

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 a comparable X-ray opacity. It is reasonable free from loose fibres and particles and does not impair the softness and flexibility of the gauze.

Weight of X-ray detectable yarn Not less than 0.50 g m^{-1} for monofilament yarn or not less than 0.28 g m^{-1} for multifilament yarn when determined by carefully removing the X-ray-detectable component from the material being examined and measuring its length and weight.

X-ray opacity Complies with the test, Appendix XX R.

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 X-Ray-Detectable Absorbent Cotton Gauze or for X-Ray-Detectable Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze; (2) where appropriate that the gauze has been dyed.

Sizes available The usual sizes are $5 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$, $7.5 \text{ cm} \times 7.5 \text{ cm}$ and $10 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}$ in 8-, 12-, 16- or 32-ply of gauze. Different sizes and other ply may be supplied.

In the absence of instructions to the contrary in the prescription or order, an X-Ray-Detectable Gauze Swab consisting of undyed X-Ray-Detectable Absorbent Cotton Gauze shall be supplied.

CHIROPODIAL PRODUCTS

Animal Wool for Chiropody

Animal Wool; Long Strand Lambs' Wool for Chiropody

Animal Wool for Chiropody consists of hair obtained from the sheep, *Ovis aries* L. The quality of the wool is 46's to 56's (Bradford classification), with an average staple length of not less than 12.5 cm, the longest fibres being not less than 23 cm.

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

Ether-soluble substances 2.0 to 5.0% when determined by the following method. Extract 15 g, previously dried at 35° for 30 minutes, with ether for 3 hours in an apparatus for the continuous extraction of drugs, evaporate the ether from the extract and dry to constant weight at 90° .

Surgical Wool Felt

Chiropodial Wool Felt

Surgical Wool Felt consists of wool obtained from the sheep, *Ovis aries* L., scoured and cleaned to a white or pale cream colour. The quality of the wool is not less than 60's (Bradford classification). Surgical Wool Felt is made by interlocking evenly-carded wool fibres by means of heat and moisture together with repeated alternate processes of compression and relaxation. There are three main types of Surgical Wool Felt, namely soft, semi-compressed and compressed. Surgical Wool Felt is supplied in flat sheets or in loosely wound rolls.

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

For the following tests unwrap, open out or unwind the material being examined and subject it to the regulated atmosphere for not less than 24 hours immediately before testing and perform the tests in the same atmosphere.

Compression Complies with the appropriate requirement given in Table I. Use the method described under Thickness with the following addition. Increase the load to 10 kN m^{-2} (100 gf cm^{-2}) and measure the compressed thickness after 30 seconds. Calculate the difference between the average compressed thickness and the average initial thickness determined at 2 kN m^{-2} (20 gf cm^{-2}) and express it as a percentage of the average initial thickness.

Recovery Complies with the appropriate requirement in Table I. Use the method described under Compression but immediately after measuring the compressed thickness reduce the load to 2 kN m^{-2} (20 gf cm^{-2}) and measure the recovered thickness after 30 seconds. Calculate the average recovered thickness and express it as a percentage of the average initial thickness at 2 kN m^{-2} (20 gf cm^{-2}).

TABLE I

Type	Nominal thickness mm	Weight per unit area g m^{-2}	Compression %	Minimum recovery %
Soft	5.0	495 to 605	12.5 to 27.5	82
	7.0	693 to 847	12.5 to 27.5	82
	10.0	990 to 1210	12.5 to 27.5	82
Semi-compressed	5.0	585 to 715	10.0 to 20.0	89.5
	7.0	819 to 1001	10.0 to 20.0	89.5
	10.0	1170 to 1430	10.0 to 20.0	89.5
Compressed	5.0	720 to 880	7.5 to 12.5	94
	7.0	1008 to 1232	7.5 to 12.5	94
	10.0	1440 to 1760	7.5 to 12.5	94

Thickness Complies with the following test. Take five samples, each 5 cm × 5 cm, of the material being examined. Using a suitable dial gauge reading to 0.01 mm and fitted with a circular pressor foot not less than 1.5 cm in diameter, apply a load of 2 kN m⁻² (20 gf cm⁻²) to each sample for 30 seconds, measure the thickness and calculate the average value. The average thickness does not deviate from the thickness shown on the label by more than the percentage deviation shown in Column A of Table II and no individual thickness deviates by more than the percentage shown in Column B.

TABLE II

Type	Percentage deviation	
	A	B
Soft	10	15
Semi-compressed	10	15
Compressed	5	10

Weight per unit area Complies with the appropriate requirement given in Table I, Appendix XX D1, Method III.

Ether-soluble substances 2.0 to 5.0% when determined by the following method. Extract 15 g, previously dried at 35° for 30 minutes, with *ether* for 3 hours in an apparatus for the *continuous extraction of drugs*, Appendix XI F, evaporate the ether from the extract and dry to constant weight at 90°.

Foreign fibres When examined under a microscope, it is seen to consist of wool fibres.

Labelling The label on the package states (1) the type of felt; (2) the thickness of the felt.

seed coat and other impurities. It is in one continuous length with no joins and has fast edges which may be formed of one cotton thread woven between two combined cotton and rubber threads, the cotton thread consisting of two-, three- or four-fold yarns with a yarn number of not less than 39 tex and a weaving crimp of about 500 per cent, and the combined cotton and rubber threads being similar to those used in the body of the fabric; other types of fast edge may be used.

Cotton and Rubber Elastic Bandage may be dyed.

For the purpose of this monograph the width is that portion between and including the fast edges of the unstretched bandage.

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.

EXTENSIBLE BANDAGES

Cotton and Rubber Elastic Bandage

Cotton and Rubber Elastic Bandage consists of characteristic fabric of plain weave. The warp threads consist of singles cotton threads with a count not finer than 13 tex and of combined rubber and two singles cotton threads with a count, after spiral folding, not finer than 98 tex; the spirally folded threads contain not less than 8 turns per cm. The weft threads consist of cotton with a count not finer than 11 tex. The warp threads are arranged one combined cotton and rubber thread, four singles cotton threads, repeated, ending with one combined cotton and rubber thread. The fabric is clean and reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than traces of leaf residue,

Cotton Conforming Bandage

Cotton Conforming Bandage consists of cotton fabric of plain weave, bleached to a good white and purified. The cloth is suitably treated to impart elasticity in both warp and weft directions. It is practically odourless, 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 edges are cut evenly, parallel to the warp threads, and folded over.

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

Extensibility The fully-stretched width and length are not less than one and a quarter times of the unstretched width and length, respectively, when determined by the following method. Apply a force of 4 N (about 0.4 kgf) per cm width and measure the width and length.