



BROUGHT TO YOU BY THE SHOP LC MARKETING TEAM

SAPPHRE



- Family: Corundum
- Chemical composition: Al2O3 + Fe, Ti, Cr, and other trace elements
- Source: world wide
- Treatment: Heat, sometimes to improve the color
- Hardness: Ranks 9 on Mohs's Scale
- In the Corundum family, any variety other than Ruby can be called Sapphire. There are Corundum varieties of Sapphire which come in many fancy colors, which is known along with the stone's color name (e.g. Pink Sapphire, Yellow Sapphire, Padparadscha Sapphire, etc.)

MONTANA SAPPHRE

- Sapphires were first found in Montana in 1865 by early gold prospectors mining the Missouri river near Helena but because gold was so much easier to identify, mine, value, and subsequently sell, the pretty pebbles were largely ignored
- After all, they would have to be faceted and polished to be marketable, and this was done in Europe, or even New York, but not in Montana!
- Because no facilities for faceting and polishing sapphire existed anywhere nearby. As a result, these pebbles were nearly worthless. Nowadays, these deposits produce the largest of Montana sapphires, with 20-carat specimens not unheard of
- These sapphires were the first sapphires found in the United States that were of gem-quality
- Several gravel bars along the Missouri river held not only a fortune in gold, but a vast array of sapphires that became known as Fancy Montana Sapphires, Due to their large variety of fancy colors but also produce blue sapphires
- Right now, Montana sapphires are found in three main places: The Missouri River near Helena, Rock Creek near Philipsburg, and Yogo Gulch.

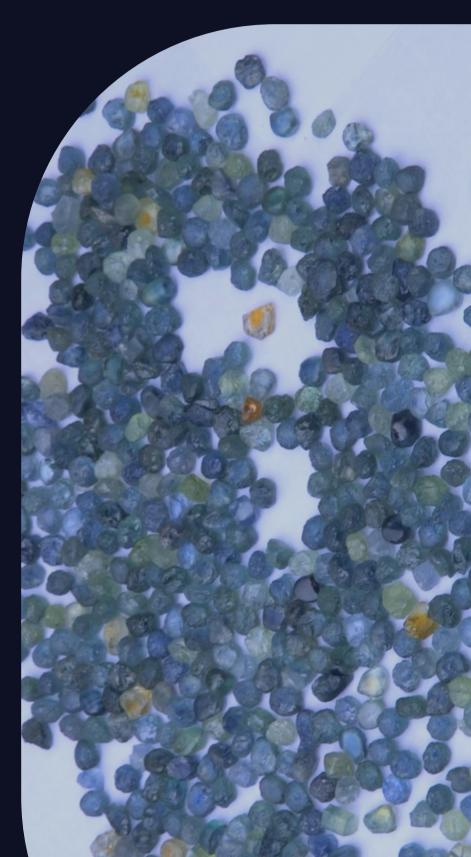






MONTANASAPPHRE

- Unlike other gemstones that have been around since time immemorial, These sapphires have only been around for a little over 150 years
- Montana sapphires are named after their place of origin, Montana, USA. Today, they're primarily mined in just three areas: Dry Cottonwood Creek, Rock Creek, and by the Missouri River near Helena
- It's incredibly unusual to find teal sapphires over 2 carats, which makes them a rare treasure to possess



MADAGASCAR SAPPHRE

- A Madagascar Sapphire is simply a sapphire gemstone from the island of Madagascar
- Smaller sapphire deposits were found in southern Madagascar in the early 1990's
- But the original massive deposits were discovered in Ilakaka (a small village in Madagascar) in 1998, and that changed everything
- Gemstones found in Madagascar's southern region are of metamorphic origin and tend to be pure blue in color
- A second Madagascar gemstone rush occurred in 2016, when more large deposits were uncovered in the northern Corridor Ankeniheny-Zahamena.



PADPARADSCHA SAPPHRE



- It is called Padmaraga in Sri Lanka, but around the world it is more commonly known as Padparadsha sapphire.
- The name Padmaraga is derived from Sanskrit, meaning lotus (Padma) color (Raga), signifying the vibrant mix of orange and pink tones reflected from the gemstone
- Only stones Pinkish Orange or Orangish Pink color are called Padparadsha
- It is the rarest of all sapphires
- A finest quality Padparadscha sapphire can bring up to \$50,000 per carat even for a one carat sapphire

PADPARADSCHA SAPPRE Padparadscha sap



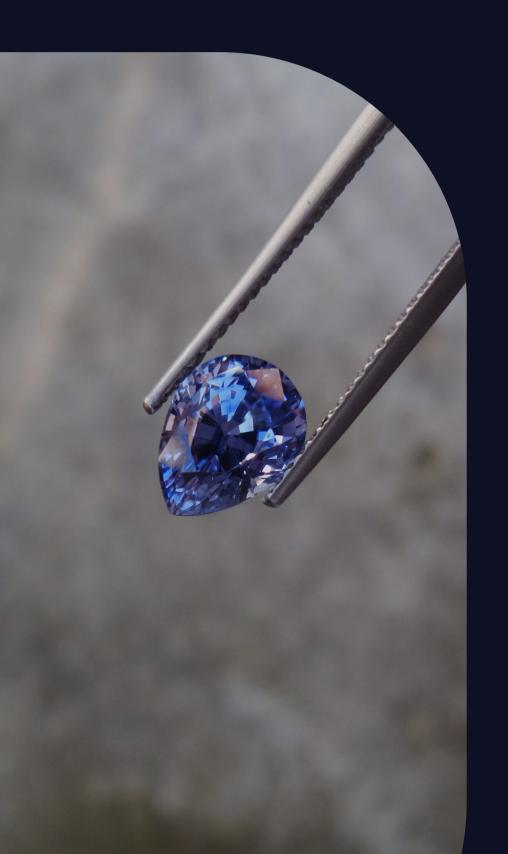
- Padparadscha sapphires are typically found in Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon), where the Sinhalese people have lived for centuries, but the gemstones have also been uncovered in Tanzania and Madagascar
- The Padparadscha sapphire is a rare but striking version of this gem that is pinkand orange-toned
- It belongs to corundum family with trace elements of chromium and iron added
- Padparadscha sapphires were first found in Sri Lanka hundreds of years ago

CEYLON SAPPHRE



- Ceylon was already known for sapphires by the 2nd century A.D
- There was an active international trade in Ceylon gems by the 4th and 5th century
- The country gained independence in 1948 it was known as Ceylon until it was officially named 'Sri Lanka' in 1972
- The best known and largest mining areas are Ratnapura, Balangoda and Elahera in Sri-Lanka

CEYLON SAPPHRE



- Sapphires from Sri Lanka are still fondly referred to as Ceylon Sapphires
- Sri Lanka, the island of exotic gems, has a colorful gem mining and trading history of at least 2500 years, if not more!
- It was once called Rathnadweepa which means Gem Island in Sinhalese
- Sri Lanka is the only country that has been producing a seemingly never ending supply of high quality gemstones.
- Virtually all colors of sapphires are found in Sri Lanka
- Sapphire is of the hardest materials available on Earth

STAR SAPPHRE

- The word asterism comes from the Greek word "aster" meaning star
- A star sapphire is a type of sapphire that exhibits a star-like phenomenon known as Asterism
- Under a direct light source while tilting and rotating the stone is the best way to see the star shine
- Sapphires are related to rubies, as both are members of the corundum family; red stones are known as "star rubies".
- Star Stones are generally cut as cabochons with high domes to maximize the star effect



STAR SAPPHRE

- The value of a star sapphire depends not only on the weight of the stone, but also the body color, visibility, and intensity of the asterism
- They are found dominantly in Sri Lanka, but also fine blue star sapphires have come from Burma and Thailand
- Black star sapphires have also been found in Cambodia, and India
- The Thai city of Chanthaburi is a well-known international trading hub for colored gemstones but was once an important corundum mining center
- The deposits in eastern Thailand also produce a peculiar sapphire variety: black star sapphire
- Only about three out of every 100 raw sapphires exhibit the star-effect. Of those three gems only one will meet the standards to be called top quality.



CLEANING

- Warm, soapy water is always a safe choice for cleaning
- Ultrasonic and steam cleaners are usually safe for untreated, heat-treated and lattice diffusion-treated stones
- Fracture-filled or dyed material should only be cleaned with a damp cloth



















##