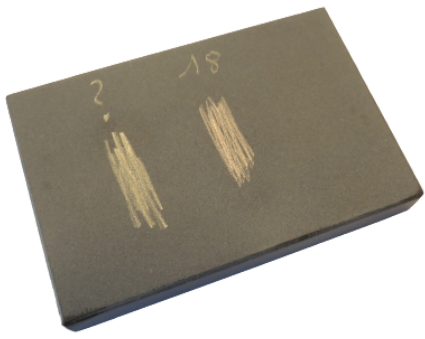
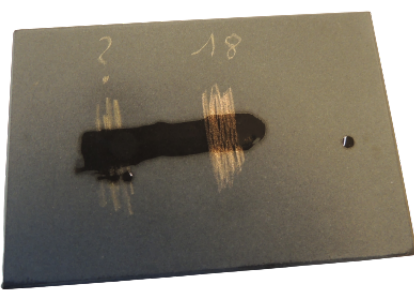









## INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF ACIDS

⚠ Follow the safety instructions on the bottle labels and the information contained in the safety data sheet. ⚠

<p><b>Example with 18k</b>  <b>Rub the jewelry to leave marks.</b>  <b>Add a drop of 18k acid to the line</b>  <b>and wait a few minutes. If the</b>  <b>gold line disappears after a short</b>  <b>time (less than 30 seconds), it</b>  <b>means it is not 18K gold.</b>  <b>It can be low-karat gold or</b>  <b>another metal.</b></p>	 <p>(?) Unknown metal to try.          (18) 18 carat gold</p>	 <p>The article analyzed is not gold or has an extremely low price, so it is not considered gold for joy.</p>
<p>Using the object to be tested, have a mark approximately 3 to 4 cm wide on the stone to be tested.</p>  <p>To test platinum, the process is identical.</p>	<p>Place the different reagents (9 – 14 – 18 – 19.2 – 24k).</p> 	<p>After 30 seconds, see which acid is more resistant. The one that offers the greatest resistance corresponds to your object (14k is detected).</p> 
<p><b>For silver</b>          ⚠ The reaction is different than for gold. ⚠</p> <p>The metal tested should react by turning red when in contact with the silver acid.</p> <p>It is not possible to determine the fineness; you will have to refer to the punch.</p>	<p>(?) Unknown metal to try.          (AG) Silver</p> 	<p>(?) The metal tested is not silver.          AG : he blushes, it's silver</p> 
<p>⚠ Dangerous products for professional use. Wear gloves, a mask, and perform the exam in a ventilated area. ⚠</p>		

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