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Third edition
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Injection containers and accessories —

Part 5: Freeze drying closures for injection vials

Réipients et accessoires pour produits injectables —

Partie 5: Bouchons à lyophilisation pour flacons d'injection



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Shape and dimensions	2
5 Designation	4
6 Material	4
7 Performance requirements	4
7.1 General.....	4
7.2 Physical requirements.....	4
7.2.1 Hardness.....	4
7.2.2 Penetrability.....	4
7.2.3 Fragmentation.....	4
7.2.4 Self-sealing and aqueous solution tightness.....	5
7.2.5 Aqueous solution tightness.....	5
7.2.6 Resistance to ageing.....	5
7.2.7 Residual moisture.....	5
7.3 Chemical requirements.....	5
7.4 Biological requirements.....	5
7.5 Particulate contamination requirements.....	5
8 Labelling	5
Annex A (informative) Determination of moisture	6
Bibliography	9

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 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 76, *Transfusion, infusion and injection, and blood processing equipment for medical and pharmaceutical use*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8362-5:2008), which has been technically revised to include a new [7.5](#).

ISO 8362 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Injection containers and accessories*:

- *Part 1: Injection vials made of glass tubing*
- *Part 2: Closures for injection vials*
- *Part 3: Aluminium caps for injection vials*
- *Part 4: Injection vials made of moulded glass*
- *Part 5: Freeze drying closures for injection vials*
- *Part 6: Caps made of aluminium-plastics combinations for injection vials*
- *Part 7: Injection caps made of aluminium-plastics combinations without overlapping plastics part*

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Introduction

Freeze drying closures are put on the top of a glass container after filling, leaving sufficient openings for the sublimation process and vacuum. At the end of the drying process, they are fully inserted into the glass container by hydraulic or mechanical means in the vacuum chamber.

Freeze drying closures can pick up water during shipping, storage, washing and steam sterilization cycles, which is difficult to remove in a subsequent drying cycle. As a consequence, the freeze drying closures are usually loaded with residual moisture. Depending upon the mass of the freeze-dried product and the degree of its sensitivity to water, the residual moisture in the rubber material can spoil the freeze-dried preparation during storage.

These specific process requirements have been addressed in this part of ISO 8362 by specifying relevant requirements for freeze drying closures, including a test method for determining residual moisture.

Primary packaging components made of elastomeric materials are an integral part of medicinal products and thus the principles of current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) apply to the manufacturing of these components.

Principles of cGMP are described, for instance, in ISO 15378 or in the GMP Guidelines as published by the European Community and the United States of America.