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All About Jewelry

Gems are fascinating creatures, appearing in countless forms, shapes, and in all the colors of the painter's palette. Yet their great variety tends to mystify all but experts.

I. Introduction

Jewelry, ornaments made of precious metal, often set with gemstones, worn since ancient times by people of all cultures for personal adornment, as badges of social or official rank, and as emblems of religious, social, or political affiliation. In its widest sense the term jewelry encompasses objects made of many kinds of organic and inorganic materials such as hair, feathers, leather, scales, bones, shells, wood, ceramics, metals, and minerals. However, the term jewelry properly refers to mounted precious or semiprecious stones and to objects made of valuable or attractive metals such as gold, silver, platinum, copper, and brass. Jewelry has been worn on the head in the form of crowns, diadems, tiaras, aigrettes, hairpins, hat ornaments, earrings, nose rings, earplugs, and lip rings; on the neck in the form of collars, necklaces, and pendants; on the breast in the form of pectorals, brooches, clasps, and buttons; on the limbs in the form of rings, bracelets, armlets, and anklets; and at the waist in the form of belts and girdles, with pendants such as chatelaines, scent cases, and rosaries. Current knowledge of ancient jewelry is derived largely from the preservation of personal objects in tombs. Information about the jewelry of cultures that did not bury valuables with the dead comes from portraits in surviving painting and sculpture.

Since the dawn of man, we have manipulated raw materials for tools and decoration. Beginning with adapting simple organic materials we then advanced to shaping stones and eventually working with metals. This would

make trades like gemology and crafting a few of the oldest skills known to mankind.

Since ancient man began to understand the wonders around him he believed that they held magical elements and sacred mystical properties. Stones and metals were believed to have these qualities too, some were thought to heal where some could cause bad luck, good luck or even influence our daily lives and interaction with the universe. Ancient Alchemists around the world thought that minerals could enrich the spirit in many forms. Today still, many modern beliefs retain these traditions and reverences of magic and healing. Even scientists and doctors are beginning to respect and explore the possibilities and nature of many phenomena related to the healing properties of stones and metals.

Ancient tribal beliefs and myths held many minerals with some form of awe and godly supernatural essence. Just as tribal ornamentation serves as a spiritual journey or a symbol of status or to make a statement modern fashion follows this same ancient trend. Jewelry can signify many aspects of modern society and individuals such as religion, wealth, beliefs and even marriage.

Although the most popular use for precious metals and stones is considered to be jewelry, there is probably just as much use if not more use for these resources in industry. It is quite surprising to learn the many uses of precious metals and precious stones. The most renowned would be for the low grade diamonds which are called industrial diamonds.

Decorative objects worn on your clothes or body which are usually made from valuable metals, such as gold and silver, and precious stones

Jewelry design is the art or profession of creating, crafting, fabricating, or rendering designs for jewelry. This is an ancient practice of the goldsmith or metalworker that evolved to a billion-dollar industry with the odyssey from ancient cultures into the machine age. Jewelry design falls under the category of what is commonly known as "functional art," being art that can be worn or used.

Before an article of jewelry is created, design concepts are rendered followed by detailed technical drawings generated by a jewelry designer, a professional who is trained in the architectural and functional knowledge of fabrication techniques, composition, wear ability and market trends.

Traditional hand-drawing and drafting methods are still utilized in designing jewelry particularly at the conceptual stage, but a shift is taking place to computer-aided design programs like Rhinoceros 3D and Matrix.

Once conceptual/ideation is complete, the design is rendered and fabricated using the necessary materials for proper adaptation to the function of the object. For example, 24K gold was used in ancient jewelry design because it was more accessible than silver as source material. Before the 1st century many civilizations also incorporated beads into jewelry. Once the discovery of gemstones and gem cutting became more readily available, the art of jewelry ornamentation and design shifted. The earliest documented gemstone cut was done by Theophilus Presbyter (c. 1070 - 1125), who practiced and developed many applied arts and was a known goldsmith. Later, during the 14th Century, medieval lapidary technology evolved to include cabochons and cameos.

Early Jewelry design commissions were often constituted by nobility or the church to honor an event or as wearable ornamentation. Within the structure of early methods, enameling and repoussé became standard methods for creating ornamental wares to demonstrate wealth, position, or power. These early techniques created a specific complex design element that later would forge the baroque movement in jewelry design.

Jewelry design is the art of conceptualizing, creating and making wearable designs for fashion or symbolic purposes. Using century old techniques designers work with a range of

History of Jewelry

Throughout human history irrespective of religion race or culture jewelry has existed as an integral form of expression, wealth and social status. While the materials and techniques used to manufacture jewelry have in many ways evolved there are also a number of similarities with the very first forms of jewelry worn some 90,000 years ago. During this time bead necklaces constructed from shells were strung together with twine most likely as charms. Necklaces constructed from the same components are still available today. While new trends such as dangle earrings and promise rings dominate today's jewelry fashions, bracelets first worn in 4700BC during the reign of King Zer were constructed from gold and manufactured in a style widely available today.

EVOLVING FUNCTIONS OF JEWELRY

The function of jewelry has evolved and varied over time from a form of currency to a fashion accessory and form of artistic expression. Numerous cultures have utilized jewelry as a form of currency and continue to do so today. Royal jewels have been used to secure the wealth of counties and for many our precious metal and gemstone jewelry rank among as our most expensive assets. For as long as precious metal and gemstones have been used to create jewelry it has existed as a sign of wealth. Many forms of jewelry have their roots in function, pins, buckles and brooches were initially created to serve a specific function but later evolved into more decorative pieces eventually considered ornamentation and jewelry. Jewelry has also played an important part of religion denoting membership and status within the religion as well as various social groups.

EGYPTIAN JEWELRY

Many consider the period of Egyptian jewelry as the dawning period for our modern form of jewelry. It was during this time that the manufacturing of jewelry became a profession and techniques and skills evolved to create a wide variety of styles and adornments. Jewelry craftsman began to utilize artistic skill and an increasingly wide variety of materials. While artistic skill was valued the primary purpose of jewelry was to act as amulets and talismans. Gemstone and metal color was of greater importance than any other attribute. Gold was used extensively but this is primarily because it was readily available and very easy to work with. Many expensive

gemstones we consider precious today like diamonds were very rarely used simply because they did not exhibit the color or symbolism of other gemstones. Egyptian beliefs stipulated that every gemstone carried certain mystical powers which would be transferred to the owner when worn as jewelry. Symbols such as the sacred Egyptian scarab also formed an important part of jewelry and were also believed to carry certain powers.

GREEK AND ROMAN JEWELRY

Early Greek and Roman jewelry relied heavily upon trade with neighboring cultures and is therefore quite varied in style and construction. Cultural symbolism once again played an important part of jewelry during this period. Greek and Roman jewelry was often created to symbolize legends and gods and later popular cultural beliefs. During this time metal working techniques evolved and jewelry pieces became more intricate and delicate. These techniques resulted in the increased popularity of earrings and other pieces which required more delicate construction methods. Unlike other dominant cultures the Greek and Roman cultures did not ascribe to the belief that gemstones possessed certain mystical powers. For this reason stones metals are used as the predominant construction materials. This period is renowned for the creation of the cameo. The cameo is a piece of stone carved to create a portrait of a leader or god. This form of jewelry remains popular today and has enjoyed a number of resurgences throughout history. Initially Greek jewelry craftsman created highly detailed portraits of Alexander the Great. No other portraits were permitted by law until the later part of this period.

JEWELRY DURING THE MIDDLE AGE

As the majority of world adopted Christianity cultural styles began to converge. Jewelry during this time was used primarily as a form of symbolizing Christian faith. During the early part of the middle ages Christian monasteries were responsible for producing the better part of the worlds jewelry. Early monasteries were required to learn trades in order to support themselves financially with many turning the jewelry craftsmanship. During this time the first independent jewelry guilds were created to both support jewelry craftsman and the industry by implementing practices such as quality inspections. The growing demands for jewelry and a booming population resulted in increasingly sophisticated forgeries which the guild recognized a threat to their boom trade. Celtic cultures in Ireland were not yet affected by the spread of Christianity and so a number of unique styles and manufacturing methods were developed during the time. Unlike

Christian cultures of the time the Celts very rarely maintained any form of records and so little is known about the symbolism of the now wildly popular Celtic designs. Precious stones and metals were once again reserved for the wealthy and were even for lower classes during certain periods.

JEWELRY DURING THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD

Commonly referred to as the “Jewel Age” jewelry began during the Renaissance to adopt a newfound purpose. Prior to this time jewelry served primarily as form of symbolism and wealth, forming an integral part of expressing religious and cultural beliefs. During Renaissance period the roles of jewelry began to diverge. Increasingly jewelry served the role of body adornment, created solely for the purpose of improving personal presentation and beauty. While jewelry was already seen as sign of wealth many now began to collect it solely for the purpose of protecting ones wealth. As a form of currency it was easily protected, easy to sell and universally valuable. Due to the focus on the role of jewelry in enhancing beauty gemstones were prized for attributes such as color, luster and shine over the previously held beliefs of mystical powers. For the first time in history the use of Diamond was popularized and a number of cutting methods and shapes were developed. Discoveries of new countries resulted in massive influx of previously scarce metals and gemstones. The majority of extravagant pieces we recognize today were commission by French and English royalty during this period.

17TH CENTURY ONWARDS

The increasing wealth of the general population and relatively relaxed social attitudes meant that the gold and silver pieces usually reserved for the rich and powerful could now be afforded by lower classes. The popularity of diamonds continued and so too did the methods of cutting diamond. Large scale war destroyed many of the precious pieces from the ‘Jewel Age’ and earlier. During this time the discovery of new countries and the spread of affordable media resulted in a fascination of previously unimagined flora and fauna. Jewelry began to take on the shapes of floral designs and animals with vividly colored gemstones and metals. This trend continued until the early part of the 20th Century and evolved with manufacturing technique to include intricate glass creations. The industrial revolution introduced unprecedented change to the world and jewelry fashions and trends changed faster than ever. Jewelry crafted during the Art Nouveau, Edwardian, Art Deco and Retro periods in particular are still popular today.

PRESENT DAY AND BEYOND

Today jewelry is increasingly viewed as a form of artistic expression as the tools and materials of production become increasingly affordable and available. This trend also continues to grow due to the fact that precious metals and gemstones are no longer utilized as signs of wealth and social status. Dramatic improvements in technology mean that jewelry constructed from affordable and readily available resources as well as synthetic materials are capable of rivaling the beauty of the most expensive natural gemstones and metals. These factors have contributed to a focus on design, creativity and artistic expression over symbolism and social status. As social barriers are removed and cultural influences are shared the variety of styles available increases. The predominant style of spring may vary completely from the predominant style of autumn. In addition to the increasing rate of change jewelry is now accepted more as a form of personal expression and so a wider and wider variety of styles continue to grow.

Asian Jewelry

In Asia, techniques and styles of jewelry have continued in unbroken traditions from remote antiquity to the present day. Indian jewelry—including gold fillets and earrings, bead necklaces, and metal and pottery bangles—was produced in the Indus Valley before 1500 BC. Later, medieval sculpture depicts men and women wearing heavy necklaces, bracelets, girdles, and earrings. Today Indian goldsmiths, expert in the techniques also common in the West, produce enameled, soldered, granulated, and filigreed work of great refinement. Some of the best work, especially silver filigree, is produced in Cuttack, Kashmir, and Bengal. Fine historic examples of Indian work shown at the Victoria and Albert Museum include a crescent-shaped gold brooch with granulated gold balls and pendants and gold and enameled turban ornaments from Jaipur, Rajputana. Other examples, especially from the south of India, bear in relief subjects from Hindu mythology.

Illuminated manuscripts indicate that in Persia both men and women wore rich jewelry—head-gear, necklaces, and earrings. The characteristic material was enameled gold; the main center for this work was Shiraz. The same technique is often employed today in the making of the charms and amulets common in Iran.

Silver was used in Chinese traditional jewelry more often than gold and was gilded to prevent tarnishing. Silver and gold were frequently enameled in

blue, a favorite color, and often decorated with blue kingfisher feathers. Jade was the most valued among precious stones. Under the Chinese Empire, jeweled emblems such as the buttons on the hats of mandarins indicated rank, and extremely elaborate silver and gold filigree headdresses were worn by women of high position. Dragons, phoenixes, and many Buddhist symbols were used as decoration or charms on necklaces, rings, and bracelets. Outstanding examples of Chinese jewelry are exhibited at the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. The gold and silver jewelry of Nepal, Myanmar (formerly known as Burma), and Thailand is related to Indian and Chinese work and is also outstanding. The Japanese have excelled in lacquer and ivory ornaments such as combs, buttons, and purse toggles worn at the waist.

Scope of Jewelry Market

Jewelry is something that always rules the hearts of women around the world. From economic point of view also it holds a major significance and is considered as the best source of investment. Women have always had an inclination towards jewelry and especially Indian women are crazy about it whether it is gold jewelry, diamond or platinum. You can guess it from the fact that India is the largest consumer of the gold with 25% share in total consumption of gold.

Jewelry as a business

from economic point of view, jewelry business is considered a business which has lots of profit yielding potential on account of its great demand. That business is having least risk quotient because the price of the metal used in making jewelry has the tendency of getting increased only. So even if there is no demand still business can earn huge profits by selling the metal only.

Scope of jewelry business

there is so much scope in jewelry business to earn fortunes. Jewelry business is divided in various sectors. You should have to make a decision on the basis of your likings and interest that what area of jewelry business suits you more. Following are the areas in which you can enter and earn huge amounts

of profits.

- * Processing gems and metals
- * Jewelry designing
- * Manufacturing jewelry
- * Retailing of finished jewelry
- * Jewelry supply chain

Extraction of jewelry material

Jewelry material can be categorized in two areas

Gemstone mining: gemstone mining is further categorized in diamond and non diamond mining.

Non diamond mining: the vast majority of non diamond material is mined at low cost. So it is a great source of income of developing countries people who do mining at small scale. Countries which are majorly included in non-diamond extraction are India, Brazil, Tanzania, Mali, Sri Lanka, Madagascar, Thailand and Mali. That is basically popular in rural areas.

Whereas diamond mining includes huge costs so it can't be done at small level. You need to have a large investment if you want to enter in those areas.

Metal mining: in metal mining we take gold, silver, platinum, titanium, stainless steel, tungsten, rhodium mining. These all metals are used in jewelry manufacturing. They all vary greatly in price, strength and other attributes.

Processing gems and metals: jewelry industry is very complex and involves many businesses at every stage. So processing and manufacturing has been divided. In processing stage there are basically two areas.

Cutting and polishing of gems

Finishing metals

It is advisable for companies to focus on one core area and achieve specialization in that area to earn huge profits.

Jewelry designing:

After the processing of gems and metal the next stage comes in which design of the final layout of the jewelry is made. The companies involved in this area hire services of professional jewelry designers to make the exclusive designs because the jewelry sells on its design only.

Jewelry manufacturing:

Jewelry manufacturing is giving real shape to the blueprint prepared in the jewelry designing phase. It is the stage where final product of the jewelry business is prepared.

Jewelry retail and consumer markets:

After the preparation of final product the next question arises to make them reach to the target consumers. So we need proper distribution channels for this. At the distribution end basically small and unbranded retailers dominate. There are branded retailers also but they are very few in numbers.

Supply chain:

In between there are many small traders whose trading relations are confidential and hardly visible to general public basically to hide the information of supply source and destination source from competitors as well as general public. So these are the basic areas in which one can enter anyone wants to enter in jewelry business depending on the personal interests and skills required for the particular field.

Limitations of jewelry business:

Despite seeming an easy source of making huge money there are some limitations also in this business that one has to consider while making entry in to this business.

The high risk quotient:

Only the persons who are daring enough to bear larger risks should enter this business. The jewelry business is not considered a good idea for conscious

natured persons.

Strict licensing:

The large companies who tends to be in mining industry in jewelry business require a ‘license to operate’. And they have to abide by stringent international standards.

Limitations of perfect completion:

Retail sale of jewelry is close to the perfect competition. In perfect completion as you know there is large number of buyers and sellers leading to huge competition resulting in uniform pricing and low margins.

The small scale mining impacts:

The small scale mining despite having positive impacts like providing employment in rural areas having many social and environmental drawbacks like child labor, poor health safety hazards. And large scale mining also leads to many negative impacts like waste management, groundwater-contamination, acid rock drainage, and pollution, low labor cost.

CONCEPT OF JEWELRY DESIGNING

The basic purpose of jewelry designing is to make beautiful and adorn the wearer so that the jewelry is designed to fulfil the needs. The appearance of designing is the basic element and its real function, where the beauty criteria for innovating jewelry. Accordingly jewelry design should have aptitude of source fullness respective to interior surrounding inventive artistic, scientific and social knowledge of ruler and industrial process as well as economic requirement for the society. These elements are the basic and the best solution to a designing situation although imagination has no limits. So the brief concept of designed has been divided into two types.

1. PRIMARY CONCEPT
2. SECONDARY CONCEPT

PRIMARY CONCEPT is defined as the concept which comes to mind through the world or nature. The influence of nature on this jewelry is visible in each era of civilisation. Countless variety of flowers, many species of animals and hundred thousand forms of our life are the nucleus or the basic concept of jewelry design. For example fish, flying birds, barking dogs, roaring cows, green plants, dry shores, forests, sky, river and mountains etc. They generally express the idea of design.

So, with day to day experience the budding jewelry design develop art of translating into short hand design in the sketch book.

SECONDARY CONCEPT

Has been divided into three

1. MANMADE
2. HISTORICAL
3. SYMBOLIC

1. MANMADE is define as that manmade environment which provide countless ideas from the life with which we are the eye of an idea can reach everywhere with discrimination and awareness in search of two objects.

For example: pattern of fabrics, shape of skyline etc.

Fascinating arc of mountains and shape of clouds, curve of a surgical instrument and from aeroplane to kitchen gives knowledge of basics principles and elements of design.

So considering all these jewelry designs with his perceptive eye can create numerous designs with the help of manmade concept or source or environment.

2. HISTORICAL are the indicators of ancient as well as modern work. The historical concept generally located in library, museum and monuments. The gemology, art history, geology section of library will lead to many artifacts and drawings that may prove a readymade concept. Similarly Chinese, Japanese, Korean languages also give idea so as jewelry designer find easy to

translate usually and also to adopt in three dimensional art of jewelry.

SYMBOLIC concept of design is a symbol which man has created to represent things that are of value to him although symbolic design not only interesting but are popular. Particularly in new generation the common symbolic concept includes religious medals, organizational signs, occupational and zodiac sign and the symbols are adopted for personal use and these design further modified to make a lovely design.

Resin Jewelry Making



Resin jewelry making is getting really popular with the jewelry making enthusiast. Acrylic resin jewelry is easy and inexpensive to make which sure doesn't hurt its popularity. Because of its versatility, lightness, and affordability, plus the introduction of easy to mix, low-odor products, resin's popularity as a material for jewelry making has soared.

What is Resin Jewelry?

Resin jewelry is made from liquid plastic that turns solid when a hardener is added. It is typically made from something called "casting resin". Casting

resin is a solution of two liquid chemicals that combine then set, into a hard plastic.

Casting Resin Facts

Casting resin is a crystal clear, low viscosity liquid that requires mixing with a catalyst to become rock hard (purchase catalyst separately). Casting resin makes an ideal material for small crafts, jewelry and toys, as well as household decorative projects. To use casting resin, the resin is poured into a mold and allowed to harden before the mold is removed. Resins used for casting are often clear, although they can be blended with pigments and dyes to create colored finished products.

You might also hear the terms "ice resin", "jewelry grade resin" and "plastic resin" when you are looking for supplies to make your handmade resin jewelry.

Bezels

If you are just learning how to make resin jewelry, you might want to look at using bezels as resin jewelry blanks. Bezels can provide a readymade base for your resin jewelry if you'd rather not fiddle with molds. There are many resin jewelry bezels available nowadays.

A really inexpensive item to use as a bezel is a bottle cap. Bottle caps are a great base for making jewelry with resin. You can make candy resin jewelry by pouring the cast resin and add some tiny candies into liquid before it cures.

Molds

Rubber and silicone molds are popular for dye resin jewelry makers because they are easy to use and no mold release needs to be applied before casting. Many people who work with casting resin make their own molds.

Plaster and other materials can also be used for mold making, and a number of different styles of molds are available. Other resin mold materials include latex, plaster, metal, and fiberglass. Softer mold materials, such as silicon and soft rubbers, make ejecting the finished resin piece simpler, but rigid mold materials, such as plaster, fiberglass, metal, and wood, are less likely to warp with repeated use.

Resin molds can be used to create plastic-like parts for use in manufacturing or for lightweight jewelry components.

Backup molds are more rigid molds used to support flexible rubber molds during the resin-casting process. A backup mold prevents the primary rubber molds from distorting when casting resin is added.

Resin Jewelry Making Using the Casting Method



How to Cast Resin

1. Make or purchase a mold
2. Add a separating agent (also called mold release)
3. Mix your casting resin according to instructions.
4. Pour the casting resin into the mold to cure.
5. Add any small objects (like sparkles, candies, sprinkles, small toy pieces) or additives (like coloring agents) you would like. These can be suspended and sealed within clear resin if added during the casting process.
6. Breathe gently on the surface of the resin to pop any air bubbles. You can also use a toothpick.
7. Let cure for 24 hours before unmolding. Be sure to keep your uncured resin away from dust particles by covering it with something.

Resin Jewelry Tips:

Getting started-I suggest starting with a resin jewelry making kit. There are many kits available at crafts stores. These will include the resin, a mold, and possibly the bits and bobs to make a finished piece of jewelry as well.

Bubbling: Bubbling, in which small pockets of air are trapped, is probably the most common problem encountered with casting resin. Blow gently on the surface of the resin to pop any air bubbles that rise to the surface.

Working Life: Typically clear casting resin has a working life of 16 minutes and a de mold time of 24 hours, but be sure to read the instructions as this may vary by brand

Adding Color: It's possible to add pigments to your casting resin to produce vibrantly colored resin jewelry bits. Instructions vary depending on the brand of jewelry resin you are using, so carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions for adding color. Use resin dye to simulate the appearance of colored glass, gemstones or amber in making beads or cabochons for jewelry.

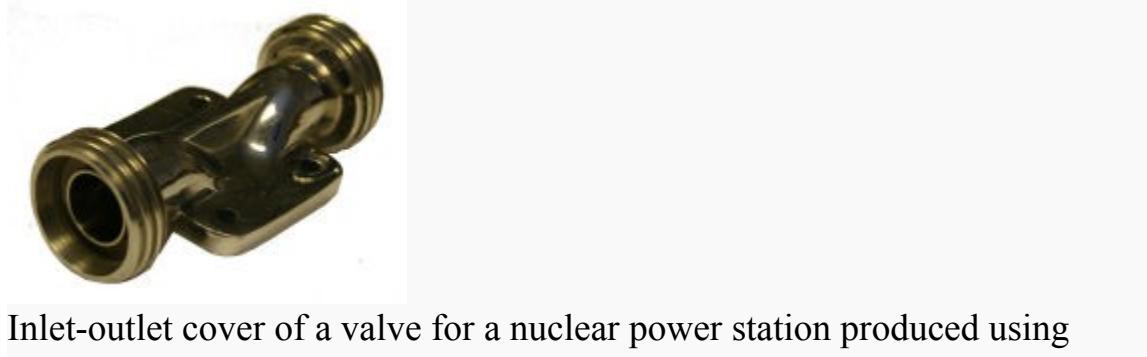
Drilling Holes If you want to drill a hole in your resin jewelry, you must use a hand drill. Don't use a regular drill; even set at a low speed, it will generate too much heat and melt your resin jewelry.

Resin Jewelry Findings: You can easily attach your new resin components to pre-made pendant plates and bails using E6000 glue. Then you don't need to drill hole at all.

Conclusion

Resin jewelry making is pretty fun and easy enough even for a jewelry making newbie. It may take a little bit of trial and error to work out all of the details, but once you have experimented with a few batches of resin jewelry, you'll be amazed at what you can make with just a few simple and inexpensive supplies and pieces of equipment.

Investment casting



Inlet-outlet cover of a valve for a nuclear power station produced using investment casting

Investment casting is an industrial process based on and also called *lost-wax casting*, one of the oldest known metal-forming techniques.^[1] From 5,000 years ago, when beeswax formed the pattern, to today's high-technology waxes, refractory materials and specialist alloys, the castings allow the production of components with accuracy, repeatability, versatility and integrity in a variety of metals and high-performance alloys. *Lost foam casting* is a modern form of investment casting that eliminates certain steps in the process.

The process is generally used for small castings, but has been used to produce complete aircraft door frames, steel castings of up to 300 kg (660 lbs) and aluminium castings of up to 30 kg (66 lbs). It is generally more expensive per unit than die casting or sand casting, but has lower equipment costs. It can produce complicated shapes that would be difficult or impossible with die casting, yet like that process, it requires little surface finishing and only minor machining.

Process

Casts can be made of the wax model itself, the direct method; or of a wax copy of a model that need not be of wax, the indirect method. The following steps are for the indirect process which can take two days to one week to complete.

1. *Produce a master pattern:* An artist or mould-maker creates an original pattern from wax, clay, wood, plastic, steel, or another material.
2. *Mould making:* A mould, known as the *master die*, is made of the master pattern. The master pattern may be made from a low-melting-point metal, steel, or wood. If a steel pattern was created then a low-melting-point metal may be cast directly from the master pattern. Rubber moulds can also be cast directly from the master pattern. The first step may also be skipped if the master die is machined directly into steel.
3. *Produce the wax patterns:* Although called a *wax pattern*, pattern materials also include plastic and frozen mercury. Wax patterns may be produced in one of two ways. In one process the wax is poured into the mold and swished around until an even coating, usually about 3 mm (0.12 in) thick, covers the inner surface of the mould. This is repeated until the desired thickness is reached. Another method is filling the entire mould with molten wax, and let it cool, until a desired thickness has set on the surface of the mould. After this the rest of the wax is poured out again, the mould is turned upside down and the wax layer is left to cool and harden. With this method it is more difficult to control the overall thickness of the wax layer. If a core is required, there are two options: soluble wax or ceramic. Soluble wax cores are designed to melt out of the investment coating with the rest of the wax pattern, whereas ceramic cores remain part of the wax pattern and are removed after the work piece is cast.
4. *Assemble the wax patterns:* The wax pattern is then removed from the mould. Depending on the application multiple wax patterns may be created so that they can all be cast at once. In other applications, multiple different wax patterns may be created and then assembled into one complex pattern. In the first case the multiple patterns are attached to a wax sprue, with the result known as a pattern cluster, or *tree*; as many as several hundred patterns may be assembled into a tree. Foundries often use registration marks to indicate exactly where

they go. The wax patterns are attached to the sprue or each other by means of a heated metal tool. The wax pattern may also be *chased*, which means the parting line or flashing are rubbed out using the heated metal tool. Finally it is *dressed*, which means any other imperfections are addressed so that the wax now looks like the finished piece.

5. *Investment*: The ceramic mould, known as the *investment*, is produced by three repeating steps: coating, stuccoing, and hardening. The first step involves dipping the cluster into slurry of fine refractory material and then letting any excess drain off, so a uniform surface is produced. This fine material is used first to give a smooth surface finish and reproduce fine details. In the second step, the cluster is *stuccoed* with a coarse ceramic particle, by dipping it into a fluidised bed, placing it in a rainfall-sander, or by applying by hand. Finally, the coating is allowed to harden. These steps are repeated until the investment is the required thickness, which is usually 5 to 15 mm (0.2 to 0.6 in). Note that the first coatings are known as *prime coats*. An alternative to multiple dips is to place the cluster upside-down in a flask and then liquid investment material is poured into the flask. The flask is then vibrated to allow entrapped air to escape and help the investment material fill in all of the details.

Common refractory materials used to create the investments are: silica, zircon, various aluminium silicates, and alumina. Silica is usually used in the fused silica form, but sometimes quartz is used because it is less expensive. Aluminium silicates are a mixture of alumina and silica, where commonly used mixtures have alumina content from 42 to 72%; at 72% alumina the compound is known as mullite. During the primary coat(s), zircon-based refractories are commonly used, because zirconium is less likely to react with the molten metal. Chamotte is another refractory material that has been used. Prior to silica, a mixture of plaster and ground up old molds (chamotte) was used.

The binders used to hold the refractory material in place include: ethyl silicate (alcohol-based and chemically set), colloidal silica (water-

based, also known as silica sol, set by drying), sodium silicate, and a hybrid of these controlled for pH and viscosity.

6. *De wax*: The investment is then allowed to completely dry, which can take 16 to 48 hours. Drying can be enhanced by applying a vacuum or minimizing the environmental humidity. It is then turned upside-down and placed in a furnace or autoclave to melt out and/or vaporize the wax. Most shell failures occur at this point because the waxes used have a thermal expansion coefficient that is much greater than the investment material surrounding it, so as the wax is heated it expands and induces great stresses. In order to minimize these stresses the wax is heated as rapidly as possible so that the surface of the wax can melt into the surface of the investment or run out of the mold, which makes room for the rest of the wax to expand. In certain situations holes may be drilled into the mold beforehand to help reduce these stresses. Any wax that runs out of the mold is usually recovered and reused.
7. *Burnout & preheating*: The mold is then subjected to a *burnout*, which heats the mold between 870 °C and 1095 °C to remove any moisture and residual wax, and to sinter the mold. Sometimes this heating is also used as preheat, but other times the mold is allowed to cool so that it can be tested. If any cracks are found they can be repaired with ceramic slurry or special cements. The mold is preheated to allow the metal to stay liquid longer to fill any details and to increase dimensional accuracy, because the mold and casting cool together.
8. *Pouring*: The investment mold is then placed cup-upwards into a tub filled with sand. The metal may be gravity poured, but if there are thin sections in the mold it may be filled by applying positive air pressure, vacuum cast, tilt cast, pressure assisted pouring, or centrifugal cast.
9. *Removal*: The shell is hammered, media blasted, vibrated, waterjetted, or chemically dissolved (sometimes with liquid nitrogen) to release the casting. The sprue is cut off and recycled. The casting may then

be cleaned up to remove signs of the casting process, usually by grinding.^[8]



The investment shell for casting a turbocharger rotor



A view of the interior investment shows the smooth surface finish and high level of detail



The completed work piece

Counter-gravity pouring

A variation is the pouring technique to fill the investment upside down. A common form of this is called the *Hitchiner* process, which is named after the Hitchiner Manufacturing Company that invented the technique. In this technique the investment shell is placed in a vacuum tight mold chamber and then lowered into a pool of molten metal. A vacuum is then created, which draws the metal up into the investment shell. After the casting has solidified

the vacuum is released, which allows any remaining liquid metal to flow back into the pool.

This technique is more metal efficient than traditional pouring because less material solidifies in the gating system. Gravity pouring only has a 15 to 50% metal yield as compared to 60 to 95% for counter-gravity pouring. There is also less turbulence, so the gating system can be simplified since it does not have to control turbulence. Plus, because the metal is drawn from below the top of the pool the metal is free from dross and slag, as these are lower density (lighter) and float to the top of the pool. The pressure differential helps the metal flow into every intricacy of the mold. Finally, lower temperatures can be used, which improves the grain structure.

This process is also used to cast refractory ceramics under the term *vacuum casting*.

Vacuum pressure casting

Vacuum pressure casting (VPC) uses gas pressure and a vacuum to improve the quality of the casting and minimize porosity. Typically VPC casting machines consist of an upper and a lower chamber. The upper chamber or melting chamber is for housing the crucible, and the lower casting chamber is for housing the investment mould. Both chambers are connected via a small hole containing a stopper. A vacuum is pulled in the lower chamber, while pressure is applied in the upper, and then the stopper is removed. This creates the greatest pressure differential to fill the molds.

Details

Investment casting is used with almost any cast able metal, however aluminium alloys, copper alloys, and steel are the most common. In industrial usage the size limits are 3 g (0.1 oz) to about 5 kg (11 lb). The cross-sectional limits are 0.6 mm (0.024 in) to 75 mm (3.0 in). Typical tolerances are 0.1 mm for the first 25 mm (0.005 in for the first inch) and 0.02 mm for the each additional centimeter (0.002 in for each additional inch). A standard surface finish is 1.3–4 micrometers (50–125 μ in) RMS.

The advantages of investment casting are:

- Excellent surface finish
- High dimensional accuracy
- Extremely intricate parts are cast able
- Almost any metal can be cast
- No flash or parting lines

The main disadvantage is the overall cost. Some of the reasons for the high cost include specialized equipment, costly re factories and binders, many operations to make a mould, a lot of labor is needed and occasional minute defects. However, the cost is still less than producing the same part by machining from bar stock; for example, gun manufacturing has moved to investment casting to lower costs of producing pistols.

History

The history of lost-wax casting dates back thousands of years. Its earliest use was for idols, ornaments and jewelry, using natural beeswax for patterns, clay for the moulds and manually operated bellows for stoking furnaces.

Examples have been found across the world in India's Harappan Civilization (2500–2000 BC) idols, Egypt's tombs of Tutankhamun (1333–1324 BC), Mesopotamia, Aztec and Mayan Mexico, and the Benin civilization in Africa where the process produced detailed artwork of copper, bronze and gold.

The earliest known text that describes the investment casting process (Schedula Diversarum Artium) was written around 1100 A.D. by Theophilus Presbyter, a monk who described various manufacturing processes, including the recipe for parchment. This book was used by sculptor and goldsmith Benvenuto Cellini (1500–1571), who detailed in his

autobiography the investment casting process he used for the Perseus with the Head of Medusa sculpture that stands in the Loggia dei Lanzi in Florence, Italy.

Investment casting came into use as a modern industrial process in the late 19th century, when dentists began using it to make crowns and inlays, as described by Dr. D. Philbrook of Council Bluffs, Iowa in 1897. Its use was accelerated by Dr. William H. Taggart of Chicago, whose 1907 paper described his development of a technique. He also formulated a wax pattern compound of excellent properties, developed an investment material, and invented an air-pressure casting machine.

In the 1940s, World War II increased the demand for precision net shape manufacturing and specialized alloys that could not be shaped by traditional methods, or that required too much machining. Industry turned to investment casting. After the war, its use spread in many commercial and industrial applications that used complex metal parts.

Applications

Investment casting is used in the aerospace and power generation industries to produce turbine blades with complex shapes or cooling systems. Blades produced by investment casting can include single-crystal (SX), directionally solidified (DS), or conventional equiaxed blades. Investment casting is also widely used by firearms manufacturers to fabricate firearm receivers, triggers, hammers, and other precision parts at low cost. Other industries that use standard investment-cast parts include military, medical, commercial and automotive.

The mold is made by making a pattern using wax or some other material that can be melted away. This wax pattern is dipped in refractory slurry, which coats the wax pattern and forms a skin. This is dried and the process of dipping in the slurry and drying is repeated until a robust thickness is achieved. After this, the entire pattern is placed in an oven and the wax is melted away. This leads to a mold that can be filled with the molten metal. Because the mold is formed around a one-piece pattern, (which does not

have to be pulled out from the mold as in a traditional sand casting process), very intricate parts and undercuts can be made. The wax pattern itself is made by duplicating using a stereo lithography or similar model-which has been fabricated using a computer solid model master.

Advantages of Investment Casting

The major advantages of investment casting are extreme versatility, cost effectiveness and the precise dimension control it offers. It saves time and labor and ensures error-free, accurate dimensional parts, giving designers and engineers more flexibility.

Versatility

The versatility is the major advantage of investment casting. It supports the production of a wide range of products, for a variety of industries. The fabrication of some designs can be difficult or impossible with other metal casting methods. Investment casting allows the production of thin-wall, finely detailed parts, with extreme precision control. It also allows the production of quality parts that are both ultra light and strong, with extremely accurate details. This technique avoids the necessity of welding and joining together different parts.

Investment casting can be used with a wide variety of metals and alloys. This gives designers and engineers the freedom to concentrate on functional aspect of the casting rather than on its production. This is also a major advantage of investment casting.

Advantages:

- 1) Complex shapes which are difficult by any other method are possible;
- 2) Very close tolerances and excellent surface finish can be obtained
- 3) Ready for use with little or no machining required;
- 4) Almost any metal can be cast;
- 5) No flash or parting lines

- 6) Suit for producing complex shapes where other manufacturing processes are too costly and time-consuming

Disadvantages:

- 1) Time consuming as shell moulds cannot be reused;
- 2) Expensive as many labor involved in the preparation of the wax patterns & shell moulds;
- 3) The size of the casting is often limited;
- 4) Occasional minute defects;

Accuracy For Even the Finest Details

Not only does it give a lightweight option for high precision parts, but the precise dimensional control also produces a casting that requires little to no machining or final detailing. It comes with the best surface finish, which is not possible by sand casting or other methods of metal casting. It also save on cost and time as it needs no welding, assembling or finishing work. It avoids the need to produce multiple parts and then weld them together as a unit. This technique produces castings with thin walls, with accuracy for even the finest details.

Cost Effectiveness

Investment casting cuts cost on finishing, machining and grinding. It also combines with itself for complex sub-assembly parts. This reduces costly welding and weak joints and welds. Major automobile companies and even jet engine manufacturers now rely on investment casting to produce lightweight precise dimension parts.

Precision Dimension Control

In jewelry making, high precision dimension control is necessary to produce the desired designs with fine details. This is one advantage of investment casting. Parts that require the sharpest finish can be cast without extra effort. It is only necessary to create or design a model from which an exact replica can be produced using aluminum alloy casting.

The rapid solidification process when used in investment casting can unite both high strength and thin wall capabilities. OEM companies, fully aware of the advantages of investment casting, now produce high-end airframe components and jet engine parts using this technology.

Saving Costs, Time and Labor

The development of different alloys equipped companies to manufacture complex parts, which were previously a combination of several parts. This has ensured high levels of mechanical properties while saving costs, time, and labor. It also reduces the chances of error in the form of dimensional variations that can occur when combining different parts together. Designers and engineers are now free to concentrate on the application of parts rather than on their production.

Deliver What Their Customer Demands

Big manufacturing companies outsource the production of precision parts. The OEM companies are able to deliver what their customer demands, mostly due to the precision possible by investment casting. This is the same for a number of industries including the manufacturers of automobiles or missiles.

Certifications are available for different aluminum investment castings. The quality is determined based on the strength and tensile ductility for the casting. The porosity is a negative quality and affects the internal strength.

The following aluminum alloys are widely used for investment castings - 208.0, 295.0, 308.0, 355.0, 356.0, 443.0, 514.0, 535.0 and 712.0. The different aluminum alloys produce parts of varying yields, and the application of different alloys vary from lawn movers to missile parts.

Jewelry Manufacturing Process Part-1

The Jewelry:

From the ancient era men or women wear different kinds of Jewelry. When they don't know the word "Jewelry" or "Ornament" they decorate self body by leaves, beads, seeds, flowers, pebbles, bone etc. The singular purpose of Jewelry is to adorn the human form: to decorate the part of body. Necklace, Pendent, Earrings, Bangles, Bracelets, Rings, Studs, Armlets, Tika, Chains... there is no limitation of the range of Jewelry. Men & women wear Jewelry in many parts of body; according to age, occasion & personality. This ornamental pieces or Jewelry are made from various metals according to demand. Mainly Gold, Silver & Platinum are used for Jewelry purpose; but, Copper, Bronze, Nickel, Brass, Wood, Bone, Teeth, Ivory, Clay, Lather are other materials used for Jewelry. Many different materials used for give smarten look to Jewelry are Diamonds, Precious or Semi-precious stones in different cutting & color, Pearls, Enamel, Wood etc...

To make Jewelry is not simple, but by learning the processes by a right person or at right place you can make your own Jewelry, also at home. Jewelry making dose not require big space, in fact the work area can be rather compact and just allow enough room for a work-bench and some small tools of lower price.



Benefits to learn Jewelry making:

- If you are in the business of Jewelry...
You can get best work from workers, by using your knowledge.
- If you are worker...
You can give better finishing to your piece.

- **If you are buyer of Jewelry...**
You can buy better work piece from showrooms or Jewelry house.
- **If you don't have your own business of Jewelry...**
You can make your own Jewelry by yourself.
- **If you are housewife...**
You can make & adorn your own Jewelry.



Basic processes to make Jewelry:

“Jewelry”, when thinking about, eyes are sparkling like diamond, and if the jewelry with diamonds don’t have imagination for the happiness to have it. But, if you know after many processes done on metal pieces, the jewelry is become. Mainly jewelry made by Manual (handmade) or Casting machine made). The processes done on jewelry are here.

Art of Jewelry Designing: Before learn to make Jewelry; you have to get the knowledge of Jewelry Designing. Jewelry Designing is the process where you imagine the Jewelry before making and make (place) it on the paper. Jewelry designing is necessary because, to make an ornament you have a reference to make it.

Forging: Forging utilizes the malleable quality of metal which allows it to be hammered into various shapes. One of the advantages of this is the spring tension created by the hardening of the metal.
Sawing: Sawing is a technique; that can be mastered quickly, enabling you to saw precisely along any line or cut out any shape from metal piece.

Filing: Metal pieces are shaped bi files, curves are cut, contours rounded, edges beveled and planes smoothed. Filing is also used after sawing to refine forms or to correct them where necessary.

Drilling the holes for the stones: To drilling the holes for the stones for appropriate size; always make the starting from the centre hole. A most important thing for drilling the stones is that the hole must be bigger in front side & must be smaller at the back side, because it gives support to the stone. The stones should be fall if the holes were made in the vertical sides.

To put stone properly, the top hole should be made sufficiently large.

Drilling the holes for the diamonds: Before to drill the holes for diamonds; we can mark out the place where we drill. The process of drilling the holes for the diamonds is based on the size of the diamonds. The back of the holes should be neat but in simple pattern. The value of this process is costly but a little extra time spent on this process, it gives a good finishing.



Soldering: The method used to unit metal surfaces by heat and solder is called soldering. There are different types of solder used to solder jewelry. Lower purity metals, silver, copper or cadmium are mainly used. In diamond jewelry manufacturing the process of soldering is generally used soft soldering is quite different from silver soldering and gold soldering. In jewelry manufacturing, there is no place for soft soldering except it is used in minor parts of some jewelry. It is widely used in some kinds of repairing of jewelry.

Cleaning: Surfaces that are to be soldered together must be perfectly clean. All traces of grease, dirt or fingerprints must be removed in order for the solder to flow properly.

Mounting: The actual article which is made from the precious metal and suits the diamonds or gemstones in the article is called mounting of jewelry.

Enamelling: Enamelling is the technique; which is applied on ornamental pieces since many years ago. In ancient time, people from northern India, Egypt and Greek are used this method to make ornaments colorful. In enamel finely ground powdered glass is fused on to a metal base. When heated, the powder of enamel will melt and fuse to the metal to produce richly colored pieces of jewelry. Three types of Enamel used on jewelry. Enamel is available in transparent and non-transparent.

Buffing: Final finishing is the last step for jewelry making. But, before setting all the scratch marks, excess solder and surface blemishes are removed with fine files and emery cloth or in machine. This process is called Buffing.

Setting: In the finished product where the stone is actually brought in their appropriate place is called setting.

Polishing: To apply the final finish to the pieces is the last basic step in jewelry making.

Surface Treatment: Jewelry made by the basic processes given above, but to give it a smarten look the surface treatment is given. Many different techniques used to decorate the surface.



jewelry Manufacture Processes

There are several different processes of jewelry manufacture, which will determine the durability of your article. This is because the alloying process will differ depending on whether the item is hand fabricated, cast, die struck, or electroformed.

Discussed below are the various manufacturing methods as well as problems that can arise in the casting or assembly of jewelry items.

HAND FABRICATION

When a ring is truly handmade, or hand fabricated, all the pieces of the ring are entirely manufactured, assembled, joined and finished by hand, using hand tools only. This process creates the most durable and unique item, depending, of course, on the skill of the craftsman.

One of the reasons for this is because the precious metal is alloyed differently than cast metal is. This is because when items are hand fabricated, the precious metal is rolled or drawn down into wire, rods or plates and then shaped into final article. The alloyed precious metal must be strong enough to withstand this labour intensive process of jewelry manufacture.

This Mayoral Chain link was entirely hand fabricated by Richard Donnell.

We have had the honor of being *The Jewelers to the Christchurch City Council* for the past thirty years and have handmade five links in total for the Mayoral Chain



LOST-WAX CASTING

Most jewelry manufactured these days has been cast. This is because it is a process used for mass production, as well as for one-off pieces. A wax casting is made, either from an original jewelry model, or a computer aided design process (CAD-CAM).

The wax copy is then encased in an investment (a plaster-like substance that withstands high temperatures), which is then heated so that the wax melts, leaving a cavity like the original design. Then molten metal is poured or injected into the cavity and allowed to cool. The investment is removed and then the piece is assembled and finished.

As you can appreciate, the alloyed precious metal needs to be able to flow easily when melted, in order to be successfully injected or poured into the investment. This means that the finished item will not be as durable as one made from an alloy that gets turned into a hand fabricated article.

However, casting allows for mass produced and therefore more affordable jewelry items.



This 9ct gold kiwi charm has been manufactured using the lost-wax casting process.

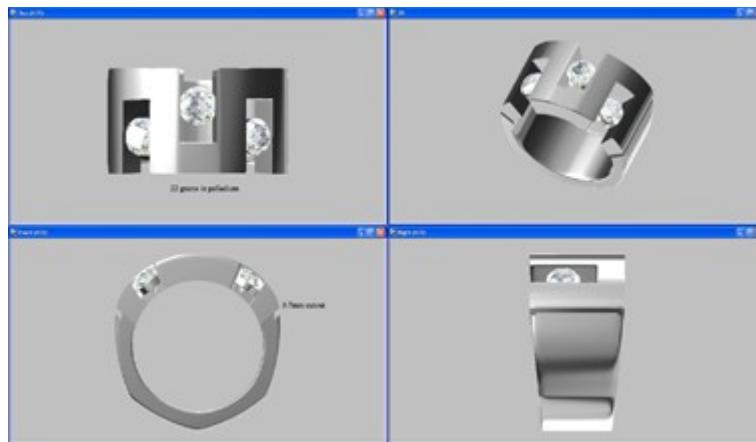
The CAD/CAM process

CAD/CAM is another process of jewelry manufacture and reasonably new in the industry.

CAD/CAM stands for Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacturing and combines computer technology with lost-wax casting.

The jewelry item is designed using three dimensional imaging computer software and once it meets approval, the lost-wax casting process begins.

This jewelry manufacture process creates articles that can be more unique and detailed than the traditional wax making methods. Depending on the skill of the assembly bench jeweler, CAD/CAM produced articles can also be of a high quality standard.



This ring is being made using the CAD/CAM process. A three dimensional image of the ring allows changes to be made to the design before being lost-wax cast.

DIE STRIKING

A modern day coin is a good example of die striking. A steel pattern, or die, is specially made to create a particular jewelry article or component, such as a claw setting for a gemstone, or the link of a chain. The die usually consists of a punch and a mould. A sheet of metal of the appropriate thickness is then taken, and blanks are cut out by the die striking machine. Sometimes the finished item is made up of more than one piece, so assembly is required before finishing is applied.



**This sterling silver
St Christopher charm
has been manufactured using the die
striking process.**



Die striking achieves styles that are strong and lightweight. The process subjects the precious metal sheet to tremendous pressure,

so therefore the alloy must be able to withstand this. The result is that a denser, more durable metal is produced as its molecular structure becomes compressed.

This method of jewelry manufacture is particularly economic for mass produced, identical items, because it is less labor intensive than other methods.

ELECTROFORMING

Wax copies are created, and then painted with a thin coating that is electrically charged. The wax copy is then submerged in an electrically charged liquid that contains previous metal particles. These particles are attracted to coating and stick, in layers, to the wax copy. When the required thickness of precious metal is achieved, the wax copy is removed, and the article is heated. The wax melts and drains through a small hole in the precious metal shell. This method is not used for ring settings, or items that are designed to be worn regularly, as it is not as durable as lost-wax casting or die striking. It is often used for large, hollow, lightweight jewelry items, such as earrings, charms such as this gold bear to the right of this text, pendants, and some necklaces and bracelets (usually where people want a large look but don't have a lot of money to spend).

Although electroformed articles are strong, they are subject to dent, so must be treated with as much care as fine bone china or a delicate silk blouse.



At Donnell Jewelers we personally inspect each item individually before we consider purchasing it for our range. Therefore we make sure our stock is porosity-free and assembled to a high level of workmanship.

We purchase only from reputable New Zealand or Australian suppliers whose jewelry and watches meets our superior quality standards and is sourced from conflict free origins.

Jewelry Manufacture: Problems to Watch Out For

POOR SOLDER JOINS

Sometimes articles are made from more than one jewelry manufacture processes, which then requires assembling by a bench jeweler. This means the pieces are soldered together, using a precious metal alloy that will melt when heated and flow into the seams. A good bench jeweler will ensure that the joins are invisible and durable.

When buying a new piece of jewelry, check the solder joints, especially where the mount joins the band. If you see any blobs of solder, thin lines, cracks or discoloration, then you should think carefully before paying out your hard earned money.

The only time when a join may be visible is when a ring has been sized. Sometimes the batch of alloyed precious metal may differ from the original batch of alloyed metal used, and this will result in a slight color difference. This is particularly noticeable with white gold. This can be remedied only with rhodium plating, which will wear off in time.

If you are looking at buying a second hand piece of jewelry, also check it over for poor quality workmanship on any repairs.

POROSITY

Porosity is a defect in the alloyed precious metal, and often shows up in cast jewelry, as the alloy has to be able to flow easily into the casting and may contain tiny air pockets. It appears as small pits or holes in the surface. It can be detrimental to the durability of a ring, especially if the pits or gaps are large, numerous or concentrated in one area, as they can weaken the structure of the item.

Porosity is often found in jewelry that is manufactured in countries where the cost of labor is minimal and the acceptable standard of workmanship is very low. It may also be found in mass produced jewelry, where it is impossible for every item to be checked for quality.

Indian Jewelry Design pics



Indian Jewelry

India and jewelry, jewelry and Indian women - the terms are linked inherently. At the time of wedding as well as numerous other occasions, a woman is gifted jewelry by her parents and relatives. Although the gift is meant to give her security in contingency, ornamentation is an obvious purpose. All the cities across the length and width of India have shops of

jewelers - some traditional and some modern jewelers, catering to the need of all kinds. Not that the affluent class people wear ornaments, there are low cost jewelry items in ample, which cater the demand of low income group as well.

India houses various kinds of jewelry arts, ranging from Meenakari and Kundan to stone and bead work. The craft of cutting and polishing precious and semi-precious stones and giving them glamorous face is something artistic. Emeralds, rubies, garnets, amethysts, corals, sapphires, and turquoise are among the stones which are used for the enhancement of gold and silver jewelry. Gold jewelry is the most popular among South Indian women. In southern part of India, gold is considered auspicious and a status symbol. Talking about the art on gold jewelry, Kundan is something that comes into our mind.

It is a Mughal inspired art of setting precious stones like diamonds, rubies, and emeralds in gold and silver jewelry. In Meenakari, enameling is done to protect gold and floral pattern colored in red, blue and green attracts the attention. Silver jewelry is not far behind in popularity, particularly because of its affordability, making it popular among low income group people. Jhumka, hansli, chokar, nath and bracelets made of silver are quite popular among women in India. In short, the range of jewelry in India is wide as well as varied. Be it gold, silver or diamond, you will find everything in the country.

Antique Jewelry

The jewelry which is not in mainstream production and of which the mode of production is no longer popular is known by the name of 'Antique Jewelry.' This kind of jewelry has dull and rough look, combined with an old world-world charm, and this serves as the major USP of such jewelry.

Bead Jewelry

Bead art in India is five thousand year old and dates back to the time of Indus Valley Civilization. People of that civilization used to make beads out of gold, silver, copper, clay, ivory and even wood. The excavated carried out there came out with finished and unfinished beads from the site.

Bridal Jewelry

India has great tradition of wedding jewelry. Made of superior metals and excellent quality, jewelry accentuates the beauty of bride in multiples.

Though these days silver and platinum jewelry is gaining popularity, gold jewelry still holds the most popularity among Indians.

Custom Jewelry

Custom jewelry is personalized jewelry, which a customer gets her made on her interest and fancy. This happens particularly in cases where readymade jewelry does not match the taste of person. Custom jewelry gives total freedom to customer about the specifics.

Fashion Jewelry

Fashion jewelry is also called costume jewelry, mainly for the reason that it is not made of precious metals and stones, rather lighter and cheaper material are used. Fashion jewelry is trend-conscious and keeps on changing as per changing needs.

Filigree Jewelry

Filigree work is done on silver and involves lots of precision and technicality, added with great amount of patience and an eye for minute details. Historically, filigree work was quite popular in countries like Egypt, Italy, and Spain. India's history of filigree work goes back to early centuries.

Gold Jewelry

Gold is a metal that lures many. It gives the security against any financial crisis, because of its easy liquidity, and is also used by women for adorning themselves. Traditionally, gold has been considered auspicious among Hindus and is regarded to be symbolic of Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth.

Handmade jewelry

talking about jewelry manufacturing in India is as good as talking about handmade jewelry in India. A major chunk of jewelry in the country is made by independent craftsmen. Traditionally also, a significant part of jewelry manufacturing has been handmade jewelry.

Ivory Jewelry

Jewelry that is made from the tusk of an elephant is called ivory jewelry. Importance of ivory jewelry can be guessed from the fact that in Gujarat, the bride receives an ivory bangle from her family just before marriage as jewelry. During marriage ceremony wearing of ivory bangles is must for bride.

Jadau Jewelry

Jadau Jewelry forms one of the major examples of high skilled craftsmanship that was brought into India by Mughals. Historically speaking, the tradition of Jadau work has been in practice in the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat since the Mughal era. Jadau jewelry is also called engraved jewelry.

Kundan Jewelry

during Mughal period, the art of kundan work reached Rajasthan from Delhi.

Later on, craftsmen from the different part of the country migrated to the place and made Rajasthan a hub of Kundankari. Rulers and feudal lords gave patronage to the art and it developed into perfection.

Lac Jewelry

Lac jewelry, also known as lacquer jewelry, originated in Rajasthan and has gained considerable popularity in India today. Lac jewelry is available in versatile designs, which add to its beauty. Among the various items in lac jewelry, the bangles need a special mention.

Meenakari Jewelry

in Meenakari jewelry, precious stones are set and then enameled with gold. Historically speaking, the art was introduced to Rajasthan artisans by Raja Mansingh of Amer. He invited Lahore-based skilled artisans to his kingdom, and their intermingling with the locals craftsmen resulted in an amalgam.

Navratna Jewelry

in Navratna jewelry, nine auspicious stones is used in a single ornament. The belief behind this is that the nine stones together ensure well being of the person who wears it. In India, Navratna jewelry has been given major importance, because of its astrological significance as well as its innate charm.

Pachchikam Jewelry

In the world of fashion and design, old trends tend to come over again and again, though with slight changes. Pachchikam jewelry making craft is one of the examples of jewelry that has come back once again. Originated in Gujarat and Kutch, centuries ago, Pachchikam jewelry has again become popular.

Silver Jewelry

Silver Jewelry, along with gold jewelry, is quite popular amongst Indian women. Ornaments made of silver, such as rings, bracelets, chains, necklaces, nose rings, earrings, toe rings, heavy kadas, and armlets, form integral part of Indian jewelry.

Stone Jewelry

Jewelry studded with different gems is quite popular among Indians. For reasons ranging from spiritual to aesthetic to health, gemstone jewelry has become the part of life of Indian women and men both. These stone jewelries are worn according to the individual's astrological chart and ruling of planet.

Temple Jewelry

Indian jewelry art is at times divided into three kinds - temple jewelry, spiritual jewelry and bridal jewelry. Temple jewelry of India initially used to be described as the jewelry used to adorn the idols of Gods and Goddesses.

The statues In India were ornamented with chunky necklaces.

Tribal Jewelry

Tribal jewelry in India is quite rich. Each tribe has kept its unique style of jewelry intact even now. The original format of jewelry design has been preserved by ethnic tribal. Jewelry that is made of bone, wood, clay, shells and crude metal, by tribals, is not only attractive, but also holds a distinct rustic charm.



Indian Bridal Jewelry

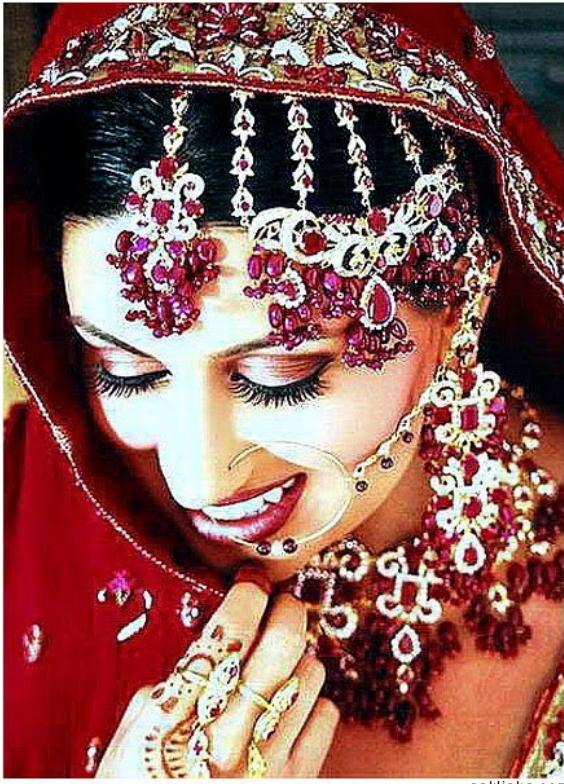




Kanch Jhumka Bangles







paklinks.com



Pakistani Handmade Jewelry Design Ideas



Pakistani women wear elaborate jewelry for special occasions, like their wedding day, or as part of their everyday ensemble.

The women of Pakistan have loved adorning their bodies with jewelry for centuries. This very old tradition was once an obvious symbol of status and wealth. Created from gold and precious stones, only the wealthy could afford the heavy, cascading necklaces and earrings that are trademarks of Pakistani jewelry. New trends have been developing recently, however, that make Pakistani jewelry available to the masses.

Metals

- In early Pakistani culture, gold was the only metal ever used for jewelry. Today's offerings include not only gold, but silver, a mix of gold and silver, bronze and strings of beads.

Stones

- Diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other precious stones once adorned the Pakistani woman. Today's woman wants to match her stones to her colorful wedding gown and her day-to-day attire, so the use of semiprecious stones has evolved. Today's offerings include turquoise, zircon, grenades,

topaz and blue sapphire. There is also costume jewelry available that looks like the traditional Pakistani offerings.

- *Types*
- Traditional Pakistani jewelry includes a heavy necklace that sometimes encompasses the entire neck in a band that is several inches long and covered in stones and metal; matching cascading earrings; a tikka, which is affixed in the hair at the center of the forehead; and a jhoomar, which is a jeweled piece that is positioned in the hair.

Jewelry trend in Pakistan

The latest trends in Women's handmade fashion jewelry in Pakistan – Part one

Sorting out the creative and crystal clear handmade fashion jewelry designs has been the ultimate desire of women in the subcontinent for the centuries. More importantly, the fashion jewels and gems do have a widespread history in the area throughout the stages. When we talk about the women's handmade fashion designer jewelry trends in Pakistan, we cannot deny the certain charms and obsessions about the wholesale jewelry of the women across the country.

In essence, there are plenty of attention-grabbing fashion jewelry trends in Pakistan for the women. They can usually vary from earrings to charms, rings to necklaces, bracelets to diamonds and gemstones to the list goes on. Let's discuss them briefly below:

Earrings

Wearing elegant and graceful earrings is the ultimate fashion of the majority of the women in Pakistan. These jewelry bits and pieces can be made from different types of materials, such as metal, plastic, glass, precious stones, beads, wood, bone and many other substances. While wearing earrings around their ears, women would look elegant and graceful beyond the imaginations. There are several types of earring designs for Pakistani women involving:

- Clip earrings
- Magnetic earrings
- Stick earrings
- Spring hoop earrings
- Ear hook earrings
- Bone earrings
- Horn earrings
- The hoop
- Ear screws &
- Resin earrings

These all sorts of handmade earring designs are impressive and colorful jewelry trends for the women. More importantly, the hottest jewelry fashions are the symbol of beauty for the majority of women in Pakistan. That is the reason why so women in Pakistan would like to wear earrings around their ears as a symbolic fashion and even charisma. The good thing about these earring designs is that they are very pleasing to the eye, durable and cost effective jewelry packages for the women across the country.

Bracelets

When it comes to the bracelets, they have a cultural significance for the women in Pakistan. Aesthetically speaking, the charm bracelets are very breathtaking jewelry items, which can be more often than not made from different materials, including metal, leather, plastic, cloth, wood, precious stones, rocks and shells. Usually, the charm bracelets can be worn around your wrists. They are very dazzling jewels for the women. There are different types of quality-based charm bracelet models for Pakistani women, involving:

- Wood bracelets
- Leather bracelets
- Magnetic bracelets
- Beaded bracelets
- Slap bracelets
- Sports bracelets
- Gold bracelets
- Silver bracelets &
- Diamond bracelets

Therefore, one of the most incredible aspects about the handmade bracelets is that they have indeed been remained versatile jewelry bits and pieces for the Pakistani women for the years. More importantly, these bracelets and charms can be used as a religious or spiritual purpose. That is the reason why these charms and bracelets would create a mammoth impact on your psyche and souls for long time.

Rings

Talking about rings, women in Pakistan would deem in sorting out the latest and creative ring designs all the time. The rings can be usually worn around the fingers. They can be time and again made from a wide range of materials, for instance metal, plastic, wood, bone, glass, precious gemstones and other substances. There are several types of shapes and styles in handmade rings for Pakistani women, including:

- Gold rings
- Silver rings
- Diamond rings
- Painted wood rings
- Plain wood rings
- Flat wedding rings
- Sleeve rings
- Eternity rings &
- Cluster rings

In addition to this, there are plenty of other scintillating styles and shapes in wholesale rings in Pakistan, such as dinner ring, doctoral ring, Claddagh ring, iron ring, magic ring, puzzle rings, regards ring, rosary ring, sovereign ring and many others.

More importantly, these all sorts of fashion designer ring models have a huge cultural significance for women in Pakistan. They are the best source of alleviating women's strains, anxiety and depression. They are considered to be one of the most precious jewelry items for the women in Pakistan.







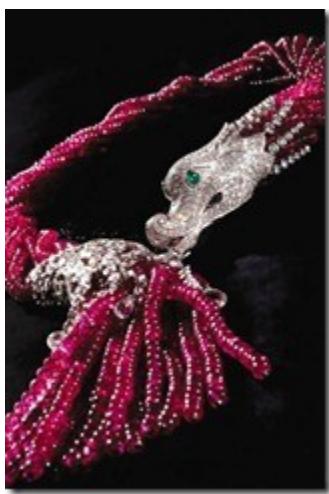




Jewelry trend in China

The most beautiful Chinese style jewelry design trend

After a western-style luxury high-profile, the "China element" has become the darling of the jewelry designer. Have launched the world's top jewelry brands contain "Chinese elements" of jewelry to express wishes and respect to the Chinese. Distant civilizations, ancient myths, exquisite technique, mysterious mood and rich cultural heritage, so elegant and restrained oriental charm, beautiful jewelry designer in the interpretation of many, the board of the trend of jewelry design stage, a refreshing finishing touch.



1. Luxury Jewelry Jewelry



2 Tiffany necklace



3. Round as pearls and smooth as jade

Early 20th century, VAN CLEEF & ARPELS they start to have a small amount of integration of Eastern style works come out, the Chinese elements, feelings of Japan, Egypt, India and other cultures, in his works have been presented. With the brand of oriental culture to understand and explore, among its series of four garden Jardin d'Extreme Orient Oriental Garden Series, in recent years launched a number of quite oriental-style works.



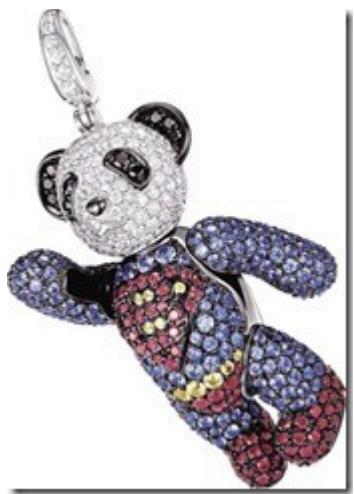
4. Audacious jewelry watches Series

John Hardy for the first time presented the Naga Cinta series of 20 unique jade jewelry models to China. John Hardy Cinta ultimate selection of an extraordinary series of the most unique jewelry precious stones, all the series is John Hardy to attain aesthetic blend. "Cinta" meaning love, and each design inspiration comes from Guy Bedarida personally selected gems, each have their own unique name.



5. Larry Jewelry

Luxury jewelry brand Boucheron, launched a new Audacious jewelry watches series, this series of watches is inspired by Oriental culture, the oriental style with geometric lines, included with exotic design.



6. Qeelin Panda Pendant



7. Athens watch series

From Japan MIKIMOTO "Chang-month and the balance of the month" pins, designers use "Maki" techniques, will be on China's Tang Dynasty capital of

Chang'an, together with the Pearl as a key embellishment, so that works such as the moon at night in general, clean thoroughly.



8. John Hardy Jewelry

Athens, the new "chi like Panda", inspired by the miracle of the panda to give a fascinating spell that women, in bright white dial, using a large number of black and white diamonds, depicting pandas and red pandas have to eat my mother sweet and warm bamboo story. "Yee-like Panda" is a real jewelry, with a bright ruby time scale, the dial adds a festive atmosphere to enhance the original beauty. Ruby is like a mother to protect those children, to protect the pandas were.



Pendants



Black Onyx Jade Earrings



Diamond Turquoise Earrings



Diamond Amethyst Earrings



Ruby Diamond

Brooch

Pink Sapphire Onyx Brooch



Chan Luu bracelets



Jewelry trend in Bangladesh

Bangladesh
Jewelry of

In early Bangladesh, people Fashioned out of natural materials found in abundance all over the country-seeds, feathers, leaves, berries, fruits,

flowers, animal bones, claws and teeth. Even today such Jewelry is used by the different tribal societies. Bangladesh Jewelry is famous for its craftsmanship and quality. The popular edge **Old is Gold** holds true for jewelry as traditional and antique designs. Most of the Bangladesh Jewelry is handmade. Bangladesh jewelry was born 5000 years ago.

Bangladesh Gold Jewelry - In the fast lane of fashion Gold jewelry will never date or fade. Buying and wearing real thing is stronger than ever. The most widely used and prized material for making Bangladesh jewelry is gold. Gold is being malleable and ductile. It is pleasant to eye of its radiant color. Most often Indian and Bangladeshi women wear the jewelry which is made of gold. In ancient time fashion jewelry is consider symbols of rich and states of family. Women who are weak wear many jewelers, men who wear some ornaments. Gold was among the first metals to be mined because it commonly occurred in its native form; not combined with other elements, and because it was beautiful and imperishable.

In Bangladesh golden jewelry or bridal jewelry play main role in occasions like wedding, engagement, and when a baby born. Gold is the eternity of love. At the time of wedding girls are wear gold bracelet, gold ring, gold chain, gold pendants, gold toe and gold tops. In Bangladesh at the time of engagement girls and boys wears golden ring to each other. This gold ring is known as promise ring but rich family like Diamond ring. In Bangladesh when the first baby is born to a couple, an event which usually takes place in the girl's father house, the grand father is expected to put a gold chain around the neck of baby, before girls leaves with it and goes back to her father-in-law's house. Gold was consider being naiad to beauty and was unabashedly displayed by both men and women as measure of their social status. The purity of gold is measured in carats [**Pure gold 24 carats**]. The gold of ornaments is best 21/22 carats is considering Gold products.

Silver Bangladesh Jewelry- Silver has been known and used for thousands of years and was believed to have magical properties which could promote healing and bring good luck. In ancient times, *silver* was used for Bangladesh Jewelry use to made Anklets, Bracelet & Solitaire.

Pearls Bangladesh Jewelry- Indian& Bangladeshi jewelry pearl play the main role. A *pearl* is a hard, rounded object produced by certain mollusks, primarily oysters. Pearl is valued as a gemstone and is cultivated or harvested for jewelry. Pearls come in eight basic shapes: round, semi-round, button, drop, pear, oval, baroque, and ringed. Perfectly round pearls are the rarest and most expensive, and are generally used in necklaces, or strings of pearls. Semi-rounds are also used in necklaces, Bracelet, Anklet and Ring.





Pearl necklace



Hand made
in **Bangladesh** from palm leaves



Jewelry trends in Sri Lanka

Artisans in Sri Lanka's gem and jewelry sector are designing new products that reflect the latest trends. Their collections are making inroads in competitive European markets.

Gem cutting and jewelry making is a tradition that has developed considerably in Sri Lanka, thanks to the expertise and experience of dedicated craftsmen passed on from generation to generation. The country has been exporting gems to Europe for more than 500 years.

Jewelry production and trade is an important sector, employing approximately 3% to 5% of the workforce, particularly in the gem-rich region in the south-west of the island. In 1997, the Sri Lankan Government implemented policies to help the country become a regional centre for cutting gems, creating jewelry and trading in gold.

Technical assistance projects over the last 20 years have helped Sri Lanka to export finished jewelry, especially in silver. However, sales to the main export market, Germany, have been steadily declining.

The Sri Lanka Export Development Board was charged with developing a marketing campaign for gems and jewelry. Together with ITC and the European Commission, it launched a two-year project to export jewelry to European Union markets in October 2005. In a pilot program, the project is

helping 11 companies to catch up with the latest trends in jewelry, produce pieces that comply with technical specifications that vary from market to market and introduce new collections to a broader European market.

"They were all designing and producing good jewelry, but their products were not picking up the latest trends and they were not in touch with the market," says international project consultant Walter Schröder, a jewelry designer and technical expert who has 19 years' experience in the Sri Lankan gem and jewelry sector.

STAYING ON TOP OF TRENDS

Jewelry trends are constantly evolving. For example, many of today's consumers prefer exotic dangling elements to the square, simpler designs Sri Lankan companies were exporting to the German market. "This trend is coming to Germany, but it is really strong right now in the United Kingdom, Spain and other European countries, where consumers prefer more playful design in jewelry," says Mr Schröder. Color trends also come and go. Now, consumers are buying pink and dark blue gems, and semi-precious stones such as green peridots and golden-colored citrines. Mr Schröder worked closely with the companies' designers to inform them about the latest trends and help them adapt their original designs into new lines. Working with three local experts - one in design and two in production - he also gave advice and training on how best to prepare and present collections.

The result is an impressive collection of silver jewelry - earrings, brooches, rings, bracelets and necklaces - that showcases both the creative talents of the people working in the sector and the country's resources of precious gems.

MEETING TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Sri Lanka enjoys a reputation for gems and jewelry that meet international quality standards. However, technical standards for jewelry vary. For

example, a butterfly screw on a stud earring needs to be thicker for the German market than for the British market. A different standard also exists for clasps on brooches. Gold jewelry must be hallmarked (stamped) to show that it conforms to international legal standards. Sri Lankan jewelers generally have the technical capacity to meet the different standards, but lack information about the specific requirements for each market. Following a period of training and information, the companies each developed many new designs. The project design and technical consultants checked preliminary drawings, then each company went into production with about 40 designs.

TESTING NEW MARKETS

As part of the overall marketing campaign, the project consultants carried out a market survey of Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom. Walter Schröder is also eyeing Eastern European markets that have not had a lot of exposure to products from Asian countries, particularly smaller ones such as Sri Lanka. A visit to the Carat exhibition, an international gem and jewelry fair in Budapest, Hungary, in March resulted in five orders totaling €11,000. "They were enthusiastic about the jewelry and very open to buying from Sri Lanka," he reports. An attractive feature of the Sri Lankan sector is production flexibility. "Most other Asian production centers look to supply big numbers, but the manufacturers here are very flexible and are prepared to provide small or medium-sized importers with whatever quantity they want," says Mr Schröder. "This will make it easier to export the collections because buyers can test their markets." In September 2006, company representatives visited the International Jewelry London trade show and the Autumn Fair Birmingham (UK). They made contact with about 50 companies. Mr Schröder says there is "keen interest from four companies" in the collections. Five Sri Lankan company representatives travelled to the Iberjoya trade fair in Madrid, Spain. Plans are under way to exhibit the collections at Carat in 2007.





Jewelry trend in Dubai.

The big designer houses have seen it on time that they must come out with something more exclusive and slightly different from clothes, something that can create extra attention, yet not entirely focusing it away from the clothes.

That is why most of the best-known brands of the world have first created their accessories, which made huge success. Then, entered the jewelries, which is in fact a bigger and more exclusive business, step closer to the full meaning of the word: luxury.

When Dubai started to gain interest in terms of tourism, huge buildings have started, concentrating on making more shops and business complexes mainly, as two of the most favorite activities of Dubai people. With the establishment of the first few shopping centers, Dubai gained an even bigger name for itself by being the playground of the big and rich people. Moreover, as business brought business, more and more classical jewelry stores started to open, along a way or area first, then getting in to the shopping malls as well.

In real, for Dubai locals, the designer brands only count, when they can generate bigger income. Although most people with the exception of the Westerners would prefer the authentic Arabic jewelry, Dubai has had to put hundreds of American and British stores, with all its great skills in designing of jewelry. Still, fashion is fashion and business is business. If Americans are tending to buy in Bloomingdale's more, be it jewelry or anything, then they need Bloomingdale's to be there in Dubai, along with the Saks Fifth Avenue.

Most of the well-known fashion designers have already opened their collections of accessories and jewelries and most of them are overly famous. In addition, many labels have issued their own timepiece collections too, having their jewelry and watch shops in Dubai as well. Of course, here, you can find every single brand among world's most famous fashion designs, such as Gucci, Dolce & Gabbana, Chanel, Dior, Fendi and we could go on. Not all designer outlets have decided to make their jewelry range, but at least most of them did. Chanel has its own designer label store in the Dubai mall, and Gucci as well. Dolce & Gabbana has its stores in more malls, such



as Gucci, Guess or Versace.







Jewelry trend in Nepal

Nepal has always been famous for its craftsmanship all over the world. Jewelry maker or silversmith in Nepal work with the finest gemstones creating beauty that symbolizes aesthetic ideals of Nepalese culture. Silver

jewelry in Nepal is fashioned with beautiful gemstones including amethyst, garnet, lapis, turquoise, onyx and moonstone etc., all symbolizing virtues like sincerely, passion, success and peace of mind. To the silversmith of Nepal, the significance of preciousness, rarity and supreme refinement are essential when creating pieces of finely wrought jewelry. The Kathmandu Valley in Nepal remains a significant area where the creation of silver jewelry has flourished for thousands of years. The artistic skill of silver jewelry making and perfection is passed down from generation to generation.

All the Nepalese silver jewelry is made by using hand-tool and perfected silver pieces inset with quality gemstones. Each bracelet, pendant, rings, chain and set of earrings are fashioned from certified sterling silver that represent the pride of an ancient Nepalese heritage.

Nepal Handcraft jewelry

Alain Rouveure Jewelry

Worked entirely by the hands of personally chosen expert silversmiths in Nepal, the exquisite jewelry collection presented by Alain Rouveure is far removed from high street shops in both design and quality.



There is a vast choice of elegant rings and earrings, necklaces and bracelets for everyday wear as well as breathtaking pieces for special occasions.

Some beads are antiques and are incorporated into set pieces.

New or old, all the stones are carefully chosen for their unusual shape and color.

Many are designed and signed by Alain Rouveure but he also works closely with 7 silversmiths, each with his or her distinctive and original style. As with all the other items available from his galleries, Alain prefers working with small producers he admires who will work to high standards and value **Fair Trade** when everybody is able to make a real and decent profit.









Olga Rani







Jewelry trend in Thailand

Gold, Jems & Jewelry

Gold Shops

There are gold shops selling necklaces and rings on the streets of every town and city in Thailand. The gold on sale is 99.99% pure, which is of a much higher quality than you will find in western countries. Gold is sold by weight and the unit is the Baht, the same name as the currency. One Baht is 15.2 grams. The buying and selling price of gold is quoted in the newspapers such as Bangkok Post on a daily basis and the price in the shops will be very close to this. In addition there will be a small charge for the workmanship, generally only a few hundred Baht, depending on the size and weight of the item.

These shops will quote the buy/sell price, which is often on display, and offer a genuine market as a necklace can be sold for cash, or traded in for an upgrade to a heavier weight at a later date.

Gold shops will often accept credit cards though they may ask for a surcharge of 2-3% as they are generally a cash business.

Gems and Jewelry

Thailand does, in theory, offer bargains on gems and jewelry, it's just that buying them is such a risky proposition that it is not recommended unless you really know what you are doing. If you are planning to purchase, the comments below should help to ensure you are not ripped off when buying:

When reading about the gem scam, it's easy to assume only gullible people get taken in by it. However it is done in such a sophisticated way, with so many seeming coincidences, that a lot of people fall for it even after reading all the warnings. Be aware that the con men are not above dressing in official-looking uniform to try and get your money. Every citizen in Thailand has an ID card, with the details written in Thai. If someone recommending you buy gems from a particular shop tries to show proof that they are from the Tourism Authority of Thailand or some government department, the ID is probably meaningless.

It is not really in the Thai culture for a lone person to approach a stranger or strangers and start a conversation. If 'normal' Thais do just want to talk to

tourists, it is almost always done in a group. Therefore if you are approached by a lone individual, particularly one who speaks well in English be very wary. It's also worthwhile looking at what the person talking to you was doing beforehand, as very few people without ulterior motives linger alone outside tourist attractions just hoping for a friendly chat.

This is basically common sense as few people would talk to strangers on street corners in their home country, but they let their guard down with the relaxed atmosphere in Thailand.

The Thai government and/or the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) does not own, sponsor, promote, endorse or authorize any gems stores in particular, and anyone who tries to tell you otherwise is lying.

It is impossible, even for a qualified gemologist, to tell the difference between genuine gems and a clever cut-glass fake without the proper equipment. If you buy without getting the gems tested independently, you are buying solely on the word of the shop. The National Gem Institute is planning to open booths at shopping malls where the authenticity of gems and jewelry can be verified.

Real gem shops very rarely offer 'sales', and 'one day only' or 'export special' deals are definitely a scam. Never agree to mail gems out of the country, however much the shop may try and persuade you. There is no export duty on gems or jewelry so there is no reason not to take the items with you.

If you are buying gems, you're well advised to simply buy for personal use the ones you like the look of. Buying with the intention of reselling for a profit back home is a recipe for disaster.

If you have been scammed we recommend that you contact the Tourist Police. You may be able to return the gems and get some of your money back. If they have already left the country however, you have little chance.

It's worth buying only from members of the Thai Jewel Fest Club, which is a non-profit organization set up by the TAT, the Thai Gem and Jewelry Traders Association, the police and the government. Members have to abide by a code of practice, which includes the provision of at least 80% refunds up to 45 days after purchase. The members are all reputable vendors and though it is impossible to guarantee there won't be any problems, it is much, much less likely than at a random shop a stranger takes you to.



SourcingMap





JewelPelle



JewelPelle



JewelPelle



JewelPelle Jewelry

Jewelry trend in Bhutan

Jewelry

Intricate jewelry with motif, made of silver and gold, are much sought after by women of Bhutan. The traditional jewelry made in Bhutan are heavy bracelets, *komas* or fasteners attached to the *kira*, the traditional dress of Bhutanese women, loop ear rings set with turquoise and necklaces inlaid with gem stones such as antique turquoise, coral beads and the *zhi* stone. The *zhi* stone is considered a prized possession as it is said to have “protective powers”; this stone has black and white spiral designs called “eyes”. The *zhi* is also said to be an agate made into beads

: Traditional Bhutanese jewelry is similar to Tibetan jewelry, and includes amulet boxes, necklaces, broaches, rings, earrings, and hair-ornaments, inset with red coral, blue turquoise or yellow amber stones. Men often prize small ornate cases used for carrying betel nut (paan or doma). There are a few good outlets in Thimphu but much of the jewelry on sale in the markets is of poor quality or else manufactured in Nepal-- particularly the finely worked filigree silver and white m

Skinny Bangle by Daisy Jewelry - Bhutan

Bhutan is a gold plated skinny bangle with an elegant swirl pattern and made from solid silver.

Skinny Bangles are a stunning addition to Daisy Jewelry's quiver of superior quality jewelry.

Following on from the Daisy Stack Rings concept the fashion wise woman can now stack her bangles as well as her rings.

Mix and match with your Daisy Stack Rings to find your perfect individual combination.

Composition: Skinny Bangles are lovingly created from Sterling Silver and are finished with polished silver, oxidised silver or 5 microns of 18ct gold plate.

etal pieces. **Skinny Bangle by Daisy Jewelry - Bhutan**









Jewelry trend in Afghanistan

Melanie Eddy was selected by the British Council's department of Architecture, Design fashion to undertake a two-month residency focusing on jewelry design in Afghanistan. The aim of this creative residency is to develop a collaborative link between the UK and Afghanistan through

applied arts – more specifically through jewelry design. A reciprocal exchange will take place in which a contemporary jeweller from Afghanistan will undertake a similar residency in London. This creative exchange is an example of the British Council’s work in countries whose perception is often framed by the current political situation. The British Council’s art programs in Afghanistan, and other countries in the region, address these negative stereotypes through creative dialogue. Other recent creative exchanges have focused on fashion and textiles and taken place in Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan.

Ethical fashion doesn’t always have to be about **innovative materials** or **cutting-edge technologies**. It can also be about preserving traditional skills and techniques. To help revive **Afghanistan’s** rich history of arts and crafts—one that has been undermined by decades of conflict—British jewelry designer and anthropologist **Pippa Small** helped develop a line of rings, necklaces, and earrings from indigenous raw gems. The collection is collaboration with **Turquoise Mountain**, a nonprofit, non-governmental organization, based in Kabul, that was named after a legendary Afghan city from the Middle Ages. Established at the request of President Hamid Karzai and **Prince Charles**, the group works to regenerate Afghanistan’s traditional-crafts industry, which in turn creates jobs, skills, and a renewed sense of national identity

These elegant characters have the pleasure of wearing lots of beautiful jewelry. Fortune tellers need a gaudy ring on nearly every finger and piles of dangly bangles on both wrists. Gypsies need big hoop earrings and multiple strands of beads around their necks, and wide bangles on their wrists. **Belly dancers** come in several different varieties, depending on the regions from which they hail. A traditional Egyptian belly dancer can use sparkly rhinestones, layered-chain chokers and necklaces, and ornate wrist bands.



“Tribal” belly dancers, from Turkey or Afghanistan, for example, need lots of rustic metal and glass stone **pieces**, and even braided threads and tassels. And of course, every belly dancer needs a beautiful bindi or set of bindi adornments for her forehead







Jewelry trend in Iran

Every country has its own unique culture and in the Iranian culture jewelry & adornments have been central to the identity of the men & women of Iran. Culture can be visible & sometimes it gets lost, but Iran is one country where the culture has taken a beating but the visibility of its past history is still there. Iran is an ancient culture, artifact which date back to 10000 years has been found, prevalent amongst these artifacts other than everyday household goods has been the jewelry and pearls (Perlen) that the people of Iran used to wear in their day to day life.

Jewelry in Iran is as old as their history and these jewels were made of all types of available material. Jewels were made from decorative beads; turquoise, copper silver & gold were commonly found to be used by the women & most of the men.

The artisans in Iran were known to use precious & semi precious stones & metal to create rings, necklaces, bracelets, foot adornments, hip belts and many other forms of jewelry. Iran is where the first mirrors were found, these mirrors date back to 4500 years back, no wonder the people of Iran wanted to see how they looked after wearing their jewels. In Iran jewelry were not only used as adornments to decorated themselves, but there is also evidence to prove that jewel like rings, pendants, tiny pins were used to ward off ill omens and bring them good luck.

There are stories of how the women of Iran loved their ornaments so much that after their death all their choice jewelry was buried with them. Also the jewels made in Iran had some very typical designs for both men & women. The ornaments with two ends like belts & bracelets had the symbols of loin, ram, snake, goose or deer.

It is no different in the present times, even today symbols of royalty like King Darius Lion or the ancient Iranian chariots which symbolized power & ancient glory will be found to be extensively used in the jewelry made for Iranian men. The history of Iran & their culture have influenced the jewelry designs to a great extent and till this day wearing jewels with these symbols is a reminder of the past glory and the power of Iran.

The famous Kohinoor diamond has known to be originated from the famed jewelry collection of the Iranian rulers who took great pride in building & recording their collection. A major chunk of these historical jewels from Iran

are the center of attraction in many of the western museums & private collections. One unique piece of artifact adorned with precious stones is the Imperial globe of Iran which is studded with 51000 precious gems. Today the people of Iran are more conservative and it is a norm for 18-23 carat gold to be the main form of jewelry. Also it is the women who are into jewels rather than the men, but Iranians as a people have a special place for their Jewelry.









Sevan Biçakçı - 'Bird Palace', 2005



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