BS EN ISO 8317:2015

BSI Standards Publication

Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 8317:2015. It supersedes BS EN ISO 8317:2004 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PKW/0/3, Child Resistant Packaging.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Child-resistant packaging - Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages (ISO 8317:2015)

Emballages à l'épreuve des enfants - Exigences et méthodes d'essai pour emballages refermables (ISO 8317:2015)

Kindergesicherte Verpackungen - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren für wiederverschließbare Verpackungen (ISO 8317:2015)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 October 2015.

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 8317:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 122 "Packaging" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 261 “Packaging” the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2016.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 8317:2015 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 8317:2015 without any modification.

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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).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 122, *Packaging*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Performance requirements and tests for means of packaging, packages and unit loads (as required by ISO/TC 122)*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8317:2003), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Corrigenda, ISO 8317:2003/Corr 1:2005.

In addition to a number of editorial revisions, the following technical revisions have been made with respect to the previous edition:

— introduction revised to remove historical discussion;

— definitions added for mechanical testing, mechanical test data, liner, essential characteristics, and minor modifications (2.6 to 2.10)

— former Clauses 3 and 4 consolidated into new Clause 3 and subsequent clauses renumbered;

— requirements in previous edition 3.1, 3.2 and 4.2 not part of the testing, have been relocated and are now informative. These are now included in the Introduction;

— introduction need to consider essential characteristics for a series of similar packaging (3.1.1);

— clarified instructions for evaluation of a series of similar packaging submitted at one time by separation under component type (3.1.2.2, 3.1.2.3, 3.1.2.4);

— added new subclause on additions to a series and minor modifications (3.1.2.5);

— reference made to ISO 13127 (Introduction and 3.1.2.5);

— charts for sequential testing updated to correct errors (Figures 1 and 2);

— need to disable all (or any) incorporated tamper evident features before testing added (4.3);

— use of torque meter added for sample preparation of packages with torque dependent closures (4.3);

— deleted the limit (35 %) for the percentage of child tests administered by an individual tester (4.4.3);

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— deleted the limit for number (30) of adults obtained from and tested at any one site, and number (35) of adult tests administered by an individual tester (4.5.2).

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Introduction

A significant number of suspected cases of ingestion by children of products used about the home are reported to the medical profession each year. Most are not serious and those that are associated with more serious side effects involve products known to be hazardous, e.g. certain medicinal products, liquid fuels and solvents, strongly acid or alkaline preparations and some garden products. Most commonly used household detergents, cleaning agents, and maintenance and care products are not known to have caused injury. However, whether ingestion (actual or suspected) causes injuries or not, such incidents can have traumatic effects on both the child and the parents.

The use of potentially hazardous agents in certain products is necessary to achieve effectiveness; consequently steps have to be taken to limit the occurrence of accidents. One approach has been to try to increase general awareness of hazards associated with various products. Nevertheless, proper labelling and information by the manufacturer is important for the safe use of products in the home.

Another approach has been the use of child-resistant packaging to put a physical barrier between the child and the hazardous product. Such packaging should only be used for products as mentioned above since, if used in other circumstances, it could lead to confusion among consumers. However, it should be recognized that it is unrealistic to expect that any functional packaging can be totally impossible for a child of 42 to 51 months inclusive to open and that child-resistant packaging cannot be a substitute for other safety precautions. The packaging functions as a last defence if other barriers separating children and hazardous products have failed. Hence, the overall responsibility rests with the parents or other responsible adults.

For the assessment of minor modifications to packages previously tested according to ISO 8317, ISO 13127[1] describes appropriate methodology that may be used.

Attention is drawn to the need to have adequate supervisory and accreditation bodies, please see ISO/IEC 17025,[2] which provides useful guidance on these topics.

In addition to child resistant reclosable packages meeting the requirements of this International Standard, attention is drawn to the need for the relevant parties in the supply chain to ensure that

a) appropriate quality systems are in place to ensure that the child resistant packaging are correctly manufactured and remain in compliance with this International Standard,

b) the life expectancy of the child resistant packaging exceeds the maximum expected number of openings and correct closings which are likely to occur in practice, without resulting in unacceptable impairment of the child resistant property or function, and

c) the package meets the requirements of packaging, such as being appropriate for, and compatible with, the contents, providing mechanical protection and functioning properly for the life of the package in the intended geographical regions and climatic conditions.

NOTE Certain products can affect the physical or mechanical properties of a packaging system which can lead to a loss of the child resistant function over time. In such a case, the packaging might not remain in compliance with this International Standard. Compatibility between the packaging and the contents needs to be assessed using appropriate methodology.

ISO/TC 122/SC 3 do not see the changes made in this edition invalidating the classification of packages certified as child resistant under the previous edition of this International Standard since the adult and child panel tests remain unchanged.

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