

The following tests are offered to help our customers comply with vendor-specific requirements

Supplementary Testing Services		
TEST	ANALYSIS	METHOD
XRF Analysis using Fischerscope® XAN	Gold (Au) Assay	ASTM B 568 DIN EN ISO 3497:2001-12
	Silver (Ag) Assay	
	Metal Composition Assay	
	Plating Thickness Precious/Non-Precious Metal	
Anti-Tarnish	Gold Filled and Gold Plated Karat Determination	
	Vapor Method	ASTM B809-95 (2008)
Nickel (Ni) Testing	Immersion Method	ASTM B866-95 (2008)
	Nickel (Ni) Spot Test	PD CR 12471:2002
	Nickel (Ni) Release Test	EN 1811:2011
Gravimetric Fire Assay	Accelerated Wear Test	EN 12472:2005
	Gold (Au) Assay	ASTM E1335-08
Transference	Silver (Ag) Assay	ASTM E2295-03
	Crock Test	AATCC 8-2007



Method notes and analysis details on reverse side



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AT-1404

## Method Notes

### X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Testing

- XRF testing is for both precious and non-precious metals.
- XRF scans may be non-destructive. However, some samples require disassembly and surface grinding in order to obtain a result.
- Scans are performed using a Fischerscope® XAN.

### Anti-Tarnish Testing

- Qualitative test performed on plated items to assess if the surface protection prevents tarnishing.
- Both the Immersion and Vapor Exposure methods yield a Pass/Fail result.

### Nickel Spot Testing

- Qualitative test used to determine the presence of nickel in plated items.
- Only sections of the item that come into direct and/or prolonged contact with the skin are tested.

### Nickel Release and Accelerated Wear Testing

- Quantitative test used to measure the amount of nickel in micrograms ( $\mu\text{g}$ ) per square centimeter released per week by sections of the product that come into direct and/or prolonged contact with the skin.
- Must not exceed  $0.5 \mu\text{g}$  per square centimeter per week of exposure. The limit is  $0.2 \mu\text{g}$  for components that pierce the skin.

### Fire Assay

- Gravimetric analysis that measures gold and silver purity.

### Crock Testing

- Measures the amount of color transferred from the surface of colored textile materials to other surfaces by testing under both wet and dry conditions.
- Crock testing may also be performed on dyed or coated items such as beads and cords.



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