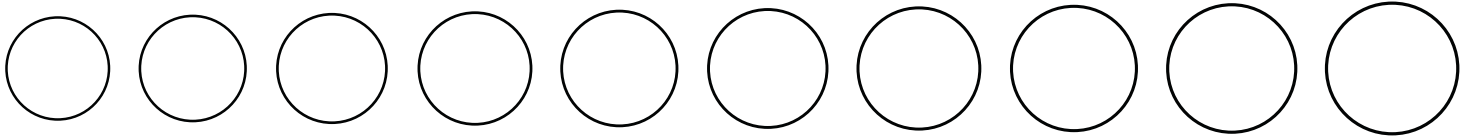


13.21mm 13.61mm 14.05mm 14.45mm 14.86mm 15.27mm 15.70mm 16.10mm 16.51mm 16.92mm



YOUR RING — WHERE SIZE MATTERS

A ring is the most intimate of jewels and is often worn every day. It should fit well and feel comfortable, so here are some tips about correctly sizing your ring.

- Measure your finger size at the end of the day when your fingers are at their largest (like sizing shoes).
- Don't measure finger sizes when your hands are cold; let them warm up to room temperature.
- The width of a ring is an important factor in determining the right finger size.
- A wider ring may require a slightly larger size, because it covers more of your finger.
- Wrap a piece of string or a strip of paper around your finger.
- Mark the point where the two ends meet.
- Measure the string or paper against a ruler to get the circumference of your finger.
- Divide that by 3.14 to get the diameter of your finger.
- Look up your ring size using the table shown below.

BIRTHSTONES

Over thousands of years, a tradition has developed which associates certain gemstones with times of the year. It is likely that pagan beliefs associated the time of year of a person's birth with certain characteristics. Gemstones associated with zodiac signs sometimes coincide with the birthstones by month.

MONTH	BIRTHSTONE	MEANING
January	Garnet	Constancy
February	Amethyst	Sincerity
March	Aquamarine, Bloodstone	Courage
April	Diamond, White Sapphire	Innocence
May	Emerald	Love, Success
June	Pearl, Moonstone	Health, Longevity
July	Ruby	Contentment
August	Peridot	Marital Happiness
September	Sapphire	Clear Thinking
October	Opal, Tourmaline	Hope
November	Topaz, Citrine	Fidelity
December	Turquoise, Zircon	Prosperity

RING SIZE CONVERSION TABLE

INCHES	MM	HK	JAP	USA	UKFRA	GER	SWIT
.52	13.21	3	2	2	D 41 1/2	13 1/4	1 1/2
.536	13.61	5	3	2 1/2	E 42 2/4	13 3/4	2 3/4
.553	14.05	6	4	3	F 44	14	4
			5		G 45 1/4		5 1/4
.569	14.45	7.5		3 1/2		14 1/2	
			6 1/2	3 3/4	H 46 1/2		6 1/2
.585	14.86	9	7	4	H 1/2	15	
				4 1/4	I 47 3/4		7 3/4
.601	15.27	10	8	4 1/2	I 1/2	15 1/4	
					J 49		9
.618	15.70	11	9	5	J 1/2	15 3/4	
					K 50		10
.634	16.10	12		5 1/2	L 51 3/4	16	11 3/4
			11		L 1/2		
.650	16.51	13	12	6	M 52 3/4	16 1/2	12 3/4
.666	16.92	14.5	13	6 1/2	N 54	17	14
.683	17.35	16	14	7	O 55 1/4	17 1/4	15 1/4
.699	17.75	17	15	7 1/2	P 56 1/2	17 3/4	16 1/2
.716	18.19	18	16	8	Q 57 3/4	18	17 3/4
.732	18.59	19	17	8 1/2		18 1/2	
					R 59		19
.748	18.99	20.5	18	9		19	
					S 60 1/4		20 1/4
.764	19.41	22	19	9 1/2		19 1/2	
					T 61 1/2		21 1/2
.781	19.84	23	20	10	T 1/2	20	
			21	10 1/4	U 62 3/4		22 3/4
.797	20.24	24	22	10 1/2	U 1/2	20 1/4	

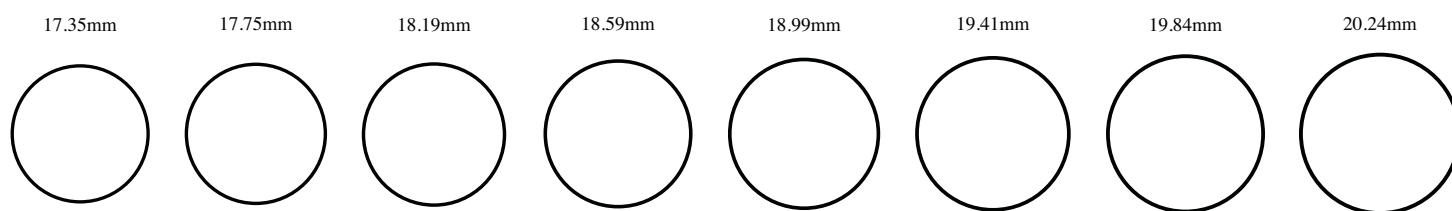
CARATS – WHAT ARE THEY?

DIAMONDS & PRECIOUS GEMS

When the word “carat” is applied to gemstones, including diamonds, it refers to a unit of weight. A carat is equal to one fifth (0.20) of a metric gram. It is incorrect to say a “1 carat size” diamond; correct is a “1 carat weight” diamond.

GOLD ALLOYS

A carat as applied to gold alloys refers to a proportion by weight of one part in twenty-four, 4.166%, or 41.66 parts per 1,000. The higher the carat value, the higher the proportion of gold in relation to the base metal content. Pure gold is therefore 24 carat, and 18 carat gold must contain at least 18 parts gold out of 24, or 75%. On the other hand, 9 carat only contains 22% gold, the rest being other metals like silver, copper and zinc.



THE MOHS SCALE OF HARDNESS

This scale was invented by Austrian mineralogist Friedrich Mohs (1773-1839), and is used to measure a substance's hardness. One substance is harder than another if it can scratch it; for example, a diamond (ranked 10 out of 10) will scratch a garnet (ranked 6.5-7.5), but not the other way around.

SUBSTANCE	HARDNESS	SUBSTANCE	HARDNESS
Talcum	1	Diaspore, Peridot	6.5
Amber, Fingernails, Ivory, Jet, Shell	2.5	Jade, Tansanite	6.5-7
Ametrine, Gold, Fuchsite, Silver, Wulfenite	2-3	Agate, Amethyst, Chalcedony, Citrine, Quartz, Steel	7
Bronze, Copper, Coral, Pearl, Limestone	3	Garnet, Kunzite, Spessartite, Tsavorite	6.5-7.5
Azurite, Dolomite, Sphalerite	3.5-4	Rubelite, Tourmaline	7-7.5
Iron, Fluorite, Marble, Platinum	4	Spinel, Zircon	7.5
Apatite, Glass	5	Aquamarine, Beryl, Emerald, Granite, Morganite	7-8
Lapis Lazuli	5-5.5	Spinel, Topaz	8
Moldavite, Scapolite, Turquoise, Vlasovite	5-6	Alexandrite, Chrysoberyl	8.5
Opal	5.5-6.5	Ruby, Sapphire	9
Labradorite, Moonstone, Sunstone	6-6.5	Diamond	10

DIAMOND CLARITY SCALE

GIA	UK / CIBJO	DESCRIPTION	MEANING
IF	Loupe Clean	Internally Flawless	Internally Flawless
VVS1	VVS1	Very Very Small Inclusions	No Visible Inclusions
VVS2	VVS2	Very Very Small Inclusions	No Visible Inclusions
VS1	VS1	Very Small Inclusions	No Visible Inclusions
VS2	VS2	Very Small Inclusions	No Visible Inclusions
S11	S11	Small Inclusions	No Visible Inclusions
S12	S12	Small Inclusions	No Visible Inclusions
I1	P1 - Piqué1	S13	Barely Visible Inclusions
I1	P1 - Piqué1	First Piqué	Barely Visible Inclusions
I2	P2 - Piqué2	Second Piqué	Easily Visible Inclusions
I3	P3 - Piqué3	Third Piqué	Very Easily Visible Inclusions

DIAMOND WEIGHT / DIAMETER TABLE

The following table gives an approximate guide to the relative diameter size in millimetres, and weight of modern round brilliant cut diamonds of ideal proportions. Since 1914, the metric diamond carat is defined as one-fifth of one gram.

WEIGHT (CARATS)	DIAMETER (MM)
0.05	2.4
0.10	3.0
0.20	3.8
0.25	4.2
0.30	4.4
0.40	4.8
0.50	5.2
0.75	5.9
1.00	6.5
1.25	7.0
1.50	7.5
1.75	7.9
2.00	8.2
2.50	8.9
3.00	9.4
3.50	9.9
4.00	10.4
5.00	11.2
6.00	11.9
7.00	12.2
8.00	12.5
9.00	13.1
10.00	13.6
15.00	16.1
20.00	17.7
30.00	20.3
40.00	22.3
50.00	24.1

DIAMOND COLOUR SCALE

GIA	UK TRADITIONAL	CIBJO	MEANING
D	Finest White	Exceptional White +	Colourless
E	Finest White	Exceptional White	Virtually Colourless
F	Fine White	Rare White +	Virtually Colourless
G	Fine White	Rare White	Virtually Colourless
H	White	White	Virtually Colourless
I	Commercial White	Slightly Tinted White	Very Faint Colour
J	Top Silver Cape Colour	Slightly Tinted White	Very Faint Colour
K	TSC to Silver Cape	Tinted White	Faint Colour
L	Silver Cape	Tinted White	Faint Colour
M	Light Cape	Tinted	Increasing Colour
N	Light Cape	Tinted	Increasing Colour
O	Cape	Tinted	Increasing Colour
P	Cape	Tinted	Increasing Colour
Q	Cape	Tinted	Increasing Colour
R	Cape to Dark Cape	Tinted	Increasing Colour
S-Z	Dark Cape	Tinted	Deep Colour