

What Do Carats And Points Mean Pertaining To Diamonds?

By: [Gregg Hall](#)

It is a common mistake to think that the carat weight of a diamond is its size. Actually, carat weight is how much a diamond weighs, and while there is an increase in size for an increase in weight, the carat measure does not quantify a stone's size. Carats are more or less equivalent to two hundred milligrams, slightly less than one quarter ounce. Carats are also divided into one hundred points. Therefore, seventy-five points is the same thing as saying three quarters of a carat.

As the carat rating of a diamond goes higher, the relative rarity of the stone increases. Rareness is a good measure of price, but the relation is not linear. The price increases geometrically, which is to say that a two carat diamond will be worth more than two one carat diamonds. Or that one 50 point diamond will be worth more than double two 25 point diamonds. All these examples, of course, assume that the stone's are identical in every way other than weight.

Another thing that can affect the value of a stone is how it is cut. Gem-cutters can choose to emphasize certain qualities, but doing so can affect others. And just because two stones have the same carat rating does not mean that they will be cut in the same way. Generally, a stone that is cut to be wider and flatter will appear larger than its carat rating would imply. But this shape can decrease the stones luster by harming its brilliance or scintillation.

And if a diamond is cut too thin, it will lack all sparkle, which would effectively ruin it. The appearance of size, and hence carat weight, can be important, but there is no call to harm a stone's other qualities for the semblance of increased carats. When choosing a stone for yourself or a loved one, consider more than the dead quantity of carats. Each diamond is a microcosm of light and color, and should be evaluated as such.

If you come across a striking smaller diamond and are hesitating from purchasing it because of its meager carat value, remember that stones can always be improved with accessories like baguettes, trillions, or similar shaped stones one either side. As you might recall, the price of diamonds increases at a geometric rate as carat weight goes up. So you will be able to get two stones that weigh the same as one single stone. Use this to your advantage, and create a magnificent ring or necklace, if paying for a single high carat stone seems too pricey. So now you're an educated diamond connoisseur so go out and start shopping!

How Gemstones Get Their Colors And What Makes Them More Valuable - By: [Gregg Hall](#)

The colors of the gemstones are what make them look so dazzling and alluring. The most dazzling gemstones are the precious stones. Emeralds, rubies and sapphires are known primarily for their bright green, red and blue colors. While sapphire is also

available in colors like pink, green and yellow. Nevertheless, all gemstones have beautiful colors, which increase their exquisiteness. For instance, pearls are white, pink, red, aquamarine is bluish green, amethyst is purple, garnets are green, red, purple, and topaz is yellow and orange in color. Gems also come in different shades of colors, like blue, green or red.

You can choose your gemstone according to the color you like. The deepest or richest colors are the most valuable and expensive stones. Emeralds have different shades of green, but the most popular shade is the bluish green, which is the richest color. Sapphires too are found in pink, green, yellow and different shades of blue. However, the rich blue color is the most valuable and popular stone. Rubies are also found in different shades of red, while the color known, as "pigeon's blood" is the darkest and richest red available, which is very powerful. This deep red ruby is mined only in Myanmar.

When precious stones are found in mines, they do not look as attractive as they should be. Stones are usually polished, carved and cut into different shapes and sizes for it to acquire its beauty. According to the polish of the stone, the value increases.

It is a common notion that the deeper and richer the color of the stone, the more precious and valuable it is. For instance, bright white pearls, green garnets, royal purple amethysts, yellow topaz, deep red corals are the most precious and valuable gem stones existing. A lighter colored gemstone, like a light green garnet isn't as precious as a parrot green garnet.

It is very difficult to obtain the richest color of a stone, as they are very rare. Thus most of the people settle with lighter colors, as they are easily available and very affordable. These days, people prefer a lighter garnet, or a lighter purple amethyst, as it is next to impossible to afford or find the "perfect" green or purple. As long as the gemstone is powerful and attractive people are content.

However, it is strange that diamond, which is the most expensive and exquisite gemstone, is valued by how colorless it is. Diamonds are rated according to their shine, and neutral color. If the diamond is white or pale pink, it is regarded as a low grade diamond. But if the diamond is known as a pink diamond, or a canary diamond then it is considered worthy. The most high priced diamonds are oddly, colorless.

How Quartz Became So Popular For Keeping Time In Watches - By: [Gregg Hall](#)

Quartz crystal is a mineral in the earth that is similar to sand. Due to ability to keep accurate time the quartz crystal is widely used in mechanics needing timing such as watches. This is where the name quartz watch came from. The accuracy of quartz crystal was put into use in the 1970s to keep timing in wristwatches. Since that time it has become common to use in watch making.

Since its first use in the United States in 1970 the quartz watch has come a long ways. The first watches were expensive and awkward in size and looks. Beginning with

bright red displays in digital displays the watches were LED or light emitting diode. Once the engineering technology advanced some they expanded and changed to use a digital format LCD with an hour and minute hand. This enabled easier reading and more comfort since they were similar to the mechanical watches.

Quartz crystals have been known for the timing capabilities and been in use for a long time in transmitters. The main issues to be addressed in order to be used in timing are shaping the crystal and frequency. In solid form the quartz gives off a low voltage of power when bent. The quartz must be sliced into crystals of accurate size and shape, and then they are timed for frequency level. Using the simple technology with circuit board the quartz is able to keep accurate time.

Once this was discovered by watchmakers they soon discovered they could power they quartz crystal and keep the power going indefinitely. As the quartz is cut and shaped properly it causes oscillation translating to pulses that can be recognized by digital circuits on the circuit board. This enables the timing and therefore the watch and display of digital time.

In order for this process to succeed well, the quartz crystal must be accurately cut. The shape and size carry different frequencies. They must also be kept free from contamination as a contaminated crystal will not oscillate properly therefore also not keep accurate time.

When quartz crystal is used with watches including the hour, minute, and second hands, and the quartz instead activates a minute electric motor causing the power to the hands. The pulses sent are accurate in one second increments causing the watch to keep accurate time.

The simplicity of the entire process has been the most attractive part to the watchmakers. The components of the watches today are fairly similar as they were in 1970 with few changes to improve comfort, style and size. This has kept the quartz in the watches and found other uses for the quartz crystals. The accuracy and timing those results from shaping and cutting the quartz will continue to hold appeal for years to come.

Do You Know The Important Four C's Of Diamonds? - By: [Gregg Hall](#)

Diamonds make a great addition to jewelry pieces. Undoubtedly, there will come a time where you will have to select the perfect diamond to compliment your piece. Many people underestimate the amount of thought and consideration that must go into purchasing a diamond. When purchasing something like diamonds, which last forever, finding one that is the right size or shape is not nearly enough. Generally, there are four C's you should consider:

- Cut
- Clarity
- Color
- Carat weight

All four must be considered if you are to use the most beautiful of diamonds in your jewelry wholesale. It is also important to note that diamonds should not overpower your pieces, but rather compliment them.

Cut: Cut refers to the way in which the diamond was cut, meaning the overall quality of the cut rather than the common misconception that it refers to the shape of the diamond. The shine and florescence of the diamond is a direct result of how it was cut. The actual, literal shape of the diamond is merely a second factor (or an after thought) when referencing the quality of the cut.

Clarity: Clarity refers to how perfect or imperfect a diamond is, rather than how "clear" it is. There are generally both internal and external imperfections. A diamond that has no imperfections is very expensive, as it is considered flawless. These are also of course, very rare as almost all diamonds have natural flaws to some extent.

Color: While diamonds can come in a variety of colors, the most common of all is white and yellow. All other colors are rare and expensive, aside from the "blue white diamond". In the case of the "blue white diamond" a jeweler may try to tell you it is rare, but in reality it is considered an inferior diamond and you will find you have little or no use for it.

Carat: Carat weight is very important. Large diamonds should come with a certificate, given upon request. Hence, if you decide to purchase a large diamond, request a certificate from the company you are purchasing it from. If they refuse to give you a certificate from a reputable grading company (such as GIA), you may want to reconsider this purchase.

Because diamonds are by far the most popular gemstones in the world, chances are that you will put more work, thought, and research into purchasing diamonds for your jewelry wholesale than you will with any other gem or stone. Diamonds are beautiful, durable, and desirable, so don't settle for one that is simply the right size or shape. Remember the four C's, and you'll get the feeling of a 5th C: The feeling of being content with your purchase. After all, diamonds are forever, and you want your jewelry wholesale to last forever too.

How To Care For Your Gold Jewelry To Keep It Shiny And Beautiful For A Long Time - By: [Gregg Hall](#)

Throughout history women have had a love affair with gold. From ancient Egyptians to modern New Yorkers the lure of gold jewelry is still going strong. The basic designs have changed to follow current styles, making it possible to trace history through the designs on jewelry.

Gold is one of the softer metals and can be easily worked even with the crudest tools. It can be fashioned into jewelry, ornaments, and even dishes. When properly polished gold holds a luster that is very pleasing to the eye, which is one of the reasons it has

always been so highly prized. But when gold is worn close to the skin or with other metals it can lose some of its shine.

Basic Home Care Instructions

Gold jewelry worn on an everyday basis can become dull and dingy. Because of the malleability of gold, it is often mixed with other stronger metals to ensure that it will hold its shape better and longer. It is these other alloys in the mixture that are actually changing color. This slight change in color or dullness can be easily fixed with a few common household items.

To get started all that is needed to clean gold jewelry is a mild detergent and a soft brush, an old toothbrush works great for this process. Dip the brush in the detergent and gently scrub the item, paying attention to the small cracks and crevices. Rinse the item thoroughly and dry with a soft cloth. The cloth should be a professionally recommended polishing cloth to ensure the jewelry isn't scratched during the polishing phase. This will take away the dirt and grime that can build up from normal use.

If the jewelry has heavy caked on dirt it might be necessary to make a solution of one part ammonia and six parts water, and then soak the piece for 1 to 2 minutes. This should loosen the grime and make it easier to brush away. After brushing and rinsing, it is a good idea to use a soft cloth to polish a shine onto the jewelry.

Things to Avoid

There are some things that can be avoided to ensure many years of enjoyment from your gold jewelry. For example, avoid interaction with chemicals. Some everyday chemical combinations can be harsh on gold. Cleaning products can affect the surface of the gold jewelry robbing it of its natural sheen. Even products that are used on the skin such as lotions, bleaches, or hair dyes can be harmful.

Wearing jewelry made other metals should also be avoided. Gold is a softer metal and can be damaged when worn in conjunction with a harder metal, such as silver. The friction can scratch or elevate the wear of the piece reducing its life. Also be aware of where you remove your jewelry, setting on the edge of the sink can sometimes end in tragedy when your ring rolls down the drain. Following these simple tips can help in extending the life and enjoyment of your gold jewelry.

How To Choose The Best Showcases For Your Jewelry - By: [Gregg Hall](#)

Jewelry is a very popular commodity. While of course the jewelry itself is very important, the showcase itself is perhaps even more so. It is very important to show off the jewelry. You have to be sure that you show how beautiful it is so it will sell. The cases also protect the jewelry from being stolen. The security means that it cannot be easily stolen. The proper cases also help keep dust from settling on the beautiful pieces of jewelry. So as you can see there are a lot of decisions to be made in the selection process of your display cases. In order to make these decisions you have

to know what kind of cases are available to you.

One of the most popular cases is the wooden display case. That is because they are attractive, comfortable, and classic. In addition to these attractions you also have a choice of the type of wood to use. There is everything from Red Oak to Cherry, Walnut to Maple. Without going to any extremes you have a beautiful look with the wood and the decision is not a hard one to make.

One thing that you would like to have happen is to have something unique and different, of course effective. It would be impossible to discuss every type of case but there are some that do deserve to be mentioned. The first case that will be discussed will be the Octagon Full View. This classic jewelry display case has solid lines, two sparkling glass shelves which will catch the eye of the most disinterested shopper. For access this case there are two back doors that slide open quite easily. It makes the jewelry easy to see from every angle.

The next showcase that we will discuss is the Register Stand Showcase. This combinations saves on space, it has easy access, and a storage area behind the case itself that is quite impressive. Yet another case, the Sit Down Jewelry case is quite different. It comes with a padded bench to sit on so that they customer can relax for a little while, and while relaxing, why not look at some of your beautiful merchandise?

Yet another case with an octagon shape is the Octagon Feature Display case. Its shape is kind of like a mushroom. It is a freestanding case that could be placed right in the middle of your store. Because of this customers can see the case from all sides. Thankfully it is secure from all sides so you do not have to worry about theft. It has tempered glass doors that lock, so your items are safe and secure. The last type of case that we will discuss is the Jewelry Wooden Showcase. This case is a one level case which is perfect for your small items, or your items that are hard to see. It has a storage that is over twenty seven inches high. This simple but very classic case will show your jewelry at its best.

A Look At Some Of The World's Most Famous Diamonds - By: **[Gregg Hall](#)**

Among the most well known diamonds is the Hope Diamond. This 45.52 carat steel blue diamond is currently on display at the Smithsonian. The legends of the ill-fortune and curse bestowed on the possessor of the Hope Diamond are many. This diamond was donated to the Smithsonian in 1958. The Hope was originally a rather flat, blocky 110-carat rough.

The Dresden Green Diamond stands out among the natural colored diamonds. It is by far the largest green diamond in the world weighing 40.70 carats. This diamond is historic, large and has a natural green color with a slight blue overtone. These facts make it virtually priceless.

The Conde Pink Diamond is a pear shaped and weighs 9.01-carats. Though not nearly as large as many of the other famous diamonds on our list what makes this diamond stand out in addition to its color is that this pink diamond was once owned by Louis XIII.

The Tiffany Yellow Diamond is a beautiful canary-yellow octahedron weighing 287.42 in the rough (metric) carats discovered in either 1877 or 1878 in South Africa. The gem after cutting boasts the extraordinary weight of 128.54 carats. And until very recently, was the largest golden-yellow diamond in the world.

The Koh-I-Noor Diamond (Mountain of Light) is now among the British Crown Jewels. This fabulous ancient diamond weighs 105.60 carats. First mentioned in 1304, it is believed to have been once set in Shah Jehan's famous peacock throne as one of the peacocks eyes.

The Agra Diamond is graded as a naturally colored Fancy Light Pink and weighs 32.34 carats. It was sold for about 6.9 million in 1990. Since this sale, it has been modified to a cushion shape diamond weighing about 28.15 carats.

The Transvaal Blue Diamond is a pear cut. This beautiful blue diamond weighs 25 carats. It was found in the Premier Diamond Mine in Transvaal, South Africa. South Africa of course, has been the source of many of the world's large quality diamonds.

The Great Chrysanthemum Diamond was discovered in the summer of 1963, in a South African diamond field. This 198.28-carat fancy brown diamond appeared to be a light honey color in its rough state. However, after cutting, it proved to be a rich golden brown, with overtones of sienna and burnt orange making it very rare indeed.

The Taylor-Burton Diamond is a pear-shaped 69.42 carat diamond. Cartier of New York purchased this diamond at an auction in 1969 and christened it "Cartier." The next day Richard Burton bought the diamond for Elizabeth Taylor. He then renamed it the "Taylor-Burton". In 1978, Elizabeth Taylor put the diamond up for sale. Prospective buyers had to pay \$2,500 each to view the diamond to cover the costs of showing it. Finally, in June of 1979, the diamond was sold for nearly \$3 million dollars.

How Rare Are Diamonds, Really? - By: [Gregg Hall](#)

We have all been told all our lives how rare diamonds are, but in reality how rare are they? Well, for starters it takes millions of years and intense pressure for a genuine diamond to form. I know there are laboratories that are creating diamonds now, but they cannot duplicate those formed by nature. The diamonds made in laboratories sometimes are too perfect. It is the inherent flaws in diamonds that also lend to their uniqueness as well as their beauty and value.

When you walk into a jewelry store and all the large array of diamonds in all of the various settings that are for sale, it is difficult to comprehend that diamonds are indeed rare. Most people don't even stop to consider how that diamond came to be sitting in that jeweler's case! There is actually quite a bit of work that is done before a diamond is ready to sell to the general public!

We seldom think about how the diamonds we wear came to us. Natural diamonds, as opposed to synthetic diamonds or fake diamonds, are mined from the earth. There are currently two methods of mining diamonds: Pipe Mining and Alluvial Mining.

When pipe mining is used, the diamonds are extracted from the earth through volcanic pipes. These are not man-made pipes. These are natural pipes in the ground. Shanks are put into the ground next to the pipes, and tunnels are driven into the deepest parts of the pipe. The diamonds are not sorted out at the mine. Instead, huge rocks that are full of diamonds are brought out of the mine and moved to a screening plant for separation.

The Alluvial mining method is done in riverbeds and on beaches. Walls are built to hold back the water and the sand on the bank or beach is moved with a bulldozer until the level of earth that diamonds can be found in is reached. Again, the diamonds are not sorted here. Instead, the sand that contains the diamonds is bulldozed into trucks, and taken to screening plants.

For every million diamonds that are mined, only one will be found that is a quality one carat diamond. In order to find a two carat diamond, about five million diamonds must be mined. It only makes sense that the larger diamonds are more and more rare which is why they have correspondingly higher value. More than two hundred tons of ore must be mined to find one small diamond, and even then, the vast majority of the diamonds that are mined are only good for industrial use, such as diamond drill bits.

So, the next time you visit your local jewelry store, ask to see the one carat diamonds. You should look at this diamond with new appreciation - knowing that it truly is one in a million!