**Loss on drying** When dried to constant weight at 100° to 105°, loses not more than 11.0% of its weight. Use 5 g.

**Sulphated ash** For products containing bright viscose, not more than 0.45%; for products containing matt viscose, not more than 1.2%, Appendix XX S, Method III. Use 5 g.

**Labelling** The label on the package states the type, the length and the width.

Only Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Ribbon Gauze Type 22b is usually available in the United Kingdom. In the absence of instructions to the contrary in the prescription or order, Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Ribbon Gauze Type 22b shall be supplied.

## Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Wadding

Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Wadding consists of a well-carded blend of Absorbent Cotton and Absorbent Viscose Wadding in approximately equal amounts. It is white or slightly yellow and practically odourless. It contains not more than traces of leaf residue, pericarp, seed coat or other impurities. It is composed of fibres of average length not less than 10 mm. It offers appreciable resistance when pulled and does not shed a significant quantity of dust when shaken gently.

The viscose component consists of either Viscose or Matt Viscose, but not a mixture of the two.

**Fibre identification** Complies with the tests for *cotton* and *viscose*, Appendix XX A.

**Content of cotton** 40 to 60%, calculated with reference to the dried material, when determined by the following method.

Cut the wadding in a cross-section to obtain a sample weighing 0.5 to 0.7 g, dry it at 105° to 110° and reweigh. Place the sample in a wide-necked flask with a ground-glass stopper, add 50 ml of *zinc chloride solution*, previously heated to 40°, stopper the flask, shake vigorously, allow to stand for 2.5 hours, shaking twice during this period, and filter through sintered glass. Wash the residue, first with *zinc chloride solution* and then with *water* until the filtrate is neutral to *litmus paper*, dry the residue at 105° to 110° and weigh. Calculate the cotton content of the wadding assuming the residue to be cotton. Repeat the operation using a further three samples and calculate the average result.

**Absorbency** The *sinking time* is not more than 10 seconds, Appendix XX L1, Method I, and the *water-holding capacity* is not less than 20.0 g $g^{-1}$, Appendix XX L2.

**Ether-soluble substances** Not more than 0.4%, Appendix XX N.

**Water-soluble substances** Not more than 0.6%, Appendix XX M.

**Loss on drying** When dried to constant weight at 100° to 105°, loses not more than 11.0% of its weight. Use 5 g.

**Sulphated ash** For wadding containing Viscose, not more than 0.45%; for wadding containing Matt Viscose, not more than 1.2%, Appendix IX A, Method II. Use 5 g.

## Absorbent Cotton Gauze ☆

Absorbent Gauze

Absorbent Cotton Gauze consists of cotton fabric of plain weave, bleached to a good white and purified. It is practically odourless, reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, pericarp, seed coat or other impurities.

**Fibre identification** The warp and weft threads comply with tests A, B and D for *cotton*, Appendix XX A.

**Absorbency** *Sinking time*, not more than 10 seconds, Appendix XX L1, Method II.

**Acidity or alkalinity** To 15.0 g add 150 ml of *water*, allow to macerate for 2 hours in a closed vessel, decant the solution, carefully squeezing out the residual liquid with a glass rod, and mix. Reserve 10 ml for the test for Surface-active substances and filter the remainder. To 25 ml of the filtered aqueous extract add 0.10 ml of *dilute phenolphthalein solution*; to another 25 ml add 0.05 ml of *methyl orange solution*. Neither solution shows a pink colour.

**Colouring matter** Slowly extract 10.0 g in a narrow percolator with *ethanol (96%)* until 50 ml of extract is obtained. The liquid is not more intensely coloured than *reference solution* $Y_5$ or $GY_6$, Appendix IV B, Method I, or a solution prepared in the following manner. To 3.0 ml of *blue primary solution* add 7.0 ml of a solution of *hydrochloric acid* containing 1% w/v of HCl and dilute 0.5 ml of the resulting solution to 10 ml with the same solution of hydrochloric acid.

**Minimum breaking load** Complies with the appropriate requirements given in the Table, Appendix XX E, Method IV.

**Threads per 10 cm** Complies with the appropriate requirements given in the Table when determined by the following method. Count the number of threads in the warp and in the weft in a square piece with sides of 10 cm, well away from the edges. Make three counts in each of the warp and the weft, not including the same threads in the different counts, and calculate the average count in each direction.

**Weight per unit area** Complies with the appropriate requirement given in the Table when determined by weighing a piece 100 cm long using the full width or, for smaller samples, pieces of not less than 250 $cm^2$, giving a total surface of not less than 0.5 $m^2$ and calculating the weight per unit area.