

STN	Klenoty. Rýdzosť zliatin drahých kovov (ISO 9202: 2014).	STN EN ISO 9202 42 0652
------------	---	---

Jewellery - Fineness of precious metal alloys (ISO 9202:2014)

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 9202:2016, ISO 9202:2014

Oznámením tejto normy sa ruší
STN EN 29202 (42 0652) z januára 2001

124545

Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo Slovenskej republiky, 2017
Podľa zákona č. 264/1999 Z. z. o technických požiadavkách na výrobky a o posudzovaní zhody a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov v znení neskorších predpisov sa slovenská technická norma a časti slovenskej technickej normy môžu rozmnožovať alebo rozširovať len so súhlasom slovenského národného normalizačného orgánu.

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 9202

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

October 2016

ICS 39.060

Supersedes EN 29202:1992

English Version

**Jewellery - Fineness of precious metal alloys (ISO
9202:2014)**Joaillerie, bijouterie - Titre des alliages de métaux
précieux (ISO 9202:2014)Schmuck - Feingehalt von Edelmetalllegierungen (ISO
9202:2014)

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

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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 United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

Contents	Page
European foreword.....	3

European foreword

The text of ISO 9202:2014 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 9202:2016.

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 29202:1992.

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 9202:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 9202:2016 without any modification.

Jewellery — Fineness of precious metal alloys

Joannerie — Titre des alliages de métaux précieux





COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2014

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

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

Published in Switzerland

Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Analytical methods for determining fineness	1
5 Range of fineness	2

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 9202:1991), which has been technically revised.

The major technical changes are the following:

- a) inclusion of a recommended method in [Table 1](#);
- b) deletion of carat in [Table 1](#);
- c) addition of finesses in [Table 1](#);
- d) International Standard was 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.”

Jewellery — Fineness of precious metal alloys

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a range of fineness of precious metal alloys (excluding solders) recommended for use in the field of jewellery.

National legal requirements for the designation, marking, and stamping of finished articles in the respective countries have to be taken into account.

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 11210, *Jewellery — Determination of platinum in platinum jewellery alloys — Gravimetric method after precipitation of diammonium hexachloroplatinate*

ISO 11426, *Jewellery — Determination of gold in gold jewellery alloys — Cupellation method (fire assay)*

ISO 11427, *Jewellery — Determination of silver in silver jewellery alloys — Volumetric (potentiometric) method using potassium bromide*

ISO 11490, *Jewellery — Determination of palladium in palladium jewellery alloys — Gravimetric determination with dimethylglyoxime*

ISO 11494, *Jewellery — Determination of platinum in platinum jewellery alloys — ICP OES method using yttrium as internal standard element*

ISO 11495, *Jewellery — Determination of palladium in palladium jewellery alloys — ICP OES method using yttrium as internal standard element*

ISO 13756, *Determination of silver in silver jewellery alloys — Volumetric (potentiometric) method using sodium chloride or potassium chloride*

ISO 15093, *Jewellery — Determination of precious metals in 999 ‰ gold, platinum and palladium jewellery alloys — Difference method using ICP-OES*

ISO 15096, *Jewellery — Determination of silver in 999 ‰ silver jewellery alloys — Difference method using ICP-OES*

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN