



# INTERNATIONAL GEMMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND GRADING OF DIAMONDS AND COLORED STONES  
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

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## DIAMOND REPORT

This report is a statement of the diamond's identity and grade including all relevant information about the submitted stone.

Number: **F2C58980**

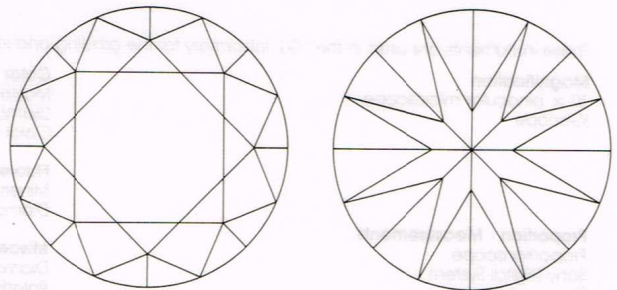
ANTWERP, 25 JUL 1994

LABORATORY REPORT (ORIGINAL)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DESCRIPTION: NATURAL DIAMOND  
 SHAPE AND CUT: ROUND BRILLIANT  
 WEIGHT: 1.12 Carat  
 MEASUREMENTS: 6.33 - 6.36 x 4.13mm  
 PROPORTIONS and FINISH  
 Table Diameter Percentage 62 %  
 Crown Height Percentage 14.5 %  
 Pavilion Depth Percentage 43 %  
 CULET SIZE: MEDIUM  
 GIRDLE THICKNESS: THICK (FACETED)  
 FINISH: Polish/Sym & Prop GOOD / GOOD  
 COLOR GRADE: LIGHT BROWN  
NATURAL COLOR  
 FLUORESCENCE: NONE

The symbols do not usually reflect the size of the characteristics.  
Red symbols indicate internal characteristics.  
Green symbols indicate external characteristics.



COMMENTS: (Insignificant external details, visible under high magnification, are not mentioned)

Control Department

LABORATORY DIRECTOR, GEMMOLOGIST

SPACE FOR DOUBLE CHECK, CLARITY AND COLOR GRADE

CLARITY GRADE:	Internally Flawless,	vvs 1	vvs 2	vs 1	vs 2	si 1	si 2	p 1	p 2	p 3							
COLOR GRADE:	0+	0	1+	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	FANCY COLOR
	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	20	

PROPORTIONS - MARGIN: ± 1%.  
MEASUREMENTS - MARGIN: ± 0.02 mm.

The gemmological analysis of diamonds, precious stones and other minerals must be carried out by specialized gemmologists with many years' experience in this field who have a keen sense of the professional code of ethics governing their work as well as a thorough knowledge of crystallographic, optical and physical phenomenon.

The identification of the various species and varieties of stones, the distinction between natural and synthetic stones, as well as various treatment methods currently encountered are all very important factors.

More specifically for diamonds, the laws of refraction and dispersion of light, the related geometric data as well as knowledge of all aspects involved in the cutting process are essential.

Definition of a stone's color requires knowledge of type Ia, Ib, IIa and IIb diamonds, and correct use of masterstones and other relevant techniques. In order to grade the clarity of a diamond, the nature, number, size and location of any inclusions as well as any other secondary external characteristics must be determined.

This report is subject to the terms and conditions set forth on reverse.

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