

This is a preview of "ISO 9187-2:2010". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

Second edition 2010-10-15

# Injection equipment for medical use — Part 2: One-point-cut (OPC) ampoules

Matériel d'injection à usage médical —
Partie 2: Ampoules à un seul point de cassure (OPC)



This is a preview of "ISO 9187-2:2010". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

#### PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.



### COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

#### © ISO 2010

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
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of "ISO 9187-2:2010". 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 9187-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 76, *Transfusion, infusion and injection equipment for medical and pharmaceutical use.* 

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9187-2:1993), which has undergone a minor revision with the following modifications:

- the reference to ISO 9187-1 has been updated;
- the diameter of the point has been designated  $d_8$  (instead of  $d_7$ ) to be in line with the designation in ISO 9187-1.

ISO 9187 consists of the following parts, under the general title Injection equipment for medical use:

- Part 1: Ampoules for injectables
- Part 2: One-point-cut (OPC) ampoules

# ISO 9187-2:2010(E)

This is a preview of "ISO 9187-2:2010". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

# Introduction

Ampoules are suitable packaging materials for storing pharmaceutical products until they are administered to the patient. Owing to the direct contact between injectables and the primary container over extended storage periods, possible interactions are to be avoided in order to guarantee patient safety. Adequate means to achieve this objective include proper selection of primary packaging materials, the choice of suitable package design and the availability of specific requirements and methods for testing individual container systems.