

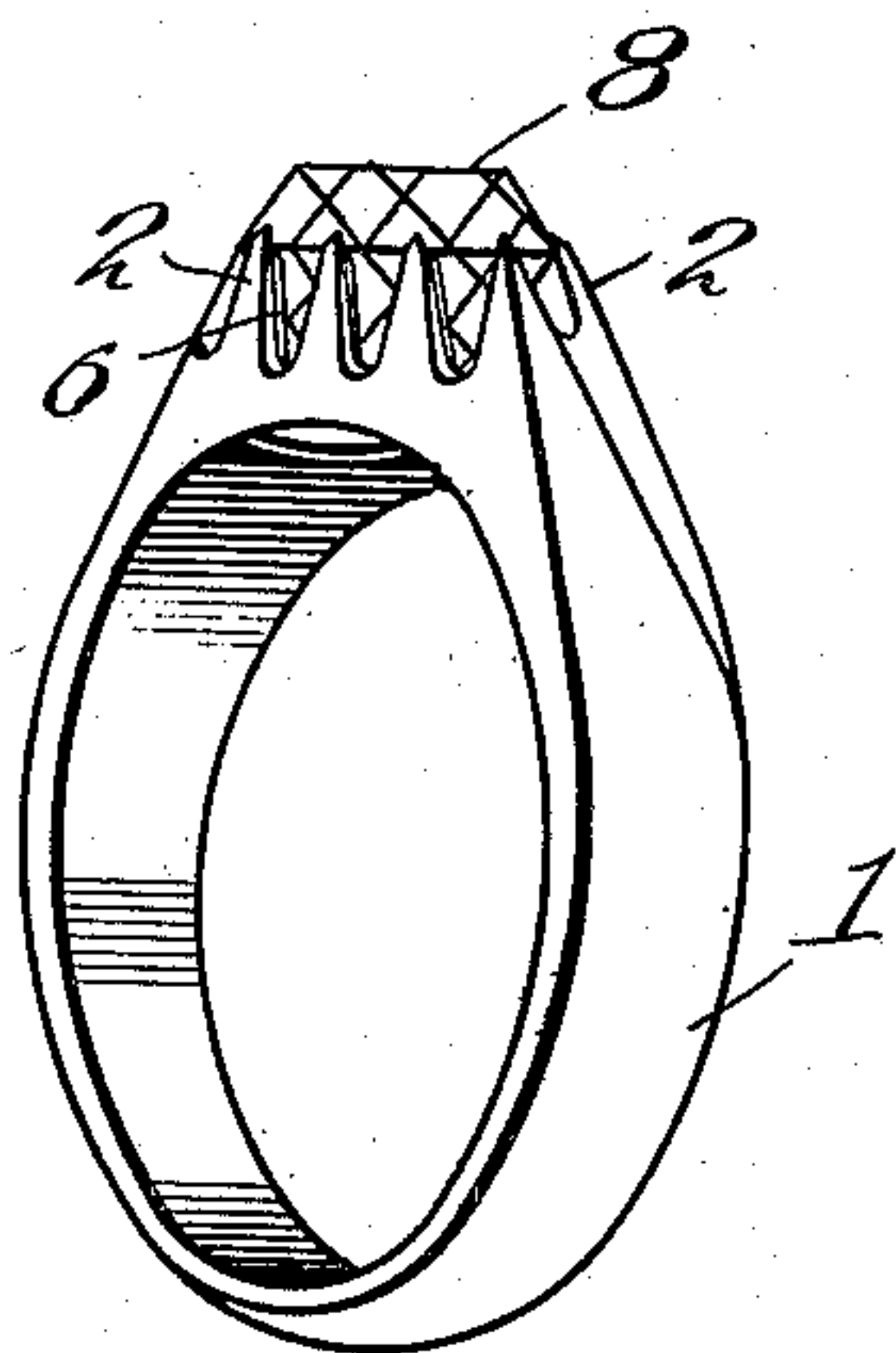
No. 881,689.

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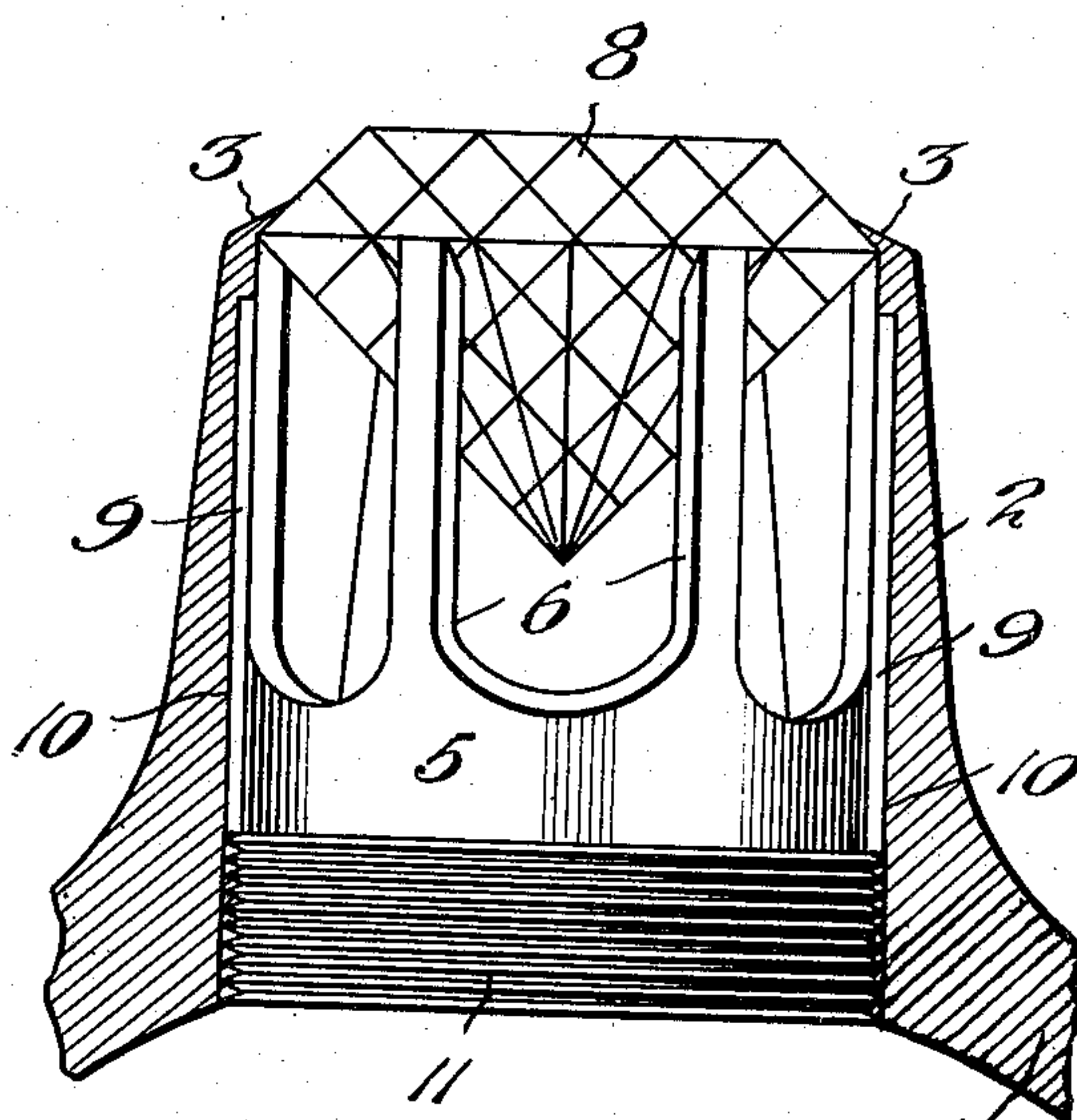
R. K. HOHMANN.  
GEM SETTING.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 20, 1907.

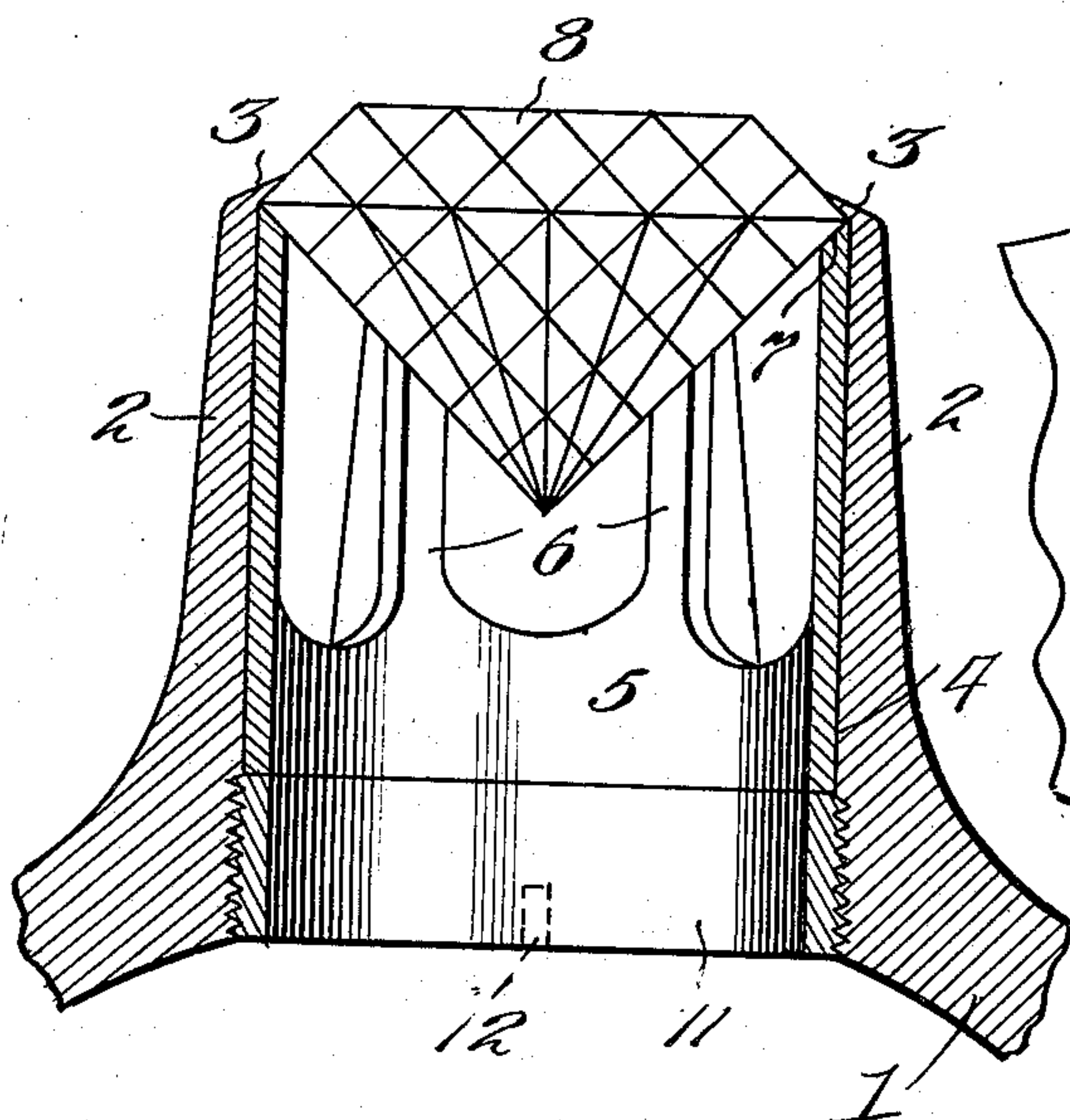
*Fig. 1.*



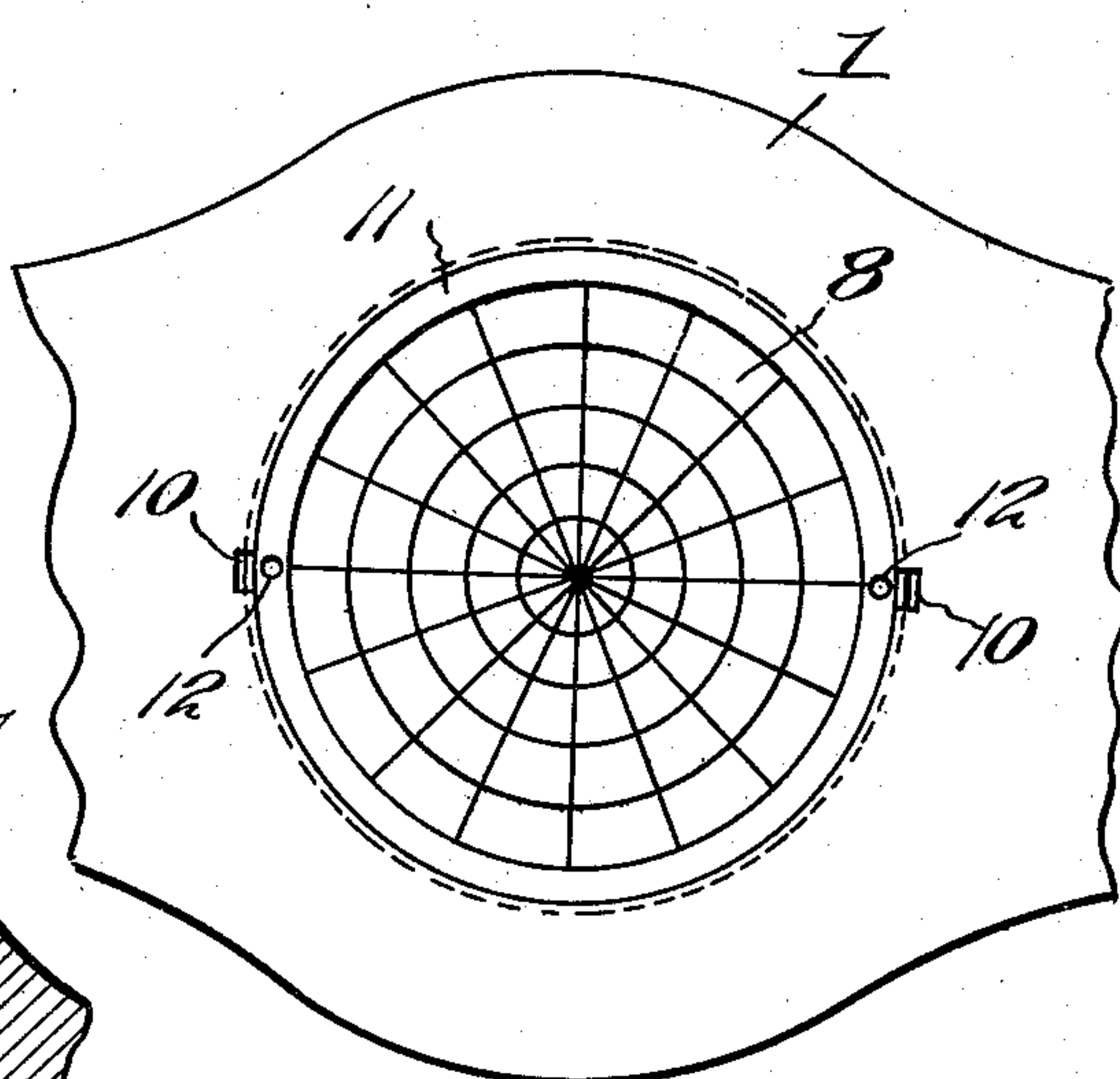
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## GEM-SETTING.

No. 881,689.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 10, 1908.

Application filed April 20, 1907. Serial No. 369,366.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD K. HOHMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Diego, in the county of San Diego and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Gem-Settings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a gem setting adapted for rings, studs, pins or any other form of jewelry having gems or stones set therein, and relates more particularly to a gem setting of that type in which the gem can be removed without requiring the claws to be straightened according to the usual method, thereby obviating the breakage of the claws and consequent difficulty and expense of repairing the setting.

The invention has for one of its objects to improve and simplify the construction of a gem setting so as to be comparatively easy and inexpensive to manufacture and so designed that the gem can be readily taken out and replaced when desired in a simple and convenient manner and without the need of skilled workmen or special tools.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a setting having claws that are permanently bent into proper shape to engage over the top of the gem or stone and a member cooperating with the claws and engaging the inner surface of the gem for removably holding the latter in place, there being a retaining means for the said member.

With these objects in view and others, as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention comprises the various novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be hereinafter more fully described and set forth with particularity in the claims appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates one of the embodiments of the invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a ring provided with the improved gem-holding means. Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view of the setting showing portions in elevation. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section of the setting. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view.

Similar reference characters are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures.

In the present instance, I have elected to illustrate what is commonly known as a "Belcher" setting for a ring, but it is obvious that any other suitable form of setting

may be employed and further that the invention may be applied to a stud, pin, or other piece of jewelry having a gem or stones mounted therein.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates a ring of any approved form having stone engaging claws 2 that are bent inwardly at their top ends as indicated at 3, Figs. 2 and 3, and permanently retained in this form so that danger of breakage by straightening the tips for removal of the gem according to the usual custom, is avoided.

The ring or setting is cut away and finished in the form of a cylindrical opening 4 at the base of the claws and in this opening is fitted a sleeve 5 provided with arms 6 that coincide with the claws 2 and have their extremities beveled as shown to cooperate with the tips 3 for retaining the gem 8 in the setting. The sleeve 5 is provided with longitudinal ribs 9 arranged at diametrically opposite points, as shown in Fig. 2, that engage in grooves 10 extending upwardly in the walls of the cylindrical opening 4 and two of the claws 2, thereby preventing the sleeve from turning and moving out of alignment with the claws. It is obvious that any other means may be provided for preventing relative turning of the sleeve and body of the ring. The sleeve is clamped in position by a retaining ring 11 threaded in the lower end of the opening 4, the ring being provided with diametrically arranged sockets 12 for the reception of a suitable instrument for screwing or unscrewing the ring.

In practice, the stone or gem is mounted in the ring by dropping the former into the opening 4 while the ring is held inverted and the stone will seat on the inward pits of the claws. The sleeve 5 is then inserted in the opening 4 from the inner end so that the ends of the arms 6 will engage the under side of the stone to hold the latter in position. The clamping screw or ring 11 is next inserted and screwed home against the sleeve 5, whereby the parts are rigidly held in position. It will thus be seen that the claws of the setting do not have to be bent over against the stone after the latter is placed in position, as is ordinarily necessary, and should it be required to remove the stone, this can also be done without straightening the tips of the claws, simply by removing the clamping screw and sleeve, whereupon the stone can be removed through the inner end of the opening 4. Besides preserving the



original shape of the ring or other piece of jewelry, the stones can be taken out and re-set in a simple and expeditious manner without the need of a jeweler and there is no danger of breaking the claws.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the apparatus which I now consider to be the best embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the apparatus shown is merely illustrative and that such changes may be made when desired, as are within the scope of the claims.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:—

1. A setting for jewelry comprising a plurality of claws of fixed shape, a removable member having arms arranged to register with the claws and adapted to cooperate with the latter to hold a stone or gem, and means for preventing longitudinal and rotary movement of the member.

2. A stone setting comprising claws of fixed shape, a member having arms coinciding with the claws and cooperating with the latter to removably hold the stone in position, and retaining means for the said member.

3. A stone setting comprising a body having an opening, means on the body adapted

to engage one side of the stone, a removable member in the opening engaging the opposite side of the stone, and means for preventing the member from turning, and a retainer for the member attached to the body.

4. A stone setting comprising a body having an opening, claws extending outwardly from the opening for receiving a stone, a sleeve fitted in the opening and having arms cooperating with the claws to removably hold the stone in position, means for preventing the sleeve from turning, and a retainer removably holding the sleeve in position.

5. A stone setting comprising a body, an opening, stone-engaging claws extending outwardly from the opening, a member fitted in the opening and having arms coinciding with the claws and engaging at their extremities the stone, and means for holding the arms and claws in alinement.

6. A stone setting comprising a body having an opening, claws provided on the body, a sleeve in the opening cooperating with the claws for holding a stone in the setting, a rib and groove connection between the sleeve and body for preventing the former from turning, and a threaded retaining ring in the opening for clamping the sleeve in position.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD K. HOHMANN.

Witnesses:

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A. A. GARNES.