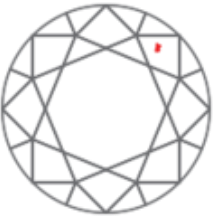


## Diamond Clarity

The clarity grade of a diamond is determined by the size, position and number of imperfections, either internally or externally. The internal imperfections are commonly referred to as inclusions. The degree of imperfection as determined by the naked eye or under 10X magnification will enable the gemmologist to grade a diamond. In choosing the clarity of a diamond, keep in mind that most times you cannot see the imperfections as it can mostly only be seen under magnification.



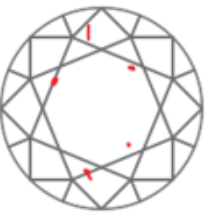
**IF - Internally Flawless.** No inclusions or blemishes are visible under a 10X magnification.



**VVS1 and VVS2 - Very Very Slightly Included.** Inclusions are not easily detectable under 10X magnification.



**VS1 and VS2 - Very Slightly Included.** Inclusions are more easily visible to the trained eye under 10X magnification.



**SI1 and SI2 - Slightly Included.** Noticeable inclusions that are easily seen under 10X magnification, in some cases inclusions can be seen with the unaided eye.

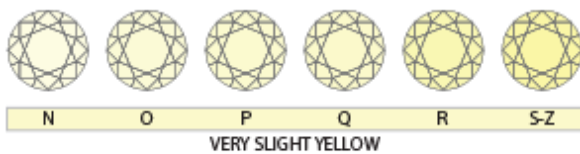
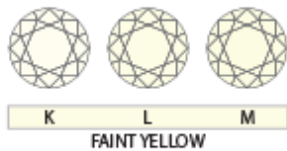
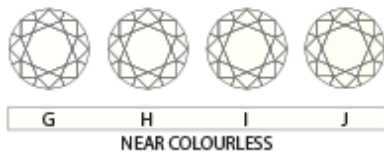
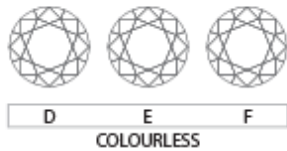


**I1, I2 and I3 - Included.** These diamonds contain inclusions that are obvious under 10X magnification and vary in intensity between I1 and I3, in some cases inclusions can easily be seen with the unaided eye.

## Diamond Colour

When it comes to diamonds the less colour the higher the grade. Diamonds are classified on a scale from D – colourless through to Z – light yellow. Colourless diamonds D, E and F are very rare and subsequently more expensive. The most common diamond used in jewellery are near colourless and generally start at colour scale G increasing down the scale with ever increasing tints of yellow.

### Diamond Colour Scale



#### D-E-F

Colourless

#### G-H-I-J

Nearly Colourless

#### K-L-M

Faintly tinted yellow

#### N-O-P-Q-R

Lightly tinted Yellow

#### S-T-U-V-W-X-Y-Z

Tinted yellow and may progress to brown. Visible with naked eye even when mounted.

\* These grades do not apply to fancy coloured diamonds, they have their own colour grading standard.

## Diamond Cut

Diamonds are about beauty and that beauty comes from the way a diamond absorbs and returns light back up to the eye. That is what Cut is all about. In a well cut diamond the light will come from the top and refract inside the diamond and come out the top with minimal loss of light. This will then give us the maximum brilliance, fire and scintillation.

**Brilliance** - The total amount of light reflected by a diamond.

**Scintillation** - Describes the sparkle or flashes of light which are produced when a diamond is moved.

**Fire** - Describes the dispersion of light into different colours.

Cut refers to the angles of a diamond and the effect this has on light entering the diamond from the top and reflecting back up to the eye. The cut must not be confused with the different diamond shapes. These shapes include:

- Round brilliant
- Marquise
- Oval
- Pear
- Heart
- Princess
- Triangle
- Cushion
- Emerald
- Asscher
- Radiant
- Baguette

## Diamond Carat Weight

Carat (Ct.) is the unit of measurement used to describe the weight of a diamond. A single Carat is equal to 0.2 grams or 200 milligrams and is divided into 100 points. A 1 carat diamond has a 100 points and a  $\frac{3}{4}$  diamond will have 75 points.

Carat weight will indicate the weight of a diamond. The length and width measurement will indicate the actual physical size. Diamonds of the same carat weight can vary in size according to how the diamond was cut. You may therefore get a 1 carat diamond with a diameter of 5.7mm and another of 6.2mm. The diamond with the broader diameter will have a greater visual impact merely due to its greater diameter. Carat weight therefore defines the weight and not the size of the diamond.

