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Glassware -- Hydrolytic resistance of the interior surfaces of glass containers -- Part 2: Determination by flame spectrometry and classification

Verrerie -- Résistance hydrolytique des surfaces internes des récipients en verre -- Partie 2: Détermination par spectrométrie de flamme et classification

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Glassware — Hydrolytic resistance of the interior surfaces of glass containers —

Part 2: Determination by flame spectrometry and classification

Verrerie — Résistance hydrolytique des surfaces internes des récipients en verre —

Partie 2: Détermination par spectrométrie de flamme et classification

Reference number
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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 World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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 4802-2:2010), which has been technically revised in particular by amending

— the subclauses on water (test water and purified water),

— the test procedure, and

— the subclause on autoclave and steam sterilizer respectively.

ISO 4802 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Glassware — Hydrolytic resistance of the interior surfaces of glass containers*:

— *Part 1: Determination by titration method and classification*

— *Part 2: Determination by flame spectrometry and classification*

Introduction

This part of ISO 4802 is largely based on a method of test approved by the International Commission on Glass (ICG), Technical Committee 2, *Chemical Durability and Analysis,* for measuring the hydrolytic resistance of the interior surfaces of glass containers.

This part of ISO 4802 contains a classification which is related to but not equivalent to the classification set up in ISO 4802-1 for the titration method.

Glassware — Hydrolytic resistance of the interior surfaces of glass containers —

Part 2:
Determination by flame spectrometry and classification

1 Scope

This part of ISO 4802 specifies:

a) methods for determining the hydrolytic resistance of the interior surfaces of glass containers when subjected to attack by water at (121 ± 1) °C for (60 ± 1) min. The resistance is measured by determining the amount of sodium and other alkali metal or alkaline earth oxides in the extraction solution using flame atomic emission or absorption spectrometry (flame spectrometry);

b) a classification of glass containers according to the hydrolytic resistance of the interior surfaces determined by the methods specified in this part of ISO 4802.

The test method specified in this part of ISO 4802 might not be applicable to containers whose surfaces have been treated with silicon (e.g. containers that are ready for direct filling).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 385, *Laboratory glassware — Burettes*

ISO 719, *Glass — Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 98 degrees C — Method of test and classification*

ISO 720, *Glass — Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 121 degrees C — Method of test and classification*

ISO 1042, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*

ISO 3819, *Laboratory glassware — Beakers*

ISO 9187-1, *Injection equipment for medical use — Part 1: Ampoules for injectables*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
ampoule
small, normally flat-bottomed container having stems in many different forms

Note 1 to entry: Ampoules are usually thin-walled and have a capacity normally up to 30 ml. They are intended to be closed, after filling, by flame sealing.

3.2
bottle
flat-bottomed container, made from moulded glass

Note 1 to entry: Bottles are normally thick-walled and have a capacity usually of more than 5 ml. They may be of circular or other geometric cross-section. Bottles are sealed with a closure made from a material other than glass, and not by flame-sealing.

3.3
brimful capacity
volume of water required to fill a container, placed on a flat, horizontal surface

3.4
container
article made from glass to be used as primary packaging material intended to come into direct contact with the pharmaceutical preparations

EXAMPLE Bottles, vials, syringes, ampoules and cartridges. See also Figure 1.

Note 1 to entry: These containers are made from borosilicate or soda-lime-silica glass.

3.5
filling volume
defined volume of water to fill the test specimen

Note 1 to entry: For the determination of the filling volume, see 7.2. The filling volume is a test specific quantity that is used to compare container sets from different sources or lots. It has no relation to the nominal product volume.

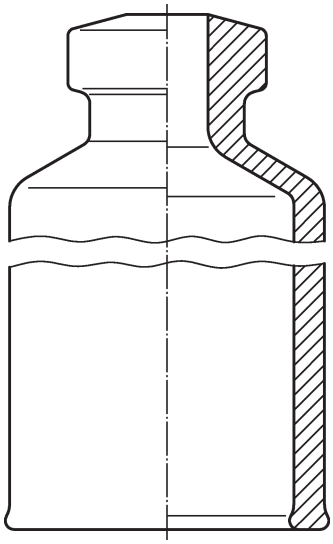
3.6
borosilicate glass
silicate glass having a very high hydrolytic resistance due to its composition containing significant amounts of boric oxide

Note 1 to entry: Borosilicate glass contains a mass fraction of boric oxide between 5 % and 13 %. This glass type may also contain aluminium oxide and/or alkaline earth oxides.

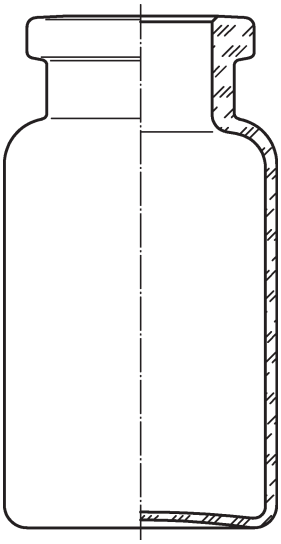
Note 2 to entry: Neutral glass is a borosilicate glass having a very high hydrolytic resistance and a high thermal shock resistance. When tested according to ISO 720, it meets the requirements of class HGA 1. Containers properly made from this glass comply with hydrolytic resistance container class HC_F 1 of this part of ISO 4802.

3.7
soda-lime-silica glass
silicate glass containing a mass fraction up to approximately 15 % of alkali metal oxides, mainly sodium oxide, and a mass fraction up to about 15 % of alkaline earth oxides, mainly calcium oxide

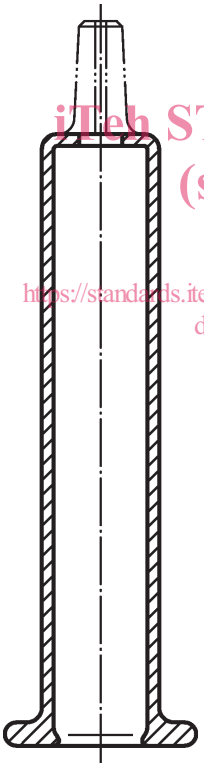
Note 1 to entry: Containers made from this glass will have a moderate hydrolytic resistance due to the chemical composition of the glass, and comply with hydrolytic resistance container class HC_F 3.



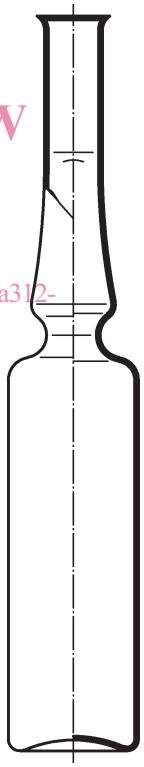
a) Example of a glass cylinder for pen-injectors (see ISO 13926-1)



b) Example of an injection vial made of glass tubing (see ISO 8362-1)



c) Example of a glass barrel (see ISO 11040-4)



d) Example of a stem cut ampoule with constriction (see ISO 9187-1)

Figure 1 — Examples of containers