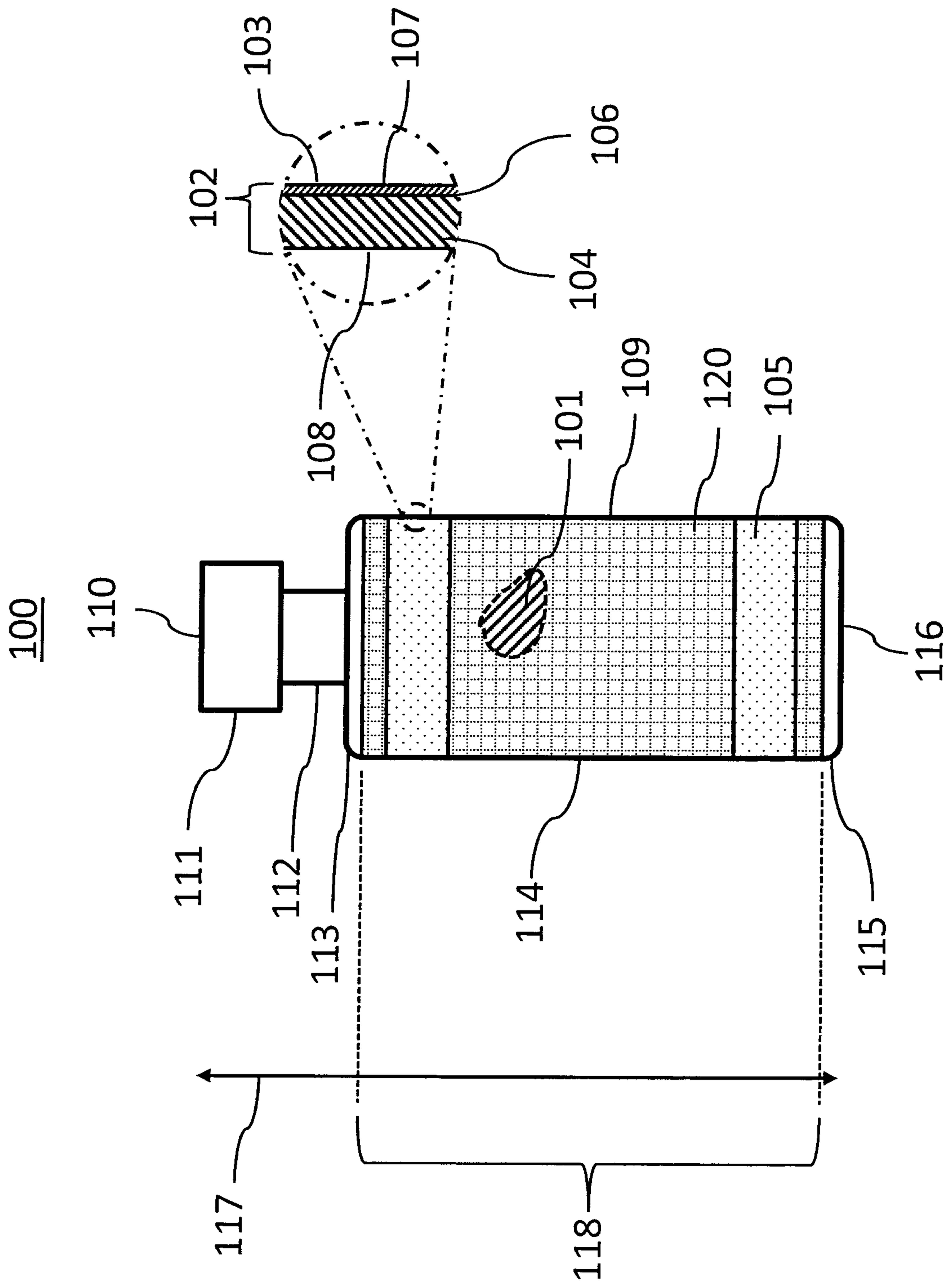


Figure 4

400

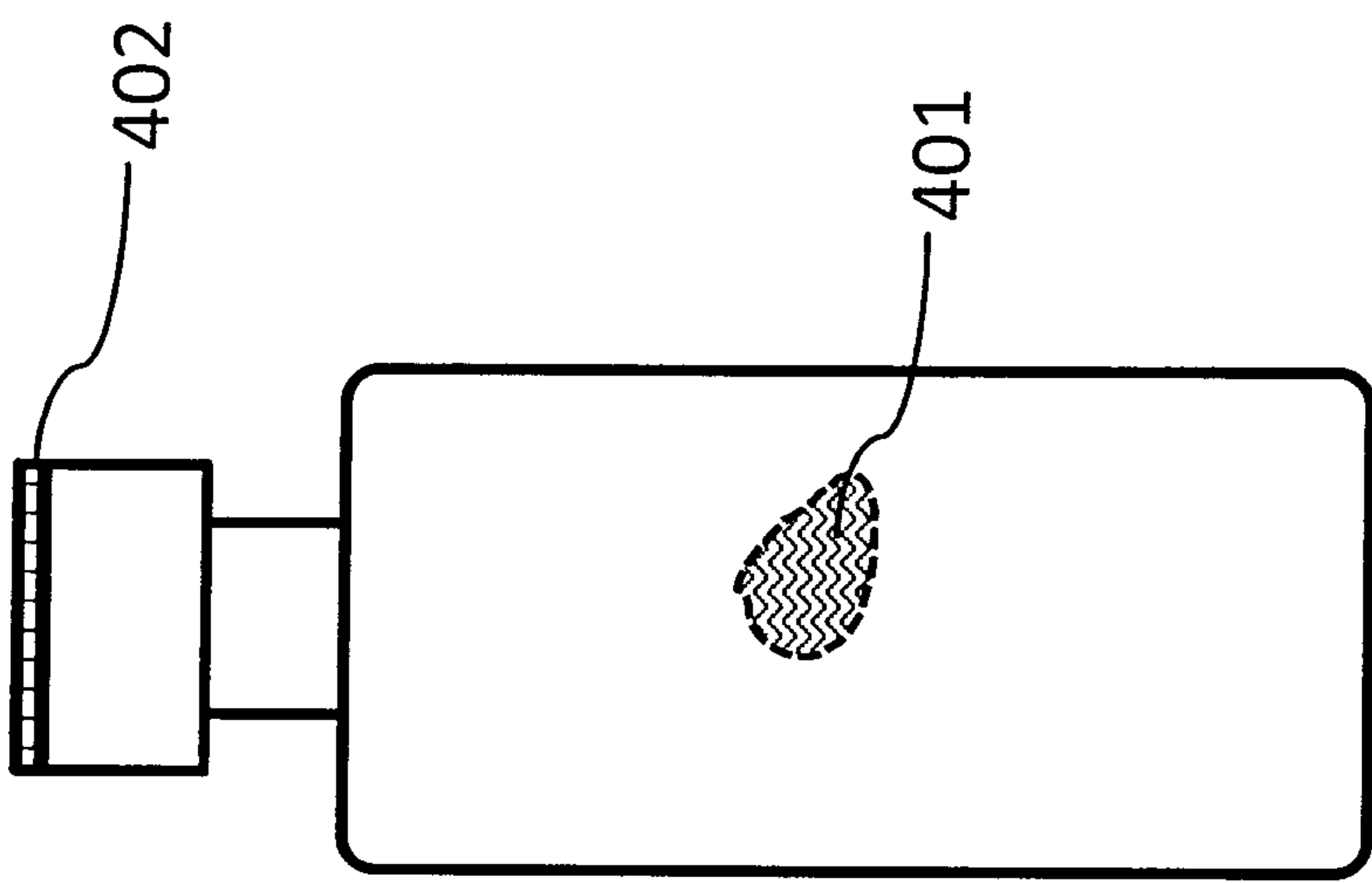


Figure 5

500

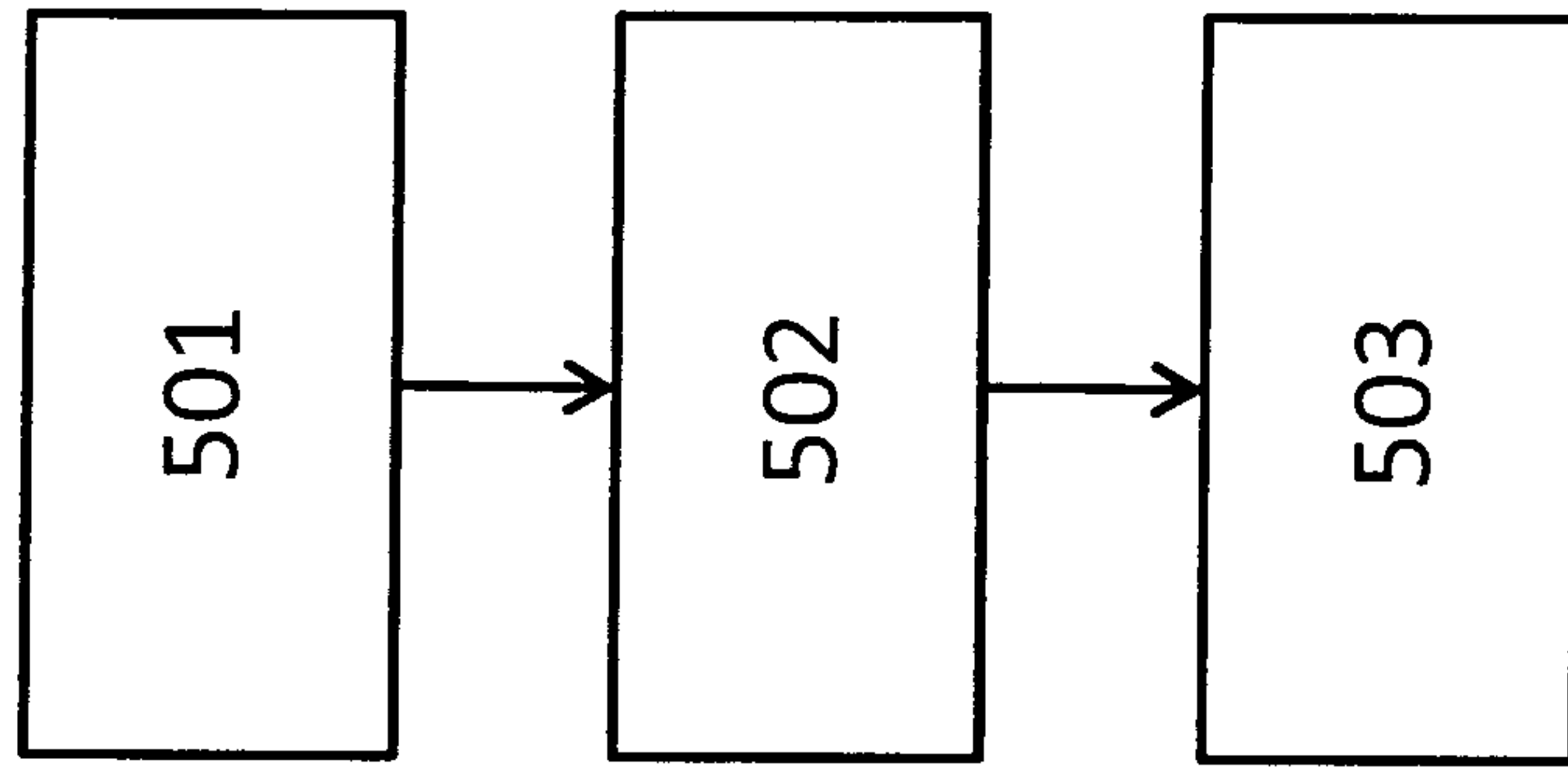
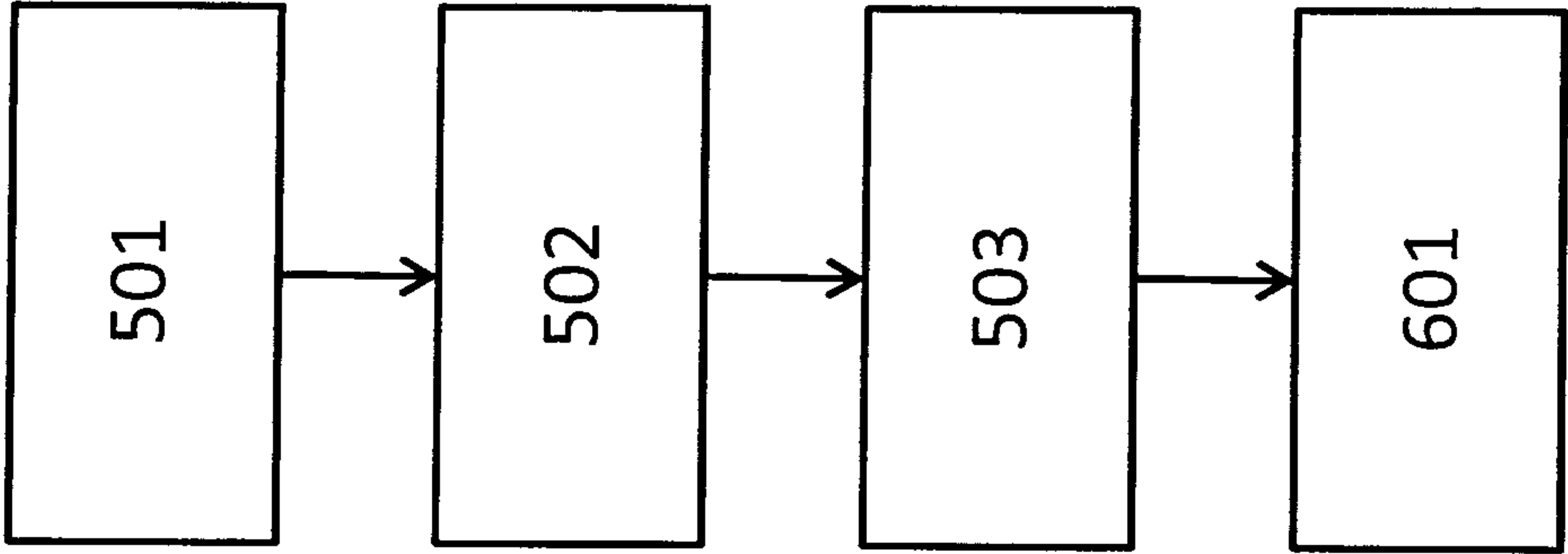


Figure 6

600



6/9

Figure 7

700

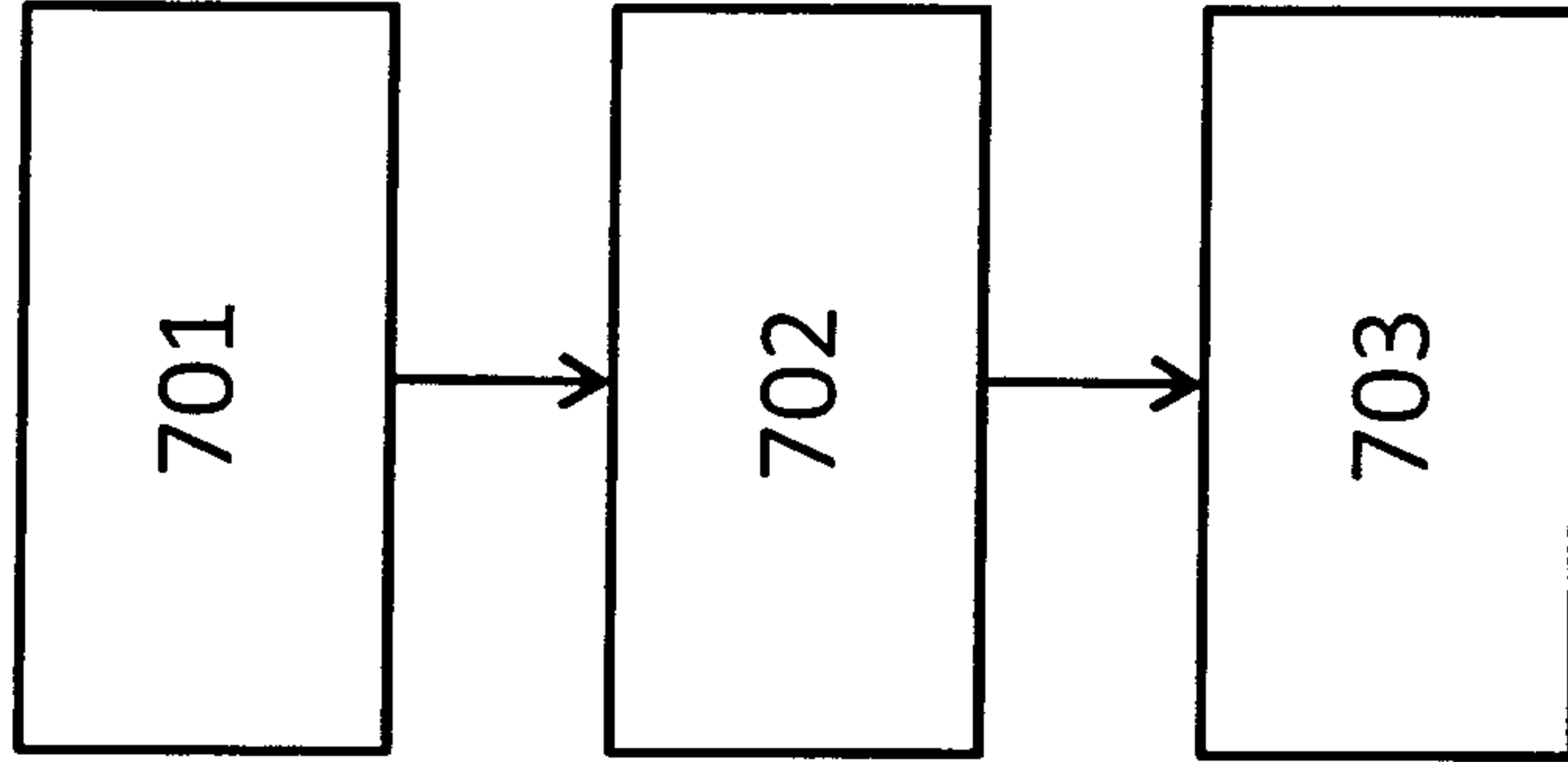


Figure 8

800

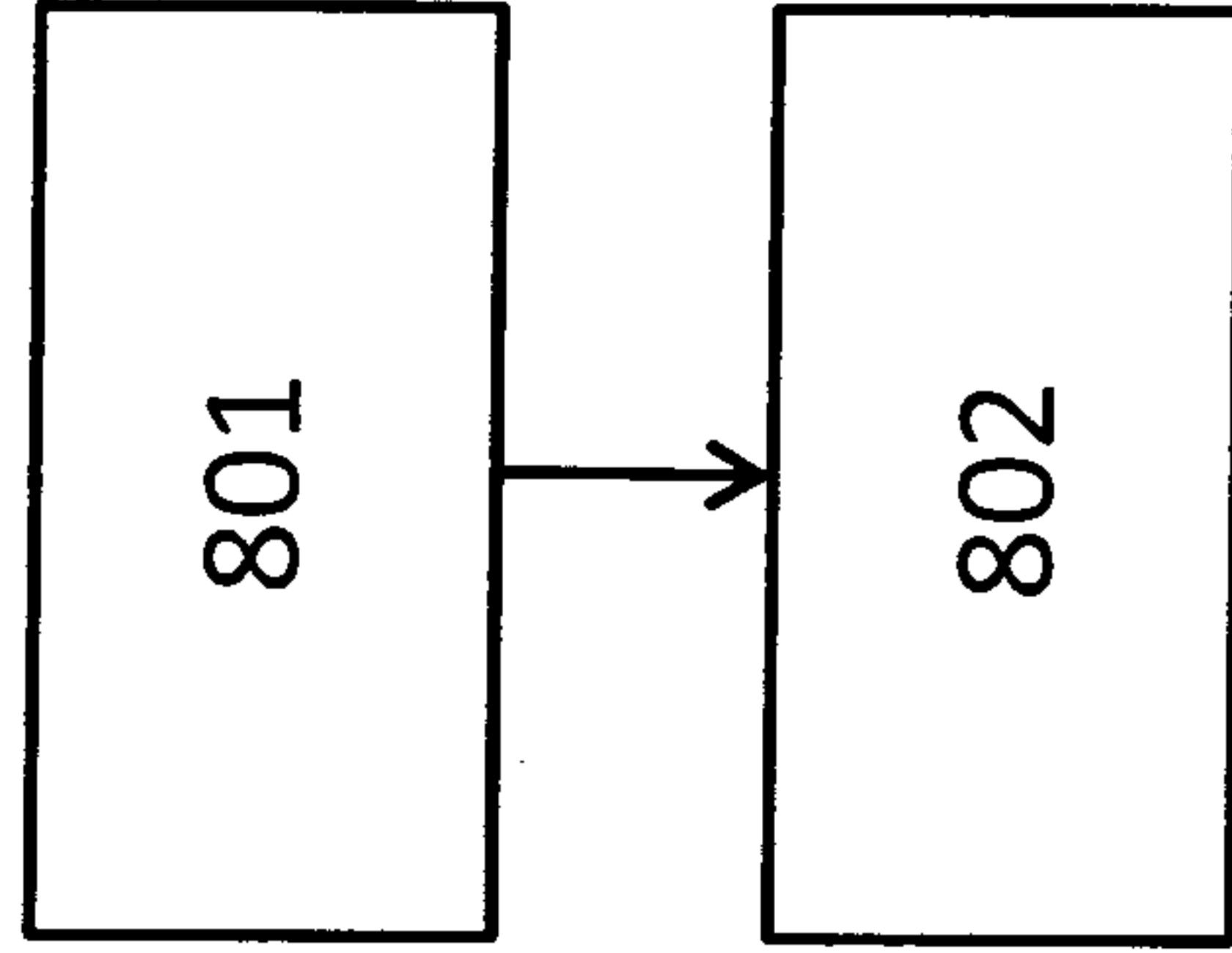


Figure 9a)

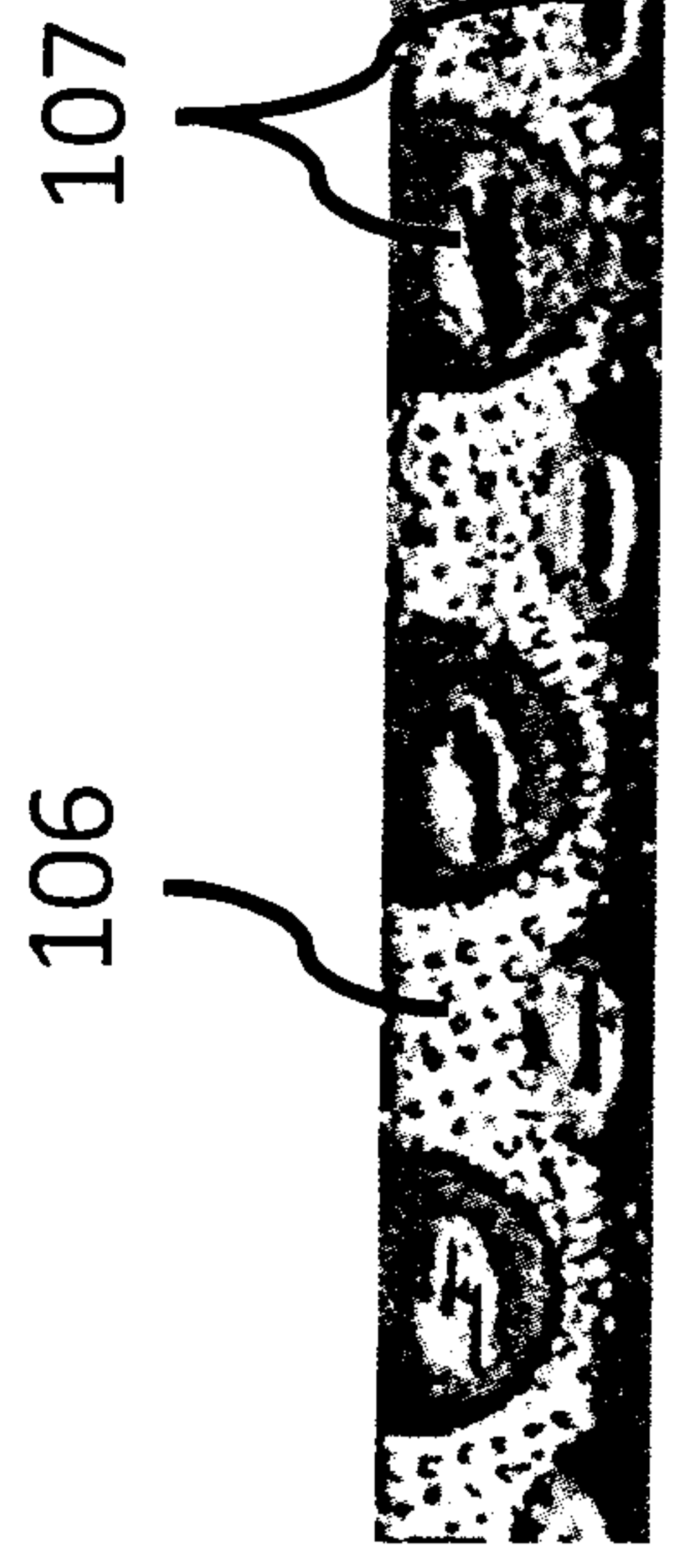


Figure 9b)



Figure 9c)



Figure 9d)



Figure 9e)



