with no joins. The mass may be porous or permeable to air and water vapour.

Extension Strapping may be dyed.

Content of zinc oxide in the adhesive mass Not less than 10.0%, Appendix XX Q.

Adhesiveness Complies with the tests, Appendix XX H.

Elasticity The regain width is not more than 80% of the fully-stretched width, Appendix XX F, with the following modifications. Carry out the test on the width of the material, applying a force of 10 N per cm length (about 1.0 kgf per cm length).

Weight of adhesive mass Not less than 220 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D3, using Method I of Appendix XX D2.

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

Fabric

Fibre identification After removal of the adhesive mass, complies with the tests for *cotton* or for both *cotton* and *viscose*, Appendix XX A.

Minimum breaking load Not less than 5 kg per cm width, Appendix XX E, Method I.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, not less than 105, Appendix XX C2; weft, not less than 145, Appendix XX C1, Method II.

Weight per unit area Not less than 160 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D2, Method I.

Labelling If the dressing 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 dressing.

Heavy Cotton and Rubber Elastic Bandage

Definition Heavy Cotton and Rubber Elastic Bandage consists of characteristic fabric of plain weave. The warp threads consist of twofold cotton threads with a count not finer than 9 tex, twisted to contain 11.2 turns per cm, and of rubber threads with a count not finer than 40's. The weft threads consist of twofold viscose threads with a count not finer than 32 tex. The warp threads are arranged one rubber thread, ten cotton threads, repeated, ending with two rubber threads at the selvedges. The fabric is clean and 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.

One end of the bandage is folded over to form a loop by stitching the end to one side of the bandage with a stitched overlap. The other end of the bandage is stitched and provided with an elastic bandage fastener with metal grips.

Heavy Cotton and Rubber Elastic Bandage may be dyed.

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

Elasticity The regain length is not more than 60% of the fully-stretched length when determined on the unstitched part of the bandage, Appendix XX F.

Length The unstitched part of the bandage is not less than 1.8 m long.

Size of loop The loop is produced from 16 cm of material, about 1.25 cm being taken up by the stitched overlap.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, cotton, 160 to 192; rubber, 16 to 20, Appendix XX C1, Method III; weft, 144 to 172, Appendix XX C2.

Weight per unit area Not less than 150 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D1, Method I.

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.

Titanium Dioxide Elastic Adhesive Bandage

Definition Titanium Dioxide Elastic Adhesive Bandage consists of a woven fabric, elastic in the warp, which has been spread evenly with an adhesive mass containing Titanium Dioxide. The adhesive mass is free from rubber and zinc oxide. The warp threads consist of twofold cotton threads with a count after crêpe-twisting not finer than 45 tex, each containing not less than 17 folding turns per cm, arranged two threads S-twist, two threads Z-twist, repeated. The weft threads consist of (a) cotton, or (b) viscose or (c) combined cotton and viscose yarn, with a count not finer than 70 tex. The fabric is clean and reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, seed coat and other impurities. The mass is porous and permeable to air and water vapour. The bandage is in one continuous length with no joins.

Titanium Dioxide Elastic Adhesive Bandage may be dyed.

Fibre identification; Elasticity; Threads per 10 cm; Weight per unit area Complies with the requirements stated under Elastic Adhesive Bandage.

Content of titanium dioxide in the adhesive mass Not less than 10.0% when determined by the following method. Weigh 5 g of the bandage, ignite and fuse with 3 g of *potassium hydrogen sulphate*. To the residue add 10 ml of *water*, mix and add 10 ml of *sulphuric acid*. Boil gently until clear, cool, add slowly 30 ml of *sulphuric acid (25%)* and dilute with *water* to 100 ml (solution A). To 300 g of *zinc*, in granules, add 300 ml of a 2% w/v solution of *mercury(II) nitrate* and 2 ml of *nitric acid*, shake for 10 minutes and wash with *water*. Pack the amalgamated zinc into a glass tube (40 cm × 20 mm) fitted with a tap and a filter plate. Pass through the column 100 ml of 1M *sulphuric acid* followed by 100 ml of *water*, ensuring that the amalgam is covered with liquid throughout. Pass slowly through the column, at a rate of about 3 ml per minute, 200 ml of 0.5M *sulphuric acid* followed by 100 ml of *water*. Collect the combined eluates in a flask containing 50 ml of a 15% w/v solution of *ammonium iron(III)*

sulphate in *sulphuric acid (25%)* and titrate immediately with 0.1M *ammonium cerium(IV) nitrate VS* using *ferroin solution* as indicator (n_1 ml). Pass slowly through the column 200 ml of 0.5M *sulphuric acid* followed by 20 ml of solution A, wash with 100 ml of 0.5M *sulphuric acid* followed by 100 ml of *water*. Collect the combined eluates in a flask containing 50 ml of a 15% w/v solution of *ammonium iron(III) sulphate* in *sulphuric acid (25%)* and titrate immediately with 0.1M *ammonium cerium(IV) nitrate VS* using *ferroin solution* as indicator (n_2 ml). Calculate the percentage content of TiO_2 from the expression $3.99(n_2-n_1)/w$ where w is the weight, in g, of the substance being examined taken to prepare solution A.

Calculate the percentage content of TiO_2 in the adhesive mass by multiplying the percentage content of TiO_2 in the bandage by the Weight per unit area and dividing by the Weight of adhesive mass.

Adhesiveness Complies with the tests, Appendix XX H, but using a force of 0.5 N per cm width (50 g per cm width) for Test 1. The average force required in Test 2 is not less than 0.5 N per cm width (50 g per cm width).

Water-vapour permeability Not less than 500 g m^{-2} per 24 hours, Appendix XX J1.

Weight of adhesive mass Not less than 72 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D3, using Method II of Appendix XX D2.

Labelling If the dressing 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 dressing.

Ventilated Elastic Adhesive Bandage

Ventilated Zinc Oxide Elastic Adhesive Bandage

Definition Ventilated Elastic Adhesive Bandage consists of a woven fabric, elastic in the warp, which has been spread evenly with an adhesive mass containing Zinc Oxide so that it has regular strips of unspread fabric along its length and which does not offset when the bandage is unrolled. The area of the spread portion, excluding any margin, is not less than 50% of the total area. The warp threads consist of twofold cotton threads with a count after crêpe-twisting not finer than 45 tex, each containing not less than 17 folding turns per cm, arranged two threads S-twist, two threads Z-twist, repeated. The weft threads consist of (a) cotton or (b) viscose or (c) combined cotton and viscose yarn, with a count not finer than 70 tex. The fabric is clean and 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.

Ventilated Elastic Adhesive Bandage may be dyed.

Content of zinc oxide in the adhesive mass Not less than 10.0%, Appendix XX Q.

Fibre identification After removal of the adhesive mass, complies with the tests for *cotton* or for both *cotton* and *viscose*, Appendix XX A.

Elasticity The regain length is not more than 80% of the fully-stretched length, Appendix XX F.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, not less than 170, Appendix XX C1, Method III; weft, not less than 78, Appendix XX C2.

Weight of adhesive mass Not less than 120 g m^{-2}, calculated with reference to the spread area of the bandage, Appendix XX D3, using Method II of Appendix XX D2.

Weight of fabric Not less than 130 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D2, Method II.

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.

TUBULAR BANDAGES

Elasticated Tubular Bandage

Definition Elasticated Tubular Bandage consists of knitted fabric of 1:1 ribbed structure, in tubular form, into which elasticated threads comprising a core of 50's rubber, double-covered with multifilament crimped polyamide or polyester, are laid in the ratio of one elasticated thread to two or more courses of singles yarn spun from cotton or a blend of cotton and viscose fibres. It is manufactured on a circular knitting machine. The fabric is reasonably free from knitting defects and contains not more than slight traces of cotton leaf, shell and other impurities.

Lengths up to 5 m have no joins; lengths of more than 5 m contain not more than one join per additional 10 m.

Elasticated Tubular Bandage may be dyed.

Fibre identification Complies with the tests (a) for *cotton* or for both *cotton* and *viscose*, (b) for *polyamide 6* or for *polyamide 6/6* or for *polyester* and (c) for *rubber*, Appendix XX A.

Content of viscose Not more than 50% when determined by Method 3 of British Standard 4407:1975 (Methods of test: Quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures).

Courses per 10 cm Complies with the appropriate requirements given in the Table. The fabric should be at its nominal lay-flat width.

Elasticity The regain width is not more than one third of the fully-stretched width, Appendix XX F, Method II.

Ratio of elasticated threads Complies with the appropriate requirement given in the Table.

Total number of wales Complies with the appropriate requirement given in the Table.

Weight per unit area Not less than 265 g m^{-2}, Appendix XX D1, Method II. For the purpose of calculation, the unstretched width is determined by measuring the lay-flat width and then doubling this value.

Fluorescence When examined under ultraviolet light (365 nm) the tubular bandage may display a slight brownish violet fluorescence and a few yellow particles. Not more than a few isolated fibres show an intense blue fluorescence.

Water-soluble substances Not more than 3.0%, Appendix XX M.