



دستور الأدوية الدولي

The International Pharmacopoeia

الطبعة الثالثة

Third Edition

Volume 1

General methods of analysis

المجلد الأول

طرق عامة للتحليل

تمت الترجمة في المركز العربي للتعريب والترجمة والتأليف والنشر بدمشق

منظمة الصحة العالمية 1979

World Health Organization 1979



The International Pharmacopoeia

Third Edition

Volume 1

Ø

General methods of analysis

Ø

1979

World Health Organization 1979

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:

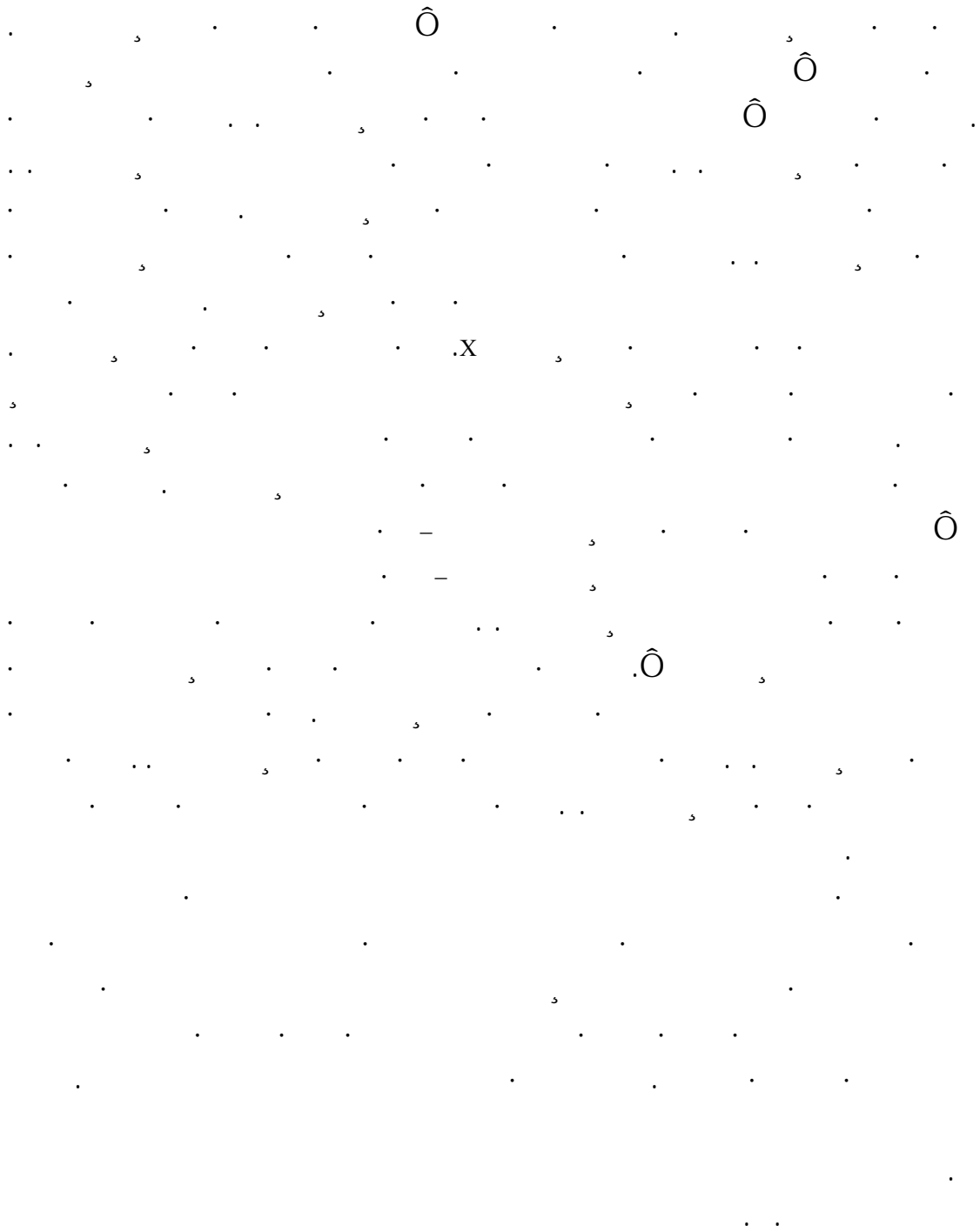
:

.372	/ 2 1	/ /	.1
	AMENDMENTS AND CORRIGENDA TO VOLUMES 1 AND 2		
.310	/3 2 1	/ /	.2
	AMENDMENTS AND CORRIGENDA TO VOLUMES 1,2 AND 3		
.256	/4 3 2 1	/ /	.3
	AMENDMENTS AND CORRIGENDA TO VOLUMES 1,2,3 AND 4		

:

:

. VS . TS . RS . R



42 Ô

1

Ô

units

WHA30-39⁴

) International System of Units (SI)

.(3

1

Ô

WHA3.10

Ô

3	.....
5	.....
13	.....
15	.....
21	.....
23	.....
31	.....
32	.....
35	.....
36	..... Ô
43	.....
47	.....
49	..... ä
52	.....
53	.....
54	.....
77	.....
83	.....
105	.....

108	.....	Ô
112	.....
119	.....
124	.....
125	.....
125 ()	
129	.....
130	.....
132	.....
132	.....	ã
135	.....
139	.....
143	.....
144	.....
145	.....
147	.....
148	.....
148	.....
149	.....
149	.....
150	.....
155	.....
162	.....
165	.....

GENERAL NOTICES

Quantities and their precision

	20	1.95	2.0	19.5
	0.20		20.5	
			.0205	0.195

Temperature measurements and their precision

°

Calculation of results

	.9	5	:	4

Solution Ø

Solubility

	° 20	()	"Part "	
			()	1
		1		Very soluble
		10 1		Freely soluble
		30 10		Soluble
		100 30		Sparingly soluble
		1000 100		Slightly soluble
		10000 1000		Very slightly soluble
		10000		Practically insoluble

0

Loss on drying

1.0

Constant weight

0

0

0

0

1 ()

0.5

0

ignite ()

"

()

0

0 "

0

Containers

0

: permeability

Well-closed container

handling

Tightly closed container

deliquescence

efflorescence

Protection from light

0

()

0

()

Patents and trademarks

	giga	(G)	10 ⁹
	mega	(M)	10 ⁶
	killo	(k)	10 ³
Ô	centi	(c)	10 ⁻²
	milli	(m)	10 ⁻³
	micro	(μ)	10 ⁻⁶
	nano	(n)	10 ⁻⁹
	pico	(p)	10 ⁻¹²

Ô .

:

Units of length

()	meter (m)
()	Ô centimetre (cm)
()	millimeter (mm)
()	micrometer (μm)
()	nonometer (nm)

Units of mass

()	Kilogram (kg)
()	gram (g)
()	milligram (mg)
()	microgram (μg)
()	nanogram (ng)

Units of volume (capacity) ()

3	1000 = ()	Litre (l) = 1000 cm ³
3	1 = ()	millilitre (ml) = 1 cm ³
3	0.001 = ()	microlitre (μl) = 0.001 cm ³

Units of time

year (a)
day (d)
hour (h)
minute (min)
Second (s)
millisecond (ms)
microsecond (μs)

Units of temperature

	kelvin (k)
(°)	degree Celsius (°C)

Units of pressure

kilogram (kPa)
pascal (Pa)

:

Non-SI

0.69kPa ≈ (psi ·	· lbf/in ²)	()
133Pa ≈ (	· mm Hg)	

*Units of radioactivity*⁶

Gigabecquerel (GBq) = 27.03mCi

megabecquerel (MBq) = 27.03 μ Ci

becquerel (Bq) = 27.03pCi

Curie (Ci) = 37GBq

millicurie (mCi) = 37MBq

microcurie (μ Ci) = 37KBq

Units of electric current

amper (A)

milliamper (mA)

nanoampere (nA)

Units of electric potential

volt (v)

millivolt (mv)

Units of resistance

ohm (Ω)

PHYSICAL METHODS

MEASUREMENT OF MASS

	capacity	balances	ä	Ô
			accuracy	sensitivity
accurately		"	50	
		0.1	200-100	"weighed
0.001	20		" "	50
			microbalance	ä

Apparatus

ä)
 (magnetic
) damping device
) beam ((aperiodic balance
 manual placement
 weight -loading
 ä
) optical scale projection system
 datum line
 ä
 counterpoised
 Ô
 single-pan
 beam

) (

Placement of balance

leveling

Checking of sensitivity

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

Checking the stability of the equilibrium position

one-tenth
ä

ä

0.001

0.1

Operation of the balance

pan supports

beam

Ø

crucibles

beakers

ä

()

buoyancy

forceps

Ø

Ø

DETERMINATION OF MELTING TEMPERATURE, MELTING RANGE, CONGEALING POINT, BOILING POINT, AND BOILING RANGE

(triple point)

Ø

(°) Celsius

"melting point"

(Ø)

()

ä

()

Ô

melting range

apparent constants

reproducibility

Ô

Ø

.A

Determination of Melting Temperature and Melting Range of Pulverizable Substances

Ô corrected

melting range

Ô

collapse

Ô "melting range $a-b$ °C ° $b-a$

" ã

Ô

melting temperature

Apparatus

.(Silicones)

·() ° 360+ 10-

· 0.8

· solid-stem

·.safety

· *total-immersion-thermometer*

· liquid column

· Ô

· *partial-immersion thermometer*

· emergent liquid column

· Ô

· Ô

·.emergent-stem

·.borosilicate

· 1.1-0.9

· 0.15-1.10

· 7

· RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

· 24

·R

·R ·

·.á

· 3

· Ô

· 5 Ô Ô

· Ô

· ° 263+ ° 69+

· 7

· Box 3045, S-171 03 solna, sweden

1

\hat{O}

mark

\hat{O}

\tilde{a}

\hat{O}

\hat{O}

()

$$0.00015 N(T-t)$$

T

t

N

emergent-stem

$\hat{O} .T \hat{O} Ts$

.B

Determination of Melting Point of Fats, Waxes, etc

\hat{O}

Apparatus

A

:

° 100+ 10-
A

-
-
-

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

10

Ô

.

24

10

Ô

ã

ä

10

20

1 (° 1)

° 5 Ô

.C

Determination of Congealing Point

Ô

Ô

Apparatus

10

2

12

3

emergent- \hat{O} stem
 A
 (670) 101.3

$$k(p - p_1)$$

barometric p
 p_1

$\tilde{a} k$

$$101.3 = () p$$

(1) \tilde{a} 0.3 = k

()

$$760 = () p$$

(1) \tilde{a} 0.04 = k

\emptyset \emptyset .E

Determination of Boiling Range (Distillation Range)

()

Apparatus

receiver \tilde{a}

\hat{O} 60-50

12-10 side-arm \hat{O} 16-14 12-10 :

75-70 5

60-55 40

bent adapter delivery

0.5 50-25 receiver ä

Bunsen Õ ä

7-5 asbestos ()

16-14

4-3 Õ

A 100

emergent-stem correction

Õ bulb stem

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

25

ä 0.5-0.3

10-5 1 3-2

ã (distillation ranges)

2.7) 0.36 ° 0.1 (760) (Kpa) 101.3 ()

(

DETERMINATION OF MASS DENSITY AND RELATIVE DENSITY

(Q)

reduced to vacuum (SI)
 cubic meter 1
 buoyancy (Q₂₀) ° 20
 (conditions)
 specific gravity " d₂₀²⁰
 " ° 20
 " ° 20
 " ° 4
 :

$$d_4^{20} = 0.998234 d_{20}^{20}$$

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

hydrostatic
 pycnometer () d₂₀²⁰
 (g/ml / kg/l /) Q₂₀

$$Q_{20} = 0.99703 d_{20}^{20} + 0.0012$$

Use of pycnometer

Ø

() plummet ä
 beam () riders
 ä

(\hat{O})

Use of pycnometer \ddot{a} \emptyset

\ddot{a} . 5

\ddot{a}

\ddot{a} .^o 20

mark \hat{O}

30 .^o 1±20

inter \hat{O}

\hat{O}

·R

· \ddot{a}

· \hat{O} . \ddot{a}

\hat{O}

· \ddot{a}

·^o 1±20

· (d_{20}^{20})

DETERMINATION OF OPTICAL ROTATION AND SPECIFIC ROTATION

· \ddot{a} \ddot{a}

· optical activity

()

optical rotation

\ddot{a}

\hat{O}

dextrorotatory

· (-) \hat{O}

(+) \hat{O}

· angular

(a)

· radian (rad)

· (SI)

\ddot{a} . \ddot{a}

) 589.3

· (sodium D line) D

· (589.6

589.0

· 546.1

photoelectric polarimeter

° 25-20

\tilde{a}

\hat{O}

Specific optical rotation (specific rotation)

$$\tilde{a} \hat{O} = \frac{[\alpha]_D^{25} \cdot d}{c} \quad (\quad) \quad \cdot \quad 100$$

\tilde{a}

$$\frac{1}{d} = \frac{1}{c} \cdot \frac{100}{10000} = \frac{1}{10000} \cdot 100 = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\frac{[\alpha]_D^{25}}{100} = \frac{c \cdot (\quad)}{(\quad)} \cdot \frac{l \cdot a}{d \cdot 100}$$

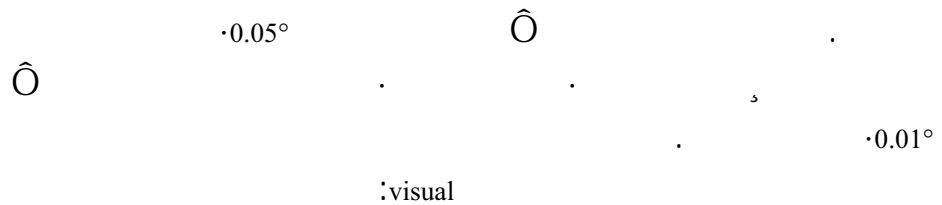
$$\lambda \quad t \quad [\alpha]_{\lambda}^t$$

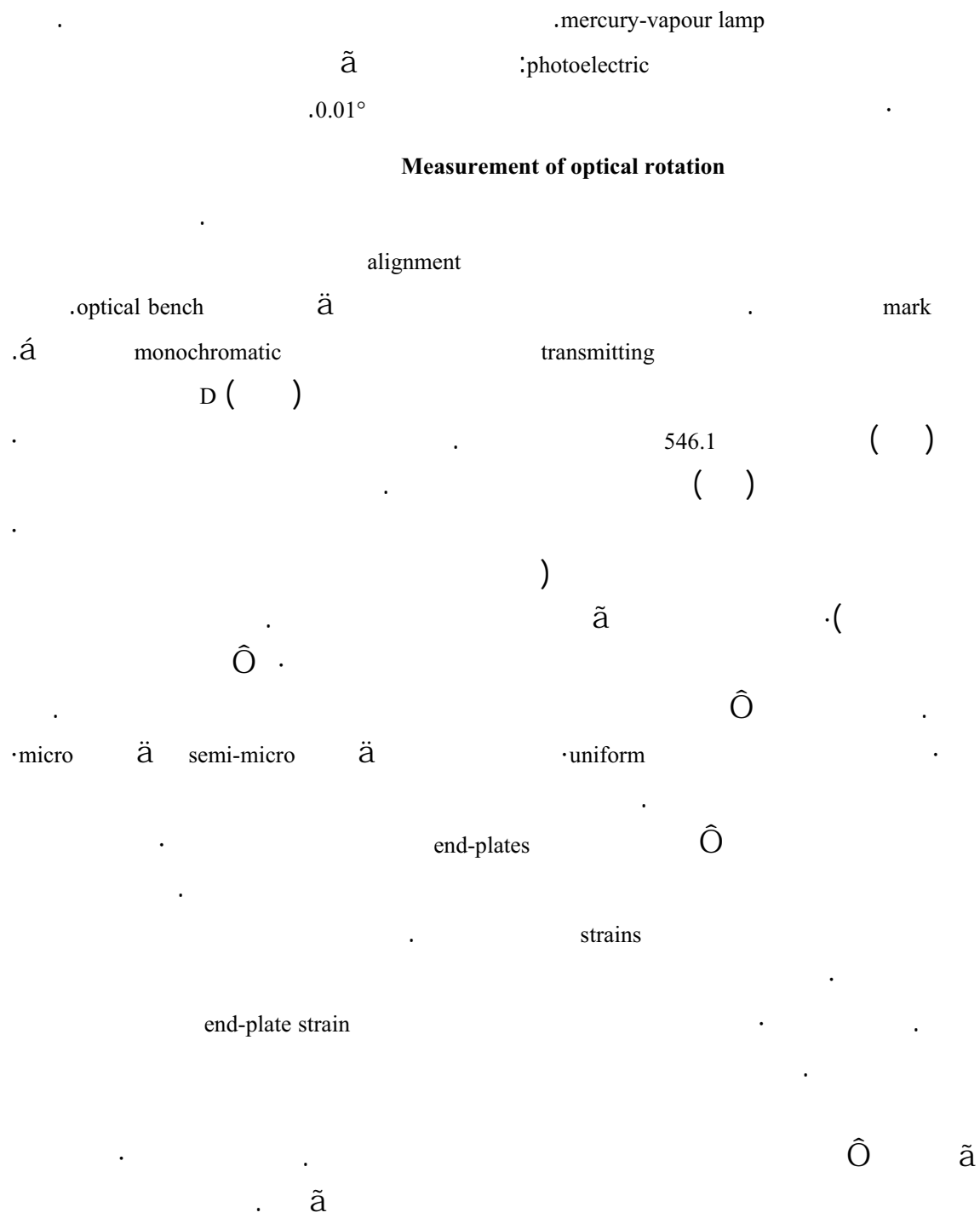
\tilde{a}

$$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{rad} / \text{mol} \hat{O} \quad (a_n) \text{ molar} \quad (\text{SI}) \quad (\quad / \quad \cdot \quad ^2) \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{rad} / \text{kg} \hat{O} \quad (\quad / \quad \cdot \quad ^2)$$

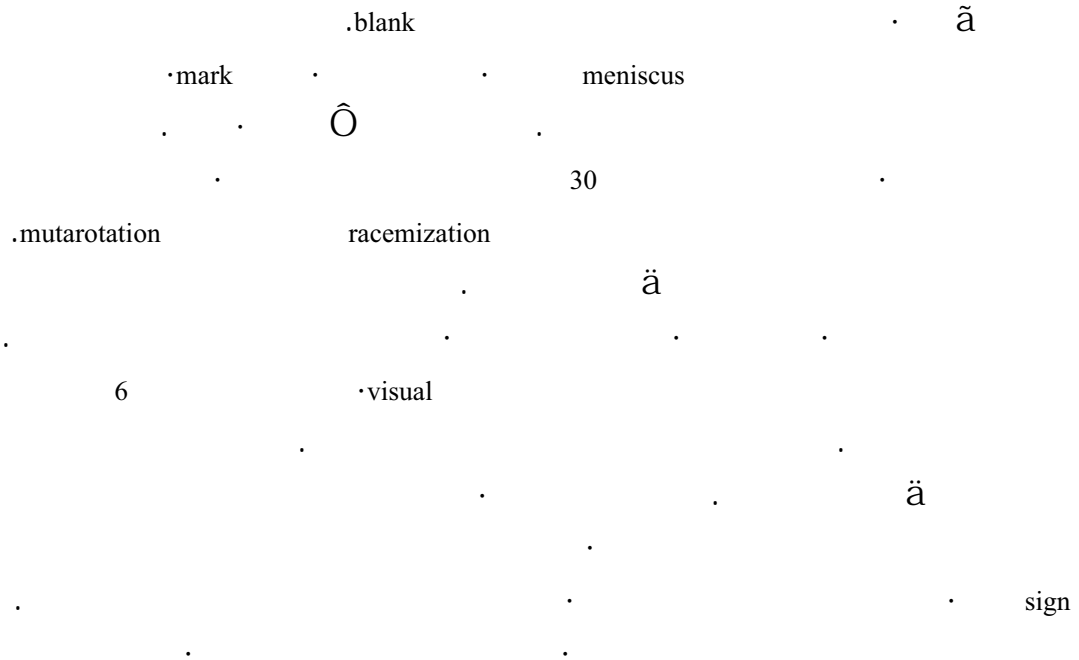
Apparatus

polarimeter

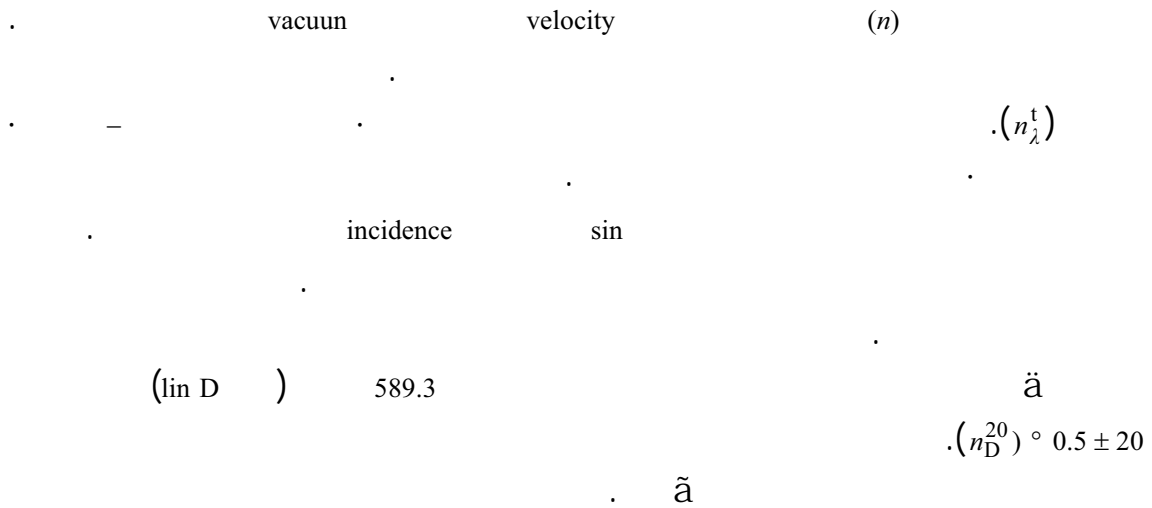




RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE



DETERMINATION OF REFRACTIVE INDEX



⊖

Apparatus

(D) 589.3

prisms

° 20

1.330

° 25

1.3325

⊖

SPECTROPHOTOMETRY IN THE VISIBLE AND ULTRAVIOLET REGIONS

electromagnetic radiation

monochromatic

spectral range

spectrum

(780-380)

(380-190)

(⊖)

monochromatic

quantitative

International

: Pharmacopoeia

(T)

·10

·logarithm

– (A) Absorbance

internal transmission density		transmittance	
optical density		extinction	
()	radiant flux	– Transmittance (T) ()	
transmission	transmittancy		
(c)	absorbance (A)	– Absorptivity (a)	
()	\hat{O}	1	
specific absorption	specific extinction	coefficient	
100	$(E_{1\text{cm}}^{1\%})$	absorbance (A)	
"	$E_{1\text{cm}}^{1\%} = 10a$	\hat{O} (b)	
Commission on	"	specific absorption coefficient	
Units	Terminology	Physicochemical Symbols	
	Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)	International Union of	
a_{SI}	(1)	(c)	(A)
$a_{\text{SI}} = 100a$	()	1	(2)
absorbancy index	"	absorptivity	"
		extinction coefficient	
	absorbance (A)	– Molar absorptivity (ϵ)	\ddot{a}
$(a = A/bc)$	\hat{O} (b)	\ddot{a}	(c)
molar		absorptivity (a)	
Commission on		(Linear)	absorption coefficient
Units	Terminology	Physicochemical	
	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)		
	(absorbance)	internal transmission density	
1	2	\hat{O}	
absorbancy index		molar absorptivity	

.molar extinction coefficient

\hat{O} .

– *Absorption spectrum*

.graphic

\hat{O}

.photometrically

()

stray light

.slit-width

\hat{O}

solute

.polychromic radiation

association

molecules

.ionization

dissociation

Apparatus

monochromatic radiant energy

dispersing device

associated

detector

ä

.amplifiers

700

380

.automatic

700

190

single-beam

double-beam

housing

1

()

.silica

()

Spectrophotometer calibration

	calibrations	
photometric scales	·	· \AA
	·	· spectral line
quartz-mercury arc	-	
	·	· 435.83 404.66,365.48,334.15, 313.16, 302.25, 253.7
	·	· \hat{O}
parsecodymium	)	didymium
· \hat{a} holmium	·	· (neodymium
· 3±536.2 1±360.9 ·1±287.5 ·1±241.5		· maxima
241.15 :		· holmium perchlorate TS
	·	· 536.3 361.5 · 278.2 ·
%1±	·	
	·	· photometric scale
potassium dichromate TS		· absorptivity
specific extinction	·	· absorbance
sulfuric acid	1000	60.06 potassium dichromate
:	A	VS (/ 0.005)
350	313	257
()	()	()
0.640	0.292	0.865
0.646-0.634	0.295-0.289	0.874-0.856
		0.756-0.740
		wavelength
		A
		permitted tolerance
106.56	48.62	144.02 124.54
		$E_{1\text{cm}}^{1\%}$

transmittance ()
national institutions

inorganic
photometric scale

.periodic calibration

Operation of spectrophotometers

Ø

.
instruction manual
double-beam
reference beam
()
calibration
()
valid

Ô

solvents for use in the ultraviolet region

lower
transparency
hydrocarbons
Ô

1 0.4

(/ 750~)

1

cyclohexane

.0. 10

240

Identification tests in the ultraviolet region

qualitative

International Chemical Reference Substance

transmittance ()

(%10)

Quantitative determinations in the ultraviolet region

International

280-240 0.5± 320 2± 320-280 1±

Quantitative determinations in the visible region

ä

Quantitative determinations in the ultraviolet region

ã

5

SPECTROPHOTOMETRY IN THE INFRARED REGION

electromagnetic spectrum

10^4 (40-2.5) 10^3 250-4000

optical isomers

Polymorphism

()

transmittance () absorbance absorption spectrum

specific extinction absorptivity

(24) Spectrophotometry in the visible and ultraviolet regions

Apparatus

wavelengths

Wavelengths

1

· detection devices · optical materials
 · detector monochromator
 1- 670-4000
 · (15-2.5)
 · reliability ·
 · polystyrene film
 · attenuated total reflectance technique
 · single-reflection · attachment
 alignment ·
 · maximum transmission ()
Use of solvents Ø
 · ()
 · (6 2.5) 1- 1700 4000 (1 Ô) carbon tetrachloride R
 IR · R · R
 1- 2000 - 2400 · 40) 1- 250 (1 Ô)
 · (7.5 - 5.5) 1- 1300 - 1800 (5.0 - 4.2)
 · (11.8 - 11.4) 1- 845 - 875
 · transparency
Preparation of the substance to be tested Ø
 · mineral oil Ô
 potassium halide
 attenuated total reflectance technique

capillary film () .Method 1

Ö .Method 2

mull 5-2 semi-transparent

) potassium halide .Method 3

·-200 1 (IR ·IR

- 300 1 ·prism instruments - 300 1.5

·grating () - halide 300 1.0 ·

.2 15-5

· ä ·

(5) 1- 2000 transmission ()

·compensation %75 specific absorption

.Method 4 ()

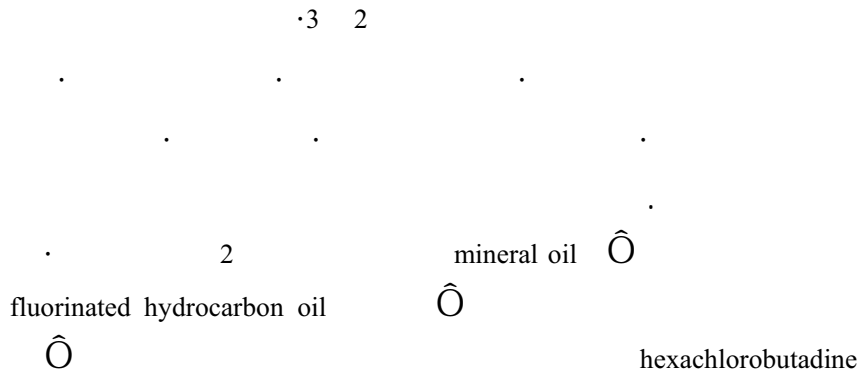
Identification by reference substance

1- 670 4000

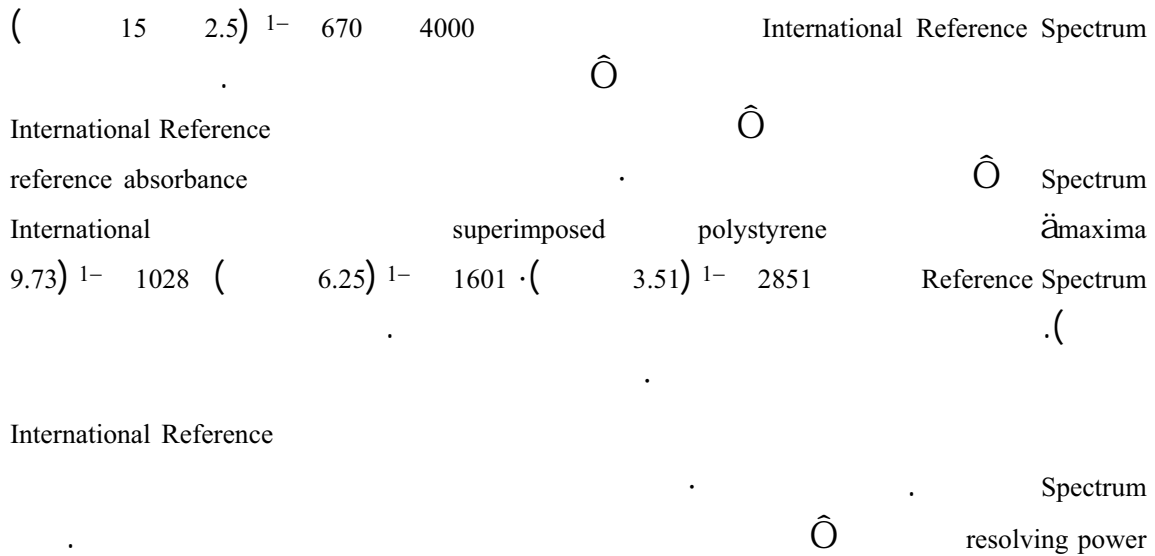
(15 2.5)

·transmittance %2 %5

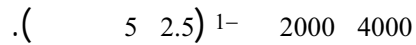
Ö



Identification by reference spectrum



International Reference Spectra



Attenuated total reflectance technique

translucent

2-1

rubber

reflecting element

plastic materials

attachment

proper alignment

ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

\hat{O}

\hat{O}

ground state

(ä)

ä

flamless

\hat{O}

Apparatus

spectral line

\hat{O}

nebulizer-burner system

ä

ä

ä

hollow-cathod

—

—

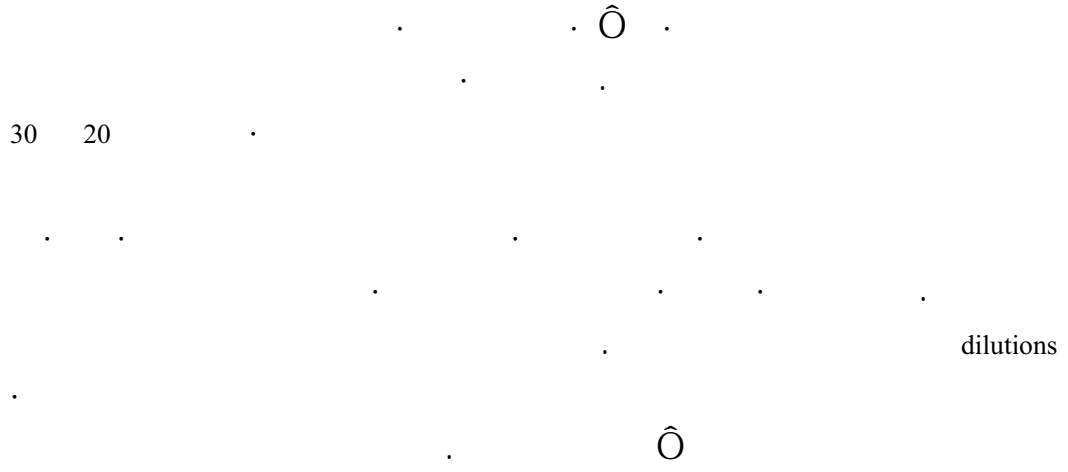
— ä

ä

ä

ä

FLUORESCENCE SPECTROPHOTOMETRY



Terms

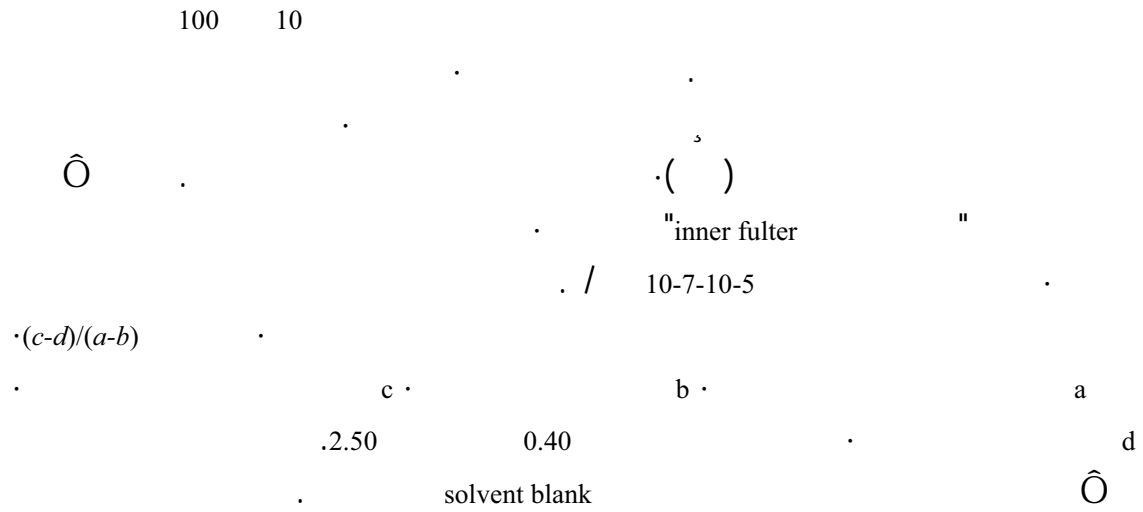
- Fluorescence intensity
- Fluorescence emission spectrum
- fluorescence excitation spectrum

Apparatus

- (fluorometer)
- incident beam
- 90°



Preparation of solution Ø



Measurement technique



Visual comparison

70

()

23

COLOUR OF LIQUIDS Ø

ã

ã

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

ã

16

Ô)

50

10

10

.(

Stock Colour Standard Solutions

Ø

Yellow stock standard TS

10.7 ·TS

1.9 ·TS

9.5

(/ 10 ~)

100

·TS

4.0 ·TS

·TS

Read stock standard TS

6.3 ·TS

6.1 ·TS

40.5

10 ~)

100.0

·TS

12.0 ·TS

·TS (/

Green stock standard TS

10~) 10.4 ·TS 100.0 20.1 ·TS ·TS 4.0 ·TS 3.5 ·TS (/

Brown stock standard TS \hat{O} \hat{O}

8.0 ·TS 17.0 ·TS 35.0 ·TS 100.0 ·TS

Standard Colour Solutions \emptyset

\hat{O})
 ·TS (/ 10 ~)
 (\hat{O} Bn · Gn · Rd · Yw)

(/ 10)

	()	() TS
0	0.78	99.22
1	1.65	98.44
2	3.12	96.88
3	6.25	93.75
4	12.50	87.50
5	25.00	75.00
6	50.00	50.00
7	100.00	-

7-4

RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

(radioactive pharma-) handling ceuticals)

Definitions

Nuclide

mass number

Radioactivity

transformation

"disintegration"

"transformation"

\hat{O}

Radionuclide \ddot{a}

()

Units of radioactivity

: \hat{O} \ddot{a}
 (S-1) becquerel (Bq) (SI)
 Curie (Ci) 1

$3.7 \times 10^{10} \text{Bq}$

Units of

(4) "measurement"

Hall-life period

()

: exponential decay \tilde{a}

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$\lambda \cdot t = 0$

$N_0 \cdot t$

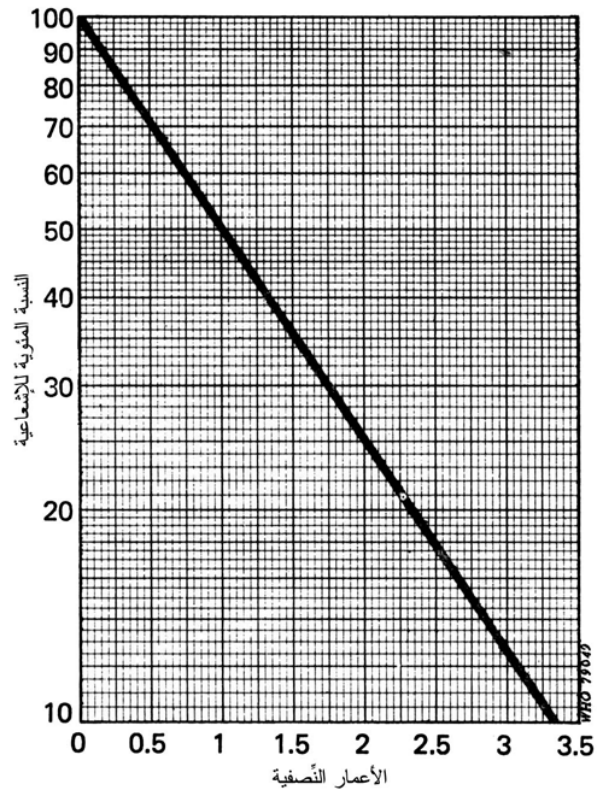
N

$$T_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0.693}{\lambda}$$

\tilde{a}

(1)

\hat{O}



1

Radioactive concentration

.standardization

\hat{O}

\tilde{a}

30

Specific radioactivity (or specific activity)

1" :

(O-iodohippuric 1 75- 40MBq" 1979 / / Ô (1 mCi of iodine-131) 131- 1 12.00 acid)
 ."1979/ / Ô 1 Selenomethionine
 1 (131I) 131- (x mci) x
 1 y ã 131-
 :
 1 131- x/y
 .() purity
 " "Specific activity " "activity
 "specific radioactivity

Radionuclidic purity

á

) ã :
 impurity ·xenon-131m 131-
 Ô :
 · (bequerels curies) Ô
 1 125- (99mci) 99 125-
 .%99 ·126 125-
 ·126 125-

%1 126-

30

" : .

"

.reference hour

(identities)

Ô

Ô

"

detector

ä

gamma scintillation spectrometry

Ô

Radiochemical purity

.stated

(⁵⁷Co)

57-

%99

.%99

.(⁵⁷Co)

(⁵⁷Co) Ô

identical chemical

isotopic

istopic

.form

.(

)

Production and handling of Radiopharmaceuticals ä

ä

ã

Ô

ä

ä

Ô

Ô

Carriers

isotopic
 dispensing processing
 "Natrii Phosphatis (32P) Injecto"
 .(technetium-99m)m99

.Carrier
 .non-isotopic
 rhenium

Detection and Measurement

.electron capture
 ()
 β^-

.isomeric transition
 (4)
 .(Positrons
 .X-rays
 ()
 2

.X-rays
 .(i · t)
 .(e.c)
 .0.511MeV
 (1)

.device
 .solid-state semiconductor

electronic scaling sensing unit
 · Geiger-Müller -
 ·

الجدول 1: الأميزات الفيزيائية للوكليات المشعة

النوية	مدة النصف العمر القصي ^a	نظ التلاشي ^b	طاقات الجسم واحتمالات الانتقال		الانتقالات الكهروطيسية			
			الطاقة MeV	احتمالية الانتقال	طاقة الفوتون MeV	الفوتونات المشعة		
137- Cesium-137	30.1a	β^-	0.512	94.6%	0.032-0.038	8% (Ba K X-rays)		
			1.174	5.4%				
Via 2.6min 137mBa								
			0.662	85.1%				
			0.320	9.83%				
Chromium-51	27.7d	$e.c$	0.005-0.006	100%	~22% (V K X-rays)			
51- كروم	270 g	$e.c$	0.014	100%	0.014	9.4%	78.0%	
			0.122		0.122	85.2%	2.0%	
			0.136		0.136	11.1%		1.5%
			0.570		0.570	0.02%		
			0.692		0.692	0.16%		
			0.006-0.007		كثافة منخفضة			
					~59% (Fe K X-rays)			
Cobalt-58	70.8 d	β^+	0.475	15.0%	0.511	β^+ من		
				85.0%	0.811	99.4%		
58- كوبالت		$e.c$	0.864		0.864	0.7%		
					1.675	0.5%		
			0.006-0.007		~26% (Fe K X-rays)			

(a) ms = ميكرو ثانية؛ ms = ميلي ثانية؛ min = دقيقة؛ h = ساعة؛ d = يوم؛ a = سنة
 (b) $e.c$ = القاط بالكترون؛ β^+ = انتقال تصاعدي

Cobalt-60 كوبالت-60	5.27a	β-	0.318	99.9%	0.091	1.173	3.6%	99.86%	0.02%
			1.491	0.1%	0.185	1.333	23.5%	99.98%	0.01%
					0.209	أجری	2.9%	<0.01%	
Galium غاليوم	78.3h	e.c		100%	0.300		16.7%		0.06%
					0.394		4.4%		0.01%
					0.494		0.1%		
					0.704		0.02%		
					0.795		0.06%		
					0.888		0.17%		
					0.0008 - 0.010		43% (Zn K X-rays)		
					via 9.2µs 67m Zn				
					0.093		37.6%		
					0.008 - 0.010		13% (Zn K X-rays)		
Gold-198 ذهب-198	2.70d	β-	0.285	1.32%	0.412		95.45%		4.3%
			0.961	98.66%	0.676		1.06%		0.03%
			1.373	0.02%	1.088		0.23%		
Gold-199 ذهب-199	3.13d	β-	0.25	21%	0.050		0.3%		3.5%
			0.29	72%	0.158		39.6%		36.4%
			0.45	7%	0.208		8.8%		8.3%
					0.69-0.083		~ 18% (Hg K X-rays)		
Indium-111 إنديوم-111	2.81d	e.c		100%	0.172		89.6%		10.4%
					0.247		94.0%		6.0%

تابع الجدول 1: المُؤثرات الفيزيائية للنوكليدات المشعة

النوية	مدة العمر النصفى ^a	نقط الانحلال ^b	طاقات الجسم وخصائص الانحلال		الانحلال الكهروطيسية		
			الطاقة Mev	احتمالية الانحلال	الاقترانات المشعة	الاقترانات المشعة داخليا	
Indium-113 إنديوم-113	99.5min	it	0.392	100%	0.024 -0.028	64.9% 24% (In K X-rays)	35.1%
Iodine-123 اليود-123	13.2h	e c	0.159	100%	0.027-0.032	83.0%	16.3%
			0.347			0.10%	
			0.440			0.35%	
			0.506			0.26%	
			0.529			1.05%	
			0.539			0.27%	
			0.027-0.032			~ 86% (Te K X-rays)	
Iodine-125 اليود-125	60.2d	e c	0.035	100%	0.027-0.032	7%	93%
			0.027-0.032			138% (Te K X-rays)	
Iodine-126 اليود-126	13d	β ⁻	0.38	3%	0.389	32%	0.5%
			0.88	30%	0.491	2%	
			1.27	15%	0.511	β ⁺ من	
			0.46	~0.1%	0.666	30%	0.1%
			1.1	~0.4%	0.754	4%	
		e c		51.5%	0.880	0.8%	
					1.420	0.3%	
					أخرى	<0.1% each	
					0.027 - 0.032	~38% (Te K X-rays)	

(a) μs - ميكروثانية؛ ms - ميلي ثانية؛ s = ثانية؛ h = ساعة؛ d = يوم؛ a = سنة
 (b) e c = القاطع الكرون؛ it = انحلال تصارغي

Iodine-131	8.06d	β^-	0.247	1.8%	0.080	2.4%	3.8%
اليود-131			0.304	0.6%	0.284	5.9%	0.3%
			0.334	7.2%	0.364	81.8%	1.7%
			0.806	0.7%	0.723	1.8%	
(Xenon-131m)		1.3% of ^{131}I decays via $^{124}\text{I}^{131\text{m}}\text{Xe}$					
الزينون-131م		it		100%	0.164	2%	98%
Iodine-132	2.29h	β^-	0.84	16.0%	0.506	5.0%	
اليود-132			1.01	3.5%	0.526	16.0%	0.2%
			1.07	6.5%	0.621	2.0%	
			1.09	3.0%	0.630	13.7%	0.1%
			1.10	2.6%	0.651	2.7%	
			1.26	2.9%	0.668	98.7%	0.4%
			1.29	18.4%	0.670	4.9%	
			1.57	10.8%	0.672	5.2%	
			1.72	12.7%	0.727	6.5%	
			2.24	20.2%	0.773	76.2%	0.3%
		أخرى		3.4%	0.810	2.9%	
					0.812	5.6%	
					0.955	18.1%	
					1.136	3.0%	
					1.295	2.0%	
					1.372	2.5%	
					1.399	7.1%	
					1.433	1.4%	
					1.921	1.2%	
					2.002	1.1%	
					أخرى	<1.5%	

تابع الجدول 1: الأميزات الفيزيائية للوحدات الأمية

الأميزة	مدة القمتر القصي ^a	نظ اللانثي ^b	طاقات الجسم واحتمالات الانتقال		الانفلات الكهترطيسية	
			الطاقة Mev	احتمالية الانتقال	طاقة الفوتون Mev	الأميزونات الأمية
Iron-55 الحديد-55	2.69 d	e.c	0.006	~28%(Mn K X-rays)		
Iron-59 الحديد-59	44.6 d	β^-	0.084	0.1%	0.143	0.8%
			0.132	1.1%	0.192	2.8%
			0.274	45.8%	0.335	0.3%
			0.467	52.7%	0.383	0.02%
			1.566	0.3	1.099	55.8%
					1.292	43.8%
					1.482	0.069%
Mercury-197 الزئبق-197	64.4h	e.c	0.077	100%	0.077	19.2%
			0.192		0.192	~1.1%
			0.268		0.268	~0.1%
					0.067-0.080	~7%(Au K X-rays)
Mercury-197m الزئبق-197	24 h	e.c	0.134	635%	0.134	31.8%
			0.165	93.5%	0.165	0.3%
			0.067-0.083		0.067-0.083	36%(Au/Hg K X-rays)
					Via 7.8s 197m Au	
					0.130	0.5%
					0.279	5.0%
					0.409	<0.005%
					0.67-0.080	~2%(Au K X-rays)

Daughter 197Hg
الابنة 197Hg

ms (a) = مكر ثانية؛ s = ميلي ثانية؛ min = دقيقة؛ h = ساعة؛ d = يوم؛ a = سنة
e.c (b) = القاط الكورن؛ it = انتقال تحوغي

Mercury-203 الزئبق-203	46.6 d	β^-	0.212	100%	0.279	81.5%	18.5%
					0.071-0.085	12.5% (Tl K X-rays)	
Molybdenum-99 موليبدنوم-99	66.2 h	β^-	0.454	18.3%	0.041	1.2%	4.8%
			0.866	1.4%	0.141	5.4%	0.7%
			1.232	80%	0.181	6.6%	1.0%
			أخرى	0.3%	0.366	1.4%	
					0.412	0.02%	
					0.529	0.05%	
					0.621	0.02%	
					0.740	13.6%	
					0.778	4.7%	
					0.823	0.13%	
					0.961	0.1%	
Via 6.02 h $99mTc$ in equilibrium							
					0.002	~0%	93.9%
					0.141	83.9	10.0%
					0.143	0.03	0.8%
Phosphorus - 32 الفوسفور-32	14.3 d	β^-	1.709	100%			
Selenium - 75 سيلينيوم-75	118.5 d	ϵ, c		100%	0.066	1.1%	0.3%
					0.097	2.9%	3.0%
					0.121	15.7%	0.7%
					0.136	54.0%	1.6%
					0.199	1.5%	
					0.265	56.9%	0.4%
					0.280	18.5%	0.2%
					0.401	11.7%	
					أخرى	<0.05% each	
					0.010-0.012	~50% (As K X-rays)	

تابع الجدول 1: المُنتجات الفيزيائية للوحدات المُنتجة

الوئيدة	مدة العمر القصوى ^a	نقط الغلاطي ^b	طاقات الجسم واحتمالات الانتقال		الانتقالات الكهروطيفية		
			الطاقة Mev	احتمالية الانتقال	طاقة الفوتون Mev	الفوتونات المُنتجة	الانتقالات المنطلقة داخلياً
Technetium-99m تكنيشيوم-99m	6.02 h	it	Via 16.4ms ^{75m} As				
				0.24	0.03%	5.5%	
				0.280	5.4%		
				0.304	1.2%	0.1%	
			0.010-0.012	~2.6% (As K X-rays)			
			0.002	~0%	99.1%		
			0.141	88.5%	10.6%		
			0.143	0.03%	0.87%		
Daughter ⁹⁹ Tc الابنة ⁹⁹ Tc							
Thallium-201 تاليوم-201	73.5 h	e.c	100%	0.031	0.29%	10.1%	
				0.32	0.25%	9.6%	
				0.135	2.9%	8.9%	
				0.166	0.13%	0.2%	
			0.167	8.81%	16.0%		
Tin-113 القصدير-113	115 d	e.c	100%	0.255	2.1%	0.1%	
				0.021-0.028	73%(In K X-rays)		
Daughter ^{113m} In							
Tritium (³ H) تريتيوم (³ H)	12.35 d	β-	100%	0.0186			

(a) μs = مكروثانية؛ ms = ميلي ثانية؛ s = ثانية؛ min = دقيقة؛ h = ساعة؛ d = يوم؛ a = سنة
(b) e.c = النفاط الكهروني؛ it = انتقال تصاعدي

Xenon-131m اليوترون-131م	11.9 d	it		100%	0.164	2%	98%
					0.029-0.035	~52% (Xe K X-rays)	
Xenon-133 اليوترون-133م	5.25 d	β^-	0.266	0.9%	0.080	0.4%	0.5%
			0.346	99.1%	0.081	36.6%	63.3%
					0.160	0.05%	
					0.030-0.036	~46% (Cs K X-rays)	
Xenon-131m اليوترون-131م	2.26 d	it		100%	0.233	8%	92%
					0.029-0.035	~59% (Xe K X-rays)	
Daughter ¹³³ Xe							
Ytterbium-169 اليوترون-169م	30.0 d	e c		100%	0.021	0.21%	12.3%
					0.063	45.16%	50.4%
					0.094	0.78%	12.3%
					0.110	3.82%	56.2%
					0.117	0.04%	
					0.118	1.90%	3.2%
					0.131	11.42%	13.5%
					0.177	17.31%	17.7%
					0.198	26.16%	25.7%
					0.240	0.12%	
					0.261	1.74%	
					0.308	11.04%	0.7%

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: $\cdot R$ ·corrected count rate

$$R = \frac{r}{1 - r\tau}$$

.resolving time τ · r

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10000 · .counts

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Absorption

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absorbers

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"thickness "

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Method

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:half-thickness

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2 / 800

logarithm \hat{O} \cdot $(\quad^2 / 800)$ \ddot{a}
 $\cdot \hat{O} \cdot)$ \ddot{a} function $\cdot (\quad)$
 $\cdot^2 / 20$ (t_2, t_1) \ddot{a} $\cdot (1.205$
 \cdot (μ)

$$\mu = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \ln \frac{A_{t_1}}{A_{t_2}}$$

half-thickness $\cdot A_{t_2} A_{t_1} \cdot \ddot{a} t_2 \cdot \ddot{a} t_1$
 $\cdot t_2 \cdot t_1$ \ddot{a}
 $\cdot \hat{O}$
 $\cdot 32-$ \ddot{a}
 $\ddot{a} \cdot \hat{O}$

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Radiation spectrometry

Crystal scintillation spectrometry \hat{O}

scintillators

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scanning

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plus-height analyser

photoelectric peaks

\ddot{a}

coincidence summing
 Compton
 backscatter
 fluorescent X-rays
 discriminator
 shielding
 photoelectric peaks
Semiconductor detector spectrometry
 solid state detectors
 valence
 electron-hole pair
 conduction band
 band
 lithium-drifted
 %5.9
 60-
 1.33Mev
 %33
 germanium
 7.6-cm x 7.6-cm
Liquid scintillation counting
³H ¹⁴C ³⁵S
 X-

Bremsstrahlung

exponential

.half-value layers

%1

7

handling ()

.reference

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multimillicurie

.remote-handling devices

Determination of Radionuclidic Purity

gamma emitters

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.gamma spectrometry

(a)

\hat{O}

detectors ä

(b)

resolution

\hat{O}

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.(Ge:Li)

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(c)

fluorescent

coincidence summation

backscatter

.X-rays

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Requirements for radionuclidic purity

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Determination of Radiochemical Purity

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Determination of Chemical Purity

Preparation

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Tests for Sterility and Pyrogens

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· Tests for Sterility

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Sterility tests

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indicators

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Pyrogen tests

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Addition of Bacteriostatic Agents

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Other Requirements

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Expiry Date

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Labelling

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Storage

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POWDER FINENESS AND SIEVES Ø

Powders

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.ISO – standard 565-1972

PHYSICOCHEMICAL METHODS

CHROMATOGRAPHY

mobile solute stationary

partition adsorption coated () gel permeation ion exchange (solid support)

() separation

detection identification

" chromatographic method of analysis "

(paper and thin-layer chromatography) adsorbent

(high performance liquid chromatography)

solutes /

() identification

separations

determination

detection

Thin-layer Chromatography

0.24)

(capillary action ä)

partition adsorption

adsorbent (

.plastic

·Silica gel

·cellulose ·alumina ·Kieselguhr

prepared layer

·basic ä

·identification ()

·standard

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R_f · β · ()

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silica gel

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RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

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Method

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Paper Chromatography

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R_r R_f

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RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

Descending paper chromatography Ø

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Method

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Column Chromatography

solid

adsorption column chromatography

silicic acid

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slurry

(kieselguhr

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adsorbent

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(eluate

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partition column chromatography

solid adsorbent

elution

siliceous

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earth

reverse-phase

paraffins

silanizing

distribution coefficient

dissociate \hat{O}

Ion-exchange chromatography

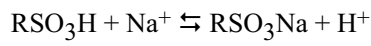
ion-exchange resin

counter-ion

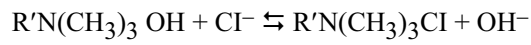
\hat{a}

H^+/Na^+ \hat{O}

\hat{O}



Cl^-/OH^- \hat{O}



\hat{O} \hat{a}

() 1

5 2

stoichiometric

(%300 - 200)

\hat{O}

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\hat{a}

Treatment of the ion-exchange resin and preparation of the

24

\hat{O}

column

80~)

effluent

\hat{O}

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3

TS (/

alkalinity

\hat{O} R

(/ 70 ~)

neutral \hat{O} R
 (/ 80~)
 TS (/ 70~) TS
 \hat{O}
 \emptyset

High - performance liquid chromatography

Introduction

(HPLC)
 adsorption (HPLC) ions
 size exclusion ion exchange partition
 HPLC \hat{O} ä stationary phase
 ä Mobil phase
 solutes \hat{O} distribution
 / purity HPLC \hat{O}
 enantiomeric composition
 chiral \hat{O} ä ä

Apparatus

\hat{O}
 .(ä) injector ä pumping
 detector ä fittings
 pumping system
 to deliver HPLC \hat{O}

"bleeding" pulse
 HPLC \hat{O}

microprocessor \ddot{a}
 (isocratic elution)
 \ddot{a} (gradient elution)

flow rate
 (6000psi) 42000 \hat{O}

Injector \ddot{a}

fixed-loop
 partial filling
 .auto-sampler \ddot{a}

Chromatographic column \hat{O}
 5 2 500 50
 10-5
 .(microbore) \ddot{a} 2
 ° 60

stationary phases
 nonpolar polar HPLC \hat{O}
 \hat{O} normal-phase
 .reversed -phase
 : HPLC \hat{O}

porous graphite alumina
 polymers
 resin
 silanol support (HPLC)
 covalently silyl () silane
 active sites derivatives
 bonded phase

Common bonded phases

C ₉	Si - (CH ₂) ₇ -CH ₃	octyl
C ₁₉	Si - (CH ₂) ₁₇ -CH ₃	octadecyl
C ₆ H ₅	Si - (CH ₂) ₃ -C ₆ H ₅	phenyl
CN	Si - (CH ₂) ₃ -CN	cyanopropyl
NH ₂	Si - (CH ₂) ₃ -NH ₂	aminopropyl
	Si - (CH ₂) ₃ -OCH(OH)-CH ₂ -OH	diol

) enantiomers
 ..albumins (chiral
 styrene vinylbenzene copolymer
 8.0-2.0

HPLC \hat{O}
 ()
 10 3
 porosities
 carbon-loading
 residual silanol
 "end-capped"
 tailing of peaks
Mobile phase
 retention
 analyte
 lipophilic
 modifiers
 0.45
 ()
 sonification
 ()
 buffers
 stabilizers
 organic modifier

counter-ion
 chiral selector
 achiral
 ion-pair

Connecting tubing and fitting

injectors

detectors

zero-dead volume (ZDV) type

0.25

capillary

band spreading

Detectors

(UV/vis)

fluorescence spectrophotometers

chromophoric

analyte

(UV/vis)

ä

ä

diode array

UV/vis

ä

UV/vis

absorbance

ä

eluted peaks

spectral homogeneity

validation

pre-column

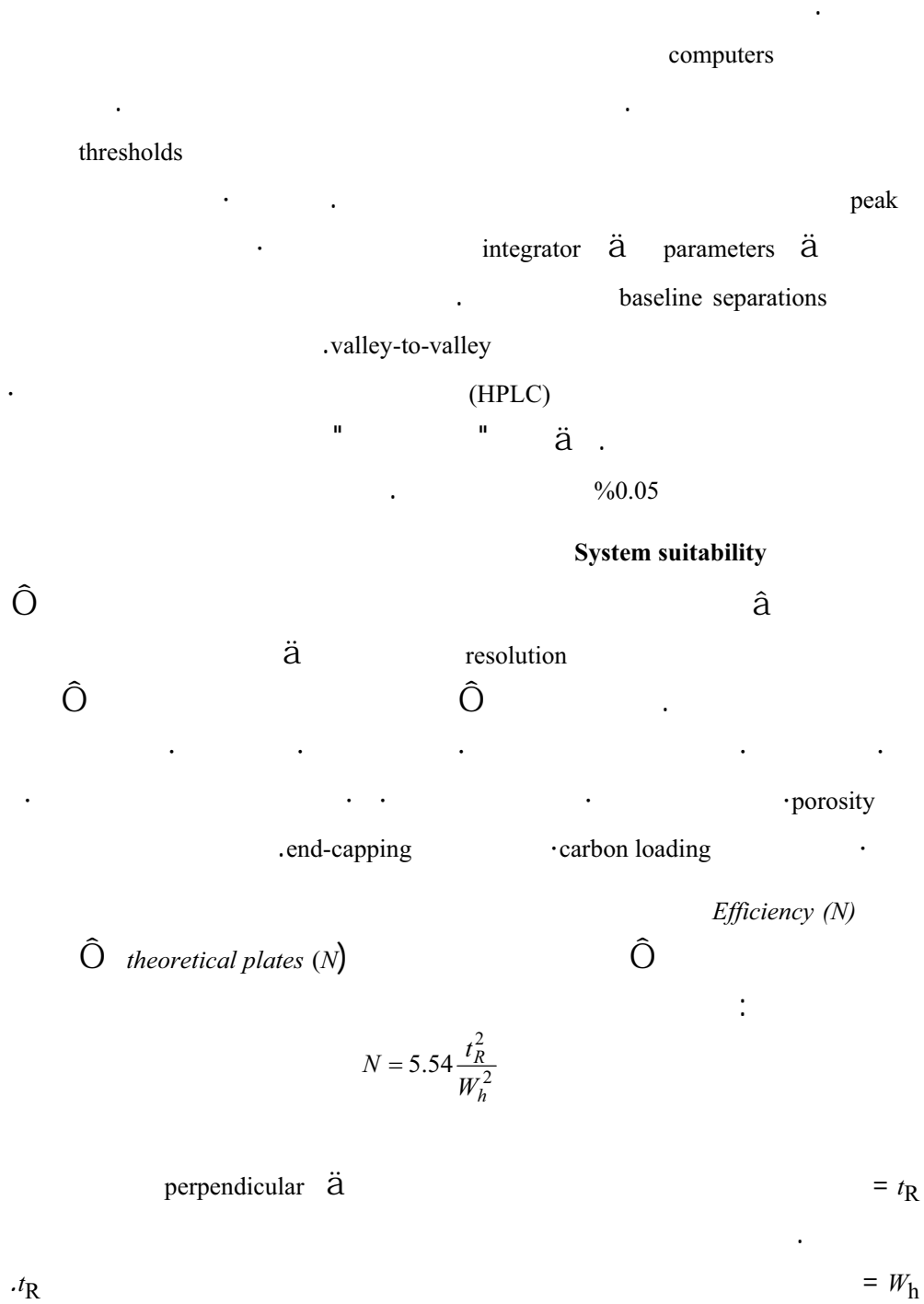
(

) post-column

Data collection devices

integrators

signals



(N')

$$N' = \frac{N}{l}$$

Capacity factor (mass distribution ratio D_m) ($D_m \cdot$)

:

$$D_m = \frac{t_R - t_M}{t_M}$$

:

$$D_m = \frac{(t_R - t_M)}{t_M}$$

= t_R

= t_M

\hat{O} . ()

D_m

1

D_m .

\hat{O}

Resolution factor

:

$$R_s = \frac{1.18(t_{R2} - t_{R1})}{(W_{b1} + W_{b2})}$$

ä

= t_{R2} t_{R1}

\hat{O} peaks widths

= W_{b2} W_{b1}

1.5

baseline separation

$$R_s = \frac{t_{R2} - t_{R1}}{W_x}$$

Relative retention \hat{O}
 $(r) \hat{O}$

:

$$r = \frac{t_{R2} - t_M}{t_{R1} - t_M}$$

peak of interest = t_{R2}
 reference peak = t_{R1}
 unretained component = t_M

symmetry factor

:

$$A_s = \frac{W_x}{2d}$$

%5 leading edge

%5 = W_x
 $\ddot{a} = d$

$$W_x \hat{O}$$

$$2 A_s \hat{O}$$

\hat{O}

() talling

silanol

Repeatability

\hat{O}

\tilde{a} assay

relative standard deviation

%.2.0

"Related substances"
 .%5.0
 .%1.0
 Recommended procedure
 .(30)
 / ä
 %50 ä
 full-scale deflection
 .system suitability
)
 normalization ()
 . Ô response factor
 . ä
 (UV/vis) HPLC Ô
 detection
 (%20±)
 .
 .
 .
 .(reciprocals)
 . ä â
 . ä
 blank

Gas Chromatography

adsorbent ()
 gas - solid -) carbon silica gel alumina
 () (chromatography
 firebrick diatomaceous earth
 "open-tube" (gas-liquid chromatography -)
 () (capillary
 polyaromatic porous beads

(K)

Ô

$$K = \frac{\text{amount of solute in stationary phase}}{\text{amount of solute in mobile phase}}$$

solute

K

Ô

)

-

)

(

·(

Ô

K

detector

ä

detectors

.conductivity

flame

ä.

ä

.hologenated

mass

)

(

° 300

Ô

Ô

"temperature programming

3 Ô 0.5

100 10

5 2

1.5

60-)

250

75

Ô

200

.(

Ô

peak tailing

()

silanizing

inlet

(

) macrogols

Ô

polysiloxanes

Ô

"Column bleeding

·C A data .(1

·B

·normalization

\hat{O}

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

ä

\hat{O}

ã

pre-column

· $16tR2/Ly2$

ã

ä

base line

(mm)

t_R

ã

perpendicular

(m)

L

(mm)

Y

eluted

· \hat{O}

ä

Method

\hat{O}

·1

\hat{O}

· \hat{O}

1

.3 2

·1.05 0.95 symmetry factor

$\Delta t = \frac{y_x}{2A}$
 leading edge perpendicular width y_x
 $\Delta t = \frac{2(t_{Rb} - t_{Ra})}{(y_a + y_b)}$ resolution 1.0
 perpendiculars t_{Rb} t_{Ra}
 y_b y_a

DETERMINATION OF pH

$\hat{O} \cdot (\text{pH})$
 negative logarithm \hat{O}
 \hat{O} \hat{a}
 \hat{a}
 activity coefficient
 buffered \hat{a} glass electrode \hat{O}
 \hat{O} \hat{a} \hat{a}
 \hat{O} \hat{O} \hat{O} \hat{a} \hat{a}

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

cub
 \hat{O}
 $0.04 \pm \hat{O}$ 3
 6 \hat{a}
 0.1 $0.05 \pm \hat{O}$
 calomel
 $\circ 2$
 2
 \hat{O} hysteresis
Standard buffer solutions $\hat{a} \emptyset$
 R \hat{a}
 \hat{a}
 3 \hat{a}

ELECTROPHORESIS \hat{O}

\hat{O} \hat{O}
 .conducting electrolyte
 potential $\text{cm/s} / \hat{O}$ \hat{O}
 $\cdot \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{V}^{-1} \cdot \text{S}^{-1}$ $1-$ $1-$ 2 \hat{O} $\text{v/cm} / 1$ gradient
 \hat{O}
 \hat{O}

Ô

Moving Boundary (Free-flow) Electrophoresis

Ô

refractometry

conductometry

ã

Ô

ä

Zone Electrophoresis (Electrophoresis using a Supporting Medium)

)
(
) electro-endosmotic Ô

Ô

(

carriers

(Joule

Ô

()

scanning

densitometer

Ô

voltage

parallelepiped

Ô

airtight lid

connector

electrical leads

1 20V
marker

ä
ä
ã

Ô

Ô

Ô

ã

ä

Ô

Ô

Electrophoresis on cellulose acetate strips

25

Ô

23 × 10

troughs

24

17 × 2.5

Ô

8

ã

bands

Ô

Ô

ã

Ô

Gel electrophoresis

2-1

Ô

absorbent lint

ä

wicks

Joule

inhibition zone
organism

)

ã (

PHASE SOLUBILITY ANALYSIS

Ø

Ô

(b) s

(d) s

(c) ·

(a)

(e) s

.calculation Ô

extrapolation

Solvents

volatility

° 150 ° 60

Ô (1)

Ô (2)

Ô (3)

/ 4 (4)

Apparatus

Constant-temperature bath

° 30 ° 25

° 0.1±

50

horizontal shaft

ä

.ampoule

äClamps

ä

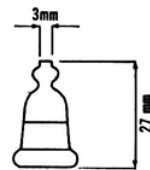
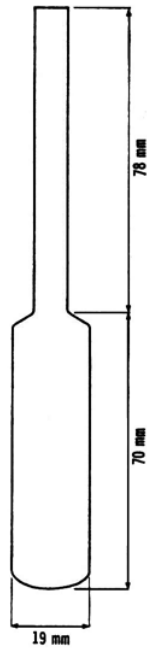
shaft

120-100

.(2)

15

Ampoules



()

() .2

) . -

Solubility flasks

.() (2

1±

Balance

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

()

system composition

marked

7

5

5.0 ä

ä

1

W_2

W_1

$\cdot 1000(W_2 - W_1)/(W_3 - W_2)$

W_3

Equilibration

()

\hat{O}

(14-7)

(7-1)

supersaturated

$\circ 10 \hat{O}$

:

-

-

"

"

\hat{O}

slope

solution composition $\hat{\phi}$

$$\hat{\phi} = \frac{F_2}{F_1} \left(\frac{70}{100} \right) + \frac{F_3}{F_1} \left(\frac{2.0}{100} \right)$$

tared solubility flask

$$\hat{\phi} = \frac{1000(F_2 - F_1)(F_3 - F_1)}{F_2 - F_3} \cdot 100$$

Calculation

$$\hat{\phi} = \frac{X}{Y} \quad \text{(system composition)}$$

slope (AB)

$$S = \frac{Y_2 - Y_1}{X_2 - X_1}$$

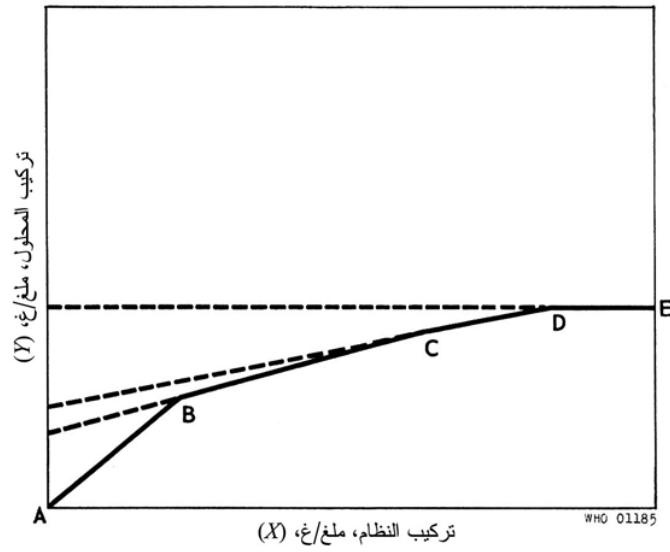
solid solution

$$S = \frac{100 - 100S}{100 - 100S}$$

diagram

$$\hat{\phi} = \frac{Y}{X} \quad \text{(BC)}$$

slope (CD)



3 ä

D E

inflexions

(B)

Ö

CHEMICAL METHODS

2) .B
 80~) glyoxal bis (2-hydroxyanil) TS (
 R .TS (/

Chlorides

TS (/ 130~) .A
 (/ 100~) .TS (/ 40) ä
.TS (/ 1000~) ä TS
 bases hydrochlorides chlorides).B
 .TS (/ 100~) .(
 .A TS (/ 130~) ä ä
 manganese .C
.TS (/ 1760~) ä .dioxide R
 . â R / ä chlorine
. hood ()

Citrates ä

(/ 55) .A
.TS
.TS (/ 300~)
 ä ä mercuric sulfate TS .B
 (/ 10) potassium permanganate TS

Ferrous salts

potassium (/ 10) .A
.ferricyanide TS
.TS (/ 70~)

100~) .TS (/ 40) ä ã . Ô . .TS (/ 1330~) ä TS (/

Potassium

sodium (/ 30) ä ã . .tetraphenylborate TS

Salicylates

ferric (/ 25) ã neutral .chloride TS
hydrochloric acid (/ 300~) acetic acid TS
.TS (/ 70~)

Sodium

.TS (/ 250~) ä .A
.A technical B :
.TS (/ 60~) ã .B
.ä .uranyl/zinc acetate TS ä /

Sulfates

.barium chloride TS (/ 50) ã .A
.TS (/ 250~) .
.lead acetate TS (/ 80) . ã .B
ammonium acetate TS (/ 80) .
.TS (/ 80~)

Tartrates

.TS (/ 300~) ä ã .A

·TS (/ 15) ferrous sulfate
 TS (/ 80~) ·hydrogen peroxide TS
 TS (/ 1760~) ä .B
 TS (/ 100) potassium bromide TS (/ 20~) resorcinol
 10-5 ä

LIMIT TEST FOR CHLORIDES

micrograms ä individual monograph ä
 250 ä 1 chloride ions
 .Cl⁻ ä

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

23 70
 Nessler ä ä 50 45 mark
 "matched tubes" expression Ô
 1 50 ä
 5 .TS (/ 40) ä
 ä opalescence

Standard opalescence ä

ä 10 hydrochloric acid CITS 5.0
 ä 1 50 .comparison tube TS (/ 130~)
 5 Ô Ô .TS (/ 40)

LIMIT TEST FOR SULFATES

Ø

SO₄²⁻ 1 ä ä
 .standard barium sulfate suspension ä

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

23 70 ä
 Nessler ä ä . 50 45 mark
 . matched tubes expression Ô .
 5 45 . . ä
 . 10 . .TS
 ä turbidity
 Standard turbidity ä
 3 (/ 0.005) sulfuric acid VS 1.0
 5 . 45 .comparison tube TS (/ 70~)
 10 .barium sulfate suspension TS

LIMIT TEST FOR HEAVY METALS

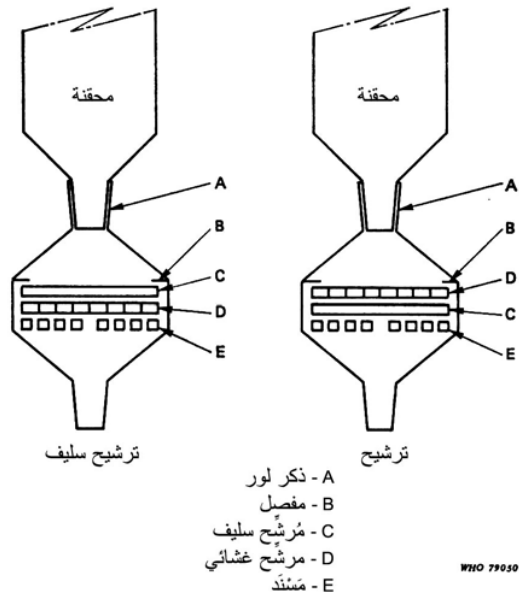
Ø

metallic impurities ()
 ä hydrogen sulfide Ô
 . 1 lead ä
 :
 .standard ä .hydrogen sulfide

4 1 . ä . blank ä
 TS
 (A)
 .(B)
 A
 .B ä5-2 , ä5
 ä10 lead Pb TS ä
 1 0.1 . 1
 1 Pb ä1 ä .
 1 ä
Apparatus ä
 A ()
 40 mark 23 70
 " expression Ô . Nessler ä ä . 50
 " matched tubes
 . loop
) -50 syringe ä B
 9 lure conical joint ä plunger (plastic
 adapter ä (Millipore syringe XX 11 050 05 ä)
 SX00 013 00)
 . ä ä (polypropylene
 . 13 ä
 (Millipore prefilter AP 2001 300) prefilter
 ä3 . 13 cellulose esters ä ä
 .(Millipore filter SSWP 013 00)

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

		Preparation of test solution		Ø
4-3	pH	25	ã	.1
	(/ 100~) ammonia Pb TS		ä ·Pb TS (/ 60~)	ä
	)	30	ã	.2
(dioxanR	·acetone R	·methanol R	(/ 50~) ethanol TS	
·solvent	40	(/ 300~) acetic acid TS		0.5
	· crucible	ã		.3
	· charred	Ô	·silica	
ä	2	·charring		
(/ 1760~) sulfuric acid TS		5 (/ 1000~) nitric acid TS		
·muffle furnace		· fumes	Ô ä	
	2		Ô ° 500	
	residue	· Ô	·TS (/ 250~)	
digest		10 (/ 250~) hydrochloric acid TS		
pH	Ô (/ 100~) ammonia Pb TS			
	ä (/ 60~) acetic acid Pb TS			·8.5 8
	· 40	· 10		.4 3
		ã		.4
	Ô magnesium oxide R		0.5	
	·incineration	15		
70~)				
	Ô (/ 100~) ammonia Pb TS			·TS (/
ä (/ 60~) acetic acid Pb TS				·805 8
		· 40		·4-3



B : .4

. ä

. ä

LIMIT TEST FOR IRON

Ø

iron

ä

ã

ä40

ä

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

23

70 ä

Nessler ä ä

. 50

45

mark

· "matched tubes

" expression

Ô

40

· ä

(/ 180) citric acid FeTS

2

6.5 (25 × 25)
 ä spring clip ä
 Ô construction ä

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

TS (/ 80~) ä
 25
 10 (1) (2)
 mercuric bromide AsR
 ä ä
 6.5 ()
 mercuric bromide AsR diaphragm
 (1) AsR
 (3) 6.5 (2)
 1 ä
 granulated zinc AsR 10 potassium iodide AsR
 40
 ä mercuric bromide AsR ä
 diluted arsenic AsTS
 ä
 ° 40
 granulated zinc AsR ä batches
 accelerated
 AsR

AsTS (/ 250~)

Standard stain
stannated hydrochloric acid 10
50 dilute arsenic AsTS 1 (/ 250~) AsTS
mercuric bromide paper AsR

SULFATED ASH

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

dish
AsTS (/ 1760~)
moisten (platinum
800
TS (/ 1760~)
ignite ammonium carbonate R

OXYGEN FLASK METHOD

sulfur halogens
titrimetric determination organic
water-soluble inorganic
individual element

Apparatus

combustion
500
platinum gauze
absorbing liquid

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES

:CAUTION

scrupulously

3 5 halid-free

strip \hat{O} package β

oxygen \tilde{a}

\tilde{a} 10 \tilde{a} \tilde{a}

pulverizable

(methyl- \tilde{a} \tilde{a}) capsules

ashless filter-paper flock 15 cellulose

\hat{O}

Determination of bromine and chlorine

\tilde{a} \tilde{a}

3 (/ 60~) hydrogen peroxide TS \tilde{a} 17

40 \hat{O} \tilde{a}

bromophenol blue/ethanol TS / 5

\hat{O} VS (/ 0.1)

diphenyl- / 5 TS (/ 3) \tilde{a} 1

(/ 0.01) mercuric nitrate VS \tilde{a} \tilde{a} indicator \tilde{a} carbazone/ethanol TS \hat{O}

.Cl 0.709 Br 1.598 VS (/ 0.01) \tilde{a} 1

Determination of fluorine

124
 15
 40
 alizarinsulfonate TS (/ 1) 0.6
 5 VS (/ 0.1)
 thorium acetate buffer TS
 3.0
 (/ 0.005) nitrate VS
 .F 0.380 VS (/ 0.005) 1
 ·indicator
 ·inorganic fluoride

Determination of iodine

120
 VS (/ 0.2) 10
 25 · · ·
 40 · bromine TS1 15 TS
 20 · (/ 1080~) formic acid TS ()
 5 ·R 0.5 ·VS (/ 0.05)
 (/ 0.005) sodium thiosulfate VS
 liberated iodine
 indicator starch TS
 .I 1.06 VS (/ 0.05) 1

Determination of sulfur

120
 (/ 60~) hydrogen peroxide TS 12.5
 40 · · ·
 20 (/ 300~) 2 · · 10
 (/ 0.01) barium nitrate VS ä ä (/ 750~)

0.2) methylthioninium chloride TS

(/ 2) thorin TS

.pink

\hat{O} ä (/

.S 0.321 VS (/ 0.01)

ä 1

COMPLEXOMETRIC TITRATIONS

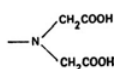
ää

titrants

complexing agents

:

\hat{O} aminopolycarboxylic acids



cations

chelate

salt-like bond

ä

ä electrons

ä

coordinate bond

edetic

\hat{O}

chelating

(ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA)

) acid

.disodium edetate

Water-soluble 1:1

unit

\hat{O} ()

confer

ä

complexes

coordinate bonds

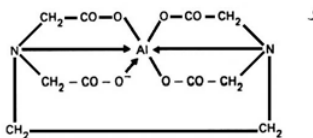
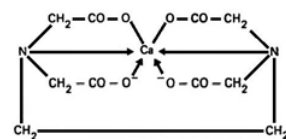
carbonyl oxygens

\hat{O}

ä

â

trivalent aluminium



metals () .pH
 decompose alkaline solution
 (ä ·lead zinc ä) () ·8
 ·trivalent metal complexes () . ä
 Ô ·chelate rings
 () ·alkaline solutions .
 stability ·editic acid hydroxides
 ·metal hydroxide () ä
 Schwarzenbach ·()
 : 20 / 0.1
 1.7 Na
 2.8 Li
 8.7 Mg
 10.6 Ca
 14.3 Fe²⁺
 15.5^a Al
 16.1 Zn
 17.6 Pb
 20.4 Hg²⁺
 25.1 Fe³⁺
 ·back-titration ä (ä) a
 ()
) murexide calcium ions Schwarzenbach
 · (ammonium purpurate
 ·(ä) Mordant Black 11
 ä () ammoniacal solution
 ·corresponding
 indicator complex ä () edetates

Mordant Black 11
) screened endpoint methyl orange
 .(

.
 ä
 .pharmaceutical potential
 calconcarboxylic acid calcon
 sodium edetate
 hydroxide magnesium .14-12 pH
 . ä .

acid-base ä xylenol orange
 .iminodiacetic acid
 ä .metal-complexing ()
 ä .lead .bismuth ä .aluminium ä
 . (ä) 6-2 .zinc ä .mercury

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

Aluminium

2 .monograph ä .
 . ä 50 VS (/ 1)
 neutralize (/ 0.05) disodium edetate VS 50
 .VS (/ 1) ämethyl red/ethanol TS /
 50 . . 10 á Ô
 methenamine R ä 5 xylenol orange R ä
 Ô (/ 0.05) lead nitrate VS ä ä
 (/ 0.05) disodium edetate VS 1 . -
 .Al 1.349

TS (/ 70~)hydrochloric acid
 ammonium chloride 10 . 50
 Mordant Black 11 indicator mixture R 100 ·TS 10.0 ·buffer TS
 VS (/ 0.05) disodium edetate
 VS (/ 0.05) disodium edetate 1 .
 .Mg 1.215
Zinc ä
 10-5 ·monograph ä
 TS (/ 300~) acetic acid
 xylenol orange indicator 50 . 50
 (5) methenamine R mixture R
 VS (/ 0.05) disodium edetate ä
 disodium edetate 1 .
 .Zn 3.268 VS (/ 0.05)

NON-AQUEOUS TITRATION

bases ä acids
 ·hydroxyl hydrogen ions
 ä recognize ·Arrhenius
 ·Bronsted
 ·proton acceptor ·proton donor
 electron ä ·Lewis
 neutralization · ä ·pair
 · coordination bond
 (H₃O⁺) hydronium ion
 acetic protophilic ·acid anion

proton $(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}_2^+)$ acetonium ion ·acid
 ·perchloric
 ·nitric ·hydrochloric ·sulfuric ·hydrobromic
 ·ethylenediamine base acetic acid
 leveling effect
 ·butylamine pyridine ·phenol
 ·potassium methoxide ·lithium methoxide ·sodium methoxide
 ·tetrabutylammonium hydroxide
 ·physiologically active
 ·titrant
 pharmaceutical preparations ingredient
 ·carriers excipients
 ·acid halides ·types
 ·amino acids ·carboxylic acids ·acid anhydrides
 ·phenols ·imides ·xanthines barbiturates enols
 ·amins ·sulfonamides ·pyroles
 ·quarternary ammonium hetrocyclic
 ·inorganic acids alkali salts
 halide ion halogen acids
 ·mercuric acetate acetic anhydride

ã .unionized mercuric halide â
 acetylatable groupings
 .crystal violet malachite green Ô
 volumetric .basic compound
 .glacial acetic acid perchloric acid
 .methanol-toluene lithium methoxid dioxin
 tetrabutylammonium hydroxide sodium methoxide
 gelatinous
 1 / 0.1 0.01 atmosphere blank
 .potentiometrically ä .
 .calomel reference electrode Ô
 /lithium perchlorate salt bridge ä
 .crystal violet) acetic acid TS
 establishing Ô (ä
 (V electromotive force E) dE/dV :
 coefficient ä .
 compensant . expansion

0

standardized

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES

Method A

0

crystal / neutralized
blank .
determination

.mercuric acetate/acetic acid TS / 10

ä .TS / 3-2
ã .ä 0 (/)

.R1 ä .monograph
.titrant standardization .TS /

.potentiometrically

electrode 0
0 (TS (/ 350)) saturated calomel cell

0

0 (t1) 0 (t2)
assay [1 + 0.001 (t1 - t2)] :

Method B

(0)

.determination

ä · potentiometrically ä equivalence established
 reference electrode Ö electrode Ö
 aqueous potassium chloride saturated calomel
 .R TS (/ 3.50)
 ä electrical resistance Ö
 ä Ö

NITRITE TITRATION ä

aromatic amines ä
 ä ä electrometric Ö ä
 circuit platinum
 device 100-50 potential
 .indicating needle · 1- 0.1 current
 ·magnetic stirring mechanical ä
 ä nitrogene
 · 20 0.5
 ·(/ 1000~) nitric acid TS ä
 · ferric chloride R / 1

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

· ä 50 TS (/ 250~) 20

• catalyst
 • (/ 0.1) sodium nitrite VS
 • ° 15
 • ° 15
 • 0.1
 • deflects
 • burette tip
 • vortex
 • 1
 • 1
 • reagent

Ø

DETERMINATION OF WATER BY THE KARL FISCHER METHOD

Karl Fischer
 anhydrous iodine sulfur dioxide
 • pyridine
 • atmospheric moisture
 • gas inlet tube
 • vent tube
 • side arm
 • TS
 • airtight
 • automatic burette
 • desiccant
 • electrical circuit
 • V 2 V 1.5
 • platinum electrodes
 • microammeter
 • Ω2000
 • resistance
 • 15-10
 • 50-30
 • voltametric

polarizing current
 .microvoltmeter ä ääpotential difference () .
 ä .voltage
 plotting graphically Ô
 .potential ä versus

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES

A Direct titration

· ã ·dehydrated methanol R 20
 · .TS ä Ô ä
 ä Ô 1 . . ä
 .Karl Fischer reagent TS

B Backtitration ä

· ã ·dehydrated methanol R 10
 · .TS ä Ô ä
 á ·TS . . ä
 · ã 1 . 1
 ·R ·R Ô TS
 . / 2.5 Ô .

DETERMINATION OF METHOXYL Ø

methoxy-groups
 · methyl iodide distilled ,hydriodic acid
 .titrimetrically
Apparatus
 · Ô 25 flask ä

ä .carbon dioxide . 1
 . 9 25 .condenser
 5 . 2 scrubber device
 .TS (/ 50) antimony sodium tartarate
 .
 ä . Ô
 . ä

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

. ä .
 .TS (/ 970~) 5 melted phenol R 2.5
 6 . ä TS .
 .R 6 . Ô 4
 ä ä . Ô R
 . mantled microburner (Ô) Ô ä
 30 .
 250 ä .
 .TS (/ 150) 5
 1080~) () . 125
 12 . Ô .TS (/
 .TS (/ 1080~)
 5 R 1 , 2-1 .
 VS (/ 0.1) ä ä .TS (/ 100)
 VS (/ 0.1) . ä TS
 .
 .(CH₃O) 0.5172 VS (/ 0.1) 1

DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES

	A	Procedure for macrodetermination	B	Procedure for microdetermination
	1	200	3	1760~)
		R		10 R
nitrogen-	(/ 1760~)	ã		) digestion tube
	.	ã		(/ 400~)
		30		50) TS
		granulated zinc R		ã TS methylthionium
		25 R		.
boric		16		VS (/ 0.015)
/		VS (/ 0.005)		1
	.N	1.401	VS (/ 0.05)	1
			ã	Ø
		ã	ã	ã
		R	1	TS (/ 190) copper (II) sulfate
		R	1	TS (/ 10
			1	selenium R
			6	microdistillation
			7	TS
			/	5 (/
			.VS (/ 0.015)	.
			1	.

DETERMINATION OF IODINE VALUE

100	%70	
	ã	
	:	
		<i>Iodine value</i>
1.0		20
0.25 - 0.5		60 - 20
0.15 - 0.25		100 - 60
0.15 - 0.10		100
RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE		
	ã	ã
carbon R tetrachloride	15	500 300
30	iodine bromide TS	25
150 TS (/ 80)	20	ã
TS VS (/ 0.1)	ã	
	(a)	
(b) VS (/ 0.1)		
	:	

$$\frac{(b - a) \times 0.01269 \times 100}{()} =$$

DETERMINATION OF PEROXIDES IN FIXED OILS

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

15 3 ã

250 R 30 R
 1 R 1.3 1
 100 3
 TS VS (/ 0.01)
 ã

DETERMINATION OF SAPONIFICATION VALUE

fatty acids

1 hydrolysis
 blank 50
 35.5 VS (/ 0.5)
 / 40

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

200 ã 2
 reflux () TS1 / 25
 ã 30 á condenser
 ã TS / 1
 VS (/ 0.5) VS (/ 0.5)
 (a) sample
 : formula (b) VS (/ 0.5)

$$\frac{(b - a) \times 0.02805 \times 1000}{()} =$$

DETERMINATION OF UNSAPONIFIABLE MATTER

"unsaponifiable matter" term
 ether alkali hydroxides ã Ô

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

0.5) / 25 1 ()
 50 . Ô .VS (/
 . 50 . 3 .
 .(á :) R .R
 .separator
 . (R fat á) . 20
 . 20 . 20 .
 .(:) VS (/ 0.5)
 Ô . 20 . 20
 .TS /
 .R 3 ,R
 Ô .
 .° 60 .
 .TS (/ 750~) 10 ° 80
 ä .TS /
 TS / .VS (/ 0.1) carbonate-free sodium hydroxide
 VS (/ 0.1) .
 . 0.2
 0.1) . 0.2 VS (/

DETERMINATION OF ACID VALUE

1

BIOLOGICAL METHODS

ä

MICROBIOLOGICAL ASSAY OF ANTIBIOTICS

ä Ô ()

·International Biological Standard ä microorganism

·International Biological Reference Preparation

International Chemical Reference Substance

validated inhibition

ä .assay

dilutions

.turbidimetric

ä ()

International Unit

International

International Biological Standard

WHO

Biological Reference Preparation

Biological Standardization

Ô

ä

.vial ampoule

ä

Ô

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

· 4-3 Ô Petri dishes

inoculum culture medium ä· ã

agar
 .inoculated
 . ä dose
 100 1
 .vegetative Ô
 .inoculation ° 50 - 48 molten agar medium
 flat bottoms Ô
 ä
 ° 4 30
 10 sterile
 stainless 5
 ä 10 - 8 steel
 ()
 á Ô
 logarithm .1:2
 rectilinear ()
 ã
 Latin square Ô
 pipette Ô

$\cdot^{\circ} 1.5\pm$
 \ddot{a} 16
 0.1
 .bioassays
 \ddot{a}
 (4) strain
 designations
 ·Colindale · \hat{O} – NCTC
 ·Brewing ·Yeast \hat{O} – NCYC
 Surrey ·Redhill ·Nutfield
 ·Maryland 20852 ·Rockville – ATCC

Precision of the assay

\ddot{a} \hat{O}
 fiducial \hat{O}
 limits (P = 0.95)
 \ddot{a}

Calculation of results

\hat{O}

:

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5. D. J. FINNEY: *Statistical methods in biological assays*, London, Griffin, 1964.
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ä

.4

(°)	b(1)	TS . ^a		Test organism	Antibiotic	
37 35	IU	4-1	7.0	5Cm1 7.1 7.0	<i>Micrococcus luteus</i> NCTC 7743; ATCC 10240	Bacitracin
31 30	IU	4-1	6.0	5Cm1 6.6 6.5	NCTC 7743; ATCC 10240	
35 32		40 10	6.0	5Cm1 6.6 6.5	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> NCTC 6571; ATCC 9144	Cefalexin
35 32		40 10	6.0	5Cm1 6.6 6.5	ATCC 6538-P	
35 32	IU	2 0.5	6.0	5Cm1 6.6 6.5	NCTC 6571 ATCC 9144	Cefalotin
35 32	IU	2 0.5	6.0	5Cm1 6.6 6.5	ATCC 6538-P	
39 37	IU	20 2	4.5	5Cm1 6.6 6.5	<i>Bacillus pumilus</i> NCTC 8241 ATCC 14884	Chlortetracycline

(°)	b(1)	TS . ^a	Test organism	Antibiotic
33 30	IU	0.2 0.05	4.5 5.0 6.0 5.9 <i>Bacillus cereus</i> ATCC 11778	
39 37		20-5	7.0 6.6 6.5 <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> NCTC 8236 ATCC 11774	Cloxacillin
35 32		8-2	6.0 6.6 6.5 ATCC 6538-P	
39 37		10-2.5	6.0 6.6 NCTC 6571 ATCC 9144	Dicloxacillin
35 32		8-2	6.0 6.6 6.5 ATCC 6538-P	
39 37	IU	25-5	8.0 8.1 8.0 NCTC 8241 ATCC 14884	Erythromycin
37 35	IU	1.5-0.5	8.0 8.1 8.0 ATCC 9341	
39 37		14-2	8.0 8.1 8.0 NCTC 8241 ATCC 14884	Neomycin
37 35		20-2	8.0 8.0 7.8 ATCC 29737	
37 35		2.05	8.0 8.1 8.0 Staphylococcus epidermidis ATCC12228	
33 30		5-1	6.0 6.6 6.5 NCTC 10315	Novobiocin
35 30		50-10	6.0 6.6 6.5 ATCC 9341	
37-35		300-25	<i>c</i> Ö 5.0 6.2 6.0 <i>Saccharomyces</i> <i>cervisia</i> NCYC 87 ATCC 9763	Nystatin

(°)	b(1)	TS . ^a	·	·	Test organism	Antibiotic
39 37	10-2.5	7.0	·	·	· ₅ Cm1 6.6 6.5	· ₅ NCTC 8236 ATCC 11774 ä ã Oxacillin
35 32	8-2	6.0	·	·	· ₅ Cm1 6.6 6.5	ATCC 6538-P
39 37	20-2	4.5	·	·	· ₅ Cm1 6.6 6.5	· ₅ NCTC 8241 ATCC 14884 Oxytetracycline
33 30	2-0.5	4.5	·	·	· ₅ Cm1 6.0 5.9	ATCC 11778
37 35	100-20	TS3 ·6.0	·	·	· ₅ Cm2 7.3 7.2	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i> · ₅ NCTC 8344 ATCC 4617 Polymyxin B
37 35	200-50	7.2	·	·	· ₅ Cm2 7.3 7.2	· ₅ NCTC 8344 ATCC 4617
37 35	100-5	7.2	·	·	· ₅ Cm1 6.6 6.5	<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 10536
39 37	20-5	8.0	·	·	· ₅ Cm1 8.0 7.9	· ₅ NCTC 8236 ATCC 11774 Streptomycin
37 35	15-3	8.0	·	·	· ₅ Cm1 8.1 8.0	ATCC 6633
39 37	20-2	4.5	·	·	· ₅ Cm1 6.6 6.5	· ₅ NCTC 8241 ATCC 14884 ä Tetracycline
33 30	2-0.5	4.5	·	·	· ₅ Cm1 6.0 5.9	ATCC 11778
·TS2 TS,TS1						a
						b
						c
·TS3 6.0						dimethylformamide R

Culture media

" (4) (Cm) ä
 .(167) "List of reagents, test solutions and volumetric solutions

Preparation of inoculum

<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	<i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>
6.6-6.5) Cm1	° 39-37	7
· 1	manganese sulfate R	1 (
° 70	30 ·sterile	·
· 1 10 ⁸ - 10 ⁷	spores	· -
	° 4	
	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i>	
	° 37-35	(6.6-6.5) Cm2
-1	· opacity	saline TS ä sterile
	· 650	%50
		° 4
· vehicle	inoculum	
·	° 70-	TS2 (/ 1) peptone
6.6-6.5) Cm1		<i>Micrococcus luteus</i>
saline TS ä		° 37-35 (
%80	50 1	· ·
° 4		· 650
· vehicle	inoculum	
·	° 70-	TS2 (/ 1) peptone
) Cm3		<i>Saccharomyces cerviciae</i> ä
saline TS ä		° 37-35 (6.2-6.0
%50	-1	· ·

6.6-) Cm1 saline TS
 6.5
 6.5
 TS (/ 1)
 TS (/ 5)

STERILITY TESTING OF ANTIBIOTICS

microorganisms

Test conditions

aseptic
 air filters germicidal disinfecting
 disinfecting aerosols
 laminar flow environment
 static free clothing () hood
 settle particulate
 slit-sampling plates

Membrane filtration apparatus

porosity
 47 0.45 nominal
 (700) 90 75-55

400
 TS1 (/ 1) ä ä
 ä Ô
) TS1 (/ 1) á ä
 penicillinase TS á (cephalosporin penicillin
 ä) Cm4 100-50 ()
 100-50 (()
 (soybean-casein digest medium) Cm5
 control test
 ä 100-50

Direct test procedure

0.3 10 - 1
 ä) Cm6 100 - 50 ()
 () Cm7 100 - 50
 1.0 Cm6
 (ATCC 6538-P) ä 100.50
 ° 32 - 30 24 Ô ä Cm4

Incubation

Cm4) () ä 7
 Cm5) - ° 32 - 30 (Cm6
 ° 25 - 22 (Cm7
 Ô

. Ô ä

ä

Interpretation of test results

Ô · Ô control ·
 · Ô · Ô · á

UNDUE TOXICITY

· Ô

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

18 · 5 ·
 0.5 · ã · 22
 48 · 5 ·
 · 48 · Ô ·
 · 15 5 ·
 Ô · 20.5 19.5 ·
 · (48)

TEST FOR PYROGENS

Ø

· Ô risk ·
 10 · Ô · 4 · Ô · 1
 · ã ·

Test animal

°

· (° 2±)

ad libitum

.excite

48

° 0.5

°

Temperature recording

Ø

° 0.1

temperature-

.á

· 6

sensing device

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE

°

30

· 40

"

"

°

°

á

° 1.0

deviate

°

°

°

° 0.2±

° 250
 ° 38
 1 10 3
 ã marginal
 30 ã
 3
 ° 0.6
 ° 1.4
 ° 0.6
 8 3 5
 ° 3.7 ° 0.6

TEST FOR HISTAMINE-LIKE SUBSTANCES (VASODEPRESSOR SUBSTANCES)

ã ã ã
 ã

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES

á chloralose R
 barbiturate
 .trachea
 saline TS ã cannula .vagus nerve ã
 carotid artery ã
 mercury manometer ã

ä jugular ä
 Ô heparinized saline TS
 recording kymograph ä :
 excursion tracings
 0.1 (A) 0.05 ä TS
 (C) 0.15 - - (B)
 1 histamine base
 B Ô
 (20) 2.7 B A
 C B .B
 ä
 ä
 ä
 saline TS ä B 2.0
 B 1 ä B ä
 A Ô ä C B Ô
 C
 (a) (b) C Ô
 B Ô ä C
 ä
 1 0.1) ä B

c

.(

1

·(
0.15) ä

METHODS OF PHARMACOGNOSY

MISCELLANEOUS

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL REFERENCE SUBSTANCES

	\hat{O}	
	\hat{O}	:
	infrared spectrophotometry	•
ultraviolet absorbtion		•
	spectrophotometry	•
	() \hat{O}	•
	(automated)	•
\hat{O}		
	\hat{O} gravimetric titrimetric	•
	non-stoichiometric	
	optical rotation	•
	polarography	•
	fluorescence spectrophotometry	•
	microbiological assay	•
ä ")	á	
	(151-145 ."	
	3	
)	WHO Expert Committee	

(1975-567)

International

Pharmacopoeia

WHO Collaborating Centre for Chemical Reference Substances

Apotekens Centrallaboratorium

package

0

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NAMES, SYMBOLS, AND RELATIVE ATOMIC MASSES OF CERTAIN ELEMENTS

()

12 isotope ¹²C

58.93	Co	Cobalt	26.98	Al	Aluminium
63.55	Cu	Copper	121.75	Sb	Antimony
19.00	F	Fluorine	74.92	As	Arsenic ()
197.0	Au	Gold	137.3	Ba	Barium
4.003	He	Helium	209.0	Bi	Bismuth ä
164.9	Ho	Holmium	10.81	B	Boron
1.008	H	Hydrogen	79.90	Br	Bromine
126.9	I	Iodine	112.4	Cd	Cadmium
55.85	Fe	Iron	40.08	Ca	Calcium
138.9	La	Lanthanum	12.01	C	Carbon
207.2	Pb	Lead	140.1	Ce	Cerium
6.941	Li	Lithium	35.45	Cl	Chlorine
24.31	Mg	Magnesium ä	52.00	Cr	Chromium

3±

1± 0

Specifications for reagents mentioned

SRIP

(1963 . . .) in the International Pharmacopoeia

d_{20}^{20}

d

SRIP

$\circ 20$

$\circ 20$

3.0

(Acetate buffer, pH 3.0, TS) TS 3.0

glacial

6

R

12

100

acetic acid R

d_{20}^{1048} (25

1963 .SRIP)

$C_2H_4O_2$

Acetic acid, glacial, R

:

\hat{O}

R

Acetic acid, glacial, R1

1

$\circ 20$

TS (/ 1760~)

10

10.0

30

VS (/ 0.0167) potassium dichromate

(/ 80) potassium iodide

1.5

$\circ 20$

50

VS (/ 0.1) sodium thiosulfate

\ddot{a}

TS

VS (/ 0.1)

0.6

300

R

TS

300~ Acetic acid

d_{20}^{1037} (/ 5) $C_2H_4O_2$ /

TS 300~

TS

60~ Acetic acid

d_{20}^{1008} (/ 1) $C_2H_4O_2$ / 60

TS (/ 60~)

PbTS

60~ Acetic acid

\hat{O} TS (/ 60~)

20

:

\hat{O}

()

()

25

/ 3

(26 1963 .SRIP) $C_4H_6O_3$ Acetic anhydride R

(27 1963 .SRIP) C_3H_6O Acetone R

C_2H_3N Methyl cyanide

Acetonitrile R

;

. 1000 NH₄SCN 0.7612
.standardization
 .VS (/ 0.1)

.C₄H₄NaO₇Sb **Antimony sodium tartarate R**
 ·hygroscopic ä scales :
 .TS (/ 710~) , 1.5 :
.TS 50 Antimony sodium tartarate
 .C₄H₄NaO₇Sb / 50 R
 10 **.AsTS · Arsenic**

. 100 á AsTS () 1 :
 . AsTS :
.AsTS · Arsenic
 6 R () 0.132 :
 · 20 ·TS (/ 80~) sodium hydroxide
 . 100 TS (/ 250~) 50
 .(44 ·1963 ·SRIP) As₂O₃ **.Arsenic trioxide R**
 .(45 ·1963 ·SRIP) BaCl₂·2H₂O **.Barium chloride R**
 / 52 R **.TS 50 Barium chloride**
 .(/ 0.25) BaCl₂
 ·R **.VS 0.5 Barium chloride**
 . 1000 BaCl₂ 104.2
 : / 0.5 *.standardization*
 · 40 · VS (/ 0.5) 10.0
 Ô ä · TS (/ 2) thorin

.(47 ·1963 ·SRIP) Ba(NO₃)₂ **.Barium nitrate R** ä
 2.614 ·R ·VS **0.01 Barium nitrate** ä
 · 1000 Ba(NO₃)₂
 : / 0.01 *.standardization*
 · 40 · VS (/ 0.01) 10.0
 methylthioninium TS (/ 2) thorin
 · Ô ä ä ·TS (/ 0.2) chloride
.BaO .Barium oxide R
 ·
 ·
.Barium sulfate suspension TS
 20 55 VS (/ 0.5) 15 ·
 ·TS (/ 174) 5 ·TS (/ 750~)
 · 100 á
 · TS ·
.Beef extract R
 Ô · ä (Ô)
 ·
 %96.0 ·C₁₆H₁₇N₂NaO₄S **.Benzylpenicillin sodium R**
 · ·C₁₆H₁₇NaO₄S %102.0
 ·R ·R 0.5 ·
Benzylpenicillin sodium TS
 · á R 0.03 ·
 ·R / 3 · 10 ·TS ·7.0
 ·H₃BO₃ %99.0 **.H₃BO₃ .Boric acid R**

750~) 16 3 20 .TS (/

30 1.0

TS (/ 750~) 10 1.0

R 50 30 1 assay

ä TS /

1 TS / VS (/ 1)

.H₃BO₃ 61.83 VS (/ 1)

.H₃BO₃ / 50 R TS 50 Boric acid

(51 1963 SRIP) Br₂ Bromine R

R Bromine TS1

Bromine AsTS

R 30 40 R 30

Ô 10 : Ô 100

á AsTS (/ 250~) 10 50

stannous chloride AsTS

ä -1 ()

/ 1

(52 1963 SRIP) C₁₉H₁₀Br₄O₅S Bromophenol blue R

Bromophenol blue/ethanol TS

(/ 0.05) 3.2 R 0.1

TS (/ 710~) 5 VS

250 (/ 150~)

Brown stock standard TS Ô ä

0.8 TS 17.0 TS 35.0

(62 1963 SRIP) CS₂ **Carbon disulfide R**
 : \hat{O} R **Carbon disulfide IR**
 4 1.0
 cm⁻¹ 670- 4000 (45) "
 cm⁻¹ 935-1265 cm⁻¹ 1755-2000 cm⁻¹ 2440 - 2635 cm⁻¹ 3030- 4000 0.1
 cm⁻¹ 715 - 800 0.17
 (63 1963 SRIP) CCl₄ **Carbon tetrachloride R**
 .Ce(NO₃)₄, 2NH₄NO₃ **Ceric ammonium nitrate R** ä
 .TS (/ 1760~) 10 5
 \hat{O} 90
 ° 105 1
 2.5
 10 24 ° 85 2.5
 40 TS (/ 190~)
 1 .VS (/ 0.1) ferrous sulfate ä *o*-phananthroline TS
 .Ce(NO₃)₄, 2NH₄NO₃ 54.8 VS (/ 0.1)
Ceric ammonium nitrate TS ä
 .TS (/ 15) ä 10 R ä 6.25
 3
 (63 1963 SRIP) Ce(SO₄)₂, 4H₂O **Ceric sulfate R**
 / 33 R **.TS 35 Ceric sulfate**
 .Ce(SO₄)₂
 (64 1963 SRIP) **Charcoal R**
C₈H₁₁C₃O₆ Chloralose R

TS (/ 750~) / 50 .° 187 .
specific optical rotation
 $[\alpha]_D^{20^\circ C} = +19^\circ$
 (65 ·1963 ·SRIP) Cl₂ .Chlorine R
 R .Chlorine TS
 TS ;
 (66 ·1963 ·SRIP) CHCl₃ .Chloroform R
 (69 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₆H₈O₇, H₂O .Citric acid R ää
 R ää 0.5 : Ô R ää .Citric acid FeR ää
 ·mercaptoacetic acid R ä 2 · 40
 50 FeTS (/ 100~)
 / 183 FeR ää .Citric acid FeTS ää
 .C₆H₈O₇
 .Cobalt colour, strong, TS · ·
 10~) 120 cobaltous chloride R 8.0 ·
 .CoCl₂,6H₂O ·β · ·TS (/
 10 · 100 5.0 .assay
 60~) hydrogen peroxide 0.5 · 10 ·
 boiling chips .TS (/ 80) 10 TS (/
 hydrogen peroxide Ô ·
 25 ·R 1 · 20 · ·(10)
 Ô .VS (/ 2)
 TS VS (/ 0.01) ä ·
 .CoCl₂, 6H₂O 2.380 VS (/ 0.01) 1 ·
 .CoCl₂, 6H₂O / 60.0 .Cobalt colour TS

100 $\text{CoCl}_2, 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 6.000
 .TS (/ 10~) TS
 .(70 .1963 .SRIP) $\text{CoCl}_2, 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.Cobaltous chloride R
 .(72 .1963 .SRIP) Congo red paper R
 .Copper colour, strong, TS
 .TS (/ 10~) 120 R (II) 8.0
 . $\text{CuSO}_4, 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. β
 10 . 100 á 5.0
 .R 5 .R 1 . 20
 TS .VS (/ 0.01) ä . 10
 . $\text{CuSO}_4, 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 2.497 VS (/ 0.01) 1
 . $\text{CuSO}_4, 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ / 60.0 .Copper colour, TS
 TS 100 $\text{CuSO}_4, 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 6.000
 . β .TS (/ 10~) ä
 .(73 .1963 .SRIP) $\text{CuSO}_4, 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.Copper (II) sulfate R
 160 R (II) .TS 160 Copper (II) sulfate
 . CuSO_4 /
 .(73 .1963 .SRIP) $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{30}\text{ClN}_3$.Crystal violet R
 R .Crystal violet/acetic acid TS
 . / 5 R1
 .Culture medium Cm1
 pancreatic digest of 4.0 .R 6.0
 1.0 .R 1.5 .R yeast 3.0 .casein R
 . 1000 agar R ä 20-10 .R
 R :
 . tearing

.Culture medium Cm2

3.0 pancreatic digest of casein R 17.0
 2.5 R 0.5 R soybean meal papaic digest
 R 2.5 dipotassium hydrogen phosphate R
 10.0 500 agar R 20 - 10
 1000 polysorbate 80 R
 R ;
 tearing

.Culture medium Cm3

2.4 R yeast 4.7 R 9.4
 25-15 R 10.0 R 10.0 R
 1000 agar R ä
 R ;

(thioglycolate) mercaptoacetate ä .Culture medium Cm4

2.5 L-cystine R 0.5 mortar
 5.0 R ä 0.75 R 5.5 R
 pancreatic digest of casein R 15.0 R yeast
 1000 á
 R
) R ä 0.5 R ä 0.3
 VS (/ 1) á (
 .ß .7.2 - 7.0
 .TS (/ 1) resazurin sodium 1.0
 ° 25 ° 121 20-18 autoclaving
 ° 30-20

.Soybean-casein digest medium		.Culture medium Cm5
3.0 pancreatic digest of casein R		17.0
2.5 R	0.5 soyabean meal R	papaic digest
.	.R	2.5 R
ä	. 1000	á
	.ß	.vs (/ 1)
	.	.ß
		.75 - 7.1
		.° 121
		20 -18
(thioglycolate) mercaptoacetate		ä
	TS	á
Cm4		Cm4
cm6		penicillin
		48 - 24 ° 32-30
soybean-casein digest		.Culture medium Cm7
		.penicillinase
polysorbate R 80	5.0	Cm5
.	TS	á
.	.Cm5	TS
	.(74 .1963 .SRIP) C ₆ H ₁₂	.Cyclohexane R
	.(75 .1963 .SRIP) C ₆ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₄ S ₂	.L-Cystine R
.CH ₂ Br ₂ .Methylene bromide		.Dibromomethane R
.R	.R	.TS (/ 750~)
		.miscibility

.CH₂Cl₂ ·Methylene chloride

.Dichloromethane R

.R TS (/ 750~)

.miscibility

.° 41 39 %95

.° 105

.residue on evaporation

. / 0.5

.Dichromate colour, strong, TS

(/ 10~)

120 R

6.0

.K₂Cr₂O₇

.β

.TS

10 . 50

á

5.0

.assay

20 ·R

2

10

1

.TS (/ 100~)

ä

5

.R

1 . TS

.VS (/ 0.1)

.K₂Cr₂O₇

4.904

VS (/ 0.1)

.K₂Cr₂O₇ / 4.904

.Dichromate colour TS

100 K₂Cr₂O₇

490.35

.β

.TS (/ 10~)

äTS

.C₄H₁₀O₃ .Diethylene glycol R

.R

R

.TS (/ 750~)

.miscibility

.° 250 240

. / 1.120-1.117 .(Q₂₀) Mass density

TS /

. 250

60

15

Ô .VS (/ 0.02)

/

ä

. 2.5

.C₃H₇NO .Dimethylformamide R

.TS (/ 750~) .miscibility
° 156 152 %25
/ 0.947-0.945 .(Q₂₀) Mass density
2 10 1
TS /
VS (/ 0.01) 0.2
5 VS (/ 0.01) 0.3
TS /

.C₂₆H₂₀N₂O₂ Dimethyl-POPOP .1,4-Di[2-(methyl-5-phenyloxazole)]benzene R
.scintillation counting \hat{O}

.C₄H₈O₂ .1,4-Dioxane .Dioxan R

\hat{O}

.R TS (/ 750~) .miscibility
° 105 101 %95
° 10 \hat{O}
 \hat{O} .residue on evaporation
/ 0.1 ° 105
/ 1.031 .(Q₂₀) mass density
/ 5.0 .water
5 10 1 5 .peroxide
TS 2 TS (/ 70~)
 \hat{O}

C₂₄H₂₀N₂ .Diphenylbenzidine R

.R TS (/ 750~)

.° 250-246 .
 . / 1.0 .sulfated ash
 (/ 1750~) ä 8 .nitrates ä
 . 5 TS
 .(81 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₁₃H₁₂N₄O .Diphenylcarbazone R
 R .Diphenylcarbazone/ethanol TS
 .C₁₃H₁₂N₄O / 1 TS (/ 750~)
 .C₁₂H₁₀O · .Diphenyl ether R
 R .miscibility
 .° 259 .
 .° 28-26 .
 Ô .C₁₅H₁₁NO ·PPO .2,5-Diphenyloxazole R
 .scintillation counting
 ·1963 ·SRIP) K₂HPO₄ .Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate R
 .(81
 .(82 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₁₀H₁₄N₂NaO₈, 2H₂O .Disodium edetate R
 ·R .VS 0.05 Disodium edetate
 . 1000 C₁₀H₁₄N₂Na₂O₈ 16.71
 : .standardization
 10 · 400 ·R2 200
 2 · .slurry
 ä TS (/ 70~)
 · ä Ô
 · ä · 100 ·

10 . 50 burette 30
 R 0.3 TS (/ 70~)
 ä R
 (/ 0.05) 1 5.005 .
 .VS

Disodium hydrogen phosphate, anhydrous, R

(193 ·1963 ·SRIP) Na₂HPO₄ · R ·
 (85 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₂H₅OH .Ethanol, dehydrated, R ·
 (84 ·1963 ·SRIP) R (95) TS 750~ Ethanol
 (/ 750~) .Ethanol, sulfate-free, TS · 750~
 · 2 TS (/ 750~) 25 : Ô TS
 5 · 42 TS (/ 70~) 3
 (113) " " .TS
 · / ä20 TS (/ 750~)
 · 1000 TS (/ 750~) 950 .TS 710~
 · 1000 TS (/ 750~) 525 .TS 375~
 · 1000 TS (/ 750~) 210 .TS 150~

(85 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₄H₁₀O .Ether R

(86 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₄H₈O₂ .Ethyl acetate R

C₄H₁₀O₂ .Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether R

·.á ·
 .R R TS (/ 750~) .miscibility
 ·° 135 133 %95 ·
 · / 0.93 ·(Q₂₀) Mass density

(1963 ·SRIP) FeNH₄(SO₄), 12H₂O .Ferric ammonium sulfate R

(88

$\cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ %101.5
 $\hat{\text{O}}$
 TS (/ 750~) 60 1
 TS (/ 750~)
 R 50 5 acidity
 VS (/ 0.02) 0.5
 TS /
 1 100 specific optical rotation
 $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20^\circ\text{C}} = +52 \text{ to } +53$ TS (/ 100~)
 1 10 1 soluble starch or sulfates
 TS
 100 / 80 ° 105 $\hat{\text{O}}$ /
 / 1.0 sulfated ash
 0.1) 30 50 0.1 assay
 15 20 TS (/ 50) 10 VS (/
 0.1) ä TS (/ 70)
 1 TS VS (/
 $\cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ 9.008 VS (/ 0.1)
 $\cdot \text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$ Propane-1,2,3-triol **Glycerol R**
 $\cdot \text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$ / 970
 $\hat{\text{O}}$
 R TS (/ 750~) miscibility
 R
 / 1.256 (Q_{20}) Mass density
 1.469 (n_{D}^{20}) refractive index
 TS (/ 100~) 1 1 ä

3 . 5 ° 6
 . 5 TS (/ 40) ä
 . / 0.5 .
 .C₁₄H₁₂N₂O₂ ·2,2'-(Ethanediylidenedinitrilo) diphenol .**Glyoxal bis(2-hydroxyanil) R**
 .TS (/ 750~)
 .° 2.5-2.3 .
 Glyoxal bis(2-hydroxyanil) R .**Glyoxal bis(2-hydroxyanil) TS**
 .C₁₄H₁₂N₂O₂ / 10 TS (/ 750~)
 .**Green stock standard TS** ä
 10.4 ·TS 20.1 ·TS 3.5 .
 ä 1000 ,TS 4.0 ·TS
 . ·TS (/ 10~)
 .He / 999.95 .He .**Helium R**
 50 TS .**Heparinized saline TS** Ô
 . 1
 / 1.00 .**Histamine, strong, TS** .
 . 82.8 R . 138.1 .
 . 50.0 á R
 .° 10-4 TS .
 . 30 .
 / 1.0 .**Histamin TS**
 .TS TS TS .
 TS
 .TS
 .C₅H₉N₃,2HCl .**Histamine dihydrochloride R**
 .C₅H₉N₃,2HCl %101.0 ·%98.0

			. 1000 HCl 36.47	.TS
	:	/ 1	<i>.standardization</i>	
	· 1 ° 270		·R	· 1.5
	· TS /		·	· 50
(/ 1)			1 R	52.99
				.VS
(/ 250~)			.VS 0.5 Hydrochloric acid	
			. 1000 HCl 18.23	.TS
			<i>.standardization</i>	
			.VS (/ 1)	
(/ 250~)			.VS 0.1 Hydrochloric acid	
			. 1000 HCl 3.647	.TS
			<i>.standardization</i>	
			.VS (/ 1)	
250~)			.VS 0.015 Hydrochloric acid	
			. 1000 HCl 0.5470	.TS (/
			<i>.standardization</i>	
			.VS (/ 1)	
250~)			.VS 0.01 Hydrochloric acid	
			. 1000 HCl 0.3647	.TS (/
			<i>.standardization</i>	
			.VS (/ 1)	
60			.TS 60~ Hydrogen peroxide	
			. 1 H ₂ O ₂	
			.Hydrogen sulfide R	
			.Hydrogen sulfide TS	
			TS	

$\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 10.0 25.0 5.0 *assay*
 VS (/ 1) 3-2 60
 ° 15 R TS (/ 100~)
 2 VS (/ 0.05) ä
 $\hat{\text{O}}$ TS (/ 175) sulfosalicylic acid
 $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 13.52 vs / 0.05) 1
 $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ / 45.0 **Iron colour TS**
 TS 100 $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 4.500
 TS (/ 10~) ä
Iron standard FeTS ä
 5 100 R 0.173
 1 1000 á TS (/ 70~)
 20
 / 5.0 $\hat{\text{O}}$ **Karl Fischer reagent TS**
 1 2.5
 anhydrous pyridine R 100 R 63
 32 $\hat{\text{O}}$ sulfur dioxide R
 500 R á
 äTS 24
 20 : *standardization*
 TS ä $\hat{\text{O}}$ R
 $\hat{\text{O}}$ TS ä

.hydrated
 TS 1
 Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether R
 .R
 %97.0 .La(NO₃)₃,6H₂O .Lanthanum nitrate R ä
 .La(NO₃)₃,6H₂O
 ä 3 25 0.75 .assay
 ·xylenol orange R 20 ·R 3 ·TS (/ 130~)
 Ô vs (/ 0.05) ä
 1 ·R
 .La(NO₃)₃,6H₂O 21.65 VS / 0.05
 .Lanthanum nitrate TS ä
 á TS (/ 130~) ä 1 R ä 4.3
 100
 TS (/ 1000~) ä 5 R ä 0.1598
 1000 á
 10 1 .Lead, dilute, PbTS ·
 100 á PbTS 10
 ·(105 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₄H₆O₄Pb,3H₂O .Lead acetate R
 á R .TS 80 Lead acetate
 (/ 0.25) C₄H₆O₄Pb / 80
 ·(107 ·1963 ·SRIP) Pb(NO₃)₂ .Lead nitrate R ä

. ° 8 4 .Congealing point
 . ° 0.4
 . / 50 ä ·7.5 4.5 .pH value
 . 50 5.0 .acidity or alkalinity
 0.01) ä · .TS /
 .VS (/ 0.01) ä · ,VS (/
 . 2.0
 . / 10 .sulfated ash
 1 · · 4 .heavy metals ()
 . / 50 · 25 ·TS (/ 70~)
 75 50 .limit of monoethylene and diethylene glycols
 2-1) 250-100 · 250 R
 · 25 Ô · 1 100 ä (25.0
 · · ·
 ·R Ô
 á · 50
 15 10 · Ô ·R
 525 5-2 · ·TS ä
 10 TS ä 15 blank ·
 ·TS (/ 400) 10 ä ·TS (/ 400)
 TS ä 15 ·R 30
 · · 525 5-2
 · ä
 ·MgO .Magnesium oxide R
 ·
 ·TS (/ 750~)
 ·(111 ·1963 ·SRIP) MgSO₄·7H₂O .Magnesium sulfate R

.(112 ·1963 ·SRIP) MnO_2 **.Manganese dioxide R**
.Manganese/silver paper R
 15) VS (/ 0.1) ä
 · Ô VS (/ 0.1) TS (/
 · 15 (1 Whatman) ·
 / ·
 · R
) 40 ã () .test for sensitivity
 .TS (NH₄ / 10) 1.0 (30 · 80
 ·R 1 9
 ·R /
 · 1 ° 60-50
 ·
.MnSO₄·H₂O .Manganese sulfate R
 750~) · · ·
 · 0.6 1 ·
 ·TS (/
.TS 15 Manganese sulfate
 ·MnSO₄ / 15.0 ·R
C₂H₄O₂S . Thioglycolic acid R **Mercaptoacetic acid R** ä
 ·(206 ·1963 ·SRIP)
 ·(112 ·1963 ·SRIP) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{HgO}_4$ **.Mercuric acetate R**
.Mercuric acetate/acetic acid TS
 ·R1 á R 50 ã
 äTS / ·ß ·
 · 1000 ·VS (/ 0.1)
 ·(113 ·1963 ·SRIP) HgBr_2 **.Mercuric bromide R**

Mercuric bromide AsTS
 . 100 TS (/ 750~) á R 5 .
.Mercuric bromide AsR
 .² / 120-65 .
 .400 .
 .AsTS . 25 .
 . AsR .
.Hg(NO₃)₂·H₂O .Mercuric nitrate R ä
 . R ä .
 .deliquescent .
 .TS (/ 1000~) ä .
 .VS **0.01 Mercuric nitrate** ä
 ä 5 R ä . 3.5 .
 . 1000 Ô . 500 TS (/ 1000~)
 : / 0.01 .standardization
 2 TS (/ 1000~) ä 2 . 20.0
 ä .° 20 Ô .TS (/ 45)
 . Ô VS (/ 0.01)
 .(114 .1963 ·SRIP) HgO **.Mercuric oxide, yellow, R** . â
.Mercuric sulfate TS
 20 . 40 R 5 .
 . Ô 40 .TS (/ 1760~)
 1.0 . : Ô R **.Methanol, dehydrated, R** . /

(117 ·1963 ·SRIP) CH₃OH **Methanol R**
 ·C₆H₁₂N₄ ·Hexamethylenetetramine **Methenamine R** ä
 ·C₆H₁₂N₄ %99.0
 ·TS (/ 750~)
 3 10 25 2.5
 1 TS /
 3 10 ·VS (/ 0.1)
 3 TS /
 ·VS (/ 0.1)
 / 0.5 ·sulfated ash
 50 10 1.5
 ä ·VS (/ 0.5)
 1 TS / ·VS (/ 1)
 ·C₆H₁₂N₄ 35.05 VS (/ 0.5)
 ·4'-dimethylaminoazobenzene-4-sufonic acid **Methyl orange R**
 (117 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₁₄H₁₄N₃NaO₃S
Methyl orange/ethanol TS
 TS (/ 750~) á R 0.04 ·
 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₁₅H₁₅N₃O₂ ·4'-Dimethylaminobenzene-2-carboxylic acid **Methyl red R**
 (118
Methyl red/ethanol TS
 (/ 0.05) 0.95 R 25 ·
 ·TS (/ 750~) 5 VS
 · 250 TS (/ 375~)

.Methyl red/methylthionium chloride TS

0.4 TS (/ 750~) / 0.5 R 20 .
/ 20 R

C₁₆H₁₈ClN₃S₃H₂O . methylene blue

.Methylthionium chloride R

(119 ·1963 ·SRIP)

.TS 0.2 Methylthionium chloride

. 100 á R 23 .

C.I. ·11

C.I. . Eriochrome black R

Mordant Black 11 R

2-(2-hydroxy-6-ä)

Solochrome Black

·T

·14645

(84 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₂₀H₁₂N₃NaO₇S ·nitro-4-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-1-naphthol

.Mordant Black 11 indicator mixture R

.R 100 R 11 1 .

(122 ·1963 ·SRIP) .C₁₀H₈O . β-naphthol R **2-Naphthol R** -2

.2-Naphthol TS1 -2

(/ 80~) 40 ·R -2 5 .

. 100 á TS

. TS1 -2 :

·1963 ·SRIP) . R (70) ä **TS 1000~ Nitric acid** ä
.d-1.14 (125

.TS 130~ Nitric acid ä

) 1000 á TS(/ 1000~) ä 130 .

.d-1.07 (/ 2

.TS 15~ Nitric acid ä

.HNO₃ / 15.0 · TS(/ 1000~) ä .

.TS 3~ Nitric acid ä

.HNO₃ / 3.0 · TS(/ 1000~) ä .

(128 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₆H₅NO₂ **.Nitrobenzene R**

(129 ·1963 ·SRIP) N₂ ·R ä
 (132 ·1963 ·SRIP) ·Pancreatic digest of casein R
 (135 ·1963 ·SRIP) ·Papaic digest of soybean meal R
 (135 ·1963 ·SRIP) ·Paraffin, liquid, R
 ·enzyme ·Penicillinase R
 ä Ô ·*Bacillus cereus*
 thiazolidine
 ·R ·TS (/ 750~) ·R
 ·ethyl acetate R
 R
 "Preparation of penicillinase" ·
 ·
 ·
 ·
 2.7 ·R 10 ·Preparation of penicillinase
 · 200 R 5.9 ·R
 0.4 · 1000 ·TS (/ 200~) ä7.2 Ô
 TS (/ 1) 1 5 R
 · · · · 10 á
 NCTC 9946 ·*Bacillus cereus*)
 ° 37-35 Ô ° 37-18 ·(
 · 16
 · ä
 ·R ·Penicillinase TS
 "Penicillinase assay" ·TS
 · 36
 Ô ·Penicillinase assay
 ·° 1 ± 30 · 20 15 ·borosilicate glass

0.4 gelatin TS 1.6 :
 .TS 1 .TS 1 . TS
 2.0 15 . 1
 .TS .VS (/ 0.01)
 36 . TS
 R 220 (7.0 ° 30)
 .TS 1
 . 3-2 ° 2 0 .
 .
 .(137 .1963 .SRIP) .Peptone, dried, R .
 0.02 : Ô R .Peptone R1 /
 .TS 5 Peptone
 R 7 . R 5.0 .
 Ô . 20 8.4 - 8.0 Ô . 1000 á
 . 30 ° 115 .7.4 - 7.2
 .TS1 1 Peptone
 á (Ô) R1 1.0 .
 100 .0.2 ± 7.1 . 1000
 . 20 - 18 ° 121 .
 .TS2 1 Peptone
 R 9 . R 1.0 .
 . 20 8.4 - 8.0 Ô . 1000 Ô á
 . 30 ° 115 .7.4 - 7.2
 . R(/ 70) .TS 1170~ Perchloric acid
 .d-1.67 ,(137 .1963 .SRIP)

·TS (/ 1170~)

8.2 ° 25

acetic anhydride

·R1

24

· 0.5

· 2 ° 120

·"Non-aqueous titration

20.42 VS (/ 0.1)

·(108 ·1963 ·SRIP) · light petroleum R

·(138 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₁₂H₈N₂, H₂O ·1,10-Phenanthroline

·TS 1 *o*-Phenanthroline

· 100 á R 0.11

·*o*-Phenanthroline TS

1.5 · 70 ferrous sulfate R 0.7

· 100 á R

·C₆H₆O ·Phenol R

·R 100 15

·R R TS (/ 750~)

·° 15 15 1.0 ·Completeness of solution

·TS 140~ Perchloric acid

·*d*-1.09 HClO₄ / 141

·VS 0.1 Perchloric acid

·R1 900

·TS (/ 1170~)

·R 1000

· 24 · water

· / 0.2 0.1 R

·standardization

·potassium hydrogen phthalate R

" ·A

1 ·127

Ô ·C₈H₅KO₄

·Petroleum, light, R

·*o*-Phenanthroline R

·TS 1 *o*-Phenanthroline

· 100 á R 0.11

·*o*-Phenanthroline TS

1.5 · 70 ferrous sulfate R 0.7

· 100 á R

·C₆H₆O ·Phenol R

·R 100 15

·R R TS (/ 750~)

·° 15 15 1.0 ·Completeness of solution

.° 40.5 .congealing temperature
 Ô .residue on evaporation
 / 0.5 ° 105
 .(139 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₂₀H₁₄O₄ .Phenolphthalein R
 .Phenolphthalein/ethanol TS
 . 100 TS (/ 750~) á R 1.0 .
 .Phenolphthalein/pyridine TS
 . 100 R á R 1.0 .
 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₁₉H₁₄O₅S ·Phenolsulfonphthalein .Phenol red R
 .(139
 .Phenol red/ethanol TS
 0.05) 2.85 R 0.05 .
 .TS (/ 750~) 5 VS (/
 . 250 TS (/ 150~) á
 .(Phosphate buffer, sterile, pH 4.5, TS) TS ·4.5 . .
 potassium dihydrogen phosphate R 13.6 .
 .° 120 20 . 1000 á
 TS (/ 1440~) ä4.55 - 4.45 ·ß
 .TS (/ 110~)
 .ß ·pH .
 .(Phosphate buffer, sterile, pH 6.0, TS1) TS1 ·6.0 . .
 8.0 dipotassium hydrogen phosphate R 2.0 .
 á potassium dihydrogen phosphate R
 ·ß .° 120 20 . 1000
 (/ 110~) TS (/ 1440~) ä6.05 - 5.95
 .TS
 .ß ·pH .

.(Phosphate buffer, sterile, pH 6.0, TS2) TS2 ·6.0				·	·
anhydrous disodium hydrogen				1.16	·
potassium dihydrogen phosphate R				7.96	phosphate R
·° 120	20	·	1000	á	
TS (/ 1440~)		ä	6.05 - 5.95	·ß	
		·ß	·pH		·
.(Phosphate buffer, sterile, pH 6.0, TS3) TS3 ·6.0				·	·
8.0 dipotassium hydrogen phosphate R				20.0	·
á	potassium dihydrogen phosphate R				
·ß	·° 120	20	·	1000	
(/ 110~)	TS (/ 1440~)			ä	6.05 - 5.95
					·TS
	·ß	·pH			·
.(Phosphate standard buffer, pH 6.8, TS) TS ·6.8				·	·
potassium dihydrogen phosphate R				3.40	·
anhydrous disodium hydrogen phosphate R					3.53
	·	1000		á	
.(Phosphate buffer, pH 7.0, TS) TS ·7.0				·	·
anhydrous disodium hydrogen				5.76	·
potassium dihydrogen phosphate R				3.53	phosphate R
	·	1000		á	
.(Phosphate buffer, sterile, pH 7.0, TS) TS ·7.0				·	·
anhydrous disodium hydrogen				5.76	·
potassium dihydrogen phosphate R				3.55	phosphate R
·° 120	20	·	1000	á	
TS (/ 1440~)		ä	7.05 - 6.95	·ß	

			.TS (/ 110~)	
	·β		·pH	
	.(Phosphate buffer, sterile, pH 7.2, TS) TS ·7.2			
1.4	potassium dihydrogen phosphate R		6.80	
	20	· 1000	á	R
1440~)	·ä7.3 - 7.1	·β	·° 120	
		.TS (/ 110~)		TS (/
	·β		·pH	
	.(Phosphate standard buffer, pH 7.4, TS) TS ·7.4			· ä
	potassium dihydrogen phosphate R		1.18	
	anhydrous disodium hydrogen phosphate R			4.30
	· 1000			á
	.(Phosphate buffer, sterile, pH 8.0, TS1) TS1 ·8.0			
	dipotassium hydrogen phosphate R		16.73	
	á	potassium dihydrogen phosphate R		0.52
	· ° 120	20	· 1000	
		TS (/ 1440~)	·ä8.1-7.9	
			.TS (/ 110~)	
	·β		·pH	
	.(Phosphate buffer, sterile, pH 8.0,TS2) TS2 ·8.0			
	anhydrous disodium hydrogen		8.95	
	potassium dihydrogen phosphate R		0.50	phosphate R
	·° 120	20	· 1000	á
		TS (/ 1440~)	·ä8.1 - 7.9	
			.TS (/ 110~)	
	·β		·pH	
,(141	·1963 ·SRIP) . R	TS	1440~	Phosphoric acid

.d~1.7

.(142 ·1963 ·SRIP) P₂O₅ .Phosphorus pentoxide R

.C₈H₄O₃ .Phthalic anhydride R

TS (/ 750~)

.R

.° 130

.Phthalic anhydride/pyridine TS

R

300

·R

42

/ 1

(R

)

Ô

. 1000

TS /

oleic acid

.(Polysorbate 80 R) R 80

.tripolyethylene-glycol 300-sorbitan ether

· Ô

Ô

· Ô

.miscibility

·R

·TS (/ 750~)

.(144 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₂H₃KO₂ .Potassium acetate R

.Potassium acetate TS

. 1000

R

á

R

100

.(145 ·1963 ·SRIP) KHCO₃ .Potassium bicarbonate R

.(148 ·1963 ·SRIP) KBr .Potassium bromide R

Ô

R

.Potassium bromide IR

"

3

·45) "Spectrophotometry in the infrared region

670 -

. 1 ° 250

·R

. 0.1

,4000 cm⁻¹

100 R .TS 100 Potassium bromide .1630 cm⁻¹ 3440
. KBr
.(151 .1963 .SRIP) KCl .Potassium chloride R
: \hat{O} R .Potassium chloride IR
" 3
) "Spectrophotometry in the infrared region
. 1 ° 250 .R .45
. 0.1 ,670- 4000 cm⁻¹
.1630 cm⁻¹ 3440
R .TS 350 Potassium bromide
.KCl / 350
.(154 .1963 .SRIP) K₂Cr₂O₇ .Potassium dichromate R
R .Potassium dichromate R1
.K₂Cr₂O₇ %99.9
.Potassium dichromate TS
.° 130 . 60 .
. 1000.0 VS (/ 0.005) á R1
.R .VS 0.0167 Potassium dichromate
. 1000 K₂Cr₂O₇ 4.904
.1963 .SRIP) KH₂PO₄ .Potassium dihydrogen phosphate R
.(155
.(156 .1963 .SRIP) K₃Fe(CN)₆ .Potassium ferricyanide R
.TS 10 Potassium ferricyanide
R 1 .
. 100 á
. TS (/ 10) :
.1963 .SRIP) C₈H₅KO₄ .Potassium hydrogen phthalate R

.(157

. Potassium hydrogen phthalate standard TS ä

·° 120 ·R 10.21 .

pH . 1000 R á

.° 15 4.00

·1963 ·SRIP) C₄H₅KO₄ **.Potassium hydrogen tartarate R**

.(158

.Potassium hydrogen tartarate standard TS ä

100 R 2 .

· R

.decantation .

· TS ä .

·(159 ·1963 ·SRIP) KOH **.Potassium hydroxide R**

R **.TS 110~ Potassium hydroxide**

.(/ 2) KOH / 112

.Potassium hydroxide/ethanol TS1

á 20 R 40 .

· . . 1000 TS (/ 750~)

·R **.VS 1 Potassium hydroxide**

· 1000 KOH 56.10

5 : / 1 .

· 3 ° 105 R

75 .

TS / . ä R

1) 1 0.2042 .

· ä .VS (/

·

.soda lime R

·R .VS **0.5 Potassium hydroxide**
. 1000 KOH 28.05
.standardization
.VS (/ 1)

·R .VS **0.1 Potassium hydroxide**
. 1000 KOH 5.610
.standardization
.VS (/ 1)

.VS **0.5 Potassium hydroxide/ethanol**
. 1000 KOH 28.05 TS (/ 710~) ·R
: / 0.5 *.standardization*
ä 50 VS (/ 0.5) 25.0
. TS / ·VS (/ 1) /

.VS **0.02 Potassium hydroxide/ethanol**
. 1000 KOH 1.122 TS (/ 710~) ·R
.standardization
.VS (/ 0.5) /
.(161 ·1963 ·SRIP) KI **.Potassium iodide R**
10 : \hat{O} R **.Potassium iodide AsR**
2 · 35 AsTS (/ 250~) 25 R
, stannous chloride AsTS

83 R .TS **80 Potassium iodide**
.(/ 0.5) KI /
.(162 ·1963 ·SRIP) KNO₃ **.Potassium nitrate R** ä
.KNO₂ **.Potassium nitrite R** ä

.TS (/ 750~) 0.35
 100 R ä .TS 100 Potassium nitrite ä
 .KNO₂ /
 .(165 ·1963 ·SRIP) KMnO₄ .Potassium permanganate R
 R .TS 10 Potassium permanganate
 .KMnO₄ / 10
 ·R .VS 0.02 Potassium permanganate
 . 1000 KMnO₄ 3.161
 : / 0.02 .standardization
 ° 110 Ô ·R · 0.2
 Ô .TS (/ 1760~) 7 · 250
 Ô · ° 70
 6.7 ° 60 · 15 ·
 .VS (/ 0.02) 1

.(165 ·1963 ·SRIP) K₂SO₄ .Potassium sulfate R
 .TS 174 Potassium sulfate
 · 1000 á R · 174 ·
 .(166 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₄H₃KO₈·2H₂O .Potassium tetraoxalate R
 .Potassium tetraoxalate standard TS
 á R 25.42 ·
 · 1000 R
 .(169 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₅H₅N .Pyridine R
 R .Pyridine, anhydrous, R ·
 .Red stock standard TS ä

6.3 ·TS
 ä 100.0
 ·(170
 R

6.1 ·TS
 ·TS
 ·1963 ·SRIP) $C_{12}H_6NNaO_4$ **Resazurin sodium R**
 ·TS **1 Resazurin sodium**
 · $C_{12}H_6NNaO_4$ / 1
 TS (/ 1)

·(171
 · $C_6H_6O_2$ / 20 R **Resorcinol TS**
 · $NaCl$ / 9 R **Resorcinol TS**
 · 30 ° 120
 ·(172
 ·1963 ·SRIP) Se **Selenium R**

Silica gel, desiccant, R
 · SiO_2 ·
 Ô)
 Ô ° 110 (·
 Ô ° 50 ± 950 · 2 ·loss on ignition ()
 · / 60 ·
 10 ·water absorption
 %80 24 · Ô
 · / 310 · 1.19

·(173
 ·1963 ·SRIP) $AgNO_3$ **Silver nitrate R** ä ä
 / 42.5 R ·TS **40 Silver nitrate** ä ä
 ·(/ 0.5) $AgNO_3$
 / 16.99 ·R ·VS **0.1 Silver nitrate** ä ä
 · 1000 $AgNO_3$

: / 0.1 *.standardization*
 . 100 ä 40.0
 . Ô . .TS (/ 70~)
 . Ô . 5
 ä ä
 ä ä .° 110 Ô .TS (/ 000~)
 . / ä
 .(174 ·1963 ·SRIP) **Soda lime R**
 .(176 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₂H₃NaO₂·3H₂O **Sodium acetate R**
 150 R .TS **150 Sodium acetate**
 .C₂H₃NaO₂ /
 3,4- : Ôä ·S **Sodium alizarinsulfonate R**
 .C₁₄H₇NaO₇S·H₂O ₃ dihydroxy-9,10-anthraquinone-2-sulfonic acid
 . - - Ô .
 .TS (/ 750~)
 .TS **1 Sodium alizarinsulfonate**
 . 100 R 0.11 .
 .(177 ·1963 ·SRIP) NaHCO₃ **Sodium hydrogen carbonate R**
 .(179 ·1963 ·SRIP) Na₂CO₃·10H₂O **Sodium carbonate R**
 .(179 ·1963 ·SRIP) Na₂CO₃ **Sodium carbonate, anhydrous R**
 R .TS **50 Sodium carbonate**
 .(/ 0.5) Na₂CO₃ / 50
Sodium carbonate standard TS ã
 R 2.093 R 2.64 .
 . 1000 R á
 .(181 ·1963 ·SRIP) NaCl **Sodium chloride R**
 .C₆H₅Na₃O₇·2H₂O **Sodium citrate R**

				$\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Na}_3\text{O}_7$	%99.0	
		.TS (/ 750~)				
			/ 100		<i>.appearance of solution</i>	
15	R				ä	<i>.water</i>
				/ 130	/ 110	
	R		20		0.15	
Non-aqueous		"			VS (/ 0.1)	
		VS (/ 0.1)	1	(127	) A	"Titration
					$\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Na}_3\text{O}_7$	8.603
	(182	$\cdot\text{1963} \cdot\text{SRIP}$) $\text{Na}_3\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_6$		Sodium cobaltinitrite R		ä
R	ä	.TS	100	Sodium cobaltinitrite		ä
				$\cdot\text{Na}_3\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_6$	/ 100	
	(183	$\cdot\text{1963} \cdot\text{SRIP}$) NaF		Sodium fluoride R		
	(185	$\cdot\text{1963} \cdot\text{SRIP}$) NaOH		Sodium hydroxide R		
R		.TS	400~	Sodium hydroxide		
				$\cdot\text{NaOH}$	/ 400	
R		.TS	300~	Sodium hydroxide		
				$\cdot\text{NaOH}$	/ 300	
R		.TS	200~	Sodium hydroxide		
				$\cdot\text{NaOH}$	/ 200	
R		.TS	80~	Sodium hydroxide		
				(/ 2	) NaOH	/ 80
	R	.VS	1	Sodium hydroxide		
					1000 NaOH	40.01
:		/ 1				<i>.standardization</i>
		3	° 105	R		5

75

1 ä R

0.2042 TS /

.VS (/ 1)

.R

.R .VS **0.2 Sodium hydroxide**

. 1000 NaOH 8.001

.standardization

.VS (/ 1)

.R .VS **0.1 Sodium hydroxide**

. 1000 NaOH 4.001

.standardization

.VS (/ 1)

.R .Sodium hydroxide VS **0.05**

. 1000 NaOH 2.000

.standardization

.VS (/ 1)

.R .Sodium hydroxide VS **0.01**

. 1000 NaOH 0.4001

.standardization

.VS (/ 1)

Sodium hydroxide, carbonate-free, .VS **1**

. 1000 NaOH 40.01 .R .VS

/ 600 - 400 .R .

á

.R

VS (/ 1) 45 . test for carbonates

. TS / . ä

() á

á . 20 Ô

0.1 ,

: / 1 .standardization

. 3 ° 105 R 5

75 .

. ä R

1 0.2042 . TS /

.VS (/ 1)

.R .

Sodium hydroxide, carbonate-free, .VS **0.5**

. 1000 NaOH 20.00 .R .VS

1)

.VS (/

Sodium hydroxide, carbonate-free, .VS **0.2**

. 1000 NaOH 8.00 .R .VS

1)

.VS (/

Sodium hydroxide, carbonate- .VS **0.1**

. 1000 NaOH 4.001 .R .free, VS

1)

.VS (/

Sodium hydroxide, carbonate-free, ·VS **0.2**

· 1000 NaOH 0.8001 ·R ·VS

· · · ·

1)

.VS (/

Sodium hydroxide, carbonate-free, ·VS **0.1**

· 1000 NaOH 0.4001 ·R ·VS

· · · ·

(/ 1)

.VS

(Sodium thioglycolate R) **Sodium mercaptoacetate R** ä

·C₂H₃NaO₂S

· ·

.TS (/ 750~)

·(189 ·1963 ·SRIP) NaNO₂ **Sodium nitrite R** ä

·NaNO₂ / 10 R ä **Sodium nitrite TS** ä

6.900 ·R ä.VS **0.1 Sodium nitrite** ä

· 1000 NaNO₂

· / 0.1 *.standardization*

300 · VS (/ 0.02) 50.0

· ä 20.0 TS (/ 100~) 25 ·

· 10

· TS ·VS (/ 0.1)

·(190 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₂Na₂O₄ **Sodium oxalate R**

(195 ·1963 ·SRIP) Na₂SO₄ **Sodium sulfate, anhydrous, R** ·

(195 · 1963 · SRIP) $\text{Na}_2\text{S}\cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ **Sodium sulfide R**
Sodium sulfide TS
 R á 25 R 12 .
 . 100
 $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7\cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ **Sodium tetraborate R**
 .
 .
 0.6 . 20 .
 .TS (/ 750~)
 0.3814 ,pH Value of a 0.01 mol/l solution / 0.01
 .° 25 9.20-9.15 .7.4-6.5 . 100
 á ß . 20 1.0 .Chlorides
 .TS (/ 1000~) ä 1 .
 .(112) "Limit test for chlorides "
 . / 250
 70~) 2 . 20 0.5 .Sulfates
 Limit test " . .TS (/
 . / 1.0 .(113) "for sulfates
Sodium tetraborate standard TS ä
 á R 3.81 .
 . 1000 R
 $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{20}\text{BNa}$ **Sodium tetraphenylborate R**
 .
 .light petroleum R ,R .
 .7.5 . / 20 .
.TS 30 Sodium tetraphenylborate

·R	Ō	R		.C ₂₄ H ₂₀ BNa	/	30	R
				1		5	·β
		·R		ä			·Sodium thioglycolate R
		(197	·1963 ·SRIP)	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ ·5H ₂ O			·Sodium thiosulfate R
		·R	·VS	0.1 Sodium thiosulfate			
					·	1000	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ 15.82
	:		/	0.1			·standardization
				VS (/	0.0167)		30.0
·TS (/	250~)			5	R	2	·
		ä		100		10	·
						TS	·
		·R	·VS	0.05 Sodium thiosulfate			
					·	1000	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ 7.910
							·standardization
					·VS (/	0.1)	
		·R	·VS	0.01 Sodium thiosulfate			
					·	1000	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ 1.582
							·standardization
					·VS (/	0.1)	
		·(198	·1963 ·SRIP)	SnCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O			·Stannous chloride R ä
							·Stannous chloride TS ä
TS (/	250~)			100	R	330	·
						1000	·
							·Stannous chloride AsTS ä
250~)		á		TS			·
	·fine-grained						·TS (/

\hat{O} H₂SO₄ / 1760 TS (/ 1760~) . ä
 ,R 8 . . 5 45 .Nitrates ä
 . TS 190~ Sulfuric acid
 . . 9 TS (/ 1760~) 1 .
 ..d~1.12 H₂SO₄ / 190
 . TS 100~ Sulfuric acid
 1000 á TS (/ 1760~) 57 .
 .d~1.065 (/ 1)
 . TS 10~ Sulfuric acid
 . 1000 á TS (/ 100~) 100 .
 . TS (/ 1760~) . VS 0.5 Sulfuric acid
 . 1000 H₂SO₄ 49.04
 : / 0.5 .standardization
 1 ° 270 .R . 1.5
 TS / . ä 50 .
 0.5) 1 52.99 .
 . VS (/
 . TS (/ 1760~) . VS 0.05 Sulfuric acid
 . 1000 H₂SO₄ 4.904
 .standardization
 . VS (/ 0.5)
 . TS (/ 1760~) . VS 0.01 Sulfuric acid
 . 1000 H₂SO₄ 0.9808
 .standardization
 . VS (/ 0.5)

.β

.(209 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₇H₈ .Toluene R

.(213 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₄H₆O₆U,2H₂O .Uranyl acetate R

.Uranyl/zinc acetate TS

5 50 R 10
30 R ä 30 ,TS (/ 300~)
.TS (/ 300~)

.Water, carbon-dioxide-free, R

.Xylenol orange R

[3*H*-2,1-Benzoxathiol-3-ylidene bis [(6-hydroxy-5-methyl-*m*-phenylene) ,methylenenitrilo]]
.tetraacetic acid, *S,S*-dioxide,C₃₁H₃₂N₂O₁₃S

.TS (/ 750~)

.Xylenol orange indicator mixture R

.R ä 10 R 0.1

.(215 ·1963 ·SRIP) .Yeast extract, water-soluble, R

.Yellow stock standard TS

10.7 ·TS 1.9 ·TS 9.5
ä 100.0 ·TS 4.0 ·TS
.TS (/ 10~)

.(216 ·1963 ·SRIP) Zn .Zinc R ä

: Ô R ä .Zinc AsR, granulated ä

10 .limit of arsenic ()

50 AsTS (/ 250~) stannated hydrochloric acid

1 R ä 10

0.1

.test for sensitivity

.
AsTS
(216 ·1963 ·SRIP) C₄H₆O₄Zn,2H₂O .**Zinc acetate R** ä