

Appendix XX A. The weft threads comply with tests A and C for *viscose* and where a mixture of fibres is present some comply with test A for *cotton*, Appendix XX A. The viscose fibres have an average length of 25 to 50 mm and are crimped; the end-cuts are more or less straight. The surface of each viscose fibre may be uneven.

B. Dissolve the residue obtained in the test for Sulphated ash by warming gently with 5 ml of *sulphuric acid*. Allow to cool and add 0.2 ml of *hydrogen peroxide solution* (10 vol). The solution obtained from the product containing viscose shows no change in colour; that from the product containing delustred viscose shows an orange-yellow colour, the intensity of which depends on the quantity of titanium dioxide present.

Absorbency *Sinking time* Not more than 10 seconds, Appendix XX L1, Method II.

Acidity or alkalinity To 15.0 g add 150 ml of *water*, macerate for 2 hours in a closed vessel, decant the liquid, carefully squeezing out the residual liquid with a glass rod, and mix. Reserve 10 ml for the test for Surface-active substances and filter the remainder. To 25 ml of the filtered extract add 0.15 ml of *phenolphthalein solution*; to another 25 ml add 0.05 ml of *methyl orange solution*. Neither solution shows a pink colour.

Colouring matter Slowly extract 10 g in a narrow percolator with *ethanol* (96%) until 50 ml of extract is obtained. The liquid obtained is not more intensely coloured than *reference solution* Y₅ or GY₆, Appendix IV B, Method II, or a solution prepared in the following manner. To 3.0 ml of *blue primary solution* add 7.0 ml of a solution of *hydrochloric acid* containing 1% w/v of HCl and dilute 0.5 ml of the resulting solution to 10 ml with the same solution of hydrochloric acid.

Minimum breaking load Complies with the appropriate requirement given in Table II, Appendix XX E, Method III.

Threads per 10 cm Complies with the appropriate requirements given in Tables I and II, Appendix XX C1, Method IV.

TABLE I Threads per 10 cm in warp

Type	Width of ribbon gauze			
	1.25 cm	2.5 cm	5 cm	10 cm or more
22a	112 to 128	116 to 124	116 to 124	117 to 123
22b	112 to 128	116 to 124	116 to 124	117 to 123
24a	112 to 128	116 to 124	116 to 124	117 to 123

TABLE II

Type	Threads per 10 cm in weft	Minimum weight per unit area g m ⁻²	Minimum breaking load N cm ⁻¹
22a	95 to 105	33.5	12
22b	95 to 105	44.0	12
24a	114 to 126	36.0	12

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

Ether-soluble substances Not more than 0.50%, Appendix XX N.

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

Foreign fibres When examined under a microscope, fibres from the warp are seen to consist exclusively of typical cotton fibres and those from the weft exclusively of typical viscose fibres or both cotton and viscose fibres except that occasional isolated foreign fibres may also be present in fibres from the warp and the weft.

Starch and dextrin Allow the 200 ml of extract reserved in the test for Water-soluble substances to cool and add 5 ml of 5M *acetic acid* and 0.15 ml of 0.05M *iodine*. No blue, violet, reddish or brown colour is produced.

Surface-active substances Introduce into a 25-ml graduated ground-glass stoppered cylinder with an external diameter of 18 to 22 mm, previously rinsed with *sulphuric acid* and then with *water*, the 10-ml portion of the extract reserved in the test for Acidity or alkalinity, shake vigorously 30 times in 10 seconds, allow to stand for 1 minute and repeat the shaking. After 5 minutes, the height of the froth does not exceed 2 mm above the surface of the liquid.

Water-soluble substances Not more than 0.50%, Appendix XX M. Reserve 200 ml of the extract obtained for the test for Starch and dextrin before filtering.

Loss on drying When dried to constant weight at 100° to 105°, loses not more than 11.0% of its weight. Use 5 g.

Sulphated ash For products containing viscose, not more than 0.45%; for products containing delustred viscose, not more than 1.2%, Appendix XX S. Use 5 g.

X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Gauze

X-Ray-Detectable Absorbent Cotton Gauze; X-Ray-Detectable Gauze

Definition X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Gauze consists of Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 Light 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 or is woven into the fabric.

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

Fabric

The fabric complies with the requirements for Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 Light, 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 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.

Colour fastness If dyed, complies with the tests, Appendix XX O.

Labelling The label on the unit container, the label on the shelf container and the label on the outer transit container, where applicable, that the gauze has been dyed.

ABSORBENT COTTON GAUZE TYPE 13 LIGHT

Definition Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 Light consists of cotton fabric of plain weave, bleached to a good white and purified. It is practically odourless, reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, pericarp, seed coat or other impurities.

Fibre identification The warp and weft threads comply with tests A, B and D for *cotton*, Appendix XX A.

Absorbency *Sinking time* not more than 10 seconds, Appendix XX L1, Method II.

Acidity or alkalinity To 15.0 g add 150 ml of *water*, allow to macerate for 2 hours in a closed vessel, decant the solution, carefully squeezing out the residual liquid with a glass rod, and mix. Reserve 10 ml for the test for Surface-active substances and filter the remainder. To 25 ml of the filtered aqueous extract add 0.1 ml of *phenolphthalein solution*; to another 25 ml add 0.05 ml of *methyl orange solution*. Neither solution shows a pink colour.

Colouring matter Slowly extract 10.0 g in a narrow percolator with *ethanol* (96%) until 50 ml of extract is obtained. The liquid is not more intensely coloured than *reference solution* Y₅ or GY₆, Appendix IV B, Method I, or a solution prepared in the following manner. To 3.0 ml of *blue primary solution* add 7.0 ml of a solution of *hydrochloric acid* containing 1% w/v of HCl and dilute 0.5 ml of the resulting solution to 10 ml with the same solution of hydrochloric acid.

Minimum weight per unit area 14.0 g m^{-2} , when determined by weighing a piece 100 cm long using the full width or, for smaller samples, pieces of not less than 250 cm^2 , giving a total surface of not less than 0.5 m^2 and calculating the weight per unit area.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, 69 to 77; weft, 53 to 61, when determined by the following method. Count the number of threads in the warp and in the weft in a square piece with sides of 10 cm, well away from the edges. Make three counts in each of the warp and the weft, not including the same threads in the different counts, and calculate the average count in each direction.

Ether-soluble substances Not more than 0.50%, Appendix XX N.

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

Foreign fibres When examined under a microscope it is seen to consist exclusively of typical cotton fibres except that occasional isolated foreign fibres may also be present.

Starch and dextrin To the 200 ml of cooled extract reserved in the test for Water-soluble substances, add 5 ml of 5M *acetic acid* and 0.15 ml of 0.05M *iodine*. No blue, violet, reddish or brownish colour is produced.

Surface-active substances Introduce into a 25-ml graduated ground-glass stoppered cylinder with an external diameter of 18 to 22 mm, previously rinsed with *sulphuric acid* and with *water*, the portion of the extract reserved in the test for Acidity or alkalinity, shake vigorously 30 times in 10 seconds, allow to stand for 1 minute and repeat the shaking. After 5 minutes, the height of the froth does not exceed 2 mm above the surface of the liquid.

Water-soluble substances Not more than 0.50%, Appendix XX M. Reserve 200 ml of the extract obtained for the test for Starch and dextrin before filtering.

Loss on drying When dried to constant weight at 100° to 105° , loses not more than 8.0% of its weight. Use 5 g.

Sulphated ash Not more than 0.75%, Appendix XX S.

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

X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Ribbon Gauze

X-Ray-Detectable Absorbent Cotton Ribbon Gauze;
X-Ray-Detectable Ribbon Gauze

Definition X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Ribbon Gauze consists of Absorbent Cotton Ribbon Gauze 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, or is woven into, the fabric.

Fabric

The fabric complies with the requirements for Absorbent Cotton Ribbon Gauze described below.

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 or flexibility of the ribbon 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.

ABSORBENT COTTON RIBBON GAUZE

Definition Absorbent Cotton Ribbon Gauze consists of woven fabric supplied as ribbons of various widths with