



Glossary of terms of the shop YourGold

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Ounce

A troy weight (ozt) or else troy ounce is a basic unit of mass in national and international markets of silver, gold, platinum and other precious metals, eventually precious stones. The term comes from the French town of Troyes where it was traded for the first time already in the period of Middle Ages. One troy ounce = 1/12 of a troy pound = 31.1034768 grams; 32.15 troy ounces = 1 kilogram.

Gold

Gold - Aurum, Au, chemical element I. B of the periodic table of the chemical elements, proton number 79, relative atomic weight 196.967, melting temperature 1063.0 °C, boiling temperature 2677 °C, density 19 290 kg/m³.

Silver

Silver - argentum, Ag, chemical element I. B of the periodic table of the chemical elements, proton number 47, relative atomic weight 107.8682, melting temperature 960 °C, boiling temperature 2 212 °C, density 10.500 kg/m³.

Investment gold

The investment gold is a special form of gold which is used as an investment tool similarly as for example securities. It concerns mainly gold bullions (bars) that are not bought only for collector's reasons but also as investments, i.e. depositing of paper money.

Investment silver

The term investment silver means a specific form of silver which is used for investment purposes. It concerns silver coins, bullions and bars with high fineness (up to 99,9 %) and defined weight. Their artistic or collector's value is insignificant, the main value is formed by the metal itself.

Fineness

The fineness (from “pure” = clear, unalloyed) is a numeric specification regarding the proportional mass content of the precious metal in the subject or in the alloy. The fineness is expressed either traditionally through carats or with more modern “thousandths method”. As for carats, it is based on the definition that pure gold of 1 000 g/kg content has fineness of 24 Kt. One carat is equal to 1/24 of weight, thus, pure metal has 24 carats (thousandths fineness 999,9). The thousandths method is then de facto similar - the number (mostly a number of three digits) specifies how many particles of pure metal is in one thousand of alloy particles.

Carat

Carat - fineness unit (Kt). Jeweller alloys most commonly produced nowadays have fineness of 9 Ct (375 g Au/kg), 14 Ct (585 g Au/kg) and 18 Ct (750 g Au/kg).

Gold standard

The gold standard is a basic rule in the monetary system where gold is a standard economic measure. The currency which is used as a clearing unit is derived from gold price. When using the gold standard, the currency is formed either by coins minted from a precisely defined amount of gold or by such notes for whose value the issuer (state) guarantees to pay with gold. The gold standard is perceived as a principle of coverage of the issued currency. In today's main stream of economic teachings, the gold standard is considered as unsuitable because it is connected with the collapse of the world's economies at the end of thirties of the 20th century, and the aggregate price level can be better controlled by means of interest rates, money deliveries and controls of currency base.

Certificate

Gold, silver has a certificate of genuineness and fineness minted directly on the bullion which excludes the replacement of any paper certificate.

Official price versus Investment price

Currency exchange rates play the same role as the official price of gold and silver in dollars (USD) when specifying selling and repurchase prices. When the crown strengthens, it can happen that while the precious metal price in dollars grows, then the price in crowns stagnates or even falls. However, when the crown is weakened, the development can be opposite. Then when the price of gold, silver is weakened, the price in crowns can stagnate, or even grow.

