



# DIAMONDS FOUR C'S WHEN LUXURY MEETS EXCLUSIVE

ENGLISH VERSION



JEAN DE LA BRUYÈRI

## DIAMONDS FOUR C'S DODECA DIAMONDS ENGLISH VERSION

# CARAT WEIGHT

Diamonds and other gemstones are weighed in metric carats: one carat is equal to 0.2 grams, about the same weight as a paperclip. (Don't confuse carat with karat, as in "18K gold," which refers to gold purity.)

Just as a dollar is divided into 100 pennies, a carat is divided into 100 points. For example, a 50-point diamond weighs 0.50 carats. But two diamonds of equal weight can have very different values depending on the other members of the Four C's: clarity, color and cut. The majority of diamonds used in fine jewelry weigh one carat or less.

# COLOR GRADE

Diamond color is all about what you can't see. Diamonds are valued by how closely they approach colorlessness – the less color, the higher their value. (The exception to this is fancy color diamonds, such as pinks and blues, which lie outside this color range.)

GIA's color-grading scale for diamonds is the industry standard. The scale begins with the letter  $\mathbf{D}$ , representing colorless, and continues with increasing presence of color to the letter  $\mathbf{Z}$ , or light yellow or brown. Each letter grade has a clearly defined range of color appearance. Diamonds are color-graded by comparing them to stones of known color under controlled lighting and precise viewing conditions.

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# CLARITY GRADE

Because diamonds formed deep within the earth, under extreme heat and pressure, they often contain unique birthmarks, either internal (inclusions) or external (blemishes).

Diamond clarity refers to the absence of these inclusions and blemishes. Diamonds without these birthmarks are rare, and rarity affects a diamond's value. Using the GIA International Diamond Grading System<sup>™</sup>, diamonds are assigned a clarity grade that ranges from flawless (FL) to diamonds with obvious inclusions (I3).

Every diamond is unique. None is absolutely perfect under  $10 \times$  magnification, though some come close. Known as Flawless diamonds, these are exceptionally rare.

The GIA Clarity Scale contains 11 grades. In determining a clarity grade, the GIA system considers the size, nature, position, color or relief, and quantity of clarity characteristics visible under 10× magnification.

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## UT GRADE

Cut quality is the factor that fuels a diamond's fire, sparkle and brilliance. The allure and beauty of a particular diamond depends more on cut quality than anything else.

The GIA Diamond Cut Grading System for standard round brilliants in the D-to-Z color range is based on the assessment of seven components. The first three – **brightness** (the total light reflected from a diamond), **fire** (the dispersion of light into the colors of the spectrum), and **scintillation** (the pattern of light and dark areas and the flashes of light, or sparkle, when a diamond is moved) – are appearance-based aspects. The remaining four – weight ratio, durability, polish, and symmetry – are related to a diamond's design and craftsmanship.

In GIA's system, each component is assessed individually, taking into account the relative importance of that component in the overall cut quality of the diamond. Each cut grade, based on a relative scale from Excellent to Poor, represents a range of proportion sets and face-up appearances. There are many different proportion sets that produce attractive diamonds.

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### DIAMONDS COLOR GRADE DODECA DIAMONDS ENGLISH VERSION



#### DIAMONDS CLARITY GRADE ALWEKA INTERNATIONAL DMCC



## FL - FLAWLESS

The diamond shows no inclusion or blemishes of any sort under 10x magnification when observed by an experienced grader.

## **IF - INTERNAL FLAWLESS**

The diamond has no inclusions when examined by an experienced grader using a 10x magnification, but will have some minor blemishes.



### VVS1 & VVS2 - VERY VERY SLIGHLTY INCLUDED

The diamond contains minutes inclusions that are difficult even for experienced graders to see under 10x magnification.



#### VS1 & VS2 - VERY SLIGHLTY INCLUDED

The diamond contains minutes inclusions such as small crystals, clouds or feathers when observed with effort under 10x magnification.





#### SI1 - SLIGHLTY INCLUDED

The diamond contains inclusions (clouds, included crystals, knots, cavities, and feathers) that are noticable to an experienced grader under 10x magnification.

#### SI2 & SI3 - SLIGHLTY INCLUDED

The diamond contains inclusions (clouds, included crystals, knots, cavities, and feathers) that are noticable to an experienced grader under 10x magnification.

## I1 & I2 - INCLUDED

The diamond contains inclusions (possibly large feathers or large included crystals) that are obvious under 10x magnification and may affect transparency and brilliance.

## I3 - INCLUDED

The diamond contains inclusions (possibly large feathers or large included crystals) that are obvious under 10x magnification and may affect transparency and brilliance.



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# DIAMONDS CUT GRADE

## DODECA DIAMONDS ENGLISH VERSION

People often use the words cut and shape interchangeably. They think of cut as the shape or outline of the diamond, rather than the arrangement of the facets, symmetry, dimensions and reflective qualities of the diamond.

## MAIN CUT ASPECTS FACTORS

- PROPORTION (table, width, depth)
- SYMMETRICAL FACETS (the mirrors, windows and steps of a diamond)
- BRILLIANCE (brightness of white light reflection)
- FIRE (dispersion of colored light)
- SCINTILLATION (the flashes of sparkle when light moves)
- FINISHING DETAILS (permanent treatment and polishing)



## LIGHT PERFORMANCE BASED ON SYMMETRY

#### LIGHT ENTERS

LIGHT RETURNS

## DESCRIPTION CUT GRADE

## EXCELLENT | IDEAL

Perfectly proportioned and offering the highest grade of polish and symmetry, These stones reflect virtually all light. Thes diamonds are the most brilliant, rare and finest.

#### VERY GOOD

Usually cut to maximize the size of the diamond, a Very Good Cut stone fails a little short of the ideal diamond proportions. A Very Good Cut Diamond reflects most of the light that enters the stone to provide a high level of brilliance.

#### GOOD

When a cutter chooses to create the largest possible diamond from rough crystal, the proportions of the stone are beyond the ideal range. Much of the light that enter the stone is reflected back to deliver a good sparkle. This type of cut grade is an ideal choice for shoppers who want to stay in a budget without sacrificing quality and beauty.

#### FAIR & POOR

These stones are cut to maximize carat weight over other considerations. A diamond in this grade will reflect only a small proportion of the light that enters into it.



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# DIAMONDS CUT GRADE

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## FACTORS TO DETERMINE DIAMOND CUT QUALITY

Because Diamond Cut is an enormous element in determining the beauty and brilliance of any diamond, there are some complexities. Many factors play a role in how a diamond's cut quality is determined.

The main factors impacting Diamond Cut Quality are:

- **PROPORTIONS:** the ratios and sizes of the diamond's depth, width and table
- SYMMETRY: precision of the facets, mirrors, windows and steps
- POLISH: the shine and glow of the diamond surface

CUT GRADE	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR   POOF
POLISH GRADE	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR   POOF
SYMMETRY GRADE	EXCELLENT	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR   POOF

## HOW TO READ A GIA REPORT

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# DIAMONDS CUT SHAPES

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**ROUND BRLIIANT** 

Absolutely perfect and timeless aesthetics, the round brilliant cut remains the sure value. Calibrated to give it maximum brilliance and shine, The stone has 57 facets.

This shape has remained the most sought-after since then because it is the most brilliant.



ASSCHER

The Asscher cut diamond has 72 facets, which are larger and wider-set—three rows on top and three on the bottom. The elegant step cut draws your eye into the centre of the stone, both captivating and mesmerising anyone who catches its gaze with its flashes.

The Asscher creates an incredible optical illusion known as the "Hall of Mirrors", also seen in emerald cut diamonds.



EMERALD

The Emerald cut gives a translucent light, unique of its kind. It is a distinguished cut, sober but very "class".

Requires diamonds of good purity: the table is important and the slightest defect becomes visible.



#### CUSHION

The cushion diamond is a very trendy shape nowadays because jewelry brands have used it a lot in their creations.

Very elegant and very brilliant, it is a good alternative to round diamonds, even if its brilliance remains nevertheless inferior to that of the round brilliant diamond.



PEAR

A 58-faceted drop of water, often worn as a pendant, which holds as much of the round waist as the marquise with its rounded and pointed edges.

The pear shape is by far the most difficult to choose because it is rarely well cut.

But a beautiful pear shaped diamond is a marvel of nature and human work.



HEART

Absolutely perfect and timeless aesthetics, the round brilliant cut remains the sure value. Calibrated to give it maximum brilliance and shine, The stone has 57 facets.

This shape has remained the most sought-after since then because it is the most brilliant.



UVAL

The 56 facets of the oval waist give a resolutely modern shape that unites the classicism of the round brilliant and the elegant femininity of the more elongated shapes such as the marquise and the pear.

Often set as a center diamond on solitaires or rings.



PRINCESS

The princess is particularly adapted to architectural jewelry with clean lines.

It is a square or rectangular cut, with generally 76 facets that ensure a strong sparkle.

A princess cut is smaller and less expensive than a round brilliant of equal weight.

The width of the table requires good purity.



MARQUISE

The cushion diamond is a very trendy shape nowadays because jewelry brands have used it a lot in their creations.

Very elegant and very brilliant, it is a good alternative to round diamonds, even if its brilliance remains nevertheless inferior to that of the round brilliant diamond.



ODECA DIAMONDS SWITZERLAN



RADIANT

True to its name, this cut is truly radiant. While the octagonal shape and cropped corners do make it similar to the emerald cut, the faceting is reminiscent of the round brilliant cut.

With 70 facets, the radiant cut is one of the most brilliant diamond shapes available today. It's a new cut, created just over 30 years ago to combine the best elements of the emerald and round brilliant cuts. "INTEGRITY, TRUST, RESPONSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY ARE THE VALUES THAT HAVE GUIDED US SINCE DECADES TO STAND AS A SOLID PARTNER".

