

Identification of belladonna alkaloids in the adhesive mass Carry out the method for *thin-layer chromatography*, Appendix III A, using a precoated silica gel 60 plate (Merck 5721 is suitable) and a mixture of 90 volumes of *chloroform* and 10 volumes of *diethylamine* as the mobile phase. Apply separately to the chromatoplate 10 μ l of each of the following solutions. For solution (1) boil a quantity of the Adhesive Plaster equivalent to 10 g of adhesive mass with 100 ml of *petroleum spirit* (boiling range, 80° to 100°) until the adhesive mass is completely removed from the fabric, extract with 50 ml of 0.05M *sulphuric acid*, neutralise the acid extract with 5M *ammonia*, adding a slight excess, extract with 50 ml of *chloroform*, evaporate to dryness, and dissolve the residue in 100 ml of *ethanol* (96 per cent); solution (2) is a 0.025 per cent w/v solution of *hyoscyamine sulphate* in *ethanol* (96 per cent). After removal of the chromatoplate allow it to dry in air and spray with *potassium iodobismuthate* solution. In the chromatogram obtained with solution (1) a spot is obtained corresponding in colour and position to the spot in the chromatogram obtained with solution (2).

Fabric

Fibre identification After removal of the adhesive mass, complies with the tests for *cotton* and, if appropriate, for *bright viscose* or *matt viscose*, SDM I.

Threads per 10 cm Warp: not less than 280; weft: not less than 270, SDM III A, Method II.

Weight per unit area Not less than 125 g m⁻², SDM IV B, Method I.

Minimum breaking load *Unperforated fabric* Not less than 8.0 kg cm⁻¹, SDM V, Method B.

Perforated fabric Not less than 0.8 kg cm⁻¹, SDM V, Method B.

Perforations If present: Diameter, 3 mm to 5 mm; Area, not more than 14 per cent of the total area of the fabric.

Weight of adhesive mass Not less than 115 g m⁻², SDM IV C.

Adhesiveness Complies with the tests, SDM VIII.

Water-vapour permeability Perforated plasters comply with the test, SDM IX.

Salicylic Acid Adhesive Plaster

Salicylic Acid Self-adhesive Plaster; Salicylic Acid Plaster

Salicylic Acid Adhesive Plaster consists of fabric of plain weave in which the warp and the weft threads are of cotton, of viscose or of combined cotton and viscose yarn, which has been spread evenly with an adhesive mass containing either 20 per cent or 40 per cent of Salicylic Acid. The fabric is clean, reasonably free from weaving defects, and contains not more than slight traces of leaf residue, seed coat, and other impurities. It may be perforated; if present, the perforations are regularly distributed.

The mass may be porous or permeable to air and water vapour; it is covered with a suitable protector and does not offset when the protector is removed.

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

Content of salicylic acid in the adhesive mass 90.0 to 110.0 per cent of the prescribed or stated amount.

Fabric

Fibre identification After removal of the adhesive mass complies with the tests for *cotton* and, if appropriate, for *bright viscose* or *matt viscose*, SDM I.

Threads per 10 cm Warp: not less than 280; weft: not less than 270, SDM III A, Method II.

Weight per unit area Not less than 125 g m⁻², SDM IV B, Method I.

Minimum breaking load *Unperforated fabric*. Not less than 8.0 kg cm⁻¹, SDM V, Method B.

Perforated fabric. Not less than 0.8 kg cm⁻¹; SDM V, Method B.

Perforations If present: Diameter, 3 mm to 5 mm; Area, not more than 14 per cent of the total area of the fabric.

Weight of adhesive mass Not less than 100 g m⁻², SDM IV C.

Adhesiveness Complies with the tests, SDM VIII.

Water-vapour permeability Perforated plasters comply with the test, SDM IX.

Salicylic acid Boil 3 g of the plaster, cut into strips, with 200 ml of *water* in a long-necked, round-bottomed flask for twenty minutes, filter through glass wool, return the residue on the filter to the flask, boil with 100 ml of *water* for ten minutes, filter, and continue the extraction with further quantities, each of 50 ml, of *water*, boiling each time for ten minutes, until the salicylic acid is completely extracted. Titrate the combined filtrates with 0.1M *sodium hydroxide VS* using *phenolphthalein solution* as indicator. Each ml of 0.1M *sodium hydroxide VS* is equivalent to 0.01381 g of C₇H₆O₃. Using the *weight of adhesive mass*, calculate the percentage of C₇H₆O₃ in the adhesive mass.

Labelling The label on the package states the content of salicylic acid in the adhesive mass.

When Salicylic Acid Adhesive Plaster is prescribed or demanded without an indication of strength, a plaster containing 20 per cent of Salicylic Acid shall be supplied.

Zinc Oxide Surgical Adhesive Tape

Zinc Oxide Self-adhesive Plaster; Zinc Oxide Plaster; Adhesive Plaster

Zinc Oxide Surgical Adhesive Tape consists of fabric of plain weave in which the warp and the weft threads are of cotton, of viscose, or of combined cotton and viscose yarn, which has been spread evenly with an adhesive mass containing zinc oxide which does not offset when the tape is unrolled. The fabric is clean, reasonably free from weaving defects, and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, seed coat, and other impurities. It may be perforated; if present