



Voecks **FOX VALLEY COIN**
 -- and -- **DIAMONDS, etc.**

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Value of Diamonds

Diamond is a crystalline form of carbon, but a rare one. Even rarer, are diamonds good enough to make jewelry. The quality of a diamond is measured by its 4C's: Clarity - Color - Cut – Carats

Clarity

Clarity is the term used to describe the size and number of inclusions in a diamond. Almost all diamonds contain minute traces of non-crystallised carbon, the element from

Under a Microscope (10x loup)

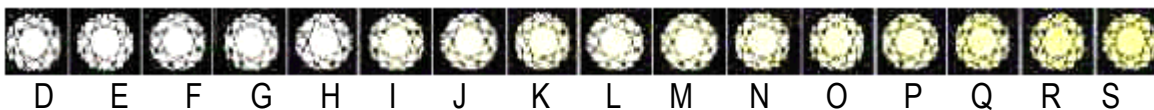
FL IF	VVS ₁ VVS ₂	VS ₁ VS ₂	SI ₁ SI ₂	I ₁	I ₂	I ₃
Flawless	Very Very Small inclusion	Very Small inclusion	Small Inclusion	Inclusion		

which they were born. These inclusions are nature's finger print and make every diamond quite unique. Most are not discernible to the naked eye and require magnification to become apparent.

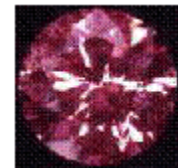
Large inclusions interfere with the dispersion of light and therefore the diamond's brilliance. The larger or more numerous the inclusions, the less valuable the diamond. The fewer the inclusions, the rarer the stone. In short Clarity is how "clean and clear" the diamond is.

Color

Color is how "colorless" the diamond is. Most diamonds show a faint tinge of yellowishness. The less yellow the better. There are pink, green and blue diamonds; they can be very expensive.



While many diamonds appear colorless, or white, they may actually have subtle yellow or brown tones that can be detected when comparing diamonds side by side. Diamonds were formed under intense heat and pressure, and traces of other elements may have been incorporated into their atomic structure accounting for the variances in color. Diamond color grades start at D and continue through the alphabet. Truly colorless stones, graded D, are extremely rare and very valuable. The closer a diamond is to being colorless, the rarer and more valuable it is. The color of a diamond is graded with the diamond upside down before it is set in a mounting.



fancy pink diamond

The first three colors D, E, F are often called collection color. The subtle changes in collection color are so minute that it is difficult to identify them in the smaller sizes.

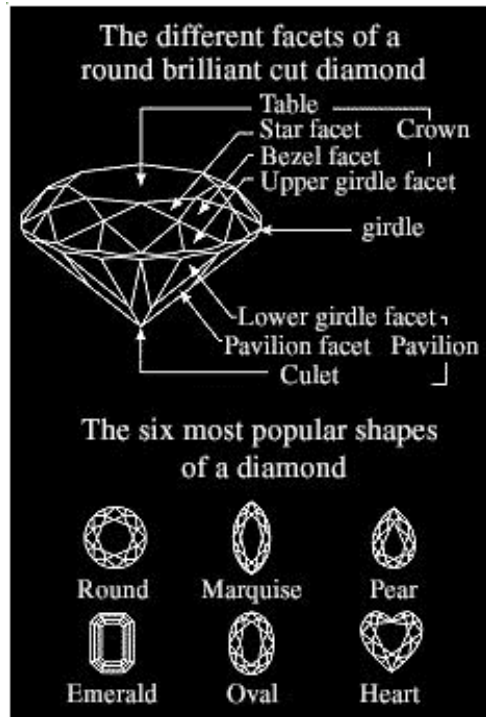
Although the presence of color makes a diamond less rare and valuable, some diamonds come out of the ground in vivid "fancy" colors - well defined reds, blues, pinks, greens, and bright yellows. These are highly prized and extremely rare

Cut

Cut is how well the diamond is cut or "faceted". For a diamond to sparkle, it must be cut into shape with many faces (facets), so that light is refracted to different directions. In the case of a round diamond, it can be shown mathematically that if the

facets are cut to the correct angles and alignment, then all the lights entering the diamond will be refracted out of it, giving the diamond the most sparkle it is capable of. The cut determines how glittery the diamond is.

While nature determines a diamond's color, clarity, and carat weight, the hand of a master craftsman is needed to release its fire and beauty. The cut gives each diamond its unique sparkle and brilliance by allowing the maximum amount of light to enter and reflect back out of the diamond

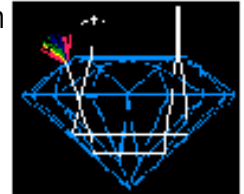


How diamonds handle light:



1. Ideal Cut

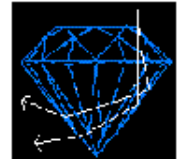
When a diamond is cut to ideal proportions, light is reflected from one facet to another and then dispersed through the top of the stone. The light refracted externally will amplify and disperse the refracted light from within to provide a myriad of colors and an even concentration of light, brilliance and luster.



A skilful Diamond Cutter can unlock an incomparable natural beauty by accurately arranging each facet to maximize the amount of light returned to the eye of the observer.

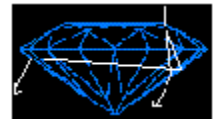
2. Too deep

If a diamond is cut too deep, some light escapes through the opposite side of the pavilion.

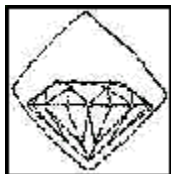


3. Too shallow

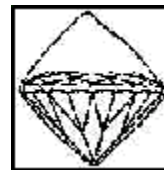
If the cut is too shallow, light escapes through the pavilion before it can be reflected.



So why aren't all Diamonds cut to ideal proportions?



Ideal proportion cut



Largest cut

When a diamond cutter is given a diamond crystal to cut into a finished diamond he has a choice to make: Will he cut the largest diamond that he can from the rough crystal or will he cut the brightest and most brilliant diamond that he can? If he goes for the largest cut diamond he will sacrifice some brilliance. If he goes for the most brilliant he will sacrifice some size. The more brilliant diamond is smaller but is valuable because it is so brilliant. The larger diamond is valuable because it is large, but is worth less per carat because it is not so brilliant.

Carat-Weight

Caratage is simply the weight of the diamond in carats. A carat is 0.2 gram. A diamond's worth goes up almost exponentially with its weight.

The weight and size of a diamond is measured in carats. One carat is divided into 100 "points" so that a diamond of 25 points is described as quarter of a carat or 0.25 carats. The larger the diamond (and therefore the rarer) the more expensive per carat it will be. For example, a 1ct diamond costs much more than two 1/2ct diamonds.



Do not confuse carat with karat. Carat refers to stone weight while karat refers to fineness of gold.

We will be happy to explain the 4C's in detail. Please visit our store or our website. www.FoxVCoin.com