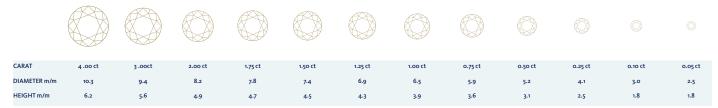
THE 4 C'S OF DIAMONDS



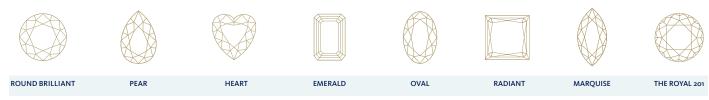


The weight of a diamond is expressed in carats and points. One carat equals 100 points; 50 points measure 0.50 carat, 25 points is 0.25 carat, etc. Because larger diamonds are rarer, they generally have a higher price per carat.



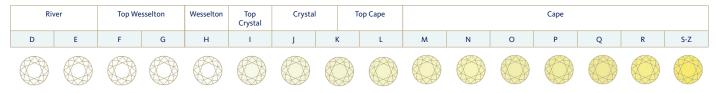
CUT

The cut is the diamond's shape and the quality of that shape. This is the only C that can be influenced by the diamond worker. That's why it's important that a diamond is cut by a true craftsman. The shape of a diamond you select is a matter of personal preference.



COLOR

The color of a diamond – or rather the lack of it – relates directly to a diamond's value and quality. A diamond that consists of carbon only is pure white. White diamonds are graded on a scale that begins with D or River, then progress down the alphabet with each letter designating.



CLARITY

The clarity refers to the size and amount of impurities inside a diamond. These are imperfections, like fractures, tiny parts of carbon or air bubbles. A natu-ral diamond is rarely without imperfections. The chart below illustrates, at 10 times magnification, the various clarity grades available.



THE ROYAL 201

A patented cut by Royal Coster Diamonds. Many diamond experts consider this the most beautiful diamond cut in the world.

