

# PARAMETERS' PERSPECTIVE

because we think macro...



## Diamond Grading System



At Gharenu, we believe that perfection is achievable through meticulous selection of diamonds and craftsmanship. There are multiple aspects like budget, designs, appearance etc. to be considered. Hence, we deliberately take a pain to explore all the possibilities at macro level in selection of the diamonds so that you can get more than what you were expecting.

Beauty truly is in the eyes of the beholder; once you look into the heart of your selected diamonds by gharenu, you will know that they just shine for you.

## Carat Weight

Across global markets, diamond prices are always quoted in rate per carat. The usual industry practice is to quote weights up to the 2nd decimal digit only. Yet, since we believe in total precision for our customers, we quote weights up to the 3rd decimal digit. Price difference, after factoring in the 3rd decimal digit of a cent, is justifiably accurate. 3rd digit quote eliminates possibility of unnecessary rounding off of any fraction.



DGS Categorizes diamonds into size ranges as shown below

Size	Weight in carats
3 P/C :	0.30 <sub>0</sub> to 0.39 <sub>9</sub>
+0.40 :	0.40 <sub>0</sub> to 0.49 <sub>9</sub>
+0.50 :	0.50 <sub>0</sub> to 0.69 <sub>9</sub>
+0.70 :	0.70 <sub>0</sub> to 0.89 <sub>9</sub>
+0.90 :	0.90 <sub>0</sub> to 0.99 <sub>9</sub>
+1.00 :	1.00 <sub>0</sub> to 1.49 <sub>9</sub>
+1.50 :	1.50 <sub>0</sub> to 1.99 <sub>9</sub>
+2.00 :	2.00 <sub>0</sub> to 2.99 <sub>9</sub>
+3.00 :	3.00 <sub>0</sub> to 3.99 <sub>9</sub>
+4.00 :	4.00 <sub>0</sub> to 4.99 <sub>9</sub>
+5.00 :	5.00 <sub>0</sub> to 5.99 <sub>9</sub>
	and more.....

Shape	Clarity	Color	Cut/Polish/ Symmetry	Carat Wt.	Pricing diff from first pointer (%)
Round	VVS1	G	EX	2.01 <sub>2</sub> 2.00 <sub>0</sub>	-4.01

The Above Table indicates price difference between carat weight while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Clarity

Clarity is a broad term, traditionally used to define the quality of a polished diamond on the presence of inclusion(s), blemishes or flaws under 10x magnification which determines not only the appearance of the stone but also its value.

We have a meticulous and precise approach to clarify and simplify grading. We provide the additional criteria 'better (+)' and 'lower (-)' grades within our standard clarity grades i.e. from FL to I3 which makes it easy to understand and helps us to give more transparency.

DGS provides a total of 27 clarity grades from FL to I3, whereas the other grading systems consider only 12 clarity grades for evaluation.

The above results in significantly enhanced precision detailing as well as pricing, explained in the below given table.



FL : Flawless



IF : Internally Flawless



VVS1/VVS2+/VVS2  
Very Very Slightly Included



VS1+ to VS2 -  
Very Slightly Included



SI1+ to SI3 -  
Slightly Included



I1+ to I3  
Included

Shape	Carat weight	Color	Cut/Polish/Symmetry	Clarity	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.01 <sub>9</sub>	G	EX	SI1+	
				SI1	-5.51
				SI1-	-8.20

The Above Table indicates price difference between clarity grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Clarity - Table Inclusion

This innovative grading attribute explains the existence and the impact of the inclusion(s) (if any) in the table as compared to the total inclusion(s) in the diamond.

Recognizing the need of customers to understand inclusion(s) location, additional to industry standard parameters, we provide this grade. In DGS, T0 indicated inclusion(s) mostly outside the table areas; whereas T1, T2, T3 indicates increasing inclusion(s) proportion in table compared to total inclusion(s) of Diamonds. T4 signifies almost all inclusion(s) appears on the table.

Each of the 5 sub-grades i.e. from T0 to T4 directly impacts the pricing of a diamond, which is explained in the table below :



T0 : Almost clean table



T1 :



T2 :



T3 :



T4 : Most inclusion(s) appear to be on table

Table  
inclusion(s)  
with  
increasing  
proportion

P.S. The above examples are of VS2 clarity grade.

Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Color	Cut/Polish/Symmetry	Table Inclusion	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.01 <sub>9</sub>	VS2	G	EX	T0	
					T1	-1.50
					T2	-2.48
					T3	-2.97
					T4	-3.46

The Above Table indicates price difference between Table inclusion grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.



## Clarity - Black Inclusion

Black Inclusion(s) are natural inclusion(s) trapped in a diamond during its formation in the earth's crust and appear black in color. As the presence of the black inclusion(s) in a diamond has a impact on the price of the final stone, we have introduced the grade to try to precisely indicate the degree of black inclusion(s) and their relative effect on the stones appearance and value. These inclusion(s) are generally referred to as 'Natts'.

In the DGS N0 indicates almost no black inclusion(s) in the diamond, N1, N2 and N3 indicate diamonds with increasing proportions of black inclusion(s) compared to total inclusion(s). And N4 denotes that most of the inclusion(s) in the diamond are Black.

Again, each of the 5 sub-grades i.e. from N0 to N4 directly impacts the pricing of a diamond, which is explained in the table below:



N0 : No Black inclusion



N1 :



N2 :



N3 :



N4 : Most inclusion(s) in the diamond are black

Black inclusion(s) with increasing proportion

P.S. The above examples are of VS2 clarity grade.

Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Color	Cut/Polish/Symmetry	Black Inclusion	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.01g	VS2	G	EX	N0	
					N1	-1.50
					N2	-2.02
					N3	-2.98
					N4	-3.49

The Above Table indicates price difference between Black inclusion grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Clarity - Inclusion Pattern

This indicates how densely the inclusion(s) are located within the diamond, i.e. whether they are Concentrated or Scattered.

In DGS Inclusion Pattern grades are as follows

S1 : Scattered

S2 : Semi Scattered

C1 : Light Concentrated

C2 : Semi Concentrated

C3 : Most Concentrated

This again is unique to the DGS and each of the 5 sub-grades i.e. from S1 to C3 directly impacts the pricing of a diamond, which is explained in the table below:



S1 : Scattered



S2 : Semi Scattered



C1 : Light Concentrated



C2 : Semi Concentrated



C3 : Most Concentrated

P.S. The above examples are of SI3 clarity grade.

Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Color	Cut/Polish/Symmetry	Inclusion Pattern	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.01 <sub>9</sub>	SI3	G	EX	S1	
					S2	-0.27
					C1	-1.02
					C2	-2.24
					C3	-2.45

The Above Table indicates price difference between Inclusion pattern grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Clarity - Internal Graining

These are naturally occurring lines, at times even clustered together indicating irregular growth of the diamond crystal during its formation. These line like structures, usually transparent and invisible to the naked eye, affect the clarity and hence price of diamonds.

In DGS Internal Graining grades are as follows

G0 : No Internal Graining

G1 : Light Internal Graining

G2 : Medium Internal Graining

G3 : Heavy Internal Graining

Each of the 4 sub-grades i.e. from G0 to G3 directly impacts the pricing of a diamond and are not normally considered by other grading standards, the same is explained in the table underneath :

### Internal Graining Type

In Internal Graining, there are many natural occurring lines that have different types and colors.

These types and colors have impact on the clarity of a diamond, especially in IF clarity grade. Presently, we grade Internal Graining type in VS2- and above clarity grades.

In DGS Internal Graining types are as follows :-

Transparent	Tra
Whitish	Wht
Brownish	Brn
Cubical	Cub
Reflective	Ref
Green	Grn
Grain Centre	GrCnt



Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Color	Cut/Polish/Symmetry	Internal Graining	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.01 <sub>9</sub>	SI1+	G	EX	G0	
					G1	-0.51
					G2	-1.50
					G3	-2.01

The Above Table indicates price difference between Internal graining grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Clarity - Opens

Opens (a surface characteristic) especially large ones, can noticeably affect the price of a diamond when an inclusion(s) or a feather within a diamond is open near the surface, or if there is a chip, knot, cavity, pit, nick or natural on the surface, such flaws are graded as 'Opens'.

In DGS Opens grades are as follows

NN : No open

VS : Very Small Open

SM : Small Open

MD : Medium Open

LG : Large Open

Additionally, to easily locate Opens in diamonds, the following is specified.

- TOP indicates Opens in the Table,
- COP indicates Opens in the Crown,
- GCOP indicates Open in Girdle towards crown
- POP indicates Opens in the Pavilion



Each of the 5 sub-grades i.e. from NN to LG directly impacts the pricing of a diamond which is not normally considered by other grading standards, the same is explained in the table below :

Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Color	Cut/Polish/Symmetry	Opens	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.01 <sub>9</sub>	VS2	G	EX	NN	
					VS	-2.71
					SM	-5.89
					MD	-13.22
					LG	-23.06

The Above Table indicates price difference between the Opens grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Luster

Luster is the quality and quantity of light reflected from the surface of a diamond. This is often referred to as brilliance, sparkle or fire. Luster plays a key role in diamond buying decision as it is one of the most important elements which gives each individual stone its particular appeal.

In DGS Luster grades are as follows

EX : Excellent

VG : Very Good

GD : Good

FR : Fair

Besides, some diamonds may have a little whiteness or cloudiness present in them, which are known as milky luster diamonds. Such diamonds are further classified into subcategories depending on the extent of the milky effect, using the below terminologies;

ML 1: Very Slightly

ML 2 : Medium Milky

ML 3: Heavy Milky

ML 4 : Strong Milky



All these sub-grades directly impact the pricing of a diamond which is not normally considered by other grading standards, the same is explained in the table below:

Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Color	Cut/Polish/Symmetry	Luster	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.01g	VS1	G	EX	EX	
					VG	-3.00
					GD	-6.00
					FR	-8.00
					ML1	-11.00

The Above Table indicates price difference between the Luster grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Color

Color is a defining factor while valuing diamonds. It can range from colorless to yellow, brown, etc. - the more colorless a diamond, the greater its rarity and value.

Conventional grading systems usually cover only 17 color grades, but to provide an in-depth information of the color, DGS provides a total of 32 color grades from D to R with the addition of 'better (+)' and 'lower (-)' grades between the standard color grade (For Example:- G+, G and G-).

In addition to grading the color of diamonds, other factors such as the Shade / Hue, inherent Fluorescence in a diamond, as also its color, are factors that can have an influence on the overall color of a diamond, and are therefore critical to the grading too.

All color grades (including sub-grades) impact pricing, which is explained in table below:



Colorless

D, D-  
E+, E, E-



White

F+, F, F-  
G+, G, G-  
H+, H, H-



Off White

I+, I, I-  
J+, J, J-



Yellow

K+, K, K-  
L+, L, L-  
M, N, O,  
P, Q, R

Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Cut/Polish/Symmetry	Color	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.019	VVS1	EX	G+	
				G	-8.89
				G-	-12.42

The Above Table indicates price difference between Color grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Color Shade ( Hue )

At times, in a diamond crystal along with Carbon atoms Nitrogen or Boron atoms also form bonds which give rise to 'color centers', which radiate a deeper shade across the diamond, giving it a Hue or Tone.

Consequently, to simplify our customers' understanding of 'shade', also known as 'hue', we grade a total of 44 shades. 18 of these which are most commonly graded by us are enlisted below:

WH - White	PL - Purple
OWH - Off White	PLP - Purplish Pink
YL - Yellow	PN - Pink
BR - Brown	PNB- Pinkish Brown
GNY - Greenish Yellow	PNP - Pinkish Purple
BLKGR - Blackish Grey	YLB- Yellowish Brown
BFLP - Brownish Purplish Pink	
BFNP- Brownish Pinkish Purple	
BRP - Brownish Pink	
FP - Faint Pink	
GBK - Greyish Black	
GR - Grey	

E.g. YLB - Yellowish Brown indicates brown stone has yellow tinge.

All these sub-grades have impact on the pricing, which is explained in the table below:



OWH - Off white



YL - Yellowish



BR - Brown



GBK - Greyish Black



PNB - Pinkish Brown



YLB - Yellowish Brown



YLG - Yellowish green

Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Color	Cut/Polish/Symmetry	Color Shade ( Hue)	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.01 <sub>9</sub>	SI1	I	EX	PNB	
					BRP	-1.03
					GNY	-5.98
					BR	-7.97
					GR	-6.94

The Above Table indicates price difference between Color Shade (Hue) grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Fancy Color

"Fancy Color Diamonds" are graded using the depth or intensity of color increasing from top to bottom. Diamonds exhibiting color outside the normal color range are referred to as Fancy Color Diamonds. The combined effect of Hue, Tone & Saturation leads to the color appearance of a diamond.

**Hue:** is basic impression of a color, the components that give color and its identity.

**Tone:** is the relative amount of lightness or darkness in a color.

**Saturation:** is the strength, purity, or intensity of hue.

### For Fancy Colors:

In Light Shades (Example Pink, Blue, etc.) we start grading from Faint (FT) color.

In all other Dark Shades (Example Brownish Yellow, Brownish Greenish Yellow, etc.) we start grading from Very Light (VL) color.

In Yellow shade, we start grading from Fancy Light (LT) color.



DGS for fancy color stones :

FT : Faint

VL : Very Light

LT : Fancy Light

FN- : Fancy Low

FN : Fancy

FN+ : Fancy High

IN- : Fancy Intense Low

IN : Fancy Intense

IN+ : Fancy Intense High

VD- : Fancy Vivid Low

VD : Fancy Vivid



## Fluorescence

Fluorescence is the emission of light by a diamond when exposed to ultraviolet radiation.

Generally, as per the industry practice the Fluorescence grades are usually from FLO to FL4 with broad ranges. For more accuracy, we provide addition of 'better (+)' and 'lower (-)' grades in FL1 & FL2, and further we grade better (+) in FL3, making it easy to understand.

In DGS Fluorescence, grades are as follows

FLO - None

FL1 - Faint

FL2 - Medium

FL3 - strong

FL4 - very strong Fluorescence.

FL has impact on the color and luster of the diamond which affect the overall color and hence the pricing of a diamond, which is explained in the table below:



## Fluorescence Color

Depending on the molecular structure of carbon atoms in a diamond, fluorescence can have different colors.

Fluorescence colors like white, blue, yellow, orange and green have direct impact on the overall color.

Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Color	Cut/Polish/Symmetry	Fluorescence	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.01g	VVS1	G+	EX	FL2+	
					FL2	-0.75
					FL2-	-2.24

The Above Table indicates price difference between Fluorescence grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Cut

Out of the 4C's, this is the only one which is not created by nature, but instead is the creation of skilled and experience craftsman. Cut determines how well a diamond will reflect light, leading to its scintillation or brilliance, which is the essence of a beautiful diamond.

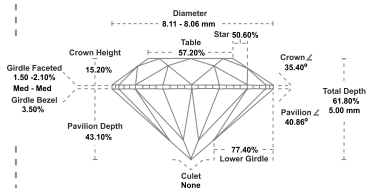
The cut or the "make" of a diamond refers to the angles and proportions as combination of all facets created when transforming a rough diamond into a polished one.

In most cases, Cut grades are provided only for round shapes even by external labs. In fancy shapes, it is technically difficult to identify cut and grade the stones. With extensive and rigorous research, We are providing cut grades for different fancy shaped diamonds in addition to round shape diamond.

The DGS grades 11 Cut grades and all these impact the pricing, which is explained in the table underneath :

ID	Ideal
EX	Excellent
VG	Very Good
GD	Good
FR	Fair

Further we also provide 'better (+)' and 'lower (-)' grades from EX to GD which makes the cut grade more detailed and accurate.



Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Color	Polish / Symmetry	Cut	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.019	VVS1	G	EX	EX+	
					EX	-1.76
					EX-	-2.67

The Above Table indicates price difference between Cut grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Cut - Polish

Polish is the overall condition i.e. the sheen or shine of a finished diamond's facet surface. The precision in polishing gives more finish to a diamond and invariably the best reflection of light from the surface of a Diamond. Venus Jewel is known for its Ideal and Excellent finishing.

In DGS Polished grades are as follows

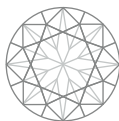
ID - Ideal

EX - Excellent

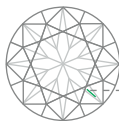
VG - Very Good

GD - Good

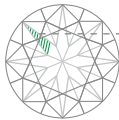
Each of the above 4 sub-grades directly impact the pricing of a diamond, which is explained in the table below :



ID - Ideal



EX - Excellent



polish lines

VG - Very Good

Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Color	Cut/ Symmetry	Polish	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.01 <sub>9</sub>	VVS2	F	VG	ID	
					EX	-0.26
					VG	-2.75
					GD	-5.25

The Above Table indicates price difference between Polish grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Cut - Symmetry

Symmetry refers to the exactness of the shape and arrangement of facets, its deviations and angles.

Better symmetry clearly indicates that a diamond has been manufactured not only with the utmost care, but also with a high level of perfection and accuracy. The better the symmetry, the better the brilliance and the resulting appeal of the diamond.

This is done through:

- Extensive research by a team of Artisans/ Quality controllers / Technocrats
- Arithmetic and trigonometric parameter controls
- Algorithms / reports developed in house
- Resulting in Distinct product quality and enhanced beauty

In DGS symmetry grades are as follows

ID - Ideal

EX - Excellent

VG - Very Good

GD - Good



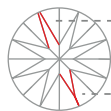
Out of round girdle outline



Table culet alignment



Pavilion angle variation



--Open main

---Short main

Each of the 4 sub-grades i.e. from ID to GD directly impacts the pricing of a diamond, which is explained in the table below:

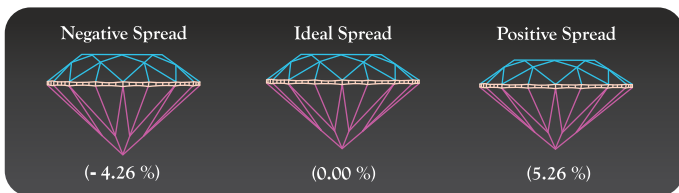
Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Color	Cut/ Polish	Symmetry	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.01 <sub>9</sub>	VVS2	F	VG	ID	
					EX	-0.52
					VG	-2.50
					GD	-6.47

The Above Table indicates price difference between Symmetry grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

## Cut - Spread Ratio

We consider 'Spread' as a crucial factor in grading diamonds. The term 'Spread' is an industry term which refers to a diamond's face up size compared to its weight. One can also call this as 'weight ratio' or 'millimeter footprint versus weight'. Currently we grade Spread Ratio for round shaped diamonds only.

Theoretically, a standard or ideal Round Brilliant would have proportions such that a 1.00 Ct stone would have a diameter of 6.47mm. On comparing any other diamond with this 'Ideal' diamond, if it has zero or no spread, then this diamond would be equal in size, weight and proportions to the Ideal diamond.



In other words, for a given diameter negative spread indicates diamond weight (in % terms) being in excess of what it ideally should be, whereas in the reverse case, positive spread indicates diamond weight being less than the ideal. Spread considers overall weight and the diameter, so one need not remember the parameters like Girdle, Depth and Crown Height. If there is excess or reduced weight this is reflected in the spread, making it a logical parameter for purchasing diamonds.

However, spread as a factor in purchasing diamonds functions as a precise indicator of whether a given diamond is actually justifying the price being asked. In other words, to a customer, spread can clearly identify whether for a given price, a diamond is carrying more weight than it ideally should, or less.

## Cut - Culet

The bottom most point or vertex of a diamond, where all the pavilion mains meet is termed as the culet. If all pavilion mains do not meet at this point, or if the culet is chipped or broken, it is termed as open, in which case, it would resemble a minuscule facet, octagonal in shape, like the table.

The DGS Culet grades are as follows

NN - Pointed

VS - Very Small

SM - Small

MD - Medium











Each of the 4 sub-grades i.e. from NN to MD of Culet directly impacts the pricing of a diamond, which is explained in the table below:



Shape	Carat weight	Clarity	Color	Cut/Polish/Symmetry	Culet	Pricing diff from first grade (%)
Round	2.01g	VS1	F	VG	NN	
					VS	-0.98
					SM	-2.00
					MD	-3.01

The Table Above indicates price difference between Culet grades while other parameters remaining constant. The Prices are subjected to individual grade and market trends.

# *The Difference*

	Conventionally Made	Light Performance Engineered
Brightness & Contrast Distribution		
Border Leakage/ Contrast		
Bow tie effect removal		
Crush ice effect removal		
Culet Leakage/ Contrast		



Phone : +91 82380 07001 | email : [marketing@gharenu.in](mailto:marketing@gharenu.in)



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