# The Basics of Jewelry by Stuller 

TERMINOLOGY AND DESIGN GUIDE


S T U L L ER

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## RINGS

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RINGS | The Anatomy of a Ring



Straight


Tapered


Reverse Tapered


Pinched


Flair


Bypass


Split


Freeform


Cathedral


RINGS | Shank Styles and Ring Profiles


Fashion


Halo


3-Stone


Promise


Semi-Mount


Award/Signet



Solitaire


Bridal Set
(Engagement Ring and Wedding Band )


Wedding Band


Anniversary Band


Eternity Band


## 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



V-Prong/Chevron


Decorative Double


Four (Standard)


Six


Two (Vertical)


Four (Diagonal)


Eight


Two (Horizontal)



Channel


Bead and Bright-Cut/Pinpoint


Surface Prong


Shared Prong


Bar


## EARRINGS

23 Earring Styles

25 Earring Components




Drop


Dangle


Chandelier


Hoops


Hinged/Huggie


Ear Trim


Friction Post/Tension Back


Friction Post/Clutch Back

## NECKWEAR

29 Neckwear Styles
30 Bail Styles
31 Pendant Styles
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Chain Styles
Clasp Assembly
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Clasp Styles


Riviera


Chain


Pendant



Collar



Pendant with Bail


Solitaire


Locket


Hidden Bail

Anchor



Byzantine arsurn




Cascade


Cocoon

(\#) Mm,nnin


Figaro


Foxtail


Herringbone




Chain Ends


Chain Tags

Clasps



Jump Rings



## DIAMONDS AND GEMSTONES

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Stone Cuts

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Diamond Size Chart




Culet $98.5^{\circ}$

## 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.

Color Grading Scale

| D E F | G H I J | K L M | N O P Q R | S T U V W X Y | Z+ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| colorless | nearly <br> colorless | faint <br> yellow | very light yellow | light yellow | fancy |

## 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 $\left.\left(V_{S}\right)_{1}, \mathrm{VVS}_{2}\right)$, very slight $\left(\mathrm{VS}_{1}, \mathrm{VS}_{2}\right)$, slightly included $\left(\mathrm{SI}_{1}, \mathrm{SI}_{2}\right)$, and included $\left(\mathrm{I}_{1}, \mathrm{I}_{2}\right.$, and $\left.\mathrm{I}_{3}\right)$.

Clarity Grading Scale

| FL | $\mathbf{V V S}_{1}$ | $\mathbf{V V S}_{2}$ | $\mathbf{V S}_{1}$ | $\mathbf{V S}_{2}$ | $\mathbf{S I}_{1}$ | $\mathbf{S I}_{2}$ | $\mathbf{I}_{1}$ | $\mathbf{I}_{2}$ | $\mathbf{I}_{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| flawless <br> no blemishes | very, very <br> slightly included | very slightly <br> included | slightly <br> included | imperfect, <br> eye visible |  |  |  |  |  |


| visible under magnification only

| | eye visible |

## Cut

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.

shallow

ideal

deep

## 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).


Round


Cushion

Pear


Square/Princess

Asscher/Square Emerald



Oval



Brilliant


Old European


Old Mine

Checkerboard


Table

Side


Side

Crown

Pavilion

Step

Eight

Side
Old Single


Rose

Cabochon




Briolette


Diamonds illustrated to scale


Diamonds illustrated to scale


## JEWELRY ATTRIBUTES

Design Details
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59 Levels of Finish

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Jewelry Metal Types



Engraving


Pierced/Openwork


Carved


Milgrain


Enamel/Resin Inlay


Raised Text


Recessed Text


Inside Engraving



Semi-Polished


Glass Blast

Hammered



Stone


Florentine

