



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 8317:2015

Child-resistant packaging - Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages (ISO 8317:2015)

I.S. EN ISO 8317:2015

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) produces the following categories of formal documents:

I.S. xxx: Irish Standard — national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

S.R. xxx: Standard Recommendation — recommendation based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

SWiFT xxx: A rapidly developed recommendatory document based on the consensus of the participants of an NSAI workshop.

This document replaces/revises/consolidates the NSAI adoption of the document(s) indicated on the CEN/CENELEC cover/Foreword and the following National document(s):

NOTE: The date of any NSAI previous adoption may not match the date of its original CEN/CENELEC document.

This document is based on:

EN ISO 8317:2015

Published:

2015-12-02

*This document was published
under the authority of the NSAI
and comes into effect on:*

2015-12-20

ICS number:

55.020

NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

NSAI
1 Swift Square,
Northwood, Santry
Dublin 9

T +353 1 807 3800
F +353 1 807 3838
E standards@nsai.ie
W NSAI.ie

Sales:
T +353 1 857 6730
F +353 1 857 6729
W standards.ie

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

National Foreword

I.S. EN ISO 8317:2015 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN ISO 8317:2015, Child-resistant packaging - Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages (ISO 8317:2015)

This document does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with this document does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

In line with international standards practice the decimal point is shown as a comma (,) throughout this document.

This page is intentionally left blank

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 8317

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 2015

ICS 55.020

Supersedes EN ISO 8317:2004

English Version

Child-resistant packaging - Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages (ISO 8317:2015)

Emballages à l'épreuve des enfants - Exigences et
méthodes d'essai pour emballages refermables (ISO
8317:2015)

Kindergesicherte Verpackungen - Anforderungen und
Prüfverfahren für wiederverschließbare Verpackungen
(ISO 8317:2015)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 October 2015.

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.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents

Page

European foreword.....	3
-------------------------------	----------

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 8317:2015) 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.

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 June 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2016.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 8317:2004.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 8317:2015 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 8317:2015 without any modification.

This page is intentionally left blank

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
8317**

Third edition
2015-11-01

Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages

*Emballages à l'épreuve des enfants — Exigences et méthodes d'essai
pour emballages refermables*



Reference number
ISO 8317:2015(E)

© ISO 2015

ISO 8317:2015(E)



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2015, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Terms and definitions	1
3 Requirements	2
3.1 Test requirements.....	2
3.1.1 General.....	2
3.1.2 Evaluation of a series of similar packaging.....	3
3.2 Test panels.....	4
3.3 Performance requirements.....	4
3.3.1 Requirements concerning children.....	4
3.3.2 Requirements concerning adults.....	4
4 Test procedures	6
4.1 Test supervision.....	6
4.2 Sample packages.....	7
4.3 Preliminary checking and preparation.....	7
4.4 Child test.....	7
4.4.1 Guidance for persons supervising tests.....	7
4.4.2 Composition of test group.....	8
4.4.3 Test location.....	8
4.4.4 Procedure.....	8
4.4.5 Expression of results (see also 5.1).....	9
4.5 Adult test (50 years to 70 years old inclusive).....	9
4.5.1 General.....	9
4.5.2 Composition of test group.....	9
4.5.3 Procedure.....	9
4.5.4 Expression of results (see also 5.2).....	10
5 Assessment of results	10
5.1 Child test.....	10
5.1.1 Success/failure.....	10
5.1.2 Sequential method.....	10
5.1.3 Full test.....	11
5.2 Adult test.....	11
5.3 Overall test result.....	11
6 Test report	11
6.1 General.....	11
6.2 Child test.....	11
6.3 Adult test.....	12
6.4 Additional (optional) information to be recorded.....	12
6.5 Overall test result.....	12
Bibliography	13

ISO 8317:2015(E)

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 WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 122, *Packaging*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Performance requirements and tests for means of packaging, packages and unit loads (as required by ISO/TC 122)*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8317:2003), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Corrigenda, ISO 8317:2003/Corr 1:2005.

In addition to a number of editorial revisions, the following technical revisions have been made with respect to the previous edition:

- introduction revised to remove historical discussion;
- definitions added for mechanical testing, mechanical test data, liner, essential characteristics, and minor modifications ([2.6](#) to [2.10](#));
- former [Clauses 3](#) and [4](#) consolidated into new [Clause 3](#) and subsequent clauses renumbered;
- requirements in previous edition [3.1](#), [3.2](#) and [4.2](#) not part of the testing, have been relocated and are now informative. These are now included in the Introduction;
- introduction need to consider essential characteristics for a series of similar packaging ([3.1.1](#));
- clarified instructions for evaluation of a series of similar packaging submitted at one time by separation under component type ([3.1.2.2](#), [3.1.2.3](#), [3.1.2.4](#));
- added new subclause on additions to a series and minor modifications ([3.1.2.5](#));
- reference made to ISO 13127 (Introduction and [3.1.2.5](#));
- charts for sequential testing updated to correct errors ([Figures 1](#) and [2](#));
- need to disable all (or any) incorporated tamper evident features before testing added ([4.3](#));
- use of torque meter added for sample preparation of packages with torque dependent closures ([4.3](#));
- deleted the limit (35 %) for the percentage of child tests administered by an individual tester ([4.4.3](#));

- deleted the limit for number (30) of adults obtained from and tested at any one site, and number (35) of adult tests administered by an individual tester ([4.5.2](#)).

ISO 8317:2015(E)

Introduction

A significant number of suspected cases of ingestion by children of products used about the home are 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 the 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. However, it should be recognized that it is unrealistic to expect that any functional packaging can be totally impossible for a child of 42 to 51 months inclusive to open and that child-resistant packaging cannot be a substitute for other 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.

For the assessment of minor modifications to packages previously tested according to ISO 8317, ISO 13127^[1] describes appropriate methodology that may be used.

Attention is drawn to the need to have adequate supervisory and accreditation bodies, please see ISO/IEC 17025^[2] which provides useful guidance on these topics.

In addition to child resistant reclosable packages meeting the requirements of this International Standard, attention is drawn to the need for the relevant parties in the supply chain to ensure that

- a) appropriate quality systems are in place to ensure that the child resistant packaging are correctly manufactured and remain in compliance with this International Standard,
- b) the life expectancy of the child resistant packaging exceeds the maximum expected number of openings and correct closings which are likely to occur in practice, without resulting in unacceptable impairment of the child resistant property or function, and
- c) the package meets the requirements of packaging, such as being appropriate for, and compatible with, the contents, providing mechanical protection and functioning properly for the life of the package in the intended geographical regions and climatic conditions.

NOTE Certain products can affect the physical or mechanical properties of a packaging system which can lead to a loss of the child resistant function over time. In such a case, the packaging might not remain in compliance with this International Standard. Compatibility between the packaging and the contents needs to be assessed using appropriate methodology.

ISO/TC 122/SC 3 do not see the changes made in this edition invalidating the classification of packages certified as child resistant under the previous edition of this International Standard since the adult and child panel tests remain unchanged.

Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for reclosable packages

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies performance requirements and test methods for reclosable packages designated as resistant to opening by children.

Acceptance criteria are given for the packages when tested by specified methods. These methods not only provide a measure of the effectiveness of the packaging in restricting access by children, but also cover the accessibility to the contents by adults.

This International Standard is applicable to reclosable packages for any product intended to be exposed or removed from the packaging in normal use.

This International Standard is intended for type approval only and is not intended for quality assurance purposes.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

container

vessel of glass, metal, plastic or a combination of materials designed to provide appropriate packaging for a product and having a neck finish suitable for the proper attachment of a closure

2.2

closure

cap or securing device of metal, plastic or a combination of materials designed to fit an appropriate container providing a secure seal against environmental challenges

2.3

child-resistant packaging

package consisting of a container and appropriate closure which is difficult for young children under the age of 52 months to open (or gain access to the contents), but which is not difficult for adults to use properly

2.4

reclosable package

package which, after it has been initially opened, is capable of being reclosed with a similar degree of security and is capable of being used a sufficient number of times to dispense the total contents without loss of security

2.5

substitute product

inert substitute resembling the product it replaces

Note 1 to entry: Solid substitute products for child-resistant packages normally consist of powder, granules or units of any similar shape and size, varying from 5 mm to 30 mm in any dimension, preferably of a neutral colour, and not harmful in any way.

Note 2 to entry: Liquid substitute product is always uncoloured water.

This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

[Product Page](#)

-
- Looking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore
 - Learn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation
-