



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 13127:2012

Packaging - Child resistant packaging - Mechanical test methods for reclosable child resistant packaging systems (ISO 13127:2012)

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I.S. EN ISO 13127:2012

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reclosable child resistant packaging systems - Technical Corrigendum 1
(ISO 13127:2012/Cor 1:2012)

Emballages - Emballages à l'épreuve des
enfants - Méthodes d'essais mécaniques
pour systèmes d'emballage refermables à
l'épreuve des enfants - Rectificatif
technique 1 (ISO 13127:2012/Cor 1:2012)

This corrigendum becomes effective on 1 December 2012 for incorporation in the three official language versions of the EN.

Ce corrigendum prendra effet le 1 décembre 2012 pour incorporation dans les trois versions linguistiques officielles de la EN.

Die Berichtigung tritt am 1. Dezember 2012 zur Einarbeitung in die drei offiziellen Sprachfassungen der EN in Kraft.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 13127:2012/AC:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 122 "Packaging" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 261 "Packaging" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 13127:2012/Cor 1:2012 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 13127:2012/AC:2012 without any modification.

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I.S. EN ISO 13127:2012
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 13127:2012
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Published 2012-12-01

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Packaging — Child resistant packaging — Mechanical test methods for reclosable child resistant packaging systems

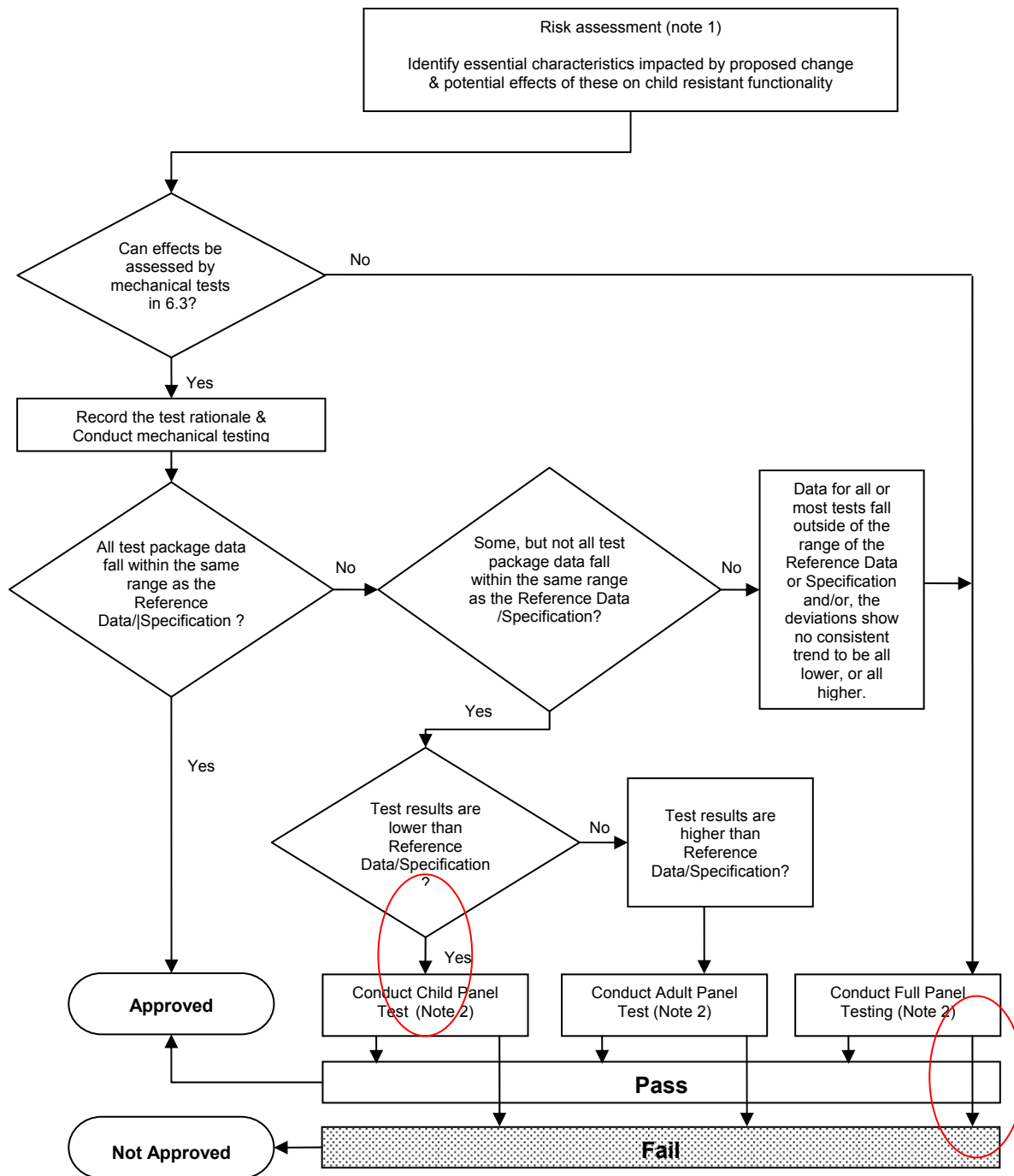
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Emballages — Emballages à l'épreuve des enfants — Méthodes d'essais mécaniques pour systèmes d'emballage refermables à l'épreuve des enfants

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1

Technical Corrigendum 1 to ISO 13127:2012 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 122, *Packaging*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Performance requirements and tests for means of packaging, packages and unit loads*.

Add two arrows to the drawing as indicated by the ovals:



Notes

1. Consideration should be given for using suitable risk assessment methodology, (e.g. IEC ISO 31010 Risk management – Risk assessment techniques).
2. Or reject modification.

Figure 1 — Decision flowchart for the use of mechanical testing of modifications to a type approved package

ICS 55.020

English Version

**Packaging - Child resistant packaging - Mechanical test
methods for reclosable child resistant packaging systems (ISO
13127:2012)**

Emballages - Emballages à l'épreuve des enfants -
Méthodes d'essais mécaniques pour systèmes d'emballage
refermables à l'épreuve des enfants (ISO 13127:2012)

Verpackung - Kindergesicherte Verpackung - Mechanische
Prüfverfahren für wiederverschließbare kindergesicherte
Verpackungssysteme (ISO 13127:2012)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 September 2012.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 13127:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 261 "Packaging", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 122 "Packaging".

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2013.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
13127

First edition
2012-10-01

**Packaging — Child resistant packaging —
Mechanical test methods for reclosable
child resistant packaging systems**

*Emballages — Emballages à l'épreuve des enfants — Méthodes
d'essais mécaniques pour systèmes d'emballage refermables à
l'épreuve des enfants*



Reference number
ISO 13127:2012(E)

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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.

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.

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ISO 13127 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 261, *Packaging*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 122, *Packaging*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Performance requirements and tests for means of packaging, packages and unit loads*, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Introduction

A significant number of suspected cases of ingestion by children of products used about the home is reported to the medical profession each year. Most are not serious and those that are associated with more serious side effects involve products known to be hazardous, e.g. certain medicinal products, liquid fuels and solvents, strongly acid or alkaline preparations and some garden products. Most commonly used household detergents, cleaning agents and maintenance and care products are not known to have caused injury. However, whether ingestion (actual or suspected) causes injuries or not, such incidents can have traumatic effects on both the child and its parents.

The use of potentially hazardous agents in certain products is necessary to achieve effectiveness; consequently steps have to be taken to limit the occurrence of accidents. One approach has been to try to increase general awareness of hazards associated with various products. Nevertheless, proper labelling and information by the manufacturer is important for the safe use of products in the home.

Another approach has been the use of child resistant packaging to put a physical barrier between the child and the hazardous product. Such packaging should only be used for products as mentioned above since, if used in other circumstances, it could lead to confusion among consumers. It is important to recognize that it is unrealistic to expect that any functional packaging can be totally impossible for a child to open and this type of packaging cannot be a substitute for normal safety precautions. The packaging functions as a last defence if other barriers separating children and hazardous products have failed. Hence, the overall responsibility rests with the parents or other responsible adults.

The aim of this International Standard is to establish mechanical test methods to safeguard child resistance properties of the packaging system.

According to ISO 8317, the panel test is intended for initial type approval but it does not sufficiently cover change management.

NOTE Change management covers, but is not limited to, for example, change of supplier, packaging material, component manufacturing site, material brand or scale up.

Those changes need to be assessed using risk management procedures. Mechanical test methods deliver scientific data which introduce a more scientific means of ensuring compliance with the originally type tested package. The test results are essential for an appropriate risk assessment.

The object of this International Standard is to permit the comparison, by mechanical testing, of the physical parameters of the packaging system under test with those of the individual units tested for certification purposes. It is the responsibility of the component manufacturer to provide access to test methods and test data to the customer.

Packaging — Child resistant packaging — Mechanical test methods for reclosable child resistant packaging systems

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies test methods for mechanical testing of reclosable child resistant packaging. The data generated by these mechanical test methods are suitable for comparing child resistant characteristics of related reclosable packaging systems.

This International Standard is not intended for routine quality assurance purposes.

NOTE The use of children and adults for testing in accordance with ISO 8317 is an essential feature of that standard.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 8317, *Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 8317 and the following apply.

3.1

mechanical testing

documented and reproducible methods intended to measure the resistance of the relevant features of a child resistant packaging system

3.2

essential characteristics

those elements of the container/closure system that are critical for maintaining the child resistant functionality

NOTE See 4.3 for examples of essential characteristics.

3.3

thread system

child resistant packaging system having a combination of container and closure that is reliant on having compatible threads in order to maintain the child resistance functions and sealing integrity

3.4

squeeze and turn system

child resistant packaging system which requires the user to squeeze the closure at designated points while simultaneously applying a torque to unscrew the closure from the container

3.5

push and turn system

press and turn system

child resistant packaging system which requires the user to apply a downward force while simultaneously applying a torque to unscrew the closure from the container

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