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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 14459-2026

Replacing GB/T 14459-2006

**Sampling inspection rules by attributes for precious metal
adornments**

贵金属饰品计数抽样检验规则

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Foreword

GB/T 14459-2026 | Sampling inspection rules by attributes for precious metal adornment

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88 Sampling Inspection Rules for Precious Metal Jewelry Released on April 30, 2026
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01 State Administration for Market Regulation The State Administration for Standardization issued a statement.

1.Scope This document specifies the rules for the sampling inspection of precious metal jewelry by count. This document applies to batch-by-batch sampling inspection of precious metal jewelry during the production and sales process, and also to the periodic inspection of precious metal jewelry. Count sampling inspection and quality verification. count sampling inspection.

4.Symbols and Abbreviations The following symbols and abbreviations apply to this document. Ac. Acceptance number (number of accepted items) AQL. Acceptance quality limit DQL. Declared Quality Level d. Number of nonconforming items L. Limiting number of nonconforming items LQR. Limiting quality ratio Re. Number of rejections (number of non-conforming items) RQL. Rejectable quality level

5 Sampling Inspection Procedure

5.1 Test Samples and Sample Units The inspection of precious metal jewelry involves sampling the product, with the sample unit being the unit being inspected. Inspection of precious metal ornaments... The sampling method involves taking a sample of product components, with the sample unit being a representative component of the unit product being inspected.

5.2 Composition of Inspection Lot The same inspection batch should be composed of precious metal jewelry of different types and purity.

5.3 Classification of Quality Characteristics

5.3.1 Main Quality Characteristics of the Product This includes precious metal content, harmful substances (harmful elements), mechanical and physical properties, quality, markings, and appearance.

5.3.2 Classification of Product Quality Characteristics Precious metal jewelry products are classified into Class A and Class B based on their quality characteristics. Products failing to meet Class A quality characteristics are considered Class A non-compliant.

Non-compliance with Class B quality characteristics is considered a Class B non-conformity. If a unit of product has one or more Class A non-conformities, there may also be other non-conformities. If a product fails to meet Category B standards, it is classified as a Category A defective product. If only Category B defects occur in a single unit of product, it is classified as a Category B defective product. Precious metals The product quality characteristics classification and implementation standards for jewelry shall be implemented in accordance with Table 1.

5.4.1 Lot-by-lot sampling inspection of products

5.4.1.1 Lot-by-lot sampling inspection of precious metal jewelry mainly targets Class B quality characteristics, following the normal single sampling method in GB/T 2828.1. The case shall be handled accordingly. The composition, quantity, and method of batch identification proposed by the supplier shall be designated or approved by the responsible department.

Note. The responsible department is generally the quality department within the product supplier's organization (first party), the purchasing party or purchasing organization (second party), or an independent verification or certification body. (Third party), or any other party to the functions described in the agreement between the parties.

5.4.1.2 The batch size, inspection level, AQL value, and single sampling plan for the batch-by-batch sampling inspection of products shall be implemented in accordance with Table 2.

5.4.1.3 When the batch size is smaller than the sample size, full inspection shall be performed.

5.4.2 Periodic inspection of products by count sampling

5.4.2.1 Enterprises should appropriately stipulate inspection cycles, and, according to the single sampling plan of GB/T 2829, conduct batch-by-batch inspections of products produced during the current cycle. Samples are drawn from one or more batches of the product to periodically inspect the quality characteristics of type A and type B.

5.4.2.2 In the product technical standards or purchase contract, the enterprise shall specify the approximate duration of stable production process, testing time, etc. for the product. The testing period should be appropriately specified, usually for 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, half a year, or even 1 or 2 years.

5.4.2.3 Precious metal jewelry has certain unique characteristics. Enterprises should tailor their products and services to different needs based on their own economic strength, technical level, and craftsmanship. Choose an appropriate discrimination level for each product category. When strong discrimination capability is required and economically feasible, use discrimination level III; when... When a strong discrimination ability is required, or when a strong discrimination ability is required but not fully feasible economically, discrimination level II is adopted. when If the required discrimination ability is not strong or if the economy does not allow for the use of discrimination levels II and III, then discrimination level I shall be used.

5.4.2.4 The discrimination level, RQL value, and single sampling plan for periodic inspection of products shall be implemented in accordance with Table 3.

5.4.3 Product quality verification by sampling inspection

5.4.3.1 Principles of Product Quality Verification by Attribute Sampling Inspection Product quality verification and sampling inspection are carried out by a third party on the overall products that have passed acceptance, and the number of inspections is determined according to the verification needs. Overall. Products within the overall verification scope can be from the same manufacturer, batch, and production cycle, or from different batches and production cycles. The products manufactured. When the total population being checked is greater than 250 and the ratio of the population to the sample size is greater than 10, it shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 2828.4. When determining the sampling plan, if the total population to be checked is no more than 250, the sampling plan shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 2828.11.

5.4.3.2 Sampling for Overall Quality Verification When the total quantity to be checked is greater than 250, the limiting quality ratio (DQR) and claimed quality level of the product's quality check count sampling inspection are... The DQL (Discretionary Quality Level) and

single sampling plan are implemented as shown in Table 4.

5.4.3.3 Sampling for Small-Scale Overall Quality Verification When the total number of products to be inspected is no more than 250, the inspection level selected for the product quality inspection count sampling is 0 (i.e., the limit number of nonconforming products L is 0). For a sampling plan with a claimed quality level (DQL) of 1, the sample size shall be as shown in Table 5.

5.5 Sample Extraction Methods

5.5.1 A sample of units of product shall be drawn from the batch using a simple random sampling method.

5.5.2 When conducting content testing, the different parts of the sample being tested and their proportions in the whole sample should be fully considered. Samples were taken from different parts of the body, then the sample pieces were cut into small pieces, mixed, and then the samples were weighed randomly.

5.6 Sampling Inspection Basis The inspection items and test methods for the products shall comply with the specifications of GB 11887, GB 28480, GB/T 31912, QB/T 1690, and QB/T 2062. The decision will be made.

6.1 Handling after batch-by-batch inspection

6.1.1 Batch Acceptability If the number of nonconforming items found in the sample is less than or equal to the accepted quantity, the batch is accepted; if the number of nonconforming items found in the sample is less than or equal to the accepted quantity, the batch is accepted. If the number is greater than or equal to the number of rejections, the batch is deemed unacceptable.

6.1.2 Handling of Unacceptable Batch The responsible department should decide how to handle unacceptable batches. Such batches can be sorted (with or without replacing defective products), reworked, or recycled.

6.1.3 Non-conforming products If a batch has been accepted, the right to refuse any nonconforming products discovered during inspection is reserved, regardless of whether the product constitutes part of the sample. The identified non-conforming products can be reworked or replaced with conforming products. With the approval of the responsible department, they can be submitted again in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the responsible department. Submit for inspection.

6.1.4 Resubmission of batches If a batch is found to be unacceptable, all parties should be notified immediately. All units in the batch are re-inspected until it is confirmed that they have been properly inspected. Such batches should not be submitted again until all nonconforming items have been removed or replaced with conforming items. The