(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. CZINER & R. BRETTNER.

INLAID JEWELRY.

No. 389,446. Patented Sept. 11, 1888.

Fig. 1.

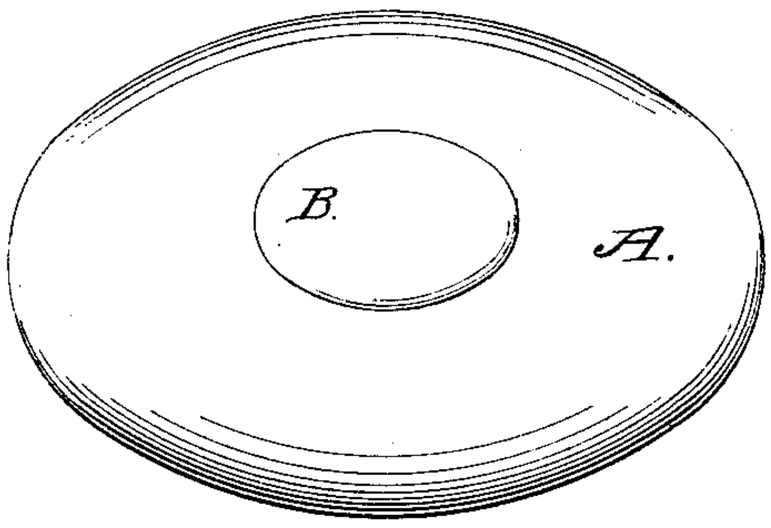


Fig. 2.

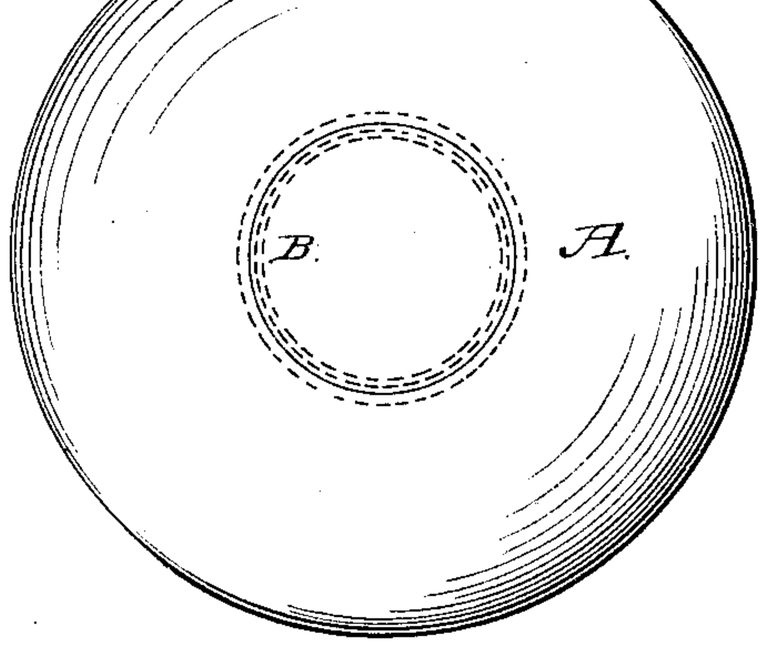


Fig. 3.

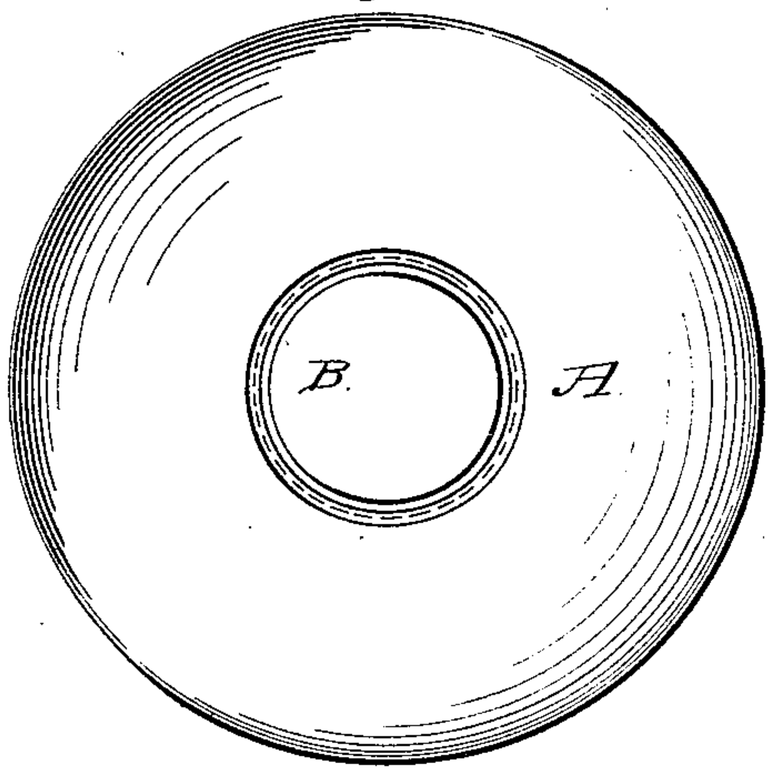


Fig. 4.

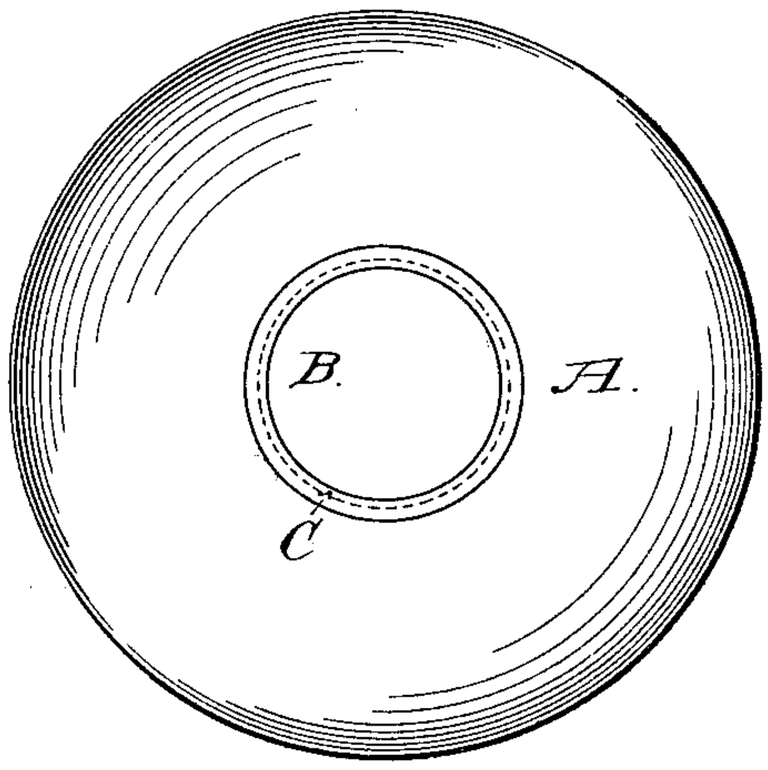


Fig. 5.

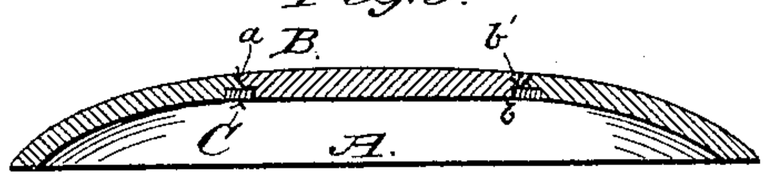


Fig. 6.

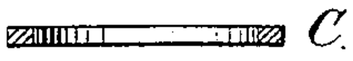
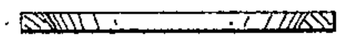


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES

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Fig. 8

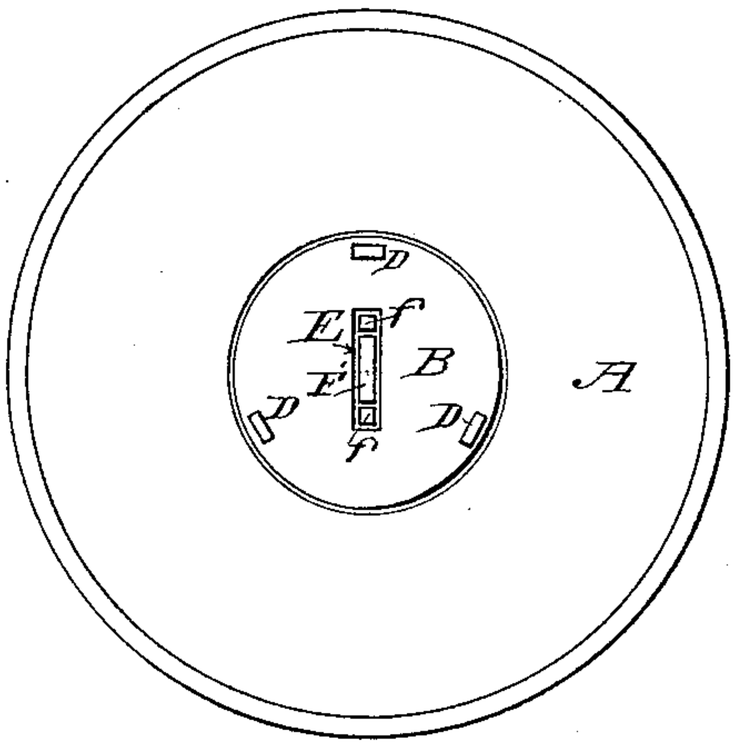


Fig. 10

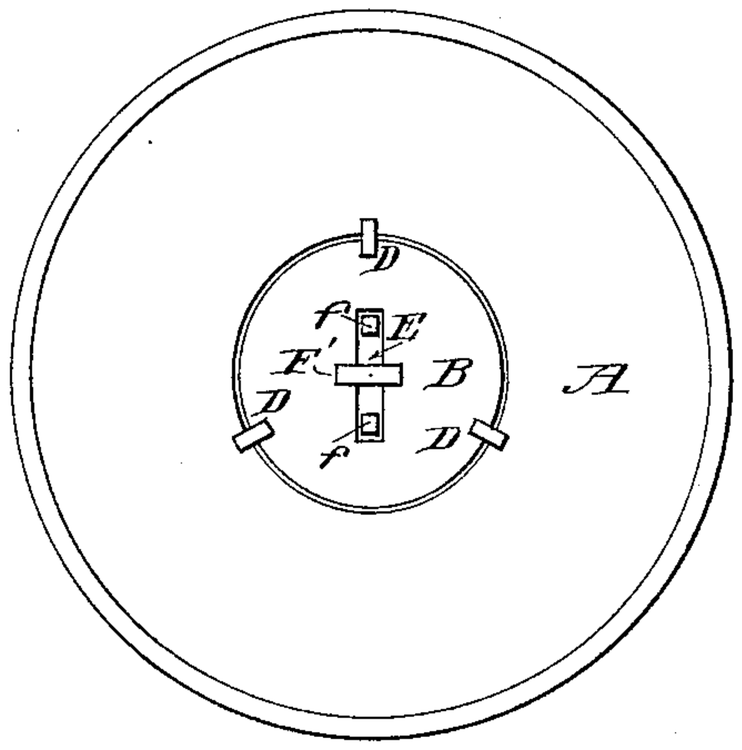


Fig. 9

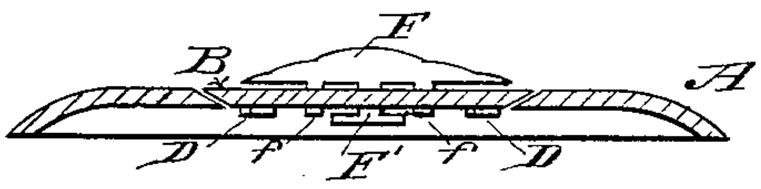
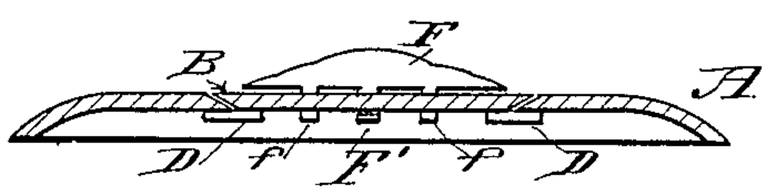


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATYAS CZINER AND RUDOLF BRETTNER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

INLAID JEWELRY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,446, dated September 11, 1888.

Application filed November 25, 1887. Serial No. 256,110. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MATYAS CZINER and RUDOLF BRETTNER, citizens of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inlaid Jewelry; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to improvements in inlaying jewelry, more especially watch-cases, with gems, precious stones, pearls, glass, and other substances, either similar or dissimilar in shade, color, or material, and the object is to produce cameos, intaglios, and relief jewelry of various kinds without the use of solder, cement, or other adhesive material, but by mechanical construction alone, so that the inlaid pieces of ornament, being removably inserted and secured to their base, may be changed at any time or substituted by others to suit the occasion, option, fancy, or requirements of the wearer.

Our invention consists in the details of combination and construction, as pointed out in the claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an inlaid jewel. Fig. 2 represents a top view of relief and base pieces. Fig. 3 shows inverted view of base-piece. Fig. 4 gives inverted view of base and relief pieces with ring secured. Fig. 5 is a transverse section through base-piece, relief-piece, and ring. Figs. 6 and 7 show sectional view of annular fastener in cylindrical and wedge form. Figs. 8, 9, 10, 11 represent perspective, top, and sectional views, respectively, of my improvements in inlaying reliefs of jewelry.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the base-piece of the jewelry, in this instance a watch-case, which is bored, cut, punched, or sawed through to form a circular cavity, *a*, the edge *b* around which latter is rabbeted, recessed, or cut slopingly to receive the similarly-shaped and correspondingly-cut relief-piece B, so that when the two parts are brought together into proper contact the shoulder or lap *b'* of the relief part B will rest in the recess or upon the rabbeted slope *b* of the base-piece A.

C shows the annular fastener or ring, which is shaped and cut to fit the circular opening or interstice formed upon the base A between recess *b* and lap *b'*. When this ring is made wedge-shaped, broader at the top than at the base, or when accurately cut by an instrument of precision, it will render the joint perfect between the base A and the relief B. To secure, however, still further the latter piece in its place upon the former, the fastener may be made working with screw-threads into the edges *b b'* of the two pieces.

The removably-inserted piece may be further ornamented by incisions, designs, and otherwise, or it may be made with bezel, recess, or slit E to bear and hold, by means of a revolving bolt, F', and pins *f f*, passed through said slot and forming part of the ornament, or by pins D, any interchangeable relief, F—such as monograms, initials, coats of arms, &c.; and while on the whole we prefer circular, oval, or elliptical cavities in the base-piece, the same may be cut square, hexagonal, &c., or made with a simple slit in the center, through which, with the aid of locks, the ornament may be directly attached.

We are aware that the inlaying of jewelry without the use of adhesive material or mainly by mechanical construction, employing cross-bars, screws, clamps, projections, &c., as means to secure the inlay in its place, is not new to the art. This, however, we do not claim, as our mode of interchangeably attaching the relief to the base-piece and attaching an ornament to either the former or the latter is not only more simple, but also time and labor saving, and as especially the novel relief-fastener of our invention is calculated to secure a more perfect joint between the base, the relief, and the ornament.

Having now described our invention, what we claim, and desire to obtain by Letters Patent, is—

In an inlaid jewel, the base-piece A, having around its cavity *a* the rabbeted inner rim, *b*, in combination with the bezeled, recessed, or slotted relief-piece B, made with its shoulder *b'* resting upon said rim *b*, and the wedge-edged or screw-threaded annular fastener C, adapted to secure with perfect joint and detachably the parts A and B in place, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

MATYAS CZINER.
RUDOLF BRETTNER.

Witnesses:
LEOPOLD MOSCHCOWITZ,
FRANK M. TICHENOR.