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Jewellery — Determination of gold in gold jewellery alloys — Cupellation method (fire assay)

Joaillerie — Dosage de l'or dans les alliages d'or pour la bijouterie-joaillerie — Méthode de coupellation (essai au feu)

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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 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 third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11426:1997), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

— change in the scope that this method is the referee method;

— change of requirement for sampling in Clause 6;

— addition of a warning in Clause 7 that suitable health and safety procedures should be followed;

— addition of red gold alloys in 7.2;

— addition of requirements in 7.3.1 for white gold alloys containing nickel and palladium;

— standard editorially revised.

This corrected version of ISO 11426:2014 incorporates the following correction:

— In 4.5, first dash: change of the value "999,99" into "999,9".

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 — Determination of gold in gold jewellery alloys — Cupellation method (fire assay)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a cupellation method (fire assay) for the determination of gold in gold jewellery alloys. The gold content of the alloys should preferably lie between 333 and 999 parts per thousand (‰).

The procedure is applicable specifically to gold alloys incorporating silver, copper, and zinc. Some modifications are indicated where nickel and/or palladium are present in the so-called white gold alloys, as well as for alloys containing 990 or more parts per thousand (‰) of gold.

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

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 11596, *Jewellery — Sampling of precious metal alloys for and in jewellery and associated products*

3 Principle

The gold alloys are inquarted with silver, compounded with lead, and cupelled in a cupellation furnace until a precious metal button is obtained. After flattening and rolling, the silver is extracted (parted) in nitric acid and the gold weighed. Possible systematic errors in the procedure are eliminated by assaying standard proof samples in parallel.

NOTE Inquartation is the addition of silver to gold alloys in a specific ratio in order to enable the parting of gold from silver by means of nitric acid.

4 Reagents

During the analysis, unless otherwise stated, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

4.1 Nitric acid (HNO_3), 33 % (mass fraction), with sufficiently low content of halides (check with silver nitrate test).

4.2 Nitric acid (HNO_3), 49 % (mass fraction), with sufficiently low content of halides (check with silver nitrate test).

4.3 Lead, assay grade, free of precious metals and bismuth, as foil, beads, or tablets.

4.4 Pure silver, for inquartation, minimum purity 999 parts per thousand (‰) by mass, free of gold and platinum group metals.

4.5 Pure gold, for proof samples

— for determination of gold between 333 and 990 parts per thousand (‰) by mass, minimum purity 999,9 parts per thousand (‰) by mass, and

— for determination of gold more than 990 parts per thousand (‰) by mass, minimum purity 999,99 parts per thousand (‰) by mass.

4.6 Pure palladium, for proof samples, minimum purity 999,5 parts per thousand (‰) by mass, free of gold.

4.7 Nickel, for proof samples, in a form of an appropriate pre-alloy (free of precious metals).

4.8 Copper (foil or wire), for proof samples, minimum purity 999 parts per thousand (‰) by mass, free of gold and platinum group metals.

4.9 Sodiumtetraborate ($Na_2B_4O_7$), anhydrous.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Ordinary laboratory apparatus.

5.2 Cupellation furnace, in which an oxidizing atmosphere can be maintained.

CAUTION — A standard muffle furnace is not satisfactory for this purpose.

5.3 Magnesia cupels, in form of single or block cupels, capable of absorbing the resulting lead and base metal oxides.

5.4 Parting flasks or **nitric acid resistant basket**, with thimbles.

5.5 Annealing crucibles, made of refractory materials.

5.6 Cupellation tongs.

5.7 Assay pliers.

5.8 Polished anvil, which may be replaced by a press, polished and reserved for this purpose.

5.9 Polished hammer, of minimum mass 400 g, which may be replaced by a press, polished, and reserved for this purpose.

5.10 Scorification dishes, usually of 50 mm in diameter.

5.11 Jewellers' rolls.

5.12 Scorification tongs.

5.13 Assay cleaning brush.

5.14 Analytical balance, with a reading accuracy of 0,01 mg.

6 Sampling

The sampling procedure for jewellery gold alloys shall be performed in accordance with ISO 11596.

7 Procedure

WARNING — Suitable health and safety procedures should be followed.

7.1 General

When the composition of the samples is unknown, a preliminary analysis by suitable means should be used to determine the approximate composition of the material, e.g. XRF analysis.

7.2 Yellow and red gold alloys, free of nickel, and palladium white gold alloys

7.2.1 Assay sample

Transfer at least two samples of the alloy, preferably between 125 mg and 250 mg, weighed to the nearest 0,01 mg, into assay-grade lead foil (4.3). The mass of the foil (or foil and beads) should be at least 4 g for considered gold alloy samples up to 200 mg, and 6 g for samples from 201 mg to 300 mg. Add pure silver (4.4) equivalent to 2,3 to 3 times the mass of fine gold present. Roll and compress the lead foil into a tight ball.

7.2.2 Proof assay samples

Weigh, as in 7.2.1, at least two proof assay samples of pure gold (4.5) and pure silver (4.4) in masses which correspond to the expected gold and silver contents (including the inquartation addition) of the assay sample. The total content of base metals in the assay samples is taken into consideration by the addition of a corresponding quantity of copper.

Treat the proof assay samples and the assay samples in 7.2.3 and 7.2.4 in the same manner.

7.2.3 Cupellation and treatment of precious metal buttons

Place the assay and the proof assay samples (7.2.2), tightly wrapped in lead foil, on magnesia cupels (5.3), which have been preheated to at least 1 000 °C in the cupellation furnace (5.2).

Place the cupels with the proof assay samples as close as possible to the corresponding assay samples in the cupellation furnace maintained at 1 050 °C to 1 150 °C. Continue heating (about 25 min) under oxidizing conditions until the cupellation process is completed. Remove the cupels from the furnace. Allow the precious metal buttons to cool down before lifting them from the cupels with the assay pliers (5.7). Squeeze the buttons and brush their undersides carefully with a brush (5.13) to remove any adhering cupel material. Flatten the beads on the polished anvil (5.8) with a polished hammer (5.9) and anneal by heating just to red heat.

Roll them into 0,12 mm to 0,15 mm thick strips and anneal again. Roll the strips into cornets without contamination or loss of gold.

The cupel should be examined carefully to ensure that the precious metal bead contains all gold of the sample. If small droplet residues are present, a full assay has to be repeated.

7.2.4 Parting of the silver/gold samples

CAUTION — For the parting operations with nitric acid, a fume hood should be kept clean and used exclusively for this determination.

7.2.4.1 Parting in individual flasks

Place the precious metal cornets in parting flasks (5.4). Immerse the cornet in 20 ml of nitric acid (33 %, see 4.1) and bring to a boil.

Continue heating for 15 min or until the evolution of nitrous fumes has ceased, whichever is longer. Decant, wash with water.

Repeat the treatment using 20 ml of nitric acid (49 %, see 4.2). Transfer the gold cornets to annealing crucibles (5.5). Dry them and anneal at 500 °C to 850 °C for about 5 min. Allow to cool and weigh.

7.2.4.2 Parting in a basket

When assaying a series of samples of similar composition, a nitric acid resistant basket equipped with a number of thimbles with perforated bottoms (5.4) can be used for parting the precious metal cornets.

Place the cornets in the thimbles and immerse the basket into the nitric acid (33 %, see 4.1) at about 90 °C. Bring the acid to a boil and allow to boil gently for about 15 min or until the evolution of nitrous fumes has ceased. Remove the basket from the acid and wash with water.

Repeat the treatment in a second bath of nitric acid (49 %, see 4.2). Allow to dry.

Finally, place the basket containing the gold cornets in a muffle furnace at 500 °C to 850 °C for about 5 min. Allow to cool and weigh the gold cornets.

7.3 White gold alloys containing nickel

7.3.1 General

If nickel is present, two equivalent variations on the method specified in this International Standard are acceptable. These involve either the use of additional lead or scorification.

If nickel and palladium are present, the samples shall be treated in accordance with 7.4. The proof assays should contain approximately the same amount of nickel.

7.3.2 Cupellation with additional lead

It is difficult to extract all the nickel in the alloy into the cupel by using the standard quantity of lead. Effective cupellation requires an additional 4 g of lead (4.3) and the use of larger cupels. This extra lead may be incorporated at the start of the test, if the cupel is large enough to contain the increased volume of melt. Alternatively, (preferably) a button of lead is added to the hot precious metal bead in the cupel after the lead oxide fumes from the initial operation have ceased. Care is needed if the cupellation furnace (5.2) is not adapted for this addition.

The proof assays should contain approximately the same proportion of nickel as the sample.

7.3.3 Scorification

For white gold alloys containing nickel, pre-treatment of the sample by scorification involves wrapping it in 2 g of lead foil (4.3). The sample consists of 125 mg to 250 mg of gold, and is inquarted with silver equivalent to 2,3 to 3 times the mass of fine gold present. Place this capsule in a scorification dish (5.10), together with 15 g of lead and 1,5 g to 2 g of Sodiumtetraborate (4.9) and heat to 1 000 °C in the furnace. An increased air supply may be needed to oxidize the large quantity of lead. After 20 min to 30 min, when a liquid slag covers the surface of the dish, raise the temperature briefly to 1 100 °C (for about 2 min). Remove the dish with the tongs, cool and separate the lead button from the slag. This button, which contains the original gold and silver, is cupelled as described in 7.2.3.

Proof gold samples made with the appropriate amount of added nickel are treated in a similar way.

7.4 White gold alloys containing palladium

For white gold alloys containing palladium, traces of this metal can remain in the cornet after a single cupellation and parting. With these alloys, the cornets from the sample and the proof assays should be recupelled with 4 g of lead, silver equal to 2,5 times the mass of gold, and a small piece (about 50 mg) of copper (4.8). Repeat the parting process and weigh the final cornets.

The proof assays should contain approximately the same amount of palladium as the sample.

7.5 Gold alloys incorporating more than 40 % silver

These alloys shall be treated as yellow gold alloys, with proper allowance being made for the higher silver content when determining the inquartation addition.

7.6 Alloys containing 999 ‰ gold

When analysing samples containing approximately 999 ‰ gold, still increased accuracy in operation and parameter control is needed.

In order to achieve the best results, proceed as stated in 7.2, introducing the following modifications.

a) Weigh at least 250 mg of alloy; add (20 ± 5) mg of copper (4.8) to the sample and an amount of inquartation silver as specified in 7.2.1.

b) For the proof assay samples, proceed exactly in the same way as for the assay samples; use gold of a purity of 999,99 ‰ (4.5) and take care that the mass of the added inquartation silver lies in the same range (±10 mg). As for the assay samples, always run in parallel at least two proof assay samples.

c) After cupellation, flatten all beads, squeeze and clean with the assay brush so that they have approximately the same shape and thickness; anneal the flattened beads in a muffle to red heat to obtain the same conditions of recrystallization.

d) Proceed to the parting of the sampling as specified in 7.2.4. Take care that the quantity of acid and the parting time are the same for all samples of the same series. Finally, dry and anneal in parallel all fine gold cornets. The use of a basket (5.4) for the parting will be advantageous for this purpose.

8 Calculation and expression of results

8.1 Proof assay sample factor

The proof assay sample factor (F) is calculated using Formula (1):

$$F = \frac{m_1}{m_2} \qquad (1)$$

where

m_1 is the mass, in milligrams, of the proof assay sample;

m_2 is the mass, in milligrams, of the proof assay sample cornet.

