



UNMOUNTED DIAMOND.

Unmounted brilliant-cut diamond of 6.03 ct, D/IF, Type IIA. With GIA Report No. 1146762802, with an additional letter of certification from the Gemmological Institute of America for its identification as a Type IIA. Type IIA corresponds to the chemically purest group of diamonds and has an exceptional optical transparency. Less than 2% of all gemstone diamonds belong to Type IIA. The Type IIA group was initially determined for diamonds of Indian origin (especially from the Golconda region), but, ever since, such diamonds have been found in all the diamond mines of the world. Examples of famous diamonds are the Cullinan I weighing 530.20 ct and the Koh-i-Noor weighing 105.60 ct. This brilliant-cut diamond was cut from a rough diamond of 15.93 ct. The stone was found in the Letseng

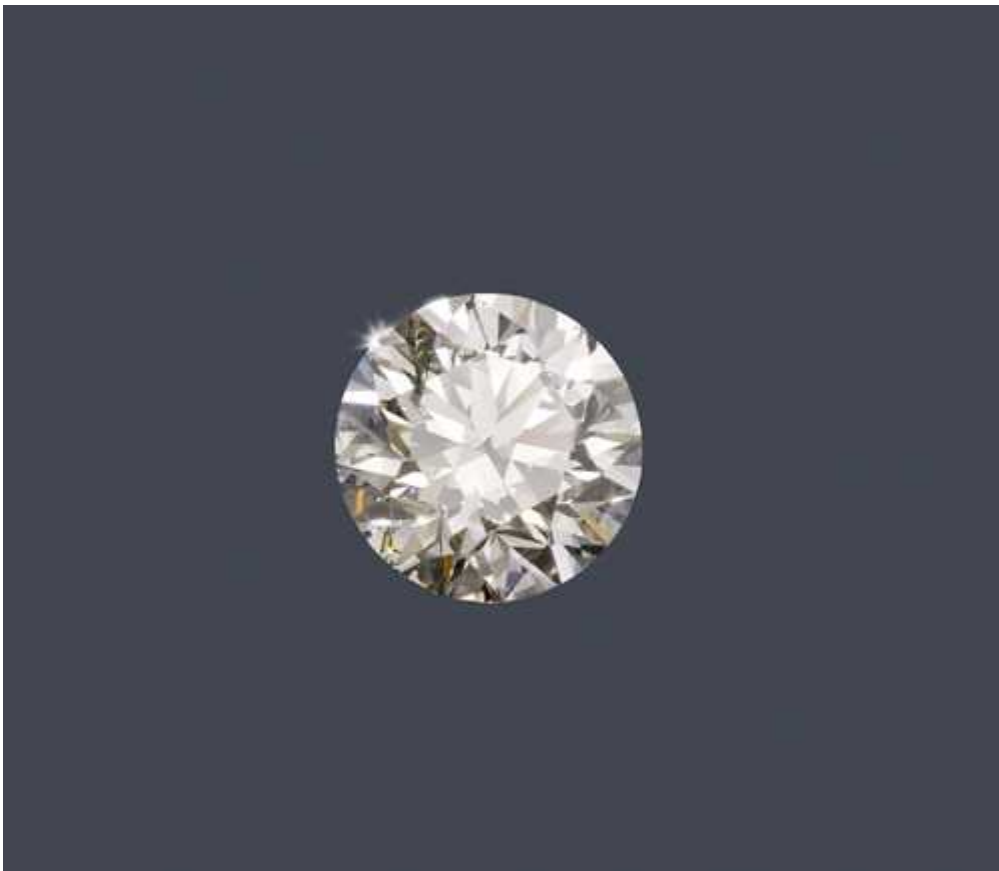
Koller Auktionen - Lot 2084*
A163 Jewellery - Tuesday 04 December 2012, 02.00 PM

diamond mine, in the Maloti Mountains of Lesotho.

Over a course of 3 months, the world-wide operating Brachfeld Group cut the diamond, using state-of-the-art technology and equipment, in order to obtain the highest cutting standard: excellent cut, polish and symmetry.

CHF 790 000 / 1 200 000

€ 814 430 / 1 237 110





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DIAMOND GRADING REPORT

GIA REPORT 1146762802

June 11, 2012

Laser Inscription Registry **GIA 1146762802**
 Shape and Cutting Style **Round Brilliant**
 Measurements **11.65 · 11.73 x 7.25 mm**

GRADING RESULTS - SEE P. 12

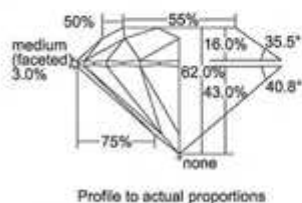
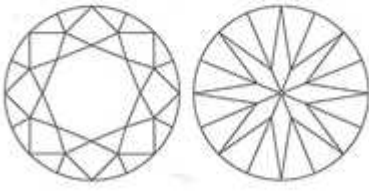
Carat Weight **6.03 carat**
 Color Grade **D**
 Clarity Grade **INTERNALLY FLAWLESS**
 Cut Grade **Excellent**

ADDITIONAL GRADING INFORMATION

Finish
 Polish **Excellent**
 Symmetry **Excellent**
 Fluorescence **None**
 Comments:
 Minor details of polish are not shown.

REPORTED DIMENSIONS

GIA COLOR SCALE		GIA CLARITY SCALE		GIA CUT SCALE	
D	FLAWLESS	EXCELLENT			
E	INTERNALLY FLAWLESS	VERY GOOD			
F	VVS ₁	GOOD			
G	VVS ₂	FAIR			
H	VS ₁	POOR			
I	VS ₂				
J	SI ₁				
K	SI ₂				
L					
M					
N					
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Q					
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T					
U					
V					
W					
X					
Y					
Z					



KEY TO SYMBOLS

Red symbols denote internal characteristics (inclusions); Green or black symbols denote external characteristics (blemishes). Diagram is an approximate representation of the diamond, and symbols shown indicate type, position, and approximate size of clarity characteristics. All clarity characteristics may not be shown. Details of finish are not shown.

This Report is not a guarantee, valuation or appraisal and pertains only to the characteristics of the diamond described herein after it has been graded, examined and sealed by the laboratory issuing this Report ("GIA") and/or has been awarded using the techniques and equipment used by GIA at the time of the examination unless otherwise explicitly reported in this document and not a guarantee, valuation, or warranty of a diamond's quality, weight or source, or that the diamond will be revaluable by the recipient in the future (such recoupment can be assessed). GIA makes no representation concerning any trademark, word or symbol which is included by GIA or which is identical to this Report. The recipient of this Report may wish to consult a professional jeweler or gemologist about the information contained herein.

IMPORTANT LIMITATIONS ON BACK
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DIAMOND TYPE CLASSIFICATION FOR GIA DIAMOND GRADING REPORT #1146762802

Scientists classify diamonds into two main "types" – type I and type II – based on the presence or absence of nitrogen which can replace carbon atoms in a diamond's atomic structure. These two diamond types can be distinguished on the basis of differences in their chemical and physical properties. Type II diamonds contain little if any nitrogen and they are subdivided into two groups (IIa and IIb) both of which are quite rare (less than 2% of all gem diamonds).



According to the records of the GIA Laboratory, the 6.03 carat Round Brilliant diamond described in GIA Diamond Grading Report #1146762802 has been determined to be a **type IIa** diamond. Type IIa diamonds are the most chemically pure type of diamond and often have exceptional optical transparency. Type IIa diamonds were first identified as originating from India (particularly from the Golconda region) but have since been recovered in all major diamond-producing regions of the world.

Among famous gem diamonds, the 530.20 carat Cullinan I and the 105.60 carat Koh-i-noor are examples of type IIa.

PLEASE REFER TO IMPORTANT LIMITATIONS ON THE BACK OF THIS DOCUMENT.

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