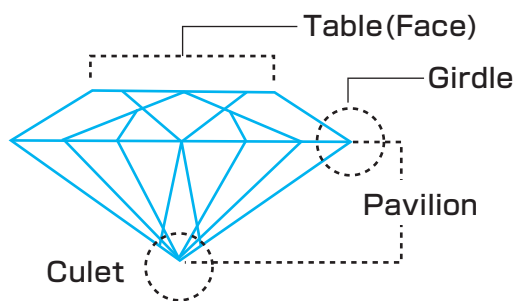


Basic Structure of Crystal Clear Diamonds

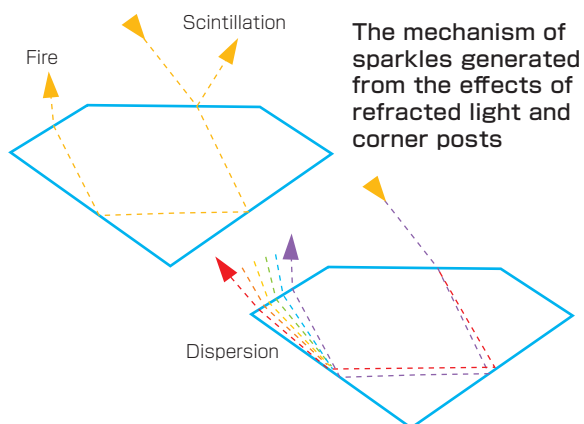


The Mechanism of 1carat Dazzling Diamond Nail

When a rhinestone is placed with its base sitting on the flat surface of a silver plate, refraction is generated and the dispersion of light through the cut surface to make it dazzle is a man-made result.

Typically, when rhinestones are used in nail art and when their surfaces are coated with UV gel, their brilliance is greatly reduced. Also when the cut surface is coated with UV gel, it forms a round shape, which greatly reduces its reflection. Because of this, we are therefore certain that using diamonds as the material for nail art is the best approach to guarantee its quality.

The approach for 1 carat diamond nail is that, even when [there is no flat reflective plate at its base facet, it will still dazzle]. It is easier to understand the principle by looking at the diagram on the right. By comparing the light refracted from the single-direction reflective plate in [Rhinestones] against genuine diamonds; light shining on the top and regardless of where the light is coming from, a diamond is able to focus the light, and is also capable of fully utilizing the principles of corner posts to refract light, so that a fraction of difference in time will cause this light to refract [dazzling light] in all directions.

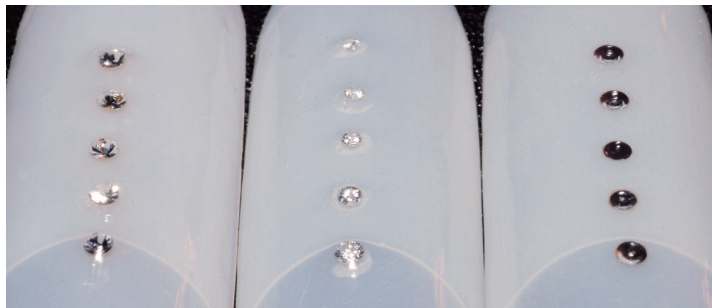


Nail Art Design Created by the Special Mechanism of 1carat Diamond

Generally speaking, when diamonds are used in the jewelry creations, metals such as platinum are used to inlay the diamonds [this will allow the diamonds to stand vertical], nevertheless at 1 carat, the part [we term FACE], generally known as Table is the top flat facet of a diamond, and diamonds used in the creation of nail art does not necessary need to [stand up vertically]. [Diamonds can be placed on the nail surface facing the direction of view], and design is based on the best viewed position for the diamond. Due to this kind of setting, the scope is wider in the diversified application of art, giving birth to a whole new style, different from traditional diamond nails.

Structure and Parts of a 1carat Diamond

The base of the 1 carat diamond, known as [Culet] is the pointed part of a diamond. [Round and Brilliant] is a theory developed by Marcel Tolkowsky in 1919 and the hearts and arrows cut allow diamonds to generate the greatest brilliance; in other words, such a cut produces the ideal refraction and maximum reflection, both of which are significant characteristics in a diamond cut. There are other major differences when compared to traditional rhinestones, and refraction is only one of them.



Diamonds coated with gel, to help focus light when lighting conditions are not ideal
(from left, V-shape cut stone / 0.006ct diamond / flat-back rhinestone)

Three Types of 1carat Nail Art Diamonds Sparkling Methods

The key characteristic of 1 carat nail diamond is to use diamonds with the highest refractive index (2.42), so as to ensure that the light is focused and fully refracted from the inside to the outside. Benefiting from this characteristic of focused light gives 1carat diamonds nail its specialty.

● Scintillation

Dazzling sparkle generate due to surface reflection

● Fire

Crystal clear sparking scintillation resulting from fully reflected light.

● Dispersion

Light repeatedly reflected from within, resulting in a rainbow phenomena from the effects of the corner posts.

The multiplying effects generated from the above three types of diamond characteristics allows the beauty of a diamonds to be appear more visible. Rhinestones, on the other hand are not able to effectively generate high refraction, therefore without the aid of internal silver to act as a reflective plate to create light refraction, they cannot generate a scintillating effect.



Representative Design Based on the Awareness of Facet Direction [Tiara Line]