ICS 39.060 SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ NORMA Apríl 2017

STN	**Klenoty. Stanovenie platiny v klenotníckych zliatinách platiny. Gravimetrická metóda po vyzrážaní hexachlóroplatičitanu diamónneho (ISO 11210: 2014).**	**STN EN ISO 11210** 42 0661

Jewellery - Determination of platinum in platinum jewellery alloys - Gravimetric method after precipitation of diammonium hexachloroplatinate (ISO 11210:2014)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 03/17

Obsahuje: EN ISO 11210:2016, ISO 11210:2014

Oznámením tejto normy sa ruší
STN EN ISO 11210 (42 0661) z novembra 2000

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 11210

October 2016

ICS 39.060

Supersedes EN ISO 11210:1995

English Version

Jewellery - Determination of platinum in platinum jewellery alloys - Gravimetric method after precipitation of diammonium hexachloroplatinate (ISO 11210:2014)

Joaillerie, bijouterie - Dosage du platine dans les alliages de platine pour la bijouterie-joaillerie - Méthode gravimétrique après précipitation de l'hexachloroplatinate de diammonium (ISO 11210:2014)

Schmuck - Bestimmung von Platin in Platin-Schmucklegierungen - Gravimetrische Bestimmung durch Fällung als Diammoniumhexachloroplatinat (ISO 11210:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 August 2016.

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN ISO 11210:2016 E

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European foreword

The text of ISO 11210:2014 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 174 “Jewellery” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 11210:2016.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2017.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 11210:1995.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11210:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11210:2016 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11210

Second edition
2014-12-01

Jewellery — Determination of platinum in platinum jewellery alloys — Gravimetric method after precipitation of diammonium hexachloroplatinate

Joaillerie — Dosage du platine dans les alliages de platine pour la bijouterie-joaillerie — Méthode gravimétrique après précipitation de l'hexachloroplatinate de diammonium

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: Foreword — Supplementary information.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 174, *Jewellery*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11210:1995), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

— addition of an analytical balance in Clause 5;

— change of requirement for sampling in Clause 6;

— addition in 7.1 to allow dissolution in a sealed container under pressure;

— addition in 7.1 to allow drying of the crucibles in a programmable furnace;

— deletion of the temperature for reduction in 7.1;

— International Standard editorially revised.

Introduction

The following definitions apply in understanding how to implement an ISO International Standard and other normative ISO deliverables (TS, PAS, IWA).

— “shall” indicates a requirement

— “should” indicates a recommendation

— “may” is used to indicate that something is permitted

— “can” is used to indicate that something is possible, for example, that an organization or individual is able to do something

ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (sixth edition, 2011), 3.3.1 defines a requirement as an “expression in the content of a document conveying criteria to be fulfilled if compliance with the document is to be claimed and from which no deviation is permitted.”

ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (sixth edition, 2011), 3.3.2 defines a recommendation as an “expression in the content of a document conveying that among several possibilities, one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required, or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action is deprecated but not prohibited.”

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 11210:2014(E)

Jewellery — Determination of platinum in platinum jewellery alloys — Gravimetric method after precipitation of diammonium hexachloroplatinate

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a gravimetric method for the determination of platinum in platinum jewellery alloys, preferably within the range of fineness stated in ISO 9202.

These alloys can contain palladium, iridium, rhodium, copper, cobalt, gold, ruthenium, gallium, chromium, indium, and less than 5 % tungsten. Some modifications are indicated where palladium, iridium, rhodium, gold, or ruthenium are present.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 11596, *Jewellery — Sampling of precious metal alloys for and in jewellery and associated products*