

stand for 15 minutes. Add 7 mL of potassium iodide TS, stopper immediately, shake well, and titrate the liberated iodine with 0.1 mol/L sodium thiosulfate VS (indicator: 1 mL of starch TS). Perform a blank determination.

Each mL of 0.05 mol/L bromine VS
= 1.5686 mg of C₆H₆O

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

Liquefied Phenol

Liquefied Carbolic Acid

液状フェノール

Liquefied Phenol is Phenol maintained in a liquid condition by the presence of 10% of Water or Purified Water.

It contains not less than 88.0% of phenol (C₆H₆O: 94.11)

Description Liquefied Phenol is a colorless or slightly reddish liquid. It has a characteristic odor.

It is miscible with ethanol (95), with diethyl ether and with glycerin. A mixture of equal volumes of Liquefied Phenol and glycerin is miscible with water.

The color changes gradually to dark red on exposure to light or air.

It cauterizes the skin, turning it white.

Specific gravity d_{20}^{20} : about 1.065

Identification (1) Add 1 drop of iron (III) chloride TS to 10 mL of a solution of Liquefied Phenol (1 in 100): a blue-purple color develops.

(2) Add bromine TS dropwise to 5 mL of a solution of Liquefied Phenol (1 in 10,000): a white precipitate is produced, which at first dissolves with shaking, but becomes permanent as excess of the reagent is added.

Boiling point Not more than 182°C.

Purity (1) Clarity and color of solution and acidity or alkalinity—Dissolve 1.0 g of Liquefied Phenol in 15 mL of water: the solution is clear, and neutral or only faintly acid. Add 2 drops of methyl orange TS: no red color develops.

(2) Residue on evaporation—Weigh accurately about 5 g of Liquefied Phenol, evaporate on a water bath, and dry the residue at 105°C for 1 hour: the mass is not more than 0.05% of the mass of the sample.

Assay Dissolve about 1.7 g of Liquefied Phenol, accurately weighed, in a water to make exactly 1000 mL. Transfer exactly 25 mL of this solution to an iodine flask, add exactly 30 mL of 0.05 mol/L bromine VS, then 5 mL of hydrochloric acid, and immediately stopper the flask. Shake the flask repeatedly for 30 minutes, allow to stand for 15 minutes, then add 7 mL of potassium iodide TS, at one stopper the flask tightly, and shake well. Add 1 mL of chloroform, stopper the flask, and shake thoroughly. Titrate the liberated iodine with 0.1 mol/L sodium thiosulfate VS (indicator: 1 mL of starch TS). Perform a blank determination.

Each mL of 0.05 mol/L bromine VS
= 1.5686 mg of C₆H₆O

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

Dental Phenol with Camphor

歯科用フェノール・カンフル

Method of preparation

Phenol	35 g
<i>d</i> - or <i>dl</i> -Camphor	65 g

To make 100 g

Melt Phenol by warming, add *d*-Camphor or *dl*-Camphor, and mix.

Description Dental Phenol with Camphor is a colorless or light red liquid. It has a characteristic odor.

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

Phenol and Zinc Oxide Liniment

フェノール・亜鉛華リニメント

Method of preparation

Liquefied Phenol	22 mL
Powdered Tragacanth	20 g
Carmellose Sodium	30 g
Glycerin	30 mL
Zinc Oxide	100 g
Purified Water	a sufficient quantity

To make 1000 g

Mix Liquefied Phenol, Glycerin and Purified Water, add Powdered Tragacanth in small portions by stirring, and allow the mixture to stand overnight. To the mixture add Carmellose Sodium in small portions by stirring to make a pasty mass, add Zinc Oxide in small portions, and prepare the liniment as directed under Liniments. Less than 5 g of Powdered Tragacanth or Carmellose Sodium can be replaced by each other to make 50 g in total.

Description Phenol and Zinc Oxide Liniment is a white, pasty mass. It has a slight odor of phenol.

Identification (1) Shake well 1 g of Phenol and Zinc Oxide Liniment with 10 mL of diethyl ether, and filter. To the filtrate add 10 mL of dilute sodium hydroxide TS, shake well, and separate the water layer. To 1 mL of the water layer add 1 mL of sodium nitrite TS and 1 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid, shake, and add 3 mL of sodium hydroxide TS: a yellow color develops (phenol).

(2) Place 1 g of Phenol and Zinc Oxide Liniment in a porcelain crucible, heat gradually raising the temperature until the content is charred, and then ignite it strongly: a yellow color develops, and disappears on cooling. To the residue