Preparation of Turpentine Liniment

Experiment 13 - Practical Notes

Name: _____ Roll no.: _____ Date: _____

Aim

To prepare, evaluate, package and label the assigned turpentine liniment.

Principle

A liniment is a liquid or semi-liquid external preparation intended for application to skin. The assigned soap or emulsifier helps distribute the oil phase.

Working Formula

Use the assigned current monograph for ingredient grades, amounts and specifications. Enter the working quantities before starting.

Ingredient	Purpose	Working quantity
Turpentine oil	Oil phase	_____
Assigned camphor / soap	Monograph ingredients	_____
Purified water	Vehicle	_____

Scaling factor = required batch size / master batch size. Working ingredient amount = master amount × scaling factor.

Requirements

- Assigned master formula and ingredients
- Balance, measuring glassware and suitable mixing equipment
- Appropriate clean container and label

Procedure

1. Read the formula

Distinguish the named liniment from similarly named preparations.

2. Prepare portions

Dissolve or disperse ingredients in the assigned phase.

3. Combine

Mix the phases in the specified sequence.

4. Evaluate and pack

Observe uniformity and redistribution; label For external use and the assigned warnings.

Evaluation and Label

- Record phase behaviour, uniformity and the correct external label.
- Label the name, strength where relevant, route, batch/date, storage and institution-assigned use period. Mark laboratory preparations as training material.

Observations and Record

Check	Observation
Appearance / consistency	_____
Final mass or volume	_____
pH or other assigned test	_____
Packaging / label check	_____

Worked Example

The numbers below are illustrative; enter your own observations in the record.

- For a 25-unit batch from a 100-unit master formula, multiply every ingredient quantity by 0.25.
- Enter the actual final yield and compare it with the target batch size.

Result

The training preparation was obtained as _____. Final yield: _____. Assigned quality checks: _____. It was packaged and labelled for the intended route.

Precautions

- Use the named formula and ingredient grades.
- Avoid contamination and inappropriate heating.
- Record actual results rather than assuming that appearance proves compliance.

Viva Questions and Answers

1. Why scale every ingredient?

The proportions must remain constant when batch size changes.

2. Why record the method?

Mixing order, temperature and technique affect the product.

3. Which quality checks are needed?

Record phase behaviour, uniformity and the correct external label.

4. Why is a label required?

It identifies the product, route, directions, storage and the training batch.

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