



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 11426:1999

01-november-1999

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SIST EN 31426:1998

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Determination of gold in gold jewellery alloys - Cupellation method (fire assay) (ISO 11426:1997)

Bestimmung von Gold in Gold-Schmucklegierungen - Dokimatisches Verfahren (ISO 11426:1997)

**ITeH STANDARD PREVIEW**  
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Dosage de l'or dans les alliages d'or pour la bijouterie-joaillerie - Méthode de coupellation (essai au feu) (ISO 11426:1997)

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 11426:1998**

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**ICS:**

39.060            Nakit                                    Jewellery

**SIST EN ISO 11426:1999**                                    **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN ISO 11426**

December 1998

ICS 39.060

Supersedes EN 31426:1994

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

## Determination of gold in gold jewellery alloys - Cupellation method (fire assay) (ISO 11426:1997)

Dosage de l'or dans les alliages d'or pour la bijouterie-joaillerie - Méthode de coupellation (essai au feu) (ISO 11426:1997)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 November 1998.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels



**Annex ZA (normative)**  
**Normative references to international publications**  
**with their relevant European publications**

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

| <u>Publication</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Title</u>                                  | <u>EN</u> | <u>Year</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|---|-----------|-------------|
| ISO 9202           | 1991        | Jewellery - Fineness of precious metal alloys | EN 29202  | 1992        |

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**11426**

Second edition  
1997-12-01

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## Determination of gold in gold jewellery alloys — Cupellation method (fire assay)

*Dosage de l'or dans les alliages d'or pour la bijouterie-joaillerie — Méthode  
de coupellation (essai au feu)*

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Reference number  
ISO 11426:1997(E)

**ISO 11426:1997(E)****Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 11426 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 174, *Jewellery*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition ISO 11426:1993, which has been technically revised.

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# Determination of gold in gold jewellery alloys — Cupellation method (fire assay)

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a cupellation method (fire assay) for the determination of gold in gold jewellery alloys. The gold content of the alloys should preferably lie between 333 and 999 parts per thousand (‰).

The procedure is applicable specifically to gold alloys incorporating silver, copper and zinc. Some modifications are indicated where nickel and/or palladium are present in the so-called white gold alloys, as well as for alloys containing 990 or more parts per thousand (‰) of gold.

This method is intended to be used as the reference method for the determination of fineness in alloys covered by ISO 9202.

## 2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 9202:1991, *Jewellery — Fineness of precious metal alloys*

## 3 Principle

The gold alloys are inquarted with silver, compounded with lead and cupelled in a cupellation furnace until a precious metal button is obtained. After flattening and rolling, the silver is extracted (parted) in nitric acid and the gold weighed. Possible systematic errors in the procedure are eliminated by assaying standard proof samples in parallel.

NOTE — White gold alloys containing palladium and/or nickel as well as alloys with 990 or more parts per thousand (‰) of gold require some procedural changes.

## 4 Reagents

During the analysis, unless otherwise stated, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only distilled water or water of equivalent purity.