Gauze and Cotton Tissue

Absorbent Gauze Tissue; Gauze Tissue

Gauze and Cotton Tissue consists of a thick layer of Absorbent Cotton enclosed in Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 12 or Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 2. The gauze may be woven tubular or may be suitably sealed.

Fabric Complies with the requirements for Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 12 or Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 2.

Weight per unit area For five samples, each 20 cm × 20 cm, the average value is 350 to 550 g m^{-2} and no individual sample is outside the range 300 to 600 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D1, Method III. Of the five samples one should be taken from each of the two ends of the roll and one from each of three intermediate points equidistant along the total length.

Labelling The label on the unit container, the label on the shelf container and the label on the outer transit container state whether the gauze complies with the requirements for Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 12 or for Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 2.

Gauze Swab

A Gauze Swab consists of Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 light or Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1 folded into rectangles or squares of 8- to 32-ply with no side greater than 22.5 cm in such a manner that no cut edges are exposed. The edges of the swab are unstitched.

Gauze Swab may be suitably dyed.

Fabric Complies with the requirements for Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 light or for Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1 except that, if dyed, the test for Colouring matter does not apply.

Colour fastness If dyed, complies with the tests, Appendix XX O.

Labelling The label on the unit container, the label on the shelf container and the label on the outer transit container state (1) whether the fabric complies with the requirements for Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 light or for Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1; (2) if the fabric has been dyed, the colour of the final swab.

In the absence of instructions to the contrary in the prescription or order, a Gauze Swab consisting of undyed Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 light shall be supplied.

Long Staple Absorbent Cotton

Long Staple Absorbent Cotton consists of the trichomes obtained from the seed coat of various species of the genus *Gossypium* L, cleaned, purified and bleached. It may not contain any compensatory colouring matter.

It is white and odourless or almost odourless and contains only minute traces of leaf residue, pericarp, seed coat or other impurities. It offers appreciable resistance when pulled and does not shed dust or short fibres when shaken gently.

Fibre identification Complies with tests A, B and D for *cotton*, 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 23.0 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.

Length of staple Average not less than 18 mm when determined by British Standard 4044:1966 (Method for the determination of fibre length by comb sorter diagram).

Colouring matter Slowly extract 10 g in a percolator about 30 mm in diameter 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 0.50%, Appendix XX N.

Fluorescence When examined under ultra-violet light (365 nm) a layer about 5 mm in thickness may display 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 almost exclusively of typical cotton fibres. Only occasional isolated foreign fibres may also be present.

Neps When 1 g is spread evenly between two colourless, transparent plates, each 10 cm × 10 cm, and examined for neps by transmitted light, it is not more neppy than the *European Pharmacopœia Standard for neps*.

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 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 froth does not exceed 2 mm above the surface of the liquid.

Water-soluble substances Not more than 0.50%, Appendix XX M. Use 5 g and 500 ml of *water*.

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.