
**Jewellery and precious metals —
Fineness of precious metal alloys**

*Joannerie, bijouterie et métaux précieux — Titre des alliages de
métaux précieux*

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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 of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 174, *Jewellery and precious metals*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 9202:2014), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a) deletion of finenesses 500 and 600 for platinum;
- b) update of normative references.

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.

Jewellery and precious metals — Fineness of precious metal alloys

1 Scope

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

NOTE There is a possibility that national legal requirements for the designation, marking, and stamping of finished articles exist in the respective countries.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. 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 and precious metals — Determination of platinum in platinum alloys — ICP-OES method using an internal standard element*

ISO 11495, *Jewellery and precious metals — Determination of palladium in palladium alloys — ICP-OES method using an internal standard element*

ISO 13756, *Jewellery — 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 0/00 gold, platinum and palladium jewellery alloys — Difference method using ICP-OES*

ISO 15096, *Jewellery — Determination of silver in 999 0/00 silver jewellery alloys — Difference method using ICP-OES*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 fineness

minimum content of the named precious metal, measured in terms of parts per thousand (‰) by weight of alloy

4 Analytical methods for determining fineness

For determining the fineness of precious metal alloys, one of the following test methods shall be used: ISO 11210, ISO 11426, ISO 11427, ISO 11490, ISO 11494, ISO 11495, ISO 13756, ISO 15093, or ISO 15096.

The recommended methods are listed in [Table 1](#).

5 Range of fineness

The fineness is stated as minimum value: no minus tolerance is allowed. Values are given in parts per thousand (‰).

Table 1 — Fineness of precious metal alloys

Precious metal	Fineness min.	Recommended method
Gold	333	ISO 11426
	375	
	417	
	585	
	750	
	916	
	990	
	999	ISO 11426 or ISO 15093
Platinum	850	ISO 11210
	900	
	950	
	990	ISO 11494
	999	ISO 15093
Palladium	500	ISO 11490
	950	ISO 11495
	990	ISO 15093
	999	
Silver	800	ISO 11427
	925	
	958	
	990	ISO 13756
	999	ISO 15096