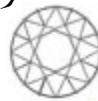


*Diamond Reference Chart*



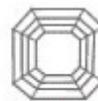
Round



Princess



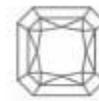
Emerald



Asscher



Cushion



Radiant



Oval



Marquise



Pear



Heart

**Diamond Color**

In most diamonds, the term actually refers to the absence of color. The less color in the stone, the more desirable and valuable it is. Some of these differences are not visible to the naked eye, but directly impact the overall quality and price of the stone.

**Diamond Clarity**

Measures the amount, size and placement of internal 'inclusions,' and external 'blemishes.' Grades run from 'Flawless,' with virtually no imperfections, to 'Included,' which contain a significant number of imperfections.

**Diamond Cut**

Does not refer to a diamond's shape, but to the proportion and arrangement of its facets and the quality of workmanship. The amount of brilliance, sparkle and fire in a diamond is determined by cut. Grades range from 'Excellent' to 'Poor.'

**Diamond Carat**

Refers to a diamond's weight. Generally speaking, the higher the carat weight, the more expensive the stone. Two diamonds of equal carat weight, however, can have very different quality and price when the other three Cs are considered.

**GIA 4Cs**

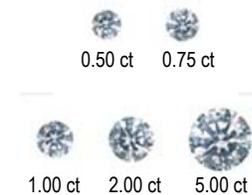
COLORLESS		D	The GIA color scale extends from D (colorless) to Z (light yellow or brown).	
		E		
		F		
		G		
NEAR COLORLESS		H	Although many people think of gem quality diamonds as colorless, truly colorless diamonds are actually very rare. Most diamonds used in jewelry are nearly colorless with tints of yellow or brown.	
		I		
		J		
FAINT		K	D  H	
		L		
		M		
		N		
VERY LIGHT		O	N  Z	
		P		
		Q	Color grades are determined by comparing each diamond to a master set. Each letter grade represents a range of color and is a measure of how noticeable a color is.	
		R		
		S		
		T		
LIGHT		U	<b>Fluorescence</b>	
		V	Some diamonds can emit a visible light when exposed to ultraviolet radiation, but fluorescence is not a factor in determining color or clarity grades. However, a description of its strength and color is provided on GIA reports as an additional identifying characteristic.	
		W		
		X		
		Y		
		Z		

FLAWLESS		The GIA clarity scale includes eleven clarity grades ranging from Flawless to I3.	
INTERNALLY FLAWLESS		Because diamonds form under tremendous heat and pressure, it is extremely rare to find a diamond that lacks any internal and external characteristics. These characteristics are a by-product of its formation and help gemologists separate natural diamonds from synthetics and simulants, and identify individual stones.	
VERY VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED	VVS1		
	VVS2		
VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED	VS1		
	VS2		
SLIGHTLY INCLUDED	SI1		
	SI2		
INCLUDED	I1		
	I2		
	I3		

EXCELLENT		The GIA cut scale ranges from 'Excellent' to 'Poor.'
VERY GOOD		A polished diamond's beauty lies in its complex relationship with light. The magnificent display you see is made up of three attributes: <b>Brightness</b> is the combination of all white light reflecting from the surface and interior of a diamond. <b>Fire</b> describes the "flares" of color emitted from a diamond. <b>Scintillation</b> describes the pattern of light and dark areas and the sparkle you see when the diamond, the light, or the observer moves.
GOOD		A diamond's proportions affect its light performance, which in turn affects its beauty and overall appeal. Diamonds with fine proportions, symmetry, and polish optimize their interaction with light, and have increased brightness, fire, and scintillation.
FAIR		
POOR		GIA assesses these factors for standard round brilliant diamonds in the D-to-Z color range.

One carat equals 200 milligrams in weight.

For diamonds under one carat, each carat is divided into 100 points – similar to pennies in a dollar. 0.75 ct. = 75 points, 1/2 ct. = 50 points.



**Beauty and Its Beholder**  
The 4Cs provide a way to objectively compare and evaluate diamonds, but numbers alone can't describe a diamond's mysterious and captivating beauty.