lute hydrochloric acid, shake well, and filter. To the filtrate add 2 to 3 drops of potassium hexacyanoferrate (II) TS: a white precipitate is produced (zinc oxide).

(3) Shake well 0.2 g of Compound Acrinol and Zinc Oxide Oil with 20 mL of ethanol (95) and 1 mL of acetic acid (100), centrifuge, filter, and use the filtrate as the sample solution. Separately, dissolve 5 mg of acrinol and 0.025 g of ethyl aminobenzoate in 50 mL of ethanol (95) and in 2.5 mL of acetic acid (100), respectively, and use both solutions as standard solution (1) and standard solution (2). Perform the test with these solutions as directed under the Thin-layer Chromatography. Spot 5 μL each of the sample solution and the standard solutions on a plate of silica gel with fluorescent indicator for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of 2-propanol and acetic acid (100) (9:1) to a distance of about 10 cm, and air-dry the plate. Examine under ultraviolet light (main wavelength: 365 nm): the spots from the sample solution and standard solution (1) exhibit a blue fluorescence, and show the same *R*f value. Also examine under ultraviolet light (main wavelength: 254 nm): the spots from the sample solution and standard solution (2) exhibit a purple color, and show the same *R*f value.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.
Storage—Light-resistant.

Acrinol and Zinc Oxide Ointment

アクリノール・亜鉛華軟膏

Method of preparation

Acrinol, very finely powdered	10 g
Zinc Oxide Ointment	990 g
To make	1000 g

Prepare as directed under Ointments, with the above ingredients.

Description Acrinol and Zinc oxide Ointment is yellow in color.

Identification **(1)** Shake 0.5 g of Acrinol and Zinc Oxide Ointment with 5 mL of diethyl ether, 5 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid and 2 to 3 drops of sodium nitrite TS, and allow to stand: a dark red color develops in the water layer (acrinol).

(2) Ignite 0.5 g of Acrinol and Zinc Oxide Ointment to char, and dissolve the residue in 5 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid: the solution responds to the Qualitative Tests for zinc salt.

(3) Shake 0.5 g of Acrinol and Zinc Oxide Ointment with 5 mL of diethyl ether, 1 mL of acetic acid (100) and 5 mL of water, separate the water layer, and use the water layer as the sample solution. Dissolve 5 mg of acrinol in 1 mL of acetic acid (100) and 5 mL of water, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under the Thin-layer Chromatography. Spot 5 μL each of the sample solution and the standard solution on a plate of silica gel for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of diethyl ether, ethanol (95) and acetic acid (100) (40:10:1) to a distance of about 10 cm, and air-dry the plate. Examine under ultraviolet light (main wavelength: 365 nm): the spots from the sample solution and the standard solution exhibit a blue fluorescence and show the same *R*f value.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.
Storage—Light-resistant.

Adhesive Plaster

絆創膏

Method of preparation Adhesive Plaster consists of a mixture of carefully selected rubber, resins, zinc oxide and other substances. It has adhesive properties. It spreads evenly on a fabric.

Description The surface of Adhesive Plaster is whitish in color and adheres well to the skin.

Purity Plaster mass—The back of the fabric is free from plaster mass. When unrolled, no large amount of the plaster mass moves to the back of the next fabric. When removed from the skin, no large amount of the plaster remains on the skin.

Shape It is usually rectangular. The length is not less than 98% of the labeled length. Measure the width at 5 suitable separated locations of the plaster: the average of the 5 measurements is not less than 94% of the labeled width.

Tensile strength Cut a strip parallel with the warp, 12 mm in standard width, about 200 mm in length, allow to stand at ordinary temperature for 4 hours in a desiccator, previously saturated with the vapor over a saturated sodium nitrite solution. Using a pendulum-type testing machine, set the target distance to 150 mm, and nip firmly with a clamp whose width is between 25 mm and 50 mm. Pull it at the rate of 300 mm per minute and measure the maximum breaking load: the average of measurements of 10 samples is not less than 7.5 kg. When the width is narrower than the standard width, calculate with the necessary correction.

Adhesive strength Cut a strip parallel with the warp, 12 mm in standard width, about 250 mm in length, and apply quickly one end of the strip 12 mm in width and 125 mm in length to a test plate made of phenol resin about 25 mm in width, 125 mm in length and 5 mm in thickness, previously kept in a thermostat at 37°C for 30 minutes. At once pass a rubber roller, 850 g in mass, twice over Adhesive Plaster at a rate of 300 mm per minute. Leave it in a thermostat at 37°C for 30 minutes, fold back the free edge of the strip attached to the test plate at an angle of 180°, and peel about 25 mm from the edge of the test plate. Using a pendulum-type testing machine, nip firmly the free edge with the upper clamp and the test plate with the lower clamp. Peel off successively at a rate of 300 mm per minute, and measure the load in 4 trials at intervals of about 20 mm: the average is not less than 150 g. When the width is narrower than the standard width, calculate with the necessary correction.

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.
Storage—Light-resistant.