



Finishing Platinum

- If Platinum is being joined to Karat Gold, it is important to finish the Platinum segment completely prior to assembly.
- After brazing or welding, file the brazed/welded surface with a #4-cut file. Do not use excessive force and do not reduce past the original surface. Repeat this procedure with a #6-cut file.
- Rubber-wheel the surface to be polished, starting with a coarse, then a medium, and finally with a fine rubber wheel.
- Now that the surface has been reduced close to the original surface, use a #220-grit emery paper. Buff in a diagonal direction, lightly reducing the filed surface. Repeat this procedure using a #280-grit emery paper, then repeat with a #320-grit paper.
- Prepare surface for polishing with a unitized wheel. Start with a #440-grit unitized wheel and lightly reduce the surface by again buffing in diagonal directions. Repeat this operation using a #500-grit unitized wheel, then repeat with a #600-grit unitized wheel.
- Buff with the white cutting compound in a diagonal direction, then reverse the direction of buffing to cross over the original directions. Repeat this operation using orange polishing compound.
- Using a muslin buff charged with orange polishing compound, lightly buff for luster. This should give a highly reflective surface and a lustrous finish.
- Buffing emery papers and polishing wheels should be used on Platinum only!

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Stamping Gold, Silver, and Platinum Jewelry and Objects*

Any piece must contain a minimum of 50% Pure Platinum, and 95% total PGMs. Above 95% Pt, they can be stamped “Platinum” or “PLAT”. From 75% to 95% Pt, the PGM portion must also be stamped, e.g., “IRIDPLAT” for a 10% Iridium alloy.

From 50% to 75% Pt, all PGMs and finesses must be stamped, e.g., 585 PLAT 365 PALL.

To make sure your jewelry pieces or objects comply with Federal Trade Commission (FTC) standards and the National Stamping Act, use the factors in the table below. **DHF Co. metals meet or exceed FTC standards for Fine Metal Content.****

Fine Metal Content and Tolerance

Metal	Fine Metal Content**	Tolerance	Minimum Fine Metal Content	Solder Tolerance	Minimum Allowable Fine Metal Content
10K	0.4167	0.003	0.4137	0.007	0.4097
14K	0.5833	0.003	0.5803	0.007	0.5763
18K	0.7500	0.003	0.7470	0.007	0.7430
24K	0.9995	0.003	0.9965	0.007	0.9925
900 PT/100IR	0.9000	0.000	0.9000	0.000	0.9000
950 PT/50IR	0.9500	0.000	0.9500	0.000	0.9500
Fine Silver	0.9995	0.004	0.9955	0.010	0.9895
Sterling Silver	0.9250	0.004	0.9210	0.010	0.9150

Examples:

Gold Jewelry: Any 10K, 14K, and 18K Gold jewelry is required by law to be stamped. If any piece or object is less than the tolerable amount assigned to the stamp, the piece is considered to be fraudulent.

Silver Jewelry: Any item stamped 925 should contain 925/1000 parts of Fine Silver. If any piece or object is less than .921 (the tolerable amount) then the piece is considered to be fraudulent.

Platinum Jewelry: Any piece made of 950 parts or more per thousand of Pure Platinum can be marked “Platinum” without the use of any qualifying statement. Platinum with 850 to 950 parts per thousand can be marked in accordance with international standards of “900 Pt.” or “850 Plat.” For pieces with a minimum of 500 parts per thousand Pure Platinum and at least 950 parts per thousand Platinum group metals in total, mark with the parts per thousand of Pure Platinum, followed by the parts per thousand of each Platinum group metal. Example: “600 Plat 350 Irid.”

NOTE: For additional information, contact Jewelers Vigilance (212) 532-1919, or the Federal Trade Commission at (202) 326-2981.