

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 reasonable 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.

Fibre identification Complies with the tests for *cotton* and for *rubber*, Appendix XX A.

Elasticity The fully-stretched length is not less than twice the unstretched length and the regain length is not more than 60% of the fully-stretched length, Appendix XX F.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, cotton 157 to 193; combined cotton and rubber 40 to 50, Appendix XX C1, Method III; weft, 135 to 165, Appendix XX C2.

Weight per unit area Not less than 70 g m⁻², Appendix XX D1, Method I.

Water-soluble and ether-soluble substances Carry out the methods for *water-soluble substances*, Appendix XX M, Method II, and for *ether-soluble substances*, Appendix XX N. The sum of the values found is not more than 1.0%.

Labelling If the bandage has been dyed, the label on the unit container, the label on the shelf container and the label on the outer transit container state the colour of the final bandage.

Elastic Adhesive Bandage

Zinc Oxide Elastic Adhesive Bandage

Definition Elastic Adhesive Bandage consists of a woven fabric, elastic in the warp, which has been spread evenly with an adhesive mass containing Zinc Oxide which does not offset when the bandage is unrolled. The warp threads consist of twofold cotton threads with a count after crêpe-twisting not finer than 45 tex, each containing not less than 17 folding turns per cm, arranged two threads S-twist, two threads Z-twist, repeated. The weft threads consist of (a) cotton or (b) viscose or (c) combined cotton and viscose yarn, with a count not finer than 70 tex. The fabric is clean and reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, seed coat and other impurities. If the bandage is made with unspread margins, it has woven fast edges. The mass may be porous or permeable to air and water vapour. The bandage is in one continuous length with no joins.

Elastic Adhesive Bandage may be dyed.

For the purposes of this monograph the width is that portion between and including the fast edges.

Content of zinc oxide in the adhesive mass Not less than 10.0%, Appendix XX Q.

Elasticity The regain length is not more than 80% of the fully-stretched length, Appendix XX F.

Weight of adhesive mass Not less than 120 g m⁻², Appendix XX D3, using Method II of Appendix XX D2.

Fabric

Fibre identification After removal of the adhesive mass, complies with the tests for *cotton* or for both *cotton* and *viscose*, Appendix XX A.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, not less than 170, Appendix XX C1, Method III; weft, not less than 78, Appendix XX C2.

Weight per unit area Not less than 130 g m⁻², Appendix XX D2, Method II.

Labelling If the bandage has been dyed, the label on the unit container, the label on the shelf container and the

label on the outer transit container state the colour of the final bandage.

Elastic Web Bandage

Definition Elastic Web Bandage consists of characteristic fabric woven in ribbon fashion. The warp threads consist of twofold cotton threads with a count not finer than 10 tex and of rubber threads with a count not finer than 40's. The weft threads consist of cotton, or of combined cotton and viscose yarn, with a count not finer than 32 tex. The rubber warp threads are woven plain with groups of four weft threads; the cotton warp threads weave a broken 2/2 twill. The warp threads are arranged one rubber thread, four cotton threads, repeated, ending with rubber threads at the selvages, so producing a ribbed effect. The mid-line warp threads are coloured blue. The fabric is clean and reasonably free from weaving defects and contains not more than traces of leaf residue, seed coat and other impurities.

Elastic Web Bandage may be dyed flesh-colour. It is in one continuous length with no joins.

Fibre identification Complies with the tests for *cotton* and *rubber* or for *cotton*, *rubber* and *viscose*, Appendix XX A.

Elasticity The regain length is not more than 60% of the fully-stretched length, Appendix XX F.

Threads per 10 cm Warp, cotton, 144 to 172; rubber, 36 to 44, Appendix XX C1, Method III; weft, 544 to 644, Appendix XX C2.

Weight per unit area Not less than 227 g m⁻², Appendix XX D1, Method I.

Water-soluble and ether-soluble substances Carry out the methods for *water-soluble substances*, Appendix XX M, Method II, and for *ether-soluble substances*, Appendix XX N. The sum of the values found is not more than 1.0%.

Labelling The label on the unit container, the label on the shelf container and the label on the outer transit container state, where appropriate, that the bandage has been dyed.

Extension Strapping

Extension Plaster

Definition Extension Strapping consists of a woven fabric, elastic in the weft, spread evenly with an adhesive mass containing Zinc Oxide which does not offset when the plaster is unrolled. The warp threads consist of (a) cotton or (b) viscose or (c) combined cotton and viscose yarn, singles or twofold thread with a count not finer than 59 tex, twisted to contain four to eight turns per cm. The weft threads consist of singles or twofold cotton threads with a count after crêpe-twisting, not finer than 28 tex, each containing not less than 12 turns per cm for singles threads or not less than 16 folding turns per cm, arranged two threads S-twist, two threads Z-twist, repeated. 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