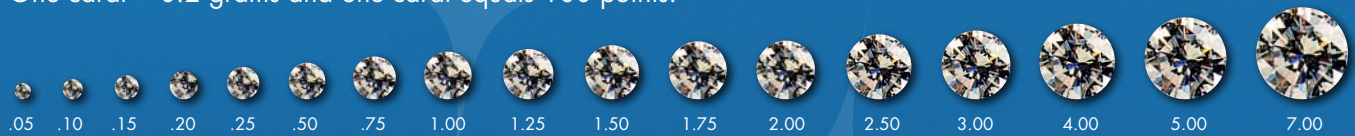


# Diamond Grading Chart

## Carat

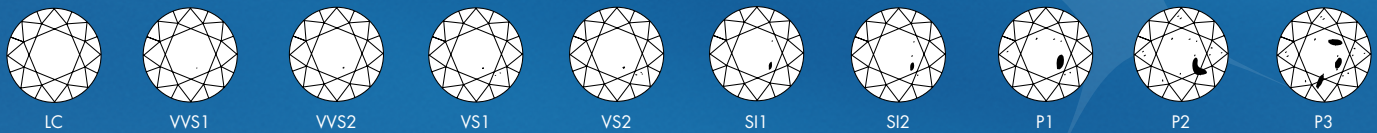
The weight of a diamond is expressed in carats.  
One carat = 0.2 grams and one carat equals 100 points.



## Clarity

All diamonds have traces of their growth history. In gem-quality diamonds, this concerns minute internal and external characteristics, graded under Clarity.

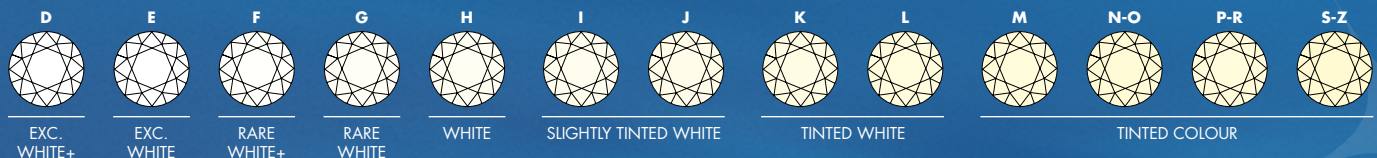
The clarity scale reflects the size, number, location and visibility of the characteristics when examined with a loupe 10 X. The very best - and rarest - clarity is loupe clean. Most inclusions, however, are not visible to the naked eye. Diamonds that have no inclusions visible to the unaided eye are also of excellent value.



## Colour

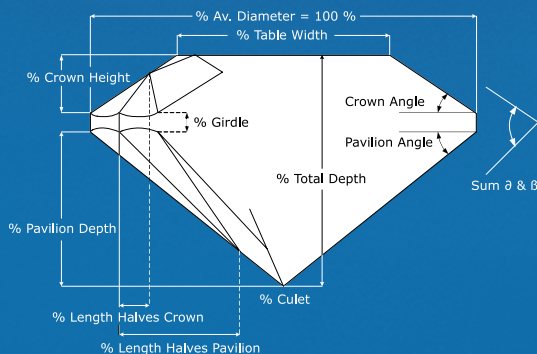
Most diamonds are colourless to slightly yellowish. The colour grade is determined by comparison with a series of masterstones, the best grade being colourless (D, exceptional white +).

Diamonds can also occur in all sorts of colours, ranging from brownish to striking yellows, pink to purple, red and blue. These are called "fancy colours". Certain diamonds can react to "black light" with grades varying from nil-slight-medium to strong. Besides colour, the fluorescence of the diamond is also graded.



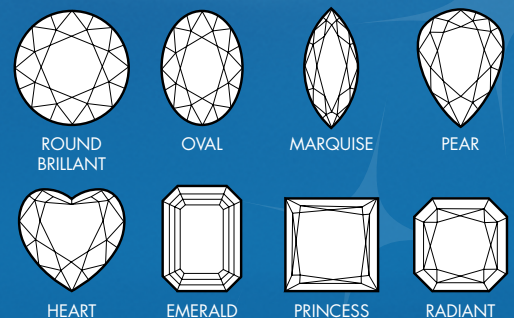
## Cut

The **proportions** are determinative for the brilliancy and the fire of the diamond. The **symmetry** describes the variations of the different parameters which define the proportions. The **polish** describes the finish of the facets.



## Shape

Diamonds can be cut in various shapes (e.g. square, pear or heart). The round brilliant is probably the best known shape.



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