

fast selvage edges, in which the warp and weft threads are of cotton. It is purified, bleached to a good white and made absorbent either before or after weaving. It is practically odourless, reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than slight traces of leaf residue, pericarp, seed husks or other impurities. It is in one continuous length.

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 I.

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, it is seen to consist exclusively of typical cotton fibres except that occasional isolated foreign fibres may also be present.

Starch and dextrin Allow the 200 ml of the 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 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 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 8.0% of its weight. Use 5 g.

Sulphated ash Not more than 0.40%, Appendix XX S. Use 5 g.

X-Ray-Detectable Gauze Pledget

Definition An X-Ray-Detectable Gauze Pledget consists of a small square of X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Gauze or X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Gauze or X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Ribbon Gauze or X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Ribbon Gauze, rolled or stitched to form a pad or ball.

Alternatively, X-Ray-Detectable Gauze Pledgets may be prepared using the fabric described in the above monographs (Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 Light, Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1, Absorbent Cotton Ribbon Gauze, Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Ribbon Gauze), in which an X-ray-detectable component is securely incorporated. Each pledget contains not less than 7 cm of an X-ray-detectable monofilament or X-ray-detectable multifilament yarn. The X-ray-detectable component is securely heat-bonded or woven into the fabric, or otherwise incorporated by a method ensuring that it remains securely within the pledget.

Fabric

Complies with the requirements for X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Gauze or for X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Gauze or for X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Ribbon Gauze or for X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Ribbon Gauze or for the fabric described in one of the above monographs.

Sewing thread

Fluorescence *If the sewing thread is cotton it complies with the following test.*

When examined under ultraviolet light (365 nm) displays only a slight brownish 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 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*.

Water-soluble substances 0.50%, Appendix XX M.

X-ray-detectable component

Definition The X-ray-detectable component consists of suitable materials containing not less than 55% of Barium Sulphate on 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.

Labelling 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 X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Gauze or for X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Gauze or for X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Ribbon Gauze or for X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Ribbon Gauze or for the fabric described in one of the above monographs (Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 Light, Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1, Absorbent Cotton Ribbon Gauze, Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Ribbon Gauze).

X-Ray-Detectable Gauze Swab

Definition An X-Ray-Detectable Gauze Swab consists of X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Gauze or X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Gauze folded into rectangles or squares in such a manner that no cut edges are exposed. The edges of the swab may be stitched.

X-Ray Detectable Gauze Swab may be dyed green.

Fabric

Complies with the requirements for Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 13 Light described under X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Gauze, or for Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 1 described under X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Gauze as appropriate, 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 state (1) whether the fabric complies with the requirements for X-Ray-Detectable Cotton Gauze or for X-Ray-Detectable Cotton and Viscose Gauze; (2) where applicable, that the gauze has been dyed.

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 Cotton Gauze shall be supplied.

EXTENSIBLE BANDAGES

Cotton and Rubber Elastic Bandage

Definition 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, 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%, 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.