

<b>STN</b>	<b>Klenoty a vzácne kovy Stanovenie striebra Potenciometrická metóda s bromidom draselným (ISO 11427: 2024)</b>	<b>STN EN ISO 11427</b>  42 0656
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Jewellery and precious metals - Determination of silver - Potentiometry using potassium bromide (ISO 11427:2024)

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. 07/24

Obsahuje: EN ISO 11427:2024, ISO 11427:2024

Oznámením tejto normy sa ruší  
STN EN ISO 11427 (42 0656) z apríla 2017

**138754**

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Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo Slovenskej republiky, 2024  
Slovenská technická norma a technická normalizačná informácia je chránená zákonom č. 60/2018 Z. z. o technickej normalizácii  
v znení neskorších predpisov.

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 11427

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 2024

ICS 39.060

Supersedes EN ISO 11427:2016

English Version

## Jewellery and precious metals - Determination of silver - Potentiometry using potassium bromide (ISO 11427:2024)

Joaillerie, bijouterie et métaux précieux - Dosage de  
l'argent - Méthode potentiométrique utilisant le  
bromure de potassium (ISO 11427:2024)

Schmuck und Edelmetalle - Bestimmung von Silber in  
Silberlegierungen - Potentiometrie unter Verwendung  
von Kaliumbromid (ISO 11427:2024)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 July 2023.

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**EN ISO 11427:2024 (E)**

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## **European foreword**

This document (EN ISO 11427:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 174 "Jewellery and precious metals" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 410 "Jewellery and precious metals" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2024.

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

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## **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 11427:2024 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11427:2024 without any modification.



# International Standard

**ISO 11427**

## **Jewellery and precious metals — Determination of silver — Potentiometry using potassium bromide**

*Joaillerie, bijouterie et métaux précieux — Dosage de l'argent —  
Méthode potentiométrique utilisant le bromure de potassium*

**Third edition  
2024-04**

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Published in Switzerland

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## ISO 11427:2024(en)

### 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 document 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 174, *Jewellery and precious metals*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 410, *Consumer confidence and nomenclature in the diamond industry*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11427:2014) which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- deletion of “in silver alloys” in the title;
- change of the scope by extending it to alloys containing from 100 to 999 parts per thousand;
- addition of oxygen content for reference pure silver in [5.4](#).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).



# **Jewellery and precious metals — Determination of silver — Potentiometry using potassium bromide**

## **1 Scope**

This document specifies a volumetric method for the determination of silver on a material considered homogeneous. The silver content of the sample lies preferably between (100 and 999,0) parts per thousand (‰) by mass. Fineness above 999,0 ‰ can be determined using a spectroscopy method by difference (e.g. ISO 15096).

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

## **2 Normative references**

There are no normative references in this document.

**koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN**