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Third edition
2020-09

Glass — Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 98 °C — Method of test and classification

*Verre — Résistance hydrolytique du verre en grains à 98 °C —
Méthode d'essai et classification*



Reference number
ISO 719:2020(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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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 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, and blood processing equipment for medical and pharmaceutical use*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 719:1985), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a more precise definition of the field of application by means of glass types was added;
- wherever possible a harmonization with the identical paragraphs in the European Pharmacopoeia, chapter 3.2.1, and the USP, chapter 660, was established to simplify the application in the laboratories globally. This concerns, e.g. sample size, mesh size;
- the usage of acetone was restricted to always fresh, new acetone, since re-usage might lead to deviating test results;
- the maximum temperature and its tolerance field was simplified and oriented on the technical conditions of a water basin.

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.