

X-RAY-DETECTABLE ABSORBENTS

X-Ray-Detectable Abdominal Pad

Definition An X-Ray-Detectable Abdominal Pad consists of Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 Light as described under X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Gauze, or Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1 as described under X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Gauze, 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 described under X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Gauze or Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1 described under X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Gauze.

X-ray-detectable component

Definition The 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 from loose fibres and particles and does not impair the softness or flexibility of the pad.

Weight of X-ray-detectable yarn Not less than 0.50 g m⁻¹ for monofilament yarn and 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.

Tape

Definition The tape consists of a close-woven fabric in which the warp and weft threads are of cotton, or of combined cotton and viscose yarn, not less than 1 cm wide. The tape and sewing thread, if cotton, are bleached to a good white.

Fluorescence *The tape and, if cotton, the sewing thread comply with the following test.*

When examined under ultraviolet light (365 nm) displays only a slight brownish violet fluorescence and a few yellow particles. Not more than a few isolated fibres show an intense blue fluorescence.

If the sewing thread is polymeric it complies with the following test.

A. When examined under ultraviolet light (365 nm) displays only a slight brownish violet fluorescence and a few yellow particles. Not more than a few isolated fibres

show an intense blue fluorescence.

B. If the material being examined does not comply with test A, heat 2 g of the thread with 200 ml of water at 37° for 24 hours, decant the liquid through a sieve of nominal mesh aperture 106 µm, squeezing the thread to remove as much of the liquid as possible, and allow to cool. Examine under ultraviolet light (365 nm) 25 ml of the extract in a cylindrical glass tube. The solution shows no more fluorescence than that of an equal volume of water.

Minimum breaking load The force required to break the tape, pull the tape from the pad, cause the tape to break at the seam, or to disrupt the body of the pad, is not less than 50 N (about 5 kgf) when determined by inserting the pad in the apparatus described in the test for *minimum breaking load*, Appendix XX E, Method I, so that the tape and the opposite corner of the pad are held firmly in the grips.

Water-soluble substances Sewing thread, 0.50%; tape, 0.50%, Appendix XX M.

Stitching Not fewer than 31 stitches per 10 cm.

Labelling The label on the unit container states whether the pad is supplied with or without a tape stitched into a corner.

The label on the unit container, the label on the shelf container and the label on the outer transit container state whether the fabric complies with the requirements for Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 Light or for Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1.

X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Gauze

X-Ray-Detectable Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze

Definition X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Gauze consists of Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1 into which is incorporated an X-ray-opaque component consisting of a distinctly coloured, continuous monofilament or multifilament yarn. The X-ray-detectable component is securely heat-bonded to the fabric or is woven into the fabric.

X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Gauze may be dyed green.

Fabric

The fabric complies with the requirements for Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1, described below, except that if dyed, the test for Colouring matter does not apply.

X-ray-detectable component

Definition The 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 reasonably 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 and 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.