

m . s u r e s h
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one reliable diamond company.

M. SURESH GRADING SYSTEM

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MSG – M. Suresh Grading System

M. Suresh Grading System (MSG) is one of the most innovative and proficient Diamond Grading System invented and developed by M. Suresh Company Pvt. Ltd.

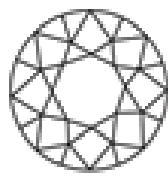
Every Grading and Certifying lab has its own standards and specifications. For example: SI1's or SI2's from various labs differ from each other. Obviously, when it comes to pricing, a stone of a particular attribute is priced differently as per the standards of that laboratory. Moreover, the complete evaluation of a diamond requires the rating of other important attributes like its Symmetry, Fluorescence, Black Inclusion etc... This is what we have done by developing MSG which is why MSG has received amazing market acceptance all over world. The MSG employs 16 parameters to grade diamonds. Pricing is consistent, logical and accurate in making the online diamond buying experience the smoothest possible for our patrons. The MSG chart explains the grading parameters down to the smallest detail and is listed under remarks on Rapnet and IDEX Online.

Moreover, in Diamond Grading, the most challenging part is to maintain consistency. To achieve this, our Sorters are made available standard master stones to compare different Colors, Clarity grades, Fluorescence grades, Luster grades etc... We have an extensive continuous training program to upgrade the skills and judgment of our Sorters. Further to maximize their performance, we have a productivity linked incentive system.

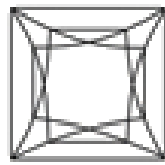
An ultimate aim to undergo the most detailed grading is to enable our clients at remote locations to visualize the diamonds and order them without personal inspection, all this at a reasonable price. This saves their time, energy and money. In other words, MSG has made it possible to order Online with each and every detail of the stone he wants. It is our endeavor to promote business through e-Commerce which is so vital in today's business World.

Diamond Shape:

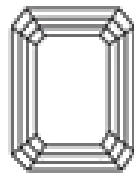
Round (Brilliant), Marquise, Princess, Pears, Oval, Cushion, Emerald, Square Emerald, Radiant, Square Radiant, Heart, etc...



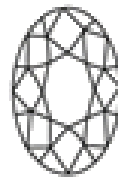
Round



Princess



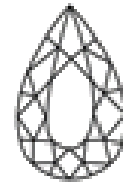
Emerald



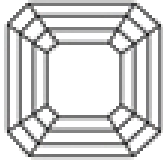
Oval



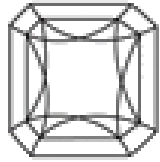
Marquise



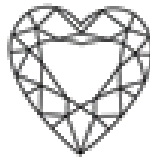
Pear



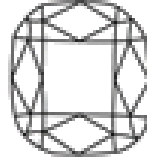
Asscher



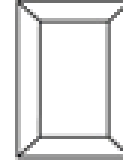
Radiant



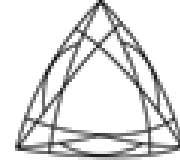
Heart



Cushion



Baguette



Trillion

Size: 0.23cts to 5.00cts and above

Color: D to M and Down, Fancy Colors

Clarity: FL to I2

MSG follows below parameters for Pricing:

Size:

Carat	
+0.18	0.18 ₀ to 0.22 ₉
+0.23	0.23 ₀ to 0.29 ₉
+0.30	0.30 ₀ to 0.39 ₉
+0.40	0.40 ₀ to 0.49 ₉
+0.50	0.50 ₀ to 0.69 ₉
+0.70	0.70 ₀ to 0.89 ₉
+0.90	0.90 ₀ to 0.99 ₉
+1.00	1.00 ₀ to 1.49 ₉
+1.50	1.50 ₀ to 1.99 ₉
+2.00	2.00 ₀ to 2.99 ₉
+3.00	3.00 ₀ to 3.99 ₉
+4.00	4.00 ₀ to 4.99 ₉
+5.00	5.00 ₀ to 5.99 ₉
+6.00	6.00 ₀ to 6.99 ₉
+7.00	7.00 ₀ to 7.99 ₉
+8.00	8.00 ₀ to 8.99 ₉
+9.00	9.00 ₀ to 9.99 ₉
+10.00	10.00 ₀ to 10.99 ₉
+12.00	12.00 ₀ to 12.99 ₉
+13.00	13.00 ₀ to 13.99 ₉
+14.00	14.00 ₀ to 14.99 ₉
+15.00	15.00 ₀ to 15.99 ₉

0.25 Ct.	0.50 Ct.	0.75 Ct.	1.00 Ct.	1.50 Ct.	2.00 Ct.	2.50 Ct.	3.00 Ct.
4.1 mm	5.2 mm	5.9 mm	6.5 mm	7.4 mm	8.2 mm	9.0 mm	9.3 mm

Graphic to show how the proportionate size of the stone increases with increased carat weight (not to scale)
















We specialize in 0.23 to 5.00 carats and above

Color:

D E F G H I J K L M



Colorless diamonds are in greater demand than the one's available in the shades of yellow. The thumb rule is - the whiter the diamond, the better it is.

EXCEPTIONAL WHITE		WHITE COLOUR								
L. C. TINGE		YELLOWISH								
L. B. TINGE		BROWN								
FANCY COLOUR		PINK								
		GREY								
		GREEN								
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Premium White		White		Tinted White		Slightly tinted		Faint Yellow		
										

The yellow color in diamonds comes from the traces of nitrogen found in them. One part in a million will cause a yellow tint to appear in the K color of diamonds. As a rule, yellower the stone, lesser the value it has. There's a good reason behind it. Yellower the stone, lesser the sharpness and so, it appears dull. A whiter stone allows greater amounts of light to pass through it, making it sparkle and shine. With the exception of a few natural fancy colors like blue, pink, purple or red, the more natural color a diamond has, the lesser it is worth compared to its counterpart colorless diamonds.

Additional comment for Certified stone:

1. Exclusive Color: If our (MSG) color grading is G and the laboratory gives us H certificate, we have to specify **Exclusive color** in the comment column.

2. Upgraded Color: If our (MSG) color grading is H and the laboratory gives us G certificate, we have to specify **Upgraded color** in the comment column.

Clarity:

The clarity of a diamond is based on the number, location, size and type of inclusions found in the stone. An inclusion is an imperfection or trace mineral in the stone that is visible under the magnification of a Grader's loupe. The fewer the inclusions, the clearer, brilliant and expensive the diamond will be. A "flawless" diamond is the one that has no inclusions and is extremely rare and valuable.

The clarity of a diamond refers to its inclusions, which are some black, grey or white marks that internally flaw the diamond's structure. These small imperfections are graded under 10x magnifying glass loupe, which is standard to grade a diamond's clarity. A diamond, with fewer inclusions, is both rare and more desired which also makes it more expensive. A diamond with a purity of IF to VS2 will sparkle with great intensity whereas diamonds with a purity ranging between SI1 and SI2 will only sparkle. Diamonds between I1 and I3 will lack any sparkle and life and its inclusions will be noticeable to the naked eye. All conditions being constant, lesser the inclusions, greater the life and greater the sparkle of a diamond. Thus, the more will one pay for it.

We grade diamonds on the basis of PURITY by determining following categories:

FL	Flawless	SI2-	Slightly lower than SI2
IF	Internally Flawless	SI3+	Slightly better than SI3
VVS1	Very very slightly included 1	SI3	Slightly included 3
VVS2	Very very slightly included 2	SI3-	Slightly lower than SI3
VS1+	Slightly better than VS1	I1+	Slightly better than I1
VS1	Very slightly included 1	I1	Included 1
VS2+	Slightly better than VS2	I1-	Slightly lower than I1
VS2	Very slightly included 2	I2+	Slightly better than I2
SI1+	Slightly better than SI1	I2	included I2
SI1	Slightly included 1	I2-	Slightly lower than I2
SI1-	Slightly lower than SI1	I3+	Slightly better than I3
SI2+	Slightly better than SI2	I3	Included I3
SI2	Slightly included 2		

IF	VVS1	VVS2	VS1	VS2	SI1	SI2	SI3	I1	I2	I3
Internally Flawless	very very slightly included		Very slight Included		Slight	Included		Imperfect		

Additional comment for Certified stone:

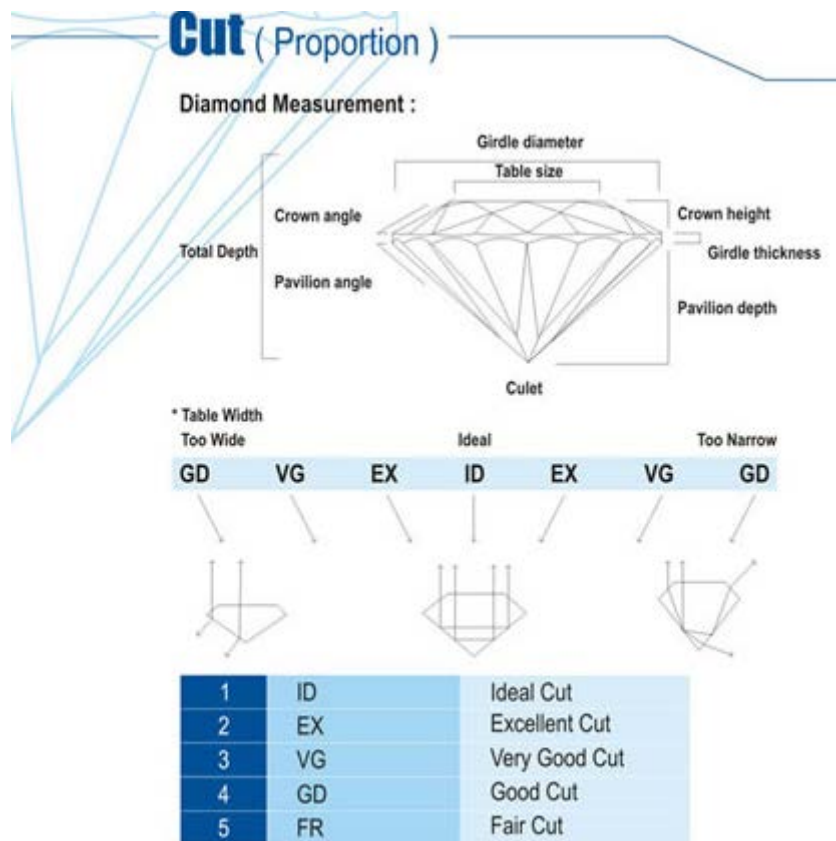
1. Exclusive Clarity: If our (MSG) Clarity grading is VS-2 and laboratory gives us SI-1 certificate, we have to specify the, **Exclusive clarity** in the comment column.

2. Upgraded Clarity: If our (MSG) clarity grading is SI-1 and the laboratory gives us a VS-2 certificate, we have to specify the **Upgraded clarity** in the comment column.

Cut

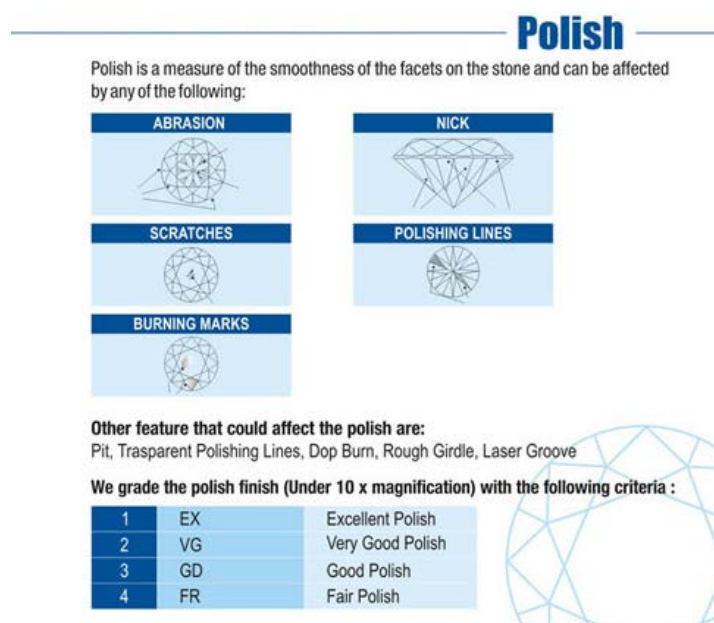
Cut is probably the most important and most challenging of the four C's to understand. The brilliance of a diamond depends significantly on its cut. Gemologists all over the world consider Cut quality to be the most important diamond characteristic because even if a diamond has a perfect color and clarity, a diamond with a poor cut will have reduced brilliance. Cut is not a shape of the diamond but it refers to the quality of the proportion of the angle with which the diamonds are cut to perfection. When a diamond is cut to good proportions, light is reflected from one facet to another and is dispersed through the top of the diamond.

We grade diamonds on the basis of CUT by determining following categories:



Polish:

We grade diamonds on the basis of POLISH by determining following categories:



Symmetry:

Symmetry is an important element of diamond finish. Symmetry refers to the exactness of the shape and arrangement of facets. This includes naturals, misshapen and extra facets, off-center culets and tables, wavy and out-of-round girdles, misalignment of crown and pavilion facets. To the unaided eye, finish features usually have little effect on appearance; they are like pin point inclusions. The importance of symmetry is of lesser consequence in diamonds that have lower clarity grades whereas, it is more important in diamonds that have high clarity grades.

We grade diamonds on the basis of SYMMETRY by determining following categories:

Symmetry

Symmetry refers to the exactness of the shape and arrangement of facets and can be affected by the following factors :

OFF ROUND: deviation from the circular shape of a round diamond		OFF-CENTER: TABLE deviation of the table from the central position on the crown	
OFF-CENTER: CULET deviation of the culet from the central position on the pavilion		TABLE/CULET ALIGNMENT: displacement of the table facet and culet in opposite directions	
GIRDLE THICKNESS VARIATION: variation of the girdle thickness at bezel positions		TABLE SIZE VARIATION: differing table size measurements indicating non-octagonal table	

Other features which affect symmetry are :

Extra Facet, Misshapen Facet, Misalignment, Natural, Open Facet, Pavilion & Crown Variation, Uneven Outline, Wavy Girdle.

Based on the factors above, we grade (Under 10 x magnification) symmetry as follows:

1	EX	Excellent Symmetry
2	VG	Very Good Symmetry
3	GD	Good Symmetry
4	FR	Fair Symmetry

Heart & Arrows:

The best proportionate round diamonds, with perfect angles, will make it the most beautiful diamond, called the "Hearts and Arrows" (H&A). H&A are even better than the excellent cut diamonds. H&A cut commands a premium price in the market. We grade H&A diamonds with extra specification and do not include them in the regular cut criteria.

Hearts & Arrows

Diagram 1



Diagram 2



The term Hearts and Arrows relates to a stone having perfect proportions and symmetry. When perfectly polished, the stone displays Heart shaped reflections when looking from the Pavilion (diagram 1) and Arrows when looking from the Table (diagram 2)

Hearts & Arrows are graded as follows :

1	EX	Excellent Hearts & Arrows
2	VG	Very Good Hearts & Arrows
3	GD	Good Hearts & Arrows

Luster:

A diamond is the most desired element in the world. Luster is one of its two most valued attributes, brilliance being the other one. It is one of the most important parameters of grading diamonds. It describes about the fire, sparkle and scintillation of the diamond. We at MSG, grade diamonds depending upon the light reflected from it on the basis of two levels of luster:

Luster

Luster is a way of measuring how the light interacts with the surface of the stone.

We use our experienced in house gemologists to assess the degree of Luster.

When a stone has a cloudy effect, we grade this with the term Milky Luster.

We grade luster as follow:

1	EX	Excellent Luster
2	VG	Very Good Luster
3	VG -	(ML - 01) Minor Milky Luster
4	GD	(ML - 1) Slight Milky Luster
5	POOL	(ML - 2) Medium Milky Luster
6	FAIR	(ML - 3) Heavy Milky Luster



Level of Milkiness:

Milkiness is an effect that we get looking at the diamonds due to some inclusions like clouds present in the diamond. These avoid reflection of light from the diamond. Such milky diamonds are further classified depending upon the magnitude of milkiness:

SGS Milky Grades Description		
ML-1	ML-2	ML-3
Slightly Milky	Medium Milky	Heavy Milky

Fluorescence:

Fluorescence, when exposed to ultraviolet radiations, glows if it carries the characteristic of fluorescence.

We at MSG, grade diamonds on the basis of the level of fluorescence present in it:

Fluorescence

To measure fluorescence diamonds are exposed to ultraviolet light. This light will indicate the extent of fluorescence in a stone. The pictures below show the different grades of fluorescence.



Diamond
With
None
Fluor



Diamond
With
Faint
Fluor



Diamond
With
Medium
Fluor



Diamond
With
Strong
Fluor



Diamond
With
Very Strong
Fluor

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------------|
| 1 | N | None |
| 2 | F | Faint |
| 3 | M | Medium |
| 4 | STG | Strong |
| 5 | V.STG | Very Strong |

Black Inclusion (Natts):

Black Inclusions or Natts in general, are the inclusions that are found in the diamonds.

We grade diamonds on the basis of black inclusions as compared to the total inclusions by determining the following categories:

NN : Almost No Black

MN : Minor Black

N1 : Medium Black

N2 : Major Black

N3 : Heavy Black

Open Inclusion:

Open inclusions are the inclusions that are on the surface of the diamonds. We at MSG, grade diamonds with open inclusions on the basis of Six types that are mentioned below:

NN : Almost No Open

MN : Minor Open

VS : Very Slight

SM : Small Open

MD : Medium Open

LG : Large Open

Culet:

Culet

A Polished diamond has 57 facets and the Culet (the tiny facet or point at the base of the pavilion). The Culet may vary in size that in turn can impact the brilliance of the polished stone, and so we grade the Culet from Pointed (excellent) to chipped.



Pointed



Medium



Large

We grade Culet as:

- 1 PO Pointed**
- 2 VS Very Small**
- 3 SM Small**
- 4 MD Medium**
- 5 SL Slight Large**
- 6 LG Large**