

(No Model.)

Z. A. OPPENHEIMER.
JEWELRY SETTING.

No. 529,184.

Patented Nov. 13, 1894.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

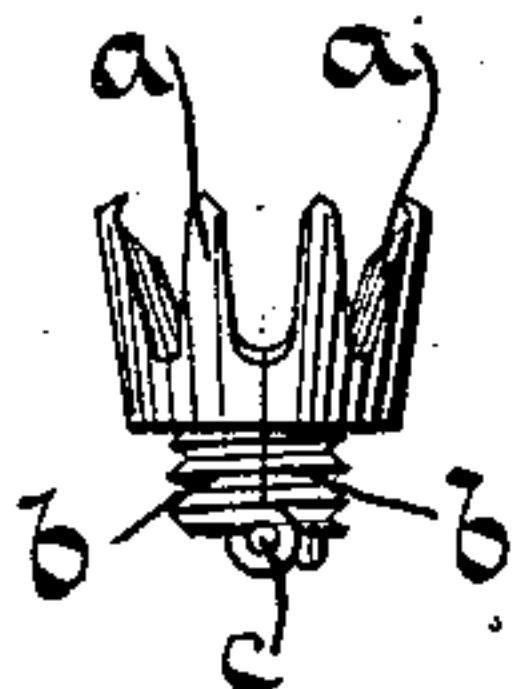


Fig. 3.

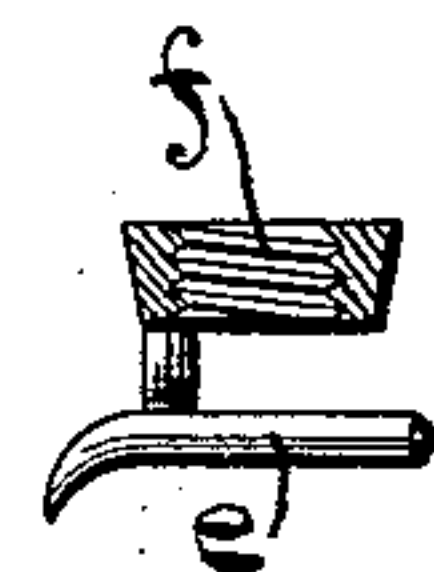


Fig. 4.

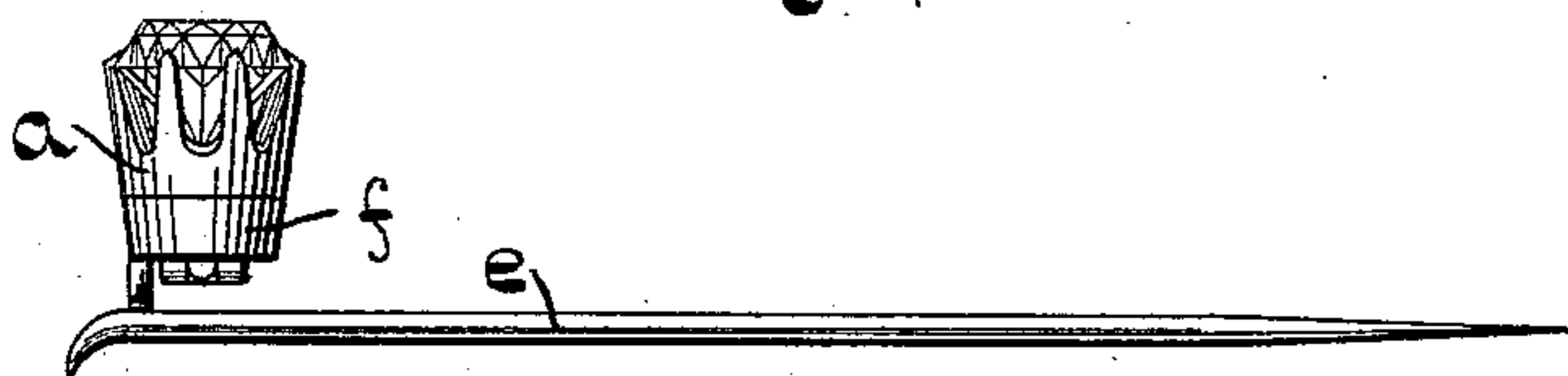


Fig. 5.

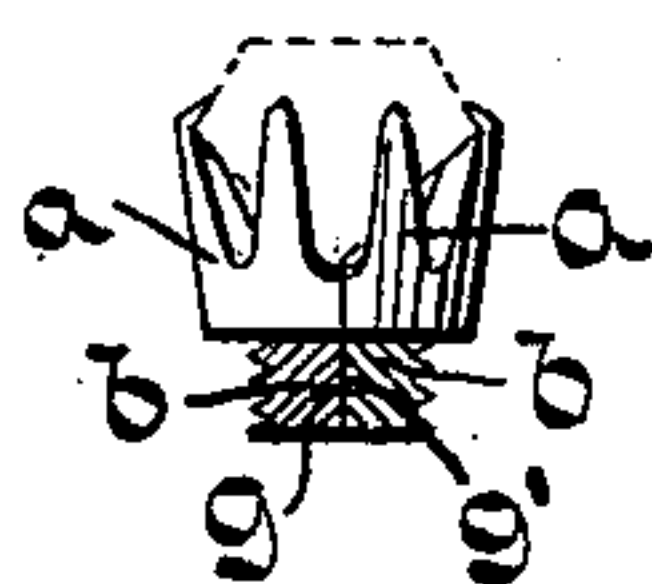
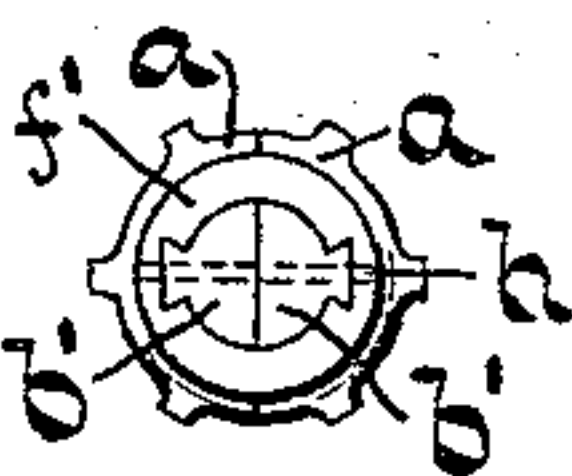


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

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ZACHARIAS A. OPPENHEIMER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

JEWELRY-SETTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 529,184, dated November 13, 1894.

Application filed November 3, 1893. Serial No. 489,909. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ZACHARIAS A. OPPENHEIMER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Jewelry-Settings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to improvements in settings for precious stones, &c.,—and has for its object to facilitate the setting of the precious stones or gems, or imitations thereof, and to enable the same to be interchanged.

To this end my invention consists essentially in a setting diametrically divided to enable it to be opened to receive, and closed to retain the stone, combined with a base adapted to receive the setting and to hold the sections together.

The nature of my said invention will best be understood when described in connection with the annexed sheet of drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents an elevation of a setting with the sections apart. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the sections brought together. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of a base constructed to receive the setting. Fig. 4 is an elevation showing the setting attached to the base. Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are views of modified forms.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings the letters *a a* designate the two sections of the diametrically divided setting, each of the same consisting of half the crown proper and the half part *b* of a longitudinally divided screw-shank. The sections are united at the terminals of the shank sections by a suitable hinge joint *c*. The ends of the prongs forming part of the setting are cut or indented in the usual manner, and in addition thereto are, prior to use, bent over so as to engage with the facets of the stone when the sections are brought together.

To secure the two sections of the setting together after the insertion of the stone into

the same, the ring, pin, or other article of jewelry—which I shall hereinafter term collectively the base *e*—is provided with a threaded socket *f* into which the shank *b* is screwed in applying the setting. It will thus be seen that the act of applying the setting to the base also secures its sections together, (Fig. 3.) This form of setting is valuable for use in show cases or window displays, or in exhibiting the stones to customers, since the stones or settings can be readily interchanged by simply unscrewing the setting from its socket. To form additional security, when the setting is applied to articles sold to be worn, it can be securely attached to the base by the use of any suitable lock, say, by a transverse pin as *h*, Figs. 6 and 7 extending through the material of the base and the shank.

While the handling of the setting and the operation of inserting the stone into the same is facilitated by having the sections hinged together, this is not absolutely essential. For instance—as shown in Fig. 5, the two sections are made entirely separate from each other. To register these sections properly when brought together and to hold the same in alignment while screwing the setting home, the sections are provided respectively with a guide pin *g*— and socket *g'*. Again it is evident that the screw-shank may be substituted for by any other suitable device for connecting the setting to the base, and, at the same time for securing its parts together. For instance—as shown in Figs. 6 and 7 the split shank *b'* is made dovetail in cross-section and the base *e* is provided with a socket *f'* adapted to receive the shank. A pin *h*, or other device, may be used to securely hold the setting to the base.

If desired the socket may be formed in the setting and the shank and a surrounding socket formed on the base.

What I claim as new is—

1. A setting for precious stones, &c., consisting of two half-sections adapted to fit together and provided each with a shank section and with prongs bent over to embrace the stone; combined with a base forming an article of jewelry and provided with a socket adapted to receive the shank and to hold the

sections together upon the stone, and means as described for securing the shank within the base, substantially as described.

2. A setting for precious stones, &c., consisting of two sections provided with a short divided screw shank having a hinged joint, and with prongs bent over at their ends to embrace the stone when the sections are brought together, combined with a base forming an article of jewelry provided with a threaded socket adapted to receive the shank

for holding the sections together, and to the base substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 2d day of November, 1893.

ZACHARIAS A. OPPENHEIMER.

Witnesses:

KLAS H. TERNSTEDT,
J. J. MALLE.