

No. 881,065.

PATENTED MAR. 3, 1908.

H. W. FISHEL.

JEWEL BAR.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 16, 1907.

Fig. 1

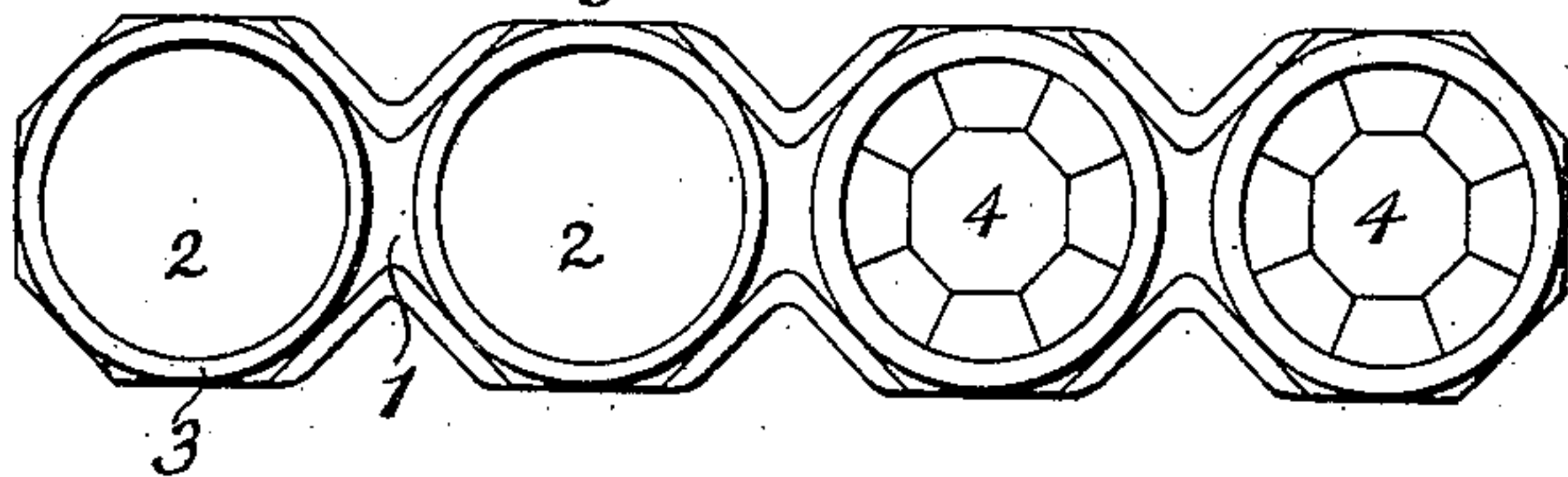


Fig. 2

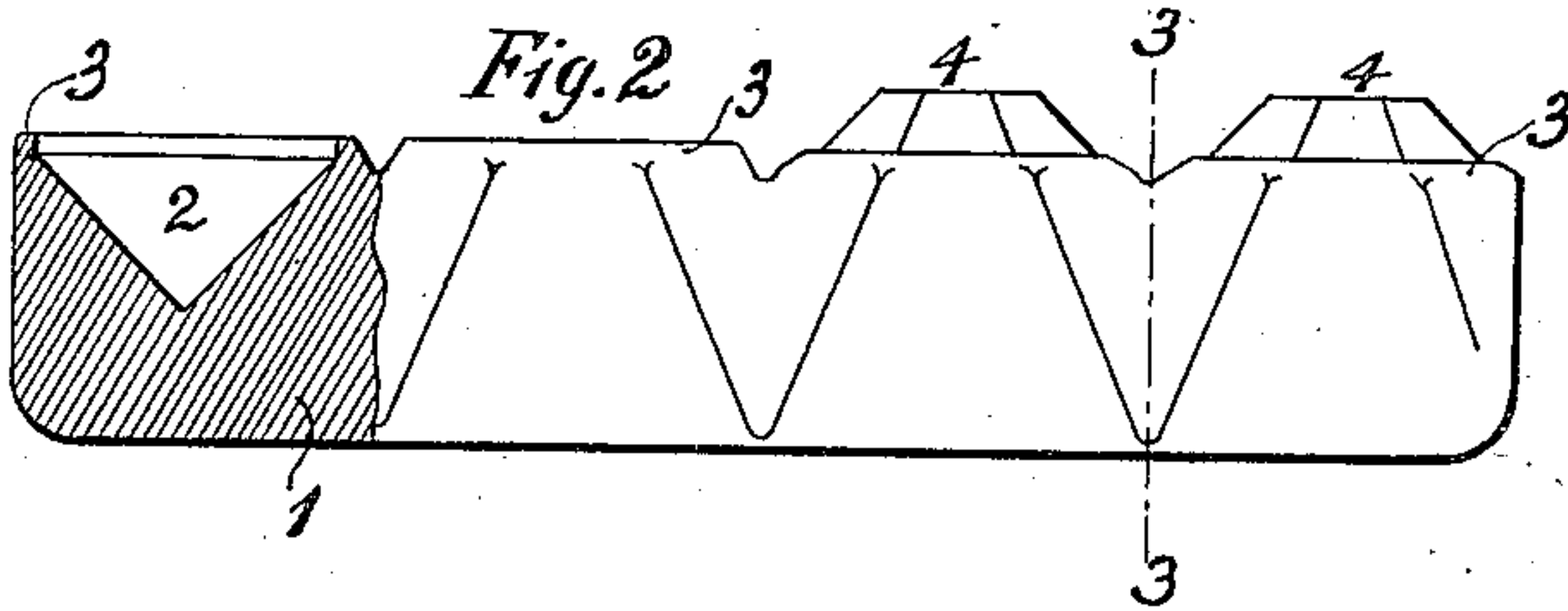


Fig. 3

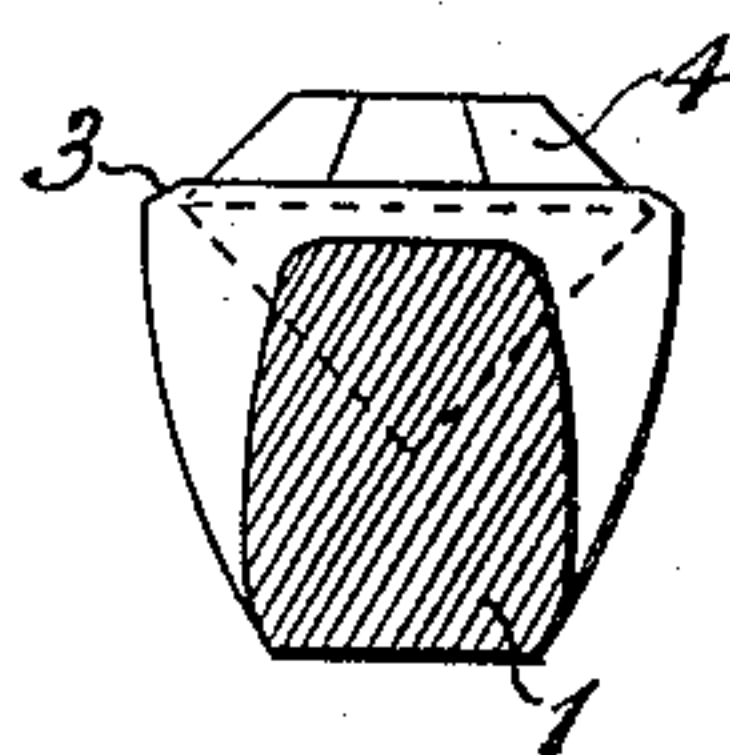


Fig. 4

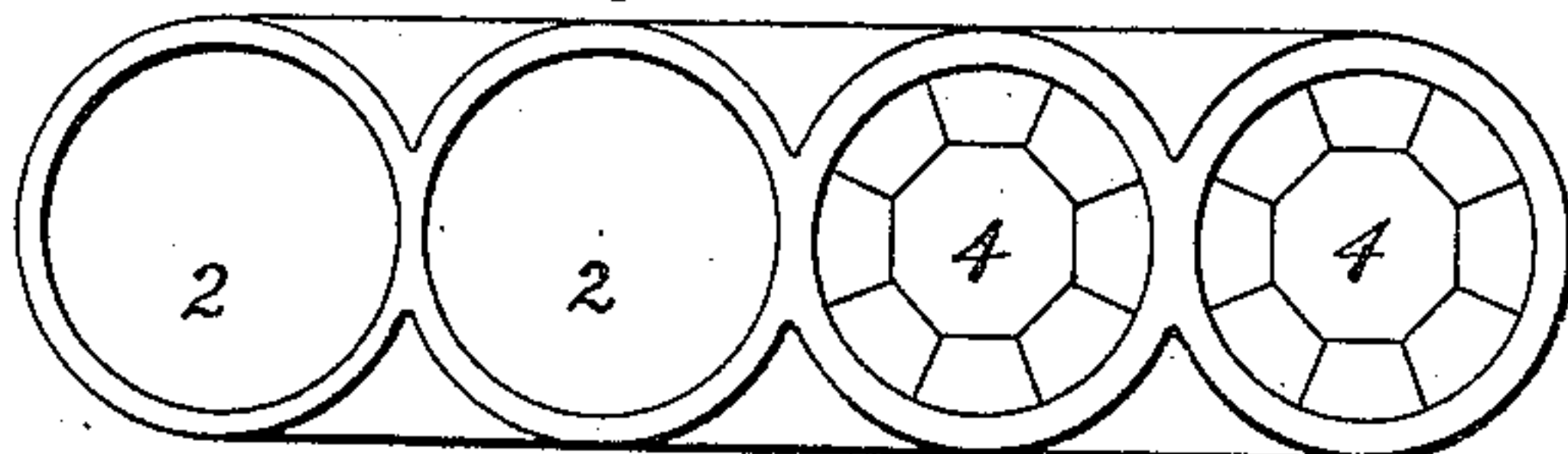


Fig. 5

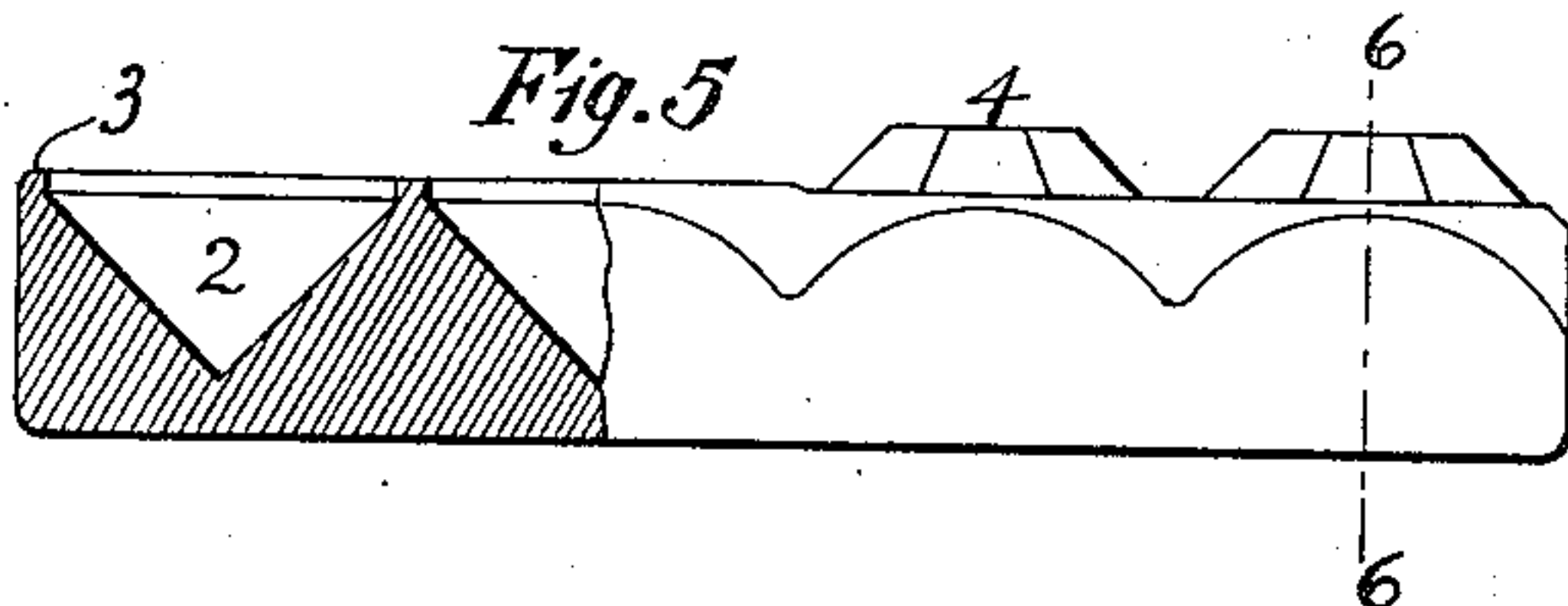


Fig. 6

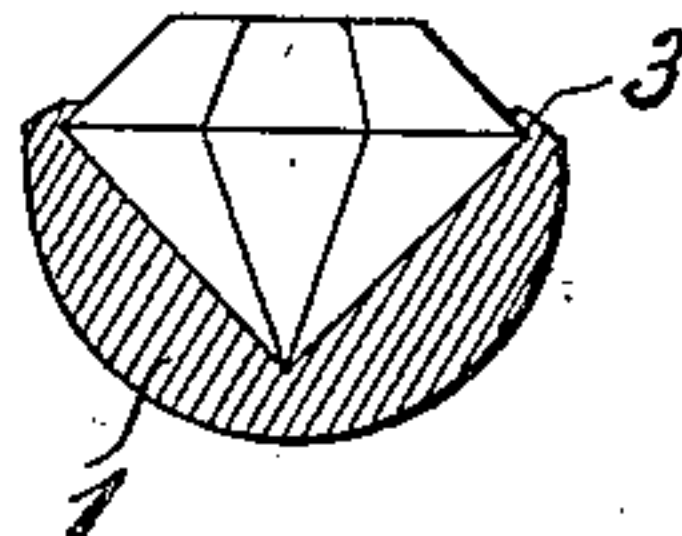


Fig. 7

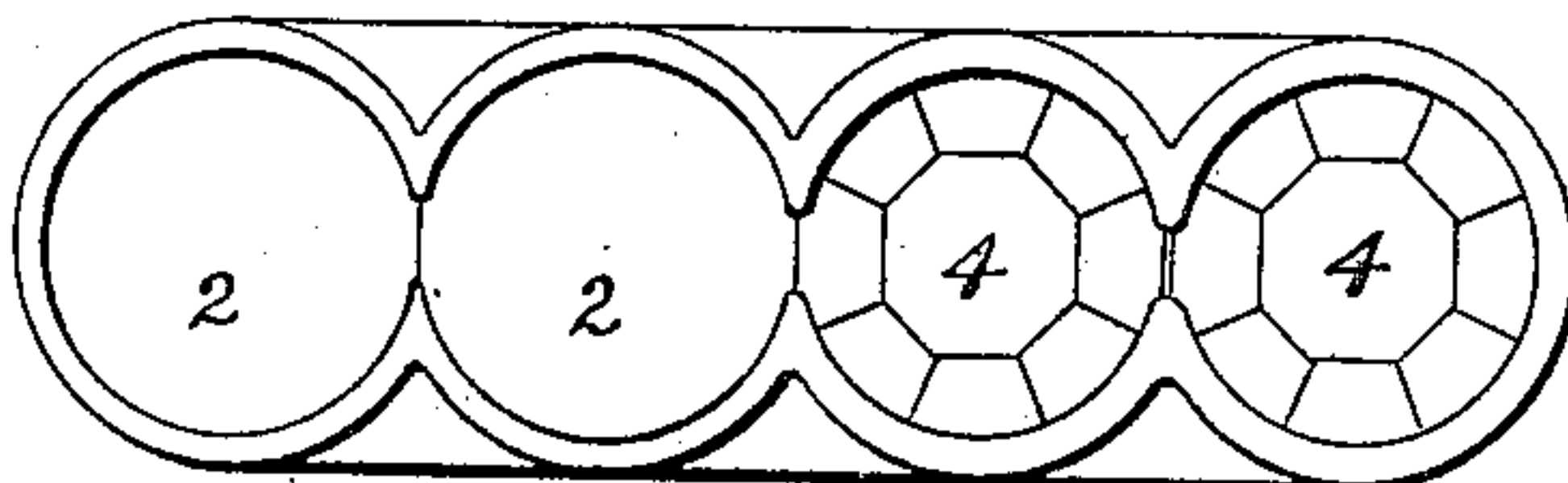


Fig. 8

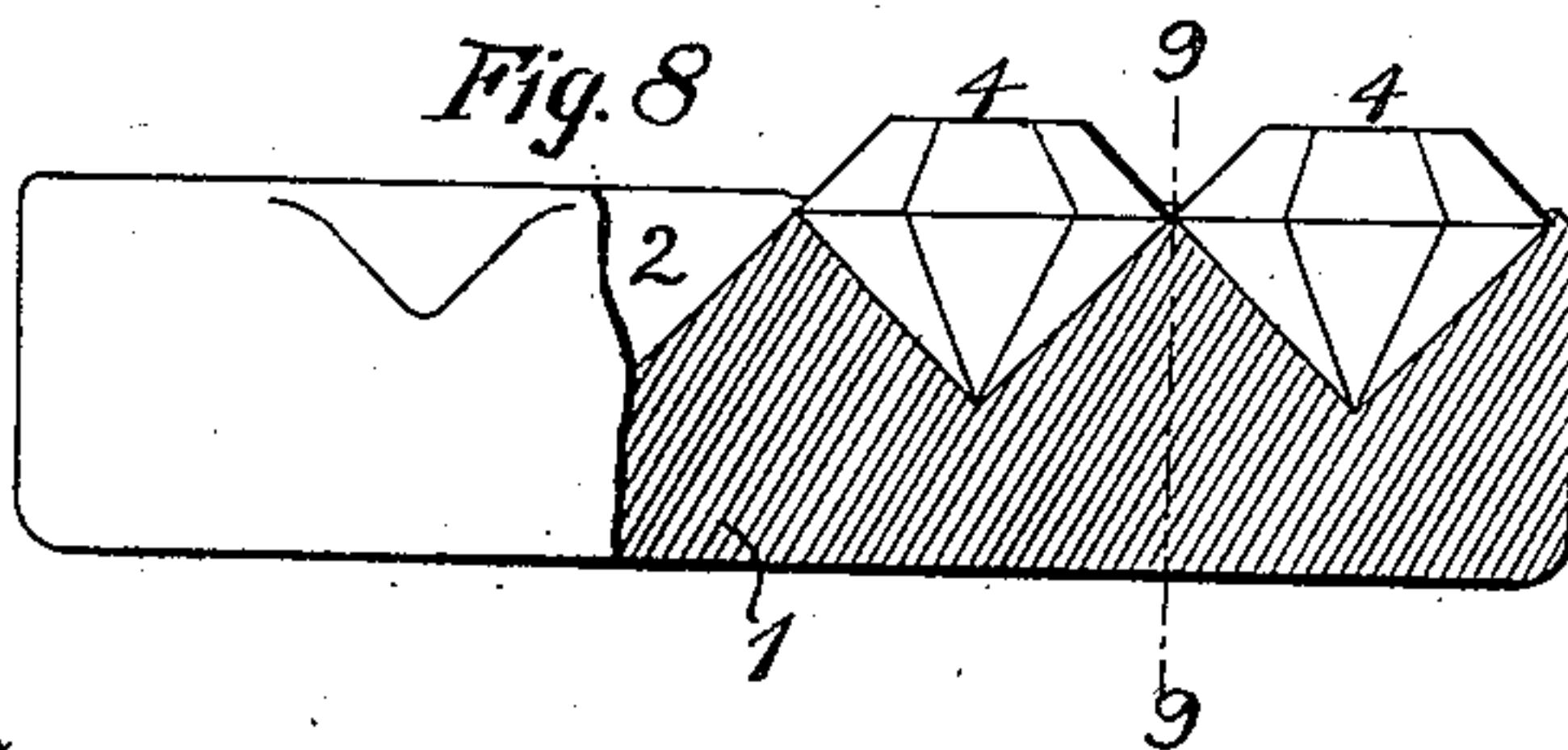
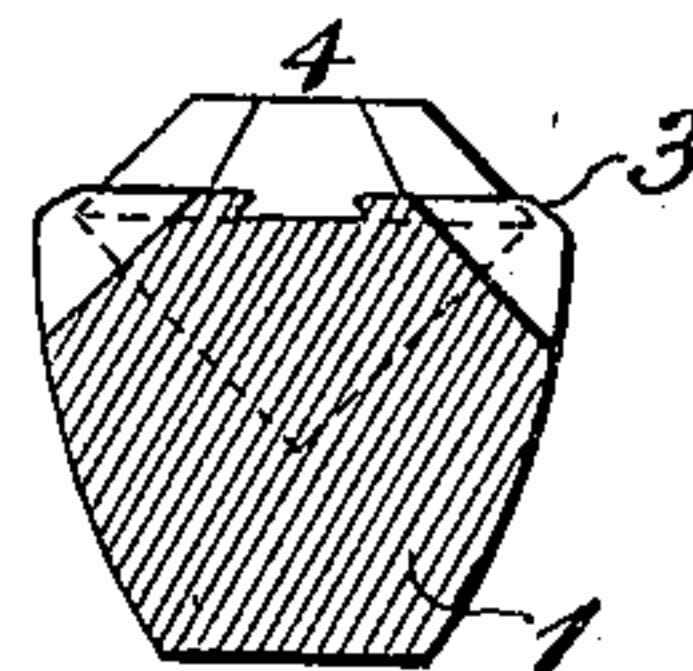


Fig. 9



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY W. FISHEL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND THEODORE H. FISHEL,
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JEWEL-BAR.

No. 881,065.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 3, 1908.

Application filed March 16, 1907. Serial No. 362,660.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY W. FISHEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Jewel-Bars, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to the construction of jewel bars in which a plurality of stones are set close together in a line or row so as to form a bar suitable for use in clasp pins, brooches, combs and numerous other articles of jewelry.

The object of the invention is to produce a bar of this character in which the stones are set very securely in close proximity to each other and are displayed to advantage while the bar as a whole is strong and the cost of manufacture is low.

The invention consists in the jewel bar hereinafter described, as defined in the claims.

I will now describe the construction embodying my invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings and will thereafter point out my invention in claims.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a jewel bar embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation partly in section. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3—3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the modified form of jewel bar. Fig. 5 is a side elevation thereof partly in section. Fig. 6 is a transverse section on the line 6—6, Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a plan view of another modified form of jewel bar. Fig. 8 is a side elevation thereof partly in section. Fig. 9 is a transverse section on the line 9—9, Fig. 8.

The bar is formed of a single body or strip of metal 1, which may be of any desired form in cross section, being preferably notched or beaded, however, to set off the individual stones, several forms of cross section being shown in the drawings. Sockets 2 to receive the stones are formed in the bar and each socket is surrounded or substantially surrounded with a wall of metal having a thin edge or extremity 3, so that when the stones 4 have been inserted the metal of the wall may be forced inward by burnishing or pressing so as to grip the periphery of the stone.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs.

1, 2 and 3, each socket is provided with a complete independent wall, while in the two modified forms shown in the drawings the contiguous portions of the walls of adjacent sockets are more or less merged or obliterated, owing to the closeness with which the stones are placed in these forms of jewel bars. In all the forms, however, the stones are in close proximity to each other and extend nearly to the lateral surfaces of the bar, so that the appearance of the bar is subordinated as far as possible to the visual effect of the stones, while the stones are securely fixed in their sockets, being substantially surrounded by the walls so as to be firmly gripped and held in place throughout substantially their entire peripheries.

In the form of jewel bar shown in Fig. 1 the bar is deeply notched between the settings so as to set off the settings when the bar is viewed either from the top or the side, while in the other forms shown the notches are smaller and do not substantially reduce the extreme diameter of the bar. This latter form produces a bar somewhat stiffer and stronger, but different in appearance from the bar shown in Fig. 1.

The several illustrations in the drawings are considerably enlarged to more clearly show the details of construction. The jewel bars may be made of any desired lengths, and may be combined together as desired in the production of a great variety of articles of jewelry.

It is obvious that various modifications may be made in the construction shown and above particularly described within the principle and scope of my invention.

I claim:

1. An integral jewel bar recessed to form a plurality of closely adjacent jewel-receiving sockets, walls surrounding the sockets and terminating in thin extremities continuous with the lateral surfaces of the bar, and jewels located in and closely fitting the sockets, the thin extremities of the walls being forced inward over the jewels and securing the jewels in place.

2. An integral jewel bar provided with a plurality of adjacent jewel-receiving sockets, jewels in the sockets in substantially-contiguous position, and walls surrounding the jewels except at their substantially-contiguous portions and forced inward over the jewels to hold them in place.

110

3. A jewel bar provided with a plurality of jewel-receiving sockets and with a thin wall extending along the sides of the sockets, the wall being curved inwardly about the side of
5 each socket so as to embrace substantially one-half of the jewel mounted therein.

4. A jewel bar comprising an integral body recessed to form a plurality of closely adjacent jewel-receiving sockets terminating in
10 thin walls continuous with the lateral surfaces of the bar and substantially surrounding the sockets, and jewels located in and

closely fitting the sockets, the thin walls being burnished inward over the jewels so as to form burnished rims substantially surrounding the jewels and extending to the sides of the bar. 15

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY W. FISHEL.

Witnesses:

BERNARD COWEN,
JULIUS ABRAHAM.