

Tragacanth

Tragacantha

トラガント

Tragacanth is the exudation obtained from the trunks of *Astragalus gummifer* Labillardière or other species of the same genus (*Leguminosae*).

Description Tragacanth occurs as curved, flattened or lamellate fragments, 0.5 to 3 mm in thickness. It is white to light yellow in color, translucent, and horny in texture. It is easily broken, and swells in water. It is odorless, tasteless and mucilaginous.

Identification (1) To 1 g of powdered Tragacanth add 50 mL of water: a nearly uniform, slightly turbid mucilage is formed.

(2) To pulverized Tragacanth add dilute iodine TS, and examine the mixture microscopically: a few blue-colored starch grains are observable.

Purity Karaya gum—Boil 1 g of Tragacanth with 20 mL of water until a mucilage is formed, add 5 mL of hydrochloric acid, and again boil the mixture for 5 minutes: no light red to red color develops.

Total ash Not more than 4.0%.

Powdered Tragacanth

Tragacantha Pulverata

トラガント末

Powdered Tragacanth is the powder of Tragacanth.

Description Powdered Tragacanth occurs as a white to yellowish white powder. It is odorless, tasteless and mucilaginous.

Under a microscope, it, immersed in olive oil or liquid paraffin, reveals numerous angular fragments with a small amount of the circular or irregular lamellae or of starch grains. Starch grains are spherical to elliptical, mostly simple and occasionally 2- to 4-compound grains, simple grain, 3 – 25 μ m in diameter. The fragments are swollen and altered with water.

Identification (1) To 1 g of Powdered Tragacanth add 50 mL of water: a nearly uniform, slightly turbid mucilage is formed.

(2) To Powdered Tragacanth add dilute iodine TS, and examine the mixture microscopically: a few blue-colored starch grains are observable.

Purity Karaya gum—Boil 1 g of Powdered Tragacanth with 20 mL of water until a mucilage is formed, add 5 mL of hydrochloric acid, and again boil the mixture for 5 minutes: no light red to red color develops.

Total ash Not more than 4.0%.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Trichosanthes Root

Trichosanthis Radix

カロコン

Trichosanthes Root is the root of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* Maximowicz, *Trichosanthes kirilowii* Maximowicz var. *Japonicum* Kitamura or *Trichosanthes bracteata* Voigt (*Cucurbitaceae*), from which the cortical layer has been removed.

Description Irregular cylindrical root 5 – 10 cm in length, 3 – 5 cm in diameter, often cut lengthwise; externally light yellowish white, and with irregular pattern of vascular bundles appearing as brownish yellow lines; fractured surface somewhat fibrous and light yellow in color; under a magnifying glass, the transverse section reveals wide medullary rays and brownish yellow spots or small holes formed by vessels. Odorless; taste, slightly bitter.

Total ash Not more than 4.0%.

Dental Triozinc Paste

歯科用トリオジンクパスタ

Dental Triozinc Paste consists of a powder containing Paraformaldehyde, Thymol, anhydrous zinc sulfate and Zinc Oxide, and a solution containing Cresol, Potash Soap and Glycerin. Suitable amounts of the two components are triturated before use.

Method of preparation

(1) The powder	
Paraformaldehyde, finely powdered	10 g
Thymol, finely powdered	3 g
Zinc Sulfate	9 g
Zinc Oxide	82 g

To make about 100 g

Heat Zinc Sulfate at about 250°C to obtain anhydrous zinc sulfate, cool, and pulverize to a fine powder. Mix homogeneously this powder with Thymol, Paraformaldehyde, and Zinc Oxide.

(2) The solution	
Cresol	40 g
Potash Soap	40 g
Glycerin	20 g

To make 100 g

Dissolve Potash Soap in a mixture of Cresol and Glycerin.

Description The powder occurs as a fine, white powder, having a characteristic odor. The solution is a clear, yellow-brown to red-brown, viscous liquid, having the odor of cresol.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.