



BURMA-RUBIN-DIAMANT-RING, GÜBELIN, um 1970.

Platin 950.

Klassisch-eleganter Ring, die Schauseite besetzt mit 1 feinen, ovalen Burma-Rubin von ca. 2.90 ct, unerhitzt, mit Tragspuren, umgeben von 26 Brillanten von zus. ca. 1.50 ct. Gr. ca. 56.

With copy of the insurance appraisal, December 2014 and Gübelin-Report no. 19100024, October 2019.

CHF 18 000 / 28 000

€ 18 560 / 28 870

Koller Auktionen - Lot 2147

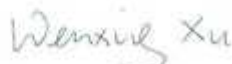
A192 Schmuck (Teil 2) - Mittwoch 17 Juni 2020, 15.30 Uhr





GEMMOLOGICAL REPORT

Report Number 19100024	Colour red
Date 16 October 2019	Species Natural corundum
Item One faceted gemstone set in a ring	Variety Ruby
Weight 2.90 ct (as indicated by the client)	Origin Burma (Myanmar)
Shape oval	Condition No indications of heating (NTE).
Cut brilliant cut / step cut	Comments See Information Sheet(s).
Measurements approx. 9.00 x 7.25 x 4.75 mm	Important notes and limitations on the reverse.
Transparency transparent	


Dr. Wenxing Xu


Lidia Bellomo



Gübelin Gem Lab
Twins - Hong Kong - New York
www.gubelinalgemlab.com



INFORMATION SHEET

to Report No. 19100024

Rubies from Mogok, Burma

Burma has long been recognised as the locality associated with the most desirable rubies in the world. Within Burma (Myanmar), the most famed region is the Mogok Valley, or Mogok Stone Tract, in the Pyin Oo Lwin district, North East of Mandalay: a small area of a few dozen square miles, of which only a portion is gem-bearing. Meanwhile, there are few more small deposits to the north of Mogok, such as Namiya, that produce rubies with similar characteristics.

Although it is uncertain when mining first began, accounts indicate that rubies have been sourced in the Mogok area for well over a thousand years.

The earliest surviving records of mining activity began in 1597, when the King of Burma took over the mines. Burmese rubies, especially the ones from Mogok, have since sustained the strongest renown.

Mogok-type rubies typically possess a red body colour and red UV-fluorescence. In addition, they may contain tiny amounts of light-scattering rutile silk and a swirl-like growth pattern. It is this combination of features which gives these rubies their characteristic appearance.

Information Sheets are intended to provide information supplementary to the contents of the Report and comments on, for instance, the type of gemstone, the geographic origin and the presence or absence of treatment. By definition, Information Sheets are purely informative in nature: they consist of a standard text and are issued for all types of stones of that particular category. Information Sheets, therefore, do not imply a certain quality or purity of the stone described in the Gubelin Gem Lab Report which it is attached to.

Gubelin Gem Lab
Lucerne · Hong Kong · New York
www.gubelinalgemlab.com



INFORMATION SHEET

to Report No. 19100024

Unheated rubies

Large rubies of gem-quality are rarely found in nature. Not only is a delicate mineralogical balance essential for this red variety of corundum to be formed deep within the earth, but specific geological conditions as well as adequate pressure and temperature must also be present. Furthermore, the sufficient supply of a rare combination of chemical elements, such as aluminium and chromium, are yet another necessity required for the formation of rubies.

Over the past decades, various heating techniques, as well as the use of chemical additives, have been introduced to increase the supply of rubies resembling the high-quality untreated specimens. The aim of these treatments was and still is to improve the visual appearance of the gemstones.

Prior to the advent of modern heating techniques, rough rubies were cut and polished retaining the quality that nature had originally endowed them with. Therefore, in earlier times, rubies with obvious imperfections were considered and accepted as the norm. However, the expectations with respect to quality (colour and transparency) rose steadily.

The demand for natural, unheated rubies kept growing while the supply of such gems remains highly limited, making natural rubies of gem-quality from all major sources, such as Burma (Myanmar), Mozambique, Madagascar, Kenya, Tanzania, Vietnam, Afghanistan and Tajikistan, difficult to find.

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Laurens Hong Kong New York
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A192 Schmuck (Teil 2) - Mittwoch 17 Juni 2020, 15.30 Uhr

Beutel-Nr. 624141

Verkaufsgeschäft Zürich

Verkaufsberater/in
Vorname, Name / Nummer G. Marcolongo / 4753

Schätzungsart
☒ Versicherung
☐ Materialwert (Liquidationswert)
☐ Metallanalyse
☐ _____

Kundenname und Adresse
Vorname, Name
Strasse, Nr.
PLZ, Ort

Telefon privat
Telefon mobile

Datum 04. Dezember 2014

Unterschrift des Schätzungsexperten



Sergio Fabris
Sachbearbeiter Edelsteinlabor/Schätzungen
Diamantgutachter DGemG

Der Auftraggeber anerkennt die auf der Rückseite aufgeführten Bedingungen.

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Verkaufsgeschäft Zürich

5) 1 Fingerring in Platin ca. 840/000* gearbeitet, Total 8.8 Gramm

Ringgrösse: 56.5

ausgefasset mit

1 Rubin, oval, facettiert, schönes Rot, ca. 8.99 x 7.26 x 4.78 mm, ca. 2.90 ct, sehr gute Transparenz, sehr gute Farbsteinqualität, zwei Beschädigungen in den oberen Tafelfacetten, eine Beschädigung an der Rundseite

und
26 Brillanten, Ø ca. 2.4 mm und 2.6 mm, Total ca. 1.50 ct, ca. F-Gef-ws

Versicherungswert ca. CHF 110'000.-

