

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. WITTSTEIN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO SCHRADER-WITTSTEIN COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

SETTING FOR FINGER-RINGS OR OTHER ARTICLES OF JEWELRY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 694,594, dated March 4, 1902.

Application filed August 7, 1901. Serial No. 71,142. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. WITTSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Settings for Fingers-Rings or other Articles of Jewelry, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to solitaire gem-settings for finger-rings, ear-rings, shirt-studs, scarf-pins, and other like articles of adornment.

My primary object is to provide a setting of light but firm construction, cheap manufacture, and improved results in use.

The invention involves the use of a setting of comparatively light standards and a rim connecting the upper portions of said standards and serving as a bezel or a portion thereof.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1, 2, and 3 represent, respectively, side, edge, and plan views of one embodiment of the invention applied to a finger-ring; Figs. 4 and 5, plan and edge views, respectively, of a bezel-rim employed; Figs. 6 and 7, elevational and plan views, respectively, of an open-work piece which serves to support the bezel-rim; Figs. 8 and 9, plan and edge views, respectively, of a base-piece which serves to support said open-work and to form the connection between the same and the article of jewelry in connection with which the setting is employed; and Figs. 10 and 11 elevational and sectional views, respectively, of a modified form of said setting.

In the preferred construction there are employed a bezel-rim, a separately-formed open-work piece affording standards supporting said rim and bound together thereby, and a separately-formed base-piece supporting said open-work piece and forming the connection between the same and the article of jewelry.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 9, inclusive, A represents a ring or band, and B a setting. The setting comprises a base-piece a , Figs. 8 and 9, an open-work piece a' , Figs. 6 and 7, and a bezel-rim a^2 , Figs. 4 and 5. The base-piece is in the form of an inverted hollow cone

frustum having a perforation a^3 . The piece a' is preferably stamped and fashioned from a single piece of sheet metal and comprises standards a^4 , having curved connections a^5 at their lower portions and flanking a central vertical perforation a^6 . The standards are decorated by grooves a^7 on their outer sides, perforations a^8 at their upper ends, and beads or scrolls a^9 , flanking the standards a short distance beneath their upper ends. The rim a^2 is in this construction quite light and serves merely to support the brilliant, while the upper ends a^{10} of the standards which project above the bezel-rim afford clenching-prongs for securing the brilliant. The rim preferably has an upwardly-flaring inner surface, as shown in plan at Fig. 4. It is obvious that in this construction the girdle of the brilliant may lie within the rim or above the rim, according to the relative sizes of the rim and girdle.

Fig. 1 clearly illustrates a convenient method of attachment to a finger ring or band. As shown, the small end of the cone frustum is downturned, so that the latter readily fits between the correspondingly-sloping ends of the ring, where it is soldered in place.

In the modification of Figs. 10 and 11 the prongs a^{10} are dispensed with and the rim a^2 replaced by a heavier rim b , which surmounts the standards of the open-work b' , the latter being secured to a base-piece b^2 . The rim is distinctly beveled internally to receive the girdle of the brilliant, and the latter is secured in place by spinning the rim over it, making the rim concave in cross-section.

In either modification the light can reach the pavilion as well as the crown of the gem freely, thereby securing its full brilliancy. Also in either construction a gem with a defective girdle may be set to the best advantage, since the girdle may be metal bound. Moreover, a setting of exceedingly light and handsome design can be produced at comparatively low cost. The ordinary light standards or clenching-prongs are reduced to a minimum in number and are bound together by a rim, thereby adding to the security of the setting and facilitating cleaning thereof.

It will be understood from the illustrations

that the design of the setting may be varied without departure from my invention. Hence no undue limitation is to be understood from the foregoing detailed description.

5 What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A setting of the character described, comprising light standards separated by spaces, and a bezel-rim supported wholly thereon and
10 secured to the upper portions thereof, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A setting of the character described, comprising open-work and an independently-formed bezel-rim supported wholly thereon,
15 said open-work being stamped from sheet material and including standards connected by said rim, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A setting comprising independently-

formed base-piece, open-work and bezel-rim, 20
said open-work including standards and surmounting and secured to said base-piece, and said bezel-rim joining said standards together.

4. A setting comprising a base-piece, a surmounting open-work piece stamped from sheet 25
metal and dished upwardly, and a bezel-rim joining the members of said open-work at their upper portions and wholly supported thereon.

5. A setting comprising open-work stamped 30
from sheet metal and dished upwardly, and a rim-form bezel surmounting said open-work and joining the members thereof at their upper portions and wholly supported thereon.

CHARLES T. WITTSTEIN.

In presence of—

D. W. LEE,

ALBERT D. BACCI.