
**Infusion equipment for medical use —
Part 6:
Freeze drying closures for infusion
bottles**

Matériel de perfusion à usage médical —

Partie 6: Bouchons à lyophilisation pour flacons de perfusion

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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 8536-6:2009), which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 8536 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Freeze drying closures are put on the top of infusion bottles after filling, leaving sufficient openings for the sublimation process and vacuum. At the end of the drying process, they can be fully inserted into the glass container by hydraulic or mechanical means in the vacuum chamber.

Freeze drying closures can pick up water during shipping, storage, washing and steam sterilization cycles, which is difficult to remove in a subsequent drying cycle. As a consequence, the freeze drying closures are usually loaded with residual moisture. Depending upon the mass of the freeze-dried product and the degree of its sensitivity to water, the residual moisture in the rubber material can spoil the freeze-dried preparation during storage.

These specific process requirements have been addressed in this document by specifying relevant requirements for freeze drying closures including a test method on determination of residual moisture.

Primary packaging components made of elastomeric materials are an integral part of medicinal products and thus the principles of current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) apply to the manufacturing of these components.

Principles of cGMP are described in, for example, ISO 15378 or GMP Guidelines as published by the European Community and the United States of America.

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Infusion equipment for medical use —

Part 6: Freeze drying closures for infusion bottles

1 Scope

This document specifies the shape, dimensions, material, performance requirements and labelling for the type of closure for infusion bottles, as described in ISO 8536-1, that is used in connection with the freeze-drying (or lyophilization) of drugs and biological materials.

The dimensional requirements are not applicable to barrier-coated closures.

Closures specified in this document are intended for single use only.

NOTE The potency, purity, stability and safety of a medicinal product during its manufacture and storage can strongly be affected by the nature and performance of the primary packaging.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3302 (all parts), *Rubber — Tolerances for products*

ISO 7619-1, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of indentation hardness — Part 1: Durometer method (Shore hardness)*

ISO 8536-1, *Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 1: Infusion glass bottles*

ISO 8536-3, *Infusion equipment for medical use — Part 3: Aluminium caps for infusion bottles*

ISO 8871-1, *Elastomeric parts for parenterals and for devices for pharmaceutical use — Part 1: Extractables in aqueous autoclavates*

ISO 8871-4, *Elastomeric parts for parenterals and for devices for pharmaceutical use — Part 4: Biological requirements and test methods*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

freeze-drying lyophilization

drying process designed to remove solvents from both aqueous and non-aqueous systems by sublimation and desorption