

32th IGC Conference, July 2011 Interlaken

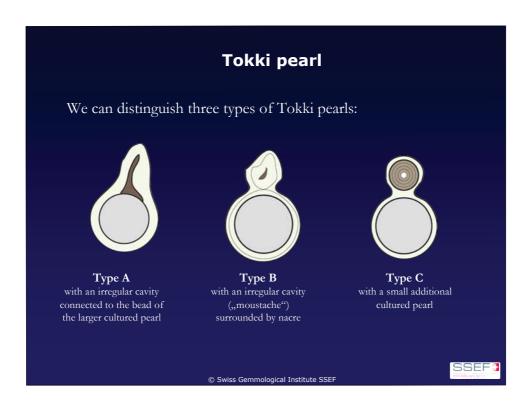
Tokki Pearls:

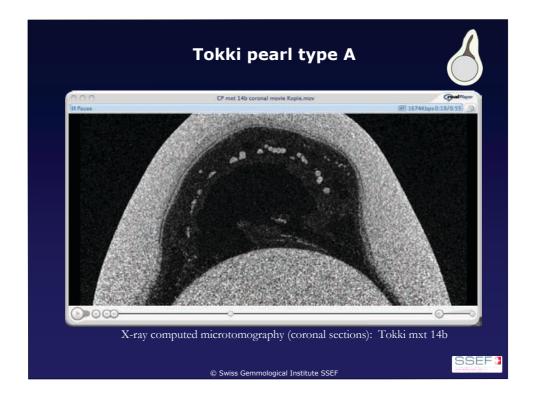
Additional cultured pearls formed during pearl cultivation: External and internal structures

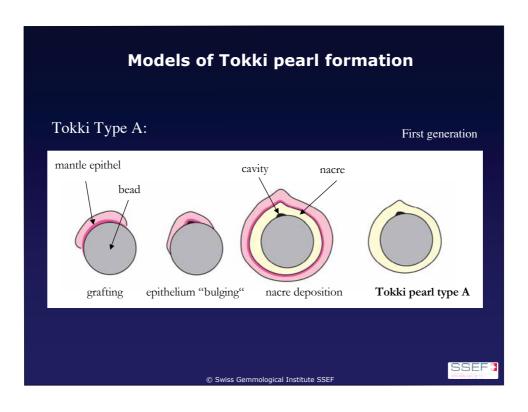
M.S. Krzemnicki¹, Müller², H.A. Hänni³, H-P. Gut⁴, M. Düggelin⁵

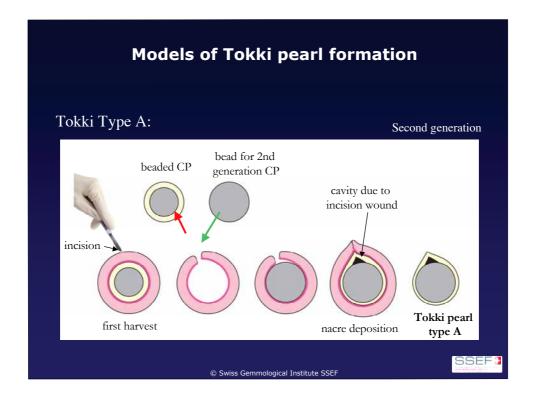
¹Swiss Gemmological Institute SSEF, Basel, Switzerland, ²Hinata Trading Ltd., Kobe, Japan ³GemExpert, Switzerland ⁴Gloor Instruments, Uster, Switzerland ⁵Centre for Microscopy, University Basel, Switzerland

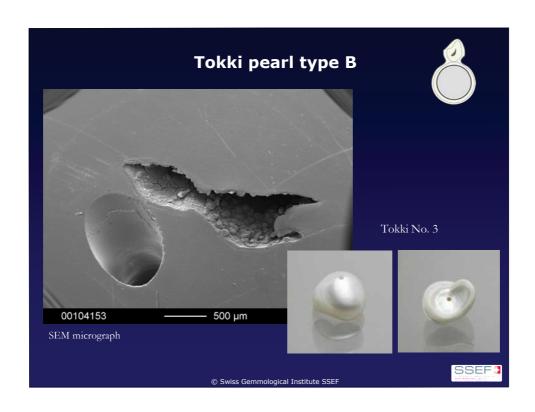


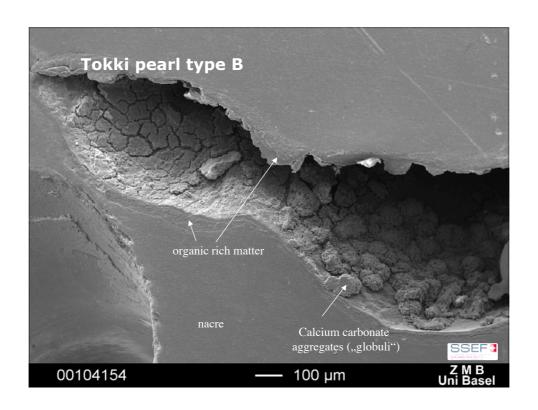


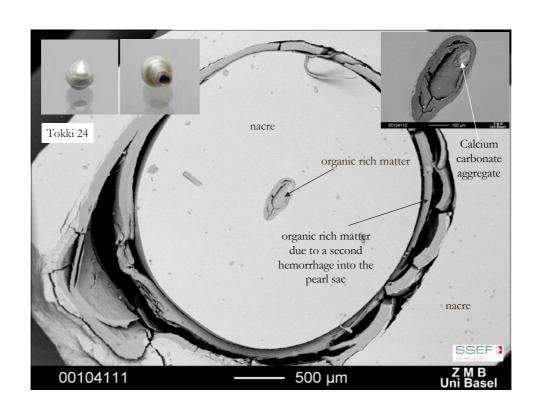


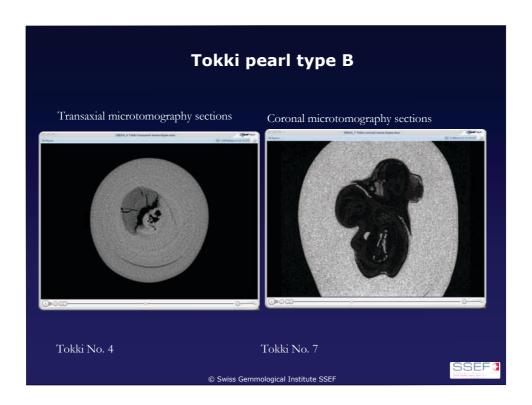


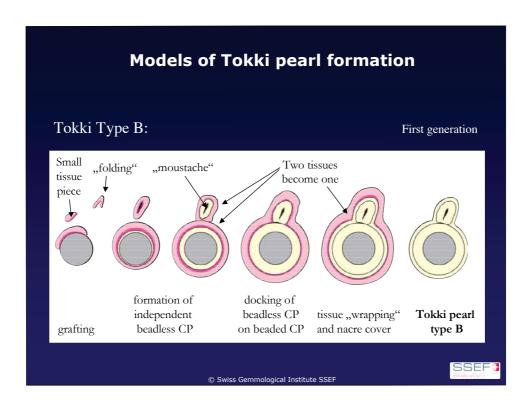


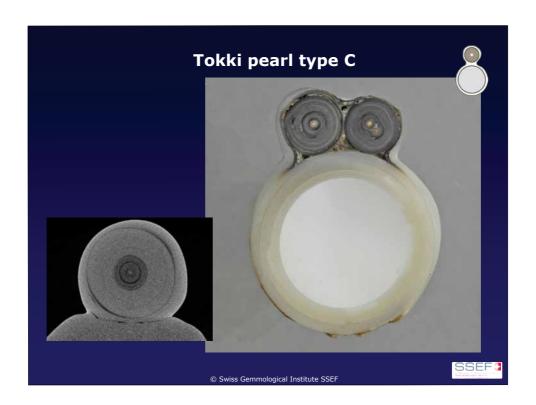


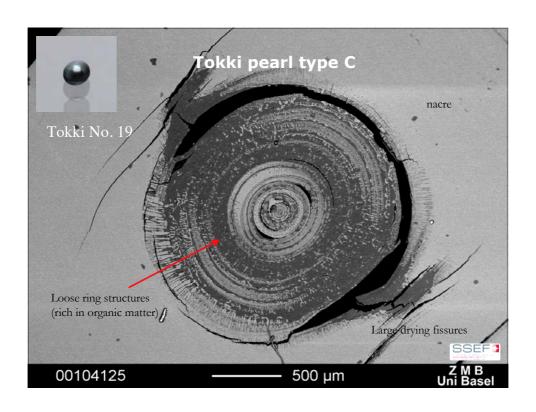


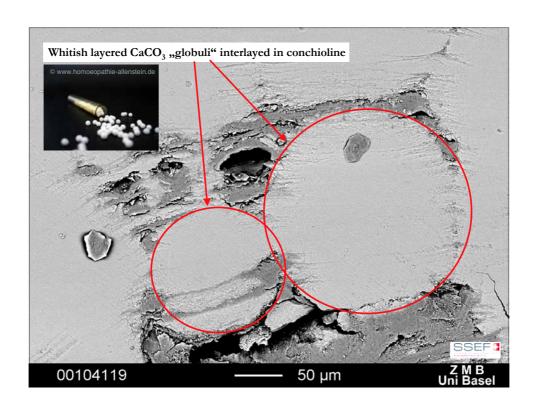


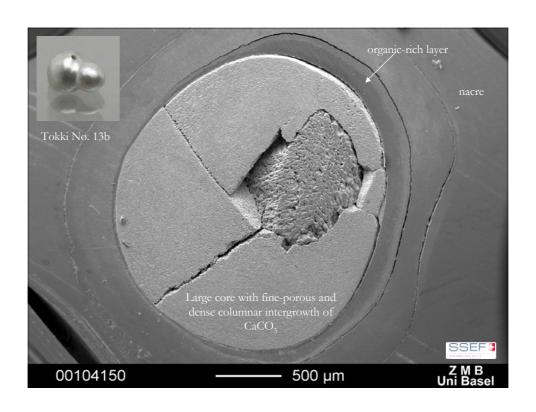


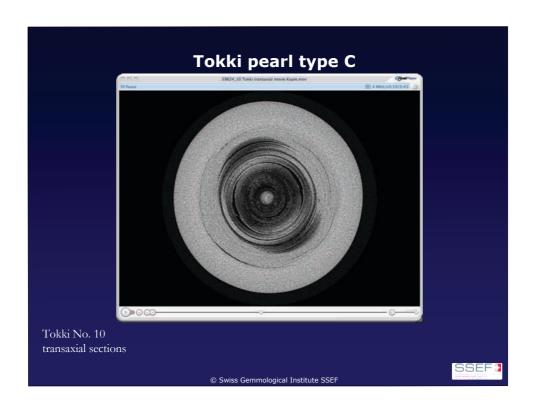


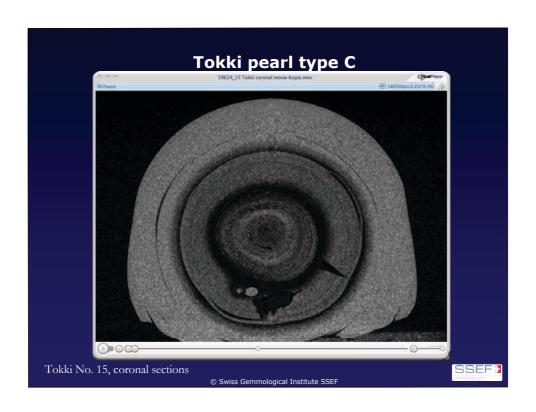


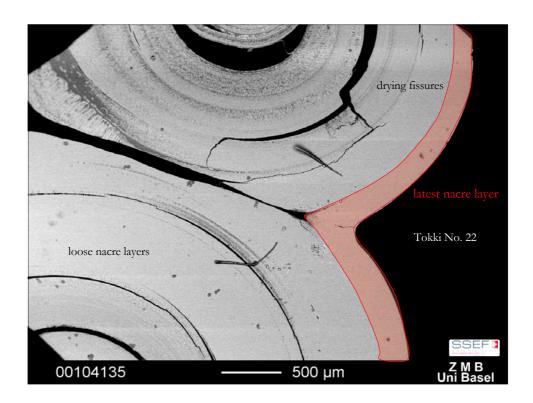


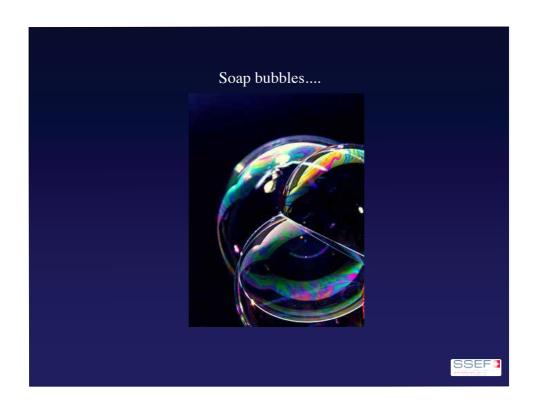


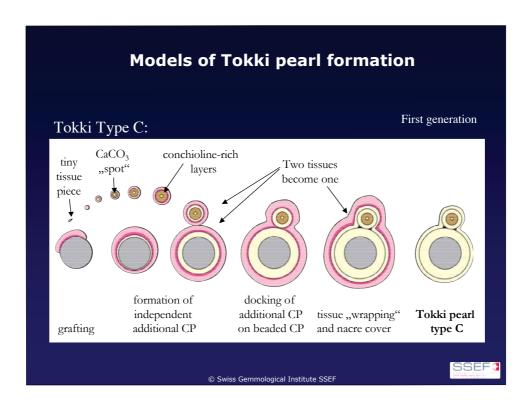


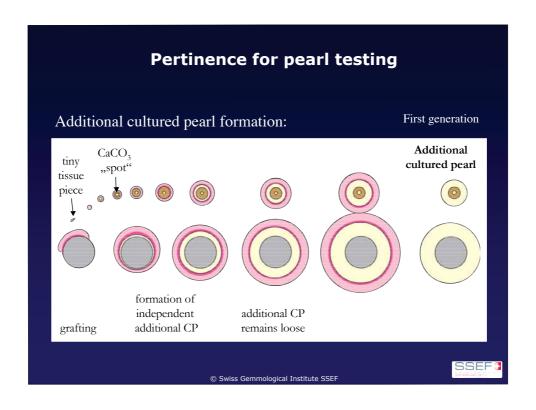


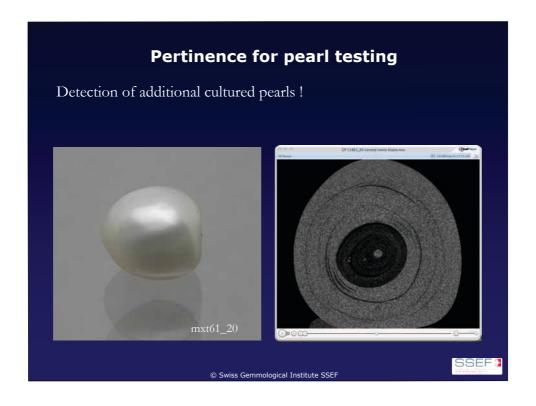


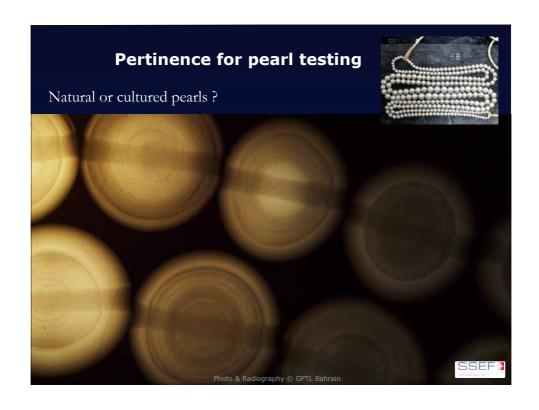


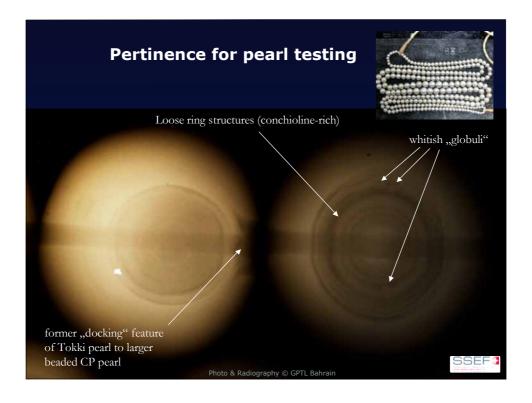


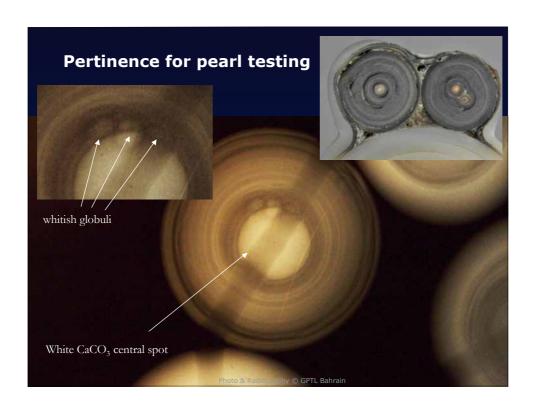












Conclusions

Tokki pearls are a by-product of pearl cultivation

We distinguish three types of tokki pearls (cultured pearls) depending on their internal structures.

Tokki pearls may fall from the larger cultured pearl during harvesting or even not attach to the cultured pearl at all; thus be present as loose additional cultured pearl!

Tokki pearls (and additional cultured pearls) generally are characterised by loose ring structures, distinct drying fissures, a calcium carbonate central core surrounded by organic-rich layers, and often irregularly distributed small calcium carbonate spheres ("globuli")

Using radiography and microtomography, Tokki pearls and additional cultured pearls can be detected.

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