

## Column:

- size:  $l = 0.25$  m,  $\varnothing = 4.6$  mm,
- stationary phase: spherical octylsilyl silica gel for chromatography *R* (5  $\mu$ m).

Mobile phase: glacial acetic acid *R*, water *R*, methanol *R* (10:190:800 V/V/V).

Flow rate: 1 ml/min.

Detection: spectrophotometer at 589 nm.

Injection: 20  $\mu$ l.

Run time: 2.5 times the retention time of the principal peak.

System suitability: reference solution (a):

- resolution: peak due to pentamethyl-*p*-rosanilinium is baseline separated from the peak due to methylrosanilinium.

Locate the peak due to pentamethyl-*p*-rosanilinium using the chromatogram provided with methylrosanilinium for system suitability CRS.

## Limits:

- pentamethyl-*p*-rosanilinium: maximum 10 per cent.

**Related substances.** Liquid chromatography (2.2.29) as described in the test for pentamethyl-*p*-rosanilinium.

## Limits:

- impurity A: maximum 1.0 per cent;
- any other impurity: for each impurity, maximum 0.1 per cent;
- sum of impurities other than A: maximum 1.0 per cent;
- disregard limit: the area of the principal peak in the chromatogram obtained with reference solution (b) (0.05 per cent); disregard the peak due to pentamethyl-*p*-rosanilinium.

**Substances insoluble in ethanol (90 per cent V/V):**

maximum 0.5 per cent.

In a conical flask introduce 1.0 g and add 50 ml of ethanol (90 per cent V/V) *R*. Boil under a reflux condenser for 1 h. Filter the warm liquid through a weighed sintered glass filter (16) (2.1.2) previously dried at 100–105 °C. Wash with hot ethanol (90 per cent V/V) *R* until a colourless filtrate is obtained. Dry at 100–105 °C until constant weight.

**Water** (2.5.12): maximum 10.0 per cent, determined on 0.100 g.

**Sulphated ash** (2.4.14): maximum 1.5 per cent, determined on 1.0 g.

## ASSAY

Dissolve 50.0 mg in ethanol (96 per cent) *R* and dilute to 100.0 ml with the same solvent. Dilute 2.0 ml of the solution to 250.0 ml with ethanol (96 per cent) *R*. Measure the absorbance (2.2.25) at the maximum at 589 nm.

Calculate the content of  $C_{25}H_{30}ClN_3$  taking the specific absorbance to be 2605.

## STORAGE

In an airtight container.

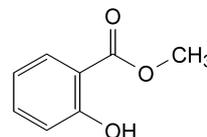
## IMPURITIES

Specified impurities: A.

- A. impurity of unknown structure with a relative retention of about 0.7.

**METHYL SALICYLATE**

## Methylis salicylas



$C_8H_8O_3$   
[119-36-860-7]

$M_r$  152.1

## DEFINITION

Methyl 2-hydroxybenzoate.

Content: 99.0 per cent *m/m* to 100.5 per cent *m/m*.

## CHARACTERS

Appearance: colourless or slightly yellow liquid.

Solubility: very slightly soluble in water, miscible with ethanol (96 per cent) and with fatty and essential oils.

## IDENTIFICATION

- A. Heat 0.25 ml with 2 ml of dilute sodium hydroxide solution *R* on a water-bath for 5 min. Add 3 ml of dilute sulphuric acid *R*. A crystalline precipitate is formed. Filter. The precipitate washed with water *R* and dried at 100–105 °C, melts (2.2.14) at 156 °C to 161 °C.
- B. To 10 ml of a saturated solution add 0.05 ml of ferric chloride solution *R1*. A violet colour develops.

## TESTS

**Appearance of solution.** The solution is clear (2.2.1) and not more intensely coloured than reference solution  $Y_7$  (2.2.2, Method II).

To 2 ml add 10 ml of ethanol (96 per cent) *R*.

**Acidity.** Dissolve 5.0 g in a mixture of 0.2 ml of bromocresol green solution *R* and 50 ml of ethanol (96 per cent) *R* previously neutralised to a blue colour by addition of 0.1 M sodium hydroxide. Not more than 0.4 ml of 0.1 M sodium hydroxide is required to restore the blue colour.

**Relative density** (2.2.5): 1.180 to 1.186.

**Refractive index** (2.2.6): 1.535 to 1.538.

## ASSAY

Dissolve 0.500 g in 25 ml of ethanol (96 per cent) *R*. Add 0.05 ml of phenol red solution *R* and neutralise with 0.1 M sodium hydroxide. To the neutralised solution add 50.0 ml of 0.1 M sodium hydroxide and heat under a reflux condenser on a water-bath for 30 min. Cool and titrate with 0.1 M hydrochloric acid. Calculate the volume of 0.1 M sodium hydroxide used in the saponification. Carry out a blank titration.

1 ml of 0.1 M sodium hydroxide is equivalent to 15.21 mg of  $C_8H_8O_3$ .

## STORAGE

Protected from light.