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Second edition  
2014-11-01

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

*Joannerie, bijouterie — Dosage de l'argent dans les alliages d'argent pour la bijouterie-joannerie — Méthode volumétrique (potentiométrique) utilisant le bromure de potassium*



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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](http://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](http://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 11427:1993) which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- a) change of requirement for sampling in [Clause 6](#);
- b) addition of a warning in [Clause 7](#) that suitable health and safety procedures should be followed;
- c) addition of the possibility to use watch glasses in [7.1.1](#) to cover the beaker;
- d) deletion of the specified volume of water in [7.1.1](#);
- e) addition in [7.1.3](#) that a potassium bromide standard solution is used;
- f) change in [8.1](#) from potassium chloride to potassium bromide;
- g) standard editorially revised.

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## 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

3.3.1 of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (sixth edition, 2011) 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.”

3.3.2 of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (sixth edition, 2011) 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.”