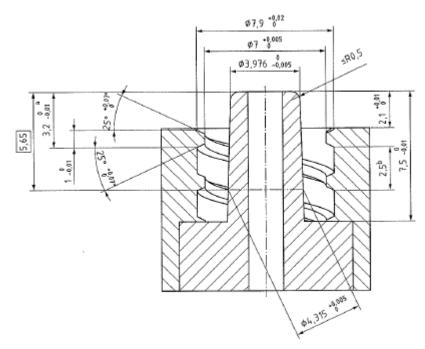


### Test Methods for Prefilled Syringes 18/19 May 2022, Dublin, Ireland

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### Test Methods for Prefilled Syringes

Luer Cone & Luer Lock Compliance Testing



**Prefilled Syringes** 

ISO 80369-7 (TC 210)

Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications

Part 7: Connector for intravascular or hypodermic applications

ISO 80369-20 (TC 210)

Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications

Part 20: Common test methods

ISO 11040-4 (TC 76)

**Prefilled Syringes** 

Part 4: Glass barrels for injectables and sterile subassembled syringes ready for filling

ISO 11040-6 (TC 76)

**Prefilled Syringes** 

Part 6: Plastic barrels for injectables and sterile subassembled syringes ready for filling

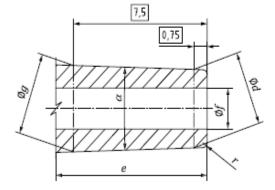
ISO 80369-7

Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications

Part 7: Connector for intravascular or hypodermic applications

(TC 210)

Dimensions in millimetres unless otherwise indicated



Dimensions in millimetres unless otherwise indicated

Male luer slip connector (L1)					
Reference	Designation	Dimension			
		Minimum	Nominal	Maximum	
(α)	Angle of the taper (6 % taper nominal) (degrees, reference)	_	(3,44°)	-	
Ød	Outside diameter at the tip of the male taper at 0,750 (basic dimension) from the tip (small end) of the male taper	3,970	4,021	4,072	
е	Length of the male tapera	7,500	8,400	10,500	
Øf	Inside diameter at the tip of the male taper	_	2,100	2,900	
Øg	Outside diameter of the larger end of the male taper at 7,500 (basic dimension) from the tip (small end) of the male taper	4,376	4,426	4,476	
r	Radius or chamfer at the outside tip of the male taper	0,000	0,250	0,500	

This dimension also defines the extent of the connector. Medical device features beyond the connector may require evaluation to ISO 80369-1:2010, Annex B, to ensure non-interconnectable characteristics.

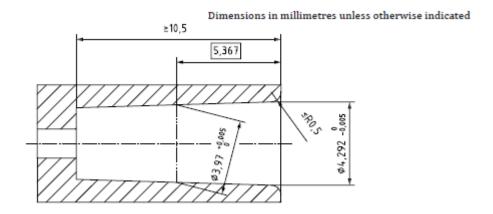
ISO 80369-7

Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications

Part 7: Connector for intravascular or hypodermic applications

(TC 210)

Figure C.5 — Female reference LUER SLIP CONNECTOR for testing male LUER CONNECTORS for leakage, separation from axial load, stress cracking and NON-INTERCONNECTABLE characteristics



ISO 80369-20

Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications

Part 20: Common test methods

(TC 210)

Table 1 — TEST METHODS and corresponding Annex of this part of ISO 80369

Test method	Annex		
Leakage by pressure decay	Annex B		
Positive pressure liquid leakage	Annex C		
Subatmospheric-pressure air leakage	Annex D		
Stress cracking	Annex E		
Resistance to separation from axial load	Annex F		
Resistance to separation from unscrewing	Annex G		
Resistance to overriding	Annex H		
Disconnection by unscrewing	Annex I		
Modification of the TEST METHODS to generate variable data for statistical analysis	Annex J		
NOTE MANUFACTURERS can use the modified test methods of Annex J.			

ISO 80369-20

Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications

Part 20: Common test methods

(TC 210)

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ISO 80369-20

Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications

Part 20: Common test methods

(TC 210)

Annex C (normative)

### Falling drop positive-pressure liquid leakage TEST METHOD

### C.3 Apparatus

- a) the male or female CONNECTOR under test;
- the appropriate reference CONNECTOR, as specified in the relevant APPLICATION part of ISO 80369 for the leakage TEST METHOD, to be assembled to the CONNECTOR under test;
- a means to simultaneously apply an axial force of 27,5 N and torque of 0,12 N·m, or more if required by the relevant APPLICATION part of ISO 80369;
- a means to contain and pressurize water to the specified test pressure. Rigid fixtures and apparatus materials (such as metal) should be used to avoid inaccurate test results;

### C.4 Procedure

- Assemble the CONNECTOR under test to the appropriate male or female reference CONNECTOR, both CONNECTORS being dry.
- b) For a non-locking (slip) CONNECTOR, assemble by applying an axial force of between 26,5 N and 27,5 N for 5 s to 6 s while rotating the CONNECTOR under test to a torque of between 0,08 N·m and 0.10 N·m and a rotation not exceeding 90°.
- Visually inspect for a falling drop of water from the CONNECTION during the specified hold period.

### ISO 11040-4 and ISO 80369-7 Relationship

### ISO 11040-4

### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 594-1,1) Conical fittings with a 6 % (Luer) taper for syringes, needles and certain other medical equipment — Part 1: General requirements

ISO 594-2,1) Conical fittings with 6 % (Luer) taper for syringes, needles and certain other medical equipment — Part 2: Lock fittings

ISO 594-1 and ISO 594-2 will be replaced by ISO 80369-7 (currently in preparation by ISO/TC 210).

NOTE Commercially developed glass Luer cone and Luer lock prefilled syringes routinely mate with Luer devices in order to effectively administer the medication stored within the syringe. Examples are disposable needles, needleless connector devices, and other forms of Luer access. The current state of the art syringe tip glass forming technology for manufacturing glass prefilled syringes cannot conform completely to the standards on Luer connectors (see ISO 594 series). The ISO 594 series has been developed using ground glass, metal, and injection moulded technology, as well as plastic resins, as the baseline rationale for compliance and capabilities.

Differences in the manufacturing methodologies and the need for expanded tolerances in the glass forming manufacturing process are acknowledged. This is why dimensional tolerances are different. While these tolerances are outside of the range of ISO 594 with respect to some of the dimensions, the glass formed tip does successfully mate with the injection moulded female counterparts. See <u>5.2</u> and ISO 594:1986 for functional test methods that accommodate for the formed tip manufacturing process.

Luer tip dimensions mentioned in the following figures can be checked by means of camera measurements or indirectly by using a gauge similar to the one described in ISO 594.

### ISO 11040-4 and ISO 80369-7 Relationship

### ISO 80369-7

Commercially developed glass prefilled syringes routinely mate with LUER CONNECTOR equipped MEDICAL DEVICES in order to effectively administer the medication stored within the syringe. Examples: disposable needles, needless ports and other forms of luer access. Current state-of-technology syringe tip glass forming technology for manufacturing glass prefilled syringes cannot conform completely to either previous Luer fitting standard, ISO 594 or this International Standard. Both the previous standard and this standard have been developed using ground glass, metal and injection moulded technology and plastic resins as the baseline for compliance and capabilities.

The committee acknowledges the differences in the manufacturing methodologies and the need for expanded tolerances in the glass forming manufacturing process. The baseline specifications of the tapered tip need to remain similar. However to accommodate the glass forming manufacturing process, there needs to be expanded dimensional tolerances. While these tolerances are outside of the range of this International Standard with respect to some of the dimensions, a glass formed tip does successfully mate with the injection moulded female LUER CONNECTORS. Refer to ISO 11040-4 [7] for a listing of those critical dimensions, their expanded corresponding tolerances and functional test methods that accommodate the formed tip manufacturing process.

### ISO 11040-4

### 5.2 Functional testing of Luer connection

The functional performance of the glass prefilled syringe barrel with regard to the conical connection to a 6 % Luer female connector fitting shall be demonstrated through performance testing with female reference connectors made of plastic instead of steel.

NOTE The forming process of glass prefillable syringes results in a "wavy" Luer connector surface finish that is incompatible with the use of steel reference connectors for liquid and air leakage, separation force, and unscrewing torque type tests. In addition, male Luer connectors of glass prefillable syringes are often roughened on customer request.

For the purpose of demonstrating the functional performance of the syringe Luer connection and the equivalent safety of the connection, the plastic reference connectors shall be verified for compliance with the dimensional requirements of ISO 594-1.

The selected plastic material for the reference connectors shall be chosen for being representative for the normal clinical conditions of use. A rationale shall be developed for the selection of material(s).

11040-6 11040-4

