भारतीय मानक
Indian Standard

IS 15892 : 2019
ISO 8653 : 2016

आभूषण — अंगूठी का साइज — परिभाषा, मापन एवं अभिनाम

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Jewellery — Ring-Sizes — Definition, Measurement and Designation

(First Revision)

ICS 39.060

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI-110002
www.bis.gov.in www.standardsbis.in

February 2019 **Price Group 2**

Precious Metals Sectional Committee, MTD 10

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) which is identical to ISO 8643 : 2016 'Jewellery — Ring-sizes — Definition, measurement and designation' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Precious Metals Sectional Committee and approval of the Metallurgical Engineering Division Council.

This standard was originally published in 2011. This revision is being undertaken as the corresponding ISO 8653 : 1986 has been revised as ISO 8653 : 2016.

The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standard. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be as read as 'Indian Standard'.
b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In reporting the results of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'.

Indian Standard

JEWELLERY — RING-SIZES — DEFINITION, MEASUREMENT AND DESIGNATION

(First Revision)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method to measure the ring-size using a ring stick with defined characteristics, which is mainly used during manufacturing steps, and specifies the designation of the ring-size.

NOTE For jeweller-consumer relationships, the finger size is measured with a finger gauge set made up of a ring for each size with the same diameter and tolerance than the ring stick ones.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1
ring-size
circumference of the bigger cylinder that could be inserted in the ring

3 Apparatus

The ring-size is measured using a metric ring stick having the following characteristics:

a) length of the measurement scale: 160,0 mm ± 0,5 mm;

b) diameter and tolerances for each ring-size according to Table 1;

c) minimum ring-size: 41;

d) maximum ring-size: 76;

e) material: metal, or material with equivalent wear resistance.

Table 1 — Diameter and tolerances of the ring stick for the ring-size

Ring-size	Diameter mm	Tolerances mm
41	13,05	±0,02
51	16,23	±0,02
61	19,42	±0,02
71	22,60	±0,02
76	24,19	±0,02

Ring stick characteristics shall be regularly checked, for example, with a finger gauge set that satisfies dimensions given in Table 1.

4 Ring-size measurement

4.1 Method

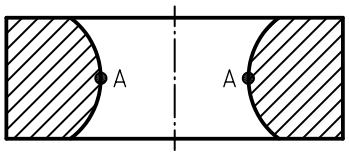
The ring to be measured is slid down the ring stick without any external force. The point of measurement corresponds to the contact point of the ring on the ring stick, which depends on the inside profile of the ring or, for some cases, on the particularity of the ring shape.

4.2 Ring inside profile

Two kinds of profiles are distinguished:

— the rounded inside profile where the contact point and the measure point are located in the middle of the ring's thickness according to Figure 1;

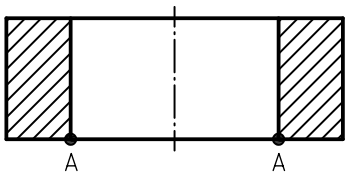
— the flat inside profile where the contact point and the measurement point are located at the bottom of the ring thickness according to Figure 2.



Key

A point of measurement

Figure 1 — Principle of size measure of rings having rounded inside profile



Key

A point of measurement

Figure 2 — Principle of size measure of rings having flat inside profile

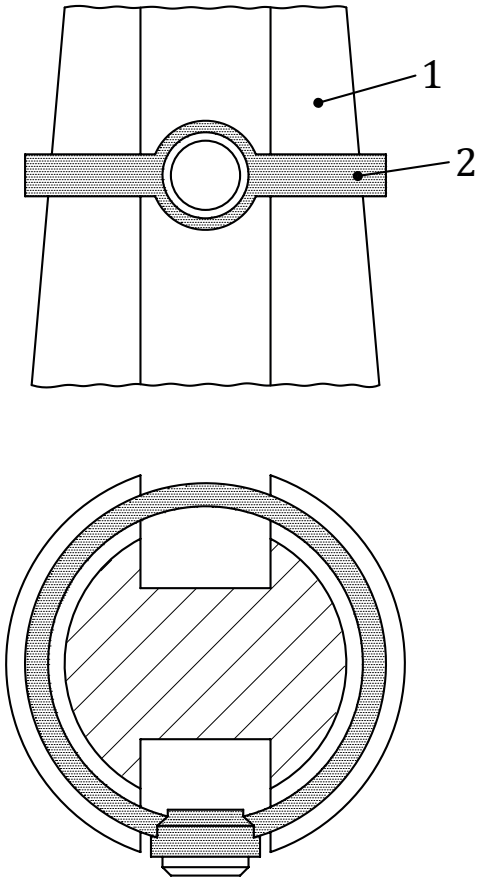
4.3 Particular shapes of rings

4.3.1 General

Some rings have particular shapes and could not be categorized in the profiles defined in 4.2. Some particular positions of these rings on the ring stick are then specified, for the most common cases. A measurement method for the corresponding ring-size is also defined.

4.3.2 Ring with mounting, signet-ring

The ring mounting or the flat part of the signet-ring shall be put on the flat surface of the ring stick. The measurement is done according to the method specified in 4.2. It depends on the inside profile of the ring.



Key

1 ring stick
2 ring

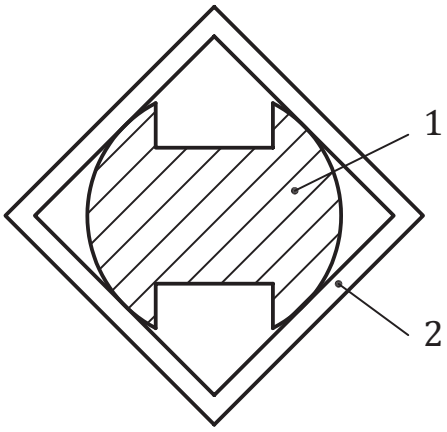
Figure 3 — Position of any rings with mounting or of any signet-rings

4.3.3 Ring with several interlaced circles

The size of a ring which constitutes several interlaced circles is read under the bottom of the ring (the measurement point is equivalent to the flat inside profile).

4.3.4 Square ring

A square ring is placed on the ring stick so that the circle is inscribed in the square ring, that is, in such a way that the flat sides of the ring are not placed on the flat sides of the ring stick. The measurement of the ring-size depends on the inside profile of the ring, as defined in 4.2.



Key

1 ring stick

2 square ring

Figure 4 — Position of a square ring on the ring stick

5 Designation

The size of the ring shall be designated by the number of this International Standard followed by the inner circumference of the ring expressed in millimetres rounded to the nearest millimetre.

EXAMPLE 1 Designation for a ring with a ring-size of 43 mm measured in accordance with this International Standard:

Ring-size ISO 8653 - 43

If the ring-size is marked on the ring, only the circumference is indicated.

EXAMPLE 2 **43**

Bureau of Indian Standards

BIS is a statutory institution established under the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act*, 2016 to promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and attending to connected matters in the country.

Copyright

Review of Indian Standards

Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards: Monthly Additions'.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc No.: MTD 10 (11798).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amendment No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Telephones: 2323 0131, 2323 3375, 2323 9402 *Website*: www.bis.gov.in

Regional Offices: *Telephones*

Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, NEW DELHI 110002 — 2323 7617, 2323 3841

Eastern : 1/14, C.I.T. Scheme VII M, V.I.P. Road, Kankurgachi, KOLKATA 700054 — 2337 8499, 2337 8561, 2337 8626, 2337 9120

Northern : Plot No. 4-A, Sector 27-B, Madhya Marg, CHANDIGARH 160019 — 26 50206, 265 0290

Southern : C.I.T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600113 — 2254 1216, 2254 1442, 2254 2519, 2254 2315

Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East), MUMBAI 400093 — 2832 9295, 2832 7858, 2832 7891, 2832 7892

Branches : AHMEDABAD. BENGALURU. BHOPAL. BHUBANESWAR. COIMBATORE. DEHRADUN. DURGAPUR. FARIDABAD. GHAZIABAD. GUWAHATI. HYDERABAD. JAIPUR. JAMMU. JAMSHEDPUR. KOCHI. LUCKNOW. NAGPUR. PARWANOO. PATNA. PUNE. RAIPUR. RAJKOT. VISAKHAPATNAM.

Published by BIS, New Delhi