

# Dennis Blacklaws Ltd

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Resident Appraiser/Valuer: Dennis D. Blacklaws

Gems & Jewellery Specialist - Appraiser/Valuer - Graduate Gemologist



Appraisal prepared for

Address

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Dennis Blacklaws Ltd



AppraisalPlus DBL06001

Ref No: 21669DB/LH24830

Date: 9 March, 2021

## ARTICLE

2. (Reproduction) Cast/Fabricated, Assembled, - (7) Bezel, with (3) (single) species: Corundum colour: Blue variety: Sapphire synthesis: (Natural) object: (faceted Gemstone) phenomena: translucent/transparent treatment: (Enhanced) analysis: Standard - Thermal origin: Thailand Australia location: (Un-Known) and (4) species: Diamond object: (faceted) variety: Colourless synthesis: (Natural - Earth mined) treatment: (Non-enhanced) origin: Un-Known with vintage contemporary/modernist style (Half-Hoop) design Ring.

Ring Metal composition analysed as 9ct Yellow gold and Rhodium-plated on top of White gold alloy, and stamped with 375 style hall/mark.

Ring presented with Yellow gold and plain, and flat (section) and tapered, with 'polish-finish' with 3.86mm x 2.36mm x 0.84mm dimension and "Seamless" style band.

Ring presented with Yellow gold, flow-on to cut-out and plain and 'straight' to 'reverse' and 'Vee' shaped, "Plaque" design "Buttress" style "shoulder" setting, placed and applied to either side.

Ring presented with Rhodium-Plated on top of White gold, and Elevated, with (3) (single) and 'alternate' and separate Sapphires, and (3) x (4) claw and (3) x (4) pillar, with flush and inset, with cut-out and pierced, "in-situ" and single separate "Bezel" design, "Oval" and "Parallel" shaped, Tension inset, type "Assembly" style mount settings.

Ring presented with Rhodium-Plated on top of White gold, and Elevated, with (2) x (1) (single) and 'alternate' and separate Diamonds, and (2) x (4) claw and (2) x (4) pillar, and flush and inset, with cut-out and pierced, and "in-situ" and single separate "Bezel" design, "Round" and "Parallel" shaped, Tension inset, type "Assembly" style mount settings, 'split-level' and placed to either and 'immediate' side of centre.

Ring presented with 13.05mm x 5.92-5.78mm x 1.18mm dimension "Assembly" settings placed and applied across top of cut-out and pierced, (16) separate and "wire" type "cage-back" style 'base' and 4.52mm height setting, and applied to and placed across top and centre of band.

Centre Sapphire, modified, and "Oval" shaped, mixed cut;

1 x est 5.95 x 4.02mmØ x 3.10mm ↑ L.W. Ratio 1.480:1

Est by Formula 1 x est 0.685ct

Side Sapphires, modified, and "Oval" shaped, mixed cut;

2 x est 5.12 x 3.14mmØ x 2.35mm ↑ & 5.12 x 3.13mmØ x 2.34mm ↑ L.W. Ratio 1.633:1

Est by Formula 1 x est 0.349ct & 1 x est 0.346ct

ITEM 2. CONTINUED .../



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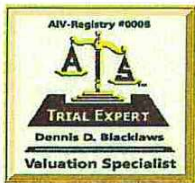
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### ITEM 2. CONTINUED .../

Central Sapphires, modified, and "Oval" shaped, (mixed) cut; .... CONTINUED ..../

(3) (single) and (Natural) Sapphires presenting semi-translucent/semi-transparent (vivid) very slight Greenish/Bluish Hue, with Tone (8-10) with Saturation (2-4) and Clarity (VS-SI).

#### GIA GemSet® colour Analysis

(3) (Three) (Natural) Sapphires presenting Good symmetry and proportions, with abraded crown facet junctions, with Nicks/Cavities out of High surface polish and (Nil) - (slight) Window effect, with slight off-centre culets, with colour Banding and colour Zoning and presenting a number of internal Healing-Fracture/s, with a number of Positive and Negative type Crystallites with Polysynthetic Twin Lamellae Turbulence type inclusion scenes, applying (oblique lighting) and (immersion microscopy) technique, presented in mounts.

N.B. Check Spectrometer Analysis.

It is an internationally recognised trade practice to treat gems of this variety, by various methods to enhance the colour and/or clarity,-- applying immersion Microscopy technique indicates SOME evidence is distinguishable of minor/moderate amount of "Residue" from standard Thermal-Heat/Annealing treatment is immediately apparent, internally with-in these Gems.  
Extent: Minor/Moderate Stability: Stable under normal wearing conditions. Prevalence: Never/Rarely/Commonly/Usually

N.B. Positive Provenance/Origin Identification may alter assessed value of submitted Sapphires.

This can only be established by an International recognised Gemological Laboratory i.e. (G.I.A.) (Gubelin) and/or (GRS/SWISSLAB) specialising in (Origin) identification and/or including: (LA-ICP-MS) = (Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry) and/or (LIBS = Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy), and/or (FTIR = Fourier Transformed Spectroscopy) and is determined on the basis of concordant indications.

For the purposes of this Appraisal the Sapphires have been appraised/valued as (Medium-High) quality.

Applying assignment-specific research including examining 'facts - in - evidence' and have been appraised at current market value (as is) with cognisance to the presented authentication - physical nature, origin and quality and evaluation of the above.

N.B. Statement/s of "Geographical Origin" included within this Appraisal are submitted by 'expert-opinion' including accumulative and analytical "Observations" and "Data" and the experience of the practitioner.

Side Diamonds, (MRSBC) modern, and (Round) shaped "Brilliant" cut;

Est by Formula ( 4 x est 50 per ct) (H or Higher) (SI1-I1)

N.B. The (4) Four presented Diamonds have by application and "in-situ" and applied type examination and analysis using "Ultra-Spectrum Optical Filtering" (USOF) and/or "The Diamond Trading Co" V2.03 Diamond-Sure™ and/or "SmartPro™" screening "instruments" to separate Cultured (LGD) Laboratory-Grown Diamond of (HPHT) High-Pressure High Temperature and/or (CVD) Chemical Vapour Deposition Cultured (LGD) (Laboratory-Grown) and/or (treated) Diamonds - also known as (Created/Man-Made) from "Natural-Untreated" - "Earth-Mined" Diamonds has/have indicated a Pass/Positive result for "Natural-Untreated" - "Earth-Mined" Diamonds.

ITEM 2. CONTINUED .../



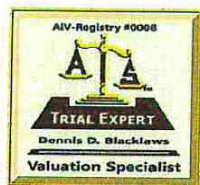
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### ITEM 21. CONTINUED .../

Side Diamonds, (MRSBC) modern, and (Round) shaped "Brilliant" cut; .... CONTINUED ..../

This Laboratory has applied various "in-situ" type of "method/s" to "identify" the type and/or origin of the submitted Diamond/s and may include the use of some (if not all) of the following: Microscopy "examination", including analysis with cross-Nicol polarized Filters (Polariscope) (CPF) and/or the Gemtrix PL Inspector and/or the use of "SSEF classic illuminator" and/or (Neodymium) rare-earth Magnetism and/or GL Gem Spectrometer. For the purposes of this Appraisal these Diamonds have been appraised/valued as (Natural - Earth Mined).

**N.B.** Sapphires and Diamonds **graded** in mounts (*in-situ*). Diamond est Total (Est 0.080ct). Immersion Microscopy **analysis** indicates Sapphires of **Thai** origin. Sapphires **length** ← & **width** → & **depth** ↓ and Diamonds **diameter** Ø & **depth** † **dimension** measurements **estimated** due to mounts. Diamonds colour **graded** under an (**ultraviolet-free**) colour/grading environment. Diamonds **body** colour **Masked** due to mounts. (MRSBC) Diamonds of **G.I.A. ( ) cut/grade**. Sapphires and Diamonds **NEED** to be **removed** from **mounts** for more accurate **Weight, Colour and Clarity** grading and to **identify** if Clarity **enhanced**.

Diamonds presenting inert (**Nil**) and (**Faint**) weak – moderate and **cloudy - translucent** with Bluish/Violetish and Bluish and **Fluorescent** and colour **reaction** to L.w.U.v. radiation.

Ring Total Weight (3.00grams) with Total Metal Weight (2.71grams).  
Ring presenting near as 'New' and Safe condition and general overall surface wear.  
Finger size (P) centre L/E. Photographs (X2/1.).

**R.M.V.N.** \$2,860.00

**I.M.V.** \$2,580.00



Item No 2. for (courtesy) "WIKIPEDIA" REFERENCES CONTINUED .../

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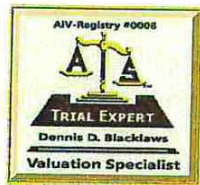
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(courtesy) ref: Wikipedia

**Sapphire** (Greek: *sappheiros*, 'blue stone', which probably referred instead at the time to **lapis lazuli**) is a gemstone variety of the mineral **corundum**, an **aluminium oxide** ( $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ). Trace amounts of elements such as **iron**, **titanium**, **chromium**, **copper**, or **magnesium** can give corundum respectively blue, yellow, purple, orange, or green colour. Chromium impurities in corundum yield pink or red tint, the latter being called **ruby**. The sapphire is one of the three gem-varieties of corundum, the other two being **ruby** – defined as corundum in a shade of red and **padparadscha** – a pinkish orange variety. Although blue is their most well-known colour, sapphires may also be colourless and they are found in many colours including shades of gray and black.

The cost of natural sapphires varies depending on their colour, clarity, size, cut, and overall quality – as well as their geographic origin. Significant sapphire deposits are found in **Eastern Australia**, **Thailand**, **Sri Lanka**, **China** (**Shandong**), **Madagascar**, **East Africa**, and in **North America**. Sapphire and rubies are often found in the same geographic environment, but one of the gems is usually more abundant in any of the sites. Sapphires from different geographic locations may have different appearances or chemical impurity concentrations, and tend to contain different types of microscopic inclusions. Because of this, sapphires can be divided into three broad categories: **classic metamorphic**, **non-classic metamorphic** or **magmatic**, and **classic magmatic**. Sapphires from certain locations, or of certain categories, may be more commercially appealing than others, particularly **classic metamorphic sapphires** from **Kashmir** (**India**), **Burma**, or **Sri Lanka** that have not been subjected to **heat-treatment**. Colour in gemstones breaks down into three components: **hue**, **tone** and **saturation**. Hue is most commonly understood as the "colour" of the gemstone.

**Saturation** refers to the vividness or brightness of the hue, and **tone** is the lightness to darkness of the hue. Blue sapphire exists in various mixtures of its primary (blue) and secondary hues, various tonal levels (shades) and at various levels of saturation (vividness). Blue sapphires are evaluated based upon the purity of their primary hue. Purple, violet, and green are the most common secondary hues found in blue sapphires. Violet and Purple can contribute to the overall beauty of the colour, while green is considered to be distinctly negative. Blue sapphires with up to 15% Violet or Purple are generally said to be of fine quality. Blue sapphires with any amount of green as a secondary hue are not considered to be fine quality. Gray is the normal saturation modifier or mask found in blue sapphires. Gray reduces the saturation or brightness of the hue, and therefore has a distinctly negative effect.

Sapphires also occur in shades of orange and brown. Colorless sapphires are sometimes used as diamond substitutes in jewelry. Natural **padparadscha** (pinkish orange) sapphires often draw higher prices than many of even the finest blue sapphires. Recently, more sapphires of this colour have appeared on the market as a result of a new artificial treatment method that is called "lattice diffusion".

Certain synthetic colour-change sapphires have a colour change to the natural gemstone **alexandrite** and they are sometimes marketed as "alexandrium" or "synthetic alexandrite". However, the latter term is a misnomer: synthetic colour-change sapphires are, technically, not synthetic alexandrites but rather alexandrite simulants. This is because genuine alexandrite is a variety of **chrysoberyl**: not sapphire, but an entirely different mineral.

Sapphires may be treated by several methods to enhance and improve their clarity and colour. It is common practice to heat natural sapphires to improve or enhance colour. This is done by heating the sapphires in furnaces to temperatures between 500 and 1800 °C for several hours, or by heating in a nitrogen-deficient atmosphere oven. Evidence of sapphire and other gemstones being subjected to heating goes back at least to Roman times. Un-heated natural stones are somewhat rare and will often be sold accompanied by a certificate from an independent gemological laboratory attesting to "no evidence of heat treatment".

**Diffusion** treatments are used to add impurities to the sapphire to enhance colour. Typically **beryllium** is diffused into a sapphire under very high heat, just below the melting point of the sapphire. Initially (c. 2000) orange sapphires were created, although now the process has been advanced and many colours of sapphire are often treated with beryllium. The colored layer can be removed when stones chip or are repolished or refaceted, depending on the depth of the impurity layer. Treated padparadschas may be very difficult to detect, and many stones are certified by gemological labs (e.g., Gübelin, SSEF, AGTA). According to United States Federal Trade Commission (FTC) guidelines, disclosure is required of any mode of enhancement that has a significant effect on the gem's value.

There are several ways of treating sapphire. (Heat) i.e. thermal-enhancement (treatment) in a reducing or oxidising atmosphere (but without the use of any other added impurities) is commonly used to improve the colour of sapphires, and this process is sometimes known as "heating only" in the gem trade. In contrast, however, (heat-enhancement/treatment) which is combined with the deliberate addition of certain specific impurities (e.g. beryllium, titanium, iron, chromium or nickel, which are absorbed into the crystal structure of the sapphire) is also commonly performed, and this process can be known as "diffusion" in the gem trade. However, despite what the terms "heating only" and "diffusion" might suggest, both of these categories of enhancement/treatments actually involve diffusion processes.

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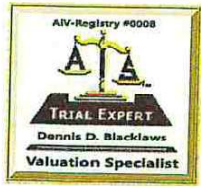


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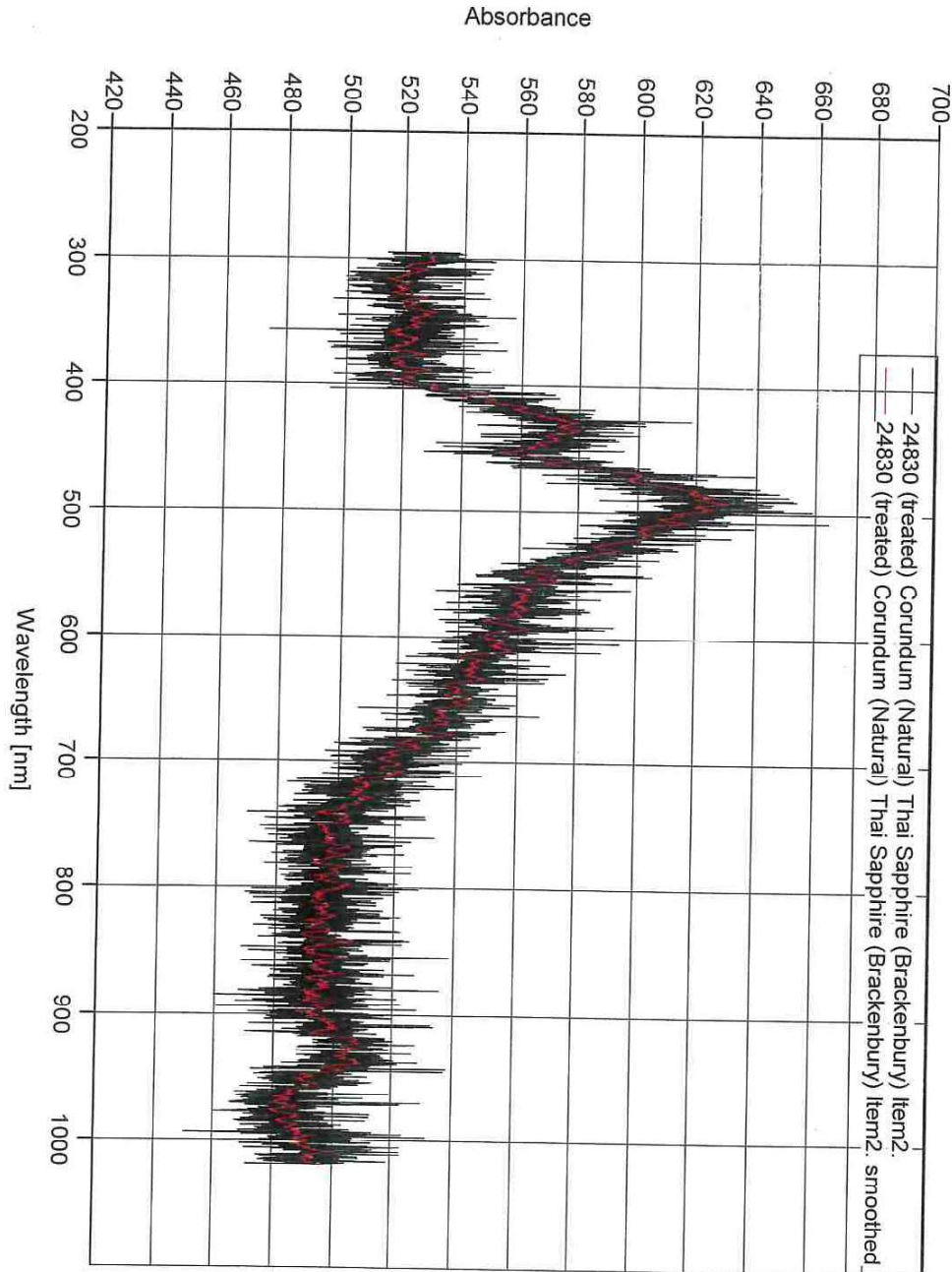
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