

No. 736,273.

PATENTED AUG. 11, 1903.

H. LEVIN.
CLUSTER SETTING FOR JEWELRY.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 9, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

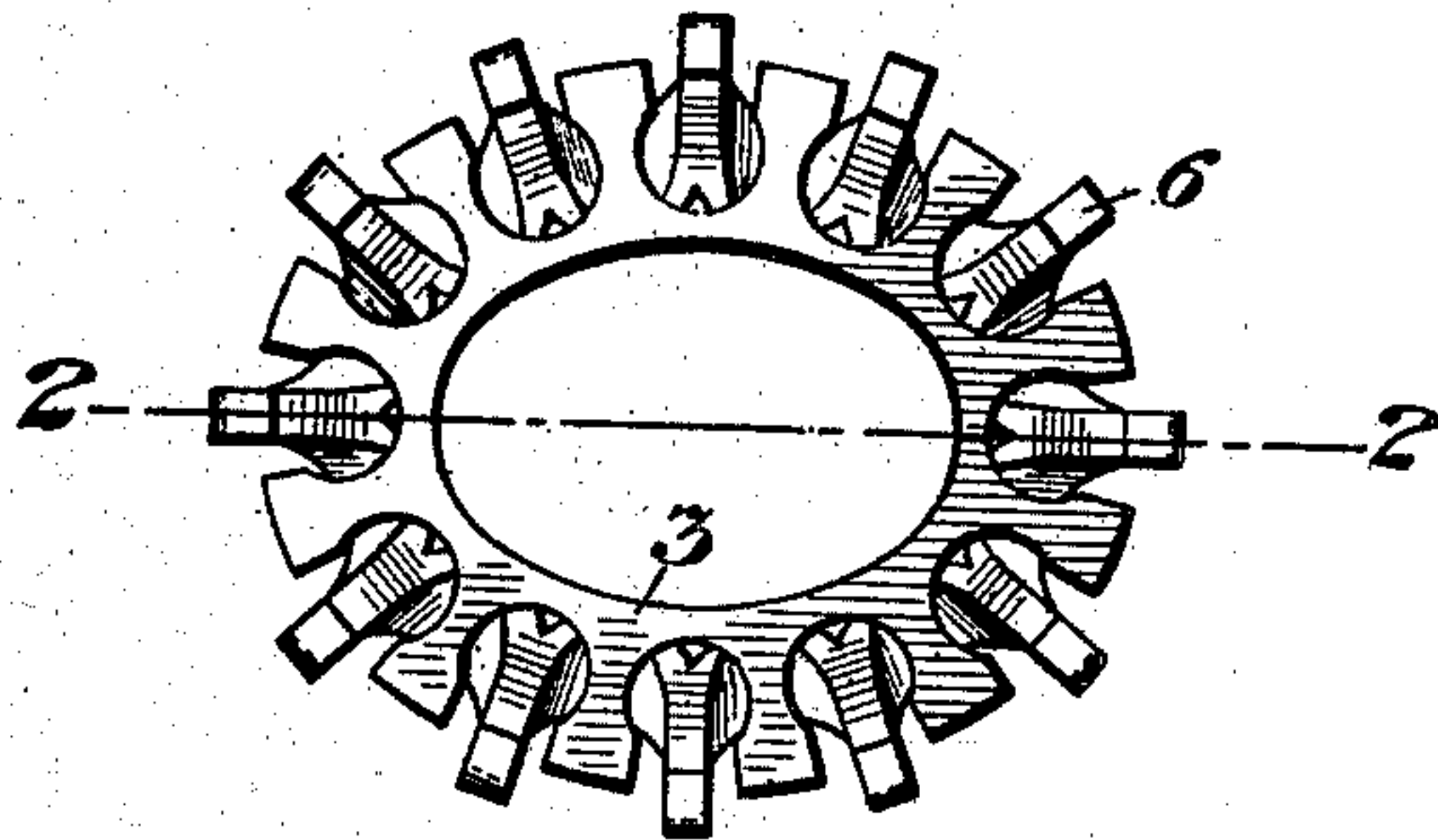


Fig. 2.

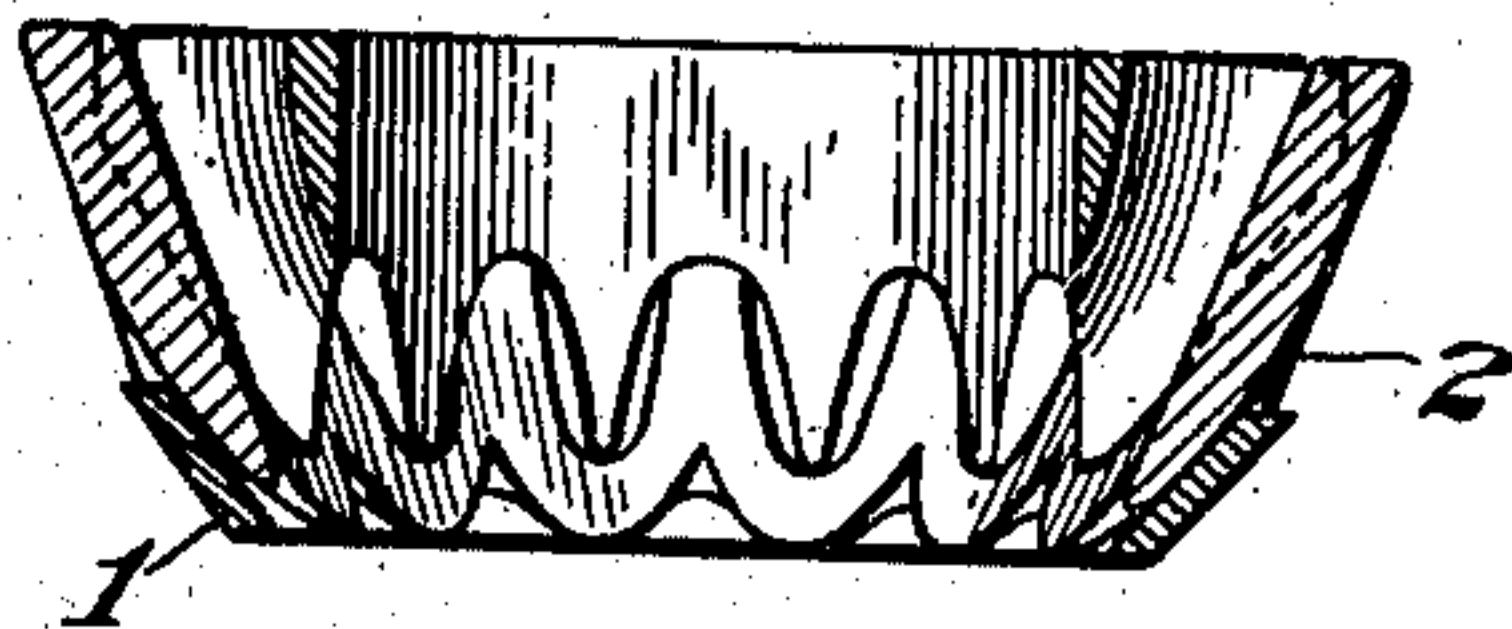
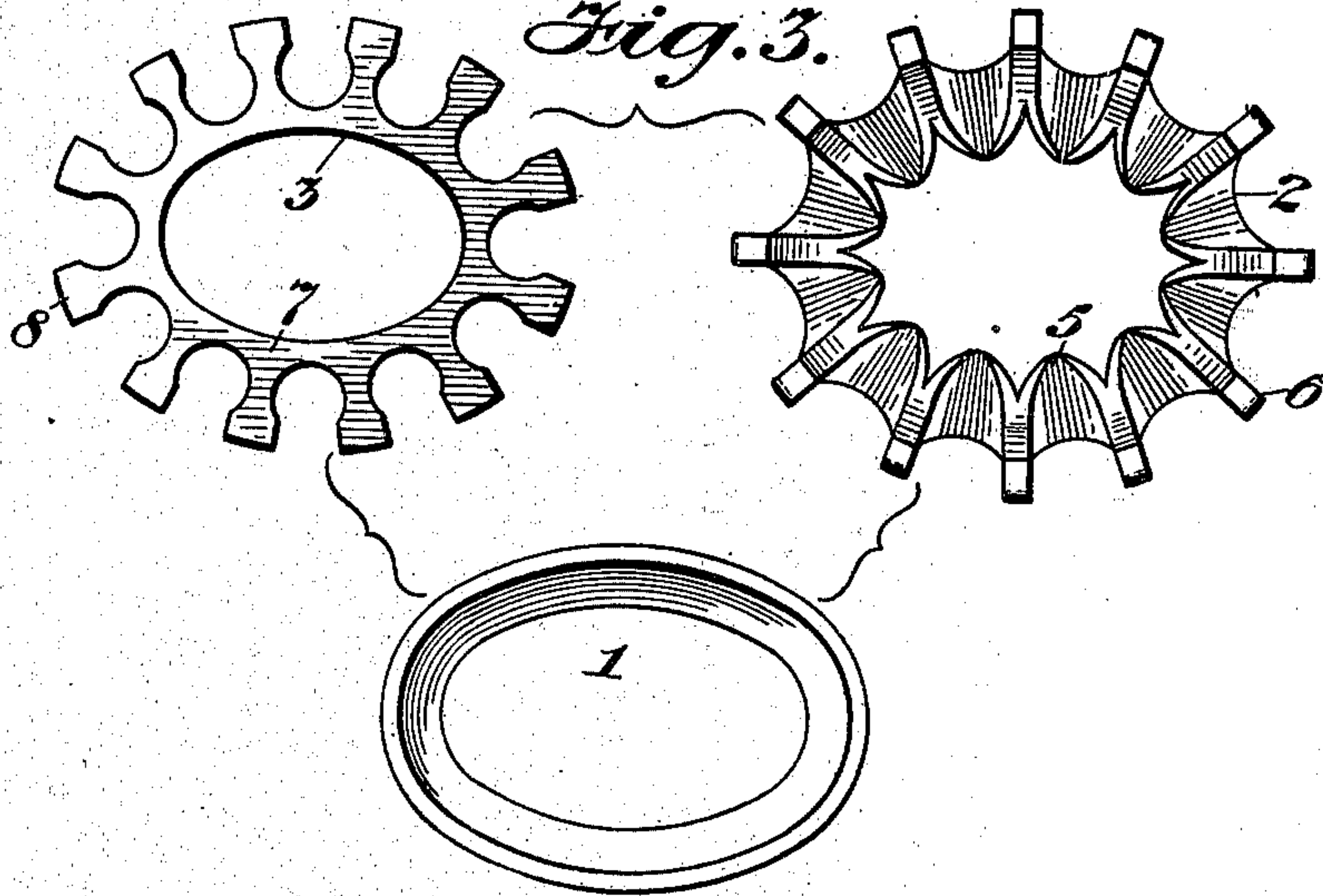


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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CLUSTER-SETTING FOR JEWELRY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,273, dated August 11, 1903.

Application filed August 9, 1902. Serial No. 119,108. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRIS LEVIN, a subject of the Czar of Russia, residing at Freeport, Nassau county, State of New York, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cluster-Settings for Jewelry, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cluster-settings of that class which are employed in jewelry for
10 setting precious stones; and it has for its object to provide a simple and improved setting of this character which will be adapted for convenient and effective use in the manufacture of rings, pins, and other articles of jewelry and which will furthermore possess advantages in points of inexpensiveness, security, effectiveness, and general efficiency, and convenience and facility in manufacture and in the conjoint use of different metals.

20 The construction of the improvement will be fully described hereinafter in connection with the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, and its novel features will be particularly pointed out in the
25 appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a cluster-setting embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a section of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the
30 members comprising the setting separated or detached.

Corresponding parts in all the figures are denoted by the same reference characters.

35 The independent members of the setting may be of any preferred general shape, as round or oval, but are here shown as of oval form.

The setting consists of three members, (designated, respectively, by the reference-numerals 1, 2, and 3.) The member 1 is a base of concavo-convex or cup-shaped form open in the center. The outer member 2, which is preferably made of gold, comprises an oval-shaped body portion 5, from which projects
40 a series of outwardly-inclined arms or prongs 6. The inner member 3 of the setting, which I prefer to make of platinum, also consists of an oval body portion 7, from the outer surface of which project spaced projections 8,
50 inclined upward on their outer faces. As illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the member 3 is nested within the outer member 2, so that the

projections 8 extend between the prongs 6, alternating therewith in position to be bent into engagement with the sets. The outer
55 member 2 is seated upon the base 1, and the three members are permanently secured together by solder.

An important advantage of the improvement is that the three members of the setting
60 may be readily stamped out separately and then secured together, thus materially reducing the cost of manufacture.

In practice I prefer to stamp out or cast the inner member and after finishing it to solder it within the outer member, which latter is preferably of hammered metal.

A further point of advantage is that the members 2 and 3 may be made of different material, preferably one of gold and the other
70 of platinum; but the invention is of course not restricted to any particular material, as both the members 2 and 3 might be of the same metal. However, the platinum prongs add to the appearance of the settings, and for
75 this reason I prefer to make one or the other of the members 2 and 3 of platinum.

The improved setting is especially designed for high-grade jewelry in which the settings are diamonds or other precious stones.
80

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A cluster-setting for jewels, made up of three independent members adapted to be soldered together, the same comprising a base-plate, an outer member resting thereupon and consisting of a body, and a plurality of outwardly and upwardly inclined arms or prongs integral with and rising from such body, and
85 an inner member consisting of a body having spaced projections integral therewith and downwardly inclined on their outer faces, said inner member being nested within said outer member so that its projections extend between
90 and alternate with the prongs of the outer member, and said prongs and projections being adapted to be bent into engagement with the sets, substantially as set forth.

2. A setting for precious stones, comprising
100 a bezel-section having a series of upwardly and outwardly projecting spurs and spaces between the spurs, and a crown-section fitted in and secured to the bezel-section, the crown-

section being provided with a skeleton center and with arms radiating from the center between the spurs of the bezel-section and having downwardly and inwardly inclined outer ends, for the purpose described.

3. A setting for precious stones, comprising a bezel-section having a series of spurs and concave spaces between the spurs, and a crown-section fitted in and secured to the bezel-section, the crown-section being provided with a skeleton center and with arms radiating from the center between the spurs of the bezel-section, the said arms having a downward and inward inclination at their outer ends and the walls of the spaces between the arms being downwardly beveled, forming a series of cells or pockets defined principally by the lines between the arms of the crown-section and at their outer portions by the spurs of the bezel-section, which spurs are adapted to have clamping engagement with the stones in the said pockets, so that a skeleton setting is obtained which exposes a maximum area of the stones to the light and for cleansing purposes, as set forth.

4. A setting for precious stones, comprising a bezel-section, a loop-base therefor corresponding in shape to that of the opening in the bezel-section, the said bezel-section com-

prising a body of scalloped formation upwardly and outwardly inclined, the inner surface of the bezel-section being dished, and spurs which extend at intervals from the upper marginal portion of the bezel-section, together with a crown-section having a skeleton center, the opening whereof is in conformity with the opening in the central portion of the bezel-section, the crown-section being provided with outwardly-extending arms, which arms are downwardly and inwardly beveled at their outer ends and extend about centrally into the spaces between the spurs of the bezel-section, being secured to said bezel-section, the walls of the spaces between the said arms being segmental and given a downward inclination, whereby the said spaces of the crown-section together with the spurs of the bezel-section form skeleton pockets for the reception of the stones, as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

HARRIS LEVIN.

Witnesses:

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