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

Elasticity The fully-stretched length is not less than twice the unstretched length and the regain length is not more than 60% of the fully-stretched length, Appendix XX F.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, cotton 157 to 193; combined cotton and rubber 40 to 50, Appendix XX C1, Method III; weft, 135 to 165, Appendix XX C2.

Weight per unit area Not less than 70 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D1, 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 values found is not more than 1.0%.

Labelling If the bandage has been dyed, the label on the unit container, the label on the shelf container and the label on the outer transit container state the colour of the final bandage.

Elastic Adhesive Bandage

Zinc Oxide Elastic Adhesive Bandage

Definition Elastic Adhesive Bandage consists of a woven fabric, elastic in the warp, which has been spread evenly with an adhesive mass containing Zinc Oxide which does not offset when the bandage is unrolled. The warp threads consist of twofold cotton threads with a count after crêpe-twisting not finer than 45 tex, each containing not less than 17 folding turns per cm, arranged two threads S-twist, two threads Z-twist, repeated. The weft threads consist of (a) cotton or (b) viscose or (c) combined cotton and viscose yarn, with a count not finer than 70 tex. The fabric is clean and reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, seed coat and other impurities. If the bandage is made with unspread margins, it has woven fast edges. The mass may be porous or permeable to air and water vapour. The bandage is in one continuous length with no joins.

Elastic Adhesive Bandage may be dyed.

For the purposes of this monograph the width is that portion between and including the fast edges.

Content of zinc oxide in the adhesive mass Not less than 10.0%, Appendix XX Q.

Elasticity The regain length is not more than 80% of the fully-stretched length, Appendix XX F.

Weight of adhesive mass Not less than 120 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D3, using Method II of Appendix XX D2.

Fabric

Fibre identification After removal of the adhesive mass, complies with the tests for *cotton* or for both *cotton* and *viscose*, Appendix XX A.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, not less than 170, Appendix XX C1, Method III; weft, not less than 78, Appendix XX C2.

Weight per unit area Not less than 130 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D2, Method II.

Labelling If the bandage has been dyed, the label on the unit container, the label on the shelf container and the label on the outer transit container state the colour of the final bandage.

Elastic Web Bandage

Definition Elastic Web Bandage consists of characteristic fabric woven in ribbon fashion. The warp threads consist of twofold cotton threads with a count not finer than 10 tex and of rubber threads with a count not finer than 40's. The weft threads consist of cotton, or of combined cotton and viscose yarn, with a count not finer than 32 tex. The rubber warp threads are woven plain with groups of four weft threads; the cotton warp threads weave a broken 2/2 twill. The warp threads are arranged one rubber thread, four cotton threads, repeated, ending with rubber threads at the selvedges, so producing a ribbed effect. The mid-line warp threads are coloured blue. The fabric is clean and reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, seed coat and other impurities.

Elastic Web Bandage may be dyed flesh-colour. It is in one continuous length with no joins.

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

Elasticity The regain length is not more than 60% of the fully-stretched length, Appendix XX F.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, cotton, 144 to 172; rubber, 36 to 44, Appendix XX C1, Method III; weft, 544 to 644, Appendix XX C2.

Weight per unit area Not less than 227 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D1, 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 values found is not more than 1.0%.

Labelling The label on the unit container, the label on the shelf container and the label on the outer transit container state, where appropriate, that the bandage has been dyed.

Extension Strapping

Extension Plaster

Definition Extension Strapping consists of a woven fabric, elastic in the weft, spread evenly with an adhesive mass containing Zinc Oxide which does not offset when the plaster is unrolled. The warp threads consist of (a) cotton or (b) viscose or (c) combined cotton and viscose yarn, singles or twofold thread with a count not finer than 59 tex, twisted to contain four to eight turns per cm. The weft threads consist of singles or twofold cotton threads with a count after crêpe-twisting, not finer than 28 tex, each containing not less than 12 turns per cm for singles threads or not less than 16 folding turns per cm, arranged two threads S-twist, two threads Z-twist, repeated. The fabric is clean and reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, seed coat and other impurities. It is in one continuous length

with no joins. The mass may be porous or permeable to air and water vapour.

Extension Strapping may be dyed.

Content of zinc oxide in the adhesive mass Not less than 10.0%, Appendix XX Q.

Adhesiveness Complies with the tests, Appendix XX H.

Elasticity The regain width is not more than 80% of the fully-stretched width, Appendix XX F, with the following modifications. Carry out the test on the width of the material, applying a force of 10 N per cm length (about 1.0 kgf per cm length).

Weight of adhesive mass Not less than 220 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D3, using Method I of Appendix XX D2.

Width of strapping Strapping not more than 5 cm wide does not vary by more than ±1.5 mm from the declared width. Strapping more than 5 cm wide does not vary by more than ±2.5 mm from the declared width.

Fabric

Fibre identification After removal of the adhesive mass, complies with the tests for *cotton* or for both *cotton* and *viscose*, Appendix XX A.

Minimum breaking load Not less than 5 kg per cm width, Appendix XX E, Method I.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, not less than 105, Appendix XX C2; weft, not less than 145, Appendix XX C1, Method II.

Weight per unit area Not less than 160 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D2, Method I.

Labelling If the dressing has been dyed, the label on the unit container, the label on the shelf container and the label on the outer transit container state the colour of the final dressing.

Heavy Cotton and Rubber Elastic Bandage

Definition Heavy Cotton and Rubber Elastic Bandage consists of characteristic fabric of plain weave. The warp threads consist of twofold cotton threads with a count not finer than 9 tex, twisted to contain 11.2 turns per cm, and of rubber threads with a count not finer than 40's. The weft threads consist of twofold viscose threads with a count not finer than 32 tex. The warp threads are arranged one rubber thread, ten cotton threads, repeated, ending with two rubber threads at the selvedges. The fabric is clean and reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, seed coat and other impurities. It is in one continuous length with no joins.

One end of the bandage is folded over to form a loop by stitching the end to one side of the bandage with a stitched overlap. The other end of the bandage is stitched and provided with an elastic bandage fastener with metal grips.

Heavy Cotton and Rubber Elastic Bandage may be dyed.

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

Elasticity The regain length is not more than 60% of the fully-stretched length when determined on the unstitched part of the bandage, Appendix XX F.

Length The unstitched part of the bandage is not less than 1.8 m long.

Size of loop The loop is produced from 16 cm of material, about 1.25 cm being taken up by the stitched overlap.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, cotton, 160 to 192; rubber, 16 to 20, Appendix XX C1, Method III; weft, 144 to 172, Appendix XX C2.

Weight per unit area Not less than 150 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D1, Method I.

Labelling If the bandage has been dyed, the label on the unit container, the label on the shelf container and the label on the outer transit container state the colour of the final bandage.

Titanium Dioxide Elastic Adhesive Bandage

Definition Titanium Dioxide Elastic Adhesive Bandage consists of a woven fabric, elastic in the warp, which has been spread evenly with an adhesive mass containing Titanium Dioxide. The adhesive mass is free from rubber and zinc oxide. The warp threads consist of twofold cotton threads with a count after crêpe-twisting not finer than 45 tex, each containing not less than 17 folding turns per cm, arranged two threads S-twist, two threads Z-twist, repeated. The weft threads consist of (a) cotton, or (b) viscose or (c) combined cotton and viscose yarn, with a count not finer than 70 tex. The fabric is clean and reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, seed coat and other impurities. The mass is porous and permeable to air and water vapour. The bandage is in one continuous length with no joins.

Titanium Dioxide Elastic Adhesive Bandage may be dyed.

Fibre identification; Elasticity; Threads per 10 cm; Weight per unit area Complies with the requirements stated under Elastic Adhesive Bandage.

Content of titanium dioxide in the adhesive mass Not less than 10.0% when determined by the following method. Weigh 5 g of the bandage, ignite and fuse with 3 g of *potassium hydrogen sulphate*. To the residue add 10 ml of *water*, mix and add 10 ml of *sulphuric acid*. Boil gently until clear, cool, add slowly 30 ml of *sulphuric acid (25%)* and dilute with *water* to 100 ml (solution A). To 300 g of *zinc*, in granules, add 300 ml of a 2% w/v solution of *mercury(II) nitrate* and 2 ml of *nitric acid*, shake for 10 minutes and wash with *water*. Pack the amalgamated zinc into a glass tube (40 cm × 20 mm) fitted with a tap and a filter plate. Pass through the column 100 ml of 1M *sulphuric acid* followed by 100 ml of *water*, ensuring that the amalgam is covered with liquid throughout. Pass slowly through the column, at a rate of about 3 ml per minute, 200 ml of 0.5M *sulphuric acid* followed by 100 ml of *water*. Collect the combined eluates in a flask containing 50 ml of a 15% w/v solution of *ammonium iron(III)*