

International Standard 4074/12

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Rubber condoms — Part 12 : Storage

Préservatifs masculins en caoutchouc — Partie 12 : Stockage

First edition — 1980-06-01

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 4074-12:1980

To be withdrawn
22-01-23

UDC 615.477.86

Ref. No. ISO 4074/12-1980 (E)

Descriptors : rubber products, contraceptives, storage, packages.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 4074/12 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 157, *Mechanical contraceptives*, and was circulated to the member bodies in January 1979.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Mexico	Thailand
Canada	Netherlands	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Poland	United Kingdom
Denmark	Romania	USA
India	South Africa, Rep. of	USSR
Korea, Rep. of	Sweden	

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

France

Rubber condoms — Part 12 : Storage

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 4074 gives recommendations on storage condition for rubber condoms.

2 Reference

ISO 2230, *Vulcanized rubber — Guide to storage*.

3 Storage recommendations

Rubber tends to deteriorate with age. Condoms are packed in a

way which normally protects them during storage. Nevertheless, they should not be kept in stock longer than is necessary, especially in warm climates. They should be stored in a cool, dry place and should be kept in containers such that the contents will not be subject to mechanical damage or sunlight. As soon as any condom shows deterioration (for example tackiness, brittleness) of the rubber, it should be destroyed.

The condom should not be allowed to come into contact with oil-based antiseptic, phenols and their derivatives, petroleum-based grease, petroleum spirit, kerosine and other related organic products.

For more information on storage, see ISO 2230.