The Gem and Jewelry Institute of Thailand Standard
GIT STANDARD
GIT 1010.4-2564

Diamond – cut grading

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Ministry of Commerce

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September 2021

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Introduction

Diamonds are highly popular and valuable gemstones in the gem market due to their rarity, extreme hardness, beauty, and possesses remarkable brilliance when cut. They can be used in a variety of jewellery. Since the cut of a diamond is one of the main factors affecting the price, it is necessary to have a standardized diamond cut grading.

This standard provides details, procedures and methods for examining the diamond cut grading using the information and standards of ISO 24016:2020 as a guideline for establishing this standard.

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The Gem and Jewelry Institute of Thailand Standard

Diamond – cut grading

1. Scope

1.1 General

This standard provides details, procedures, and methods for examination diamond cut grading, reporting of test results, and report issuance.

1.2 Exceptions

This standard does not apply to diamonds set in jewellery.

2. Definitions

The meanings of terms used in this standard are as follows:

2.1 Diamond means a naturally occurring carbon-containing mineral in a cubic system. It has a hardness of 10 on the Mohs scale, a specific gravity of approximately 3.52, and a refractive index of approximately 2.42.

2.2 Diamond treatment means permanent or temporary changes in the colour and/or clarity of a diamond to improve its quality. Examples include colour enhancement using high-pressure, high-temperature (HPHT) treatment, clarity enhancement using laser drilling, and clarity enhancement using fracture filling. This does not include cutting, polishing, cleaning, and setting.

2.3 Assembled stones/composite stone means gemstones composed of two or more types of gemstones.

2.4 Coloured diamonds means yellow or brown diamonds (darker than Z colour grade) as well as other coloured diamonds.

2.5 Synthetic diamond (laboratory-created/laboratory-grown/synthetic diamonds) means materials that are scientifically produced by humans and have the same chemical composition and physical properties as naturally occurring diamonds.

2.6 Round brilliant cut means a round cut with 57 or 58 facets, consisting of one table facet, 32 crown facets, 24 pavilion facets, and/or one culet, as shown in Figure 1.

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2.7 Proportions mean the relationship between the different parts of a diamond and the girdle diameter.

2.8 Symmetry means the perfection and balance of both the diamond shape and the arrangement of its facets.

2.9 Polish means the fineness of the polished surface.

2.10 Carat (ct) means the unit of measurement for gemstones, with 1 ct equal to 0.20 g.

3. References

The references listed herein include documents required for use in this standard. For references that require a year of publication, the listed version applies. For references (including amendments) that do not have a year of publication, the latest edition applies.

GIT 1001	Standard Methods for Testing of Gem Material - Basic Method
GIT 1010.1	Diamond – Classification Method Using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer
GIT 1010.2	Diamond - Clarity Grading
GIT 1010.3	Diamond - Colour Grading
GIT 1010.6	Diamond - Weighing
GIT 1010.5	Diamond - Fluorescence Grading
ISO 24016:2020	Jewellery and precious metals – Grading polished diamonds – Terminology, classification and test methods

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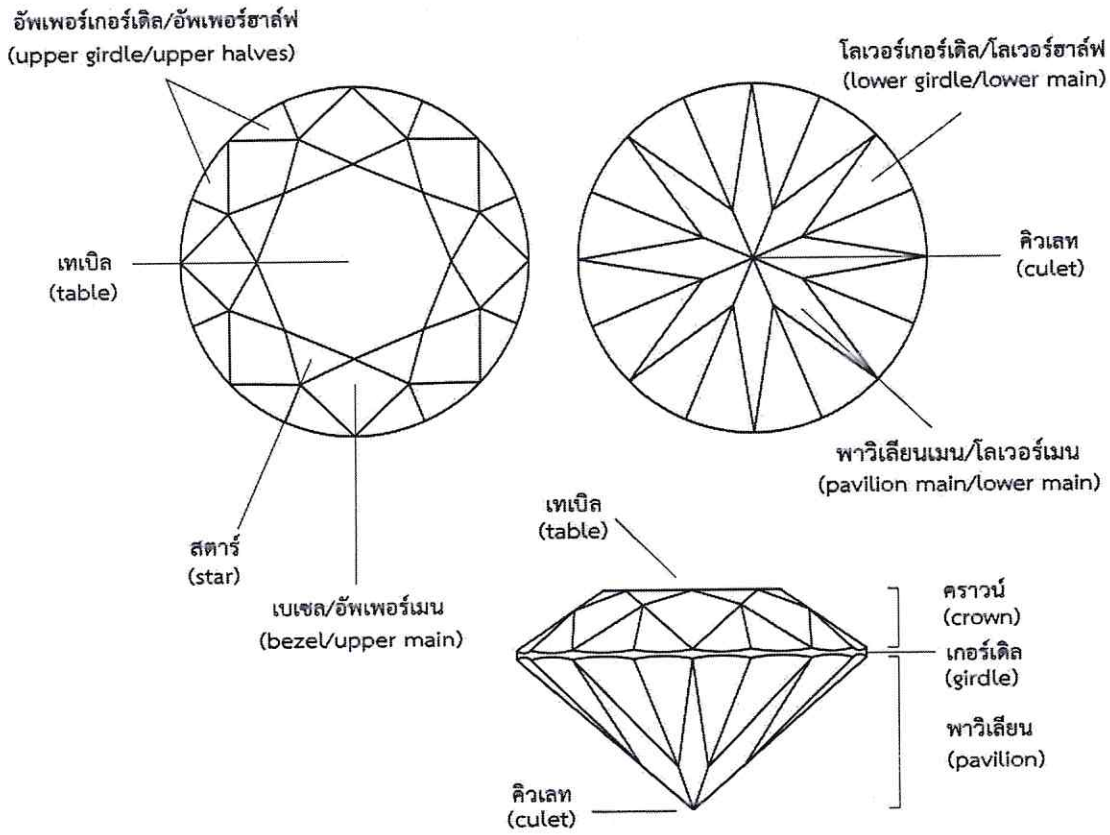
4. General Requirements

Examination of the diamond cut grading applies to untreated, unmounted samples. This standard is intended to assess the cut grading of diamonds as received without damaging the sample.

Note 1: Treated diamonds (except for clarity enhancement by laser drilling), assembled stones, coloured diamonds, and synthetic diamonds are not covered by this standard.

Note 2: If the sample is in jewellery setting, the sample shall be removed from the setting by the owner or possessor of the diamond.

Sample to be examined shall be a round brilliant cut diamond, with a colour range from D to L, as shown in Figure 1, and weighing 0.20 ct or more.



(Adapted from ISO 24016)

Figure 1 Facet details of a round brilliant cut diamond

Examine by visual inspection, size measurement of the sample according to standard method 2, size measurement of standard method for testing of gem material - basic method, GIT 1001, and weight measurement of the sample according to the standard method, diamond – weighing, GIT 1010.6. Record the condition of the sample, size and weight as measured.

Note 3: If the sample differs from the cut, colour, and weight specifications stated in this standard, additional requirements may be necessary.

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5. Testing Method

Clean the sample with alcohol and wipe with a gem cleaning cloth. Begin the cut grading. The cut grading consists of three parts: proportions, symmetry, and polish, as shown in Figure 2.

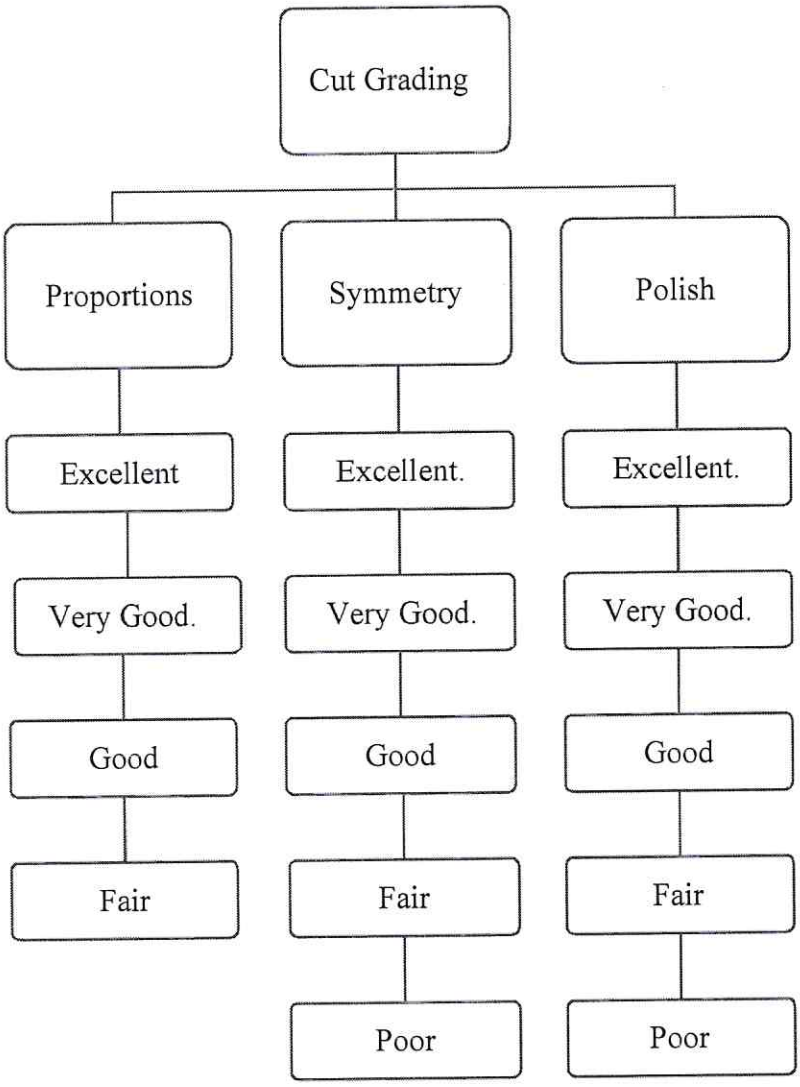


Figure 2 Cut Grading

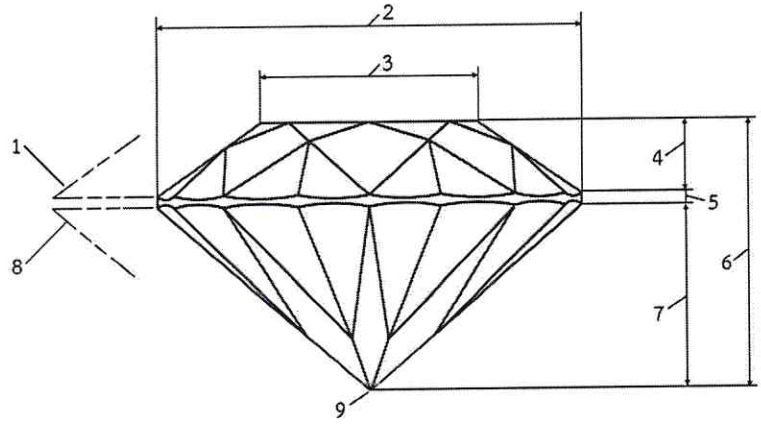
Note 1: The examiner shall be trained in cut grading examination.

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5.1 Proportions

The proportions details of a round brilliant cut diamond that shall be assessed are shown in Figure 3. Appropriate tools shall be used to measure the proportions of the diamond.



(Adapted from ISO 24016)

1 Crown angle	2 Girdle diameter	3 Table size	4 Crown height	5 Girdle thickness
6 Total depth	7 Pavilion depth	8 Pavilion angle	9 Culet	

Figure 3 Details of the proportions of a round brilliant cut diamond

5.1.1 Table size examination

Table size is the average width of the table facet, expressed as a percentage of the average girdle diameter, as shown in Figure 3, No.3 Measure from one corner of the table facet to the opposite corner, as shown in Figure 4. Then, measure all four sides and average the measured values against the girdle diameter.

Record the table size as an integer. If the calculated decimal value is less than 0.5, round it down. If it is equal to or greater than 0.5, round it up.

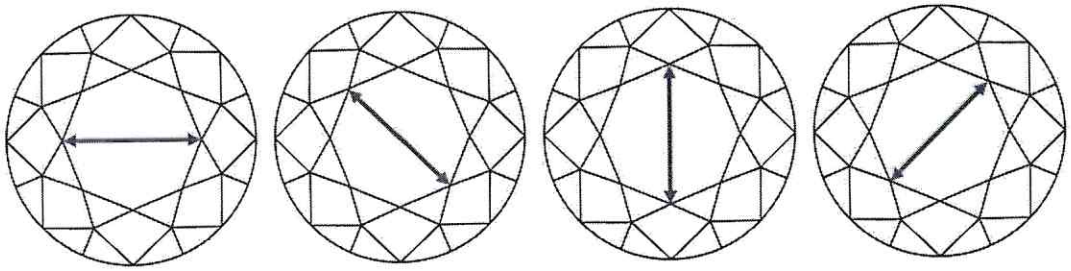


Figure 4 Steps for measuring the table size from one corner to the opposite corner in 4 directions

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5.1.2 Crown height examination

Crown height is the distance measured from the upper girdle facet to the table facet level, expressed as a percentage compared to the average girdle diameter. It is measured at the position where the upper girdle level meets the bezel level, as shown in Figure 3, No. 4, at 8 locations in total. Then, all the measured values are averaged and compared to the girdle diameter.

Note 1: Pavilion depth and crown height values may be combined to form a total depth value and expressed as a percentage of the average girdle diameter.

Record the measurement as a number with one decimal place, indicating only zero (XX.0) or five (XX.5). If the first decimal place is less than or equal to two (<XX.2), round down to zero (XX.0). If it is between three (≥XX.3) and seven (<XX.7), round up to five (XX.5). If it is greater than or equal to eight (≥XX.8), round up to one whole number and use zero decimal places (XX.0).

For example:
- If the measurement is 15.2, record it as 15.0
- If the measurement is 15.4, record it as 15.5
- If the measurement is 15.8, record it as 16.0

5.1.3 Pavilion depth examination

Pavilion depth is the distance from the lower girdle level to the culet level, expressed as a percentage compared to the average girdle diameter, as shown in Figure 3 , No. 7 . The measurements are taken at 8 positions where the lower main facet meets the lower girdle facet. Then all measured values are averaged and compared to the girdle diameter.

Note 1: Pavilion depth and crown height values may be combined to form a total depth value and expressed as a percentage of the average girdle diameter.

Record the measurement as a number with one decimal place, indicating only zero (XX.0) or five (XX.5). If the first decimal place is less than or equal to two (<XX.2), round down to zero (XX.0). If it is between three (≥XX.3) and seven (<XX.7), round up to five (XX.5). If it is greater than or equal to eight (≥XX.8), round up to one whole number and use zero decimal places (XX.0).

For example:
- If the measurement is 43.2, record it as 43.0
- If the measurement is 43.4, record it as 43.5
- If the measurement is 43.8, record it as 44.0

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5.1.4 Crown angle examination

The crown angle is the angle at the point where the bezel angle meets the upper girdle facet plane. It is expressed in degrees, as shown in Figure 3, No. 1. The measurements are taken at 8 positions where the bezel angle meets the upper girdle plane. Then all measured values are averaged.

When recording the crown angle, record the calculated value to one decimal place.

5.1.5 Pavilion angle examination.

Pavilion angle means the value of the angle at the position where the lower main facet meets the lower girdle plane, expressed in degrees as shown in Figure 3, No. 8. The measurements are taken at 8 positions where the lower main facet meets the lower girdle plane. Then all measured values are averaged.

5.1.6 Total depth examination

Total depth means the distance between the table size and the culet, expressed as a percentage compared to the average girdle diameter, as shown in Figure 3, No. 6, by measuring the distance between the table size and the culet compared to the girdle diameter.

Record the measurement as a number with one decimal place, indicating only zero (XX.0) or five (XX.5). If the first decimal place is less than or equal to two (<XX.2), round down to zero (XX.0). If it is between three (≥XX.3) and seven (<XX.7), round up to five (XX.5). If it is greater than or equal to eight (≥XX.8), round up to one whole number and use zero decimal places (XX.0).

For example:
- If the measurement is 60.2, record it as 60.0
- If the measurement is 60.4, record it as 60.5
- If the measurement is 60.8, record it as 61.0

5.1.7 Girdle thickness examination

Girdle thickness is the narrowest distance between the lower and upper girdle facets, as shown in Figure 5. Measure the distance between the lower and upper girdle facets 16 times. The maximum, minimum, and average girdle thickness values from the 16 measurements are calculated as a percentage of the average girdle diameter. The results can be reported as a maximum, minimum, and/or average percentage, or as a grade of girdle thickness, such as thin, medium, or thick, as shown in Table 1.

Note 1: Using a proportion measuring instrument will provide more accurate results.

Note 2: Visual examination of girdle thickness by a trained professional is acceptable.

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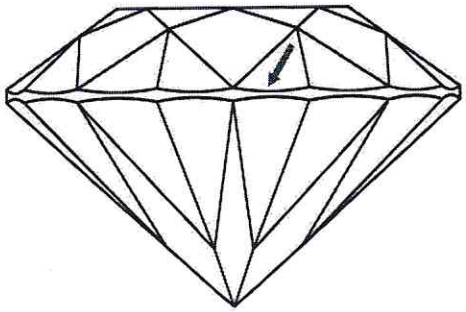


Figure 5 The narrowest distance for girdle thickness measurement

Table 1 Girdle thickness grading

Calculated value of girdle	Girdle thickness
0.0 - 0.5%	Extremely thin
1.0 - 1.5%	Very thin
2.0 - 2.5%	Thin
3.0 – 4.5%	Medium
5.0 – 6.0%	Thick
6.5 - 7.5%	Very thick
8.0 - 8.5%	Extremely thick

(Referenced from IDC-rules for grading polished diamonds)

Other girdle characteristics found in addition to bruted girdles, such as faceted girdle, and polished girdles, shall also be recorded in the report.

Note 3: Girdle characteristics can be described with the term "partly" (e.g., "partly faceted"), as appropriate.

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5.1.8 Culet size examination

Culet size is the diameter of the culet, as shown in Figure 3. No. 9, expressed as a percentage of the average girdle diameter.

Note 1: Culet size descriptions, including pointed, small, medium, and large, may be displayed instead.

Describe the Culet characteristics, including pointed, polished, or natural (unfaceted Diamond Surface), by presenting the culet size and description of the culet size, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Culet size and description of the culet size

Culet Size	**Description of the culet size**
0.0% (<0.033 mm).	Pointed
0.1% (0.033 mm) – 0.9%.	Small
1.0 – 1.9%	
2.0 – 3.9%	Medium
4.0% and over	Large

(Referenced from IDC-rules for grading polished diamonds)

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5.2 Symmetry

In assessing the symmetry of a cut, the perfection and balance of both the diamond shape and the arrangement of the facets shall be considered. Extra facets and natural features shall also be considered, as shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Note: The examination method can be performed with the naked eye, a 10x magnification magnifier, or a measuring device.

Table 3 Grading of extra facet and natural feature

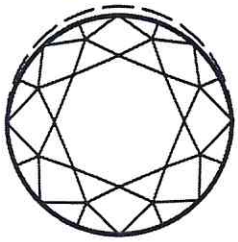
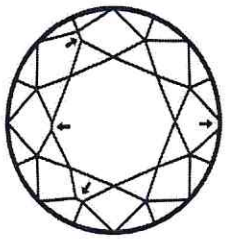
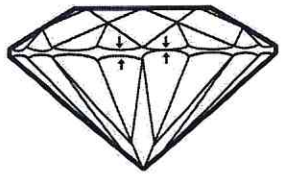
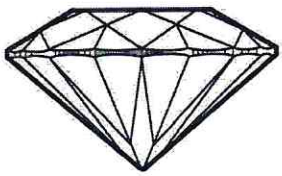
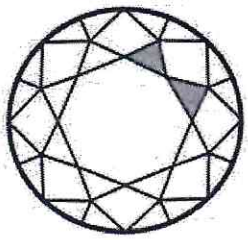
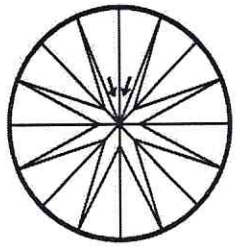
Position - Size	**Appearance from the crown side under a Magnifying glass with 10x Magnification**	**Grading**
On the crown side – exceptionally small	Very difficult to see	Excellent
On the pavilion side – very small	Not visible	
On the pavilion side – small	Not visible	Very Good
On the crown side – very small	Difficult to see	
On the crown side – small	Easily visible	Good
On the pavilion side – large	Difficult to see	
On the pavilion side – very large	Easily visible	Fair
On the crown side – large	Very easily seen with naked eye	
On the pavilion side – exceptionally large	Easily visible	Poor
On the crown side – very large	Very easily seen with naked eye	

(Adapted from ISO 24016 standard)

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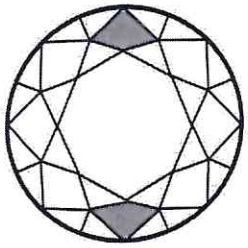
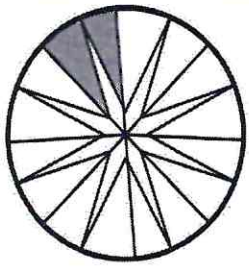
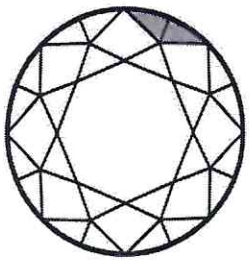
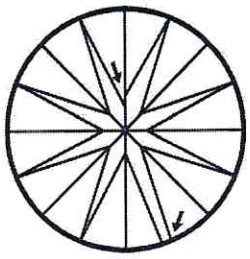
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Table 4 Examples of asymmetry characteristics

Girdle outline not circular		Crown facets not pointing up	
Slanting table facet		Varying girdle thickness	
Sloping or wavy Girdle		Alternative girdle thickness	
Culet out of centre		Crown side not aligned to pavilion side	
Table facet out of centre		Cone-shaped girdle	
Table facet and culet out of centre either in the opposite or same direction		Girdle partly faceted	
Table facet and/or Star/Asterism facets not symmetrical		Pavilion facets not symmetrical	

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Bezels not symmetrical		Lower girdle facets not symmetrical	
Upper girdle facets not symmetrical		Pavilion main facet not pointing up	

(Adapted from ISO 24016 standard)

5.3 Polish

Examine for defects such as abrasion, bruting line, burn mark, lizard skin, nick, pit, polish line, pitted girdle, scratch with a magnifying glass at 10x magnification or with the naked eye.

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5.4 Reporting of Test results

5.4.1 Quality of cut proportion

Compare the values obtained from Section 5.1.1 – 5.1.8 with the grades in Table 5. Record the obtained grade. When reporting the results of the cut proportion quality grading, use the lowest level value that can be assessed.

Table 5 Method of evaluating the results from the measured values of the cut proportion quality grading from the measured values

Parameter	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair
Crown angle	Up to 25.9	26.0 to 27.9	28.0 to 31.9	32.0 to 36.0	36.1 to 37.7	37.8 to 40.0	40.1 and up
Pavilion angle	Up to 38.4	38.5 to 39.5	39.6 to 40.5	40.6 to 41.8	41.9 to 42.1	42.2 to 43.1	43.2 and up
Table width	Up to 49	50 to 51	52 to 53	54 to 62	63 to 66	67 to 70	71 and up
Crown height	Up to 8.5	9.0 to 10.5	11.0 to 11.5	12.0 to 16.0	16.5 to 18.0	18.5 to 19.5	20.0 and up
Girdle thickness	Up to 0.5	1.0 to 1.5	2.0	2.5 to 4.0	4.5	5.0 to 7.5	8.0 and up
Pavilion depth (for pointed culet)	Up to 39.5	40.0 to 41.0	41.5 to 42.5	43.0 to 44.5	45.5 to 46.5	45.5 to 46.5	47.0 and up
Culet size			0.0 to 0.9 Pointed	1.0 to 1.9 Small	2.0 to 3.9 Medium	4.0 and up Large	
Total depth	Up to 52.9	53.0 to 55.4	55.5 to 58.4	58.5 to 62.5	62.6 to 63.9	64.0 to 66.9	67.0 and up

5.4.2 Quality of Cut Symmetry

The values assessed in Section 5.2 are compared with the grades shown in Table 6. The lowest assessed grade for symmetry of the cut samples is used.

Note: The examination method can be done with the naked eye, a magnifying glass with a 10**x** magnification, or a measuring device.

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Table 6 Cut symmetry grading

Symmetry Grade	**Deviation from symmetry under a magnifying glass with 10x magnification**
Excellent	Not found
Very good	Very difficult to see
Good	Difficult to see
Medium/fair	Easily visible
Poor	Clearly visible

(Adapted from ISO 24016 standard)

5.4.3 Quality of Polish

The value assessed in Section 5.3 is compared with the level in Table 7. For the grading of polishing quality, use the lowest assessed level value.

Table 7 Polish quality grading

Polish quality grade	**Appearance under a magnifying glass with 10x magnification**
Excellent	Not found
Very good	Very difficult to see
Good	Difficult to see
Medium/fair	Easily visible
Poor	Clearly visible

(Adapted from ISO 24016 standard)

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5.5 Report Issuance

The Report shall contain at least the following details:

(a) Name and address of the testing organization

(b) Date of report issuance

(c) Report number

(d) Sample identification, sample details

(e) Weight and size of the sample

(f) The results of the evaluation of the quality of the cut obtained in all 3 topics including evaluation of the cut proportion quality, evaluation of the cut symmetry quality and evaluation of the polishing quality.

(g) Signature of the person certifying the report or other specific evidence confirming the validity of the results.

Note 1: Other specific evidence, such as a hologram sticker from the organization, a unique mark of the issuing organization, or other types of report forms.

Note 2: If the sample values differ from the general requirements, as shown in Section 4, the report issuance shall detail the potential risks due to limitations in the acceptance of the results.

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