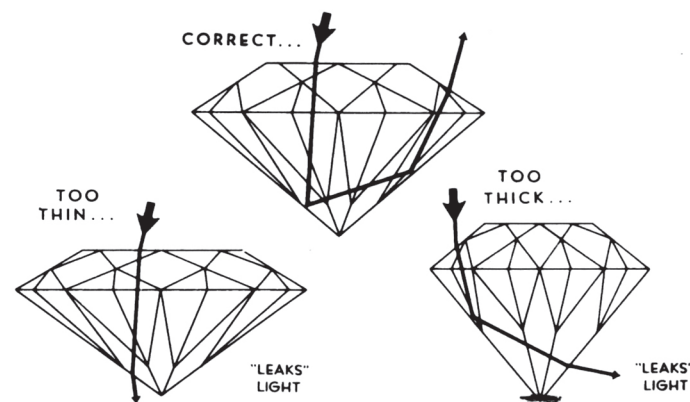




Cut

- Of all the 4 Cs, cut has the greatest effect on a diamond's beauty. In determining the quality of the cut, the grader evaluates the cutter's skill in the fashioning of the diamond; technology assesses the diamond's light performance.

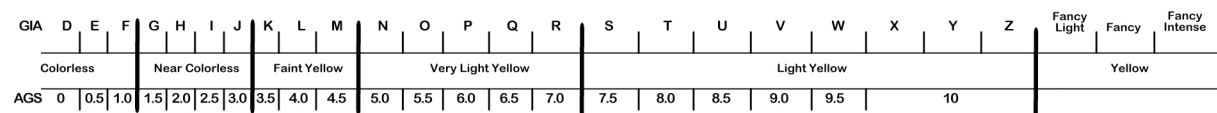
Light Performance



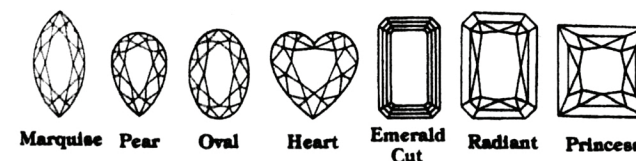
Color

- Gem-quality diamonds occur in many hues. In the range from colorless to light yellow or light brown, diamonds are compared to *Master Color-Comparison Diamonds* under controlled conditions. Colorless diamonds are the rarest. Other natural colors are known as *fancy* - their color grading is unique.

Color Grades



Popular Fancy Shapes

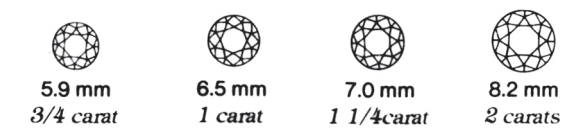


Confidence

- Put your trust in a member of the American Gem Society like Carreras Ltd.. You can be assured that you're working with a consummate professional who adheres to the highest standards of ethics and knowledge and is dedicated to providing consumer protection in every transaction.

Carat

- This is the diamond's physical weight measured in metric carats. One carat equals 1/5 gram and is subdivided into *100 points*. Carat weight is the most objective of the 4 Cs. It involves no estimates, comparisons, or judgments.



Clarity

- Diamonds can have internal characteristics known as *inclusions* or external characteristics known as *blemishes*. When grading clarity, the grader uses magnification and specific lighting and considers the effect these characteristics have on the diamonds appearance and/or durability. Diamonds without inclusions or blemishes are rare; however, most characteristics can only be seen with magnification.

Clarity Grades

