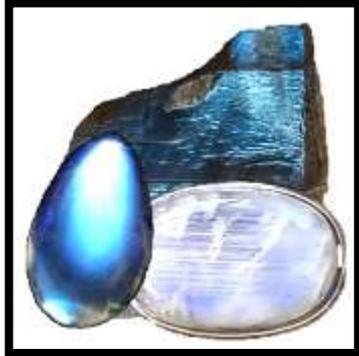


Warning: this version has been completed with Google Translate , it certainly contains errors or inaccuracies.

Technical sheet - general: **Pietra di Luna**

Gemma - names	(Italian -Pietra di Luna) (English - Moonstone) (French - pierre de lune) (Spanish - piedra de la luna) (Portuguese - pedra de la luna) (Thai - มูนส์โตน mŭns`ton)		(German - Mondstein) (Arabic - حجر القمر hajar alqamar) (Russian - лунный камень lunnyy kamen ') (Mandarin -月光石 Yuè guāngshí) (Swahili - jiwé la mwezi) (Hindi - जुल्तानाइट zultaanaait)		photo 
Colors (GIA)	<p>Colorless, white, flattering with silvery reflections or bluish, orange, green, brownish, reddish.</p> <p>In rare cases, a multi-colored schiller displays blue with green and / or orange colors, a phenomenon known as labradorescence . Although such stones are often called "rainbow moonstones", they are technically a variety of labradorite, not moonstone. Labradorescence is distinct from adularescence.</p>				
Cause of Color	<p>Adularescence is caused by the diffraction of light when it hits alternating thin layers of orthoclase and albite within the gem. This produces the appearance of a floating, cloud-like, blue to white light within the gem. A blue luster is produced if the albite crystals are very fine. (The fine plates of orthoclase and albite are dispersed into each other due to non-mixing by cooling). If the albite plates are thick, the luster is white. The body color of an orthoclase moonstone is generally due to its iron content and can be white, beige, brown, red-brown, orange, greenish, or yellowish. The inclusions of goethite (iron oxide) cause a red color.</p> <p>A variety of moonstone containing the sanidine orthoclase feldspar is found in Grant County, New Mexico, in the United States. Also a solid combination of the oligoclase feldspar plagioclase +/- orthoclase potassium feldspar can also produce moonstone samples.</p>				
Classification	Mineral class Silicates		Species - Group (mineral) Orthoclase - Feldspar		Variety Moonstone
Optical properties	Specific Gravity: 2,520-2,750 Municipality : 2,690		RE: 1,518-1,525 (up to 1,568) Polariscope : DR Double refraction: 0.005–0.008		Character optical Negative twinaxial
	Luster (luster) - luster of the fracture Vitreous, pearly - Vitreous, pearly			Dispersion (fire) NO	
Light	Fluorescence swuv : Orange, Pink (rare) lwuv : inert or blue. Pink / red (rare)			Phosphorescence NO	
Form	Crystalline dress Prismatic Melting point: 599 ° C		Phenomenal optical effects Adularescence (shiller), chastity, asterism (rare, 4 rays) Iridescence (rainbow moonstone)		Crystalline system Monoclinic Crystal class 
Chemical formula	Sodium and potassium aluminosilicate KAISi₃O₈			Spectrometer image 	

			NA
Fracture	Flaking Perfect: 2 directions, imperfect: 1 direction	Breaking- Parting YES	Fracture irregular - conchoidal
Durability	Hardness (Mohs) - Absolute 6-6.5; 72-86	Toughness Fragile	Stability (heat, light, chemicals) Low
Clarity - characteristics	<p>Typical Inclusions: Moonstones are one of the few gems that have such characteristic inclusions that seeing them guarantees their identity. They contain systems of small cracks along the incipient cracks in the body of the material created by exsolution pressures . These peculiar inclusions consist of short pairs of slits , which run parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal, combined with smaller ones that run perpendicularly. Seen under the microscope, they resemble insects with many legs and are known as "centipedes-millipedes". Moonstones also have rectangular dark areas due to stress cracking or cavities. Sometimes, a cavity extends from such a rectangular dark area, creating a comma-shaped inclusion . Myanmar moonstones typically have oriented needle inclusions .</p>		
	Type II NA	Transparency (commercial) - transparency From transparent to opaque	
Deposits - types of rocks	The most important source is in gravels and pegmatites Age : 6-2 million years ago		
Characteristics of rough stones	Crystals are generally short and stocky, prismatic, thin tabular and occasionally elongated. They are also often twinned. It also occurs as grainy, massive, columnar and rounded stones.		
Main deposits	Myanmar / Burma (Pyin-Oo-Lwin District) produces the best known / highest quality specimens. Other producing countries: Australia (NT Alcoota Station, QL Flinders Shire), Austria (Miesling Valley , Hirschegg -Pack Pack, Schwaz District , Linz), Brazil, China (Xinjiang, Kashi), Finland (Inari-Lapland), India (Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu), Japan (Nanto-Toyama), Mexico (Chihuahua), Norway (Rossås-Adger , Ula-Vestfold og Telemark), Poland (Jelenia County Góra), Sri Lanka (Kurunegala , Ratnapura and Galle districts), USA (Alabama, Cambria-California, Colorado, Fairfield-Connecticut, Buford - Georgia, Indiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Cowee-Carolin Valley, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, Wasau -Wisconsin).		
Year of discovery	4th century BC . The first evidence could date back to over 2000 years ago, in Sri Lanka.		
History	<p>Several beautifully carved moonstones have been found in the ancient city of Anuradhapura in north-central Sri Lanka. Other moonstones were discovered in the Lahugala time Magul But has Viharaya (Ampara), in the south-east of the country: these gems were used to decorate elephants surmounted by horsemen.</p> <p>Even the ancient Romans knew it from the first century BC They believed that the gem was formed by solidified moon rays . They also believed that the Roman goddess Diana, goddess of the moon, could be seen inside the stone and that it would bestow love, wisdom and luck on those who possessed it. They believed that it would help keep the mind clear, so that its owner could make the smartest and wisest choices in life and even improve the wearer's ability by second sight or prophecy.</p> <p>In Sri Lanka, there are elephant sculptures dating back to the Polonnaruwa period (1017-1275), in good condition decorated with beautifully carved moonstones.</p> <p>In more recent history, during the Art Nouveau period (1890-1910), the moonstone gained a resurgence in popularity. French master goldsmith Rene Lalique led the way by creating beautiful moonstone jewelry. The Art Nouveau period was short lived and would soon follow the Art Deco movement with a strong emphasis on diamonds and</p>		



	<p>precious stones. Only in the 1960s did the moonstone come back into fashion. Florida adopted the moonstone as its official state gem in 1970 to commemorate the Apollo 11 moon landing and other space flights launched from Florida, although the moonstone is not naturally found in Florida or on the moon.</p> <p>First name: The moonstone has a rather obvious name deriving from its perceived resemblance to the star of the same name. THE most common variety of this gem is the mineral feldspar orthoclase adularia , so named for an ancient mining site near Monte Adulare in Switzerland, near the city of San Gottardo, where these gems could be collected.</p> <p>Other names: Chandra Kanta Moni Chandrakanta</p>		
Property attributed	<p>Historically, the stone is associated with the moon (obviously), so it is believed that putting one in your mouth during the full moon will propitiate the future. The moonstone is also associated with Monday , or "day of the moon."</p> <p>It is also considered as the "Traveler's Stone" as it is considered protective (even by sailors) when worn as an amulet, especially at night when the moon is shining. Another belief says that two people could fall in love if one of them wears a moonstone jewelry on a full moon night.</p> <p>It is also a gem associated with " new beginnings ", the bearer of inner growth and strength. It soothes emotional instability and stress and stabilizes emotions, providing calm. It helps the digestive system, assimilates nutrients, eliminates toxins and fluid retention, and relieves degenerative conditions of the skin, hair, eyes and fleshy organs such as the liver and pancreas. It stimulates the pineal gland and balances hormonal cycles, being excellent for PMS, conception , pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding. The moonstone is also beneficial for men who want to open up their emotional self. In Eastern cultures, "illuminated" gems, such as the moonstone, indicated good luck. The white and iridescent reflections on its surface, suggest a powerful good spirit that dwelt within. In India , the moonstone was considered sacred. Traders could not display this gem for sale unless it rested on a yellow cloth. the highest color. it is believed that couples who own a moonstone are destined for a happy life, full of growth and prosperity. It has found a special place in Feng Shui philosophy . Its calming effect is said to promote harmony between individuals and the environment. Moonstone jewelry designed in the form of Buddha pendants is commonly used to bring balance and harmony to homes and offices.</p> <p>Planet: Moon</p> <p>Month June Zodiac signs: Cancer, Libra, Scorpio</p> <p>Chakra: Third Eye, Solar Plexus Chakra</p>		
Treatments	<p>Moonstones, not being of great value, are not normally manipulated to increase their aesthetic properties. A rather occasional treatment is that of the dark coating-covering on the back of the gem, designed to enhance its adularescence. However this layer is easily scratched and is therefore detectable with magnification.</p>		
Synthetic counterpart	<p>Although moonstone has been simulated from milky chalcedony and some types of synthetic spinel, these substitutes usually look inferior and are easily spotted. Moonstones created in the laboratory exist, but they have not entered the precious metals market.</p>		
It can be confused with	<p>Milky chalcedony, CZ, glass. Visual difference and other characteristics such as refractive index (RI, when it can be measured), polariscope reaction, SG should be sufficient for accurate identification.</p>		
Indicative gemological tests	<p>RI, Visual and microscope analysis, as well as other gemological characteristics are generally sufficient .</p>		
Value (2021)	High : \$ 50-60 / ct 3 carat +	Medium: 15-30 \$ / ct 1-3 carats	Low: 1-2 \$ / ct below the carat
Typical cut	<p>Generally, lapidaries cut moonstones in cabochons, with tall domes to accentuate the phenomenon of adularescence. Specimens with strong exposures often reveal cat eyes when wired this way. Rare asterism, when it occurs, produces four-legged stars.</p>		
Famous stones	<p>One of the most popular moonstones today is the 2017 American Gem Trade Association award winner - the Iris Moonstone necklace , which resides in the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History in Washington. The center stone of the necklace is a stunning marquise cut moonstone that exhibits the cat's eye effect. The back of the necklace features a very special engraving: "In the light of a silver moon an ocean of life awaits your magic touch".</p>		

Record stones

Moonstones with blue reflections, the most prized species, are rarely found in sizes greater than 15-20 carats. However, stones with a silvery or white adularescence are plentiful and available in sizes up to **hundreds of carats** .

The largest known moonstone was discovered during the first Japanese expedition to Mount Kilimanjaro in 1918 and is believed to weigh between 300 and 450 carats.