Tests and assays

Alternative methods are given to be used in cases where the required instruments are not available.

Tests and assays are normally carried out at room temperature (between 15 and 25 °C, or up to 30 °C in some climatic zones), unless otherwise indicated.

Any glassware used in pharmacopoeial tests and assays should be of suitable quality.[1]

[1] The following requirements concerning the quality of glass were established by the International Organization for Standardization:

- Glass - Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 98 °C - Method of test and classification, Ref. No. ISO 719-1985 (E).

- Glass - Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 121 °C - Method of test and classification, Ref. No. ISO 720-1985 (E).

- Glass-ware - Hydrolytic resistance of the interior surfaces of glass containers - Methods of test, Ref. No. ISO 4802-1988 (E).

When a water-bath is referred to in the text, boiling water of about 100 °C is to be used, unless a specific water temperature is given.

Unless otherwise specified, all solutions indicated in the tests and assays are prepared with distilled or demineralized water complying with the monograph for Purified water.