



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: F2B89832

ANTWERP, 4 JUN 1993

LABORATORY REPORT (ORIGINAL)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DESCRIPTION:

NATURAL DIAMOND

SHAPE AND CUT:

ROUND BRILLIANT

WEIGHT:

0.31 Carat

MEASUREMENTS:

4.26 - 4.35 x 2.64mm

PROPORTIONS and FINISH

Table Diameter Percentage

64 %

Crown Height Percentage

11 %

Pavilion Depth Percentage

44.5 %

CULET SIZE:

POINTED

GIRDLE THICKNESS:

SLIGHTLY THICK (FACETED)

FINISH: Polish/Sym & Prop

VERY GOOD / VERY GOOD

CLARITY GRADE (10 x):

INTERNALLY FLAWLESS

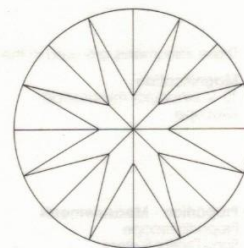
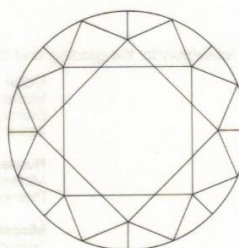
COLOR GRADE:

E(0)

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+

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

FANCY COLOR

PROPORTIONS - MARGIN: $\pm 1\%$

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 I a, I b, II a and II b 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 page 2 hereof.

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