1991 - Old Appendage for Old Appraisals

On the following pages this is what I attached to the back of every appraisal I did back in 1991 to help the reader understand some of the basics of Diamond and Colored stone grading.

One again this was before I had a computer or printer

Professional Qualifications

La Shawn Bauer, Gemologist & Goldsmith

Business Experience:
Goldsmith and Salesperson at "Walker's Jewelry Inc." A retail jewelry store since 1941 in Kingman, Kansas.
1979 to Present.

Gemological and Appraisal Experience:
Gemologist at "Walker's Jewelry Inc." A retail jewelry store since 1941 in Kingman, Kansas.
1980 to Present.

Education:

Paris Junior College
Jewelry & Horology Dept.
Paris, Texas
September of 1978 to April of 1980

Gemological Institute of America
Santa Monica, California
May of 1987 to Present

Below is a partial listing of seminars attended, letters of completion, certificates earned, and diplomas earned.

Design Seminar Certificate	(PJC)	April 25, 1979
Jewelry Repair Certificate	(PJC)	May 1, 1979
Stone Setting Certificate	(PJC)	September 18, 1980
Gemology Certificate	**(PJC)**	**April 11, 1980**
Diamonds Certificate	(GIA)	July 2, 1987
Diamonds & Diamond Grading Certificate	(GIA)	April 8, 1988
Colored Stones Certificate	(GIA)	September 30, 1988
Appraisal Seminar by Joseph W. Tenhagen	(KJA)	November, 1989
Colored Stones & Gem Identification Certificate	(GIA)	December 6, 1989
Security Seminar & Elected V.P. of Kansas Chapter #30 of G.I.A.A.A.	(GIAAA)	February 22, 1990
Computer Seminar	(KJA)	March 25, 1990
Colored Stones, Gem Identification & Colored Stone Grading Certificate	(GIA)	March 25, 1990
One-Week Diamond Grading Class 35 Hours of Lab Work	(GIA)	April 9-13, 1990
One-Week Gem Identification Class 35 Hours of Lab Work	(GIA)	April 16-20, 1990
Gemologist Diploma Certificate	**(GIA)**	**June 1, 1990**
Seminar of Gems of the Americas & Store Security Seminar	(GIAAA)	June 7, 1990
1990 Gems & Gemology Challenge for continuing education Certificate	(GIA)	July 2, 1990
Worldwide Chapters Officers Meeting representing Kansas Chapter #30	(GIAAA)	June 7, 1990
Gemfest-West 1990—Gemology Seminars	(GIA)	August 17, 1990
Colored Stone Grading Class 35 Hours of Lab Work	(GIA)	August 20-24, 1990
Graduate Gemologist Diploma Certificate	**(GIA)**	**August 24, 1990**
Pearl Grading Class 7 Hours of Lab Work	(GIA)	August 27,1990
Basic to Advanced Lab Techniques by Anderson & Bauer	(GIAAA)	September 9, 1990
Colored Stone Seminar	(KJA)	October 7, 1990
Natural vs. Synthetic Amethyst by Anderson & Bauer	(GIAAA)	November 1, 1990
Fine Jewelry Consultant—with Honors—Certificate	(GIA)	December 10, 1990
Family Jewelry Store Seminar	(KJA)	March 17, 1991
Diffusion-Treated Sapphires Detection-by Anderson & Bauer	(GIAAA)	May 5, 1991
1991 Gems & Gemology Challenge for continuing education Certificate	(GIA)	June 4, 1991

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Below is a partial listing of seminars attended, letters of completion, certificates earned, and diplomas earned.

Kansas Jewelers Convention & Seminars	(KJA)	June 9, 1991
International Gemological Symposium representing Kansas	(GIA)	June 20-24, 1991
Fracture-Filled Diamonds & Emeralds Seminar by Desmarteau, Anderson, & Bauer	(GIAAA)	September 8, 1991
Bench Jewelers Seminars & Workshop	(KJA)	October 6, 1991
Appraisal Practice Seminar by Anna M. Miller	(GIAAA)	November 10, 1991
Kansas Jeweler Convention & Seminars	(KJA)	May 29-31, 1992

Professional Societies & Activities:

Member of "Jeweler's of America, Inc."	1979 to Present
Member of "Kansas Jeweler's Association"	1979 to Present
Certificate Member of "G.I.A. Alumni Association"	1989 to 1990
Diploma Member of "G.I.A. Alumni Association"	1990 to Present
Member of "Kansas Chapter #30 of G.I.A Alumni Association"	1989 to Present
Ordinary Member of "Gemological Association of Great Britain"	1990 to Present
Vice-President of "Kansas Chapter #30 of G.I.A. Alumni Association"	for 1990 & 1991
President of "Kansas Chapter #30 of G.I.A. Alumni Association"	for 1991 & 1992
Serving on the Board of Directors of the Kingman Rotary Club	1991 to 1994
Serving on the Board of Directors of the Kingman Area Chamber of Commerce	1992 to 1995
Serving on the Board of Directors of the Kansas Jewelers Association (K.J.A.)	1992 to 1995

Currently working on my (4th) Gemology Certificate.

Have written over (70) articles about diamonds, precious gems, and jewelry for my home town newspaper.

Have given over (25) talks to mens clubs, ladies clubs, high school & grade school classes on diamonds, precious gems, and jewelry.

Co-author of the first booklet ever produced in the world to give a complete listing of all known gemologists, certified gemologists and graduate gemologists of a specific area or state, (Kansas) along with other helpful information on diamonds, precious gems and jewelry for the consumer (general public). November 1991.

Have taught a 15 hour (1 college credit hour) course, "Consumer Education about Diamonds, Precious Gems, Jewelry, Gemologists, Insurance and Appraisals", throught Pratt Community College, Kingman Outreach Center.

Gemological Instruments and Equipment

1. G.I.A. Mark V Gemolite 10x to 45x zoom binocular microscope with Bausch & Lomb optics, equipped with dark-field illumination and over head light source. 2x doulding len to increase zoom to 20x to 90x.
2. G.I.A./GEM Photostand with Polaroid Automatic EE-100 Special Land Camera black & white or color instant prints. Special lens for actual size, ½ actual size, and 2x actual size. Baffled over-head color corrected lighting or indirect lighting. White background and black background trays. All in self-contained stand.
3. KASSOY Double Pan Diamond Balance Scale Glass Enclosed with Specific Gravity Attachments.
4. G.I.A./GEM Diamond Lite viewing cabinet and lights.
5. G.I.A./GEM Duplex II Refractometer.
6. G.I.A./GEM Polariscope.
7. G.I.A./GEM Utility Lamp.
8. G.I.A./GEM Specific Gravity Liquid Set.
9. G.I.A./GEM Table Gauge.
10. RAYNER Gem Calcite Dichroscope.
11. LEVERIDGE Gauge Set and Attachments.
12. "DIAMOND GUARD" Thermal Conductivity Meter hand-held unit.
13. GEM LABS Prism Type Spectroscope hand-held unit.
14. OPL Diffraction-Grating Type Spectroscope hand-held unit.
15. SPECTROLINE U.V. Light Source Model ENF-24 L.W.-365nm, S.W.-254nm.
16. U.V. Light Source Viewing Cabinet.
17. BRITISH G.A. Chelsea Color Filter hand-held unit.
18. CARL ZEISS JANA 10x Proportion Loupe hand-held unit.
19. BAUSCH & LOMB Hasting Triplet Loupe 10x 16mm.
20. KASSOY Triplet Loupe 10x 18mm.
21. KASSOY Triplet Loupe 10x 20.9 mm.
22. Assorted Stainless Steel and Black Tweezers, Locking and Open. Fine, Medium and Broad Points.
23. 35mm S.L.R. Camera and Adapter for Microphotography fits G.I.A. Mark V Gemolite Microscope.
24. Standard Acid Test Kit for testing Karat Gold Quality 10k, 14k, 18k, and 20k.
25. Other small items too numerous to list.

Appendage A-3

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THE FOUR C'S OF DIAMOND VALUE

Four factors—Known as **the four C's affect the value of every DIAMOND!**

1. CUT
2. COLOR
3. CLARITY
4. CARAT WEIGHT

CUT: The proportions and finish of a polished diamond (also called MAKE). CUT can also mean shape, as in emerald cut or marquise cut. Proportions are the size and angle relationships between the facets and different parts of the stone. Finish includes polish and details of facet shape and placement. Cut affects both the weight yield from rough and the optical efficiency of the polished stone; **the more successful the cutter is in balancing these considerations, the more valuable the stone will be.**

COLOR: Grading color in the normal range involves deciding how closely a stone's bodycolor approaches colorlessness. Most diamonds have at least a trace of yellow or brown bodycolor. With the exception of some natural fancy colors, such as blue, pink, purple, or red, **the colorless grade is the most valuable.**

CLARITY: A stone's relative position on a flawless-to-imperfect scale. Clarity characteristics are classified as inclusions (internal) or blemishes (external). The size, number, position, nature, and color or relief of characteristics determine the clarity grade. **Very few diamond are Flawless,** that is, show no inclusions or blemishes when **examined by a skilled grader under 10x magnification.** If other factors are equal, **flawless stones are most valuable.**

CARAT WEIGHT: The metric carat, which equals 0.200 gram, is the standard unit of weight for diamonds and most other gems. **If other factors are equal, the more a stone weighs, the more valuable it will be.**

To learn more about the four C's talk to a **Gemologist, Graduate Gemologist, or a Certified Gemologist. Gemologists are the only people who have been professionally trained and educated in diamond, diamond grading, gem identification, colored stones, and colored stone grading.**

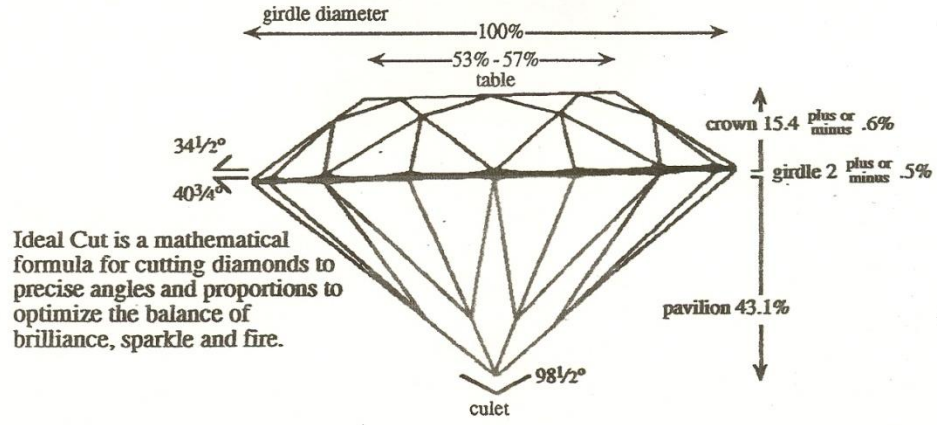
Appendage A-4

ROUND DIAMONDS ONLY

Proportions & Finish Grades of a Round Brilliant Cut Diamond

	← Best	Standard		Worst →
	CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III	CLASS IV
Table %	53% to 57%	61% to 64%	65% to 70%	Greater than 70% or Less than 53%
Crown °	34° to 35°	32° to 36°	30° to 32° or 36° to 38°	Greater than 38° or Less than 30°
Girdle	Thin to Medium	Thin to Thick	Thin to Very Thick	Very to Extremely Thin or Extremely Thick
Pavilion %	43%	42% to 44%	41% to 46%	Greater than 46% or Less than 40%
Symmetry & Polish	Excellent to Very Good	Good	Fair	Fair to Poor
Approx. Price Adjustment	+10% to +15%	Standard	-10% to -15%	-15% to -50%

VISUAL PROPORTION COMPARISONS



Ideal Cut is a mathematical formula for cutting diamonds to precise angles and proportions to optimize the balance of brilliance, sparkle and fire.

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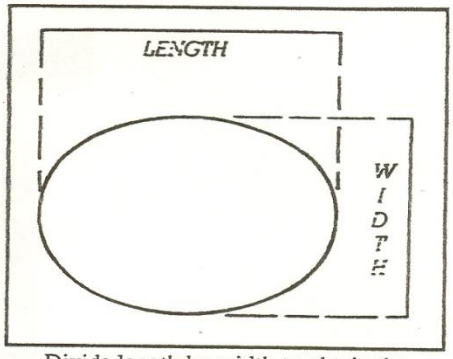
LENGTH–TO–WIDTH RATIOS

First, divide length by width. The quotient represents length (usually greater than 1), and goes before the colon. Width always has a value of 1, and goes after the colon.

Example: length 10.20mm, width 5.35mm
10.20 ÷ 5.35 - 1.907, rounded to 1.91
(Always round to the nearest 0.01)
Length to width ratio - 1.91:1



Divide length by width to obtain the length-to-width ratio

Shapes	Preferred	Too Long	Too Short
 Emerald	1.50-1.75:1	2.00+:1 Lean	1.25-1.10:1 Squarish
 Heart	1.00:1	1.25+:1 Indented Pear	1.00-:1 Stubby
 Marquise	1.75-2.25:1	2.50+:1 sliver	1.50-:1 Stubby
 Oval	1.33-1.66:1	1.75+:1 Thin	1.25-1.10:1 Fat
 Pear	1.50-1.75:1	2.00+:1 Gaunt	1.50-:1 Stubby

Appendage A-6

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For Colorless Diamonds Only (Not Fancies)

	G.I.A. Color Scale		Trade Terms		
Best ↑	D	Colorless	Finest White	Jager	Colorless
	E			River	
	F*		Fine White		
	G	Near Colorless		Top Wesselton	Stones in these grades will face-up colorless (i.e. slight trace of color will not be apparent in mounted stones to other than the trained eye.)
	H		White	Wesselton	
	I		Commercial White	Top Crystal	
	J		Top Silver Cape	Crystal	Small stones in this range will face-up colorless when mounted but large ones will be tinted.
	K	Faint Yellow	Silver Cape	Top Cape	
	L				
	M		Light Cape	Cape	Mounted stones in these grades will display a yellowish tint even to the untrained eye.
	N	Very Light Yellow		Low Cape	
	O		Cape	Very Light Yellow	
	P				
	Q				
	R				
	S	Light Yellow	Dark Cape		
	T				
	U				
	V				
↓ Poor	W				
	X				
	Y				
	Z				
	Z+	Fancy Colors			* Colorless for 0.50ct. or less

Appendage A-7

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	G.I.A. Clarity Scale		Brief Definitions of Clarity Grades
BEST ↑	F1	FLAWLESS	Flawless diamonds show no blemishes or inclusions when examined by a skilled grader under 10x magnification.
	IF	INTERNALLY FLAWLESS	Normally what separates IF from F1 stones are characteristics that can be removed by minor repolishing.
	VVS-1	VERY, VERY, SLIGHTLY INCLUDED	VVS Diamonds contain **Minute Inclusions** that are difficult for even a skilled grader to locate under 10x. In VVS-1, they are extremely difficult to see. **Minute-Extremely Difficult** to see.
	VVS-2	VERY, VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED	VVS Diamonds contain **Minute Inclusions** that are difficult for even a skilled grader to locate under 10x. In VVS-2, they are very difficult to see. **Minute-Very Difficult** to see.
	VS-1	VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED	VS stones contain **Minor Inclusions** ranging from **Difficult** (VS-1) to **Somewhat Easy** (VS-2) for a trained grader to see under 10x. Small included crystals, small feathers, and distinct clouds are typical. **Minor-Difficult** to see.
	VS-2	VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED	VS stones contain **Minor Inclusions** ranging from **Difficult** (VS-1) to **Somewhat Easy** (VS-2) for a trained grader to see under 10x. Small included crystals, small feathers, distinct clouds are typical. **Minor-Somewhat Easy** to see.
	SI-1	SLIGHTLY INCLUDED	SI stones contain **Noticeable Inclusions** which are Easy (SI-1) or **Very Easy** (SI-2) to see under 10x. In some SI stones inclusions can be seen with the unaided eye. **Noticeable-Easy** to see.
	SI-2	SLIGHTLY INCLUDED	SI stones contain **Noticeable Inclusions** which are **Easy** (SI-1) or **Very Easy** (SI-2) to see under 10x. In some SI stones inclusions can be seen with the unaided eye. **Noticeable-Very Easy** to see.
	I-1	IMPERFECT	I-grade diamonds contain **Inclusions which are obvious** to a trained grader under 10x magnification, **can often be easily seen face-up with the unaided eye,** seriously affect the stone's potential durability, or are so numerous they affect transparency and brilliance. **MODERATE EFFECT ON BEAUTY AND/OR DURABILITY.**
↓ POOR	I-2	IMPERFECT	I-grade diamonds contain **Inclusions which are obvious** to a trained grader under 10x magnification, **can often be easily seen face-up with the unaided eye,** seriously affect the stone's potential durability, or are so numerous they affect transparency and brilliance. **SEVERE EFFECT ON BEAUTY AND/OR DURABILITY.**
	I-3	IMPERFECT	I-grade diamonds contain **Inclusions which are obvious** to a trained grader under 10x magnification, **can often be easily seen face-up with the unaided eye,** seriously affect the stone's potential durability, or are so numerous they affect transparency and brilliance. **SEVERE EFFECT ON BOTH BEAUTY AND DURABILITY.**

Appendage A-8

← Best G.I.A. CLARITY GRADING SCALE Poor →

	FL	IF	VVS1	VVS2	VS-1	VS-2	SI - 1	SI - 2	I - 1	I - 2	I - 3
D											
E											
F											
G											
H											
I											
J											
K											
L											
M											
N											
O											
P											
Q											
R											
S											
T											
U											
V											
W											
X											
Y											
Z											

Best ↑ G.I.A. Color Grading Scale

Appendage A-9

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THE FOUR C's OF COLORED STONE VALUE

Four factors-known as THE FOUR C's affect the value of every COLORED STONE.

#1. COLOR

#2. CLARITY

#3. CUT

#4. CARAT WEIGHT

COLOR: For any colored gemstone, **color is usually the most important value-setting factor.** All gems have a preferred color, or a relatively small range of generally preferred colors. Usually, the more the color varies from this–whether lighter, darker, or more or less vivid–the less valuable the stone will be.

CLARITY: **After color, the most important value-setting factor is clarity.** This is a gemstone's relative freedom from inclusions and surface blemishes. Inclusions can effect both appearance and durability.

CUT: **Cut refers to the shape or design of a stone and to its proportions and finish. Some designs are traditional for certain kinds of gems and are considered most desirable. Proportions involve the balance and** appeal of the basic design, and the optical effectiveness of the stone. Finish largely covers the workmanship details on the stone. **Cutting is very important to overall beauty. If the color and clarity of two gems are similar, the better-cut gem will bring a greater price.**

CARAT WEIGHT: The metric carat, which equals 0.200 grams, is the standard unit of weight for gemstones. Generally, the larger a stone, the rarer it is, and the more valuable it will be per carat, all other value factors **being equal. But this is true only up to the point where the size makes it difficult to mount. Most stones decrease in per-carat price beyond that size.**

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BASIC HUES:	TONE SCALE:	SATURATION SCALE:
bluish Purple Purple Reddish Purple Purple-red or Red-Purple strong purplish Red slightly purplish Red Red Orangy Red Red-Orange or Orange-Red reddish Orange Orange yellowish Orange orangy Yellow Yellow greenish Yellow Yellow-Green or Green-Yellow strongly yellowish Green yellowish Green slightly yellowish Green Green very slightly bluish Green strongly bluish Green Green-Blue or Blue-Green very strongly greenish Blue greenish Blue very slightly greenish Blue Blue violetish Blue bluish Violet Violet	0 - COLORLESS/WHITE 1 - EXTREMELY LIGHT 2 - VERY LIGHT 3 - LIGHT 4 - MEDIUM LIGHT 5 - MEDIUM 6 - MEDIUM DARK 7 - DARK 8 - VERY DARK 9 - EXTREMELY DARK 10 - BLACK	1 - BROWNISH 2 - slightly brownish 3 - very slightly brownish 4 - Moderately strong 5 - Strong 6 - Vivid Warm colors will fall in around Red, Orange, Yellow 1 - Grayish 2 - slightly grayish 3 - very slightly grayish 4 - Moderately strong 5 - Strong 6 - Vivid Cool colors will fall in around Green, Blue, Violet **Purple can fall into either** **Brown is actually Yellow or Orange De-Saturated**

Appendage A-11

TYPE I COLORED STONES
(often virtually inclusion-free)

Commonly faceted Type I colored gemstones most often seen in the marketplace:

BERYL
- Aquamarine
- Green
- Morganite
- Yellow

CHRYSOBERYL
- Green
- Yellow

QUARTZ
- Smoky

SPODUMENE
- Kunzite
- Green

TOPAZ
- Blue
- Yellow
- Orange
- Pink

TOURMALINE
- Green

ZIRCON
- Blue

ZOISITE
- Tanzanite

TYPE II COLORED STONES
(usually included)

Commonly faceted Type II colored gemstones most often seen in the marketplace:

ANDALUSITE

CHRYSOBERYL
- Alexandrite

CORUNDUM
- All colors

GARNETS
- All species and varieties

IOLITE

PERIDOT

QUARTZ
- Amethyst
- Citrine
- Amethyst-Citrine

SPINEL
- All colors

TOURMALINE
- Blue
- Orange
- Yellow
- Parti-colored (except watermelon)

ZIRCON
- Green
- Orange
- Red
- Yellow

TYPE III COLORED STONES
(almost always included)

Commonly faceted Type III colored gemstones most often seen in the marketplace:

BERYL
- Emerald

TOURMALINE
- Red (and Pink)
- Watermelon

Appendage A-12

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G.I.A. COLORED STONE CLARITY GRADES IN BRIEF

Type I Colored Stones (Often Virtually-Inclusion-Free)	Type II Colored Stones (Usually Included)	Type III Colored Stones (Almost Always Included)
VVS **Minute Inclusions:** difficult to see under 10x (may look "IF"). Invisible to the unaided eye.	VVS **Minor Inclusions:** somewhat easy to see under 10x. Usually invisible to the unaided eye.	VVS **Noticeable Inclusions:** easy to see under 10x. Usually invisible to the unaided eye.
VS **Minor Inclusions:** somewhat easy to see under 10x. Usually invisible to the unaided eye.	VS **Noticeable Inclusions:** easy to see under 10x. Sometimes visible to the unaided eye.	VS **Obvious Inclusions:** very easy to see under 10x. Often visible to the unaided eye.
SI-1 **Noticeable Inclusions:** apparent under 10x. SI-1, Usually visible to the unaided eye.	SI-1 **Obvious Inclusions:** large & or numerous under 10x. SI-1, Apparent to the unaided eye.	SI-1 **Prominent Inclusions:** large & numerous under 10x. SI-1, Prominent to the unaided eye.
SI-2 **Noticeable Inclusions:** apparent under 10x. SI-2,Quite Visible to the unaided eye.	SI-2 **Obvious Inclusions:** large & or numerous under 10x. SI-2, Very Apparent to the unaided eye.	SI-2 **Prominent Inclusions:** large & numerous under 10x. SI-2, Very Prominent to the unaided eye.
I-1 **Moderate Effect** on appearance or durability	I-1 **Moderate Effect** on appearance or durability	I-1 **Moderate Effect** on appearance or durability
I-2 **Severe Effect** on appearance or durability	I-2 **Severe Effect** on appearance or durability	I-1 **Severe Effect** on appearance or durability
I-3 **Severe Effect** on both appearance and durability	I-3 **Severe Effect** on both appearance and durability	I-3 **Severe Effect** on both appearance and durability
Dcl-Déclassé **Stone Not Transparent.**	Dcl-Déclassé **Stone Not Transparent.**	Dcl-Déclassé **Stone Not Transparent.**

Appendage A-13

PLOTTING SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN DIAMOND GRADING

Internal Characteristics Drawn in Red			External Characteristics Drawn in Green		
	"Br"	BRUISE		"N"	NATURAL
	"Cv"	CAVITY		"Abr"	ABRASION
	"Ch"	CHIP small		"Nk"	NICK
	"Ch"	CHIP large		"Pit"	PIT
	"Cld"	CLOUD		"S"	SCRATCH
	"Ftr"	FEATHER			
	"Xtl"	INCLUDED CRYSTAL			
	"Ind N"	INDENTED NATURAL		**Drawn in Black**	
	"Int Gr"	INTERNAL GRAINING		"EF"	EXTRA FACET
	"K"	KNOT		"PRONGS"	PRONGS
	"LDH"	LASER DRILL HOLE			
	"Pp"	PINPOINT			
	"W"	TWINNING WISP			

PLOTTING SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN COLORED STONE GRADING

Internal Characteristics Drawn in Red			External Characteristics Drawn in Green		
	"Xtl"	INCLUDED CRYSTAL		"N"	NATURAL
	"Pp"	PINPOINT		"S"	SCRATCH
	"Cv"	CAVITY		"Pit"	PIT
	"Ch"	CHIP		"Nk"	NICK
	"Liq"	LIQUID INCLUSION		"Abr"	ABRASIONS
	"Ndl"	NEEDLE		"PL"	POLISH LINES
	"Fpt"	FINGERPRINT			
	"Ftr"	FEATHER		**Drawn in Black**	
	"Gth"	GROWTH ZONE		"PRONGS"	PRONGS
	"Cld"	CLOUD			
	"Dnd"	DENDRITE			
	"PM"	PERCUSSION MARK			

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