the inner surface; and a lubricous coating positioned on at least a portion of the outer surface of the body, wherein the outer surface of the body with the lubricous coating has a coefficient of friction less than or equal to 0.7, wherein: the lubricous coating is a tenacious organic coating comprising a polymer chemical composition and a coupling agent; the lubricous coating has a mass loss of less than about 5% of its mass when heated from a temperature of 150°C to 350°C at a ramp rate of about 10°C/minute; and the coefficient of friction is a maximum coefficient of friction measured relative to a second glass container in a vial-on-vial testing jig under a normal load of 30 N, the second glass container having a body formed from the Type I, Class B glass composition and comprising the lubricous coating on an at least a portion of the outer surface of a body of the second glass container and subjected to the same environmental conditions prior to measurement.

[0008] A glass container may include a body formed from a Type I, Class B glass composition according to ASTM Standard E438-92. The body may have a hydrolytic resistance of HGB2 or better according to ISO 719. The body may also have an inner surface, an outer surface and a wall thickness extending between the outer surface and the inner surface. The body may be ion-exchange

strengthened such that the body comprises a compressively stressed layer extending into the wall thickness from at least one of the outer surface and the inner surface. A lubricous coating may be positioned on a portion of at least one of the outer surface and the inner surface of the body, wherein the lubricous coating is thermally stable at a temperature of at least about 260°C for 30 minutes.

[0008a] In a second aspect, there is provided a glass container comprising: a body formed from a Type I, Class B glass composition according to ASTM Standard E438-92, the body having a hydrolytic resistance of HGB2 or better according to ISO 719 and an inner surface, an outer surface and a wall thickness extending between the outer surface and the inner surface, wherein the body is ion-exchange strengthened such that the body comprises a compressively stressed layer extending into the wall thickness from at least one of the outer surface and the inner surface; and a lubricous coating positioned on at least a portion of the outer surface of the body, wherein the portion of the outer surface of the body with the lubricous coating has a coefficient of friction less than or equal to 0.7, wherein: the lubricous coating comprises a polymer chemical composition and a coupling agent; the lubricous coating is a tenacious organic coating that is thermally stable at a temperature of at least about 260°C for 30 minutes; and the coefficient of friction is a maximum coefficient of friction measured relative to a second glass container in a vial-on-vial testing jig under a normal load of 30 N, the second glass container having a body formed from the Type I, Class B glass composition and comprising the lubricous coating on an at least a portion of the outer surface of a body of the second glass container and subjected to the same environmental conditions prior to measurement.

[0009] In yet another embodiment, a glass container may include a body formed from a Type I, Class B glass composition according to ASTM Standard E438-92. The body may have a hydrolytic resistance of HGB2 or better according to ISO 719. The body may also have an inner surface, an outer surface and a wall thickness extending between the outer surface and the inner surface. A compressively stressed layer may extend into the wall thickness from at least one of the outer surface and the inner surface, the compressively stressed layer having a surface compressive stress greater than or equal to 150 MPa and a depth of layer greater than or equal to 25 μm. A lubricous coating may be

Claims

1. A glass container comprising:

a body formed from a Type I, Class B glass composition according to ASTM Standard E438-92, the body having an inner surface, an outer surface and a wall thickness extending between the outer surface and the inner surface, wherein the body comprises a compressively stressed layer extending into the wall thickness from at least one of the outer surface and the inner surface; and

a lubricous coating positioned on at least a portion of the outer surface of the body, wherein the outer surface of the body with the lubricous coating has a coefficient of friction less than or equal to 0.7, wherein:

the lubricous coating is a tenacious organic coating comprising a polymer chemical composition and a coupling agent;

the lubricous coating has a mass loss of less than about 5% of its mass when heated from a temperature of 150°C to 350°C at a ramp rate of about 10°C/minute; and

the coefficient of friction is a maximum coefficient of friction measured relative to a second glass container in a vial-on-vial testing jig under a normal load of 30 N, the second glass container having a body formed from the Type I, Class B glass composition and comprising the lubricous coating on an at least a portion of the outer surface of a body of the second glass container and subjected to the same environmental conditions prior to measurement.

such that the body comprises a compressively stressed layer extending into the wall thickness from at least one of the outer surface and the inner surface; and

a lubricous coating positioned on at least a portion of the outer surface of the body, wherein the portion of the outer surface of the body with the lubricous coating has a coefficient of friction less than or equal to 0.7, wherein:

the lubricous coating comprises a polymer chemical composition and a coupling agent;

the lubricous coating is a tenacious organic coating that is thermally stable at a temperature of at least about 260°C for 30 minutes; and

the coefficient of friction is a maximum coefficient of friction measured relative to a second glass container in a vial-on-vial testing jig under a normal load of 30 N, the second glass container having a body formed from the Type I, Class B glass composition and comprising the lubricous coating on an at least a portion of the outer surface of a body of the second glass container and subjected to the same environmental conditions prior to measurement.

4. The glass container of claim 1 or claim 3, wherein the tenacious organic coating is thermally stable at a temperature of at least about 300°C for 30 minutes.

5. The glass container of claim 1 or claim 3, wherein the compressively stressed layer has a surface compressive stress greater than or equal to ~~150~~ 300 MPa.

6. The glass container of claim 1 or claim 3, wherein the compressively stressed layer has a depth of layer greater than or equal to 20~~25~~ μm.

7. The glass container of claim 1 or claim 3, wherein a light transmission through the portion of the body with the lubricous coating is greater than or equal to about 55% of a light transmission through an uncoated glass article for wavelengths from about 400 nm to about 700 nm.

~~8. The glass container of claim 1 or claim 3, wherein the lubricous coating comprises a polymer chemical composition and a coupling agent.~~

98. The glass container of claim ~~81~~ or claim 3, wherein the lubricous coating comprises:

a coupling agent layer positioned on the outer surface of the body, the coupling agent layer comprising the coupling agent; and

a polymer layer positioned over the coupling agent layer, the polymer layer comprising the polymer chemical composition.

~~109~~. The glass container of claim 98, wherein the coupling agent comprises at least one of:

a first silane chemical composition, a hydrolysate thereof, or an oligomer thereof; and

a chemical composition formed from the oligomerization of at least the first silane chemical composition and a second silane chemical composition, wherein the first silane chemical composition and the second silane chemical composition are different chemical compositions.