

## When buying a diamond are the proportions of a diamond of importance?

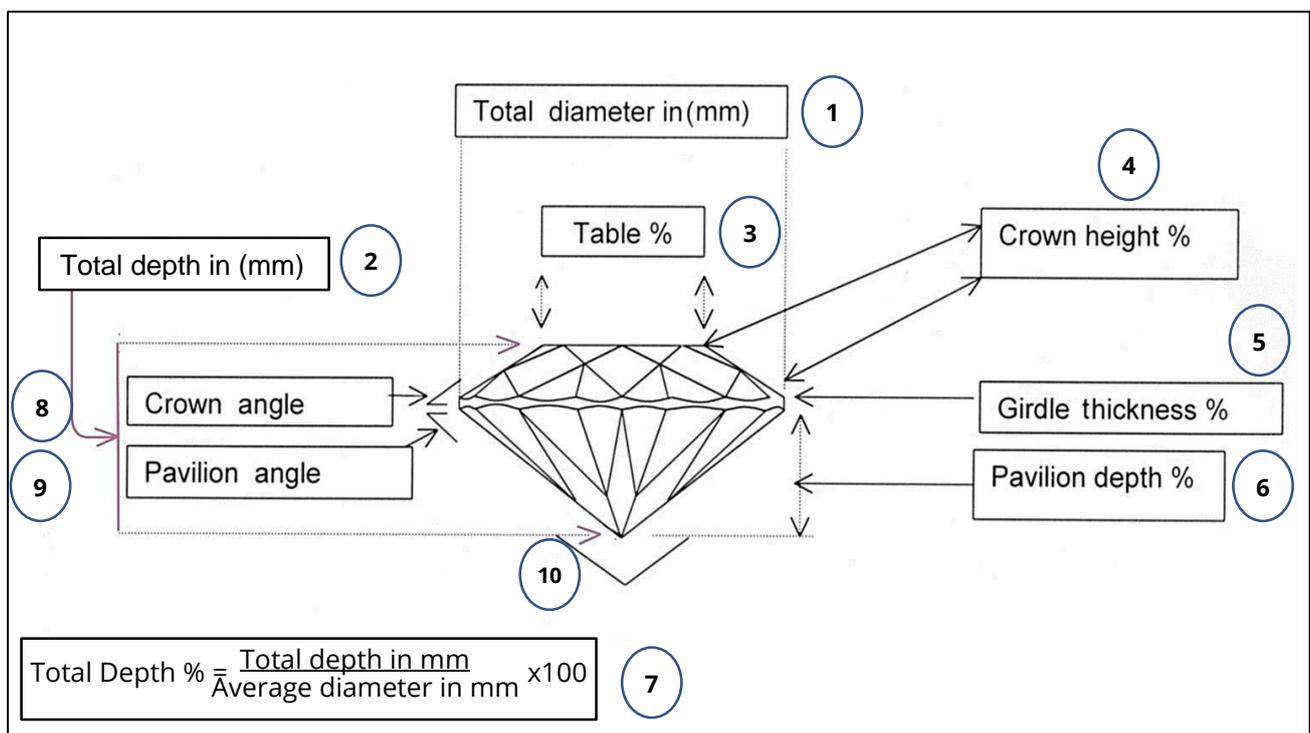
The answer is - yes definitely.

When a person goes to buy a diamond or diamonds, it most likely that price/ affordability is at the top the list of deciding factors. However, price is not alone and size, cut, colour, and clarity come into the mix, but it **is** "the sparkle", "the shine", "the brilliance" that attracts the buyer. It is the correct physical proportion coupled with polish and symmetry that are responsible for this "wow" factor. Put another way, the correct proportions will maximize of the return of light and the "wow" factor - hence their importance.

### The sections of a diamond that are measured to determine the proportions.

Some of the sections measured are expressed as a percentage of one another:

- The **table width** is expressed as a percentage of the diameter of the diamond.
- The **crown height** is expressed as a percentage of the total depth percentage of the diamond.
- The **girdle thickness** is expressed as a percentage of the total depth percentage of the diamond.
- The **pavilion depth** is expressed as a percentage of the total depth percentage of the diamond.
- The **total depth percentage of the diamond** is the depth expressed as a percentage of the diameter of the diamond.
- The **crown angle** is the measurement of the angle from the top of the girdle to the top of the crown.
- The **pavilion angle** is the measurement of the angle from the bottom of the girdle to the bottom of the pavilion.



Each of the above is given an individual proportion comment and these combined comments will form the overall comment of the proportions, as given by the laboratories.

### Computer Proportions Report

Today there are computer-operated units which measure all the proportions of a diamond, as well as measuring the average diameter of the stone and the physical depth, i.e., from the table to the culet. These units produce a proportion report which details the individual proportions and where applicable, the angles and the percentages for the table, total depth, crown, pavilion, and girdle and assigns the **overall** proportion grade (see 11 below). However, some leeway is allowed by most laboratories and grades range from excellent, very good, good, fair, and poor. Remember, certain customers in various countries of the world prefer, for instance, a slightly larger table or a slightly steeper crown angle. However, the stone must still be polished to acceptable proportions.

<b>EGL ROUND BRILLIANT</b>		<b>ID: 170210311</b>	<b>Weight: 0.218 ct</b>	<b>EXCELLEN</b>
<b>Diameter</b>	3.89 mm (1)	<b>(3.87 mm - 3.91 mm)</b>		(11)
<b>Total Dep.</b>	2.32 mm (2)	<b>59.6%</b>	(7)	
<b>Table</b>	2.39 mm	<b>61.0%</b>	(3)	
<b>Crown Ang.</b>	34.9° (8)	<b>13.4%</b>	(4)	
<b>Pavil Ana.</b>	40.8° (9)	<b>42.4%</b>	(6)	
<b>Culet</b>	1.5% (10)			
<b>Girdle 8M</b>	3.5% (5)			

*It is important to note that the proportion parameters used by laboratories apply to round brilliant cuts only. There are no fixed parameters for fancy shape diamonds such as pear, heart, marquise etc.*