
**Injection containers and
accessories —**

Part 1:
Injection vials made of glass tubing

Réipients et accessoires pour produits injectables —

Partie 1: Flacons en verre étiré

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 8362-1:2018



STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 8362-1:2018



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2018

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Dimensions	1
5 Designation	5
6 Material	5
7 Performance	6
8 Requirements	6
8.1 Hydrolytic resistance	6
8.2 Annealing quality	6
9 Marking	6
Bibliography	7

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 8362-1:2018

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 76, *Transfusion, infusion and injection equipment for medical and pharmaceutical use*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 8362-1:2009), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are:

- add an alternative for a chamfer shaped with $\approx 45^\circ$ in [Figure 1](#);
- add a 3R format in [Table 1](#).

A list of all parts in the ISO 8362 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to specify the dimensions, capacities, form and requirements of glass vials intended for medical use. Containers made from glass tubing are considered to be suitable for the packaging and storage of injectable preparations until they are administered for medicinal purposes. Such containers may be made from different types of glass which can affect the chemical resistance properties; e.g., those made from borosilicate glass will have a very high level of chemical resistance whereas others made from soda-lime glass will have a lower, but adequate, chemical resistance for the purpose for which they are intended. The chemical resistance of the internal surface of containers made from soda-lime glass can be improved by means of a treatment during production aimed at producing a chemical resistance equal to that of those made from borosilicate glass for single use. This level of chemical resistance is maintained as long as the interior surface is not destroyed by chemical attack, in which case it is reduced to that of untreated soda-lime glass.

Because containers may be made from different types of glass and because it is the chemical behaviour of the internal surface which is important when they are filled with injectable preparations, it is essential to specify test procedures by which this performance can be measured. The procedures recommended in this document permit this performance, based on the hydrolytic resistance to be measured and, from the result of measurement, it is possible to classify containers into their correct category. The procedure also allows containers to be tested and to determine, after an intermediate stage, whether the hydrolytic resistance is produced by the composition of the glass as a material or by a treatment of the internal surface.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 8362-1:2018

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 8362-1:2018

Injection containers and accessories —

Part 1: Injection vials made of glass tubing

1 Scope

This document specifies the form, dimensions and capacities of glass vials for injectable preparations. It also specifies the material from which such containers are made and the performance requirements of those containers.

This document is applicable to colourless or amber glass containers made from borosilicate or soda-lime glass, made from glass tubing, whether internally surface-treated or not, and intended to be used in the packaging, storage or transportation of products intended for injection.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 719, *Glass — Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 98 degrees C — Method of test and classification*

ISO 720, *Glass — Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 121 degrees C — Method of test and classification*

ISO 4802-1, *Glassware — Hydrolytic resistance of the interior surfaces of glass containers — Part 1: Determination by titration method and classification*

ISO 4802-2, *Glassware — Hydrolytic resistance of the interior surfaces of glass containers — Part 2: Determination by flame spectrometry and classification*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4802-1 and ISO 4802-2 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Dimensions

The dimensions of injection vials made of glass tubing shall meet the requirements of [Figure 1](#), [Figure 2](#) or [Figure 3](#), as appropriate, and [Table 1](#); the brimful capacity and mass shall be as shown in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — Dimensions, brimful capacity and mass

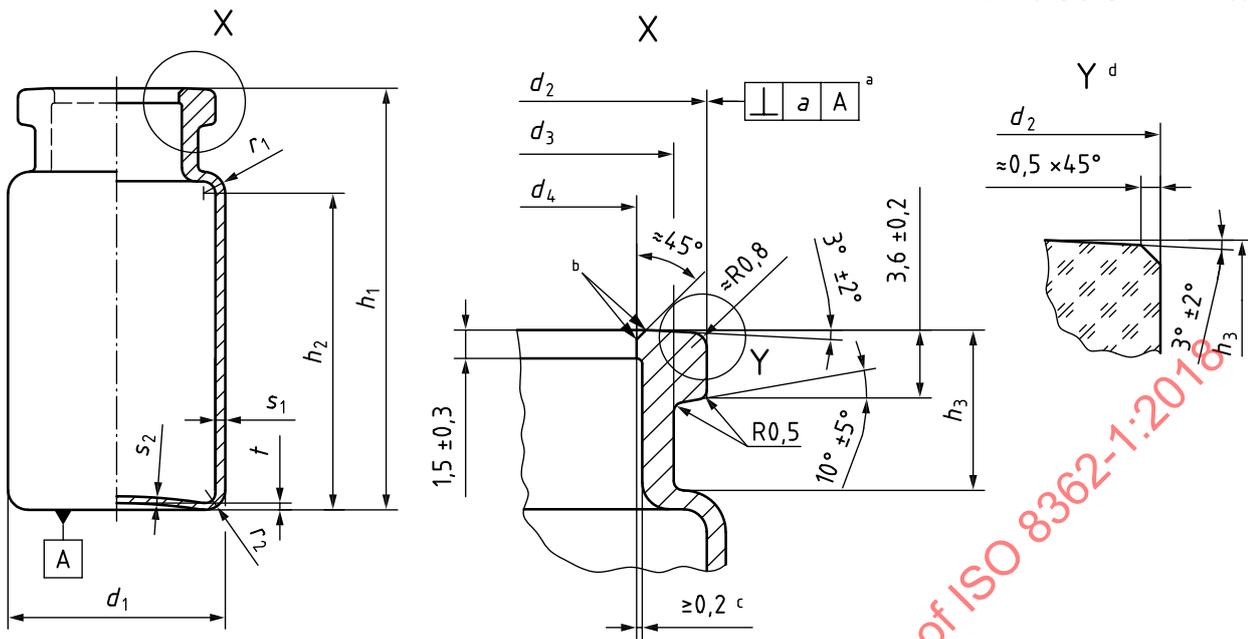
Size designation of injection vial	Brimful capacity ml	a mm	d ₁ mm	d ₂ mm	d ₃ mm	d ₄ mm	h ₁ mm	h ₂ mm	h ₃ mm	r ₁ mm	r ₂ mm	s ₁ mm	s ₂ mm	t mm	Mass a,b ≈
2R	4						35	22							4,4
3R	5	1	16 ±0,15	13	10,5	7	40	27	8	2,5	1,5		0,6		5,5
4R	6						45	32							5,7
6R	10						40 ±0,5	26	8,5	3,5		1 ±0,04		0,7	7,9
8R	11,5						45	31							8,7
10R	13,5	1,2	±0,2		16,5			30	9	4,0	2				9,5
15R	19		24				60	45					0,7		12,0
20R	26			20		12,6	55	35							16,2
25R	32,5	1,5	30 ±0,25		17,5		65 ±0,7	45	10	5,5	2,5	1,2 ±0,05		1	18,9
30R	37,5						75	55							21,9
50R	62	2,5	40 ±0,4		17,5 ^c		73 ±0,75	49		6,0	4,0	1,5 ±0,07	0,9	1,5	34,5
100R	123	3,5	47 ±0,5				100	75		6,5		1,7			60,0

a Mean values that can deviate about 10 %.

b The mass specifications apply to injection vials made of colourless borosilicate glass having a linear expansion coefficient of $5,1 \times 10^{-6}$ K⁻¹ and a density of 2,34 g/cm³. The mass of vials made of other glass types (e.g. amber glass or borosilicate glass 3.3) needs to be calculated using the density of the particular glass.

c With blow back Type B: 17,7 mm. The slightly larger diameter is necessary due to the different hot-forming process with more glass mass having to be formed.

Dimensions in millimetres

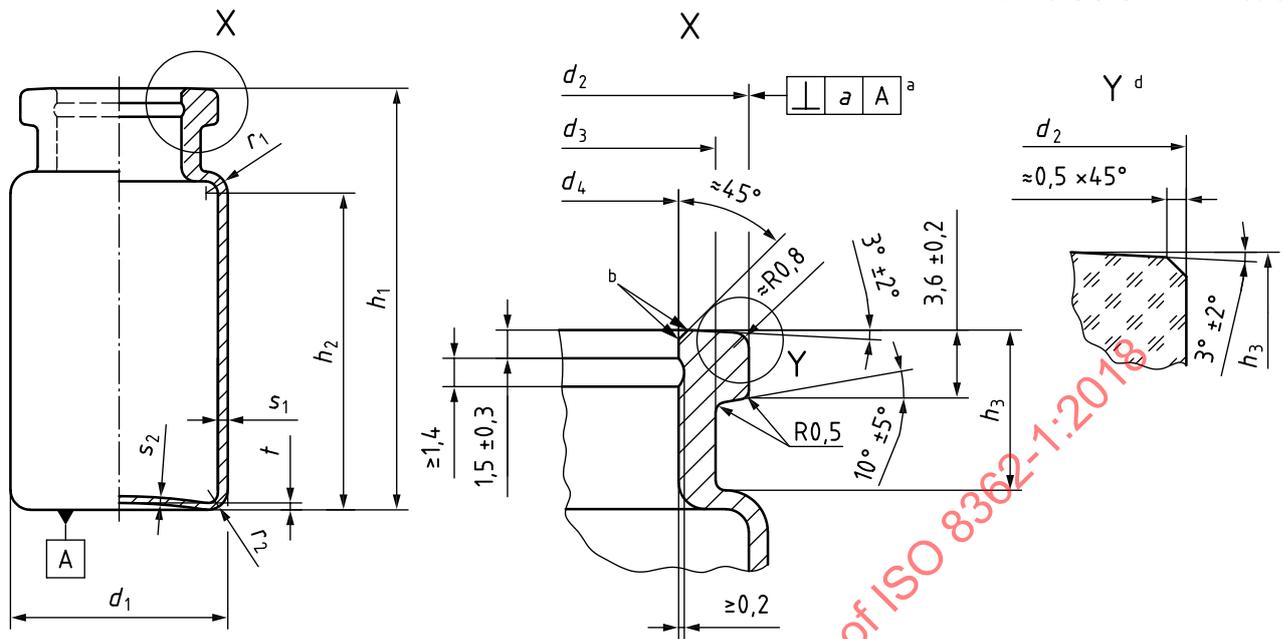


- a The perpendicularity tolerance a (as defined in ISO 1101) is a limit for the deviation of the plumb-line through the centre of the bottom part and the axis of the vial at the upper edge of the flange; it is measured at the brim.
- b Edges slightly rounded.
- c This value should not exceed 0,4 mm in order to avoid the wall becoming too weak. This dimension has not been given as a requirement because it is not possible to measure it adequately.
- d $\approx R0,8$ (a chamfer shaped with $\approx 45^\circ$ is alternatively also feasible).

NOTE [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#) illustrate ideal presentations. The transition to blow back is not sharp-edged but slightly rounded.

Figure 2 — Typical example of injection vial made of glass tubing containing a neck finish with blow back (European style) — Model B

Dimensions in millimetres



- a The perpendicularity tolerance a (as defined in ISO 1101) is a limit for the deviation of the plumb-line through the centre of the bottom part and the axis of the vial at the upper edge of the flange; it is measured at the brim.
- b Edges slightly rounded.
- d $\approx R0,8$ (a chamfer shaped with $\approx 45^\circ$ is alternatively also feasible).

Figure 3 — Typical example of injection vial made of glass tubing containing a neck finish with blow back (American style) — Model C

5 Designation

EXAMPLE 1 An injection vial (model A), size 10 (10R), made of amber glass (br) tubing of hydrolytic resistance container class ISO 4802 - HC 1 (1) complying with the requirements specified in this document is designated as follows:

Vial ISO 8362-1 - A - 10R - br - 1

EXAMPLE 2 An injection vial (model B), size 10 (10R), made of amber glass (br) tubing of hydrolytic resistance container class ISO 4802 - HC 1 (1) complying with the requirements specified in this document is designated as follows:

Vial ISO 8362-1 - B - 10R - br - 1

EXAMPLE 3 An injection vial (model C), size 15 (15R), made of colourless (cl) glass of hydrolytic resistance container class ISO 4802 - HC 1 (1) complying with the requirements specified in this document is designated as follows:

Vial ISO 8362-1 - C - 15R - cl - 1

6 Material

Colourless (cl) or amber (br) borosilicate glass or soda-lime glass of one of the following hydrolytic resistance grain classes shall be used:

- ISO 720 - HGA 1;
- ISO 719 - HGB 3 or ISO 720 - HGA 2.