

This is a preview of "ISO 8536-1:2011". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Fourth edition  
2011-09-01

---

---

## Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 1: Infusion glass bottles

*Matériel de perfusion à usage médical —  
Partie 1: Flacons en verre pour perfusion*



Reference number  
ISO 8536-1:2011(E)

© ISO 2011

This is a preview of "ISO 8536-1:2011". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2011

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of "ISO 8536-1:2011". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 8536-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 76, *Transfusion, infusion and injection, and blood processing equipment for medical and pharmaceutical use*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 8536-1:2006), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

The principle changes to the third edition are the updating of normative references to ISO 4802-1 and ISO 4802-2, and the addition of a note at the start of Clause 8.

ISO 8536 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Infusion equipment for medical use*:

- *Part 1: Infusion glass bottles*
- *Part 2: Closures for infusion bottles*
- *Part 3: Aluminium caps for infusion bottles*
- *Part 4: Infusion sets for single use, gravity feed*
- *Part 5: Burette infusion sets for single use, gravity feed*
- *Part 6: Freeze drying closures for infusion bottles*
- *Part 7: Caps made of aluminium-plastics combinations for infusion bottles*
- *Part 8: Infusion equipment for use with pressure infusion apparatus*
- *Part 9: Fluid lines for use with pressure infusion equipment*
- *Part 10: Accessories for fluid lines for use with pressure infusion equipment*
- *Part 11: Infusion filters for use with pressure infusion equipment*
- *Part 12: Check valves*

This is a preview of "ISO 8536-1:2011". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

## Introduction

Infusion bottles are suitable primary packaging materials for the storage of infusion solutions until they are administered to the patient. Due to the direct contact between infusion solution and the primary container components and in view of the extended storage periods, it is essential to avoid possible interactions in order to guarantee the patient's safety. Adequate means to achieve this goal include the proper selection of the primary packaging materials, the choice of suitable package design and the availability of specific criteria and methods for testing of individual container systems.