Matt Viscose

Delustred Viscose; Delustred Regenerated Cellulose

Matt Viscose consists of Viscose that has been deprived of its sheen by dispersing finely divided titanium dioxide throughout the cellulose solution during manufacture.

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

Acidity or alkalinity To 25 ml of the filtered extract obtained in the test for Colour of extract add 0.15 ml of *dilute phenolphthalein solution*; to another 25 ml add 0.05 ml of *methyl orange solution*. Neither solution shows a pink colour.

Colour of extract 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. The filtered extract is *colourless*, Appendix IV B, Method I.

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.

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

Hydrogen sulphide To 10 ml of the filtered extract obtained in the test for Colour of extract 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 (10 ppm Pb)*, 10 ml of the filtered extract, 0.15 ml of 2M *acetic acid* and 1.2 ml of *thioacetamide reagent* and allowing to stand for 2 minutes. 17 ppm · ≯ 20 ppm.

Water-soluble substances Not more than 0.70%, Appendix XX M.

Loss on drying When dried to constant weight at 100° to 105°, loses not more than 13.0% of its weight. Use 5 g.

Sulphated ash Not more than 1.7%, Appendix IX A. Use 5 g.

Viscose

Bright Viscose; Regenerated Cellulose

Viscose is made from wood cellulose or cotton linters by solution in alkali and carbon disulphide, followed by precipitation of the cellulose in the form of a thread by forcing the solution of cellulose through fine holes in a metal plate into a coagulating fluid (viscose process).

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

Acidity or alkalinity To 25 ml of the filtered extract obtained in the test for Colour of extract add 0.15 ml of *dilute phenolphthalein solution*; to another 25 ml add 0.05 ml of *methyl orange solution*. Neither solution shows a pink colour.

Colour of extract 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. The filtered extract is *colourless*, Appendix IV B, Method I.

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.

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

Hydrogen sulphide To 10 ml of the filtered extract obtained in the test for Colour of extract 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 (10 ppm Pb)*, 10 ml of the filtered 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 0.70%, Appendix XX M.

Loss on drying When dried to constant weight at 100° to 105°, loses not more than 13.0% of its weight. Use 5 g.

Sulphated ash Not more than 0.45%, Appendix IX A. Use 5 g.

X-Ray-Detectable Abdominal Pad

Abdominal Pack; X-Ray-Detectable Abdominal Pack

An X-Ray-Detectable Abdominal Pad consists of Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 light or Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1 folded into rectangles or squares, in such a manner that no cut edges are exposed, and stitched round the open sides. A tape extending not less than 25 cm from the pad may be stitched into one corner. The pad incorporates an X-ray-opaque component consisting of a distinctly coloured, continuous monofilament or multifilament yarn or a strip of suitable material, not less than 7 cm × 0.8 cm, in the body of the pad. The X-ray-detectable monofilament or multifilament yarn is securely heat-bonded to, or woven into, the fabric. The X-ray-detectable strip is securely sewn into one corner of the pad.

Relative movement of the layers of the pad may be prevented by one or two diagonal lines of stitching through all layers.

Fabric Complies with the requirements for Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 light or Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1.

X-ray-detectable component Consists of suitable materials containing not less than 55% of Barium Sulphate, or a quantity of any other suitable material giving comparable X-ray opacity. It is reasonably free