TABLE II

| Type | Threads per 10 cm in weft | Minimum weight per unit area g $m^{-2}$ | Minimum breaking load N $cm^{-1}$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22a | 95 to 105 | 33.5 | 12 |
| 22b | 95 to 105 | 44.0 | 12 |
| 24a | 114 to 126 | 36.0 | 12 |

**Weight per unit area** Complies with the appropriate requirement given in Table II, Appendix XX D, Method IV.

**Ether-soluble substances** Not more than 0.50%, Appendix XX N.

**Fluorescence** When examined under ultra-violet light (365 nm) a two-ply layer displays only a slight brownish-violet fluorescence and a few yellow particles. Not more than a few isolated fibres show an intense blue fluorescence.

**Foreign fibres** When examined under a microscope, it is seen to consist exclusively of typical cotton fibres except that occasional isolated foreign fibres may also be present.

**Starch and dextrin** Allow 200 ml of the extract reserved in the test for Water-soluble substances to cool and add 5 ml of 5M *acetic acid* and 0.15 ml of 0.05M *iodine*. No blue, violet, reddish or brownish colour is produced.

**Surface-active substances** Introduce into a 25-ml graduated ground-glass stoppered cylinder with an external diameter of 18 to 22 mm, previously rinsed with *sulphuric acid* and then with *water*, the 10-ml portion of the extract reserved in the test for Acidity or alkalinity, shake vigorously 30 times in 10 seconds, allow to stand for 1 minute and repeat the shaking. After 5 minutes, the height of the froth does not exceed 2 mm above the surface of the liquid.

**Water-soluble substances** Not more than 0.50%, Appendix XX M. Reserve 200 ml for the test for Starch and dextrin before filtering the extract.

**Loss on drying** When dried to constant weight at 100° to 105°, loses not more than 8.0% of its weight. Use 5 g.

**Sulphated ash** Not more than 0.40%, Appendix XX S. Use 5 g.

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

Only Absorbent Cotton 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 Ribbon Gauze Type 22b shall be supplied.

## Absorbent Muslin

Bleached Muslin

Absorbent Muslin consists of fabric of plain weave, in which the warp threads are of cotton and the weft threads are of cotton, of viscose or of combined cotton and viscose yarn, bleached to a good white and purified. It is practically odourless. It is reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, seed coat and other impurities.

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

**Threads per 10 cm** Warp: 178 to 202; weft: 112 to 128, Appendix XX C1, Method II.

**Weight per unit area** Not less than 35 g $m^{-2}$, Appendix XX D1, Method III.

**Absorbency** *Sinking time* Not more than 10 seconds, Appendix XX L1, Method I.

**Water-soluble and ether-soluble substances** Carry out the methods for *water-soluble substances*, Appendix XX M, Method II, and for *ether-soluble substances*, Appendix XX N. The sum of the results is not more than 1.0%.

## Absorbent Viscose Wadding ☆

Absorbent Viscose Wadding consists of carefully carded, bleached, crimped, new fibres of Viscose or of Matt Viscose of linear density 1.7 to 3.3 dtex, with an average length of 25 to 50 mm. It is white or slightly yellow and practically odourless. It has a lustrous or a matt appearance and is soft to the touch.

**Fibre identification** Complies either with tests A, C, D and H for *bright viscose* or with tests A, C, D and H for *matt viscose*, Appendix XX A.

**Absorbency** The *sinking time* is not more than 10 seconds, Appendix XX L1, Method I, and the *water-holding capacity* is not less than 18.0 g $g^{-1}$, Appendix XX L2.

**Acidity or alkalinity** To 15 g add 150 ml of *water*, macerate for 2 hours in a closed vessel, decant the liquid, 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 extract add 0.1 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 g in a narrow percolator with *ethanol (96%)* until 50 ml of extract is obtained. The extract 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.

**Ether-soluble substances** Not more than 0.30%, Appendix XX N.

**Fluorescence** When examined under ultra-violet light (365 nm) a layer about 5 mm in thickness displays only a slight brownish-violet fluorescence. Not more than a few isolated fibres show an intense blue fluorescence.

**Foreign fibres** When examined under a microscope, it is seen to consist almost exclusively of typical *bright viscose* or *matt viscose* fibres. Only occasional isolated foreign fibres may also be present.

**Hydrogen sulphide** To 10 ml of the filtered extract prepared in the test for Acidity or alkalinity, add 1.9 ml of *water*, 0.15 ml of 2M *acetic acid* and 1 ml of *lead acetate solution* and allow to stand for 2 minutes. The colour of