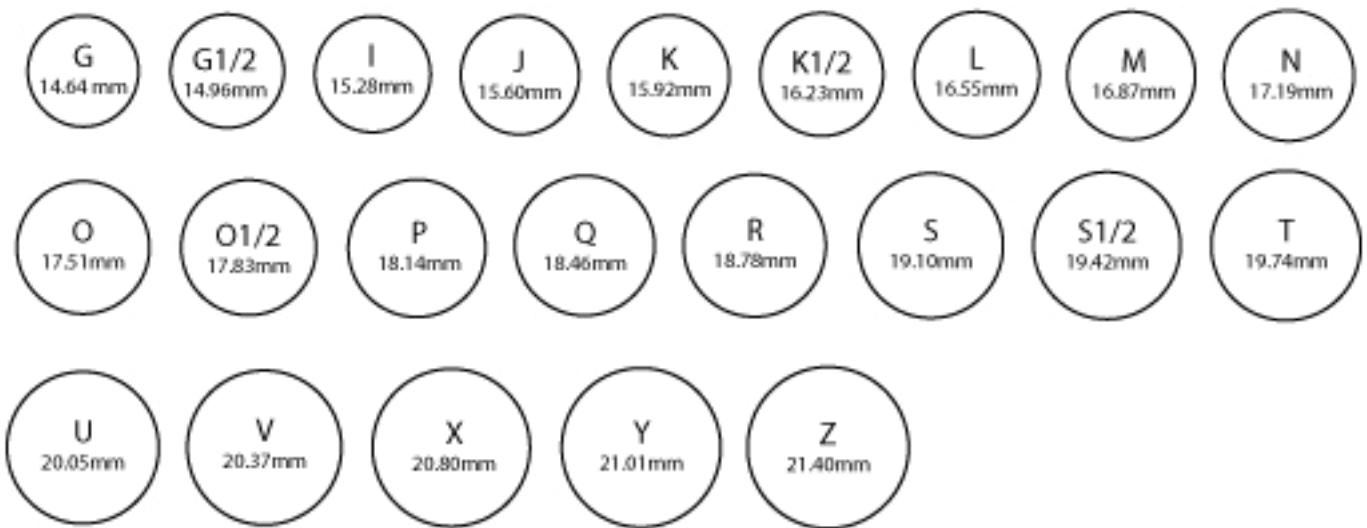




RING SIZES

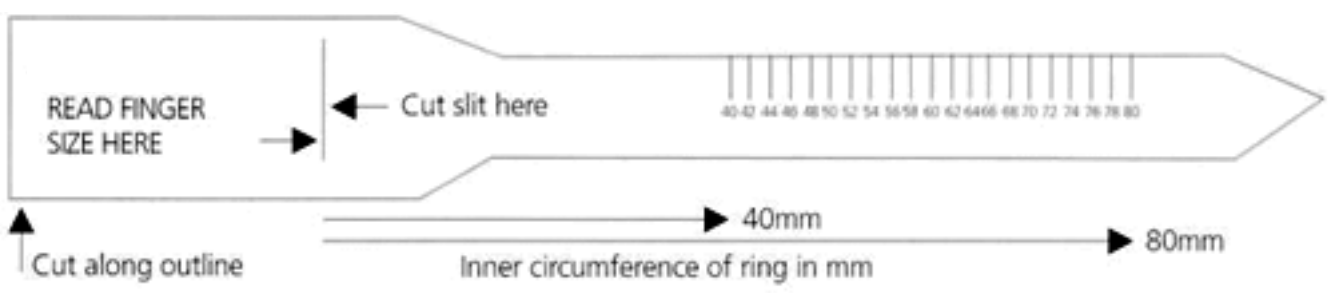
THE SECRET TEST Print our chart of ring size circles at 100%

Find a ring that your loved one currently wears. (Make sure he or she wears that ring on the finger you are shopping for!) Place the ring on top of each circle until you find a perfect match.



THE PAPER TEST Print and carefully cut out our paper ring sizer below.

Print this document and cut out the ring sizer below. Insert the pointed end through the slit to form a circle with the numbers facing outward. Place finger inside circle, pull snugly and read the finger size as indicated.



THE GOLDEN RULE

If a ring has to be sized more than 2 sizes UP or DOWN, an expert opinion from Head Office is required before the ring is sent off for sizing. They will advise if the ring can be safely sized or if it is better to have a new ring made in the appropriate size. Click [here](#) to contact us with your special order. Alternatively, you can contact Head Office on +27 21 590 3600 (Monday - Friday, 08:00 - 16:30).

TYPES OF SIZING

Ring sizes range from: A-smallest (12mm) inside diameter to Z6-largest (25mm) inside diameter, and rising by approximately 0.33mm per size i.e. from A-B, B would be approximately 0.33mm larger than 12mm.

At Galaxy, ladies rings are all normal size P>(18mm) and gents are all normally V>(20.5mm). These are the most common sizes, but many rings have to be resized to fit the customers finger.

There are two types of sizing:

1. Downsizing- to make smaller i.e. from P-M.
2. Upsizing- to make bigger i.e. from P-S.

DOWNSIZING

This occurs by removing a section/part of the shank, re-soldering that which is left and then restoring the shape and symmetry of the shank by using a triplet (a round tapered bar used for making rings round).

UPSIZING

1. A ring is upsized by stretching the shank for the first size or two (normally only done with plain settings and plain wedding bands).
2. If a jeweller cannot stretch the ring then a piece is cut out of the bottom of the shank, stretched open and then a piece of solder is placed in the gap and reshaped to the 'shape' of the shank.
3. The extra metal from the solder is removed by filing and then placed on a triplet to restore shape and symmetry to the shank.
4. Titanium sizes from Q to Z+3 in selected styles & stones.

PROBLEM AREAS

1. If the shank is too thin, additional gold will have to be added from the second upsize onwards.
2. Soldered joints and insertions should not be visible to the naked eye if the sizing is done correctly.
3. If different alloys are used during welding, these occasionally react to the customers skin and form a thin black line at the soldering point, therefore it is important that the correct solders are used.

DOWNSIZING PROBLEMS

Making a ring with an inflexible top (certain gents or large cluster rings) considerably smaller will result in an egg shaped ring. On flat top rings, if this ring is made too small, the top of the ring will also bend and become CONVEX.

On Channel Set, "U" Collett or large solitaire rings the stones/diamonds may become loose, as the setting widens.

UPSIZING PROBLEMS

On certain gents or cluster rings (with flexible tops), if customers want this ring made considerably larger, there could be a problem, because the portion under the setting (the curvature) cannot change shape due to the rigidity of the settings (stones).

On flat top rings, if this ring is made too big, the top of the ring starts to bend slightly (becomes bow shaped). The top becomes CONCAVE. On Channel Set, "U" Collett or large solitaire rings the setting around the stones/diamonds may become tighter.