



GEMMOLOGICAL REPORT

Report Number
22070189

Colour
purple-red

Date
8 August 2022

Species
Natural corundum

Item
One faceted gemstone

Variety
Ruby

Weight
3.02 ct

Origin
Burma (Myanmar)

Shape
cushion-shape

Condition
No indications of heating (NTE).

Cut
brilliant cut / step cut

Comments
See Information Sheet(s).

Measurements
8.17 x 7.87 x 4.90 mm

Important notes and limitations on the reverse.

Transparency
transparent



Dr. Klaus Schollenbruch



Pierre Hardy





GÜBELIN

GEMSTONE RATING



Superior

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Gübelin Gem Lab
Lucerne Hong Kong New York
www.gubelingemlab.com

INFORMATION SHEET

to Report No. 22070189

Rubies from Mogok, Burma

Burma has long been recognised as the locality associated with the most desirable rubies in the world. Within Burma (Myanmar), the most famed region is the Mogok Valley, or Mogok Stone Tract, in the Pyin Oo Lwin district, North East of Mandalay: a small area of a few dozen square miles, of which only a portion is gem-bearing. Meanwhile, there are few more small deposits to the north of Mogok, such as Namya, that produce rubies with similar characteristics.

Although it is uncertain when mining first began, accounts indicate that rubies have been sourced in the Mogok area for well over a thousand years.

The earliest surviving records of mining activity began in 1597, when the King of Burma took over the mines. Burmese rubies, especially the ones from Mogok, have since sustained the strongest renown.

Mogok-type rubies typically possess a red body colour and red UV-fluorescence. In addition, they may contain tiny amounts of light-scattering rutile silk and a swirl-like growth pattern. It is this combination of features which gives these rubies their characteristic appearance.

Information Sheets are intended to provide information supplementary to the contents of the Report and comment on, for instance, the type of gemstone, the geographic origin and the presence or absence of treatments. By definition, Information Sheets are purely informative in nature; they consist of a standard text and are issued for all types of stones of that particular category. Information Sheets, therefore, do not imply a certain quality or rarity of the stone described in the Gübelin Gem Lab Report which it is attached to.

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Unheated rubies

Large rubies of gem-quality are rarely found in nature. Not only is a delicate mineralogical balance essential for this red variety of corundum to be formed deep within the earth, but specific geological conditions as well as adequate pressure and temperature must also be present. Furthermore, the sufficient supply of a rare combination of chemical elements, such as aluminium and chromium, are yet another necessity required for the formation of rubies.

Over the past decades, various heating techniques, as well as the use of chemical additives, have been introduced to increase the supply of rubies resembling the high-quality untreated specimens. The aim of these treatments was and still is to improve the visual appearance of the gemstones.

Prior to the advent of modern heating techniques, rough rubies were cut and polished retaining the quality that nature had originally endowed them with. Therefore, in earlier times, rubies with obvious imperfections were considered and accepted as the norm. However, the expectations with respect to quality (colour and transparency) rose steadily.

The demand for natural, unheated rubies kept growing while the supply of such gems remains highly limited, making natural rubies of gem-quality from all major sources, such as Burma (Myanmar), Mozambique, Madagascar, Kenya, Tanzania, Vietnam, Afghanistan and Tajikistan, difficult to find.

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