

Weight of X-ray-detectable multifilament yarn Not less than 0.28 g m^{-1} , determined by carefully removing the X-ray-detectable yarn from the material being examined and measuring its length and weight.

X-Ray opacity Complies with the test, SDM XVII.

Paraffin Gauze Dressing

Tulle Gras Dressing

Paraffin Gauze Dressing consists of fabric of leno weave with two picks in each shed in which the warp and weft threads are of cotton, or viscose, or of combined cotton and viscose yarn, which has been impregnated with White Soft Paraffin or with Yellow Soft Paraffin. For use in tropical countries, a suitable mixture of soft paraffin and Hard Paraffin may be used. The dressing is sterilised by a suitable procedure, Appendix XVIII A.

The dressings are supplied in single pieces, suitably wrapped, or up to ten pieces may be supplied in a suitable container; it is also available as a continuous strip.

Fibre identification After removal of the paraffin, complies with the tests for *cotton* and, if appropriate, for *bright viscose* or for *matte viscose*, SDM I.

Threads per 10 cm Warp: not less than 74; weft: not less than 80, SDM III A, Method I, determined on the impregnated fabric.

Weight per unit area *Fabric* Not less than 42 g m^{-2} , determined by the following method. Dry the extracted fabric obtained in the test for Ether-soluble substances, weigh, and add 8.5 per cent to the weight of dried material to allow for moisture regain; determine the area of the extracted fabric, and calculate the weight of fabric in g m^{-2} .

Ether-soluble substances *Impregnated fabric* Light loading, 100 to 125 g m^{-2} ; Normal loading, not less than 200 g m^{-2} ; when presented in single-piece packs, not less than 175 g m^{-2} ; determine by the following method. Condition the dressing in its container by maintaining it at 18° to 20° for not less than six hours immediately before testing, remove the dressing from the container by means of forceps, leaving behind any paraffins adhering to the container, transfer it to an apparatus for the *continuous extraction of drugs*, Appendix XI F, and extract the dressing with *ether* for six hours or until extraction is complete. Evaporate the ether from the extract and dry the residue to constant weight at 105° . Remove the extracted fabric from the apparatus, evaporate the ether, determine the area of the dry fabric, and calculate the weight of ether-soluble substances in g m^{-2} .

If the pack contains two dressings, determine the average weight of ether-soluble substances in the two dressings. If the pack contains more than two dressings, select dressings from the top, centre and bottom of the container and determine the average weight of ether-soluble substances in the three dressings.

Sterility Complies with the *test for sterility*, Appendix XVI A.

Labelling The label on the container states whether the loading of the dressing is Light or Normal.

Gauze and Cellulose Wadding Tissue

Cellulose Tissue

Gauze and Cellulose Wadding Tissue consists of a thick layer of Cellulose Wadding enclosed in Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 12 or Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 2; the gauze is in tubular form, although this may not be evident if the product is supplied cut into small pieces.

Weight per unit area Not more than 526 g m^{-2} , SDM IV A, Method III.

Gauze and Cotton Tissue

Absorbent Gauze Tissue; Gauze Tissue

Gauze and Cotton Tissue consists of a thick layer of Absorbent Cotton enclosed in Absorbent Cotton Gauze Type 12 or Absorbent Cotton and Viscose Gauze Type 2; the gauze is in tubular form, although this may not be evident if the product is supplied cut into small pieces.

Weight per unit area Not more than 400 g m^{-2} , SDM IV A, Method III.

NON-EXTENSIBLE ADHESIVE WOVEN PRODUCTS

Belladonna Adhesive Plaster

Belladonna Self-adhesive Plaster; Belladonna Plaster

Belladonna Adhesive Plaster consists of fabric of plain weave in which the warp and the weft threads are of cotton, of viscose, or of combined cotton and viscose yarn, which has been spread evenly with an adhesive mass containing about 0.25 per cent of alkaloids of belladonna, calculated as hyoscyamine. The fabric is clean, reasonably free from weaving defects, and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, seed coat, and other impurities. It may be perforated; if present, the perforations are regularly distributed. The mass may be porous or permeable to air and water vapour; it is covered with a suitable protector and does not offset when the protector is removed.

Width of plaster Plaster not more than 5 cm wide does not vary by more than $\pm 1.5 \text{ mm}$ from the declared width; plaster more than 5 cm wide does not vary by more than $\pm 2.5 \text{ mm}$ from the declared width.

Identification of belladonna alkaloids in the adhesive mass Carry out the method for *thin-layer chromatography*, Appendix III A, using a pre-coated silica gel 60 plate (Merck 5721 is suitable) and a mixture of 90 volumes of *chloroform* and 10 volumes of *diethylamine* as the mobile phase. Apply separately to the chromatoplate 10 μ l of each of the following solutions. For solution (1) boil a quantity of the Adhesive Plaster equivalent to 10 g of adhesive mass with 100 ml of *petroleum spirit* (boiling range, 80° to 100°) until the adhesive mass is completely removed from the fabric, extract with 50 ml of 0.05M *sulphuric acid*, neutralise the acid extract with 5M *ammonia*, adding a slight excess, extract with 50 ml of *chloroform*, evaporate to dryness, and dissolve the residue in 100 ml of *ethanol* (96 per cent); solution (2) is a 0.025 per cent w/v solution of *hyoscyamine sulphate* in *ethanol* (96 per cent). After removal of the chromatoplate allow it to dry in air and spray with *potassium iodobismuthate solution*. In the chromatogram obtained with solution (1) a spot is obtained corresponding in colour and position to the spot in the chromatogram obtained with solution (2).

Fabric

Fibre identification After removal of the adhesive mass, complies with the tests for *cotton* and, if appropriate, for *bright viscose* or *matt viscose*, SDM I.

Threads per 10 cm Warp: not less than 280; weft: not less than 270, SDM III A, Method II.

Weight per unit area Not less than 125 g m⁻², SDM IV B, Method I.

Minimum breaking load *Unperforated fabric* Not less than 8.0 kg cm⁻¹, SDM V, Method B.

Perforated fabric Not less than 0.8 kg cm⁻¹, SDM V, Method B.

Perforations If present: Diameter, 3 mm to 5 mm; Area, not more than 14 per cent of the total area of the fabric.

Weight of adhesive mass Not less than 115 g m⁻², SDM IV C.

Adhesiveness Complies with the tests, SDM VIII.

Water-vapour permeability Perforated plasters comply with the test, SDM IX.

Salicylic Acid Adhesive Plaster

Salicylic Acid Self-adhesive Plaster; Salicylic Acid Plaster

Salicylic Acid Adhesive Plaster consists of fabric of plain weave in which the warp and the weft threads are of cotton, of viscose or of combined cotton and viscose yarn, which has been spread evenly with an adhesive mass containing either 20 per cent or 40 per cent of Salicylic Acid. The fabric is clean, reasonably free from weaving defects, and contains not more than slight traces of leaf residue, seed coat, and other impurities. It may be perforated; if present, the perforations are regularly distributed.

The mass may be porous or permeable to air and water vapour; it is covered with a suitable protector and does not offset when the protector is removed.

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

Content of salicylic acid in the adhesive mass 90.0 to 110.0 per cent of the prescribed or stated amount.

Fabric

Fibre identification After removal of the adhesive mass complies with the tests for *cotton* and, if appropriate, for *bright viscose* or *matt viscose*, SDM I.

Threads per 10 cm Warp: not less than 280; weft: not less than 270, SDM III A, Method II.

Weight per unit area Not less than 125 g m⁻², SDM IV B, Method I.

Minimum breaking load *Unperforated fabric*. Not less than 8.0 kg cm⁻¹, SDM V, Method B.

Perforated fabric. Not less than 0.8 kg cm⁻¹; SDM V, Method B.

Perforations If present: Diameter, 3 mm to 5 mm; Area, not more than 14 per cent of the total area of the fabric.

Weight of adhesive mass Not less than 100 g m⁻², SDM IV C.

Adhesiveness Complies with the tests, SDM VIII.

Water-vapour permeability Perforated plasters comply with the test, SDM IX.

Salicylic acid Boil 3 g of the plaster, cut into strips, with 200 ml of *water* in a long-necked, round-bottomed flask for twenty minutes, filter through glass wool, return the residue on the filter to the flask, boil with 100 ml of *water* for ten minutes, filter, and continue the extraction with further quantities, each of 50 ml, of *water*, boiling each time for ten minutes, until the salicylic acid is completely extracted. Titrate the combined filtrates with 0.1M *sodium hydroxide VS* using *phenolphthalein solution* as indicator. Each ml of 0.1M *sodium hydroxide VS* is equivalent to 0.01381 g of C₇H₆O₃. Using the *weight of adhesive mass*, calculate the percentage of C₇H₆O₃ in the adhesive mass.

Labelling The label on the package states the content of salicylic acid in the adhesive mass.

When Salicylic Acid Adhesive Plaster is prescribed or demanded without an indication of strength, a plaster containing 20 per cent of Salicylic Acid shall be supplied.

Zinc Oxide Surgical Adhesive Tape

Zinc Oxide Self-adhesive Plaster; Zinc Oxide Plaster; Adhesive Plaster

Zinc Oxide Surgical Adhesive Tape consists of fabric of plain weave in which the warp and the weft threads are of cotton, of viscose, or of combined cotton and viscose yarn, which has been spread evenly with an adhesive mass containing zinc oxide which does not offset when the tape is unrolled. The fabric is clean, reasonably free from weaving defects, and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, seed coat, and other impurities. It may be perforated; if present