ENGAGEMENT RING GUIDE

METAL TYPES

- PLATINUM
- YELLOW GOLD
- WHITE GOLD
- ROSE GOLD

STONE SETTINGS

CLASSIC CENTER STONE SETTINGS SOLITAIRE

A single center diamond remains the focus of this timeless setting. This classic style works well for stacking your engagement ring and wedding band.

THREE-STONE

Said to symbolize the past, present and future, three-stone rings feature a prominent center diamond flanked by two other stones. The addition of smaller side stones makes the center stone appear larger.

HALO SETTING

To increase the ring's overall sparkle, halo settings feature a center stone encircled by smaller diamonds. This brilliant border also visually increases the size of the center stone. Side stones make the center stone appear larger.
BEZEL SETTING

A smart option for wearers with an active lifestyle, a bezel setting completely surrounds the diamond. The result is a diamond more securely set than one in a prong setting.

PRONG SETTING

To maximize the amount of light to pass through and showcase the diamond’s brilliance, prong settings secure the diamond with tiny metal claw grips. Tiffany & Co. was the revolutionary brand who first designed the six-prong design.

TENSION SETTING

A sculptural tension setting gives the illusion the diamond is delicately suspended between two pieces of the metal band.

BASKET SETTING

The basket setting include four or six prongs to hold the diamond which are reinforced by horizontal prongs. This allows the gem to be set low while maximizing the amount of light to shine through the diamond.

TRELLIS SETTING

A variation of the basket setting, the trellis setting’s prongs are elegantly interwoven. This sophisticated setting has the added benefit of making your center stone appear larger.

PEG HEAD

To allow the diamond to sit higher, a peg head setting is actually made of two pieces of metal—the setting and the ring shank—soldered together. This delicate setting is not an ideal option for a very active person or someone who works with their hands.
Accent diamonds are very small stones (oftentimes less than ¼ of a carat) that adorn the band or flank the center diamond.

**CHANNEL SETTING**
A channel setting is a smart option for wearers with an active lifestyle because it secures the diamonds in place with two strips of metal.

**BAR SETTING**
An iteration of the channel setting, the bar setting holds the stones in place with two vertical metal strips or channels.

**PAVÉ SETTING**
The diamonds of a pavé setting are secured in place with a small droplet of metal. Pavé diamond bands are difficult to resize so confirm your size before you commit.

**FRENCH PAVÉ**
Like a traditional pavé setting, the French pavé uses metal droplets to secure the diamonds but these beads are notched with a little V that look like split prongs when viewed from above.

**SHARED PRONG**
As its name implies, the accents stone share a prong which allows more light to pass through the smaller stones and amplifies their brilliance.

**FLUSH SETTING**
In a flush setting, the gemstone is actually set into the ring itself without the aid of prongs. Only the top of the stone is visible and it sits completely level with the band to create a smooth surface.
In 1886, Charles Lewis Tiffany revolutionized diamond engagement rings. The Tiffany & Co. namesake designer broke from the traditional bezel setting and debuted a multi-pronged setting that held up the diamond above the band to maximize the diamond’s brilliance.

Harry Winston’s engagement ring cornerstone is its perfected micro-pavé technique. This exquisite and delicate detail features pavé diamonds that weigh a mere 1/100th of a carat and require a skilled craftsman to set it perfectly in the band or halo.

The David Yurman DY Crossover ring is a sentimental nod to Yurman’s longtime marriage to wife Sybil. Drawing upon the house’s iconic cable bracelets, the ring’s band twists and intersects beneath a single magnificent stone.

This beautifully refined solitaire ring lifts its name from its debut date in the late 19th century and has remained a coveted engagement ring since. The Solitaire 1895 traditionally features a brilliant-cut diamond set high in four prongs to minimize the obstruction of light passing through the stones. Newer variations on this style include a band of brilliant-cut pavé diamonds.

The Griffe collection boasts a striking design that zeroes in on the solitaire diamond set in lustrous platinum. Bulgari offers the center stone in a variety of shapes and the band can include a pavé diamonds or emerald-cut side stones.

The Chopard brand dates back to 1860 and its engagement rings remain faithful to the maison’s elegant heritage and timeless appeal. The Chopard For Ever collection is set in platinum and can include a pavé diamond band with the stones set so closely together the metal is barely noticeable.