



Body Jewelry

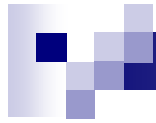
Stainless Steel 316L

Body Piercing Jewery is generally made of Stainless steel.

For 90% of customers this is fine but a small percentage of customers are allergic to Nickel (Ni)

Composition for 316L stainless steels.

	C	Mn	Si	P	S	Cr	Mo	Ni	N
Min	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	10	-
Max	0.03	2.0	0.75	0.05	0.03	18	3.0	14.0	0.1



Titanium Jewelry

Titanium G23 is a grade recognised by standard societies world wide for medical devices, including the international standards organisation in Switzerland and the ASTM in the USA.

Heart valves, pacemakers and replacement human body parts are being made of Grade 23 titanium.

Its biocompatibility is internally accepted. Grade 23 titanium is specified by the APP (Association of Professional Piercers) for body jewellery usage.



Bio Body Jewelry

Polymers (Plastics) have been used for a long time for both implants and piercings.

Early piercers often used it as a healing jewelry. After the piercing was done, a product resembling a thick fishing line was inserted in the hole. When the piercing was healed, the plastic was cut and pulled out, and then a real jewelry was inserted.

Bio Jewelry is a good option for customers that have severe reactions to Nickel



Cilicone

Specifications: Silicone

silicone meets the requirements of the following:

European Pharmacopoeia, Deutsches Arzneibuch, U.S Pharmacopoeia Plastics of Class V1.

Silicone also meets the requirements of EN30993/ISO 10993, 'Biological assessment of medical products' and its biocompatibility is tested according to the guidelines of the Tripartite Test of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia.

The dye must be mixed in a ratio of 1:300 and to pass the German BGA medical standard. All silicone is tested for 30 days continuous body implant, however all silicone accessories are intended for temporary application only



Sterling Silver

925 sterling silver is comprised of 92.5% pure silver alloyed with other metals for strength, shine, and durability. Generally, the remaining 7.5% of the composition includes a harder metal such as copper or **nickel**.

On its own, silver is quite soft and would not be able to withstand being formed into jewelry, or being worn on a daily basis.



Gold Jewelry

24 kt gold is pure gold. The Kt stands for karat.

18 kt gold contains 18 parts gold and 6 parts of another metal(s), making it 75% gold.

14 kt gold contains 14 parts gold and 10 parts of another metal(s), making it 58.3% gold.

12 kt gold contains 12 parts gold and 12 parts of another metal(s), making it 50% gold.

10 kt gold contains 10 parts gold and 14 parts another metal(s), making it 41.7% gold. 10K gold is the minimum karat designation that can still be called gold in the US.



Problems with gold

Additions of any white metal to gold will tend to bleach its color.

In practice, **nickel** and palladium (and platinum) are strong 'bleachers' of gold; silver and zinc are moderate bleachers and all others are moderate to weak in effect.

This has given rise to two basic classes of white golds - the nickel whites and the palladium whites.

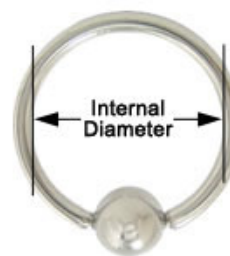
At the 9 carat (37.5% gold) level, a gold-silver alloy is quite white, ductile although soft and is used for jewelry

Some Mixes of 18 Kt Yellow Gold are Nickel-Free
Most White Gold Mixes are Nickel-Free

Jewelry

Size Conversion Chart				
Gauge		Length & Diameter		
Gauge	MM	Inches	MM	
0 ga	8.0mm	5/64	2mm	
2 ga	7.0mm	5/32	4mm	
3 ga	6.0mm	1/4	6mm	
4 ga	5.0mm	5/16	8mm	
6 ga	4.0mm	3/8	10mm	
8 ga	3.2mm	1/2	12mm	
10 ga	2.5mm	9/16	14mm	
12 ga	2.0mm	5/8	16mm	
14 ga	1.6mm	11/16	18mm	
16 ga	1.2mm	3/4	20mm	
18 ga	1.0mm	7/8	22mm	
20 ga	0.8mm	15/16	24mm	

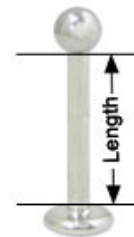
Measuring Chart & Sizes



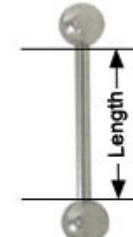
The size of a CAPTIVE BEAD RING is measured in a straight line across the center, inside the ring.



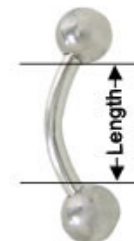
The size of a CIRCULAR HORSE SHOE BARBELL is measured in a straight line across the center, inside the ring.



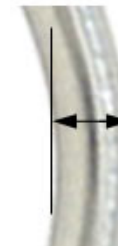
The shaft length of the LABRET MONROE stud is measured in a straight line between the ball and the base.



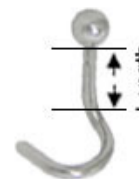
The length of the STRAIGHT BARBELL is measured in a straight line between the end of balls.



The size of the CURVED BARBELL is measured in a straight line across the center, in between the ball ends.



The GAUGE is measured by the thickness.



The size of the NOSE SCREW is measured on the inside of the screw from the end of the ball down to the bend.



The size of the NOSE BONE is measured from the bottom to the end of the ball.