

DIAMOND INFORMATION

Diamond is a gemstone made of a single element known as carbon. Diamond is basically made of 99.95% carbon. The remaining .05% can contain one of more trace elements. These trace elements can influence the color and shape of the diamond.

Diamonds are formed at a specific depth underneath the Earth's surface and under conditions caused by high temperature and high pressure. Like a diamond, graphite is also made only of carbon, but its formation differs from that of a diamond. So, as a result, graphite is extremely soft, though diamond is so hard that it can only be scratched by another diamond!

DIAMOND VARIETIES

Diamond is commonly known for its colorless brilliance. But the introduction of colored diamonds has created a lot of excitement among diamond lovers. These colored specimens are also known as fancy diamonds.

- ❖ Blue diamond: Known for its teal to true blue hues, blue diamond makes a sophisticated choice against contemporary diamonds.
- ❖ Champagne diamond: Champagne diamonds display golden champagne color with brownish tints.
- ❖ Red diamond: A color of passion and romance, red diamonds showcase beautiful shades of red from medium to dark.
- ❖ Pink diamond: With soft pastel hues, pink diamonds are among the hardest to find of fancy colored diamonds.
- ❖ Purple diamond: A beautiful take on the classic diamond, purple diamonds compare to the beauty of amethyst or purple sapphire.

DIAMOND TREATMENT

Diamond can go through a variety of treatments

HPHT: The high-pressure, high-temperature enhancement used to improve color and clarity. This treatment is done frequently and is stable, with proper care.

IRRADIATION: Being a commonly used enhancement method, this treatment is done using a linear accelerator or electron bombardment to improve or add a new color. This improvement produces a stable enhancement.

LASER DRILLING: This enhancement is commonly used to improve the clarity of the diamonds. It is stable with normal care.

FOIL BACKING: This treatment is used very rarely. It is done to improve the appearance or color of the diamond.

FRACTURE FILLING: Commonly used, this enhancement is used to improve clarity by filling surface reaching fractures in the stone.

Ultrasonic or steam cleaners are not good for the diamonds that undergo laser drilling, foil backing or fracture filling treatment.

CARING FOR DIAMOND

Ultrasonic and steam cleaners are safe for the cleaning of most diamonds, except for those diamonds with fissure filling treatment, foil backing or laser drilling. Formed under conditions of high temperature and high pressure, excessive heat does not produce any harm to the gem.

While diamonds last forever, it is essential to clean diamond jewelry regularly. A simple cleaning procedure keeps diamond jewelry looking great, longer. Use lukewarm water with dish soap and a soft brush to remove dirt. Rinse with fresh cool water. A dry cloth can soak the moisture and save the sheen of the gemstone.

See our other attachment for a detailed recipe and process for cleaning!

Diamond is the only stone that can scratch another diamond. So, do not store two pieces of diamond jewelry together. Similarly, avoid storing other gemstone jewelry with a diamond as a diamond can cause serious damage. A jewelry box with compartments or soft cloth pouches are excellent homes for this jewelry.

HOW DOES A DIAMOND COMPARE WITH OTHER WHITE STONES?

It is difficult to find a comparison to diamond. Diamonds are loved for their brilliance, colorless charm and fire. There are a few colorless varieties such as white topaz and Cambodian zircon that have their own unique appeal, but the fire shown by diamonds is distinct.

Moissanite, white topaz, cubic zirconia, white sapphire and goshenite are few gemstones that can be considered as alternatives for the classic diamond solitaire ring.