

THE gemstone information MANUAL

INDUSTRY INFORMATION GUIDE FOR
NATURAL GEMSTONES,
ENHANCED NATURAL GEMSTONES &
MAN-MADE STONES—
including care and handling recommendations

Add More Color To Your Life.™

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Note: A Review Board, consisting of Association representatives and Laboratory technical advisors, will meet from time to time to make necessary modifications to this industry manual.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL GEMSTONES

INTRODUCTION

The Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Jewelry Industry as revised April 10, 2001 are designed to prevent unfair or deceptive trade practices. The revised Guides contain new language as to gemstone enhancement disclosure requirements which apply equally to diamonds and all other natural gemstone materials.

This manual contains information necessary for minimal compliance with the revised FTC Guides and ethical jewelry trade practices. It also provides a useful method to communicate required gemstone treatment disclosure information within the trade.

FTC DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

With the exception of the normal fashioning (cutting and polishing) of a gemstone, it is the seller's responsibility at all levels of commerce to clearly disclose to the buyer at the time of sale:

- 1) Whether the gemstone is natural or not;
- 2) All information pertinent to any enhancement process done to a natural gemstone when:
 - a. the treatment is not permanent and its effects are lost over time; or
 - b. the treatment creates special care requirements for the gemstone to retain the benefit of the treatment; or
 - c. the treatment has a significant effect on the value of the gemstone.

Minimal disclosure information would include whether the gemstone is natural or man-made; if natural, whether the gemstone has been treated in any manner where 2 (a), (b) or (c) above apply; in such cases, the nature of the treatment, its permanence and any special care requirements.

As to "significant effect on value," the position of the FTC is that treatment has a significant effect on the value of a gemstone whenever the effect of treatment on value is likely to affect a reasonable buyer's purchasing decision. Such is the case whenever there is a significant (more than slight) difference in value between a treated gemstone and an untreated gemstone of the same type, size and appearance. The FTC's comments to the revised Guides state that, "the consumer's point-of-view is the relevant viewpoint from which to analyze the necessity for disclosure." Treatment must be disclosed whenever a buyer, without disclosure of treatment, would believe that two seemingly identical gemstones, one treated and one not, are identical or very comparable in value, when in fact, they are not.

Small gemstones, whether mounted or not, are not exempt from any disclosure requirements. However, when applying the "significant value" test in the case of jewelry products, the effect on the composite value of the mounted piece should be considered.

When it is not known with certainty whether or not a gemstone has been treated, but treatment is suspected (as in the case of gemstone types which are known to be routinely treated), the FTC states that, "it is prudent and appropriate to disclose gemstone treatments rather than remain silent when there is a possibility that the stones have been treated."

This minimum disclosure information is required by the FTC. Failure to disclose that a gemstone is not natural, or enhancement information as to a treated natural gemstone in compliance with the FTC Guides, subjects the violator to FTC enforcement action, civil penalties and trade sanctions.

Any seller who is uncertain as to these requirements may write the Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 25 West 45th Street, Suite 400, New York, NY 10036, or the American Gem Trade Association, 3030 LBJ Frwy., Ste. 840, Dallas, TX 75234.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL GEMSTONES

These disclosure requirements are applicable to all sellers at each and every level of gemstone and jewelry commerce, including sellers of uncut gemstone material and cut and polished gemstones, manufacturers and wholesalers of jewelry containing natural or man-made gemstones, and retail sales to consumers. Disclosure must be made at the point of sale prior to sale; provided, however, that where a gemstone or a jewelry product which contains gemstones can be purchased without the buyer personally viewing the product (e.g., catalog sales, catalog showrooms, mail order houses, online services, televised shopping programs or other media sales programs, telephone sales, etc.), disclosure must be made in the solicitation for or description of the product.

DISCLOSURE METHODS WITHIN TRADE

Gemstones have historically and traditionally been enhanced. The methods of the enhancement processes vary within each variety and change as new and better methods are developed.

The Federal Trade Commission, with the cooperation of the Jewelers Vigilance Committee and other industry associations, requires the jewelry industry to inform all buyers of gemstone enhancement. This manual provides a listing of traditional, historical and contemporary enhancements, as well as a convenient means of communicating treatment information within the trade.

The codes listed in this manual provide an easy-to-understand shorthand system for labeling to be used only within the trade. Each material that may require disclosure has been assigned a code consisting of one or more letters indicating the enhancement (or possibility of enhancement) and identifying the pertinent process. Disclosure should be made within the trade on every tag, stone paper, container, invoice, memorandum or other commercial document each time a seller offers for sale or sells a gemstone or jewelry product containing gemstones to a buyer within the trade. Use of the disclosure codes provided herein gives the gem and jewelry industry a convenient means of complying with disclosure of gemstone treatment within the trades as required by the Federal Trade Commission Guides.

It should be remembered, however, that use of the codes to accomplish disclosure within the trade is a matter of convenience and choice. A seller is free to use any language or method to disclose treatment that fulfills the FTC requirements. Use of the codes, however, is encouraged to promote a uniform and consistent communication language.

CONSUMER DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

The information in this manual will assist retail sellers in meeting disclosure requirements by providing all necessary information that must be disclosed to consumers. However, when disclosing to retail consumers, all required disclosure must be made in plain language. Codes and/or abbreviations are not sufficient. Various trade associations publish a variety of consumer information products which are available to retail sellers as aids to communicate required disclosure information to retail consumers.

AGTA MEMBER REQUIREMENTS

The above requirements are applicable to all sellers at all levels of commerce within the trade. The disclosure requirements of the American Gem Trade Association are more stringent than the FTC minimal requirements, and all AGTA Firm and Affiliate Members are bound by and must disclose in accordance with the AGTA Code of Ethics which is not changed by the revision of the FTC Guides.

This edition of the Gemstone Information Manual was submitted to the Federal Trade Commission on behalf of the gem and jewelry industry for informational purposes.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL GEMSTONES

DEFINITIONS

ENHANCEMENT: Any traditional process other than cutting and polishing that improves the appearance (color/clarity/phenomena), durability or availability of a gemstone.

A gemstone enhancement is considered permanent as long as the effect of the enhancement does not change under normal wear, cutting, repair, cleaning or display conditions. If a gemstone enhancement is not permanent, appropriate disclosure is required.

All natural gemstones can be divided into three basic categories:

1) Those which are not enhanced.

N The “N” symbol appears on the chart only for natural stones which are not currently known to be enhanced (Alexandrite, Garnet, etc.). However, the “N” symbol can also be used for other natural gemstones in the event that a gemstone has received no enhancement and the seller will provide a guarantee that there has been none. That gemstone must be accompanied by a commercial document, such as an invoice, memorandum and/or a laboratory report, to support the fact that the gemstone is not enhanced.

2) Those which are normally enhanced.

E The “E” symbol indicates that the gemstone has undergone its traditional enhancement process. The type of enhancement process covered by this symbol is indicated on the charts on pages 107 through 116. For example: The “E” designation for Aquamarine means only the enhancement that is described in the chart on page 107, i.e., thermal enhancement. In the case of Emerald, the “E” designation refers only to the penetration of colorless oil, wax and/or resins into fissures.

Since many enhancements are difficult or impractical to prove definitively, the approach taken in this manual is, unless otherwise indicated, to assume that such traditional enhancement has been done to that particular gemstone. This assumption has been made in order to protect both the seller and the consumer.

The “E” symbol may be used for those gemstones and for those enhancements as prescribed on the chart. However, if the specific method of enhancement is known, the seller should use the specific enhancement code in place of the “E” symbol. (For example: “H” would be used for an Aquamarine in place of “E” [see page 107]).

3) Those treatment processes not covered under the “N” or “E” symbols are addressed in a specific manner as shown on pages 107 through 116.

For example, Ruby “F.” The surface cavities are filled with a foreign matter such as glass. Within the industry, this gemstone must be labeled with the letter “F.” This information must also be provided to the consuming public in writing using plain language. Abbreviations and codes are not sufficient.

NOTE: Multiple enhancement techniques are sometimes applied to the same material. All treatments must be listed. Example: Diamond “LF” (Lasering and Filling).

GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART GLOSSARY

Defined below are the specific enhancement codes and designations to be used in the GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART. (See pages 107 through 116.)

SYMBOLS FOR SPECIFIC FORMS OF ENHANCEMENTS

- B** Bleaching: The use of heat, light and/or other agents to lighten or remove a gemstone's color.
- C** Coating: The use of such surface enhancements as lacquering, enameling, inking, foiling or sputtering of films to improve appearance, provide color or add other special effects.
- D** Dyeing: The introduction of coloring matter into a gemstone to give it new color, intensify present color or improve color uniformity.
- F** Filling: The filling of surface-breaking cavities or fissures with colorless glass, plastic, solidified borax or similar substances. This process may improve durability, appearance and/or add weight.
- H** Heating: The use of heat to effect desired alteration of color, clarity and/or phenomena. If residue of foreign substances in open fissures is visible under properly illuminated 10X magnification, H F should be used.
- HP** Heating and Pressure: The use of heat and pressure combined to effect desired alterations of color, clarity and/or phenomena.
- I** Impregnation: The impregnation of a porous gemstone with a colorless agent (usually plastic) to improve durability and appearance.
- L** Lasering: The use of a laser and chemicals to reach and alter inclusions in gemstones, usually diamonds.
- O** Oiling/Resin Infusion: The filling of surface-breaking fissures with colorless oil, wax, resin or other colorless substances, except glass or plastic, to improve the gemstone's appearance.
- R** Irradiation: The use of neutrons, gamma rays or beta particles (high energy electrons) to alter a gemstone's color. The irradiation may be followed by a heating process.
- U** Diffusion: The use of chemicals in conjunction with high temperatures to produce ARTIFICIAL color change and/or asterism-producing inclusions.

Note: It is a violation of the FTC Guides to fail to disclose diffusion on gemstones in advertising, promotional literature or commercial documents. Suggested methods of disclosure are:

“(Gemstone): chemically colored (Color) by diffusion.”

Example: “Sapphire: chemically colored blue by diffusion.”

If the color of the diffused gemstone does not permeate the entire stone, then the following statement must also appear:

“Although the color induced in diffusion treated gemstones is permanent, it does not permeate the entire gemstone; therefore, recutting or repolishing is not recommended.”

The above disclosure language must be printed in a type size and location so as to be conspicuous.

- W** Waxing/Oiling: The impregnation of a colorless wax, paraffin or oil in porous opaque or translucent gemstones to improve appearance.

DESIGNATIONS

Designations are based on a consensus of opinion rather than any available documentation.

A. Enhancement Frequency Designations

1. Rarely 2. Occasionally 3. Commonly 4. Usually 5. Always 6. Unknown

B. Enhancement Stability Designations

1. Excellent 2. Very Good 3. Good 4. Fair 5. Poor 6. Variable

C. Care Designations

1. Normal 2. Special 3. Extra Special

INTRODUCTION OF THE GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART

Please keep in mind the following information when reading and interpreting the Gemstone Information Chart:

- The column labeled **FREQUENCY USED** represents a reasonable estimate of how commonly a particular enhancement process is utilized in the trade, based on a consensus of opinion.
- The columns **FREQUENCY USED** and **STABILITY** refer specifically to the enhancement process applied to the material.
- The **CARE REQUIRED** and **SPECIAL ADVICE** columns reflect two basic concerns. The first relates to special care that may be necessary to preserve the effect of the enhancement applied to the material and the second issue addresses the need for any special care required by the specific gemstone variety, irrespective of enhancement.

THE GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART

GEMSTONE	TAG CODE	ENHANCEMENT METHOD	FREQUENCY USED	STABILITY	CARE REQUIRED	SPECIAL ADVICE
Alexandrite	N	None	----	----	Normal	
Amazonite	E or W	Impregnated with a colorless wax, paraffin or oil to improve appearance	Usually	Good to Fair	Special	Avoid heat, chemicals and ultrasonic
	I	Impregnated with plastic and other hardened resins to improve appearance	Usually	Very Good	Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic
Amber	E or H	Heated to improve appearance and "sun spangles," or deepen color	Usually	Very Good to Good	Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic
	D	Dyed or surface treated to add color	Rarely	Variable	Special	Avoid repolishing surface, chemicals and ultrasonic
Amethyst	E or H	Heated to lighten color and/or to remove "smokey" components	Occasionally	Excellent	Special	Some unheated material may fade in long exposure to sunlight
Ametrine	N	None	----	----	Normal	
Ammolite	I	Impregnated with colorless hardened substances to increase stability	Usually	Good to Fair	Special	Avoid heat, household chemicals and ultrasonic
Andalusite	N	None	----	----	Normal	
Aquamarine	E or H	Heated to remove yellow component, thereby producing a pure blue color	Usually	Excellent	Normal	
Beryl						
Blue ("Maxixe" Type)	R	Irradiated blue from pale pink to colorless	Always	Poor	Extra Special	Color fades, avoid light and heat
Pink	E or H	Heated to remove yellow component, thereby producing a purer pink color	Commonly	Excellent	Normal	
Yellow-Green	N	None	----	----	Normal	
Red	E or O	The penetration of colorless oil and resins into fissures to improve appearance	Commonly	Very Good to Fair	Special	Avoid high temperatures, steam cleaning, chemicals and ultrasonic
Yellow	R	Produced by irradiation	Usually	Variable	Normal/special depending on method	Certain stones may fade in light or heat

The N symbol may be used for any gemstone that the seller guarantees has not been enhanced. (See definition on page 104.)

The E symbol indicates a gemstone that is routinely enhanced. It can only be used for enhancements for specific gemstones as prescribed on this chart. (See definition on page 104.)

All other Tag Codes are defined on pages 118 to 119 of this edition of the Gemstone Information Manual.

THE GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART

GEMSTONE	TAG CODE	ENHANCEMENT METHOD	FREQUENCY USED	STABILITY	CARE REQUIRED	SPECIAL ADVICE
Chalcedony						
Agate	D	Dyed	Usually	Excellent to Good	Normal	
Black (Onyx)	D	Dyed	Always	Excellent to Good	Normal	
Banded	D	Dyed	Usually	Excellent	Normal	
Blue	D	Dyed	Commonly	Good to Fair	Special	Certain stones may fade in light or heat
Green	D	Dyed	Usually	Good to Fair	Special	Certain stones may fade in light or heat
Carnelian	E or H	Heated to produce color	Usually	Excellent	Normal	
	D	Dyed to produce color	Occasionally	Excellent to Good	Special	Certain stones may fade in light or heat
Jasper	D	Sometimes dyed to imitate other stones	Occasionally	Excellent	Normal	
Chrysoprase	N	None	-----	-----	Normal	
Chrysoberyl						
Cat's Eye	R	Irradiated to change color	Occasionally	Excellent	Normal	For safety requirements, if neutron irradiated, refer to code letter "R" page 105
Transparent Varieties:						
Yellow	N	None	-----	-----	Normal	
Brown	N	None	-----	-----	Normal	
Green	N	None	-----	-----	Normal	
Citrine	E or H	Produced by heating various types of quartz	Usually	Excellent	Normal	
Coral						
Black	N	None	-----	-----	Special	Avoid chemicals, cosmetics and ultrasonic
White	E or B	Bleached	Commonly	Good	Special	Avoid chemicals, cosmetics and ultrasonic, material may discolor in time

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THE GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART

GEMSTONE	TAG CODE	ENHANCEMENT METHOD	FREQUENCY USED	STABILITY	CARE REQUIRED	SPECIAL ADVICE	
Coral (continued) Pink	E or W	Impregnated with colorless wax	Commonly	Good	Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic	
	Orange	I	Stabilized with plastic to improve color and durability	Commonly	Good	Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic
	“Gold”	B	Bleached from black coral	Usually	Very Good	Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic
	Red	D	Dyed	Occasionally	Variable	Special to extra special depending on type of dye	Certain materials may fade in light or heat. Avoid chemicals, cosmetics and ultrasonic
Diamond Colorless to faint yellow	L	Laser drilled to improve appearance	Occasionally to commonly	Very Good	Normal		
	C	Coated to disguise off-color	Rarely	Very Good to Poor Depending on Method	Variable	Recutting, steam cleaning, ultrasonic and occasionally alcohol may adversely affect color and appearance	
	F	Filling of surface cavities or fractures with a hardened substance	Occasionally	Very Good	Special	Recutting or extreme heat may remove filling material	
	HP	Use of heat with pressure to alter color and/or clarity	Rarely	Unknown	Normal		
	Colored	L	Laser drilled to improve appearance	Occasionally	Very Good	Normal	
		F	Filling of surface cavities or fractures with a hardened substance	Rarely	Very Good	Special	Recutting or extreme heat may remove filling material
		R	Irradiated and/or heated to induce “fancy” colors	Occasionally	Excellent to Very Good	Normal except green	Avoid heating treated green stones as the color may change. Some green stones have been radium irradiated for safety requirements; refer to the NRC
	C	Coated to “fancy” colors	Rarely	Fair to Poor	Special	Recutting, steaming and ultrasonic may adversely affect color and appearance	

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THE GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART

GEMSTONE	TAG CODE	ENHANCEMENT METHOD	FREQUENCY USED	STABILITY	CARE REQUIRED	SPECIAL ADVICE
Diamond , Colored (continued)	H	Use of heat to alter color	Rarely	Unknown	Normal	
Diopside (Chrome)	N	None	----	----	Special	Avoid sudden temperature changes and harsh chemicals
Emerald	E or O	The penetration of colorless oil, wax and resins into fissures to improve appearance	Usually	Very Good to Fair	Special	Avoid sudden temperature changes, steaming, chemicals and ultrasonic
	D	Dyed with color agents	Occasionally	Variable	Special	Avoid sudden temperature changes, steaming, chemicals and ultrasonic
Garnet						
Almandite	N	None	----	----	Normal	Avoid sudden temperature change
Demantoid	N	None	----	----	Normal	Avoid sudden temperature change
Grossularite	N	None	----	----	Normal	Avoid sudden temperature change
Pyrope	N	None	----	----	Normal	Avoid sudden temperature change
Rhodolite	N	None	----	----	Normal	Avoid sudden temperature change
Spessartite	N	None	----	----	Normal	Avoid sudden temperature change
Tsavorite	N	None	----	----	Normal	Avoid sudden temperature change
Hematite	N	None	----	---	Normal	
Iolite	N	None	----	----	Normal	
Ivory & Bone	E or B	Bleached to whiten and remove discoloration	Commonly	Good	Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic, may discolor in time
	D	Dyed for artistic purposes	Occasionally	Good	Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic, may discolor in time

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THE GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART

GEMSTONE	TAG CODE	ENHANCEMENT METHOD	FREQUENCY USED	STABILITY	CARE REQUIRED	SPECIAL ADVICE
Ivory & Bone (continued)	W	Impregnated with colorless paraffin wax	Occasionally	Good	Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic, may discolor in time
	I	Impregnated with colorless hardened substances to increase stability	Commonly	Good	Normal	
Jade Jadeite Green, White and Purple	E or W	Coated with colorless wax	Commonly	Fair	Normal to Special	Avoid ultrasonic
	B or W	Two-step bleaching and wax impregnation	Rarely	Poor	Special	Avoid heat, chemicals and ultrasonic
	B and S	Two-step bleaching and polymer impregnation	Commonly	Very Good to Good	Special	Avoid heat, chemicals and ultrasonic
	D	Dyed to imitate natural colors	Occasionally	Variable	Special	Avoid strong light, chemicals and ultrasonic, may discolor in time
Nephrite	D	Dyed selectively to alter color for artistic purposes in carvings	Rarely	Unknown	Special	Avoid chemicals, ultrasonic and strong light
Kunzite	E or H	Heated to improve color from certain locations	Commonly	Fair	Special	Natural and/or treated materials may fade — avoid strong light, ultrasonic
	R	Irradiated and heated to darken color	Commonly	Fair	Special	Natural and/or treated materials may fade — avoid strong light, ultrasonic
Lapis Lazuli	E or W	Coated with colorless wax or oil to improve appearance	Commonly	Fair	Normal to Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic
	D	Dyed to provide color and/or uniformity	Commonly	Variable	Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic
Malachite	W	Coated with colorless wax	Occasionally	Fair	Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic
	I	Impregnated with plastic and/or other hardened agents to improve durability and appearance	Rarely	Good	Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic

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THE GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART

GEMSTONE	TAG CODE	ENHANCEMENT METHOD	FREQUENCY USED	STABILITY	CARE REQUIRED	SPECIAL ADVICE	
Moonstone	N	None	----	----	Normal		
Opal White, Black & Semi-Black	O	Impregnated with colorless oil, wax and resins	Rarely	Fair	Special	Avoid ultrasonic, heat and solvents	
	I	Impregnated with colorless plastic to increase durability and improve appearance	Rarely	Good	Special	Avoid heat and solvents	
	Matrix	D	Sugar solution infilling in acid bath to darken background and enhance color play and intensity	Commonly	Good	Special	Avoid solvents and repolishing
	Boulder	O	Infusion of unhardened essentially colorless substances into voids to improve appearance	Occasionally	Fair	Special	Avoid heat, chemicals, ultrasonic and repolishing
	Fire Opal	N	None	----	----	Special	Avoid heat
	Cat's Eye	I	Impregnated with colorless resins to give durability and improve appearance	Usually	Good	Special	Avoid heat, chemicals and ultrasonic
	Hydrophane	O	Impregnated with colorless oil, wax and resins to hide crazing	Commonly	Fair	Special	Avoid heat, solvents and ultrasonic
		D	Impregnated with hardened agents to improve appearance and increase durability	Commonly	Good	Special	Avoid heat and solvents
Pearl Natural	E or B	Bleached to improve color and appearance	Usually	Very Good	Special	Avoid cosmetics and household chemicals	
	D	Dyed with or without chemical treatment combined with heat to produce gray to black	Rarely	Very Good to Good	Special	Avoid chemicals, cosmetics and ultrasonic	

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THE GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART

GEMSTONE	TAG CODE	ENHANCEMENT METHOD	FREQUENCY USED	STABILITY	CARE REQUIRED	SPECIAL ADVICE
Pearl (continued) Cultured	E or B	Bleached to improve color and uniformity of white color only	Usually	Excellent	Special	Avoid chemicals, cosmetics and ultrasonic
	D	Dyed to give rose, blue or golden overtones	Usually	Good	Special	Avoid chemicals, cosmetics and ultrasonic
	D	Dyed blue, black and other colors includes use of colored nuclei	Occasionally	Variable	Special	Avoid chemicals, cosmetics and ultrasonic
	D	Dyed all colors (freshwater)	Usually	Very Good	Special	Avoid chemicals, cosmetics and ultrasonic
	R	Irradiated to produce blue, gray, black and bronze colors	Occasionally	Very Good	Special	Avoid chemicals, cosmetics and ultrasonic
	D	Chemical treatment combined with heat to produce gray to black	Commonly	Very Good to Good	Special	Avoid chemicals, cosmetics and ultrasonic
Mabe "Pearl"		See Assembled Materials on page 119	----	----	Extra Special	Avoid household chemicals, cosmetics, abrasives and sudden shock
Peridot	E or O	Penetration of colorless oil, wax and resins into voids to improve appearance	Rarely	Good to Fair	Special	Avoid sudden temperature changes, harsh chemicals and ultrasonic
	F	Filling of surface fractures with a colorless hardened substance	Rarely	Good	Special	Avoid sudden temperature changes, harsh chemicals and ultrasonic
Rhodonite	D	Dyed to "even out color"	Occasionally	Poor	Special	Avoid chemicals and ultrasonic
Ruby	H	Heated to improve color and appearance. (residue of foreign substance is not visible under 10X magnification)	Usually	Excellent	Normal	
	D	Dyed with colored oil to improve appearance	Rarely	Poor	Special	Avoid household chemicals and ultrasonic
	F	Intentional filling of surface cavities and fractures with a foreign material, including glass, which is visible under 10X magnification	Commonly	Very Good to Fair	Special	Fracture filling in Rubies may be fragile and may fall out under extreme pressure. Avoid heat and ultrasonic

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THE GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART

GEMSTONE	TAG CODE	ENHANCEMENT METHOD	FREQUENCY USED	STABILITY	CARE REQUIRED	SPECIAL ADVICE
Ruby (continued)	R	Irradiated to change color	Rarely	Unknown	Normal	For safety requirements, if neutron irradiated, refer to code letter "R" page 105
	U	Diffusion of an element or elements (with the exception of hydrogen) into the lattice of a stone during the application of heat to create artificial color or asterism. Effects may be throughout the stone or at or near the surface (I). See special instructions page 105	Occasionally -----	Excellent or good when effect is not near surface Normal or special when effect is near surface (I)	Normal Special	Avoid repolishing or recutting when effect is near surface (I)
Sapphire	H	Heated to produce, intensify or lighten color and/or improve color uniformity and appearance	Usually	Excellent	Normal	
	U	Diffusion with an element or elements (with the exception of hydrogen) into the lattice of a stone during the application of heat to create artificial color or asterism. Effects may be throughout the stone or at or near the surface (I). Most colors may be produced. See special instructions page 105	Commonly -----	Good when effect is not near surface Normal or special when effect is near surface (I)	Normal Special	Avoid repolishing or recutting when effect is near surface
	R	Irradiation to provide temporary intense yellow or orange color	Occasionally	Very Poor	Extra Special	Fades quickly in light or heat
Serpentine	D	Dyed various colors	Commonly	Good to Fair	Special	Dye may fade
	E or W	Impregnated with colorless wax	Commonly	Very Good to Good	Special	Avoid ultrasonic
Sodalite	D	Dyed	Rarely	Fair	Special	Dye may fade
Spinel	N	None	-----	-----	Normal	

The N symbol may be used for any gemstone that the seller guarantees has not been enhanced. (See definition on page 104.)

The E symbol indicates a gemstone that is routinely enhanced. It can only be used for enhancements for specific gemstones as prescribed on this chart. (See definition on page 104.)

All other Tag Codes are defined on pages 118 to 119 of this edition of the Gemstone Information Manual.

THE GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART

GEMSTONE	TAG CODE	ENHANCEMENT METHOD	FREQUENCY USED	STABILITY	CARE REQUIRED	SPECIAL ADVICE
Spodumene Green	R	Irradiated to produce green color	Rarely	Poor	Extra Special	Color fades in light or heat
Yellow	R	Irradiated to produce yellow color	Rarely	Poor	Extra Special	Color fades in light or heat
Sugilite	N	None	----	----	Normal	
Tanzanite	E or H	Heated to produce violet-blue color	Usually	Excellent	Special	Avoid sudden temperature changes
Topaz Blue	R	Irradiated brown and often heated to produce blue color	Usually	Excellent	Normal	For safety requirements, if neutron irradiated, refer to code letter "R" page 105
Yellow/Orange	R	Irradiated to intensify color	Occasionally	Variable	Special	Avoid heat and strong light
Pink/Red	E or H	Heated chromium-bearing pinkish-brown to orange stones	Usually	Excellent	Normal	
Brown	N	None	----	----	Special	May fade in exposure to sunlight
Green	R	Irradiated to produce a green color	Occasionally	Poor	Extra Special	Color fades in exposure to sunlight
Green	U	Diffusion of color at or near surface (see special instructions page 105)	Usually	Good	Special	Avoid repolishing or recutting
All Colors	C	Any substance applied to the surface of the gemstone to artificially modify color and/or appearance	Commonly	Poor	Special	Avoid repolishing or recutting, steaming, chemicals or ultrasonic
Tourmaline Chrome Vanadium	N	None	----	----	Normal	
Cat's Eye	N	None	----	----	Normal	
Yellow/Orange	E or H	Heated to improve color	Rarely	Excellent	Normal	
	R	Irradiated to improve color	Rarely	Very Good	Normal	

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THE GEMSTONE INFORMATION CHART

GEMSTONE	TAG CODE	ENHANCEMENT METHOD	FREQUENCY USED	STABILITY	CARE REQUIRED	SPECIAL ADVICE
Tourmaline (continued) Green, Blue Pink, Red, Purple	E or H	Heated to improve color	Commonly	Excellent	Normal	Avoid temperature changes, steaming, chemicals and ultrasonic
	O	The penetration of colorless oil or resins into voids to improve appearance	Occasionally	Good to Fair	Special	
	E or H	Heated to improve color	Occasionally	Excellent	Normal	
	R	Irradiated to intensify color	Commonly	Good	Normal	
	O	Penetration of colorless oil or unhardened resins into voids to improve appearance	Occasionally	Good to Fair	Special	
	D	Penetration of coloring agents into voids to improve appearance	Occasionally	Fair to Poor	Special	
Turquoise	I	Impregnated with plastic to create or improve color and increase durability	Commonly	Good	Special	Avoid hot water and household chemicals
	W	Impregnated with colorless oil or wax to enhance or create color	Commonly	Fair to Poor	Special	Avoid hot water and household chemicals
	D	Dyed to improve color	Rarely	Poor	Extra Special	Avoid hot water and household chemicals
Zircon Green, Brown Yellow Blue and Colorless Red	N	None	-----	-----	Special	Avoid harsh abrasives
	E or H	Heated to improve color	Rarely	Good	Special	Avoid harsh abrasives
	E or H	Brownish crystals are heated to these colors	Always	Fair to Poor	Special	Avoid harsh abrasives and strong light
	E or H	Heated to change brownish crystals to red	Commonly	Fair to Poor	Special	Avoid harsh abrasives and strong light

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INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR MAN-MADE MATERIALS THAT RESEMBLE NATURAL GEMSTONES

INTRODUCTION

This manual sets forth proper methods to comply with FTC Guides regarding synthetic, simulated and imitation stones. Historically, materials have been produced to duplicate or imitate the appearance of natural gemstones. When non-natural materials or other gemstone substitutes are offered for sale, it is the seller's responsibility to inform buyers that these "man-made materials" are not "natural gemstones." This information is required by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

Such information is required at each and all levels of gem and jewelry commerce. Those specifically responsible to inform buyers include sellers of the uncut and cut/polished non-natural materials; manufacturers and wholesalers of jewelry containing non-natural materials; retailers, including sales over the counter, catalog, catalog showrooms, mail order firms, internet, television or other media sales programs; and advertisers.

Anyone who is uncertain about these requirements may write the Jewelers Vigilance Committee, 25 West 45th Street, Suite 400, New York, NY 10036.

PURPOSE

This manual provides an easy-to-understand shorthand system for labeling. Each of the broad non-natural material categories has been assigned a code consisting of two or more letters. Each code identifies the nature of material from which it was made.

The appropriate code is to be used within the trade on every tag, stone paper, container, invoice, memorandum or other commercial document each time a seller offers for sale or sells one of these materials to a buyer within the trade.

However, codes and abbreviations are not sufficient when dealing with the consuming public. In order to clearly disclose the nature of these products, and to make it perfectly clear that they are not natural gemstones, plain language, not codes or abbreviations, must be used in all advertising and promotion, stone papers, containers, sales slips, invoices, memoranda or other commercial documents. For example, the word(s) "Synthetic" or "Laboratory Grown," "Imitation," "Assembled," or some other word or phrase of like meaning must be used in place of, or in addition to, abbreviations or code symbols.

Trade names used to promote various products must be accompanied by a specific reference to the actual composition of the material(s) the product contains.

TAG CODES AND DEFINITIONS

I. SYNTHETIC STONES

The term “synthetic” is scientifically correct and is appropriate for use within the trade. When communicating to the consumer, retail jewelers have the option to call these materials either synthetic or by some other word or phrase of like meaning so as to clearly disclose the nature of such product and the fact that it is not a natural gemstone, such as “man-made” or “laboratory grown.”

SYN The tag code may be used to describe “synthetic” materials that have essentially the same optical, physical and chemical properties as a naturally occurring counterpart. The code name may not be used as a noun; thus a stone must not be referred to as a “synthetic.” In all cases, the name of the stone must also be used; thus, a stone must be referred to as “synthetic emerald,” “synthetic ruby,” etc.

Examples: SYN Emerald, Ruby, Sapphire (various colors and colorless), Spinel, Alexandrite, Cat’s Eye Alexandrite, Amethyst, etc.

The Tag Code may not be used with the consuming public; only plain language is acceptable.

Synthetic stones are as stable in color and composition as their natural untreated counterpart.

II. IMITATION PRODUCTS – SIMULANTS (SUBSTITUTES)

IMIT “IMIT” is the tag code used for a manufactured product fabricated in such materials as glass, ceramic or plastic designed to imitate or resemble the appearance, but not duplicate the characteristic properties of a natural gemstone.

These materials may require special care; avoid household chemicals, cosmetics, abrasives and sudden shocks.

“IMIT” is also the tag code for a simulant, which is defined as a man-made single crystal product that is used to simulate the appearance, but not duplicate the characteristic properties of the natural gemstone it imitates.

Examples are: synthetic Spinel, synthetic Sapphire, synthetic Quartz, YAG, GGG, strontium titanate, and synthetic Cubic Zirconia produced in various colors to imitate gemstones of different species.

This category also includes non-single crystal materials such as imitation Lapis Lazuli and imitation Coral.

NOTE: Trade names used to promote various simulant products in these categories must be accompanied by a specific reference to the actual composition of the simulant crystal material.

TAG CODES AND DEFINITIONS

III. ASSEMBLED MATERIALS (COMPOSITE)

ASBL “ASBL” is the tag code for products made of multiple layers or combinations of manufactured and/or natural material fused, bonded or otherwise joined together to increase stability and/or imitate the appearance of a natural gemstone, create a unique design or generate unusual color combinations.

EXAMPLES:

ASBL Opals – (Various Combinations) Doublets and Triplets

ASBL Garnet – Glass Doublets

ASBL Sapphire – Synthetic Sapphire Doublets

ASBL Colorless Beryl – joined by green bonding (Triplets)

ASBL Mabe “Pearls” color coated, dyed, bleached, filled with hardened substances and a Mother of Pearl back. Sometimes coating can be plastic or polymer to protect the thin nacre.

ASBL Bonded material such as Turquoise, Lapis, etc.

The “ASBL” coded stones require special care; avoid household chemicals, cosmetics, abrasives and sudden shocks.