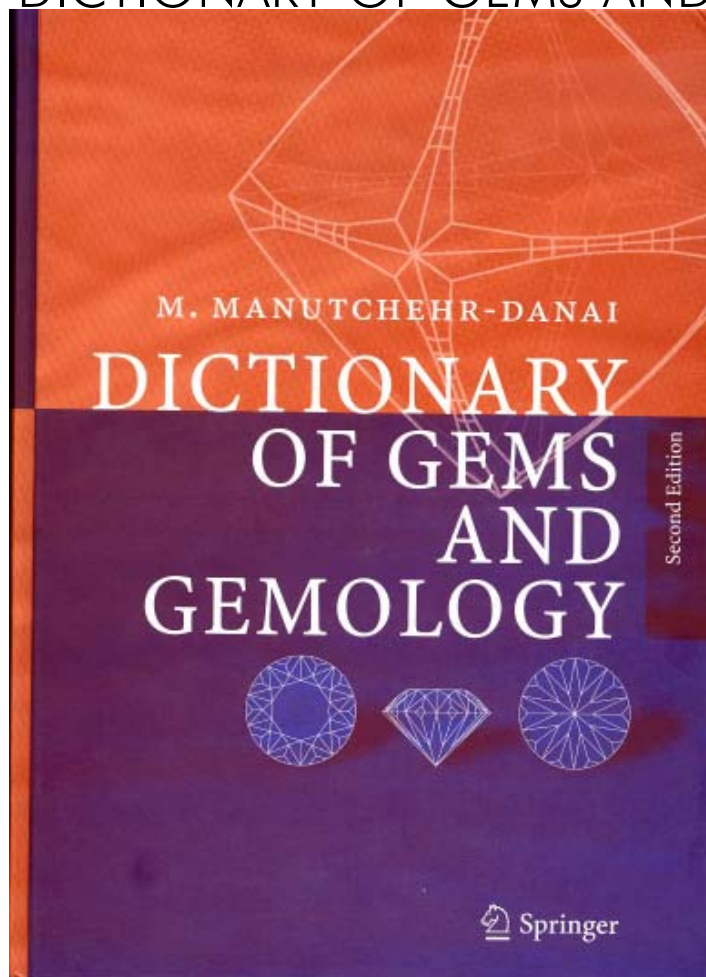


DICTIONARY OF GEMS AND GEMOLOGY

DICCIONARIO DE GEMAS Y DE GEMOLOGÍA

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DICTIONARY OF GEMS AND GEMOLOGY por Mohsen Manutchehr-Danai
Diccionario de Gemas y de Gemología

El autor, Mohsen Manutchehr – Danai, es doctor en mineralogía desde 1969. Estudió en la Universidad de Mainz, Alemania, donde se graduó en 1967 y se doctoró en 1969. Hasta 1983 enseñó mineralogía, cristalografía y gemología en Irán y en Alemania y publicó multitud de libros y estudios. Desde 1983 dedica su tiempo por completo a la publicación de libros, artículos...

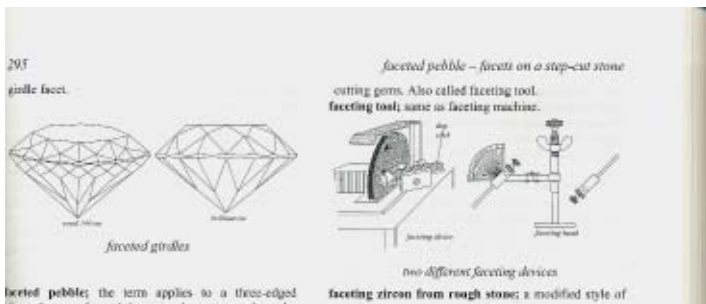
El rápido aumento de la ciencia gemológica y mineralógica hace necesario un diccionario de comprensión en el que los gemólogos, geólogos, joyeros, vendedores, mineralogistas, dependientes de joyería, comerciantes, estudiosos de la materia y aficionados puedan hacer sus consultas. La segunda edición de este diccionario contiene unas 25.000 palabras, 9.000 más que la edición anterior. Las explicaciones o definiciones están ahora completadas con mas de 1.500 diagramas, figuras o dibujos.

Este libro tan detallado y de alto contenido técnico te proporcionará cobertura enciclopédica de términos, gente, técnicas, sitios, etc. relacionados con el mundo de las gemas y de la gemología. Cada palabra incluye información científica e histórica, a menudo acompañada con un dibujo lineal. La importancia clave de este volumen reside en el ámbito de la comprensión; trata

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todos los aspectos de la gemología, empezando por las gemas propiamente dichas, métodos de elaboración, procedencias, terminología profesional, etc. Completando esta información hay 21 tablas conteniendo información tan relevante como pesos atómicos, espectros, características geológicas... Toda esta importantísima información viene en un formato muy cómodo y fácil de manejar.

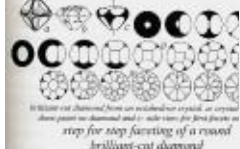
El autor ofrece un punto de consulta clave para cualquier problema y cuestión relacionado con el mundo de las gemas y la gemología. El libro resulta esencial para la comprensión de términos nuevos así como para la lectura de textos gemológicos en inglés. Traducir de la lengua anglosajona resulta un trabajo muy arduo sin la ayuda de los diccionarios adecuados, este libro se volverá tu mejor amigo para el entendimiento de textos o términos en esta lengua o cualquier otra.



faceted pebble: the term applies to a three-edged faceted stone formed by natural agents, such as wave erosion, the grinding action of a glacier, wind action in the desert. The same as with faceted boulder, discikanter, cinkanter.

faceted stones: generally a faceted diamond stones used as an ornament. The form or style of fashioning of gemstones, such as brilliant-cut and step cut, etc.

faceting: the process of placing facets on a gemstone.



diamond so as to have covered it completely proper faceting results in greater brilliance than the amount of reflected light that escapes.

faceting: faceting stones results in emphasis rather than brilliance. There are a few of step cutting such as table cut, pyramid cut, rose cut, etc. When faceting a gemstone must be over-heating, which results in thermal expansion sequence is a defective facet or a split step faceting heads machine; an apparatus device used in the cutting industry, mostly as self-centering diamond is held between steel jaws adjusted without re-setting. → Mount lap.

faceting machine: any mechanical apparatus designed or other stones during grinding of facets upon them.

faceting machine: any automatic apparatus

pearl - pearl body color

pearl, in the form of the finest spherical, oval, egg-shape to irregular in shape such as baroque pearl, deep pearl, large pearl, button pearl, however pearl, etc. The color of pearls usually depends on the water where produced, it is a result of body color and an overtone color.



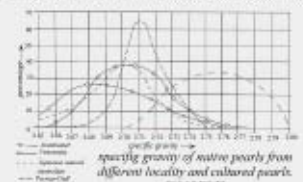
bivalve shells, brachiopods and oysters

color, known as orient, which causes iridescent effect and results lustrous sheen. The surface color or orient caused by diffraction and reflection due to the diffuse light source at the edge of overlapping plates of calcium carbonates. The rest of the color is caused by body color. At least two overtone colors can be seen on the surface in full view and at the edge. Fancy color



gastropods and cephalopods

such as red in the *Florisia* specimens, pink, violet, blue, green, or yellow in fresh-water pearls are frequently seen. Dark colors in natural and cultured pearls are caused by dark conchiolin in nucleus. Blue pearl is a



dark-blue colored to silver-gray pearl, which is caused by a layer of conchiolin near the surface or by a center

of mud or silt, which is called *shell cover*. Some pearls are artificially dyed. Normally the pearl is free within

fibrolite as inclusion - field test

Birefringence: 0.019. Dispersion: 0.015. Found in Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, New York, and North Carolina (USA), Canada, Ireland, Germany, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Korea, Malagasy, South Africa, and Scotland.

fibrolite as inclusions: as inclusions can be seen in rose quartz, which caused asterism.

fibrolite cat's-eye: a misleading term for a pale greenish fibrolite with weak chatoyant effect, when cut en cabochon.

fibrolite cut: a fine pale blue color fibrolite from Myanmar is very rarely cut as small faceted gems because of easy cleavage and water-worn gravels are tumbled.

fibrolite pleochroism: pleochroism of fibrolite is strong pale-brown to light-yellow green, brown-greenish, and dark-green to blue or bluish-violet.

fibrolite rough: found as waterworn pebbles in gem gravels of Myanmar. It is a collector's stone.

fibrolithoid: a term applied to a substitute material for celluloid.

fibrous: in mineralogy containing or resembling fibers, or having hair-like, asbestos, thread-like, fiber-like form of an aggregate of a crystal. Synonym for asbestosiform.

fibrous asbestos: same as mineral flax.

fibrous aggregate: a style of crystalline aggregate that is composed closely of fibers.

fibrous barite: fibrous barite from southeast Missouri, USA.

fibrous calcite: semitransparent, silky sheen calcite crystalline aggregate composed closely of fibers. When cut cabochon shows a chatoyant effect, but not a true cat's-eye effects. Also called less correctly satin spar. → Fibrous gypsum.

fibrous fether ore: fibrous gray antimonite which is known as jamesonite.

fibrous green carbonated copper: same as fibrous malachite.

fibrous gypsum: same as satin spar. → Fibrous calcite.

fibrous habit: a term applied to tendency of certain minerals to crystallize in needlelike forms or fibers such as asbestos and some tourmalines.

fibrous jamesonite: same as fibrous fether ore.

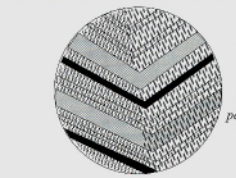
fibrous lime carbonated: another term for fibrous carbonated of lime.

fibrous malachite: same as fibrous green carbonated copper.

fibrous of quartz in agate: in some agates can be seen the fibrous of quartz which are perpendicular to the zone.

fibrous pyrites: same as capillary pyrites.

fibrous quartz; same as radiated quartz.



fibrous zeolites: members of zeolite group with framework structures of silicate-tetrahedron. Minerals are monoclinic or orthorhombic. Series are: natrolite, mesolite, scolecite, thomsonite, gonnardite, and edingtonite.

ficelle: molded into the form of an artwork or artifacts.

ficelle: artifacts made of earth or clay.

ficelle ivory: a misleading term for new copies or reproductions of an original famous or artistic ivory objects. Normally it is made by casting in fine plaster of Paris, colored with fine yellow ochre (an earthy pigment consisting of iron oxide and silicates), and in the least the surface is treated with a mixture of wax, spermaceti or stearine (stearin).

ficelle mosaic: a picture design formed by small cubes or fragments of opaque glass, stone, or tile, usually set in a ground of cement or stucco. → Florentine mosaic.

field: a term used by Australian miners for opal mining within the limits district.

Fiery Astrolite: a trade term for synthetically lithium metaniobate. Used as a diamond imitator.

field accessories: for working on the field and quick test of minerals, gems or rocks and preventing needed some



primary tools, which are easy to carrying and occupying not to much space. These tools are geological hammer, bag, leather gloves, chisels, compass, hand loupe, maps, glasses for protecting the eyes, chlorine acid 10%, paper and pencil.

field test of beryl: a quick test of beryllium on the field