

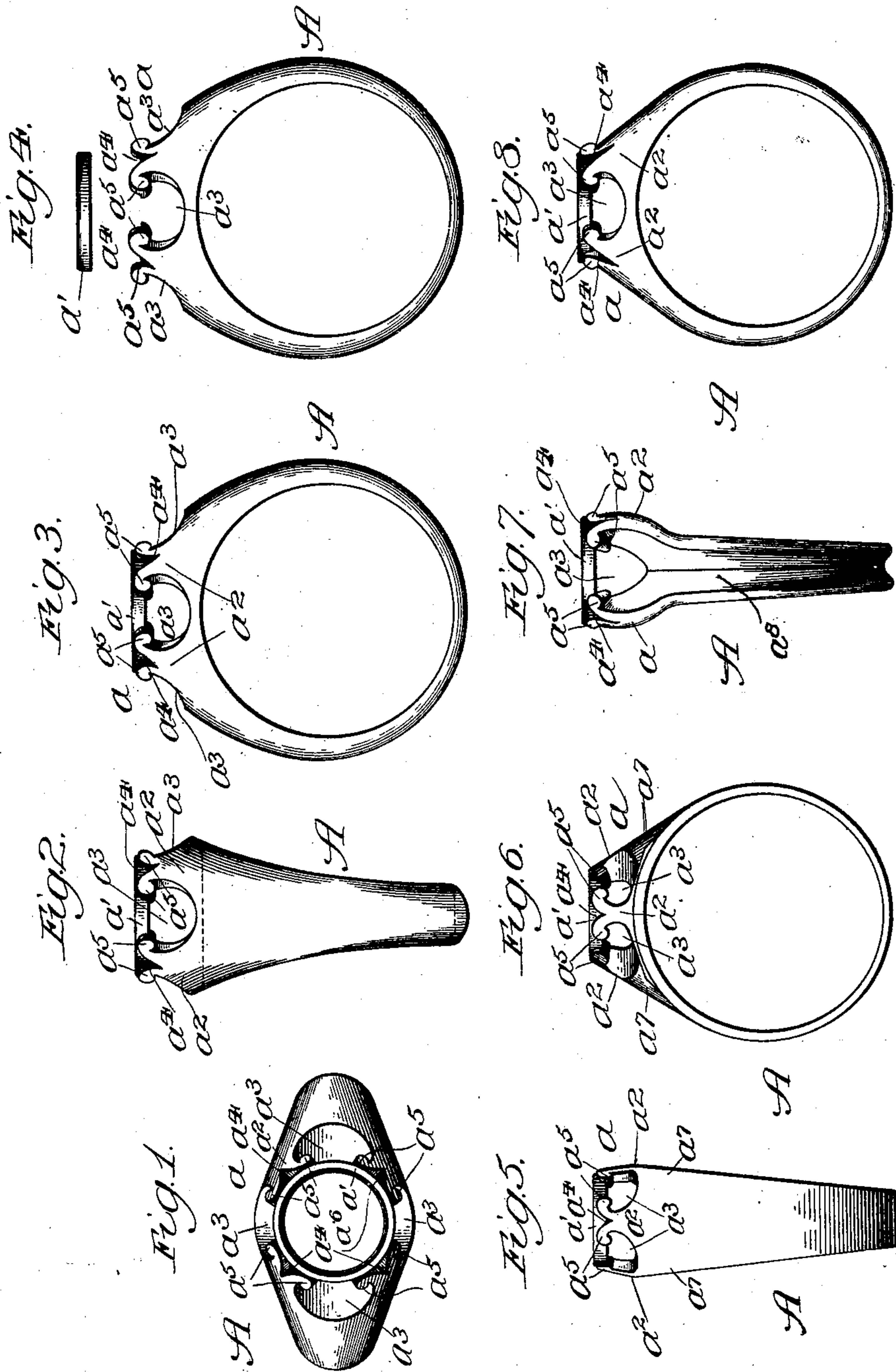
No. 694,595.

Patented Mar. 4, 1902.

C. T. WITTSTEIN.  
FINGER RING.

(Application filed Aug. 7, 1901.)

(No Model.)



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## FINGER-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 694,595, dated March 4, 1902.

Application filed August 7, 1901. Serial No. 71,143. (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 Finger-Rings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to close-set solitaire-gem finger-rings; and my primary object is to provide an improved construction for rings of this type wherein provision is made for securing the greatest possible brilliancy from the gem without objectionable sacrifice in the strength of the setting and with improvement in the appearance of the ring itself independently of the increased brilliancy of the gem.

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

Figure 1 represents a plan view of one form of my improved ring; Figs. 2 and 3, edge and side views, respectively, thereof; Fig. 4, a view showing the independently-formed rim-form bezel detached from that portion of the setting which is formed integral with the ring-body; Figs. 5 and 6, edge and side views, respectively, of a modification; and Figs. 7 and 8, similar views of another modification.

In Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, the invention is shown embodied in a ring which is a modification of the so-known "round Belcher" type, in Figs. 5 and 6 in a ring which is a modification of the so-known "band Belcher" type, and in Figs. 7 and 8 in a modification of the so-known "king" or "tooth" ring, all these improved forms being modifications of the close or so-called "gypsy" setting. Although the old types alluded to are well known among jewelers by the names employed, it may be added that by a "close-set" ring, or ring with a gypsy setting, is ordinarily meant one having the gem set or secured in a recess or socket in an enlargement with which the body of the ring is provided, while a ring of the Belcher type is one having the metal cut away at the enlargement to afford integral prongs constituting the setting. It will be noted that in the improved rings the prongs of the Belcher type of ring become standards, while the bezel-rim is supported on said standards and re-

ceives the entire girdle of the brilliant, producing a modification of the close-set ring characterized by the feature of having the girdle of the stone entirely metal-bound. In each of the improved form of rings the light is admitted beneath the gem.

My invention consists in a ring-body A, having formed integrally therewith open-work  $a$  and a separately-made rim-form bezel  $a'$ , supported by said open-work and forming therewith the setting for a solitaire gem. In the preferred construction, as in all the forms here shown, the open-work comprises four standards  $a^2$ , separated by perforations  $a^3$ , having curved lower walls and upper walls or portions thereof formed by the rim-form bezel. The standards incline toward each other upwardly, as illustrated in Fig. 1, whereby inwardly-inclined slightly-recessed top surfaces are presented for receiving the rim  $a'$ , the latter being readily soldered firmly in place. The standards may be embellished as desired. I have shown them provided at the upper portions with cuts or crevices  $a^4$ , flanked by oppositely-curved scrolls or beads  $a^5$ . Beneath the center of the rim  $a'$  is a vertical perforation  $a^6$ , receiving the outlet of the brilliant.

In Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, diametrically opposite standards lie in planes which are diagonal with reference to the plane of the ring-body, one of the perforations  $a^3$  lying in the plane of the ring-body and the other in a transverse plane. In Figs. 5 and 6 the perforations are diagonal, while the sets of standards are arranged, respectively, in the plane of the ring-body and perpendicular thereto. Here the corners of the band are cut away adjacent to the open-work on inclined planes  $a^7$ . In Figs. 7 and 8 the arrangement is similar to that of Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive; but in this construction a circumferential groove  $a^8$  extends around the band and meets the ends of that perforation  $a^3$  which lies in the plane of the band.

The inner surface of the rim  $a'$  is upwardly flaring, affording a support for the gem, and in the operation of setting the gem the rim is spun over the girdle of the gem, becoming concave on its inner surface.



The advantages of my improved construction will be understood readily by those skilled in the jewelry art. A setting of exceedingly handsome and strong design can  
 5 be produced at comparatively low cost. The open-work enables the full brilliancy of the stone to be exhibited, because of the admission of light to the pavilion as well as to the crown of the brilliant, and the usual clench-  
 10 ing-prongs of the setting are dispensed with, thereby enhancing the security of the setting and facilitating cleaning thereof. Moreover, the rim-form bezel permits stones to be employed which are defective at the girdle, since  
 15 the girdle thereby becomes metal-bound.

From the illustrations given it will be understood that the design may be varied without departure from my invention. Hence no undue limitation is to be understood from the  
 20 foregoing detailed description.

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

1. A finger-ring of the close-set solitaire-gem type, comprising a ring or band having  
 .25 standards formed integrally therewith, and a separately-made rim-form bezel secured to

and capping said standards, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A finger-ring of the close-set solitaire-gem type, comprising a ring or band having  
 30 inwardly-convergent standards formed integrally therewith, and a separately-made rim-form bezel secured to and capping said standards, substantially as and for the purpose  
 35 set forth.

3. A finger-ring of the close-set solitaire-gem type, comprising a ring or band having  
 35 sets of symmetrically-arranged standards formed integrally therewith, and a separately-made surmounting rim-form bezel secured  
 40 to said standards, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A finger-ring, comprising a ring or band having sets of standards with diametrically  
 45 opposite members, and a rim-form bezel surmounting and firmly secured to said standards and wholly supported thereon.

CHARLES T. WITTSTEIN.

In presence of—

D. W. LEE,

ALBERT D. BACCI.