LUCA CARATI

Size guide | Rings

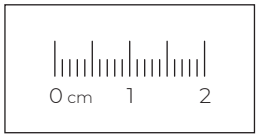
SIZES

INSIDE RING DIAMETER (MM)	RING SIZES		
	ITALY	EUROPE	USA
15.29	8	48	4.50
15.61	9	49	4.75
15.92	10	50	5.25
16.24	11	51	5.75
16.56	12	52	6
16.88	13	53	6.50
17.20	14	54	7
17.52	15	55	7.25
17.83	16	56	7.50
18.15	17	57	8
18.47	18	58	8.50

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Print this scheme on a 4A size paper; to verify it has been printed the right way we invite you to check the exaple below, its real length has to be 2 cm.



8 — 15,29 mm

9 — 15,61 mm

10 — 15,92 mm

11 — 16,24 mm

12 — 16,56 mm

13 — 16,88 mm

14 — 17,20 mm

15 — 17,52 mm

16 — 17,83 mm

17 — 18,15 mm

18 — 18,47 mm

19 — 18,79 mm

20 — 19,11 mm

21 — 19,43 mm

22 — 19,75 mm

This scheme indicates the inside diameter of you ring, expressed in mm. To verify your size place your ring on one of the circles (preferably a band type ring).
For example, if your ring measures 17,20mm, it twill corresponds to size 14.

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Size guide | Bangle



Available Measurement

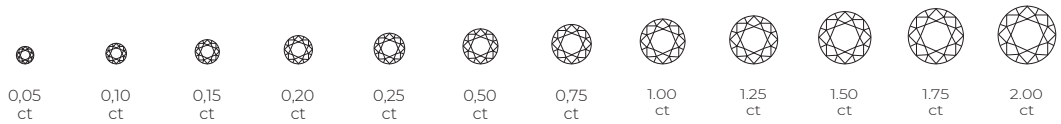
- S 15cm (43x53 mm)
- M 16cm (45x55 mm)
- L 17cm (49x57 mm)

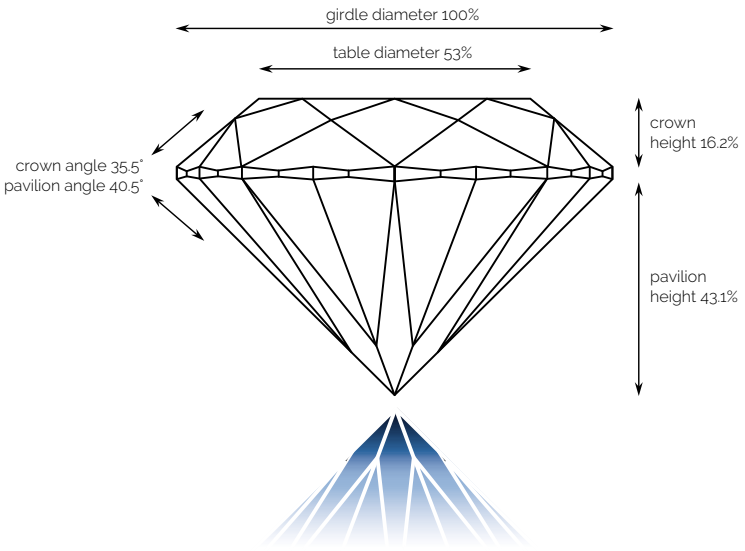
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Size guide | Carat

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CUT

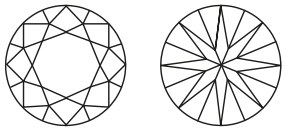
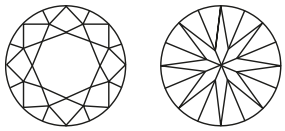
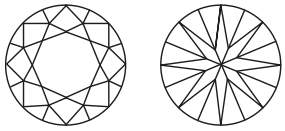
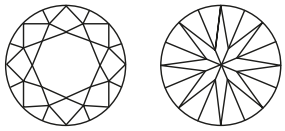
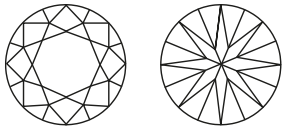
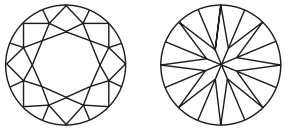
Only a master diamond cutter is able to give the facets the precise proportions that give to obatin maximum brilliance.

In a perfect cut diamond the light reflects inside from a facet to the other, it ireflectes outside through the crown and the table; by changing the passage of light, each stones have an absolutely unique appearance and brilliance.

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Purity scale:

	**FL**	Flawless
	**IF**	Internaly Flawless - minor surface blemishes
	**VVS1** **VVS2**	Very very slightly included
	**VS1** **VS2**	Very slightly included
	**S1** **S2**	Slightly included
	**I1** **I2** **I3**	Imperfect (eye visible inclusions)

IF/FL Internally flawless, no internal imperfections
VVS1 or **VVS2** Very very small imperfections
VS1 or **VS2** Very small imperfections
S1 or **S2** Small imperfections
I1 or **12** Imperfections

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COLOR

The Color is fundamental to estimate the value of a diamond. The whiter or colorless it is the rarer and more precious is.
The color classification system developed by GIA and internationally recognized is an alphabetic scale ranging from letter D, for colorless diamonds, letter Z for diamonds with a yellow or brown shade. The description of the letters refers to the equally prestigious HRD certificates.
In addition to white diamonds in nature there are diamonds in bright colors such as yellow, pink, blue, green or even red. These "fancy color" diamonds often have a high value and specific classification criteria.

CARAT

The weight of a diamond (and not its size) is measured in carats. One carat equals 0.20 grams and is divisible into 100 units called points. A 0.50 carat diamond can therefore be defined by 50 points.Although weight is an objective factor of rarity, other characteristics affect the value of a diamond as well: color, purity and cut.
This means that two diamonds of the same weight may not have the same value, because of the color, purity and cut.

CLARITY

The Purity of a diamond depends on the presence of "inclusions", or tiny almost invisible imperfections. Nearly all the diamonds contain inclusions: they are a natural characteristic of precious stones and do not necessarily diminish their beauty.Except the rarest quality diamonds which have no imperfections at all
Diamonds are considered "pure" or free from internal imperfections when they do not have apparent crystal formations under a jeweler's loupe at 10x magnification.