

sighted patients). For this reason, these types of container are often referred to as 'external medicine bottles' or 'poison bottles'. There is a legal requirement (Medicines Act 1968) in the UK that fluted bottles be used with specific types of pharmaceutical preparations: embrocations, liniments, lotions, liquid antiseptics, other liquids or gels for external use.

**Figure 1.3**  
A selection of fluted  
amber medicine bottles.



As with plain amber medicine bottles, the label is placed on the smooth curved side of the bottle and the capacity of each bottle is traditionally marked on the bottom of the container in millilitres. In the UK, fluted amber medicine bottles typically come in the following sizes: 50 ml, 100 ml and 200 ml, although other sizes may be available. Fluted dropper bottles are also available.

As with tablet bottles (see above), child-resistant closures should be employed whenever possible.

### Calibrated containers for liquid preparations

Liquid preparations are normally made up to volume in a conical measure (Figure 1.4). There are occasions where a tared or calibrated bottle may be used. A tared bottle is normally only employed when, because of the viscosity of the final product, the transference loss from the measure to the container would be unacceptable. For example, Kaolin Mixture BP is a very dense suspension and transference may cause problems; similarly, a thick emulsion will also prove difficult and time-consuming to transfer in its entirety because of the viscosity of the finished product.