



# LUCA CARATI

## Size guide | Rings

### SIZES

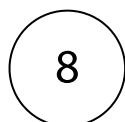
INSIDE RING DIAMETER (MM)	RING SIZES		
	ITALY	EUROPE	USA
15.29	8	48	4.50
15.61	9	49	4.75
15.92	10	50	5.25
16.24	11	51	5.75
16.56	12	52	6
16.88	13	53	6.50
17.20	14	54	7
17.52	15	55	7.25
17.83	16	56	7.50
18.15	17	57	8
18.47	18	58	8.50



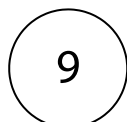
# LUCA CARATI

## Size guide | Rings

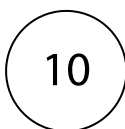
Print this scheme on a 4A size paper; to verify it has been printed the right way we invite you to check the example below, its real length has to be 2 cm.



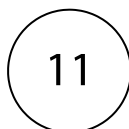
15,29 mm



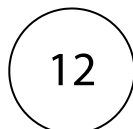
15,61 mm



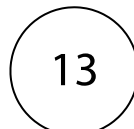
15,92 mm



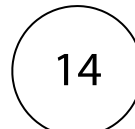
16,24 mm



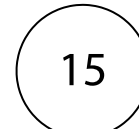
16,56 mm



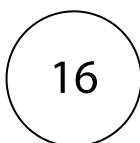
16,88 mm



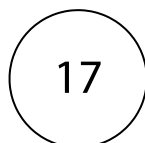
17,20 mm



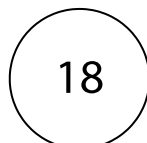
17,52 mm



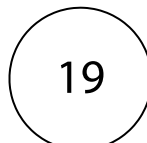
17,83 mm



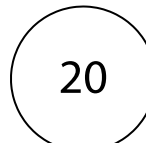
18,15 mm



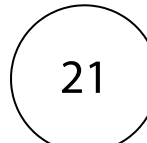
18,47 mm



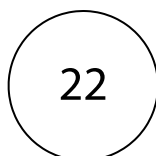
18,79 mm



19,11 mm



19,43 mm



19,75 mm

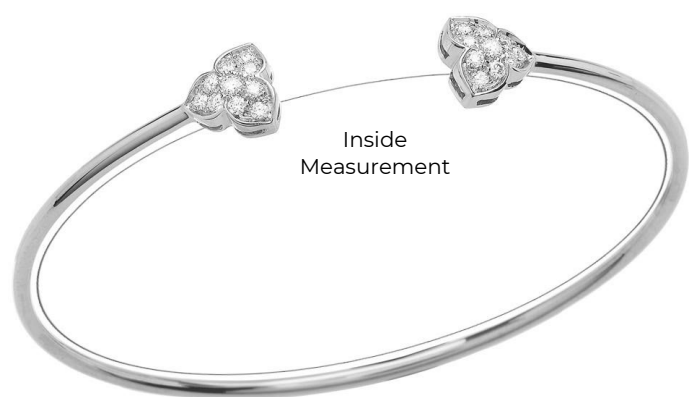
This scheme indicates the inside diameter of your ring, expressed in mm. To verify your size place your ring on one of the circles (preferably a band type ring).

For example, if your ring measures 17,20mm, it will correspond to size 14.



LUCA CARATI

## Size guide | Bangle



### Available Measurement

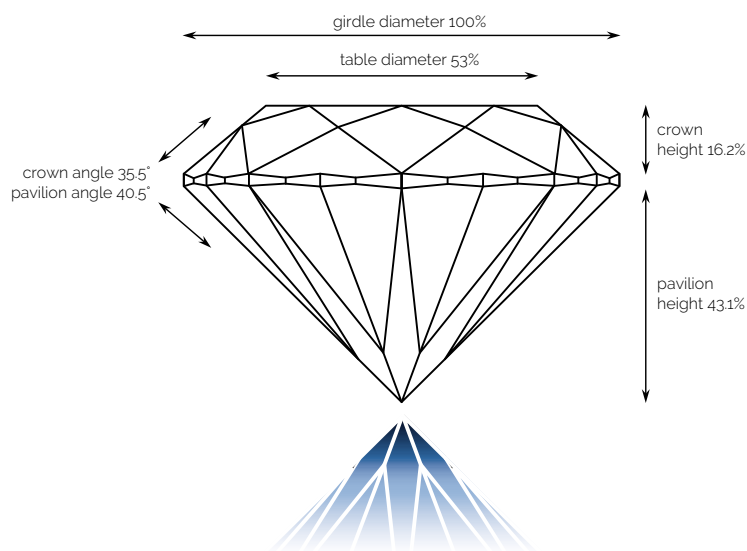
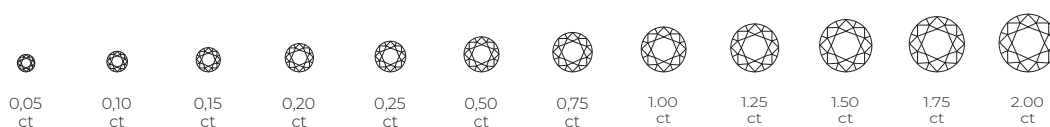
- S 15cm (43x53 mm)
- M 16cm (45x55 mm)
- L 17cm (49x57 mm)



# LUCA CARATI

## Size guide | Carat

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.



## CUT

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

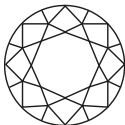
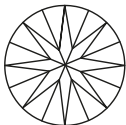
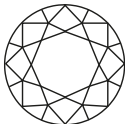
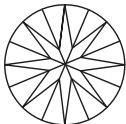
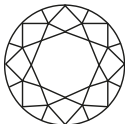
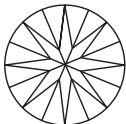
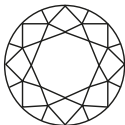
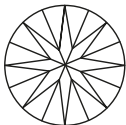
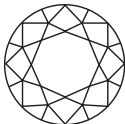
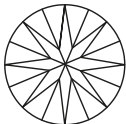
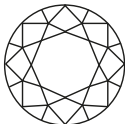
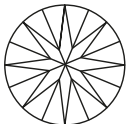
In a perfect cut diamond the light reflects inside from a facet to the other, it reflects outside through the crown and the table; by changing the passage of light, each stone has an absolutely unique appearance and brilliance.



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## Size guide | Carat

Purity scale:

		<b>FL</b>	Flawless
		<b>IF</b>	Internally Flawless - minor surface blemishes
		<b>VVS1 VVS2</b>	Very very slightly included
		<b>VS1 VS2</b>	Very slightly included
		<b>S1 S2</b>	Slightly included
		<b>I1 I2 I3</b>	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 **I2** Imperfections



# LUCA CARATI

## Size guide | Carat

GIA	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	»
HRD	Colorless			Near colorless			Slightly tinted			Faint yellow			Light yellow			Yellow								

### 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.