WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of imaging a cut stone having a girdle, comprising:

a) obtaining, in a first placement of the cut stone, a first volumetric model of a first part of the cut stone, including the girdle, and taking a plurality of first images of the first part of the cut stone from a plurality of viewing directions, each defined by its horizontal and vertical angles relative to a plane passing via the girdle;

(b) obtaining, in a second placement of the cut stone, a second volumetric model of a second part of the cut stone, including the girdle, and taking a plurality of second images of the second part of cut stone from a plurality of viewing direction, each defined by its horizontal and vertical angles relative to said plane passing via the girdle;

(c) correlating the second images with the first images using the first and second volumetric models, based on the horizontal and vertical angles, to obtain correlated images of the first and second parts of the cut stone, with a unified volume of the first volumetric model and the second volumetric model being minimal and the first volumetric model and the second volumetric model coinciding:

(d) generating a volumetric image of the cut stone by merging segments cropped from the correlated images of the first and second parts of the cut stone; and

(e) outputting said volumetric image so as to allow a viewer to view the cut stone with its first and second parts as imaged from the plurality of viewing directions.

2. The method according to Claim 1, wherein said first part of the cut stone includes the cut stone's table and girdle, and the second part includes the stone's pavilion and girdle.

3. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the step (a) includes obtaining a plurality of first modeling images of the first part of the cut stone and using the modeling images for generating the first volumetric model of the first part of the cut stone;

wherein the step (b) includes obtaining a plurality of second modeling images of the second part of the cut stone and using the modeling images for generating the second volumetric model of the second part of the cut stone; and

wherein the using in steps (a) and (b) of the first and second volumetric models is for calculating scanning patterns; and

wherein the using of the scanning patterns is for maneuvering according to them at least one of a holder of the cut stone and at least one image sensor for capturing, by the at least one image sensor, the first and the second images of the first and second parts of the cut stone, respectively.

4. The method according to Claim 3, wherein the maneuvering is performed by rotating the cut stone around a first rotation axis, and rotating the at least one image sensor around a second rotation axis, being perpendicular to the first rotation axis.

5. The method according to Claim 3, wherein the maneuvering is performed so as to allow imaging the cut stone from any point on a surface of a virtual sphere around the cut stone.

6. The method according to Claim 3, wherein the maneuvering is performed under such illumination of the cut stone that allows to avoid an effect of direct reflection of light from surfaces of the cut stone.

7. The method according to claim 3, wherein the same image sensor that is used for capturing modeling images for the creation of the volumetric models is maneuvered for capturing the first and the second images.

8. A system of imaging a cut stone having a girdle, the system comprising:a holder for mounting the cut stone in first and second placements;

at least one image sensor;

an image sensor actuator configured to maneuver the at least one image sensor for capturing a plurality of first images of a first part of the cut stone in its first placement and a plurality of second images of a second part of the cut stone in its second placement; each of the first and second parts of the cut stone, including its girdle, and the first and the second images of these parts being taken from a plurality of viewing directions, each defined by a horizontal and a vertical angles relative to a plane passing via the girdle;

an image capturing module configured to correlate the second images with the first images using a first volumetric model of the first part of the cut stone and a second volumetric model of the second part of the cut stone, based on the horizontal and vertical angles, to obtain correlated images of the first and second parts of the cut stone, with a unified volume of the first volumetric model and the second volumetric model being

minimal and the first volumetric model and the second volumetric model coinciding, and to crop segments from the first and second images;

a reconstruction module for generating a volumetric image of the cut stone by merging segments of the correlated images of the first and second parts of the cut stone; and

an output unit which outputs said volumetric image to allow viewing the cut stone from a plurality of viewing angles.

9. The system according to Claim 8, wherein the image capturing module is configured for using the first and second volumetric models of the cut stone created in its respective first and second placements, for the correlation between the first and second images having similar horizontal and vertical angles relative to the plane passing via the girdle.

10. The system according Claim 9, wherein the image capturing module is configured to compute the first volumetric model of the first part of the cut stone and the second volumetric module of the second part of the cut stone, and to use the volumetric models for computing first and second scanning patterns, and the system further comprises a controller, which instructs the holder and the image sensor actuator to respectively maneuver the image sensor and rotate the cut stone in each of the first and second placements according to the respective first and second scanning patterns.

11. The system according to claim 8, wherein the holder is configured for rotating the cut stone around a first rotation axis, the image sensor actuator being configured for rotating the image senor around a second rotation axis, the rotating of both the holder and the image sensor being configured to provide the viewing directions during the maneuvering, which the viewing directions include, in one of the first and second placements, a direction facing the cut stone's table facet, and in the other of the first and second placements, a direction facing the cut stone's pavilion.