

- To Use This Chart: 1. Identify the metal category you will be measuring: pure silver, pure gold and silver alloys, or gold alloys-platinum-palladium.
2. Select the column of your coin or bar thickness from the row of the metal you selected.
3. Move down in the column until you are in the same row as the correct diameter/width of the item you are measuring.
4. In the intersection of that row and column is(are) your best choice(s) for sensors to use.

note: There is a millimeter scale on the top of the Precious Metal Verifier that you can use to get the diameter/width and sample thickness if you don't already know what it is.

Metal Type	Thickness (mm)								
Pure Silver (.999&.9999)	0.4-0.8	0.8-1.0	1.0-3.3	3.3-4.0	4.0+				
Pure Gold & Silver Alloys*	0.4-0.8	0.8-1.1	1.1-3.3	3.3-4.5	4.5+				
Gold Alloys*, Platinum & Palladium	1.0-1.7	1.7-2.4	2.4-6.5	6.5-7.0	7.0+				
Diameter/Width (mm)									
30+	Large, C, N	Large	Main, C	Main	Main	Bullion, C, N	Bullion		
24-30	Large, C, N	Large	Main, C, N	Large	Main, N	Large	Main, N	Bullion, C, N	Bullion, N
18-24	Large, C, N	Large,N		Large,N		Large,N			Large,N
8 -18	Small, C, N	Small, N		Small, N		Small, N			Small, N
Sensor Choice									
<p>C - use calibration disk.</p> <p>N - Can't make numismatic case (slab) measurements, but plastic bags/packaging are okay.</p> <p>note: A smaller sized sensor can always be used but is subject to greater surface variation effects, and will not penetrate as deeply in the sample.</p>									

*Silver alloys include: 90%-coin silver, Morgan,Peace, and Trade dollars, sterling silver, Britannia silver, and 80% silver.

* gold alloys include: 22K - Krugerrand, American Eagle gold, and 90% gold.

* minimum thickness for rhodium and 98.6% gold is 1.6 times the minimum for pure silver.