



Designation: ~~D3475-11~~ Designation: D3475 – 12

Standard Classification of Child-Resistant Packages¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3475; 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 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, and so forth. Unit dose packages may or may not be child-resistant in accordance with the regulatory requirements of the package contents.

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, and so forth, 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 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 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 examples should be reported to Committee D10 on Packaging, for incorporation into this classification during the next revision.

¹ This classification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D10](#) on Packaging and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D10.32](#) on Consumer, Pharmaceutical, Medical, and ~~Medical~~-Child Resistant Packaging.

Current edition approved April 1, ~~2011~~2012. Published May ~~2011~~2012. Originally approved in 1976. Last previous edition approved in ~~2009~~2011 as ~~D3475-09~~D3475 – 11. DOI: 10.1520/D3475-142.

² Code of Federal Regulations, Title 16, Part 1700 and Title 40, Part 157. Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.



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, IV and CRTE; Rexam Clic-Loc III, Argus-Loc, Chem-Loc, Ultra-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; CCL Container Corporation (tube) & RPC Containers Ltd. (closure) Tube Secure; Van Blarcom Closures Inc. Dropper Closure, Saf-Cap Convertible, 1-1/8 Beta Closure; Bericap North America, Bericap SK28/26 CR Slitband; Sanner of America, Child Resistant Screw Cap; Mold-rite Plastics CRC Pictorial Screw Cap, PDT Push Down & Turn Screw Cap
B	Localized squeeze force while turning; the force must be applied to a designated location on the closure skirt	Rexam Squeeze-Lok, Snap-Lok II, Econo-Lok, DOT, Dougherty Brothers; Fastex; Rexam Squeeze and Turn; Berry Plastics-Squeeze & turn Jigger-Lite-touch; Weatherchem-Top Squeeze; Kerr-Tab II Squeeze & Turn; Rieke FS633, HZ43CR, HZ24CR; US Can-Screw top; Rexam Inc. Drain Back System; Rexam Jigger, Snap-Lok II, Squeeze Lok Low Profile; Rieke Corporation Stolz HZ32CR; Val-Pak Products, 63-400 Squeeze Cap
C	Random squeeze while turning; no orientation of the squeeze force is necessary	
D	Holding a fitment while turning; two-handed operation is normally required	Thomas Closure Moldcraft; M & M Industries, Inc.-Life Latch; Berry Plastics, Lite-Touch
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; Rexam
I	Set combination before turning	None at this time
J	Pull tab then turn	Intermova Gate Lok, Lefty Lok
K	Align arrows, then push tab down, then turn	
L	Turn closure until stops, then lift and continue trying to open	Berry Plastics Corp.-pail; Berry Plastics Corporation ZH05SQ
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-Turn; Rexam Screw Loc; Kerr CR-V & Friendly and Safe; Thornton Plastics Tot-Lok; Child Related Research, Inc. Push-Palm; Design Consultant Plastics; Inventive Packaging Corp., Clarke Container Push & Turn; Cebal Americas (tube) & Rexam (closure) TubeLok; Rexam Inc. Purse Pak; Rexam, Spring-Loc
B	Hold fitment down while turning closure	Rexam Snap-Lok, Econo-Lok; Rexam-1-Click
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; Central States Can Co.;
	(2) Rotate then lift	Boyle Midway; Clarke Container Snap Lok; VH Technologies-virtual hinge
B	Localized downward pressure to open	Continental Carlisle Co. Unikon; Magenta Corp.-Pillpack
C	Downward pressure on top with simultaneous upward pull on edges	Polymold; Basic Products Poly Mold
D	(1) Press to release and then lift hinged tab (dispensing cap)	Versatile Ind. Products
	(2) Press to release, follow by lifting force on tab (removable cap)	Magenta Corp.; Lumlite PopLok; Polytop ToggLoc Dispensing Closure
	(3) Push up to release	Wheaton Industries Ryles Closure; Magenta Corp. Pop-Lok Plug
	(4) Push in or up, or both, to release	Stull Easy Flip 2008 captive hinge; Stull Technologies, Pry Open Closure
	(5) Pull to release and lift hinged lid (dispensing cap)	Shellvick Industries, Inc.
	(6) Push in and flip up	Stull Technologies: StullSURE
	(7) Push in and up then flip up	CSP Technologies, ACTIV-VIAL
E	(1) Squeeze and lift two specific points simultaneously	CSP Technologies, Mini Cooper Vial
	(2) Squeeze and lift one specific point simultaneously	Pennwalt-Lye; J. L. Clark; Rexam Flip-Lok
	(3) Squeeze two points simultaneously to open	
F	Squeeze two specific points simultaneously to unlock sides, then squeeze specific point on third side while lifting lid	MAC Closures Inc.; FTCT 19000, FTCT 19100, FTCT 19500; Philips Rx Packaging LLC, Rx Squeeze Vial Shaw-Clayton Press N Pop; Norman J. Larus