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Jewellery — Determination of silver in 999 $^0/_{00}$ silver jewellery alloys — Difference method using ICP-OES

Joaillerie, bijouterie — Dosage de l'argent dans de l'argent 999 $^0/_{00}$ — Méthode de la differénce utilisant ICP OES



Reference number ISO 15096:2014(E)

ISO 15096:2014(E)

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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).

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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 15096:2008), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- a) change in the scope that this method is the referee method:
- b) addition of silver and silver nitrate in <u>Clause 5</u>;
- c) addition of a warning in <u>Clause 7</u> that suitable health and safety procedures should be followed;
- d) change of sample solution in 7.1;
- e) split of 7.2 "Calibration solution" into 7.2 "Silver matrix calibration solutions" and 7.3 "Aqua regia matrix calibration solutions";
- f) change of 8.2 "Method of calculation";
- g) change of repeatability to 0,1 ‰;
- h) amendment of wavelengths in Table A.1;
- i) 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."