

(No Model.)

F. E. MEYER.

Real or Imitation Precious Stone, Paste, or
Composition of Glass.

No. 229,328.

Patented June 29, 1880.

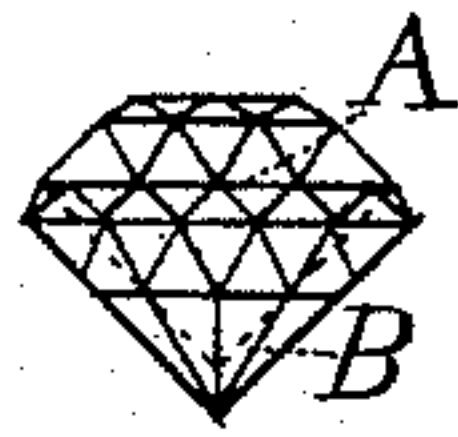


Fig. 1.

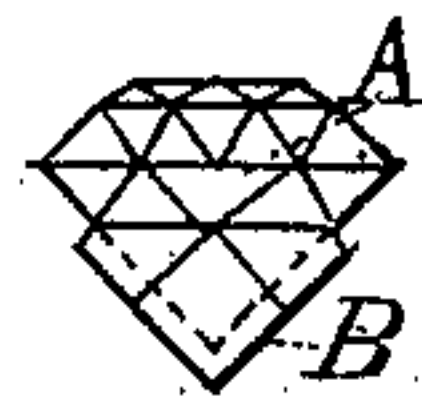


Fig. 2.

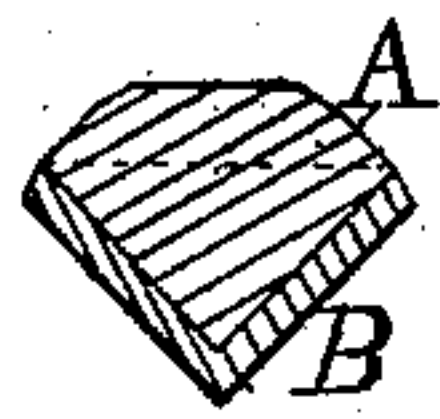


Fig. 3.

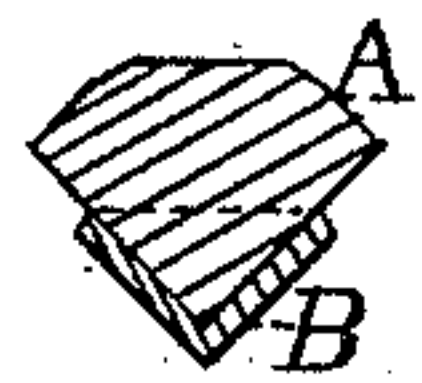


Fig. 4.

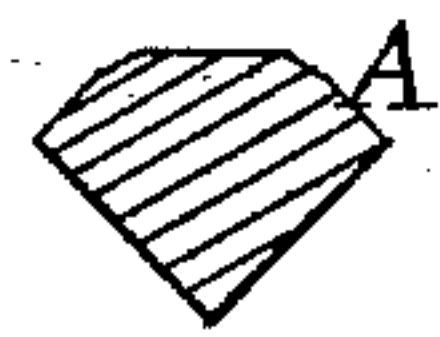


Fig. 5.

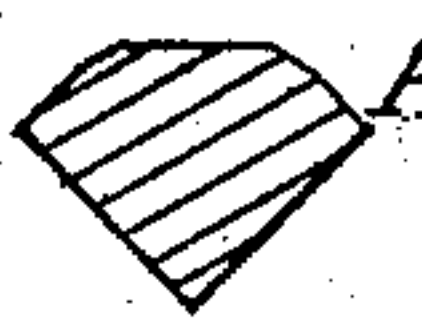


Fig. 6.

Witnesses:

John H. Brown
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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS ED MEYER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

REAL OR IMITATION PRECIOUS STONES, PASTE, OR COMPOSITION OF GLASS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 229,328, dated June 29, 1880.

Application filed May 8, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS ED MEYER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Real or Imitation Precious Stones, Pastes, or Compositions of Glass, set forth in the subjoined specification, which I declare to be a full and clear description thereof.

This invention relates to a cup or cap of glass, composition, or metal, fixed to the bottom or rear surface of the real or imitation precious stone or other gem, so as to improve the brilliancy of the stone, whether it be real or imitation, and at the same time to secure for the improved stone or other gem (either real or imitation) an enhanced brilliancy, together with considerably greater durability.

The invention will be readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one of the improved precious or imitation stones or gems, showing the completed cap attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a similar elevation, except that the covering-cap is only partly covered over the interior cone of the stone. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 2. Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively sectional elevations of the parts shown in Figs. 1 and 2; but in these figures the stone proper and the cap-piece are represented as being detached from each other, the more readily to show the construction of the cap-pieces.

The stone A may be of any real or imitation precious stone, paste, or composition of glass, and the cap B may either be of the same material as the piece A or it may be of metal or any other material.

The front face of the piece A will usually be cut into polygonous shapes, so as to conform to the usual fashion of cutting precious stones, as well as to add to the number of the planes of reflection.

The rear face of the piece A will usually be cut into the form of a cone, but this is not material; but whatever the form of the rear part of A the front part of B will be made to conform to it, as is shown best in Figs. 5 and 6, so that when the two parts are united there may be a close contact between them, as is shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

The rear face of B may be cut into the form

of a cone or into any other form desired, this not being a material point.

In preparing the pieces A and B for the reflective coating, which is to occupy all that portion of either piece embraced within the field of contact between the two pieces, the parts which are not intended to receive the reflective coating will be first covered with wax or some other substance which may be easily removed after the reflective substance shall have been affixed. The remaining portion of the piece A, and also of the piece B, if it be of any other material but metal—that is, the field of contact between A and B—will then be coated with some highly-reflective substance—as, for instance, silvering by the nitrate-of-silver process, or any other suitable silvering or reflective coating that may be used.

After the silvering shall have been fully fixed in place the preparatory coating of wax or other substance will be removed, and then the two parts A and B will be firmly fixed together by means of any suitable glue or cement that will firmly unite the two parts A and B together. The cap-piece B will then thoroughly protect the reflective coating applied as above described, and if the piece B be made of transparent or translucent material, coinciding with the piece A in material, color, and quality, the effect will be greatly added brilliancy without disclosing the means by which it is accomplished.

Thus it will be observed in this invention the reflective substance will be applied to the stone A so as to reflect forward through it, and also to the cap-piece B (except when it is of metal or other opaque material) so as to reflect backward through it, and the reflective coating will be so inclosed between the two pieces as to conceal it, and thereby greatly enhance the value of the stones so prepared over the simple process of coating the rear of the piece A with reflective material, as I have heretofore done, and already covered by Patent No. 223,237, dated January 6, 1880.

Having described my invention, I claim—

The pieces A and B, combined and arranged as herein shown and described, with a reflective substance between them.

FRANCIS ED MEYER.

Witnesses:

WM. H. BROWN,

EDWARD RAQUÉ.