



Standard Classification of Child-Resistant Packages¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3475; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This classification covers various types of child-resistant packages.

1.2 The illustrative examples for each type of child-resistant packaging are not intended to be all-inclusive, but are included only as an aid in the understanding and comprehension of each type of classification.

1.3 Listings are not to be considered endorsements or approval of the package by ASTM.

2. Terminology

2.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

2.1.1 *child-resistant package*—as defined by the *Poison Prevention Packaging Act*, packaging that is designed or constructed to be significantly difficult for children under five years of age to open or obtain a toxic or harmful amount of the substance contained therein within a reasonable time, and not difficult for normal adults to use properly, but does not mean packaging which all such children cannot open or obtain a toxic or harmful amount within a reasonable time.²

2.1.2 *unit dose package*—an immediate product container/package designed and labeled in such a manner that each individual product package is intended to be opened or used one time in a generally non-reclosable or non-resealable manner, separately from the other individual product units in the package, or the entire contents of a single unit package intended for use in one application.

2.1.2.1 *Discussion*—Normally used for pharmaceutical, human healthcare, and nutritional products in dry solid, topical, transdermal, or liquid form. A unit of sale package may contain one or more individual unit dose packages, that is, individually wrapped transdermal patches, pre-filled syringes and syringe cartridges, blister cards with multiple tablets or capsules, etc. Unit dose packages may or may not be child-resistant in accordance with the regulatory requirements of the package contents.

¹ This classification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D10 on Packaging and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D10.31 on Child-Resistant Packaging.

Current edition approved Oct. 10, 2000. Published December 2000. Originally published as D 3475 – 76. Last previous edition D 3475 – 95.

² Code of Federal Regulations, Title 16, Part 1700 and Title 40, Part 157. A copy may be obtained through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

2.1.3 *unit use/single use package*—an immediate product container/package, which may include label directions for use, designed in such a manner that each individual product package is intended to be opened or used one time separately from the other individual product units in the package, or the entire contents of a single unit package intended for use in one application.

2.1.3.1 *Discussion*—These packages are generally non-reclosable or non-reusable. A unit of sale package may consist of one or more non-reusable individual packages. Generally used for household, automotive, chemical, pesticide, veterinary, garden and other products not intended for human ingestion. Package styles may include some aerosol, that is, foggers, soluble film, canisters, pouches, etc., filled with liquids, dries, powders and other product forms. Packages may or may not be child-resistant in accordance with the regulatory requirements of the package contents.

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This classification scheme defines the type of motions, skills, or tools required for a particular type of child-resistant package and provides illustrative examples of current packaging within that type.

3.2 Reference to a particular package in this classification is not intended in any manner to denote endorsement or approval of the package by ASTM.

3.3 Packages have been included as illustrative examples based on manufacturers' claims of child-resistance. Child-resistant package functionality for any specific product type must be determined by the packager/manufacturer following the guidelines of the PPPA of 1970 and the most current version of the CFR Title 16 Part 1700 and Title 40 Part 157.² The listing of a package in this classification is not an indication of whether or not it has been successfully tested in accordance with the aforementioned guidelines.

3.4 Additions or deletions to the illustrative examples should be reported to Committee D10 on Packaging, for incorporation into this classification during the next revision.

4. Basis of Classification

4.1 The basis for classification for child-resistant closure, and the classifications themselves, appear in Table 1.

TABLE 1 Classification of Child-Resistant Packages

Description	Example
TYPE I RECLOSABLE PACKAGING—CONTINUOUS THREAD CLOSURE	
A Random push down while turning; no orientation of the push down force necessary	Kerr CR-I, II, III and CRTE; Owens-Illinois Clic-Loc I, II, and III, Argus-Loc I and II and Chem-Loc; Alcoa Tot-Gard III; Van Blarcom metal-on-metal, Saf-Cap I, II, III, and IIIA; Ferdinand Gutman; Poly Seal Corp.; Reliable Products; Rexam F.G. (Final Generation), Carow-Turnloc; Comar-Secure Cap; Reike-FS652
B Localized squeeze force while turning; the force must be applied to a designated location on the closure skirt	Rexam Squeeze-Lok, Snap-Lok, Econo-Lok, Tip Lok, DOT, Dougherty Brothers; Fastex; Owens-Illinois Squeeze and Turn, Tab-Loc; Polyseal Corp; Berry Plastics-Squeeze & turn jigger-Lite-touch; Weatherchem-Top Squeeze; Kerr-Tab II Squeeze & Turn; Ricke FS633, HZ43CR, HZ24CR; US Can-Screw top
C Random squeeze while turning; no orientation of the squeeze force is necessary	Owens-Illinois
D Holding a fitment while turning; two-handed operation is normally required and no orientation of holding force is specified	Thomas Closure Moldcraft; M & M Industries, Inc.-Life Latch
E Key or device required to open	Research and Devices; Ben King Associates Baby Safe; Tredegar
F Random lift while turning; no orientation of the lift force is necessary	
G Localized lift of cap skirt or tab on closure while turning	Charles A. Breskin; Alcoa Tot Gard II
H Localized push down while turning; force must be applied to a designated place on the top of the closure	Mack Wayne Plastics; Anchor Hocking Mold Craft; Owens-Illinois
I Set combination before turning	None at this time
J Pull tab then turn	Internova Gate Lok, Lefty Lok
K Align arrows, then push tab down, then turn	Owens-Illinois Cognitive Closure
L Turn closure until stops, then lift and continue trying to open	Berry Plastics Corp.-pail
M Localized push in while turning, force must be applied to designated place on closure	U S Can Company-pail
N Localized push back lever while turning, force must be applied to designated place on closure	None at this time
O Turn the top cap until stops, then push down and turn	M&M Industries, Inc
TYPE II RECLOSABLE PACKAGING—LUG FINISH CLOSURE	
A Random push down while turning	Eyelet Specialty; Pac-Tec Inc.-Palm-N-Owens-Illinois Screw Loc; Kerr CR-V & Friendly and Safe; Thornton Plastics Tot-Lok; Child Related Research, Inc. Push-Palm; Design Consultant Plastics; Iventive Packaging Corp., Clarke Container Push & Turn
B Hold fitment down while turning closure	Rexam Snap-Lok, Econo-Lok, Tip Lok; Owen-Illinois-1-Clik
C Unlock outer ring to release lugs	Thornton Plastics
D Depress fitment and slide to one side	Plastic box with sliding lug lock (manufacturer unknown); Creative Packaging Lok-Pak
E Holding of fitment while turning; two-handed operation is normally required and no orientation of holding force is specified	None at this time
TYPE III RECLOSABLE PACKAGING—SNAP CLOSURE	
A (1) Align two points then push up on tab or lip	Bristol-Myers; Calmar Snap Safe; Stull; Plastic Research; Henlopen Snap Cap; Lerner CR Snap; Owens-Illinois Snaploc; Central States Can Co.; Boyle Midway; Clarke Container Snap Lok; VH Technologies-virtual hinge; Saf-Cap I, II, III and IIIA
(2) Rotate then lift	Continental Carlisle Co. Unikon; Magenta Corp.-Pillpack
B Localized downward pressure to open	Polymold; Basic Products Poly Mold
C Downward pressure on top with simultaneous upward pull on edges	Versatile Ind. Products
D (1) Press to release and then lift hinged tab (dispensing cap)	Magenta Corp.; Lumlite PopLok; Polytop ToggLoc Dispensing Closure
(2) Press to release, follow by lifting force on tab (removable cap)	Wheaton Industries Ryles Closure; Owens-Illinois hood type, Magenta Corp. Pop-Lok Plug
(3) Push up to release	Stull Easy Flip 2008 captive hinge
(4) Push in or up, or both, to release	Shellvick Industries, Inc.
(1) Squeeze and lift two specific points simultaneously	Pennwalt-Lye; J. L. Clark
(2) Squeeze and lift one specific point simultaneously	
F Squeeze two specific points simultaneously to unlock sides, then squeeze specific point on third side while lifting lid	Shaw-Clayton Press N Pop; Norman J. Larus
G Requires key device or fingernail or coin or other tool to open	Skilcraft; Continental Plastics Med Guard; Plastic Container Corp. Prex Con; Polytop Corp. LokTop; Myco Corp. Surelock, Vicap; Rexam Snap Cap; Pin Lock, Inc. Pin Lock; Kerr Glass Pry Off; Genpak Corp. Pry Off; Weather Chem Corp.-TecLoc; Continental Fibre Drum Leverpak; Berry Plastics; Plastian, Inc. Lever/Toggle Band on Pail; Container Products Inc. Lever Lok; Cin Made; RXI Plastics
H Lift locking tab then push up	Internova Corp. Flap Lok
I Random squeeze while turning and pulling up	Stull Snap On/Twist Off
J Align two points, push down outer ring, then push up tab or lip	Robert Linkletter Associates
K Rotate cap to a first index, then counterrotate cap to a second index, then lift cap	Yellowstone Environmental Science, Inc. WiseCap
TYPE IV UNIT NON-RECLOSABLE PACKAGING—FLEXIBLE (STRIP/POUCH)	