# The Basics of Jewelry by Stuller

### TERMINOLOGY AND DESIGN GUIDE



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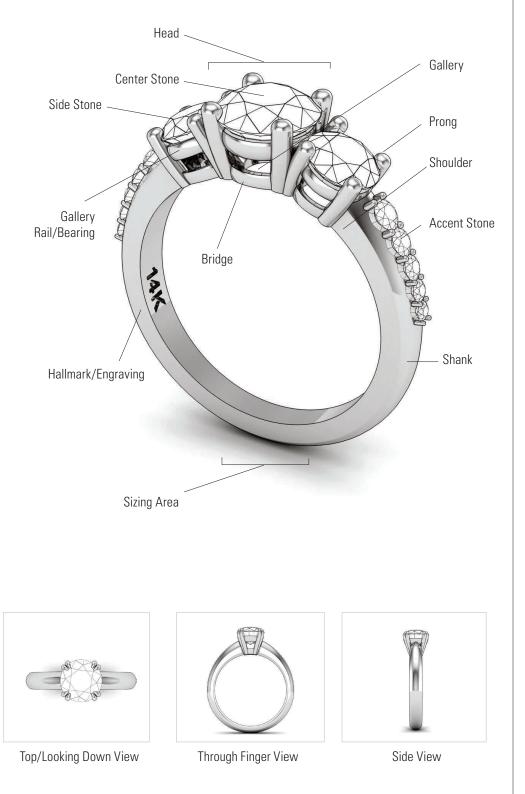
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Traditional



Euro-Style

Straight

Tapered



Reverse Tapered

Pinched



Flair



Bypass

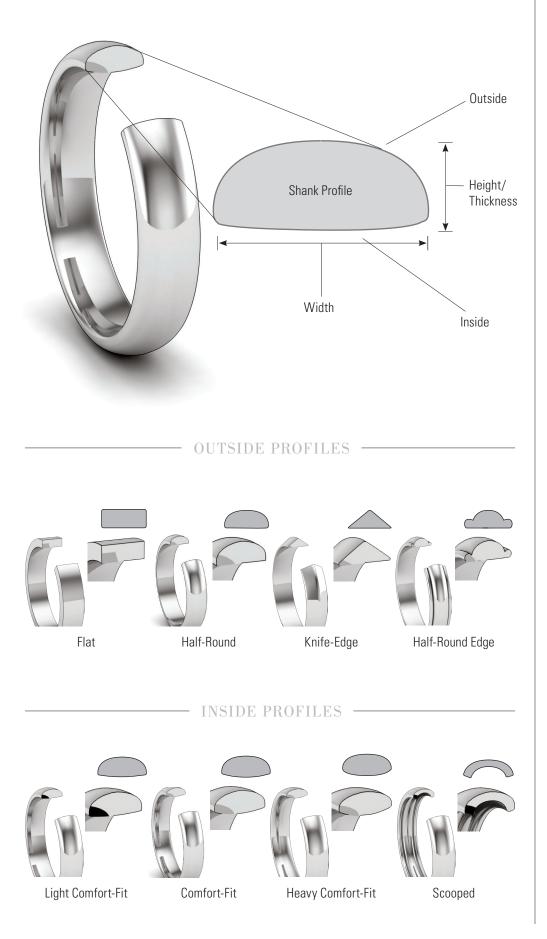


Split



Freeform







Fashion



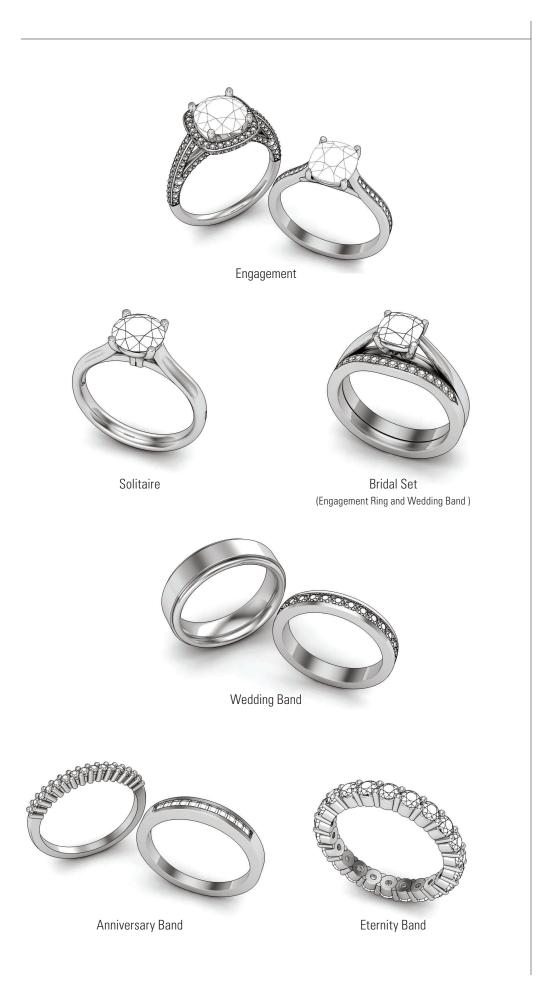
Halo



3-Stone







RINGS | Ring Styles



#### SHADOW BAND/NOTCHED BAND

A shadow band is masterfully crafted to shadow the engagement ring. The band is customized to perfectly accent the engagement ring so that no gap can be seen.

#### STRAIGHT BAND

A straight band is designed to complement and sit next to the engagement ring. One advantage of a straight band is that it can be worn independently from the engagement ring. A straight band can fit flush against the engagement ring. However, if the engagement ring has a center setting that prevents the band from sitting flush, a gap can be seen between the ring and band.



Straight Flush

Straight With Gap

PRONG TYPES

\_\_\_\_



Single



Double



Triple



V-Prong/Chevron



Decorative Double

- PRONG COUNT



Four (Standard)



Four (Diagonal)



Six

Eight



Two (Vertical)



Two (Horizontal)



Basket



Peg Head



Decorative



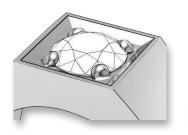
Bezel



Half-Bezel



Bar/Channel



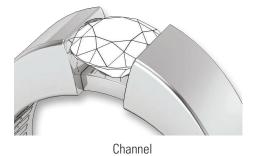




Bright-Cut

Bridge Accent





Trellis



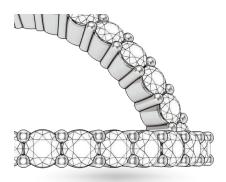


Channel

Bead and Bright-Cut/Pinpoint



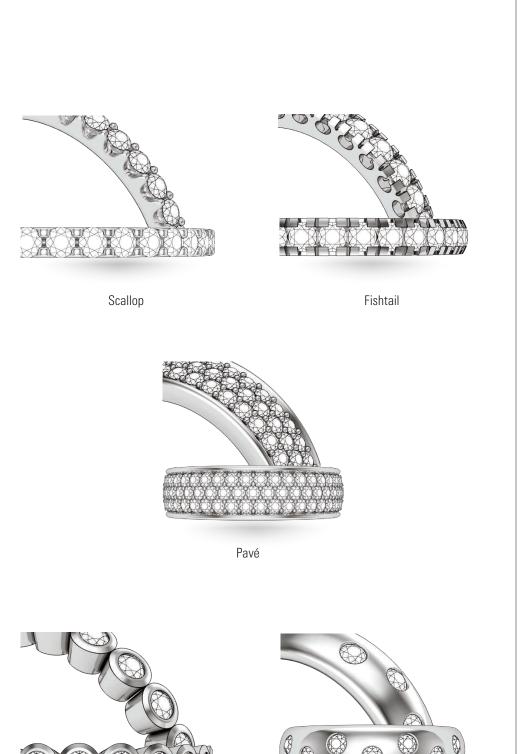
Surface Prong





Shared Prong

Bar



Bezel

Gypsy/Flush

## EARRINGS

- 23 Earring Styles
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Stud



Cluster

Jackets (with studs)



Dangle



Chandelier



Hoops



Hinged/Huggie



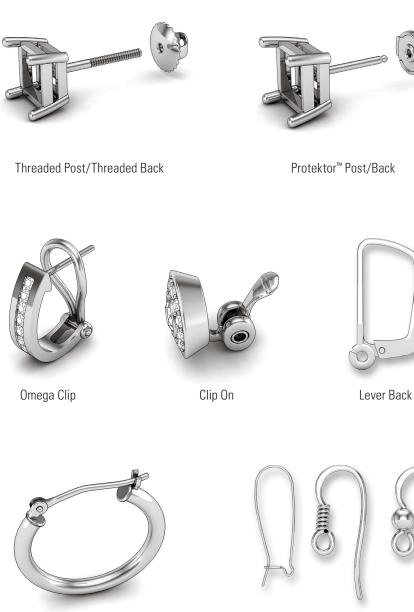
Ear Trim



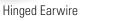
Friction Post/Tension Back



Friction Post/Clutch Back



EARRINGS | Earring Styles and Earring Components





Earwire/Shepherds Hook

## NECKWEAR

- 29 Neckwear Styles
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Riviera



Chain

Pendant





Collar



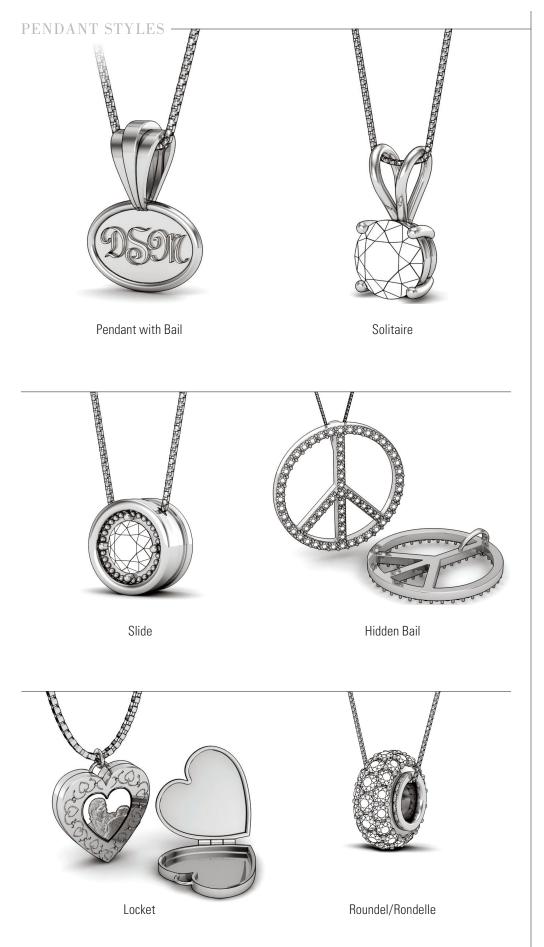
Choker

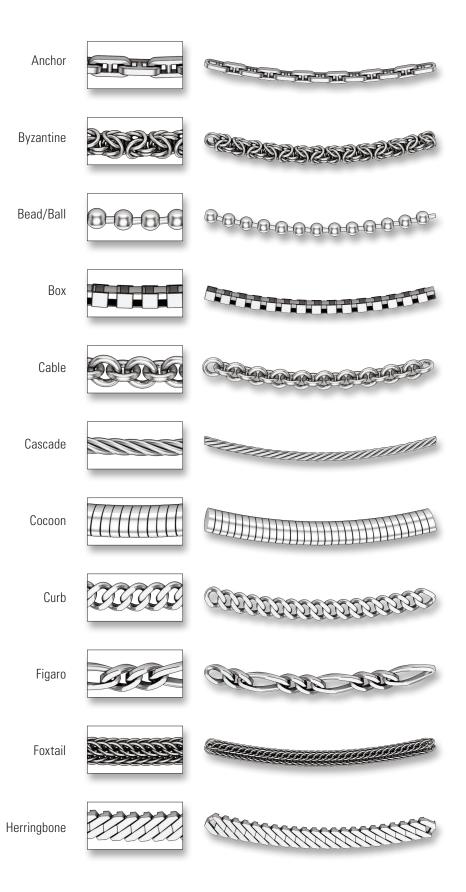


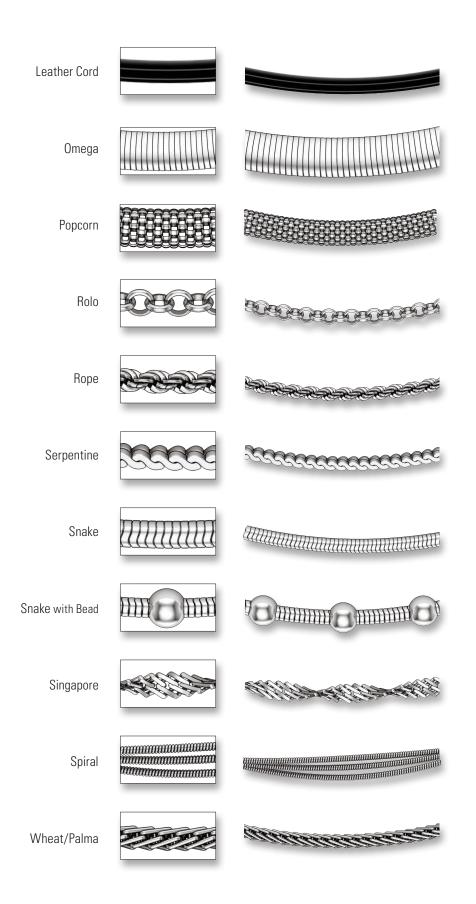
Standard

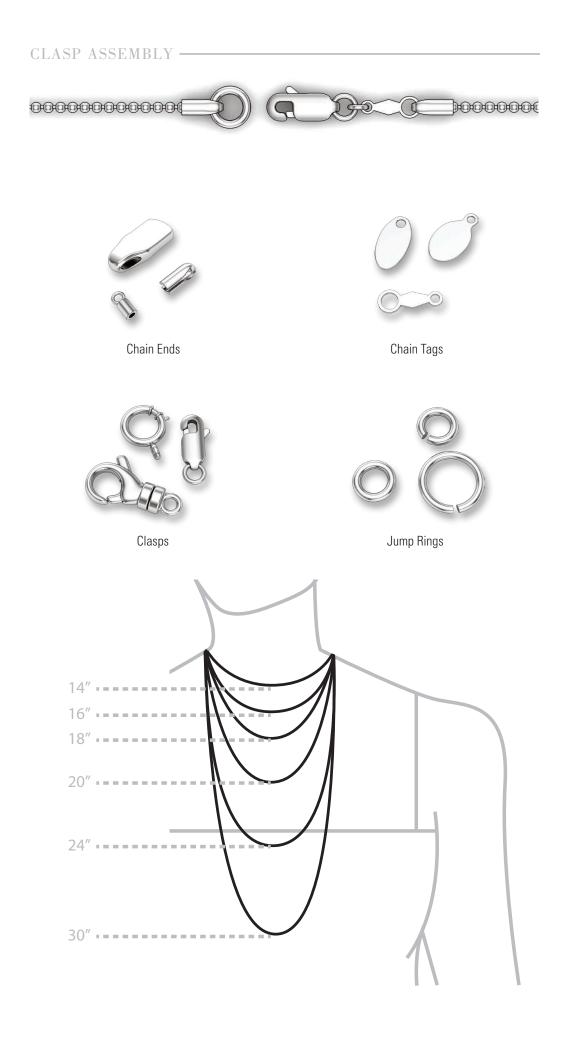
Rabbit Ear

Decorative











Spring Ring



Lobster Claw



Bayonet

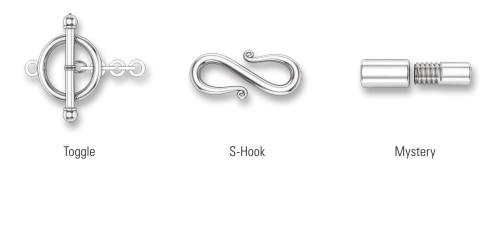


Barrel



Open Box

Figure 8 Safety





Magnetic

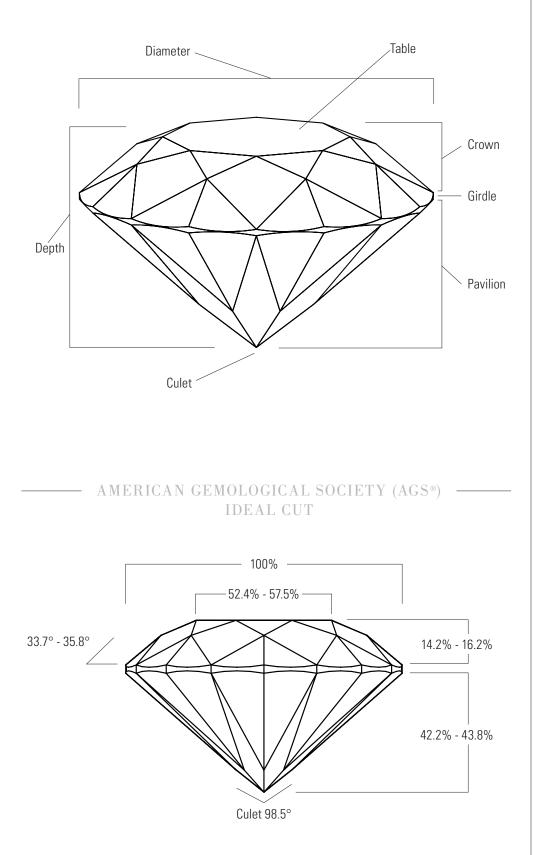
Pearl

Bracelet Catch

## **DIAMONDS AND GEMSTONES**

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DIAMONDS AND GEMSTONES | The Anatomy of a Diamond

#### GEMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA (GIA®) – DIAMOND GRADING

### COLOR

One factor that determines the value of a diamond is its color. With the exception of fancy-colored diamonds, the most valuable diamonds are those with the least color. Although many people think of gem quality diamonds as colorless, completely colorless diamonds are very rare. The diamond color scale ranges from D (colorless) to Z (light yellow or brown). A diamond's color is determined by a manual process of comparing the diamond to a master set. Each letter grade represents a range of color and is a measurement of how noticeable a color is.

When diamonds are formed with traces of other minerals, rare and beautiful colors can result. These "fancy" colors range from blue and brilliant yellow to red, brown, pale green, pink, and violet. Because of their rarity, colored diamonds are highly desirable and typically more valuable.

DEF	GHIJ	KLM	NOPQR	STUVWXY	Z+
colorless	nearly colorless	faint yellow	very light yellow	light yellow	fancy

#### Color Grading Scale

#### CLARITY

A diamond's clarity is measured by the existence or absence of visible flaws. Tiny surface blemishes or internal inclusions, even those seen only under magnification, can alter the brilliance of the diamond and thus affect its value. Clarity levels begin with flawless (FL, IF), followed by very, very slight (VVS<sub>1</sub>, VVS<sub>2</sub>), very slight (VS<sub>1</sub>, VS<sub>2</sub>), slightly included (SI<sub>1</sub>, SI<sub>2</sub>), and included (I<sub>1</sub>, I<sub>2</sub>, and I<sub>3</sub>).

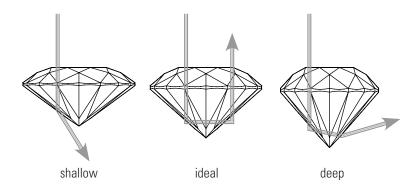
Clarity Grading Scale													
FL	$VVS_1$	$VVS_2$	$VS_1$	$VS_2$	$SI_1$	$SI_2$	$\mathbf{I}_1$	$\mathbf{I}_2$	$I_3$				
flawless no blemishes	very, very slightly included		very slightly included		slightly included		imperfect, eye visible						
		jsible unde	er magnifi	cation or	nly	• • • •	ye vis	ible					

### **C**UT

While cut does include shape, in terms of the 4 Cs it refers to the proportions of the cut. A diamond's cut grade is an objective measure of a diamond's light performance, or the amount of sparkle a diamond has.

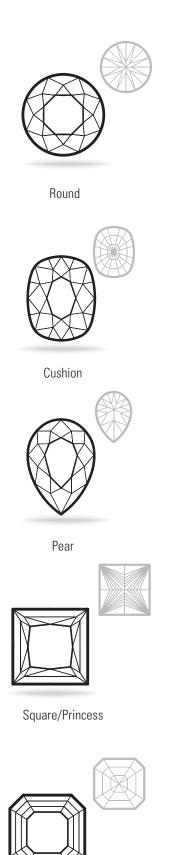
A diamond's overall proportions, as well as the size and position of its facets, make up the cut. The consistency and balance of these can greatly affect how the stone captures light and reflects it back to the eye. When a diamond is cut with the proper proportions, light enters the diamond and is returned through the top of the diamond. If a diamond is too shallow, light will escape from the bottom of the stone. If it is cut too deep, light will escape out the sides.

Studies have been conducted to find the optimum proportions of a diamond's cut so that it has the greatest amount of sparkle. If its cut falls within these parameters, it is considered an ideal cut. Diamonds with fine proportions, symmetry and polish optimize their interaction with light and have increased brilliance, dispersion, and scintillation.



### CARAT

Carat refers to a diamond's weight. One carat, the traditional unit of measurement for diamonds, is approximately 0.2 grams. You may also hear the weight of a diamond referred to in points. One carat is equivalent to 100 points, so a 75-point diamond is equal to 0.75 carats. Because they are rarer, larger diamonds have greater value per carat, so the price of a diamond rises exponentially to its size. (Refer to diamond size chart, page 52).





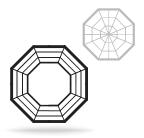
Oval



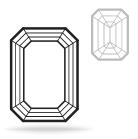
Square Cushion



Marquise

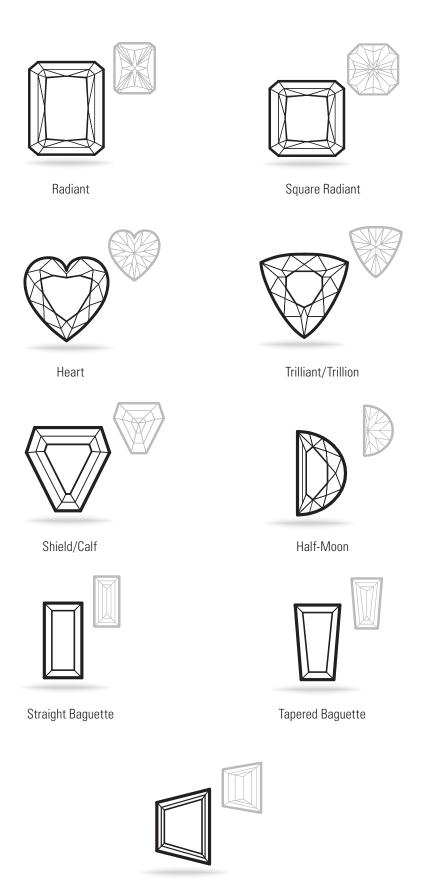


Octagonal

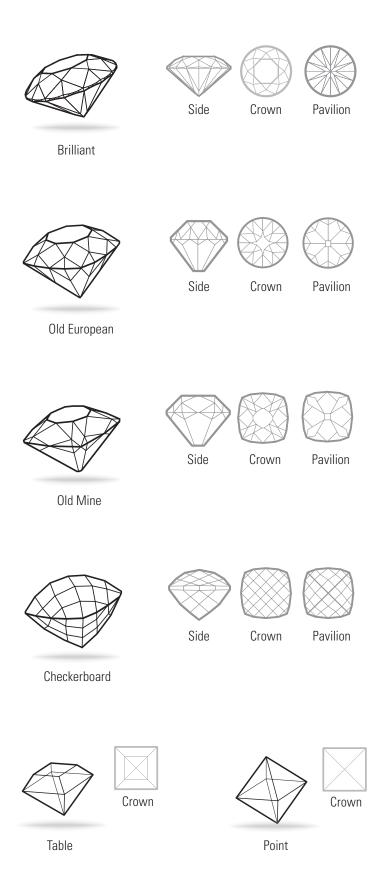


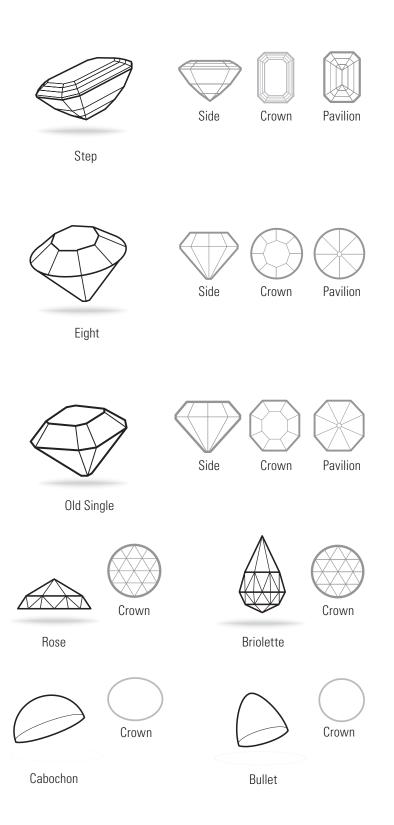
Emerald

Asscher/Square Emerald

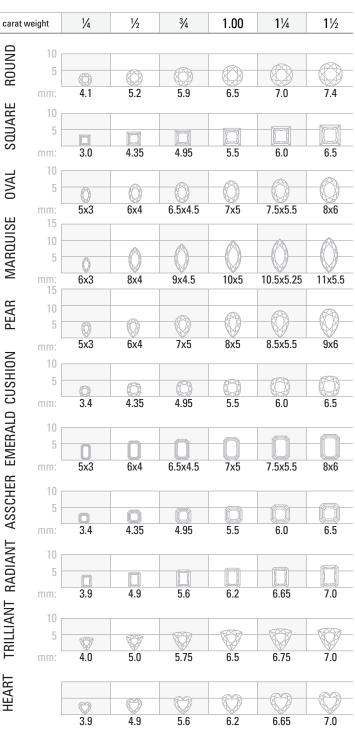


Trapezoid

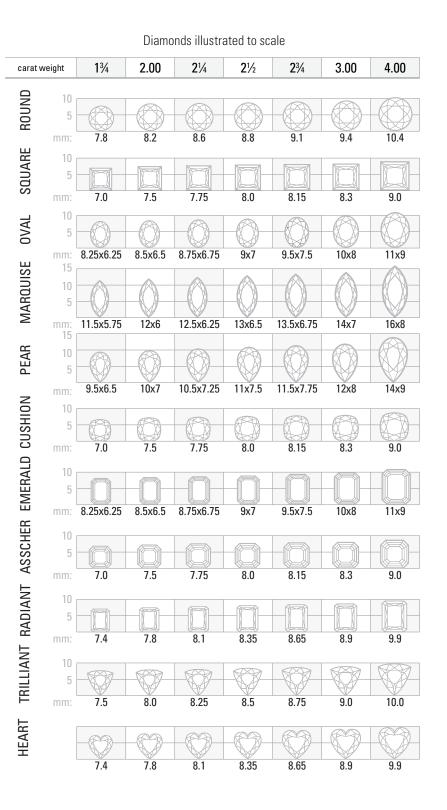




Master gem cutters, mathematicians, scientists, and jewelers have been developing unique and proprietary cuts to draw the beauty out of gemstone material. Some gem cuts are created to maximize the sparkle, while other gem cuts are created to draw the viewer into the gemstone.



Diamonds illustrated to scale

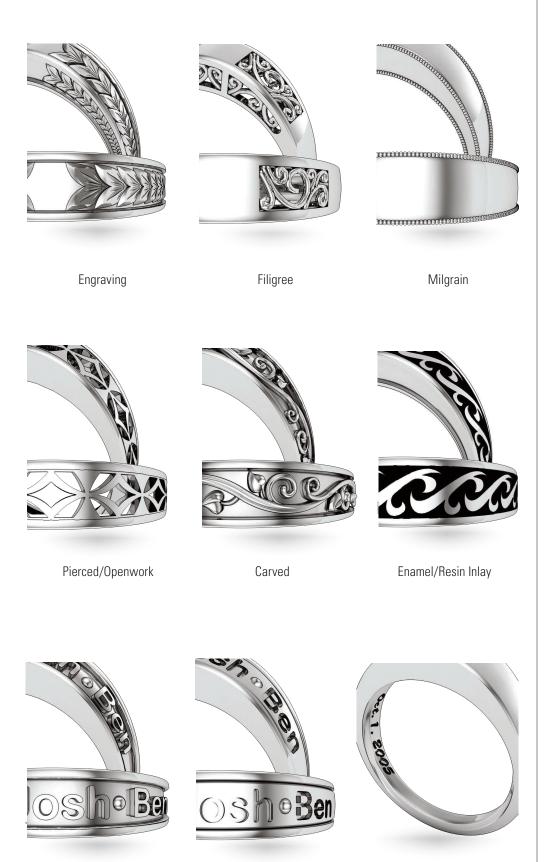


DIAMONDS AND GEMSTONES | Diamond Size Chart

## JEWELRY ATTRIBUTES

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Raised Text

Recessed Text

Inside Engraving



Bright Polished



Semi-Polished





Satin/Brushed



Bead Blast/Matte



Glass Blast



lce

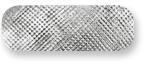


Stone





Hammered





Florentine