

acid solution to rinse the flask and applying suction each time to drain the acid. Wash the residue in the crucible with 50 mL of 2 N sulfuric acid, then wash it with water until the filtrate is neutral to litmus. Add 40 mL of 6 N ammonium hydroxide to the crucible, allow the residue to soak for 10 minutes, then apply suction to remove the liquid. Similarly wash the residue with three 50-mL portions of water, allowing the residue to soak for 15 minutes each time. Dry the residue at 105° to 110° to constant weight. Calculate *C*, the corrected percentage of cotton, taken by the formula:

$$[100(1.046/J - G) - 1.6]$$

in which *J* is the weight, in mg, of the residue; *G* is the weight, in mg, of the portion of Absorbent Gauze taken; and 1.046 and 1.6 are empirical correction factors. Calculate *R*, the corrected percentage of rayon, taken by the formula:

$$100 - C.$$

Petrolatum Gauze

» Petrolatum Gauze is Absorbent Gauze saturated with White Petrolatum. The weight of the petrolatum in the gauze is not less than 70.0 percent and not more than 80.0 percent of the weight of petrolatum gauze. Petrolatum Gauze is sterile. It may be prepared by adding, under aseptic conditions, molten, sterile White Petrolatum to dry, sterile Absorbent Gauze, previously cut to size, in the ratio of 60 g of petrolatum to each 20 g of gauze.

Packaging and storage—Each Petrolatum Gauze unit is so packaged individually that the sterility of the unit is maintained until the package is opened for use.

Labeling—The package label bears a statement to the effect that the sterility of the Petrolatum Gauze cannot be guaranteed if the package bears evidence of damage or has been opened previously. The package label states the width, length, and type or thread count of the Gauze.

Sterility Tests (71): meets the requirements.

Other tests—The petrolatum recovered by draining in the Assay has the characteristics of and meets the requirements of the tests under *White Petrolatum*. The conditioned gauze obtained in the Assay meets the requirements of the tests for *Thread count*, *Length*, *Width*, and *Weight* under *Absorbent Gauze*.

Assay—Weigh not less than 20 units of Petrolatum Gauze, place them in a heated glass funnel, maintaining the temperature at approximately 75°, and allow the petrolatum to melt and drain from the funnel. Draining may be facilitated by pressing the gauze with a glass rod or porcelain spatula.

Wash the gauze on the funnel with successive portions of warm methyl chloroform until it is free from petrolatum, allow the residual methyl chloroform to evaporate spontaneously, condition the gauze in a standard atmosphere of 65 ± 2% relative humidity at 21 ± 1.1° for not less than 4 hours, and weigh. The difference between the weight of the gauze and that of the Petrolatum Gauze taken represents the weight of petrolatum.

Absorbable Gelatin Film

» Absorbable Gelatin Film is Gelatin in the form of a sterile, absorbable, water-insoluble film.

Packaging and storage—Preserve in a hermetically sealed or other suitable container in such manner that the sterility of the product is maintained until the container is opened for use.

Labeling—The package bears a statement to the effect that the sterility of Absorbable Gelatin Film cannot be guaranteed if the package bears evidence of damage, or if the package has been previously opened.

Sterility Tests (71): meets the requirements.

Residue on ignition (281): not more than 2.0%.

Proteolytic digest—Place 150 mg (±5 mg) in a glass-stoppered, 150-mL flask containing 100 mL of a 1 in 100 solution of pepsin in 0.1 N hydrochloric acid, previously warmed to 37°. Maintain at 37 ± 1°, and agitate gently every 30 minutes until digestion is complete: the average time of three proteolytic digest determinations is between 4 and 8 hours.

Absorbable Gelatin Sponge

» Absorbable Gelatin Sponge is Gelatin in the form of a sterile, absorbable, water-insoluble sponge.

Packaging and storage—Preserve in a hermetically sealed or other suitable container in such manner that the sterility of the product is maintained until the container is opened for use.

Labeling—The package bears a statement to the effect that the sterility of Absorbable Gelatin Sponge cannot be guaranteed if the package bears evidence of damage, or if the package has been previously opened.

Sterility Tests (71): meets the requirements.

Residue on ignition (281): not more than 2.0%.

Digestibility—Place a 50-mg piece in a beaker of water. Knead gently between the fingers until thoroughly wet, and until all the air has been removed, taking care not to break the tissue. Lift from the water, and remove the excess water with absorbent paper. Place the wetted sample in a 150-mL flask that contains 100 mL of a 1 in 100 solution of pepsin in 0.1 N hydrochloric acid previously warmed to 37°. Maintain at a temperature of 37°, and agitate gently and continuously until digestion is complete: the average digestion time of three determinations is not more than 75 minutes.

Water absorption—Cut a portion of about 10 mg from 1 Absorbable Gelatin Sponge, weigh accurately, and place in a beaker of water. Knead gently between the fingers until thoroughly wet, and until all air has been removed, taking care not to break the tissue. Lift the portion of sponge from the water, and blot twice by pressing firmly between two pieces of absorbent paper. Drop the expressed sponge into a tared weighing bottle containing about 20 mL of water, and allow to stand for 2 minutes. Lift the sponge from the water with a suitable hooked instrument, allow to drain over the weighing bottle for 5 seconds, and discard the sponge. Again weigh the weighing bottle and water: the loss in weight represents the weight of water absorbed by the sponge. Absorbable Gelatin Sponge absorbs not less than 35 times its weight of water.