

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**6710**

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## **Single-use containers for venous blood specimen collection**

*Réipients non réutilisables pour prélèvements de sang veineux*



Reference number  
ISO 6710:1995(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.

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.

International Standard ISO 6710 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 76, *Transfusion, infusion and injection equipment for medical use*.

Annexes A, B, C, D and E form an integral part of this International Standard. Annex F is for information only.

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# Single-use containers for venous blood specimen collection

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for evacuated and non-evacuated single-use venous blood specimen containers.

It does not specify requirements for blood collection needles or needle holders.

NOTE 1 This International Standard replaces the requirements for non-evacuated containers previously specified in ISO 4822, *Single use blood specimen containers up to 25 ml capacity*, which has been withdrawn.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 594-1:1986, *Conical fittings with a 6 % (Luer) taper for syringes, needles and certain other medical equipment — Part 1: General requirements*.

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*.

ISO 7000:1989, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Index and synopsis*.

## 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

**3.1 container:** Vessel to contain a blood specimen, with closure in place.

**3.2 evacuated container:** Container intended for blood collection by means of evacuation either already induced by the manufacturer (i.e., pre-evacuated containers) or induced by the user before blood is taken.

**3.3 tube:** That part of the container, without the closure, that contains the specimen.

**3.4 closure:** Component by which the container is closed.

**3.5 primary pack:** Smallest package of containers.

**3.6 container interior:** Inside surface of the container.

**3.7 additive:** Any substance (other than inside surface treatments designed to be irremovable) that is placed in the container in order to allow the intended analysis to be performed.

**3.8 nominal capacity:** Volume of whole blood with which the container is intended to be filled.

**3.9 free space:** Extra capacity, or head space, which is provided to allow adequate mixing of the contents of a container, as determined by the minimum free space tests laid down in annexes A and B.

**3.10 fill line:** Line marked on a tube or its label to indicate the nominal capacity of a container.

**3.11 draw volume:** Nominal capacity of an evacuated container.

**3.12 expiry date:** Date after which the manufacturer does not claim that a container complies with the requirements of this International Standard.