APPENDIX DD  
ADOPTION PROPOSAL FORM

**CPR183/F12**

**KENYA BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

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| **Document Type:** | **Adoption proposal** | |
| **Dates:** | Circulation date | Closing date |
| 30th January 2024 | 29th February 2024 |
| **TC Secretary** | **This form shall be filled, signed and returned to Kenya Bureau of Standards for the attention of Mercy Kang’wele Sila (**[silam**@kebs.org**](mailto:silam@kebs.org)**)** | |

The Kenya Bureau of Standards intends to adopt the International Standards as detailed here below:

**KEBS TC 119: IRON MONGERY AND BUILDERS HARDWARE**

1. **Number:** ISO 8653:2016 to replace KS ISO 8653:1986

**Title:** Jewellery — Ring-sizes — Definition, measurement and designation

**Scope:**

This International Standard specifies a method to measure the ring-size using a ring stick with defined characteristics, which is mainly used during manufacturing steps, and specifies the designation of the ring-size.

NOTE For jeweller-consumer relationships, the finger size is measured with a finger gauge set made up of a ring for each size with the same diameter and tolerance than the ring stick ones.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:8653:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 9202:2019 to replace KS ISO 9202:1986

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

**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.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:75692:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 13756:2015 to replace KS ISO 13756:1997

**Title:** Jewellery — Determination of silver in silver jewellery alloys — Volumetric (potentiometric) method using sodium chloride or potassium chloride

**Scope:**

This International Standard specifies a volumetric method for the determination of silver in silver jewellery alloys, preferably within the range of fineness stated in ISO 9202. These alloys may contain copper, zinc, cadmium, and palladium. Apart from palladium, which must be precipitated before commencing titration, these elements do not interfere with this method of determination.

NOTE This method is an alternative recommended method to ISO 11427.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:13756:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 11426:2021 to replace KS ISO 11426:1997

**Title:** Jewellery and precious metals — Determination of gold — Cupellation method (fire assay)

**Scope:**

This document specifies a cupellation method (fire assay) for the determination of gold on a material considered homogeneous. The gold content of the sample lies preferably between 100 and 999,5 parts per thousand (‰) by weight. Fineness above 999,5 ‰ can be determined using a spectroscopy method by difference (e.g. ISO 15093).

The procedure is applicable to most types of gold samples. Some modifications are indicated for specific cases (presence of large amount of base metals, platinum or palladium, silver). It is not compatible with the presence above trace levels of iridium, rhodium and ruthenium (more than 0,25 ‰ for the sum of all three elements).

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

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:11426:ed-4:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 11427:2014 to replace KS ISO 11427:1993

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

**Scope:**

This International Standard method describes a volumetric method for the determination of silver in jewellery alloys, preferably within the range of fineness stated in ISO 9202.

These alloys may contain copper, zinc, cadmium, and palladium. Apart from palladium, which must be precipitated before commencing titration, these elements do not interfere with this method of determination.

This method is intended to be used as the referee method for the determination of fineness in alloys covered by ISO 9202

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:11427:ed-2:v1:en>

We are therefore seeking views from potential users in respect of the same. The Standard is available at the Kenya Bureau of Standards Information Centre. Please tick and fill your preference of the listed option. (If the spaces provided are not enough, please attach a separate sheet of paper).

Adoption acceptable as presented

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Adoption proposal not acceptable because of the reason(s) below

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Our Recommendations are as follows

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Name and Signature (of respondent): ................................................

Position (of respondent): .....................................

On behalf of ......................................................................................... (Name of organization)

Date .........................................................................

**NOTE:** Absence of any reply or comments shall be deemed to be an acceptance of the proposal for adoption and **shall constitute an approval vote**.