

Diamond Guide

ANATOMY OF A DIAMOND

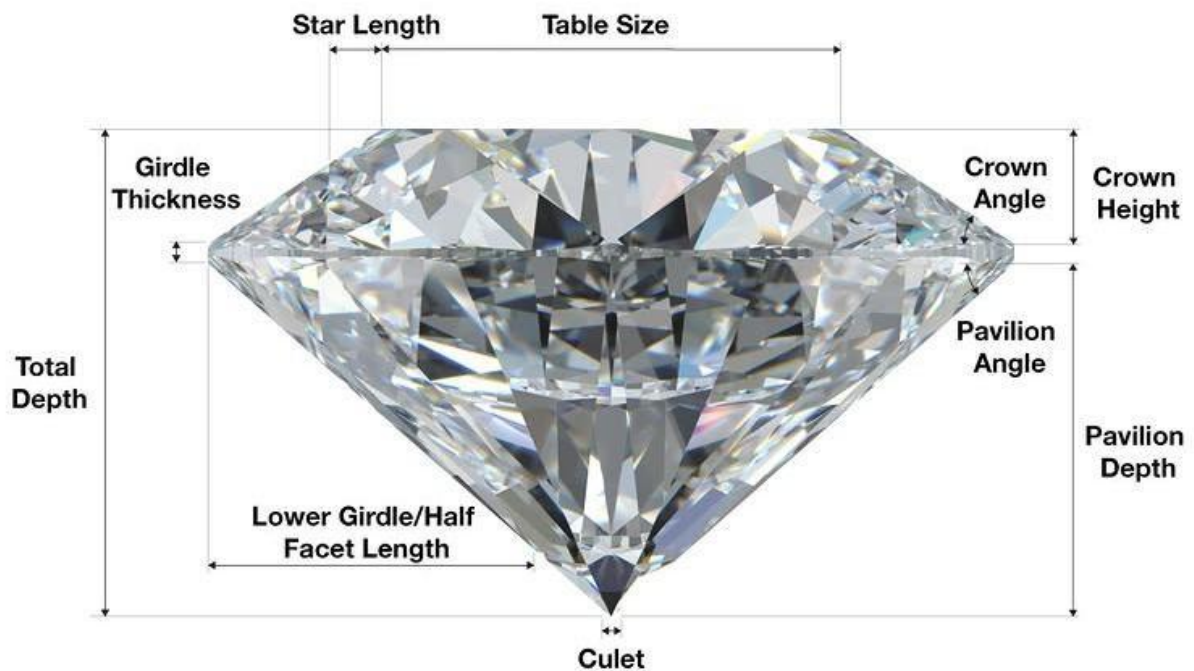


Table - The flat octagonal portion of the diamond is called the table which is also the biggest facet.

Crown - The top most part of the diamond is called the crown.

Girdle - Where the crown ends and meets the pavilion, that widest edge of a diamond is called girdle.

Pavilion - The bottom part of the diamond that begins from the girdle and goes down towards the culet is called the pavilion.

Culet - The smallest facet of the diamond at the tip of the diamond.

Depth - It is the height of the diamond which is measured from the table to the culet.

Diameter - The width of the diamond is called the diameter.

Diamond Size Comparison

Cushion Diamonds



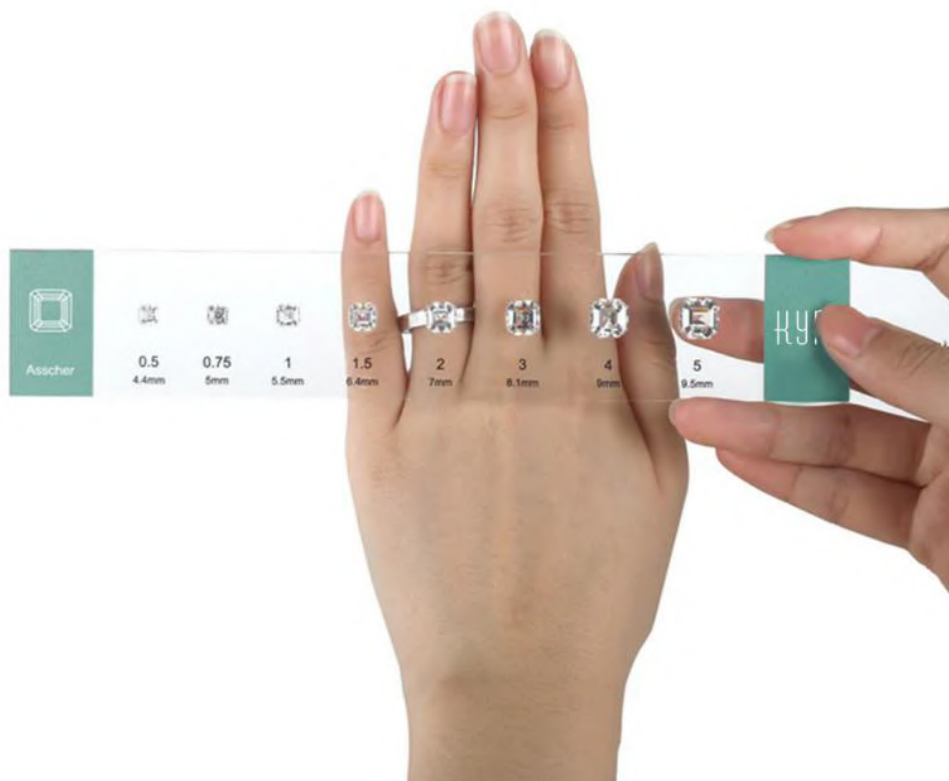
Radiant Diamonds



Oval Diamonds



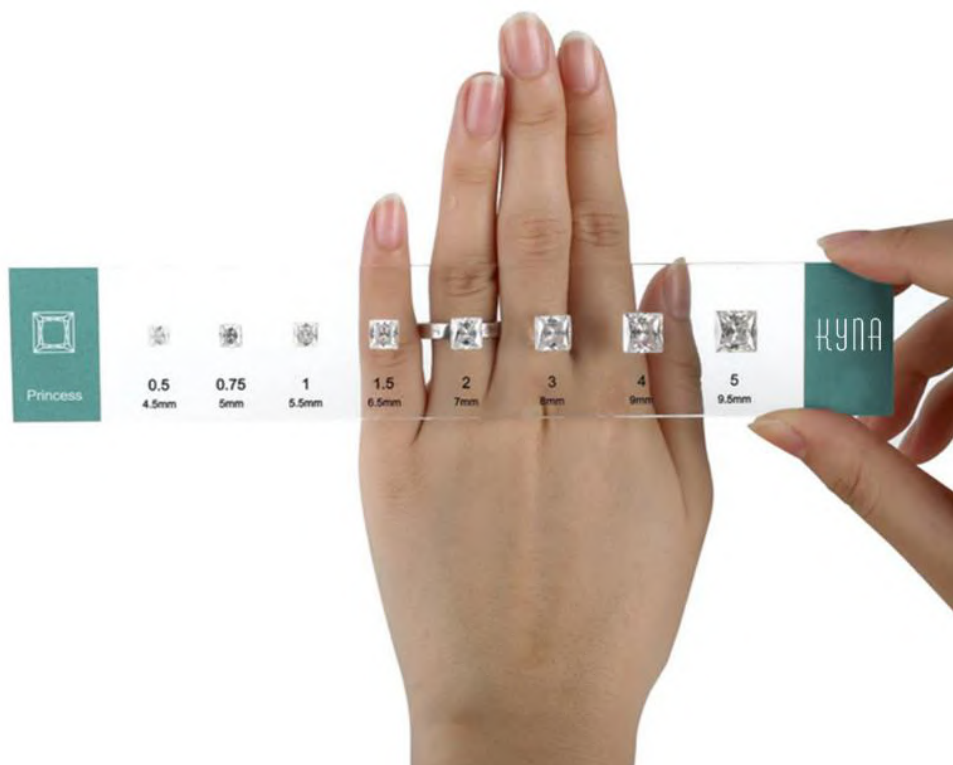
Asscher Diamonds



Emerald Diamonds



Princess Diamond



Round Diamond



Heart Diamond



Pear Diamond



Marquise Diamond



The Four C's When Buying a Diamond

Diamond clarity



The clarity grade tells us how free a diamond is from blemishes and inclusions. The GIA has compiled the following diamond clarity chart:

- **FL** (Flawless)
- **IF** (Internally Flawless)
- **VVS1** (Very, Very Slightly Included 1)
- **VVS2** (Very, Very Slightly Included 2)
- **VS1** (Very Slightly Included 1)
- **VS2** (Very Slightly Included 2)
- **SI1** (Slightly Included 1)
- **SI2** (Slightly Included 2)
- **I1** (Inclusions 1)
- **I2** (Inclusions 2)

A flawless diamond is rare, but the more imperfections they have, the more they interfere with light, and the brilliance of a diamond is dulled, which takes away from the high-quality cut.

Clarity Grade	FL	IF	VVS1, VVS2	VS1, VS2	SI1	SI2, SI3	I1, I2	I3
Description	Flawless	Internally Flawless	Very Very Slight Inclusion	Very Slight Inclusion	Slight Inclusion		Inclusion	

When buying a diamond, check if the stone is "eye-clean". This means that there are no imperfections visible to the unaided eye. An eye-clean diamond offers excellent value and is much less expensive than a rare, flawless one that thus commands a higher price.

CARAT - Carat (often abbreviated as 'ct') refers to the weight of a diamond and not its actual size. The larger the carat weight, the greater the diamond's value. Note, however, that two diamonds of the same carat weight can vastly differ in price due to the quality of their cut, colour and clarity.

What is a carat? - One carat is equal to a fifth of a gram. A carat is divided into 100 points so a 50 point diamond is the same as a 0.50 carat diamond, which is the same as a half carat diamond. Don't confuse carat weight with visual size. A deep stone can have a smaller spread but still weigh 0.50 carat. The shallow, wide diamond will appear larger to the eye than the deeper stone. Similarly, some diamond shapes maximise carat weight: elongated diamond shapes, such as the emerald cut or marquise cut, tend to appear larger than round diamonds of the equivalent carat weight and quality of cut. And some jewellery settings enhance the diamond giving it the illusion of being larger than it is.

What does total carat weight mean? - The carat weight stated for a piece of diamond jewellery with multiple stones is the total weight of all the diamonds in it. For example, in a pair of 0.25 carat diamond solitaire earrings, the two stones have a combined weight of 0.25 carat. If a diamond engagement ring has one central diamond surrounded by smaller stones, the carat weight quoted takes into account the entire collection of diamonds.

What carat weights are available? - Diamonds are often cut to popular standard diamond weights. These are typically 0.25 carat (quarter carat), 0.33 carat (third carat), 0.50 carat (half carat), and 1.00 carat (one carat). Diamonds can be cut to just under these weights, such as 0.23 carat or 0.49 carat, if the cutter feels that this will maximise the rough stone's beauty. At Kyna we state the minimum

carat weight of a diamond ring or a piece of jewellery so that you know you'll be buying a diamond of at least this weight.

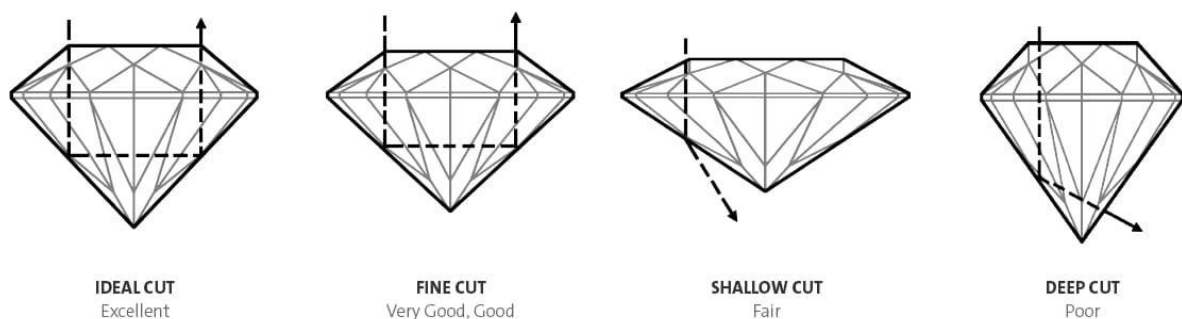
What is diamond cut? - As most gemmologists would agree, diamond cut is the most important characteristic to prioritise when choosing a diamond. Precise diamond cutting will equate to a diamond that reflects light perfectly, so that the radiance, fire and sparkle of the stone is at its absolute best.

According to the Gemological Institute of America, three factors determine a diamond's cut:

- Precision
- Symmetry
- Polish

The precision of a Diamond

This aspect determines how size and angles relate to parts of the stone. It is a measure that shows how well all diamond facets align with each other in 3D. All diamonds will sparkle in bright light, but not all of them show the same potential otherwise. If a diamond shines in low light, that is a sign of a highly skilled diamond cutter..



A diamond's total depth (height) is measured from the top of a diamond to its bottom (culet) and expressed in percentages. One of the main factors when determining a diamond's cut grade is the total depth percentage.

A shallow-cut diamond lacks depth, which is why most of the light that enters leaks out from the bottom of the stone, resulting in low brilliance and sparkle. However, it does make them appear bigger in size.

A deep-cut diamond also experiences issues with light which does not flow properly through it. This is why it has lower brightness and looks less lively.

An ideal-cut diamond has proportions which allow maximum brightness and sparkle. This type of diamond has both excellent polish and symmetry and is used as a benchmark for all diamond grading.

The Diamond Symmetry

This is one of the final stages of a diamond's finish. It is the arrangement, size, and shaping of diamond facets. If you want to hone your skills in buying diamonds, keep a lookout for symmetrical and especially asymmetrical features. Low symmetry grades negatively impact the diamond's sparkle and allow the visibility of inclusions.



Gemologists have established various grade scales, among which the one for diamond symmetry goes as follows:

- Poor
- Fair
- Good
- Very good
- Excellent

If symmetry is "poor", it means that the facet alignment has very much impaired the appearance. So much so, that it would be easily visible to the naked eye. "Fair" is a higher and better level, but it won't reflect light as well as diamonds higher up on the scale.

Diamond Polish

Diamond polish stands for the placement and details of facet shapes, including the outside finish. Although perfect polish is rarely achieved, there is a scale that matches the one in the previous paragraph. While the grade of "poor" affects a diamond's beauty, "fair" can be acceptable for stones under 0.70 cts. A grade of "good" hides all the imperfections from the naked eye. However, if you have a diamond whose polish is lower on the scale, consider having it repolished. It might lose some weight, but it will definitely look much better.

How is Diamond cut graded?

Diamond cut is graded on a sliding scale from Excellent to Poor, when graded by GIA. The IGI grade diamonds from Ideal to Fair, essentially following the same grading criteria. GIA are regarded the best graders for natural diamonds, and IGI the best graders for lab diamonds.

It can be a little confusing to know the difference between the cut grades used by different grading laboratories - use the table below to compare GIA vs IGI cut grades. The cut grade of a diamond is regarded as the most important of the 4Cs, and gemmologists agree you should aim for an Excellent cut, or at the least a Very Good cut, for a bright, fiery diamond. If looking at a lab diamond, the equivalent grade to aim for would be Ideal. A poorly cut diamond may be too deep or too shallow, both largely diminishing the diamond's potential to sparkle.

The best cut diamonds, graded Excellent to Very Good (GIA) or Ideal (IGI), will reflect light out through the table and crown, with eye-catching flashes of white and coloured light.

Different Cuts of Diamond

Introduction

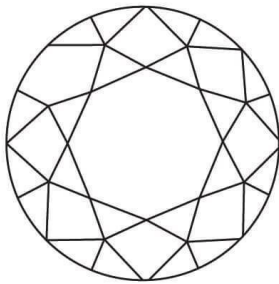
The shape of a Diamond refers to its physical structure as they are available in assorted shapes starting from classic round shape to a fancy. pear cut diamond. It is important to study and identify the attributes of the different shapes of a diamond to make the right choice before making a purchase. The physical structure or the form adds to the beauty or appearance of the diamond. A

diamond is interestingly accessible in beautiful and striking shapes which definitely depends on the skills of the craftsmen. Shaping or cutting a diamond is considered an art as the brilliance and sparkle of the diamond is based on the cut.

Diamond Shapes

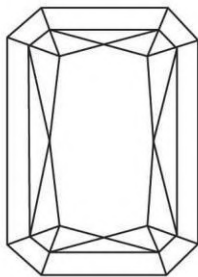


Diamond shape is all-important when you're buying a piece of diamond jewellery and even more so when it comes to buying a diamond engagement ring in which the sparkling gem takes centre stage. Every diamond shape has its own story and you should choose the shape that's right for you and your story. Shape refers to the outline of the gem when viewed from above. All diamond shapes that are not round brilliant are known as fancy shapes. Fancy diamond shapes were developed to make the most of rough diamonds that didn't suit the classic round brilliant diamonds.



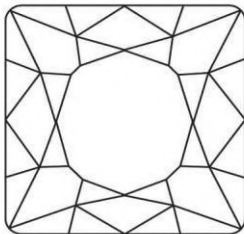
ROUND BRILLIANT

As the most traditional and popular diamond shape, the round brilliant accounts for almost half of diamonds bought today. The round brilliant diamond is cut to a round at the top and a cone at its bottom. Of all the diamond shapes available, it yields maximum return of light and therefore the most brilliance.



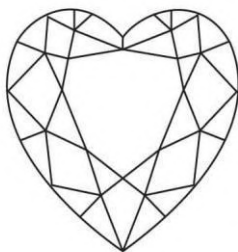
RADIANT DIAMONDS

Radiant diamonds can be square or rectangular, and are distinguishable by cropped corners and 70 facets. They combine the brilliance of the round brilliant diamond and the depth of the emerald cut and princess cut diamond.



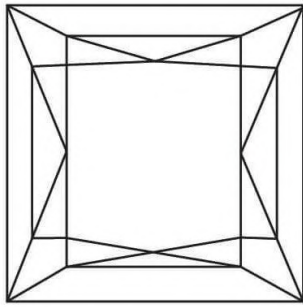
CUSHION DIAMONDS

A cushion diamond is a type of diamond cut that is known for its square or rectangular shape with rounded corners, similar to a pillow or cushion. This cut is also sometimes referred to as a pillow cut.



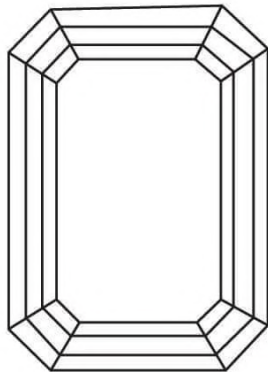
HEART SHAPED DIAMOND

The heart shaped diamond is pear shaped with a cleft cut into its top. Relatively unusual, it is a complex cut with 56 to 58 facets and demands a great amount of skill to ensure maximum brilliance.



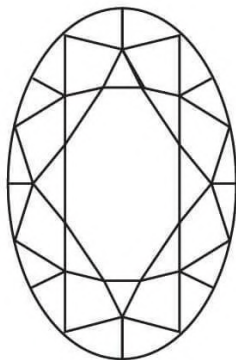
PRINCESS CUT

A princess cut diamond is a type of diamond cut that is square or rectangular in shape and has pointed corners. It is a relatively modern diamond cut, first created in the 1960s. The princess cut diamond has become one of the most popular diamond cuts for engagement rings and other jewellery.



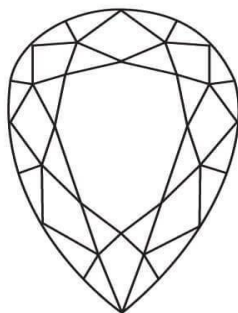
EMERALD CUT

An emerald cut diamond is a type of diamond cut that is characterised by its rectangular or square shape with truncated corners. This cut is named after the emerald gemstone, as it was originally used for emeralds, but it is now commonly used for diamonds as well.



OVAL DIAMONDS

Like the round brilliant cut, the oval diamond usually has 58 facets in a symmetrical cut that maximises the stone's brilliance. An oval diamond is therefore a fabulous choice if you want all the sparkle of the round brilliant diamond in a more unusual style.



PEAR SHAPED DIAMONDS

Also known as teardrop, the pear diamond has a brilliant cut which optimises light reflection, and combines the shape of an oval and marquise diamond. Made famous by Elizabeth Taylor, the pear is a popular shape for diamond pendants and diamond earring



MARQUISE DIAMONDS

This diamond cut that is characterised by its unique boat-like shape, with pointed ends and a curved body. It is also sometimes called a navette cut, which means "little boat" in French. This diamond was named after the Marquise de Pompadour, mistress of King Louis XV.

Diamond Colour

Diamond Colour plays a crucial role in its brilliance and value. It mainly refers to whether a diamond is Colourless or has light yellow or brown tones, which fall within the "white" diamond category.

The Gemological Institute of America (GIA) established a standard Colour scale from D (Colourless) to Z (light yellow/brown). Colourless diamonds are the rarest and most valuable. Even with the same cut, clarity, and size, Colour significantly impacts pricing—the more Colourless, the higher the value.

Diamond grading is conducted by renowned labs following these standards.



Diamond Certification

What is a Diamond Certificate?

A diamond certificate, is a document also known as a diamond grading report is graded by renowned gemologists that include the genuine features of a diamond. After a diamond is being thoroughly studied, scrutinized and evaluated, the attributes are then measured and noted on the diamond certificate and presented along-with the diamond. Certificate given from a gemological laboratory verifies the quality of a diamond and allows nonexperts to make knowledgeable decisions while purchasing diamonds.

What does it contain?

A diamond certificate features all the required details and specifications of a diamond i.e. The dimensions, Clarity ,Colour, Polish ,Symmetry, Shape, Weight, Comments and other basic characteristics.

Diamond Certification Laboratories -

The most acclaimed diamond certification laboratories are G.I.A. (Gemological Institute of America) A.G.S.L (American Gem Society Laboratories) E.G.L. (European Gemological Laboratory (USA)) I.G.L. (International Gemological Institute) and H.R.D. (Hoge Raad voor Diamant)that are recognized worldwide for certifying the genuineness of a diamond.



G.I.A. (Gemological Institute of America)

Founded in the year 1931, Gemological Institute of America, is one of the most prominent names in the field of diamond and jewelry. It is a non-profit organization that is headquartered in Carlsbad, California operating in 13 countries, with 11 campuses, 9 laboratories and 4 research centers worldwide. The research process, gem identification and diamond grading services are examined by professional gemologists who assures reliability and authenticity of a diamond. In the year G.I.A. developed its International Diamond Grading System and the Four Cs (cut, clarity, Colour, and carat weight) as the standard to compare and evaluate the quality of diamonds.

I.G.I. (International Gemological Institute)



The International Gemological Institute or the (IGI) was established in 1975 and is based in Antwerp, Belgium and has a number of offices worldwide. It certifies Coloured stones and jewelry along-with diamonds. IGI is certainly one of the largest independent gemological laboratory and also runs Schools of Gemology globally.

Why is Diamond certification important?

A diamond without its certification is not considered genuine and authentic. It can create doubts in the mind of a buyer or customer about quality of the diamond. All diamonds might resemble each other but definitely the quality will vary. Since diamond certification is a proof of originality of the diamond attributes, it is thereby recommended to get the certification done because it is necessary to know the quality of the diamond you are buying for.

NEED HELP FINDING A DIAMOND?

At Kyna we're passionate about diamonds, and every piece of diamond jewellery we offer has been selected with love and care. We understand that diamond jewellery is a significant purchase - emotionally and financially. Buying a diamond should be a magical, truly special experience and that's exactly what we want you to have.

[BOOK AN APPOINTMENT](#)

KYNA