

CUBIC ZIRCONIA



ACZ
purple cubic zirconia



BCZ
brown cubic zirconia



CZ
cubic zirconia



CZB
blue cubic zirconia



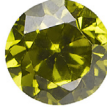
CCZ
champagne coloured
cubic zirconia



CZK
black cubic zirconia



CZL
lime cubic zirconia



CZN
dark green cubic zirconia



CZP
pale green cubic zirconia



CZR
red cubic zirconia



CZS
salmon cubic zirconia



CZX
pale blue cubic zirconia



GCZ
green cubic zirconia



WCZ
white cubic zirconia



LCZ
lavender cubic zirconia



OCZ
orange cubic zirconia



PCZ
pink cubic zirconia



CZA
light blue cubic zirconia



CZM
honey cubic zirconia



CZY/YCZ
yellow cubic zirconia



TCZ
light rose cubic zirconia

CZ



Cubic zirconia is a man-made product with no natural counterpart.

Name: Cubic refers to the crystal symmetry and zirconia is the chemical composition (zirconium oxide). Cubic zirconia is not to be confused with the gemstone zircon. The only thing they have in common is that they both contain the element zirconium.

Appearance: Virtually all colours.

General: Cubic zirconia was originally created as a diamond simulant but has a much wider use today. The monthly production worldwide is estimated at 200 tons.

Durability: With a hardness of 8½ and good toughness (unless highly strained) cubic zirconia is durable and suitable for use in jewellery.

Special care: No



BLACK CRYSTAL AND GREY CRYSTAL

NCK



The crystal used by PANDORA is a manufactured glass-ceramic, a hybrid between a glass and a crystalline material. It has the homogeneous colour distribution of glass combined with the greater hardness, toughness and thermal stability of certain crystalline materials.

NGY



Appearance: Black and grey.

Durability: With a hardness of approximately 7 Mohs and good toughness, black and grey crystal are durable and suitable for use in jewellery.

Special care: No

SYNTHETIC RUBY

SRU



In 1902 the French chemist Auguste Verneuil developed the Verneuil process (flame fusion method) in order to grow synthetic ruby. The method is still in use today and is also used to grow other synthetic stones.

Name: From Latin “ruber” (red).

Appearance: Red

General: Ruby is also found in nature and the word “synthetic” is used to differentiate it from natural occurring ruby. Synthetic ruby has essentially the same properties and chemical structure as naturally occurring ruby and strong magnification is usually required to distinguish between the two.

Processing: Cutting and polishing only.

Durability: With a hardness of 9, ruby is harder than any other gemstone except diamond and this in combination with excellent toughness makes it very durable and ideal for all types and styles of jewellery.

Special care: No

Sources: Grown in laboratories.



SYNTHETIC SPINEL

SSB



Synthetic spinel has been produced by the Verneuil process (flame fusion method) since about 1909.

SSL



Name: Through french “spinelle” from Latin “spinella” (little thorn) probably a reference to the pointed ends of the octahedral crystals.

Appearance: We use two different colours of synthetic spinel, a light blue and a dark blue, but synthetic spinel is made in a wide variety of colours.

General: Spinel is also found in nature and the word “synthetic” is used to differentiate it from

natural occurring spinel. Synthetic spinel has essentially the same properties and chemical structure as its natural occurring counterpart.

Processing: Cutting and polishing only

Durability: With a hardness of 8 Mohs and good toughness synthetic spinel is suitable for all types of jewellery.

Special care: No

Sources: Grown in laboratories.

