INTRODUCTION TO DIAMOND

Diamond is a form of carbon. Diamond is considered the most powerful stone from every gem on the earth. Diamond's hardness is 10 moh's on the moh's scale. The high density of diamonds ranges from 3.506 to 3.524. As the density is high, the Diamond becomes greasy, puffed and hard. The density in Australia is as high as 3.560. So their diamonds are smooth and hard.

Diamond is a jewel. It is considered to be the best jewel out of many gemstones on earth. Diamond is an invaluable gift given to the human beings. Diamond is found in different countries of the world, from countries such as India, China, Africa, Russia, Canada, Australia, Zimbabwe . Diamonds have drawn man's attention for thousands of years. The hard work of diamond has been identified from the centuries and this unique hardship today plays an enormous role in modern technology. Diamond is used in two areas.

1 Gems & Jewelery

2 Industry sectors

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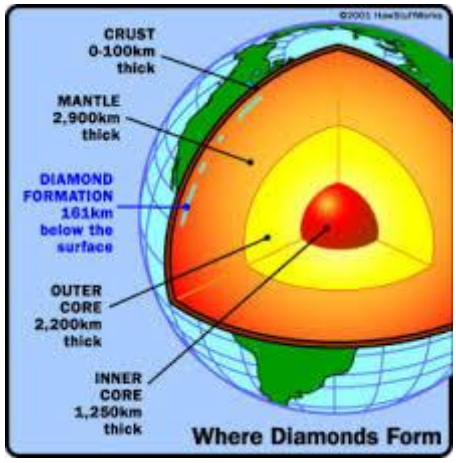
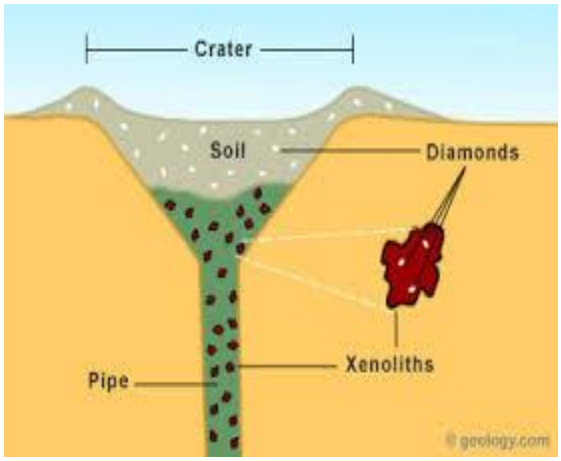
THE DIAMOND'S STRUCTURE

Diamond is a carbon form. Diamond is born in the sub-surface of the earth, Which weigh more than 500,000 kilograms on a 1 inch space at a distance of 150 km of the Earth. And under the temperature of 1,000 C to 1500 C. Diamond is not just made from carbon, It is made up of a mixture of silica, iron and H2O as well. In which carbon ratio is 95%, silica 2%, iron content is 2% and H2O is 1%. Then the Diamond is formed. The Diamond comes out of the earth or in the form of lava.





The basic varieties of rough diamonds are as follows:

1. Syndicate
2. Russian
3. Australian
4. Coated
5. Kilvas
6. Cube
7. Zimba

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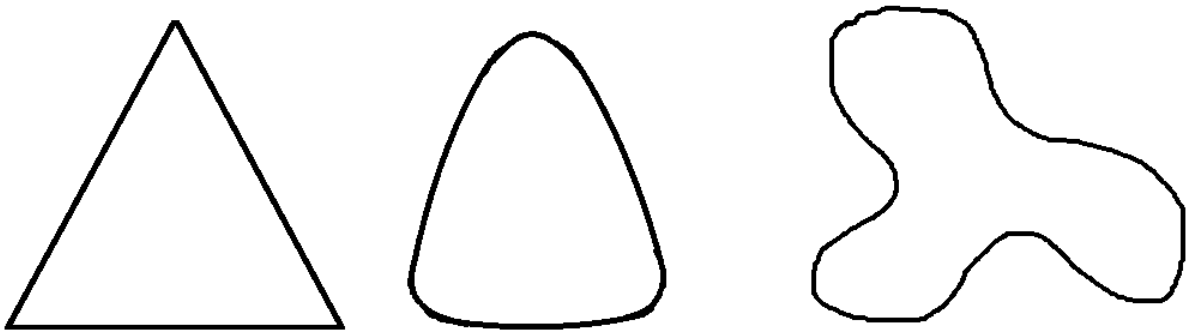
THE STRUCTURE OF DIAMONDS

To identify each diamond, it is necessary to understand the structure of the diamond. The structure of the diamond becomes a third-rounded shape. This is known as Belki in Gujrat diamond industry . The figures are as follows. The structure of the diamond is on the basis of belki. Diamond which consist of belki are cnsidered as real.A principle shape of has got 8 belkis and som have 2 belki. The structure of a diamond is made through the belaki and the square.

The figure of the different belkis are as follows:



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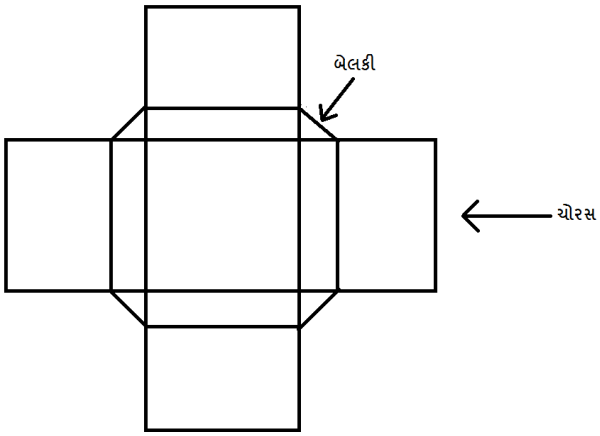
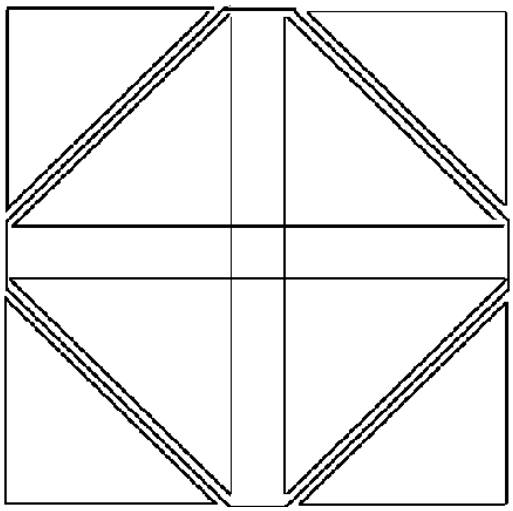
STRUCTURE: 1

In a rough when the size of square is big then mostly the size of belki is small or vice-versa.





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TYPES OF DIAMOND

Diamonds are found on the land of different countries. So the temperature of different places varies in accordance to the differet soil which gives different types of diamonds. Thus the basic varieties of diamond are as follows:

A. Syndicate (S. Africa)
B. Russian (Russia)
C. Australian (Australia)
D. Kilvas (Africa, India)
E. Cube (India, Russia)
F. Coated (Canada, India, Africa, Russia)
G. Zimba (Zimbabwe)

There are planty of roughs except these roughs. But all the roughs are sub-sections of these basic roughs.

As other roughs are as follows.

A. Angola
B. Canadian
C. Nubba
D. River
E. Catuka
F. Sierra-coated
G. Led Soil

In the international market roughs are generally known by different names as follows.

A. Sawable
B. Chips
C. Angolian
D. Spoted
E. Mackel

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Diamonds can only be identified from the structure of belki. If the Diamond has been processed, then it is difficult to identify that from which rough it has been processed. Need a bigger experience to identify the processed diamonds themselves. After that you can be able to identify diamonds. Rough can be identified on the base of the bellow and wrists on the diamond.

How to identify different roles, you will understand them as follows.

1) Syndicate

The syndicate rough is considered to be the highest quality rough in each of the rows. Because of this, the amount of luster (glitter) in rough stones is more than the other rays. In addition to the syndicate rough, the stone is soft. Which can easily be worn on the top. Two types of syndicate rough are there.

A large balance is located on the outside the small bilki inside. Cyclic Ruffs in the Cyndic Rough There are relatively few. Whose figure is as follows.

2) Russian

Russian rough is also similar to the syndicate rough. But the constitution of Baleki's wrist in Russian rough stone (Round type).

Reverse bellows inside Gorakak-shaped belaki

Belaki.

Whose figure is as follows:

3) Australian

The name of the Australian stone reveals that this will be rough Australia and it is eternal truth. Due to the diamond found in Australia's land, the number of density is likely to be seen in greater proportions. So the diamonds of it are found to be mottled and solid. The rough and the wrinkle are not visible in this rough, but the structure of the structure is according to the Belki's Aka. These rough stones are so strong and greasy. There are two types of surfers in Australian Rough.

Sticky-laden surfaces

Surfaces of the dormant shape Whose figure is as follows.

4) Kilvaz

Kilwaaz Ruff's Belki Syndicate is rough like the balikky. But the structure of Kilwaaz Rough is not in the form of a parallel shape. Kilvaz rough surfaces are filled with girma. Its surface is of a weak shape. Whose figure is as follows.

5) Cube

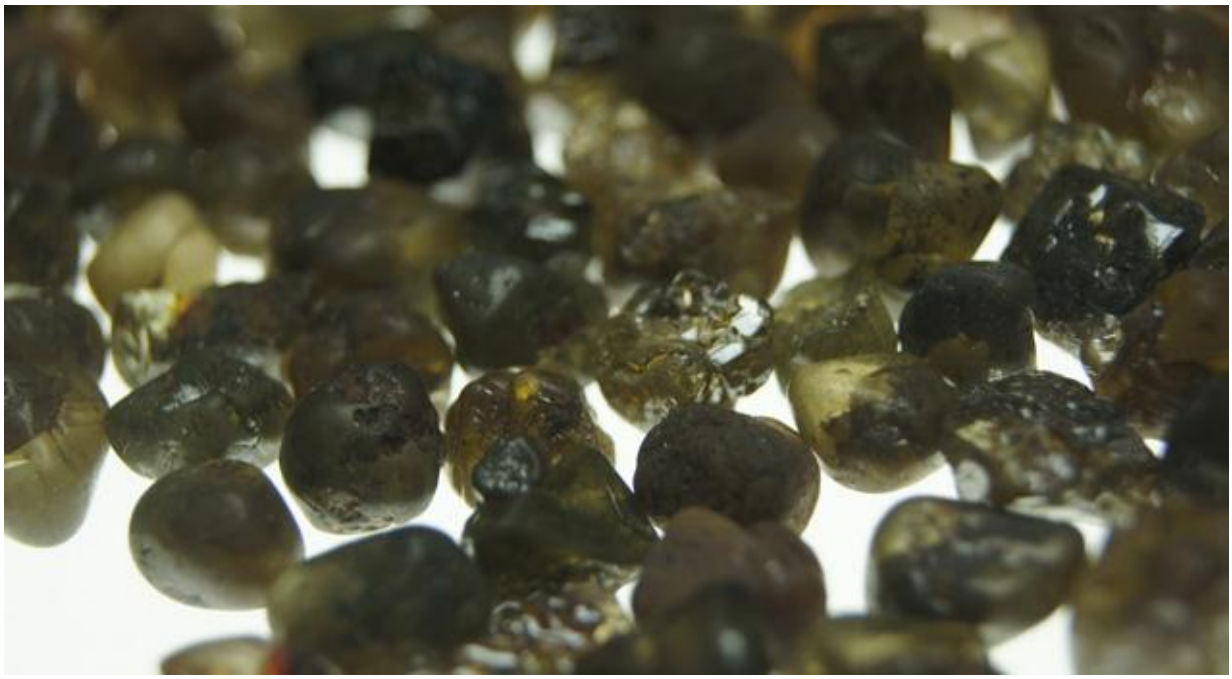
According to the diamond format, the square in Cube Rough is very big. It does not form a clear shape of diamond on the diamond. Simply put, the cube means square. In this rough, her belly is always at its corner. Whose figure is as follows

6) Coated

Coated is the cover that covers the diamond from all sides. Diamonds of coated diamond are opaque. So you can not see inside of it. But the cover is known in the diamond industry as the name of a pill. The thickness of the plate is determined by seeing how much the thickness of the barky's wrinkles is in order to understand the thickness of it. Whose figure is as follows.

7) Zimba

Zimba is rough sand or the shape of a normal stone. Zimba Raf's Color Blakis is yellow (yellow) and Blacks green (green) in the lead. Zimba rough can not be seen normally. But in the stone's structure, the stone that is in the proportion of barking at Surfash is considered a hero of Zimbabwe's rough. If the look is unheard of, consider the hero. Whose figure is as follows.

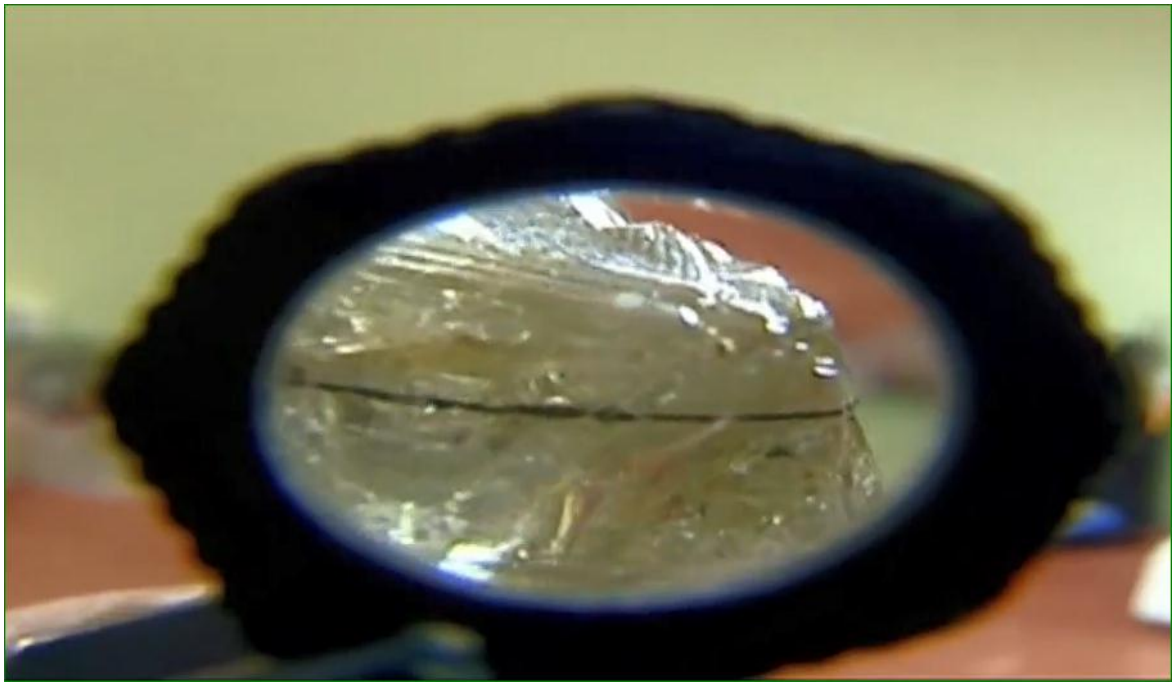


ALIGNMENT

Alignment means that the direct line leads. The beginning of the end and the end of the ends and the same straight line is drawn as the alignment. Why the alignment is taken. Understand what its use is as follows

Why alignment?

Alignment is a very important part of the diamond industry's planning department. Based on the alignment, diamonds have a future basis. Marker is the marker on the diamond marking basis with the {sign pane} base. After the inspection function of the marker diamond, which plan thinks that the plan is to work according to the plan, if the hero is cut from the place, then it is very important to take the alignment to get the result as per the plan.



Alignment methods:

To get the alignment, you need to understand the method of running the first pen. Hold the pen with a hand on the hand, which is holding the pen at hand, giving support to the hand corner of the table or your chair hand so that the hand shake cover. When you sign on a diamond, you do not have to push on the point of pane. Marking a shirt until marking, then pulling from one point back to the other point, so that your sign is completed when reaching the starting end of the entire diamond.

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INCLUSIONS

Due to weakness in diamonds, which is known in the diamond industry as the inclusion.

The names are as follows:

8) Natts ======= natts
9) Ziram ======= Feathear
10) Abhrakhi ======= Rainbow
11) Intermediate ======= wining line
12) Fungi ======= bubble
13) Cove ======= step
14) Sauce cove ======= whole step
15) Sufferers ======= milki
16) Crystal ======= crystel
17) Double color ======= dubale color
18) Florescence ======== floresance
19) Red clay ======== read soil

Understand every inclusion in details:

1) Natts {NATTS}

Natts are known as the black colored spots in the diamond.

Which are as follows.

A. Dubka natts (Heavy Natts)
B. Doted natts (Natts)
C. Point natts (Small Natts)
D. Pin points (Very small Natts)
E. Blade nats (Bled Natts)
F. Spread Natts (Spreaded Natts)
G. Fiber Natts (Lining Natts)

1) Dubka natts: -

Dubaka is a large amount of money which can be seen in diamonds without the use of iglas

Easy-to-see carbon spots are called Dubka natts.

2) Doted Natts: -

50% smaller than Dabka nuts, which is small in size, without looking at 10 x iglas,

Potable carbon spots are called drip knots.

3) Point Nuts: -

The small amount of carbon from the diamond in diamonds is called the point natus.

Which can be easily seen from the 10x of the Iglas.

4) Pin Point Nuts: -

Following the difficulty in the small amount of carbon in diamond which is 10x in the iglas

Appearance is called pinpoint nuts.

5) Blade nuts

Inside the diamond there are two types of blade nuts. The nas from one side to the Dubka nuts and the 90's looks like a cut. That is to say, one has to swim across and on the other hand there is a lot of caution.

6) Spread nuts

Spread is the name of the dot nights, point nets are called spread nuts. In Gujarati, it is called fountain nuts.

7) foam nuts: -

Carbon fibers that are scattered in a short line are called fiber nuts. These types of nights die to see more diamond diamonds.

2) Ziram(Feather)

Geir means crack cracks and so on. The type of crack that falls on a piece of cloth after throwing something heavy on a piece of cloth and is known as a diamond in the diamond industry. Due to over-pressure on diamonds or by some natural action, when diamonds are extracted from the ground Meanwhile, diamonds have germs, which are as follows.

3) Mutilated gyrum
4) Katpa giram
5) Ghee girma
6) Hair girma
7) Skin germ

Mutilated germs: -

The cracks circulating in the non-iconic shape in 70 to 80% of the fatty gyrme

Crack is called mutilated germ.

Katpa gallium: -

Kappa giram is called kaapa giram, which is 50% in length, in a single direction.

 Ghee Geir: -

Gheei giram i.e. the mouth of the giram has opened on top, on which sine pen

The giram that runs inside the running sine pen ink germ is called gheei giram.

 Hair gyrum: -

Hair giram, which is passed from all four sides of the hair like jiram hair,

Called.

 Skin Geir: -

Skin germs that contain 2 to 5% diamond diamonds from diamond whistles

Skin is called germ.

3.] Irritation: -

Amarkhi is also the type of gymnastics. Whenever you see a germ, it is called as a germ in the yellow yellow belt, like the color of a rainbow.

4.] Bubble: -

Bubbly means water bubble shaped balloons are called bunny. There are many types of which are as follows.

Bubble

Bouncing

The shade

Needle

Spot the shadow

Bubble: - The balloons of water-like bubbles are called bubbles.

Bubble: - The balloon of small quantities of water like bubbles is called fuggy

Drops: - The white spherical stain seen in diamonds is called splint.

Needle: - It is a needle of fungi stanza ie 3 to 4 fungi together on the line.

Attention: A set of white sticks is called snuff.

5.] Intermediate: Intermediate means joint part. Where two diamonds are associated with one another from a different format. After joining the diamond of the two diamonds, the line that is called is called the interior.

6.] Cove: - Cage which is always on the surface of diamonds. It is also called step.

7.] Sauce Cove: Sauce Cove is also the same type of creek. But the depth of the pitchers can be measured from the tastes. The kiosk is deep inside the soil, so the sauce cages are deep even inside the diamond surface.

8.] Sufferers: The name of the victim and the cloud is also known. To understand the suffering, you need to understand the cloud as the cloud is of white color and the detergent is also visible.

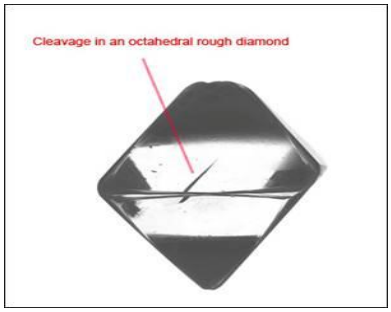
9.] Crystal: Crystal Bubble stays in the diamond that gives you information about Crystal is also the type of Bubble Nose. Even the shape of the crystal is non-visible type.

10] Double color: Diamonds that include two different colors in the same diamond are called the hero of double color.

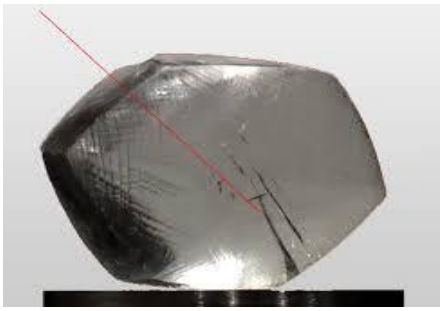
11] Red clay: The red clay in the diamond is called the red soil of the object.

The figure of Kasar and its names are as follows.

Bubbles

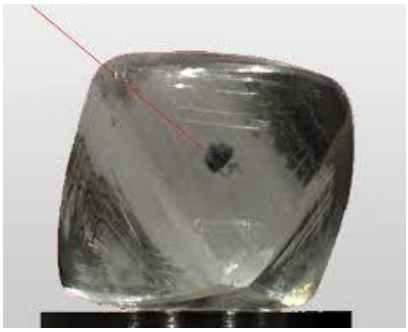


Feather

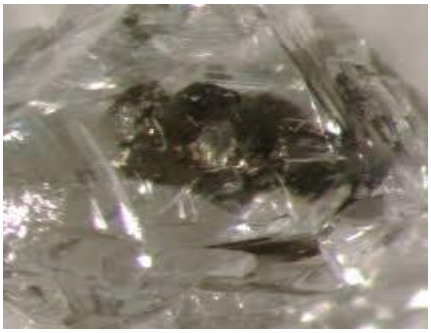


Tension Crack

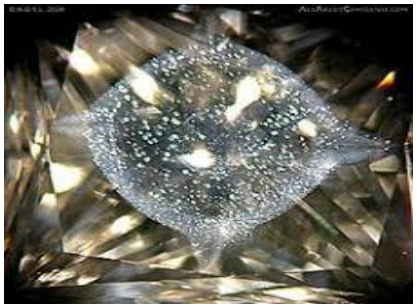
Fracture



Natts



Heavy Natts



Milky

Red Soil

Double Color

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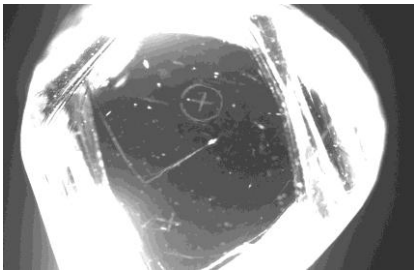
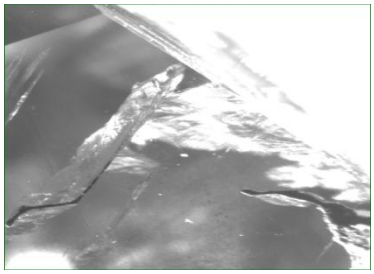
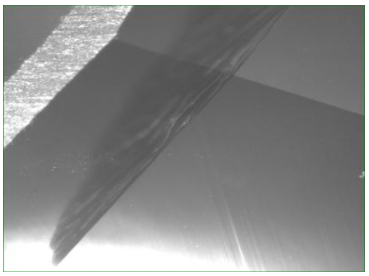


Pinpoints



Open Feather



Feather

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