margin on any one side is not less than half the width of the margin on the opposite side.

The corners of the dressing may be trimmed; such trimming is disregarded when defining the shape and dimensions of the dressing.

Tape

Adhesivesness Complies with the tests, Appendix XX H.

Extensibility Complies with the test, Appendix XX G.

Waterproofness Complies with the test, Appendix XX K.

Water-vapour permeability Not more than 75 g m^{-2} per 24 hours, Appendix XX J1.

Joins Lengths of less than 3 m have no joins; lengths of 3 m or more contain not more than one join.

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

Weight of adhesive mass Not less than 30 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D3, using Method III of Appendix XX D2.

Weight of film Not less than 65 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D2, Method III.

Absorbent pad

Content of antiseptic If present, complies with the appropriate requirement, Appendix XX P.

Dimensions Not less than 33% of the overall dimensions of the dressing.

Weight per unit area Not less than 34 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D1, Method II.

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

Knitted Viscose Primary Dressing

Definition Knitted Viscose Primary Dressing consists of a warp knitted fabric manufactured from a viscose multifilament yarn, with a nominal count of 22 tex. It has an essentially smooth surface and is free from filamentation. The viscose multifilament yarn may be treated with a proven innocuous finishing agent as an aid to manufacture.

Type 1 dressings are supplied uncoated and Type 2 dressings are supplied coated with a cured silicone elastomer.

The dressings are supplied sterile in single pieces.

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

Coating identification For Type 2 the *infrared absorption spectrum*, Appendix II A, recorded by multiple reflection, is concordant with the *reference spectrum* of cured silicone elastomer.

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, mix and filter. To 25 ml of the aqueous extract add 0.15 ml of *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 percolator about 30 mm in diameter with *ethanol (96%)* until 50 ml of extract is obtained, pour the liquid into a colourless glass cylinder and examine a 20-cm layer against a white background. A very faint yellow tinge may be observed, but no bluish or greenish tinge is apparent.

Courses per 10 cm Not less than 76.

Wales per 10 cm Not less than 80.

Weight per unit area Type 1, not less than 150 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D1, Method II. Type 2, not less than 200 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D1, Method II.

Ether-soluble substances Type 1, not more than 3.5%, Appendix XX N. Type 2, 20 to 40% when determined by the method described in Appendix XX N with the following modifications. Heat the ether extract on a water bath for 15 minutes, dry the residue at 60° for 1 hour and weigh.

Hydrogen sulphide Type 1 complies with the following test. To 20 ml of the aqueous extract obtained 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*, mix and allow to stand for 2 minutes. The colour of the solution is not more intense than that of a solution prepared by mixing 1.7 ml of *lead standard solution (20 ppm Pb)*, 20 ml of the aqueous extract, 0.15 ml of 2M *acetic acid* and 1.2 ml of *thioacetamide reagent* and allowing to stand for 2 minutes.

Water-soluble substances Not more than 2.5%, Appendix XX M, with the following modification. Dry the residue at 100° to 105° for 2 hours.

Loss on drying When dried to constant weight at 100° to 105°, loses not more than 13% of its weight. Use 5 g.

Sulphated ash Type 1, not more than 0.45%, Appendix IX A. Type 2, not more than 20%, Appendix IX A. Use 5 g.

Sterility Complies with the *test for sterility*, Appendix XVI A.

Paraffin Gauze Dressing

Tulle Gras

Definition Paraffin Gauze Dressing consists of fabric of leno weave with two picks in each shed in which the warp and weft threads are of cotton, or viscose, or of combined cotton and viscose yarn, which has been impregnated with White Soft Paraffin or with Yellow Soft Paraffin. For use in tropical countries a suitable mixture of soft paraffin and Hard Paraffin may be used. The dressing is available as a light or normal loading.

The dressings are supplied sterile in single pieces or up to ten pieces may be supplied in a suitable container. The dressing is also available as a continuous strip.

Fibre identification The extracted fabric, obtained in the test for Weight per unit area, complies with the tests for *cotton* or for *viscose* or for both *cotton* and *viscose*, Appendix XX A.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, not less than 74; weft, not less than 80, Appendix XX C1, Method I, when determined on the impregnated fabric.