

Automatic Gemstone Orientation

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to automatic gemstone orientation. Particularly, but not
5 exclusively, the invention relates to a method of orientating discrete objects, such as
gemstones, for subsequent handling and/or measurement. An apparatus for
orientating and screening such discrete objects is also provided.

Background to the Invention

10 The screening of diamonds (and other gemstones) is required in order to distinguish
synthetic materials from those that are natural. It is known that, in an unpolished state,
High-Pressure, High-Temperature (HPHT) synthetic diamonds have distinctive cubo-
octahedral shapes which make them easy to distinguish from natural diamonds which
15 grow in an octahedral form. Even when synthetic material is polished into a gemstone,
identification is still possible. In certain cases, identification can be adequately
performed by looking for metallic inclusions and colour-zoning (where colour is more
concentrated in certain geometric zones) using a microscope. However, in order to
identify synthetics having better quality and colour more advanced instrumentation
20 such as the Applicants' DiamondSure™ and DiamondView™ instruments may be
required.

The DiamondSure™ instrument is a rapid, easy to use, screening instrument which
measures the way light is absorbed by a diamond in order to identify synthetics. The
diamond under test may either be passed, if it is a natural, or referred for further tests,
25 if the stone needs to be looked at more closely. It has been found that this instrument
refers all synthetics and around 2% of natural diamonds (which are susceptible to a
colour treatment) for further testing.

The referred diamonds are then analysed using the DiamondView™ instrument which
30 generates a surface fluorescent image of the stone using intense short-wave ultraviolet
lamps. As synthetics typically show distinct geometric patterns from their characteristic
growth sectors, these can quickly be identified.

However, as the diamonds are required to be in a particular orientation for each of the
35 above screening processes, it has, to date, been necessary for each individual

diamond to be manually placed on the screening equipment. There is therefore a need for automatic gemstone orientation in order to speed up this procedure.

Summary of the Invention

5 According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of orientating discrete objects, such as gemstones, said method comprising:

providing said objects on a travelling path;

providing a pair of opposed walls extending generally along the direction of the path; and

10 generating relative oscillatory movement between said pair of walls and said travelling path, in a direction generally transverse to the direction of the path, so that said pair of walls imparts lateral force to the objects to thereby urge them into their most stable orientation as they progress along the path.

15 Embodiments of the present invention therefore provide a process which can be automated for fast and effective orientation of a number of discrete objects. It will be understood that the lateral force provided by the oscillating walls will effectively and progressively knock the objects from a relatively unstable orientation into a relatively stable orientation. Accordingly, the objects may be urged into an orientation in which
20 they have their lowest potential energy (i.e. in which their centre of mass is at its lowest point).

The discrete objects may comprise cut or uncut gemstones (e.g. diamonds) or other small items. In particular embodiments, the discrete objects may comprise so-called
25 melee (i.e. small, usually brilliant cut diamonds, normally between 0.01 and 0.20 carats each and which are often used as side stones and in pavé settings). In other embodiments, larger diamonds up to or greater than 1 carat (ct) may be employed. However, it is noted that the method described above is particularly useful for the orientation of small diamonds (e.g. less than approximately 1ct) since, manual
30 orientation of larger diamonds is less fiddly and time-consuming.

In embodiments of the invention, the melee may be pre-sized into parcels where the

difference in girdle diameters can vary by up to 0.5mm. The method may then comprise the step of dispensing the melee onto the travelling path at an appropriate feed rate.

- 5 In the case of cut gemstones it is common for one facet to be polished to form a so-called table which can be used for mounting the gem for measurement, further processing or polishing. The table is usually the largest cut facet and orientation on the table therefore corresponds to the gemstone being positioned in its deepest potential well. The gem is therefore normally in its most stable and convenient orientation when
10 it is positioned table-down on a supporting surface.

- The travelling path may be circular and the relative oscillatory movement may be such that a central portion of the pair of walls oscillates along a radius of the travelling path. A particularly advantageous embodiment can be provided by employing a part-circular
15 (and in particular, semi-circular) pair of walls because the objects will experience only a small amount of lateral movement as they enter the pair of walls and this will gradually increase towards the centre of the pair of walls, where the transverse movement is at its greatest, before the amount of lateral movement reduces once more towards the exit from the pair of walls. Accordingly, the lateral movement of the objects is better
20 controlled and contained within the pair of walls since the objects are effectively accelerated from and decelerated to a stationery start and end point on the travelling path, within the confines of the walls. There is therefore a much lower risk of the objects being inadvertently ejected from between the pair of walls than if they were experiencing the full transverse movement of the walls as they entered or exited the
25 walls (e.g. as would be the case on a straight travelling path).

- The method may further comprise the step of checking the orientation of each of the objects. This step may be performed after the objects have emerged from between the pair of walls.

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The step of checking the orientation of each object may comprise:

obtaining an image of the object;

converting the image into a binary silhouette;

plotting the number of pixels representing the object in each row against row number;

fitting an expected curve to the plotted data;

5 calculating the error between the fitted curve and the plotted data; and

determining whether the error is within a pre-determined threshold denoting that the object is orientated as desired.

10 The expected curve may comprise a straight line. In the case of a gemstone, table-down orientation is usually required and this can be determined using a straight line fit to the plotted data.

15 The method may further comprise the step of sending the object along the travelling path for a second or subsequent time, if the object is determined not to be orientated as desired (i.e. if the error is greater than the pre-determined threshold).

20 The method may further comprise the step of adjusting the oscillation frequency based on information obtained during the step of checking the orientation of each object. For example, the frequency may be varied if a pre-determined number of objects are determined to be incorrectly orientated or if the calculated error exceeds a pre-determined value.

25 The method may further comprise the step of transporting the objects that are orientated as desired to a test, measurement or further processing (e.g. polishing) station. The method may then comprise performing a test, measurement or processing procedure. The procedure may comprise determining whether the object is synthetic or natural (e.g. using a DiamondSureTM or DiamondViewTM instrument). The method may then comprise dispensing the object into an appropriate receptacle (e.g. into a receptacle for synthetics or a receptacle for naturals) depending on the outcome of the
30 procedure.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided an apparatus for orientating discrete objects, such as gemstones, said apparatus comprising:

a movable surface providing a travelling path for said objects;

a pair of opposed walls extending generally along the direction of the path; and

5 an oscillator arranged to generate relative oscillatory movement between said pair of walls and said movable surface, in a direction generally transverse to the direction of the path, so that, in use, said pair of walls imparts lateral force to the objects to thereby urge them into their most stable orientation as they progress along the path.

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The apparatus may further comprise a device for checking the orientation of the objects (e.g. after they emerge from between the pair of walls).

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The movable surface may be translatable (e.g. in the form of a linear conveyer belt) or rotatable (e.g. in the form of a rotatable disc). In a particular embodiment, the movable surface may be constituted by a rotatable platform. The platform may be circular (i.e. disc-shaped) or any other convenient shape.

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It will be understood that, depending on the nature of the movable surface, the path for the objects to travel along may be substantially straight, curved, circular, part-circular or semi-circular. However, as explained above, the applicants have discovered that it is advantageous to provide a curved or at least part-circular path since objects travelling along such a path are less likely to be thrown off the path when emerging from between the pair of relatively oscillating walls, than is the case if the path is substantially straight. Continuous paths, as provided by circular paths, are particularly advantageous because the objects can more easily be placed on and removed from the path as there is no defined start and end of the path to be managed. Moreover, with continuous (e.g. circular) paths, objects that are not sufficiently orientated after going around the path once can simply be left on the movable surface to go around again.

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The oscillator may be arranged such that a central portion of the pair of walls oscillates along a radius of the rotatable disc.

The moveable surface may have a relatively low co-efficient of friction to allow the objects to be re-orientated on contact with at least one of the pair of walls.

5 The pair of walls may be interconnected. The pair of walls may be substantially vertical or may curve inwardly towards each other. Where the movable surface is a rotatable disc, the pair of walls may be part-toroidal and may extend around approximately half of the disc.

10 The applicants have found that an optimum oscillation rate and oscillation distance is dependent on the size of the objects to be orientated. The oscillator may therefore be configured to provide an oscillation rate and distance which has been pre-determined as optimum in order to orientate a specific size (or weight) of object. In other embodiments, the oscillator may be configured to provide a range of oscillation rates and/or distances or a variable oscillation rate and/or distance.

15 The apparatus may further comprise a feeder for providing the objects on the movable surface. The feeder may comprise a hopper arranged to dispense the objects onto the movable surface. The hopper may be configured to space out the objects along the travelling path so that the risk of the objects coming into contact with each other as they are agitated by the oscillator is minimised. In certain embodiments, the feeder may be of the type described in one or more of the UK patents GB 2162828, GB 2194518 or GB 2194779.

25 The apparatus may comprise a handler configured for transporting the objects from the movable surface after they have passed between the pair of walls at least once. The handler may comprise a vacuum wand configured to latch onto and hold said objects in a particular orientation. The handler may be configured to only transport those objects identified as being correctly orientated by the device. The handler may be configured to place the objects on a further piece of equipment, such as a test or measurement device, gemstone grading apparatus, jewellery or gemstone manufacturing or inscription equipment, gemstone viewer or imaging device or a polisher. More specifically, the handler may place the objects on a synthetic detection device which may comprise a Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectrometer. In particular
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35 embodiments, the handler may place the objects on one of the DiamondSure™ or DiamondView™ instruments described above. The objects may then be tested or

further processed before the handler transports them to an appropriate receptacle or collection point.

5 In embodiments of the invention, the apparatus may comprise a selector (e.g. dial) allowing the operator to select an appropriate object (e.g. melee) size range which may be based on girdle diameter or respective weight. The selected size range may then be used to define the speed of one or more characteristics of the apparatus (e.g. the speed by which the objects are delivered, rotated, oscillated, handled or dispensed).

10 In embodiments of the present invention, the apparatus may be constituted by an automated melee screening machine which is coupled to a device configured for the automatic detection of synthetic objects and which employs the feed, handling & dispense processes described above to screen a large volume of small objects, such as gemstones, at an increased rate. Following initial setup by an operator, the
15 applicants have found that the apparatus can be left to run unattended and can sort volumes of up to 500 very small polished round brilliant stones in approximately 30 minutes. The apparatus may therefore be configured to provide objects to a detection device at a feed rate of approximately 15 objects per minute.

20 According to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a device for checking the orientation of discrete objects, such as gemstones, said device comprising:

an image capture module arranged to obtain an image of the object; and

a processor configured for:

25 converting the image into a binary silhouette;

plotting the number of pixels representing the object in each row against row number,

fitting an expected curve to the plotted data,

calculating the error between the fitted curve and the plotted data; and

30 determining whether the error is within a pre-determined threshold denoting that the object is orientated as desired.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention there is provided an apparatus for screening for artificial gemstones, said apparatus comprising:

the apparatus for orientating discrete objects in accordance with the first aspect of the invention;

a feeder for providing gemstones on the movable surface;

a test device for determining whether the gemstones are artificial; and

a handler for transporting the gemstones to the test device and subsequently transporting the gemstones to an appropriate receptacle or collection point.

The apparatus may further comprise a device for checking the orientation of the gemstones, such as the device in accordance with the third aspect of the invention.

It will be understood that the features described above in relation to any one of the aspects of the invention may be mixed and matched with features from any of the other aspects of the invention.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

Specific embodiments of the various aspects of the present invention are described in more detail below in relation to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 illustrates a front perspective view of an apparatus for orientating discrete objects in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention;

10 Figure 2 illustrates a rear perspective view of the apparatus shown in Figure 1 with the feeder removed and a cover removed to show the oscillating walls and rotating disc;

Figure 3 illustrates a top view of the apparatus shown in Figure 2;

Figure 4 illustrates a transverse cross-sectional view of the feeder shown in Figure 1;

15 Figure 5 illustrates a top view of the oscillating wall component shown in Figures 2 and 3;

Figure 6A shows a captured image by the device shown in Figure 3 for checking the orientation of the objects;

Figure 6B shows the image of Figure 6A after a background image has been subtracted;

20 Figure 6C shows the images of Figure 6B after it has been converted into a binary silhouette image and cropped to view of the illuminated area;

Figure 6D shows the image of Figure 6C after the object has been identified as being in the centre of the field of view and after the object has been isolated using its bounding

box information;

Figure 7A shows a graph illustrating plotted data of row number against number of pixels making up the object in that row; a line fitted to the data; and the difference between the two plots for a stone which is correctly orientated table-down; and

5 Figure 7B shows a graph illustrating plotted data of row number against number of pixels making up the object in that row; a line fitted to the data; and the difference between the two plots for a stone which is incorrectly orientated pavilion-down.

Detailed Description of Certain Embodiments

10 With reference to Figure 1, there is illustrated an apparatus 10 for orientating discrete objects (not shown) in accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention. The apparatus 10 comprises a feeder 12, an agitator 14, a handler 16 and a dispense system 18.

15 The feeder 12 is best shown in Figure 4 and comprises a low profile plastic hopper 20 configured to accept a pre-sized portion of discrete objects which, in the present case, are provided in the form of melee having an average stone diameter of 3mm (not shown). In use, the melee will be gently poured into the hopper 20 from a sample pot, parcel or similar vessel and the proportions and material of the hopper 20 have been
20 selected to ensure minimum abrasion between the polished gemstones of the melee.

At the base of the hopper 20 a gap 22 is provided through which the melee will fall into a well provided between a pair of co-operating longitudinal rollers 26. The roller 26 are arranged to rotate in opposite directions so as to gradually draw the melee in the well
25 between and through the rollers 26. The rollers 26 have highly resilient surfaces 28 such that the stones of the melee become embedded in the surfaces 28 without opening a gap between the rollers 26. The speed of the rollers 26 is configured to separate out the stones so that preferably only a single stone is permitted to pass through the feeder 22 at any particular time. This separation ensures that the agitator
30 14 is not flooded with too many stones at once and reduces the time the stones are in contact with each other to minimise the risk of abrasion.

Further examples of suitable feeders can be found in UK patents GB 2162828, GB 2194518 or GB 2194779.

It is noted that the required speed of the rollers 26 may vary depending on the range of sizes of stones within the melee. Broadly speaking, it is desirable for the melee throughput to be slower for small stones (close to 0.01ct) and faster for the larger end of the size spectrum (approaching 0.20ct).

5 As the individual stones emerge from the rollers 26, they will fall onto a plastic slope 30, which is provided below the feeder 12 as shown in Figure 2. The slope 30 will then direct the stones onto a low friction rotating disc 32, shown in Figure 3, which passes below the end of the slope 30. The rotating disc 32 of the present embodiment is made from fine machined and polished hard plastic to as to provide a suitably low friction co-
10 efficient. However, in other embodiments, the rotating disc 32 may be formed from stainless steel shim.

The rotating disc 32 provides a circular travelling path along which the stones are transported at a speed of approximately 924mm/min to a handling area 34. As viewed
15 in Figure 3, the rotating disc 32 rotates in a clockwise direction such that the stones are passed through the agitator 14, best shown in Figure 5. The agitator 14 comprises a pair of opposed parallel vertical walls 38 which form a semi-circular channel 36 over half of the rotating disc 32. The walls 38 therefore extend generally along the direction of the path travelled by the stones on the disc 32. In the embodiment shown, the
20 channel 36 has a width of 9mm and a length of 45mm.

The pair of walls 38 are connected to an oscillator 40 configured to oscillate the pair of walls 38 (maintaining their relative positions) in a direction generally transverse to the direction of the travelling path. In the present case, the centre 42 of the pair of walls 38
25 is configured to oscillate along the radius of the rotating disc 32. Accordingly, the relative traverse movement of the walls 38 across the travelling path is minimal at the entry and exit of the channel 36 and is maximised at the centre of the channel 36.

In use, the oscillating walls 38 collide with the stones on the travelling path. The impact
30 level of the walls 38 is carefully configured so that it is high enough to knock a stone off of a pavilion facet so it lands randomly but not so high as to knock a stone off of its most stable table facet. Accordingly, the stones are repeatedly knocked about within the channel 36 until they eventually land table-down. It is noted that while the stones are moving through the oscillating channel 36, the low friction surface of the rotating

disc 32 reduces the possibility of the oscillating channel 36 re-orientating each stone from its table face.

The applicants have found that the optimum impact level is dependent upon at least the following factors: the size of the stones, the width of the channel 36, the stroke length of oscillation, the frequency of oscillation, the speed of transportation through the channel, the channel path and length, and the friction level between the transporting surface and stone. In the present embodiment, they have therefore determined that an oscillation frequency of 4.9 Hz and a stroke length of 14mm is appropriate.

On exiting the oscillating channel 36, the stones continue their path on the rotating disc 32 until they are aligned in the handling area 34.

As shown in Figure 3, a device 44 is provided adjacent the handling area 34, for checking the orientation of the stones. The device 44 comprises a video camera 46 configured to determine when a stone is present in its field of view. When this occurs, the rollers 26, oscillator 40 and rotating disc 32 are all halted so that an image of the stone can be taken (as illustrated in Figure 6A), and processed by a processor to determine whether the stone is in its desired table-down orientation.

More specifically, the video camera 46 records a side view silhouette image of the stones, which is achieved by providing diffuse illumination behind the stones. A background image (with no stone present in the field of view) is recorded at the start of the measurement process. Once a background image is recorded then each captured image (Figure 6A) from the video camera 46 can be processed as follows:

- 1) The background image is subtracted from the captured image to produce the image shown in Figure 6B.
- 2) The resultant image is cropped to view only the illuminated area.
- 3) The cropped image is converted into a binary silhouette image, illustrated in Figure 6C, where the stone area is represented by ones and the background as zeros.

4) Each object in the binary silhouette image is identified and the centroid and bounding box calculated.

5) If one of the objects in the binary silhouette image is in the user defined position within the field of view (which corresponds to the required pick-up position for the handler 16) then it is isolated using its bounding box information, as illustrated in Figure 6D.

6) Once the relevant object has been isolated and cropped the number of white pixels (pixels with a value of one) on each row is calculated. The number of white pixels is then plotted against the row number and a straight line is fitted to the data. Subtracting the fitted data from the actual data gives a measure of the how well the data fits to a straight line. These results are shown in the graph of Figure 7A (for a stone which is correctly orientated table-down) and in Figure 7B (for a stone which is incorrectly orientated pavilion-down).

7) If the straight line fit is good (determined by calculating the sum of the squared error and comparing this to a pre-determined threshold value) then the stone is determined to be table-down (Figure 7A) but if the fit is poor then the stone is determined to be incorrectly orientated (Figure 7B).

If the stone is found to be orientated on its table, as required, a signal will output which will initiate the automatic collection of the stone by the handler 16, which may be also be referred to as a pick and place arrangement. In the embodiment shown, the handler 16 comprises a swinging arm 50 pivotally mounted on the apparatus 10 and having a vacuum wand 52 provided at its free end. The vacuum wand will be configured to engage with a stone which is orientated table-down and to apply suction to retain the stone on the wand as the arm is pivoted to a new position.

Although the handler 16 may be configured to transport the correctly orientated stones to any test, measurement or further processing system, in the present embodiment, the handler 16 will place the stones on a synthetic detection device 54. The device 54 will determine whether the stone is natural or synthetic before the handler 16 will transport

the stone and release it into an appropriate collection bin 56 via chutes 58 in the dispense system 18.

5 Following the automated collection of a correctly orientated stone, so the rollers 26, oscillator 40 and rotating disc 32 will be re-started and allowed to continue to feed stones through the system until the next stone is transported into the user defined position within the camera's field of vision and the feed system will again stop if the stone is in the correct orientation. Once more the orientation of the stone will be determined and the handler employed if the stone is correctly orientated.

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If the stone is found not to be orientated on its table, a signal will recommence the feed system (i.e. rollers 26, oscillator 40 and rotating disc 32) without collecting the stone for measurement. The stone will be therefore be transported once more to the oscillating channel and the agitation process described above will employed to try to re-orientate the stone into the desired position.

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The process described above will continue until all stones in the melee have been orientated, measured and dispensed into an appropriate collection bin 56.

20 It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that various modifications may be made to the above embodiments without departing from the scope of the present invention.

CLAIMS:

1. An apparatus for orientating discrete objects, said apparatus comprising:
a movable surface providing a travelling path for said objects;
a pair of opposed walls extending generally along the direction of the path; and
an oscillator arranged to generate relative oscillatory movement between said pair of walls and said movable surface, in a direction generally transverse to the direction of the path, so that, in use, said pair of walls imparts lateral force to the objects to thereby urge them into their most stable orientation as they progress along the path.
2. The apparatus according to claim 1 further comprising a device for checking the orientation of the objects after they emerge from between the pair of walls.
3. The apparatus according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the movable surface is translatable or rotatable.
4. The apparatus according to claim 3 wherein the movable surface is a rotatable disc.
5. The apparatus according to claim 4 wherein the oscillator is arranged such that a central portion of the pair of walls oscillates along a radial direction of the rotatable disc.
6. The apparatus according to any preceding claim wherein the pair of walls are interconnected.
7. The apparatus according to claim 6 wherein the pair of walls are part-toroidal.
8. The apparatus according to any preceding claim wherein the oscillator is configured to provide a range of oscillation rates and/or distances or a variable oscillation rate and/or distance.
9. The apparatus according to any preceding claim further comprising a feeder for providing the objects on the movable surface.

10. The apparatus according to claim 9 wherein the feeder comprises a hopper configured to space out the objects along the travelling path so that the risk of the objects coming into contact with each other as they are agitated by the oscillator is minimised.
11. The apparatus according to any preceding claim further comprising a handler configured for transporting the objects from the movable surface after they have passed between the pair of walls at least once.
12. The apparatus according to claim 11 wherein the handler comprises a vacuum wand.
13. The apparatus according to claim 11 or 12 wherein the handler is configured to only transport those objects identified as being correctly orientated.
14. The apparatus according to any one of claims 11 to 13 wherein the handler is configured to transport the objects to an appropriate receptacle or collection point.
15. A device for checking the orientation of discrete objects, said device comprising:
 - an image capture module arranged to obtain an image of the object; and
 - a processor configured for:
 - converting the image into a binary silhouette;
 - plotting the number of pixels representing the object in each row against row number,
 - fitting an expected curve to the plotted data,
 - calculating the error between the fitted curve and the plotted data; and
 - determining whether the error is within a pre-determined threshold denoting that the object is orientated as desired.
16. An apparatus for screening for artificial gemstones, said apparatus comprising:
 - the apparatus for orientating discrete objects according to claim 1;
 - a feeder for providing gemstones on the movable surface;

- a test device for determining whether the gemstones are artificial; and
a handler for transporting the gemstones to the test device and subsequently transporting the gemstones to an appropriate receptacle or collection point.
17. The apparatus according to claim 16 further comprising a device for checking the orientation of the gemstones.
18. The apparatus according to claim 17 comprising the device for checking the orientation of discrete objects according to claim 15.
19. A method of orientating discrete objects comprising:
providing said objects on a travelling path;
providing a pair of opposed walls extending generally along the direction of the path;
and
generating relative oscillatory movement between said pair of walls and said travelling path, in a direction generally transverse to the direction of the path, so that said pair of walls imparts lateral force to the objects to thereby urge them into their most stable orientation as they progress along the path.
20. The method according to claim 19 wherein the objects are urged into an orientation in which the objects have their lowest potential energy.
21. The method according to claim 19 or 20 wherein the objects are gemstones and the method comprises orientating the gemstones table-down.
22. The method according to claim 21 wherein each gemstone lies in the range of from approximately 0.01 to approximately 0.20 carats.
23. The method according to any one of claims 19 to 22 wherein the travelling path is circular.
24. The method according to claim 23 wherein the relative oscillatory movement is such that a central portion of the pair of walls oscillates along a radial direction of the travelling path.

25. The method according to claim 24 wherein the pair of walls are semi-circular.
26. The method according to any one of claims 19 to 25 further comprising the step of checking the orientation of each of the objects after the objects have emerged from between the pair of walls.
27. The method according to claim 26 wherein the step of checking the orientation of each object comprises:
obtaining an image of the object;
converting the image into a binary silhouette;
plotting the number of pixels representing the object in each row of the silhouette against row number;
fitting an expected curve to the plotted data;
calculating the error between the fitted curve and the plotted data; and
determining whether the error is within a pre-determined threshold denoting that the object is orientated as desired.
28. The method according to claim 27 wherein the expected curve comprises a straight line.
29. The method according to any one of claims 26 to 28 further comprising the step of sending the object along the travelling path for a second or subsequent time, if the object is determined not to be orientated as desired.
30. The method according to any one of claims 26 to 29 further comprising the step of adjusting the oscillation frequency based on information obtained during the step of checking the orientation of each object.
31. The method according to any one of claims 26 to 30 further comprising the step of transporting the objects that are orientated as desired to a test, measurement or further processing station.
32. The method according to claim 31 further comprising performing a test, measurement or processing procedure.

33. The method according to claim 32 wherein the procedure may comprise determining whether the object is synthetic or natural.
34. The method according to claim 32 or 33 further comprising dispensing the object into an appropriate receptacle depending on the outcome of the procedure.