

4C's That You Must Know To Figure Out Diamonds and Its Worth. Read This and Acknowledge It.

You might be familiar with the term that “Diamonds Are Forever”. This eternal gem, some adorned the crowns and ornaments of many empresses and some remained in the vaults of dictators and aristocrats.

So when diamonds became an obsession for the rich and privileged, they set out men to mine those gorges and mountains, excavating plateaus to discover new sources. Many pieces of rough diamonds were shipped off to faraway countries where there is a lucrative market for precious stones and jewels.

Even the many lords and ladies who desire diamonds, could not identify the best gems, so they hired gemologists and jewellers to examine the quality of such precious stones and fix a purchase price. In today's world, this role is presided by gemological institutes, where a group of jewellers and gemologists identify the diamonds standard, quality and price and many other aspects that meet the international diamond grading norms.

Some of the most prestigious institutions include the Gemological Institute of America(GIA) and the American Gem Society(AGS). These are top tier diamond grading organizations that take lab assessments of gemstones and diamonds, thereby approving and certifying that those diamonds are of the highest quality and meet all the international standards.

But how do these institutions give grades to different diamonds and what tests each diamond unit needs to pass?

To understand the criteria of diamond quality standards, the primary phase is to pass the 4C's test. Let us look deeper into the section and find out the significance of such a test.

The 4C's And The Quality Aspects.

The quality of a diamond is defined by the 4C's, which outlines the physical characteristics and structure of the diamond. Most gemologists observe all the basic attributes of the diamond which illustrates the quality and its ability to reflect light to the eyes. The shape, size and clarity of the diamond and the weight.

The 4C's are

- CUT
- COLOUR
- CLARITY
- CARAT

DIAMOND'S CUT :

The cut is one of the most important features that define the quality of the diamond, it refers to the specific angles, proportions or facets created on the surface of the diamond. When the light is reflected from each facet, it shows the impact which we define the brilliance, fire and sparkle of the diamond.

An authentic diamond cut is the result of exceptional artistry and workmanship, which requires fashioning the stone to the symmetry, and proportion combined with the polishing, which will create magnificence and sparkle in the diamond.

Gemological institutions follow the cut chart grades for reference. Measures may vary for diamonds graded from Ideal, Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair and Poor.

DIAMOND'S COLOR :

A diamond colour represents colourless quality or purity in the colour of the diamond.

Gemological institutes often grade the colour quality of the diamond from D to Z. Certain diamonds that have a noticeable tint of yellow to brown in them will be graded to a Z grade or class, The most colourless and exceptionally high-quality diamonds are graded with a D grade.

Many of these colour distinctions are invisible to the naked eye. However such distinctions can produce a big difference in the pricing and quality of the diamond.

DIAMONDS CLARITY :

Natural diamonds are the result of carbon exposure to high pressure and tremendous heat in the depths of the earth. This may often produce internal features called inclusions and external features called blemishes. Diamond grading institutions grade all diamonds by evaluating both of these qualities. It is hard to find a diamond free from blemishes and inclusions, however, the purest and closest to perfect ones have the highest value in the market.

The grading institutions like GIA have in their diamond clarity chart are:

- **Flawless (FL)** No inclusions and no blemishes visible.
- **Internal Flawless (IF)** No inclusions visible.
- **Very, Very Slightly Included (VVS1 and VVS2)** Inclusions so slightly they are difficult for a skilled grader to see.
- **Very Slightly Included (VS1 and VS2)** Inclusions are observed under 10x magnification but described as minor.
- **Slightly Included (SI1 and SI2)** Inclusions are noticeable.
- **Included (I1, I2, and I3)** Inclusions are visible when magnified, which can affect transparency and brilliance.

DIAMONDS CARAT WEIGHT :

People commonly, use the term carat to refer to the size of the ornament. But according to gem experts, a carat is an estimation of the diamond's weight. The metric value of a carat is determined as 200 milligrams which can weigh to the same quarter of a raisin. When considering the shape of a diamond and how that can be cut, 1 carat can often be different in size. When the weight of a diamond is above 1 carat, the weight can be expressed as carats and decimals.

The price of the diamond will increase if the diamond increases in weight. However, the overall value of the diamond is totally dependant on the 4C's factor.

What You Need To Understand From 4C's?

The four qualities which you finished reading are the undeniable factors that can impact the beauty and structure of the diamond. These 4C's complement each other, and dictate how the quality of the diamond is defined and what details need to be considered.

Professional gem experts always grade these characteristics on a consistent scale and evaluate diamonds based on these 4C's. So whenever you are buying diamonds, you always need to look for those grades defined by the 4C's.

Content Marketer Assignment (Part B)