DIAMONDS & GEMSTONES GUIDE

The Anatomy of a Diamond

Ideal Cut

The 4 Cs

Stone Shapes

Stone Cuts

Diamond Size Chart



GEMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA (GIA®) – DIAMOND GRADING

COLOR

One factor that determines the value of a diamond is its color. With the exception of fancy-colored diamonds, the most valuable diamonds are those with the least color. Although many people think of gem quality diamonds as colorless, completely colorless diamonds are very rare. The diamond color scale ranges from D (colorless) to Z (light yellow or brown). A diamond's color is determined by a manual process of comparing the diamond to a master set. Each letter grade represents a range of color and is a measurement of how noticeable a color is.

When diamonds are formed with traces of other minerals, rare and beautiful colors can result. These "fancy" colors range from blue and brilliant yellow to red, brown, pale green, pink, and violet. Because of their rarity, colored diamonds are highly desirable and typically more valuable.

DEF	GHIJ	KLM	NOPQR	STUVWXY	Z+
colorless	nearly colorless	faint yellow	very light yellow	light yellow	fancy

Color Grading Scale

CLARITY

A diamond's clarity is measured by the existence or absence of visible flaws. Tiny surface blemishes or internal inclusions, even those seen only under magnification, can alter the brilliance of the diamond and thus affect its value. Clarity levels begin with flawless (FL, IF), followed by very, very slight (VVS₁, VVS₂), very slight (VS₁, VS₂), slightly included (SI₁, SI₂), and included (I₁, I₂, and I₃).

Clarity Grading Scale													
\mathbf{FL}	VVS_1	VVS_2	VS_1	VS_2	\mathbf{SI}_1	SI_2	\mathbf{I}_1	\mathbf{I}_2	I_3				
flawless no blemishes	very, very slightly included		very slightly included		slightly included		imperfect, eye visible						
		Ð											
visible under magnification only eye visible													

CUT

While cut does include shape, in terms of the 4 Cs it refers to the proportions of the cut. A diamond's cut grade is an objective measure of a diamond's light performance, or the amount of sparkle a diamond has.

A diamond's overall proportions, as well as the size and position of its facets, make up the cut. The consistency and balance of these can greatly affect how the stone captures light and reflects it back to the eye. When a diamond is cut with the proper proportions, light enters the diamond and is returned through the top of the diamond. If a diamond is too shallow, light will escape from the bottom of the stone. If it is cut too deep, light will escape out the sides.

Studies have been conducted to find the optimum proportions of a diamond's cut so that it has the greatest amount of sparkle. If its cut falls within these parameters, it is considered an ideal cut. Diamonds with fine proportions, symmetry and polish optimize their interaction with light and have increased brilliance, dispersion, and scintillation.



CARAT

Carat refers to a diamond's weight. One carat, the traditional unit of measurement for diamonds, is approximately 0.2 grams. You may also hear the weight of a diamond referred to in points. One carat is equivalent to 100 points, so a 75-point diamond is equal to 0.75 carats. Because they are rarer, larger diamonds have greater value per carat, so the price of a diamond rises exponentially to its size. (Refer to diamond size chart, page 52).





Oval



Square Cushion



Marquise



Octagonal







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Trapezoid





Master gem cutters, mathematicians, scientists, and jewelers have been developing unique and proprietary cuts to draw the beauty out of gemstone material. Some gem cuts are created to maximize the sparkle, while other gem cuts are created to draw the viewer into the gemstone.



Diamonds illustrated to scale



DIAMONDS AND GEMSTONES | Diamond Size Chart