

# Classic Cut Rings



## Princess

This is a square or rectangular cut with numerous sparkling facets. It is a relatively new cut and often finds its way into solitaire engagement rings. Flattering to a hand with long fingers, it is often embellished with triangular stones at its sides.

## Asscher

Asscher-cut diamonds are usually octagonal in shape or square with beveled corners. They have a deep step-cut crown and pavilion that create what we call the Hall of Mirrors effect.



## Round Brilliant

This shape has set the standard for all other diamond shapes, and accounts for more than 75% of diamonds sold today. Its 58-facet cut, divided among its crown (top), girdle (widest part) and pavilion (base), is calibrated through a precise formula to achieve the maximum in fire and brilliance.

## Cushion

The cushion cut is an antique cut that most often resembles a cross between the Old Mine Cut (a deep cut with large facets that was common in the late 19th and the early 20th centuries) and a modern oval cut. This shape is also sometimes referred to as the pillow-cut or the candlelight diamond.



## Marquise

An elongated shape with pointed ends, the Marquise cut was inspired by the fetching smile of the Marquise de Pompadour and commissioned by the Sun King, France's Louis XIV. It is gorgeous when used as a solitaire or when enhanced by smaller diamonds.

## Emerald

This is a rectangular shape with cut corners. It is known as a step cut because its concentric, broad, flat planes resemble stair steps. Since inclusions and inferior color are more pronounced in this particular cut, take pains to select a stone of superior clarity and color.



## Oval

An even, perfectly symmetrical design is popular among women with small hands or short fingers. Its elongated shape gives a flattering illusion of length to the hand.



## Pear

A hybrid cut, combining the best of the oval and the marquise, it is shaped most like a sparkling teardrop. It also belongs to that category of diamond whose design most complements a hand with small or average-length fingers. It is particularly beautiful for pendants or earrings.



# TIMEPIECES Terminology

**Aperture** - Small opening. The dials of some watches (in French: montres a guichet) have apertures in which certain indications are given (the date, hour, etc.).

**Bezel** - The ring which surrounds the watch dial (or face). The bezel is usually made of gold, gold plate or stainless steel. A rotating ratchet bezel moves in some sport watches as part of the timing device. Some rotating bezels are bi-directional, and can assist in calculations for elapsed times. On jewelry watches, the bezel may contain a ring of diamonds. On sports watches, the bezel may have calibrated markings and the ability to rotate in one or both directions.

**Caliber** - The size of a watch movement or the model, style or shape of a watch movement.

**Chronograph** - A watch that includes a built in stopwatch function - i.e., a timer that can be started and stopped to time an event. The accuracy of the stopwatch function will commonly vary from 1/5th second to 1/100th second depending on the chronograph. Some chronographs will measure elapsed time up to 24 hours. Watches that include the chronograph function are themselves called "chronographs."

**Crown** - Also called a stem or pin, a crown is the button on the outside of the watch case that is used to set the time and date. In a mechanical watch the crown also winds the mainspring. In this case it is also called a "winding stem".

**Guilloché** - A style of intricate engraving that is popular on watch dials, usually very thin lines interwoven to create a surface texture.

**Horology** - The science of time measurement, including the art of designing and constructing timepieces.

**Tourbillon** - A device in a mechanical watch that eliminates timekeeping errors caused by the slight difference in the rates at which a watch runs in the horizontal and vertical positions. A special complication found on only a few very high end mechanical watches that compensates for the effect of gravity.