

Gemstone Care Information

Jewellery & Accessories

DAVID YURMAN

GEMSTONE SPECIES	GEMSTONE VARIETY	TREATMENT METHOD	SPECIAL ADVICE	CARE INFORMATION
Amber	In addition to natural amber, David Yurman uses pressed amber. Pressed amber is made from small pieces of amber that are fused together through high pressure and temperature.	Heated to improve colour and clarity.		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Apatite		None		See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
Azurite		Coated with a colourless substance to improve surface uniformity.		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Beryl	ALL COLOURS	Yellow beryl is irradiated to improve colour. Green beryl is not treated.		See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
	Aquamarine	Aquamarine is heated to improve colour and clarity.		
	Emerald	Emerald is infused with colourless substances to improve clarity and coated with a colourless substance to improve surface uniformity.	Emerald is delicate and can be easily abraded. Never use an ultrasonic cleaner or steam machine. Avoid sudden temperature changes and contact with abrasive surfaces, perfumes, cosmetics, household chemicals or other jewellery.	
	Morganite	Morganite is heated and/or irradiated to improve colour.		
Chalcedony	ALL COLOURS	None		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
	Agate ALL COLOURS EXCEPT DINOSAUR	None		
	Aquaprase	Aquaprase is coated with a colourless substance to improve surface uniformity and durability.		
	Carnelian	Carnelian is dyed and/or heated to improve colour.		
	Chrysocolla	Chrysocolla is coated with a colourless substance to improve surface uniformity and durability.		
	Chrysoprase	None		

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Chalcedony CONTINUED	Dinosaur Agate	None	Dinosaur agate is the result of fossilised bone from dinosaurs in which the cellular structure has been replaced with quartz. It ranges in colour from brown to black with splotches of red, blue and bright yellow. Dark yellow-gold and red dinosaur agate is also found, but is more rare.	See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
	Jasper	None		
	Onyx ALL COLOURS	Onyx is dyed to improve colour.	Although onyx is strong, avoid dropping or bumping your ring on hard surfaces to prevent cracking or chipping.	
Chrysoberyl	Alexandrite, Cat's Eye	None		See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
Chrysocolla		Coated with a colourless substance to improve surface uniformity and durability.		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Corundum	Ruby, Sapphire ALL COLOURS	Heated and/or infused with colourless substances to improve colour and clarity.		See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
Cuprite		None		See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
Diamond	Black Diamond	Black diamond is heated to enhance colour and stabilise the crystal structure.		See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
	Diamond ALL OTHER COLOURS	None	With gold rays and white diamonds, Supernova designs can catch on fabric, so be careful when putting on and removing clothing. Avoid layering Supernova designs with other jewellery since metal can bend or damage the spokes. Store your Supernova design in its provided pouch and box. Do not place it in a pouch with other jewellery.	

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Dolomite		Coated with colourless substances to improve surface uniformity.	Do not use ultrasonic cleaning. Avoid sudden temperature changes and contact with cosmetics, hairspray, perfume or household chemicals.	See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Enstatite	Bronzite	None		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Feldspar	Amazonite	Amazonite is coated with a colourless substance to improve surface uniformity.		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
	Labradorite, Moonstone, Sunstone ALL COLOURS	None	For labradorite and moonstone, avoid sudden temperature changes.	
Garnet	Colour Change, Demantoid, Rhodolite, Spessartite, Tsavorite	None		See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
Hematine		None	Instead of haematite, we use hematine, a man-made stone, as it is easier to manipulate and has a brilliant sheen. The two stones are visually indistinguishable from each other and are close in value.	See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Hemimorphite		None		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Howlite		Howlite is dyed to improve colour.		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Iolite		None		See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
Jade		Coated and/or infused with colourless substances to improve surface uniformity.		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Jet		None		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Lapis Lazuli		Coated with colourless substances to improve surface uniformity and durability.		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.

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Layered Gemstones	Orchid BLACK, GREEN AND GREY	Fused gemstones are created by layering different stones. Black, green and grey orchid are created by combining amethyst, citrine or crystal with hematine.	Avoid exposing layered gemstones to heat.	Do not clean with silver polish, steam or ultrasonic machines since they can cause the layered gemstone to separate. To remove dirt, wipe with the white side of a DY polishing cloth.
Malachite		Coated with colourless substances to improve surface uniformity and durability.		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Natural Glass	Moldavite, Obsidian ALL COLOURS	Coated with colourless substances to improve surface uniformity.	For moldavite, avoid sudden temperature changes. Never use an ultrasonic cleaner.	See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
Opal	ALL COLOURS	None	This gemstone is delicate and can be easily abraded. Avoid contact with abrasive surfaces and other jewellery.	See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Pearl, Cultured	ALL COLOURS, VARIETIES	Bleached and and/or dyed to improve colour uniformity. May be polished to improve finish.	This gemstone is delicate and can be easily abraded. Pearls should not be layered with other jewellery as they can become scratched or damaged. Avoid contact with abrasive surfaces, perfumes, cosmetics, perspiration, chlorine, salt water, vinegar, ammonia or dirt. We recommend that you put on your pearls last, after using hair products and perfume. Remove jewellery before exercising.	The best way to maintain your pearls' lustre is to wear them often. Gently wipe pearls with a slightly damp cloth after wearing them. Never wash pearls with an ultrasonic cleaner. Wash your pearls periodically with mild soap (not detergent) and a soft cloth. Rinse them in clean water and wrap them with a thin, damp cotton towel to dry them. If pearls come in contact with food or liquid, immediately wipe jewellery with a soft damp cloth and dry with a towel. Remove jewellery before exercising. Pearls require humidity. When storing them, make sure the environment is not too dry or they may crack. Pearl strands should be restrung every two years if worn regularly or when the string becomes dirty.

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Peridot		None	Avoid contact with abrasive surfaces, sudden temperature changes and contact with perfumes, cosmetics, household chemicals or other jewellery.	Do not clean with silver polish, steam or ultrasonic machines. See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
Quartz	Amethyst ALL COLOURS	Amethyst is heated to improve colour.		See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
	Aventurine	None		
	Citrine ALL COLOURS	Citrine is heated and/or irradiated to improve colour.		
	Druzy	None		
	Dumortierite	None		
	Pietersite	None		
	Prasiolite, Rock Crystal	Prasiolite and rock crystal are heated to improve colour.		
	Rutilated, Tourmalinated	None		
	Smoky	Smoky quartz is irradiated to improve colour.		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
	Tiger's Eye ALL COLOURS	Tiger's eye is coated with colourless substances to improve surface uniformity. Red tiger's eye is heated to improve colour.		
Riverstone		None		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Shell	Mother-of-Pearl BLACK, WHITE	Dyed and/or coated with colourless substances to improve surface uniformity.	Avoid sudden temperature changes.	See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Sodalite		Coated with colourless substances to improve surface uniformity and durability.		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Spinel	ALL COLOURS	None		See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.

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Spodumene	Kunzite	Heated and/or irradiated to improve colour. Can fade over time.	This gemstone is delicate and can be easily abraded. Avoid contact with abrasive surfaces and other jewellery. Do not use ultrasonic cleaning, or expose to heat and direct light.	See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
Sugilite		Coated with colourless substances to improve surface uniformity.		See Caring for Opaque Gemstones.
Topaz	ALL COLOURS	Heated and/or irradiated to improve colour. Our Hampton blue topaz is characterised by its deep hue, which ranges from medium greenish-blue to dark greenish-blue.		See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
Tourmaline	ALL COLOURS	Tourmaline is heated or irradiated to improve colour.	For tourmaline, avoid contact with abrasive surfaces or other jewellery, and sudden temperature changes. Never use an ultrasonic cleaner.	See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
	Rubellite	Rubellite is irradiated to improve colour.	For rubellite, avoid sudden temperature changes. Never use an ultrasonic cleaner.	
Turquoise	Natural	Coated or infused with colourless substances to improve surface uniformity and durability.	Due to increased demand for turquoise, there is very little natural turquoise left in the colour desired by David Yurman.	Please keep your turquoise design away from perfumes, household cleaners, chlorine (remove jewellery before swimming in chlorinated pools) or cosmetics as the chemicals in these items can affect the quality and appearance of your jewellery.
	Simulated		Simulated turquoise includes reconstituted turquoise, which is made from natural stones that are ground into a paste, bound with resin and dyed to achieve a beautiful hue.	Since turquoise is a softer stone, avoid impact with hard surfaces and wear your piece with care.
Zircon	ALL COLOURS	Heated to improve colour.	Never use an ultrasonic cleaner.	See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.
Zoisite	Tanzanite	Heated to improve colour.	This gemstone is delicate and can be easily abraded. Avoid contact with abrasive surfaces and other jewellery.	See Caring for Diamonds & Translucent Gemstones.