

First.

The jewellery supremacy

How to identify them: the Malossi synthetic diamond, the new hydrothermal synthetic Malossi emerald, the lead-glass treated ruby, the heat-treated Verneuil ruby.

Multi-media presentation and hands-on demonstration under the microscope

Organised by the International Gemological Institute

Trissino Room

Sunday 13 January 2008 at 14.00

Gems are always unique and inimitable, even when they are made in a laboratory. No two synthetic diamonds are identical, just as there are no two identical natural diamonds, this is why they are unique.

Natural, synthetic and treated diamonds, emeralds and rubies are the subject of a gemology seminar organised by the International Gemological Institute, as part of the FIRST fair. Luigi Costantini, I.G.I. manager for the Italian Training sector, will be speaking at the seminar.

This is a multimedia presentation for operators and specialists in the sector, both entrepreneurs and employees, complete with a hands-on demonstration under the microscope. Protagonists at this special seminar are Malossi synthetic diamonds, the new Malossi hydrothermal synthetic emeralds, lead-glass treated rubies and heat-treated Verneuil rubies.

The first part will analyse “Malossi synthetic diamonds”, laboratory-produced using a very sophisticated technology that recreates the ideal conditions of growth for natural diamonds, such as, for example, very high pressure and very hot temperature.

Then it will be the turn of “hydrothermal synthetic emeralds”, produced in the Czech Republic using Italian technology. These appeared on the market in December 2004 under the trade name “Malossi synthetic emeralds” and are identified according to their microscopic characteristics, chemical analysis and spectral characteristics in the middle infrared range.

The second part will focus on rubies, from lead-treated ones to those produced using the flame-fusion method, commonly known as the Verneuil method, after the French chemist who devised it in 1891 but only made it public in 1902. This procedure consists in melting a fine aluminium oxide powder over a hydrogen or oxygen flame and the addition of a metal colorant in the desired shade.