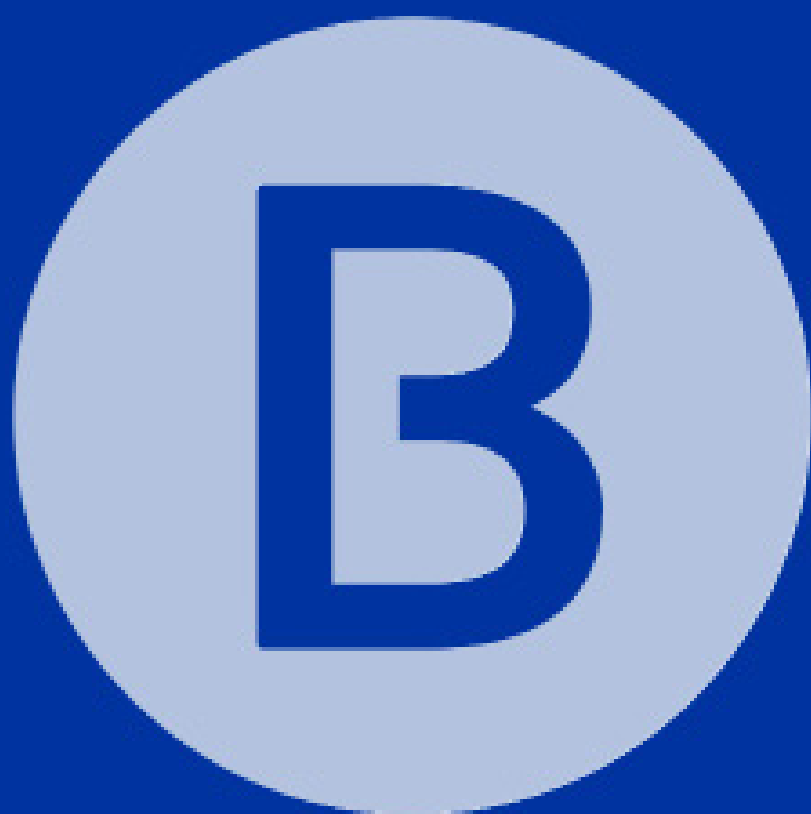


User manual

Kee gold tester





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1. Introduction

The KEE GOLD TESTER is a revolutionary, affordable and easy-to-use gold and platinum purity analyzer. You can taste gold or platinum in a matter of seconds and be sure of its contents.

Thanks to its quick, easy and non- destructive method, this tester allow to verify gold and platinum karat. It makes it posible to check 10K, 14K, 18K, 22K, 24K gold alloys without having to press a button, use dirty gels, or dangerous chemicals.

By using the analog meter it will take you just a few seconds to read the result. Furthermore, it is easy to calibrate.

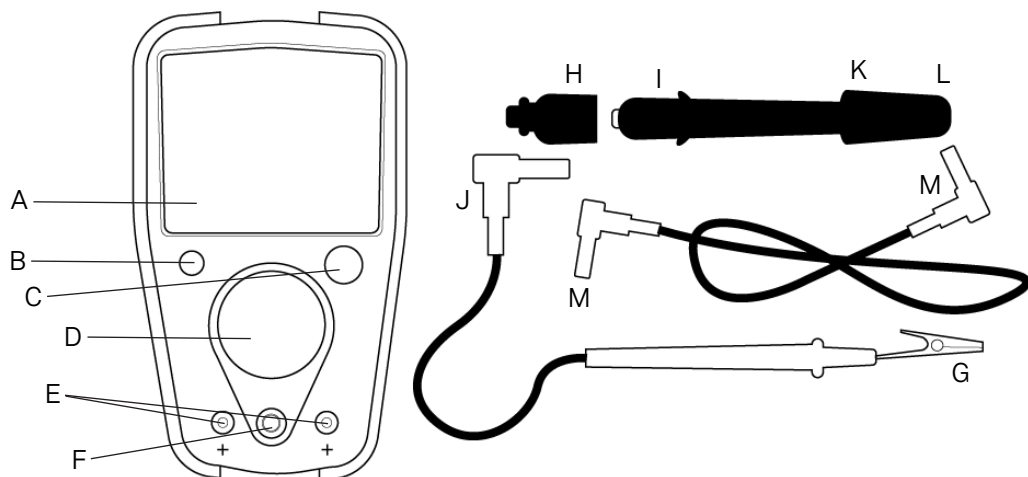
Its design uses advanced patented technology that guarantees a long life to all its components.

Highlighting its pencil that allows to perform 3000 analyzes without the use of chemicals.

It is portable and has a long-lasting battery made up of one AA battery.

It is manufactured in the United States to the highest standards of the American electronics industry.

- A Scale
- B ON/OFF button
- C Calibration knob
- D Test plate
- E Red (+) socket on tester (use either)
- F Black (-) socket on tester
- G Crocodile clip
- H Protective snap-cap on probe
- I Probe tip
- J The black plug on the black lead
- K The end of the probe with the red socket
- L The red socket on the end of the probe
- M The red plug on the red lead (they are both the same)





2. Before you start using the tester

You will need a sample of 18ct yellow gold to calibrate the tester. This calibration sample must be exactly 18ct. You can use any item with a British hallmark or, if you don't have one, a special calibration sample is available from QUICKTEST.

Without the calibration sample the readings will not be accurate. If you wish to test 20ct to 24ct accurately you will also need a sample of exactly 22ct. The probe contains a salt solution, the probe tip can be quite wet when new.

You might need to dab it on piece of paper towel or tissue – so have some paper towel or tissue to hand.

3. Preparing the samples

You are going to place the calibration sample (and your test samples) on the test plate and then touch the top of the sample with the probe tip.

Is it necessary to clean the side of the sample that is resting on the test plate?

If it is covered with a layer of dirt, then yes, otherwise no, there is no need to clean it (you may if you wish, but it's not necessary).

The item must make firm contact with the plate, if it does not have a flat surface that makes firm contact, hold it down with your finger. Coins, medallions or small engraved bars will make better contact if the edge (rather than the engraved surface) is resting on the plate.

Is it necessary to clean the side of the sample that you touch with the probe?

Yes! This must be clean and shiny because any surface contamination will lead to inaccurate readings. When you touch it with the end of the probe, you need only touch very lightly.



4. Instructions

The red lead: remove the protective inserts from the ends. Connect one end to the red socket in the end of the probe. Connect the other end to one of the red (+) sockets on the tester, it doesn't matter which one.

The black lead with the crocodile clip is for testing items that don't fit on the test plate easily, see TESTING LARGE ITEM on the next page. Most items fit on the test plate so you will rarely need the black lead.

Press the ON/OFF button so that it locks down. The needle should move to the far right of the grey-shaded area marked 'P' (P is for Platinum). Every test must start with the needle in this position, a lower position indicates a low battery (see CHANGING THE BATTERY on the next page).

Remove the protective snap-cap from the probe.

Place the calibration sample on the test plate and ensure that it is making firm contact (if it is not, you must hold it down with your finger). Place the probe tip gently on the 18ct sample and wait for the needle to move settle in the 18ct (white) area. This will take 2 to 5 seconds. Without moving the probe, adjust the calibration knob until the needle is in the exact centre of the 18ct (white) area. Remove the probe tip, carry out the test again (this time the needle will settle more quickly) to be certain it calibrated correctly. If you are not certain, carry out the test a third time.

For standard testing of jewellery, this method of calibration is accurate enough. For testing 20ct to 24ct see TESTING HIGH-CARAT ACCURATELY on the next page.

Now that the tester is calibrated, test your unknown samples in exactly the same way, except that you must file the area to be tested (where you will place the probe tip) with the steel file, to ensure you remove any gold plating.

There is no gold jewellery tester that can test through plating!

Once you are certain the item is not plated, further tests may be carried out without filing, just use the abrasive tip to ensure it is perfectly clean.

Check the reading against the 18ct calibration sample whenever you turn the tester on. If you test large batches of items, check it every dozen tests (keep the calibration sample on the test plate). If, at any time, it does not read 18ct, calibrate it.

When you have finished testing, replace the snap-cap firmly or the probe will dry out (or salt crystals will start to form around the tip). The probe is not guaranteed, if it dries out, you'll have to buy another so please take great care to replace the cap firmly after use. We strongly suggest you keep a spare probe in stock.



5. Testing large items

For testing items that don't fit on the test plate, use the black lead. Remove the protective insert and connect to the black socket (-) on the tester. Clip part of the test-item to the crocodile clip. Touch another part of the test-item (clean and freshly-filed) with the probe tip.

THIS IS INSTEAD OF PLACING THE ITEM ON THE TEST PLATE – SO DO NOT PLACE THE ITEM ON THE TEST PLATE.

6. Testing high carat

For testing 'Asian gold', which should be about 22ct, you may wish to know if it is slightly more or slightly less than 22ct. Calibrate the tester on your 18ct calibration sample, then calibrate it on a 22ct sample. You might easily calibrate them both to the middle of the "18ct" and "22ct" area of the dial, or you might have to compromise by setting one or both of the samples fractionally higher or lower.

This is fiddly but it is the only way (and the only tester of this type) that will test high-carat with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

7. Changing the battery

DO NOT TOUCH THE SCREW ON THE DIAL!

It takes one AA battery. Use a good quality alkaline or Lithium battery. The outer 'sleeve' is made of a soft rubber, it simply pushes off as shown in the photographs below.

Then remove the two screws, open the tester, replace the battery.



7. Frequently asked questions

How long does the probe last?

Approximately, 1000 tests - but only if the cap is replaced firmly after every use. In practice, it will give 3 to 4 months of heavy use in a gold-buying shop, or up to a year if used just occasionally. After a year, it should be replaced.

If the cap is left off for a few hours (e.g. overnight) it will dry out. We strongly recommend that you keep a spare probe in stock.

How long does the battery last?

A few months. If you leave it on (continuously) it will last a week or two.

How often need the probe be calibrated?

Keep the 18ct sample on the plate, touch it every few tests to check the meter registers "18kt". At first, you will find it stays in calibration for weeks. As the fluid in the probe gets used up you will have to calibrate it more often. Eventually you will have to calibrate it every few tests, this is a sign that the probe refill will soon need replacing.

What if the meter doesn't move to the far right upon start up?

Change the battery.

What if it won't calibrate to the middle of "18kt"?

First, change the battery. If that doesn't work, change the probe refill.

Can more than one item be placed on the test plate at once?

Yes. For easy checking you may like to keep the calibration sample on the test plate all the time. For easy testing you may like to place a few items on the test plate at once then test them one after the other.

Why is the dial marked "Krt" and not "ct"?

Because it's American. They use the abbreviation "K" (or "Kt") for karat instead of "ct" for Carat (and the manufacturer has mistakenly printed "krt"). Any reading in the 10krt area indicates 9ct, whether it is lower or higher than the middle of the 10krt (yellow) area.



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