Nederlandse norm

NEN-ISO 28862

(en)

Packaging - Child-resistant packaging - Requirements and testing procedures for non-reclosable packages for non-pharmaceutical products (ISO 28862:2018,IDT)

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- ISO 28862:2018,IDT

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 28862

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Packaging — Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for non-reclosable packages for non-pharmaceutical products

Emballages — Emballage à l'épreuve des enfants — Exigences et méthodes d'essai pour emballages non refermables pour les produits non pharmaceutiques

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Foreword

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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 (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).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

This document was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) (as EN 862) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Technical Committee 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)*.

There are no changes to the content of the EN 862 document apart from the addition of Clause 2, Normative references.

Introduction

Child-resistant packaging is used to create a physical barrier between a child and a potentially hazardous product. Various types of packaging are recognized as being child-resistant, based on performance testing against standards for specific product categories and packaging types.

Since this type of packaging was introduced, the incidence of accidental ingestion of potentially hazardous products by children under 5 years old has fallen. The degree to which this is due to the use of child-resistant packaging as opposed to other factors, such as greater public awareness of the hazards, is not easily assessed, but there is little doubt that this packaging has made a positive contribution to the reduction.

The use of child-resistant packaging needs to be confined to those products that are potentially hazardous, or for which any legislation makes its use mandatory, since, if used in other circumstances, there could be confusion over the degree of hazard posed by the product.

In any case, proper labelling and information by the manufacturer is important for the safe use of the product in the home.

Child-resistant packaging acts as the last line of defence if other barriers separating the child and hazardous product have failed. However, it has to 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.

There has been an increasing use of child-resistant packaging, therefore it is desirable to achieve agreement on testing procedures in order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding in an area of great importance to the safety of young children.

This document aims to reduce the number of children “exposed to training” during panel testing. Since the introduction of performance testing, much has been learned about the use of children for testing child-resistant packaging and attention has been focused on how the number of children involved may be reduced. Future development of standards based on mechanical test methods is required to avoid unnecessary child panel testing and is essential in developing physical package attributes useable by manufacturers.

Child-resistant packaging is only the last in a series of protective measures, and does not release parents or guardians from their duty to keep potentially dangerous products out of the reach of children.

The on-going development of non-reclosable packaging offers a significant area for innovation in packaging. The styles of non-reclosable packages can be wide-ranging in design.

Mechanical test methods may be used to generate test data for comparison and demonstration that the notified packaging is as safe as the original reference one. Mechanical tests are test methods generating data by destructive or non-destructive tests of a specific reference package having shown child-resistant properties. Consequently, the development of mechanical test methods by manufacturers allied to current standards should be pursued as a means of reducing the reliance on child panel testing.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD **ISO 28862:2018(E)**

Packaging — Child-resistant packaging — Requirements and testing procedures for non-reclosable packages for non-pharmaceutical products

1 Scope

This document specifies performance requirements and methods of test for non-reclosable packaging that has been designated child-resistant and which is intended to contain non-pharmaceutical products. This document is intended for type approval only (see 2.5) and is not intended for quality assurance purposes.

This document applies to non-reclosable packages of the single-use type consisting of one or more individual units.

Non-reclosable packages for pharmaceutical products are excluded from the scope of this document. These are the subject of a separate standard, ISO 14375, *Child-resistant non-reclosable packaging for pharmaceutical products — Requirements and testing.*

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

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:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
child-resistant package
package which is difficult for young children to open (or gain access to the contents), but which is possible for adults to use properly

3.2
non-reclosable child-resistant package
child-resistant package or part of a child-resistant package which, when all or part of the contents have been removed, cannot be properly closed again

3.3
substitute product
inert substitute resembling the product it replaces

EXAMPLE Powder, tablets or liquids (uncoloured water), etc.

3.4
unit
discrete quantity of any product to be removed from its immediate packaging in its entirety

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