Courses per 10 cm Complies with the appropriate requirements given in the Table when determined by the following method. Count the courses to the nearest half stitch. The fabric should be at its nominal lay-flat width.

TABLE I Heavy-weight Ribbed Cotton Stockinette

Nominal lay-flat width cm	Courses per 10 cm	Total number of wales	Minimum weight per unit area g m^{-2}
5.0	76 to 84	168	184
7.5	80 to 88	300	197
10.0	80 to 88	336	170
15.0	72 to 80	504	165
20.0	68 to 76	564	142
25.0	76 to 84	744	180
30.0	84 to 92	824	178

TABLE II Light-weight Ribbed Cotton Stockinette

Nominal lay-flat width cm	Courses per 10 cm	Total number of wales	Minimum weight per unit area g m^{-2}
5.0	82 to 92	156	125
7.5	75 to 83	272	125
10.0	75 to 85	360	125
15.0	75 to 85	552	125

Extensibility The fully-stretched width is not less than 2.5 times the width of the unstretched material, Appendix XX G, Method II.

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

Weight per unit area Complies with the appropriate requirement given in the Table, Appendix XX D1, Method II, when determined on the unstretched width. 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 ultra-violet light (365 nm) the stockinette may display only a slight brownish-violet fluorescence and a few yellow particles. Not more than a few isolated fibres show an intense blue fluorescence.

Water-soluble and ether-soluble substances Carry out the methods for *water-soluble substances*, Appendix XX M, and for *ether-soluble substances*, Appendix XX N. The sum of the values found is not more than 3.0%.

Labelling The label on the package states (1) the nominal lay-flat width; (2) whether the contents comply with the requirements for heavy-weight or light-weight Ribbed Cotton Stockinette.

Ribbed Polypropylene Stockinette

Ribbed Polypropylene Surgical Tubular Stockinette

Ribbed Polypropylene Stockinette consists of knitted fabric of 1:1 ribbed structure in tubular form, manufactured on a circular knitting machine, of singles polypropylene yarn. The fabric is reasonably free from knitting defects and contains not more than traces of 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.

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

Courses per 10 cm Complies with the appropriate requirements given in the Table when determined by the following method. Count the courses to the nearest half stitch. The fabric should be at its nominal lay-flat width.

Nominal lay-flat width cm	Courses per 10 cm	Total number of wales	Minimum weight per unit area g m^{-2}
5.0	76 to 84	156	80
7.5	76 to 84	272	80
10.0	76 to 84	360	80
15.0	76 to 84	552	80
20.0	76 to 84	636	80
25.0	68 to 76	636	80
30.0	76 to 84	912	80

Extensibility The fully-stretched width is not less than twice the width of the unstretched material, Appendix XX G, Method II.

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

Weight per unit area Complies with the appropriate requirement given in the Table, Appendix XX D1, Method II, when determined on the unstretched width. For the purpose of calculation, the unstretched width is determined by measuring the lay-flat width and then doubling this value.

Ether-soluble substances Not more than 1.0%, Appendix XX N.

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

Labelling The label on the package states the nominal lay-flat width of the stockinette.

Viscose Stockinette

Viscose Surgical Tubular Stockinette; Plain Viscose Stockinette

Viscose Stockinette consists of plain knitted fabric in tubular form, manufactured on a circular knitting machine, of singles viscose yarn. The fabric is reasonably free from knitting defects and contains not more than traces of 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.

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

Courses per 10 cm Complies with the appropriate requirements given in the Table when determined by the following method. Count the courses to the nearest half stitch. The fabric should be at its nominal lay-flat width.

Nominal lay-flat width cm	Courses per 10 cm	Total number of wales	Minimum weight per unit area g m^{-2}
1.2	63 to 73	36	50
1.5	55 to 65	42	50
3.0	55 to 65	58	50
4.5	55 to 65	90	50
7.5	55 to 65	124	50
8.5	43 to 53	150	50
15.0	43 to 53	250	50
20.0	59 to 69	333	50

Extensibility The fully-stretched width is not less than twice the width of the unstretched material, Appendix XX G, Method II.

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

Weight per unit area Complies with the appropriate requirement given in the Table, Appendix XX D1, Method II, when determined on the unstretched width. 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 ultra-violet light (365 nm) the stockinette may display only a slight brownish-violet fluorescence and a few yellow particles. Not more than a few isolated fibres show an intense blue fluorescence.

Water-soluble and ether-soluble substances Carry out the methods for *water-soluble substances*, Appendix XX M, and for *ether-soluble substances*, Appendix XX N. The sum of the values found is not more than 3.0%.

Labelling The label on the package states the nominal lay-flat width.

WOUND DRESSINGS AND MEDICATED BANDAGES

Chlorhexidine Gauze Dressing

Chlorhexidine Acetate Gauze Dressing

Chlorhexidine Gauze Dressing consists of fabric of leno weave with two picks in each shed in which the warp and weft threads consist of (a) cotton or (b) viscose or (c) combined cotton and viscose yarn. The fabric has been evenly impregnated with a suitable ointment containing a dispersion of Chlorhexidine Acetate.

The dressing is supplied sterile in single pieces.

Fabric

Fibre identification The extracted fabric, obtained in the test for Ether-soluble substances, 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.

Weight per unit area Not less than 39 g m^{-2} when determined by the following method. Remove the dressing from the container and determine its area. Transfer it by means of forceps to an apparatus for the *continuous extraction of drugs*, Appendix XI F, leaving behind any ointment adhering to the facing material, and extract the dressing with *ether* for 6 hours or until extraction is complete. Reserve the ether solution for the test for Ether-soluble substances. Remove the extracted fabric from the apparatus and dry it to constant weight at 105°. Calculate the weight per unit area of the fabric in g m^{-2}.

Ointment

Content of chlorhexidine acetate, $C_{22}H_{30}Cl_2N_{10},2C_2H_4O_2$ 0.4 to 0.6% w/w.

Identification Shake a quantity of the dressing containing 10 mg of Chlorhexidine Acetate with 10 ml of *chloroform*. Add 10 ml of *water* and 2 ml of a 20% w/v solution of *cetrimide* followed by 1 ml of a 1% w/v solution of *bromine* in 10M *sodium hydroxide* and shake. A deep red colour is produced in the aqueous layer.

Ether-soluble substances Not less than 100 g m^{-2} when determined by the following method. Evaporate the ether solution reserved in the test for Weight per unit area of the fabric and dry the residue to constant weight at 105°. Divide the weight of the residue by the area taken for the test.

Assay Carefully remove and weigh 100 cm^2 of dressing. Extract with 25 ml of *chloroform*, add 100 ml of 0.4M *hydrochloric acid* and shake continuously for 10 minutes. Discard the chloroform layer and filter the acid layer.

Wash the extracted fabric with hot *water* to remove all traces of the ointment and dry the fabric to constant weight at 105°. Determine the weight of the ointment from the initial weight of the dressing.

To 20 ml of the filtrate add 50 ml of *water* and 5 ml of a 20% w/v solution of *cetrimide* and shake. Add 8.5 ml of 1M *sodium hydroxide*, 1 ml of *propan-2-ol* and 2 ml of *sodium hypobromite solution*, dilute to 100 ml with *water* and shake. Allow to stand at 20° for 25 minutes. Measure the *absorbance* of the resulting solution at the maximum at 480 nm, Appendix II B. Calculate the content of $C_{22}H_{30}Cl_2N_{10},2C_2H_4O_2$ in the ointment from the *absorbance* obtained by repeating the procedure beginning at the words 'add 50 ml of *water* . . .' using 20 ml of a solution prepared by diluting 5 ml of a 0.12% w/v solution of *chlorhexidine acetate* in *water* to 100 ml with 0.4M *hydrochloric acid*. Use 0.4M *hydrochloric acid* in the reference cell.

Sterility Complies with the *test for sterility*, Appendix XVI A, with the following modifications. Use Method II: Direct Inoculation. Using aseptic precautions open a sufficient number of individual packages to provide an appropriate number of 'portions' as defined in Table III, treating each portion separately as follows. Transfer the portion to a container containing 200 ml of sterile isopropyl myristate that has been shown not to have