

(No Model.)

N. L. RIPLEY.

JEWEL SETTING.

No. 390,620.

Patented Oct. 2, 1888.

Fig: 1.

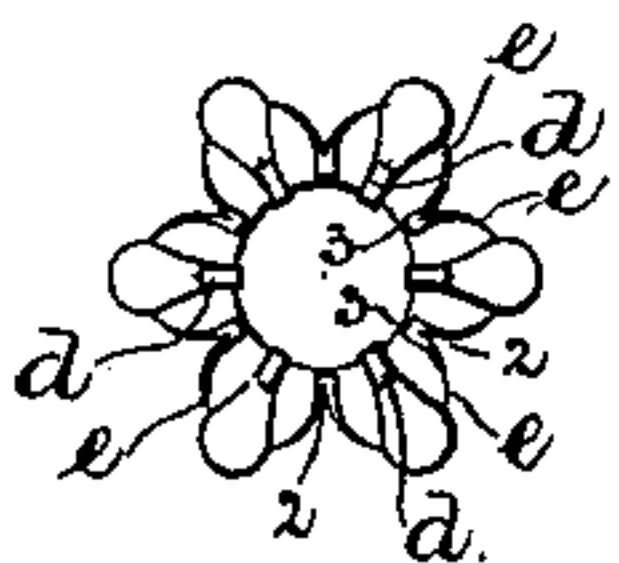


Fig: 2.

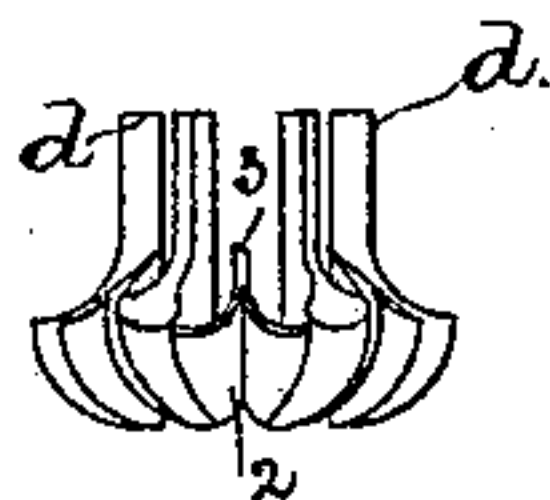


Fig: 3.

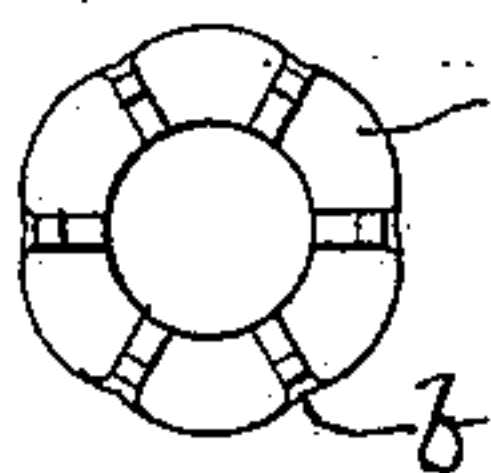
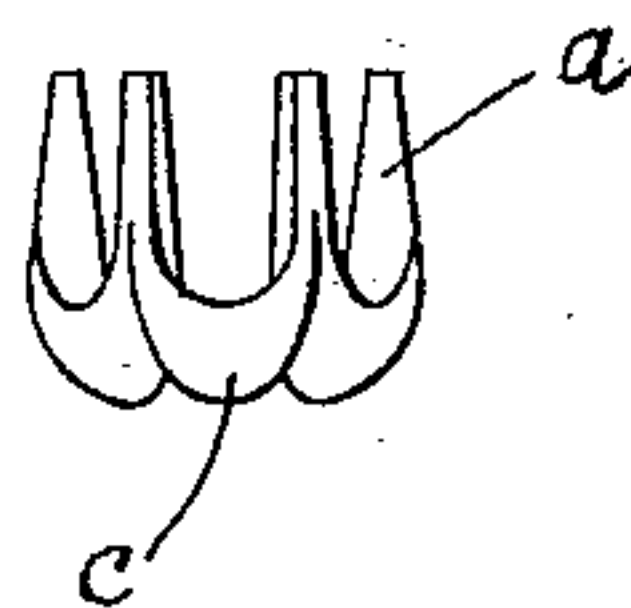


Fig: 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHANIEL L. RIPLEY, OF NEWTON, ASSIGNOR TO THE RIPLEY HOWLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

JEWEL-SETTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 390,620, dated October 2, 1888.

Application filed February 21, 1888. Serial No. 264,772. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHANIEL L. RIPLEY, of Newton, county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Jewel-Settings, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object to very materially strengthen settings for jewels—such as diamonds, &c.—and at the same time improve the appearance of the setting.

In my improved setting the prongs are extended upwardly from the portions of the crown of greatest diameter, and the spaces between the adjacent prongs are filled with points which fill in the spaces between the prongs and serve to strengthen them and the crown.

My invention consists, essentially, in a jewel-setting composed of a crown having holding-prongs rising from the portions of the crown of greatest diameter or of greatest convexity.

Figure 1 in top or plan view represents a jewel-setting embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1, and Figs. 3 and 4 are respectively a top view and a side elevation of a common form of setting.

Referring, first, to the common form of setting shown in Figs. 3 and 4, it will be seen that the prongs *a* rise from the crown opposite the points *b*, where the crown is cut in or reduced in diameter, the outwardly-bulged parts *c* of the crown between the bases of the prongs being ground and polished both inside and outside. This grinding and polishing of the parts *c* greatly weakens the setting, so that

the rigidity of the prongs is lessened, and hence the prongs fail to securely hold the diamond or other stone.

It is very essential that the prongs of the settings for diamonds and other precious stones be very rigid, so as to hold the stones securely. To add to the strength of the setting and the stiffness of the prongs, I have so shaped the setting, as in Figs. 1 and 2, that the prongs *d* rise from the extended portions *e* of the crown, or from those portions of the crown of greatest diameter, while between the portions *e* the crown is reduced in diameter, as at 2, and above the said reduced portions the said crown is provided with a series of points or projections, as 3, which rise into and fill the spaces between the prongs *d*.

It will be seen by reference to Fig. 1 that the base of the crown is composed of a series of scallops, arches, or projections, as *e*, and that the holding-prongs *d* rise from the centers of these arches or projections rather than from the junction of any two of them.

I claim—

A jewel setting composed of a crown having holding-prongs, as *d*, rising from the centers of the arches or projections of greatest diameter, as *e*, at the base of the crown, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NATHL. L. RIPLEY.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM A. BATES,
H. B. BURNHAM.