

W. R. ELLIOT.  
MOUNTING FOR PRECIOUS STONES.  
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899,296.

Patented Sept. 22, 1908.

Fig. 1.

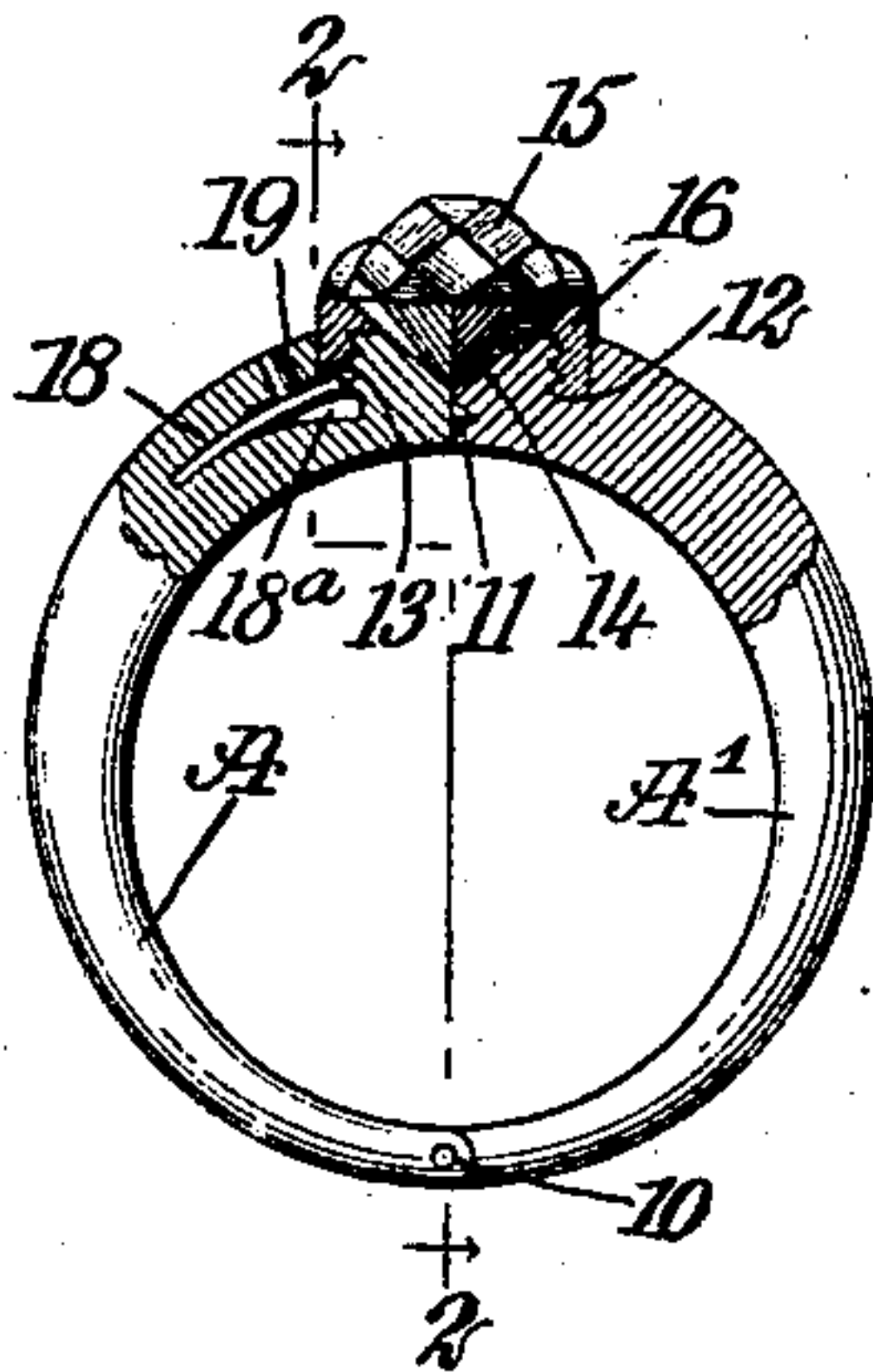


Fig. 6.

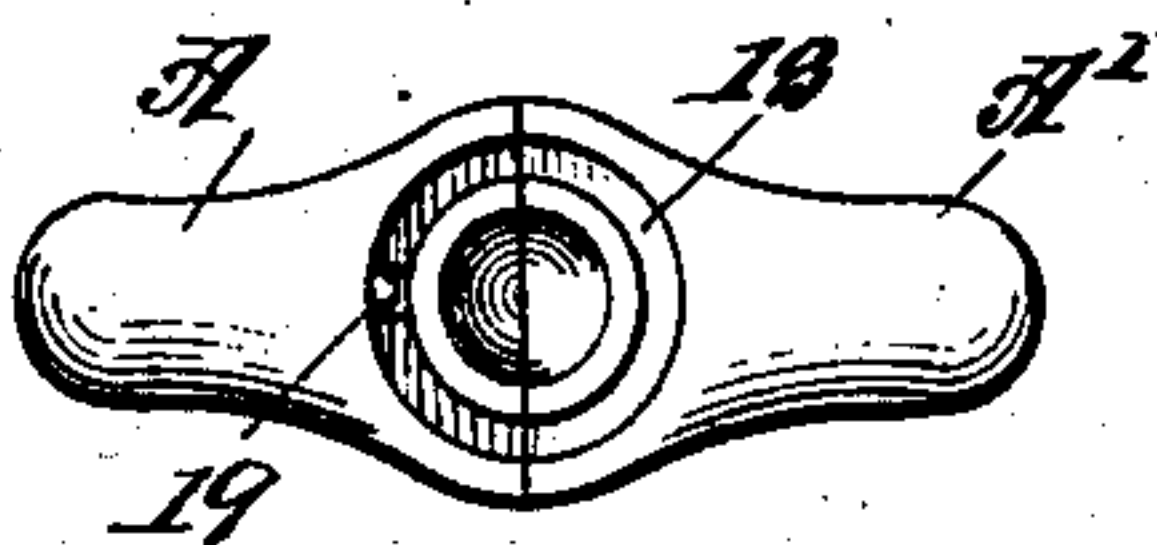


Fig. 2.

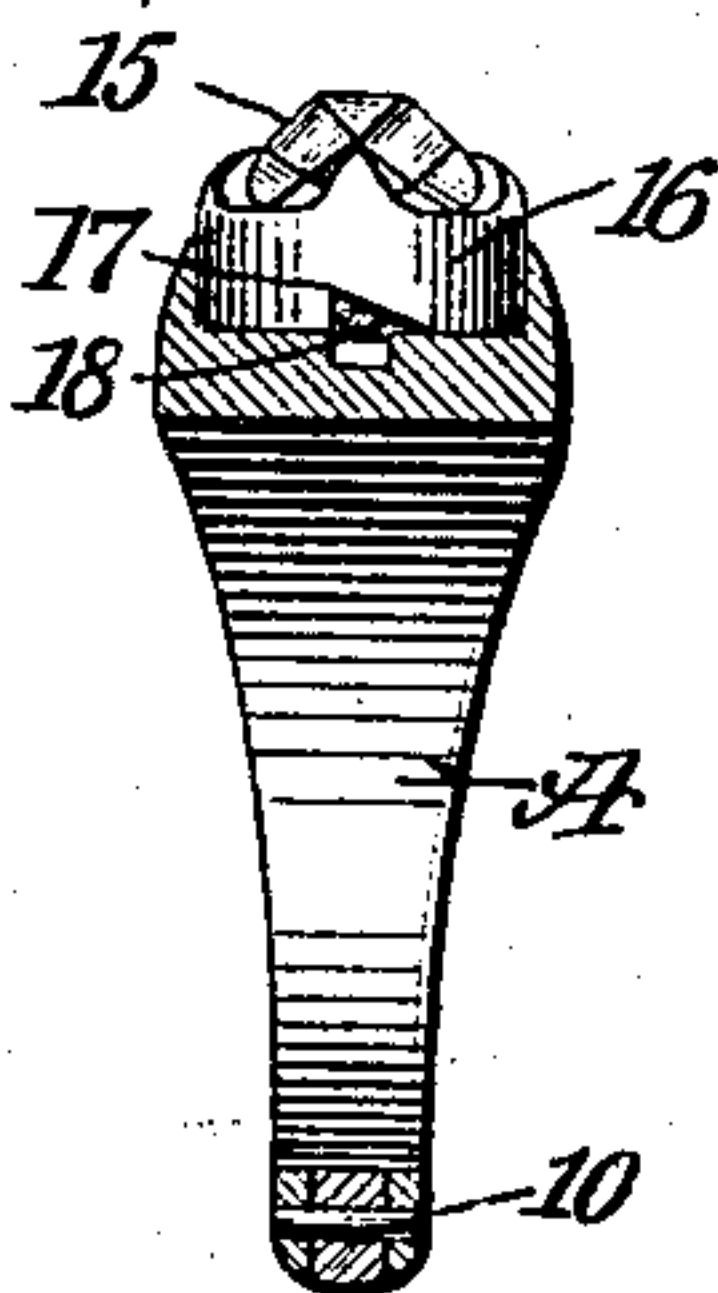


Fig. 3.

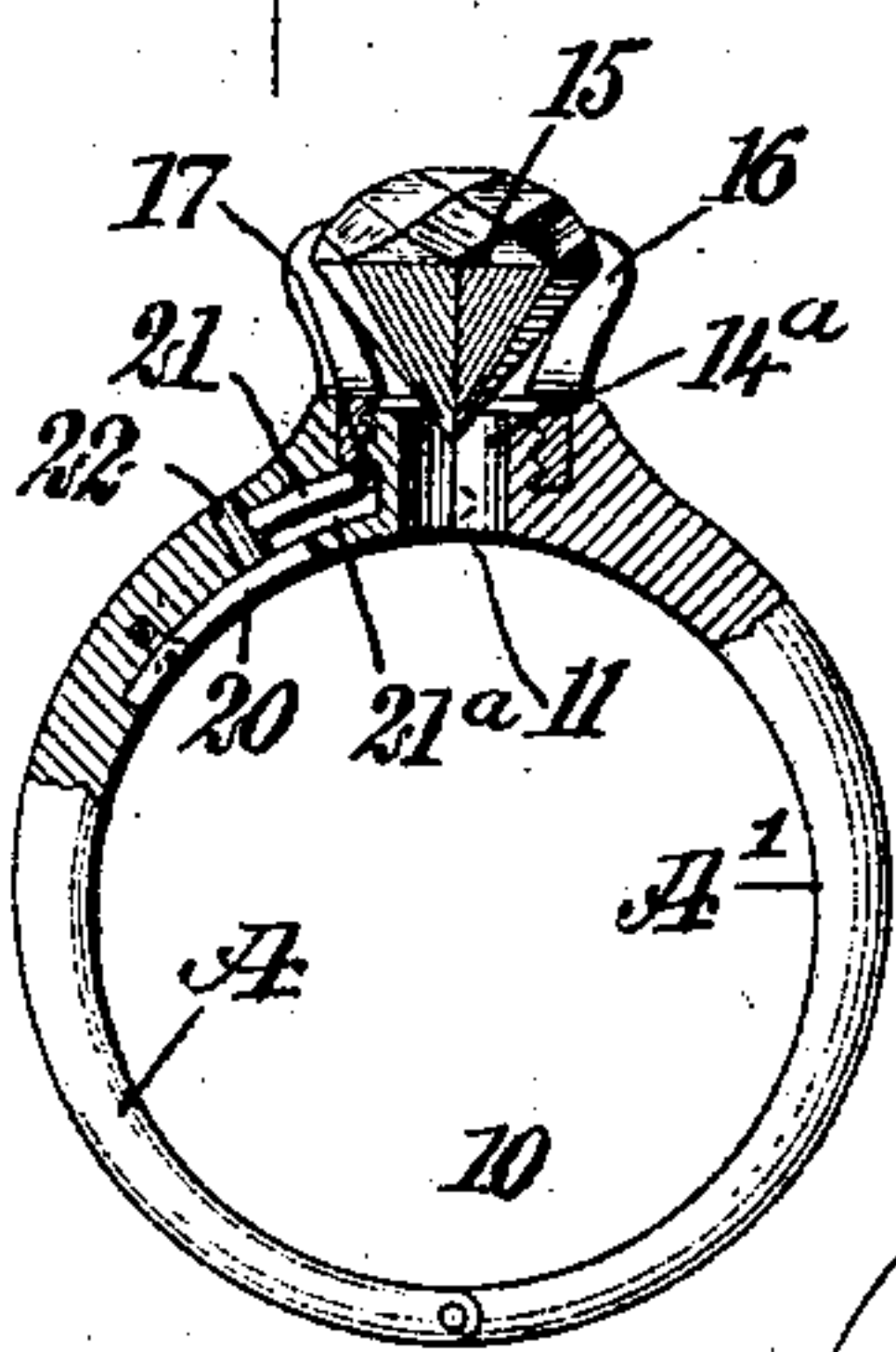


Fig. 4.

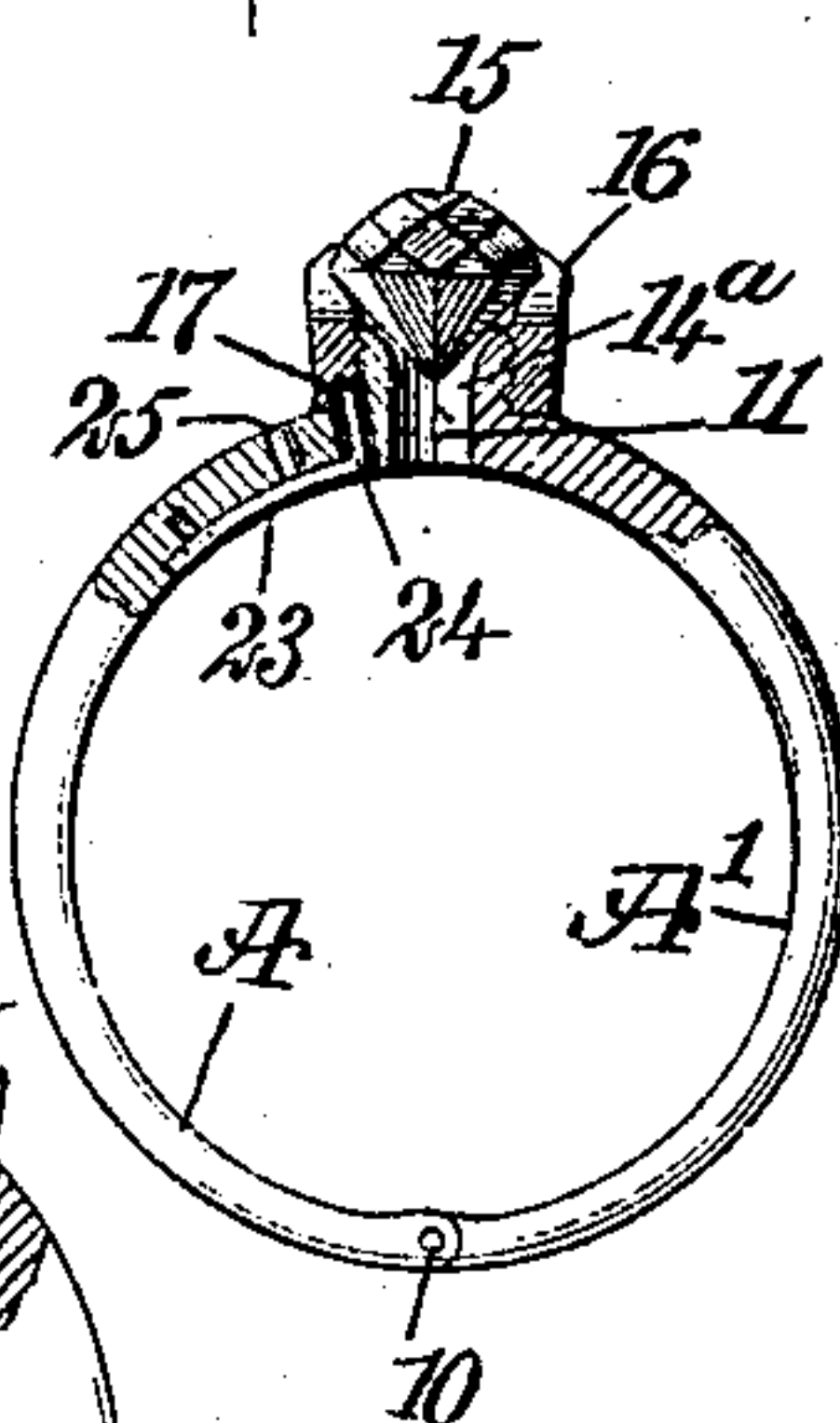
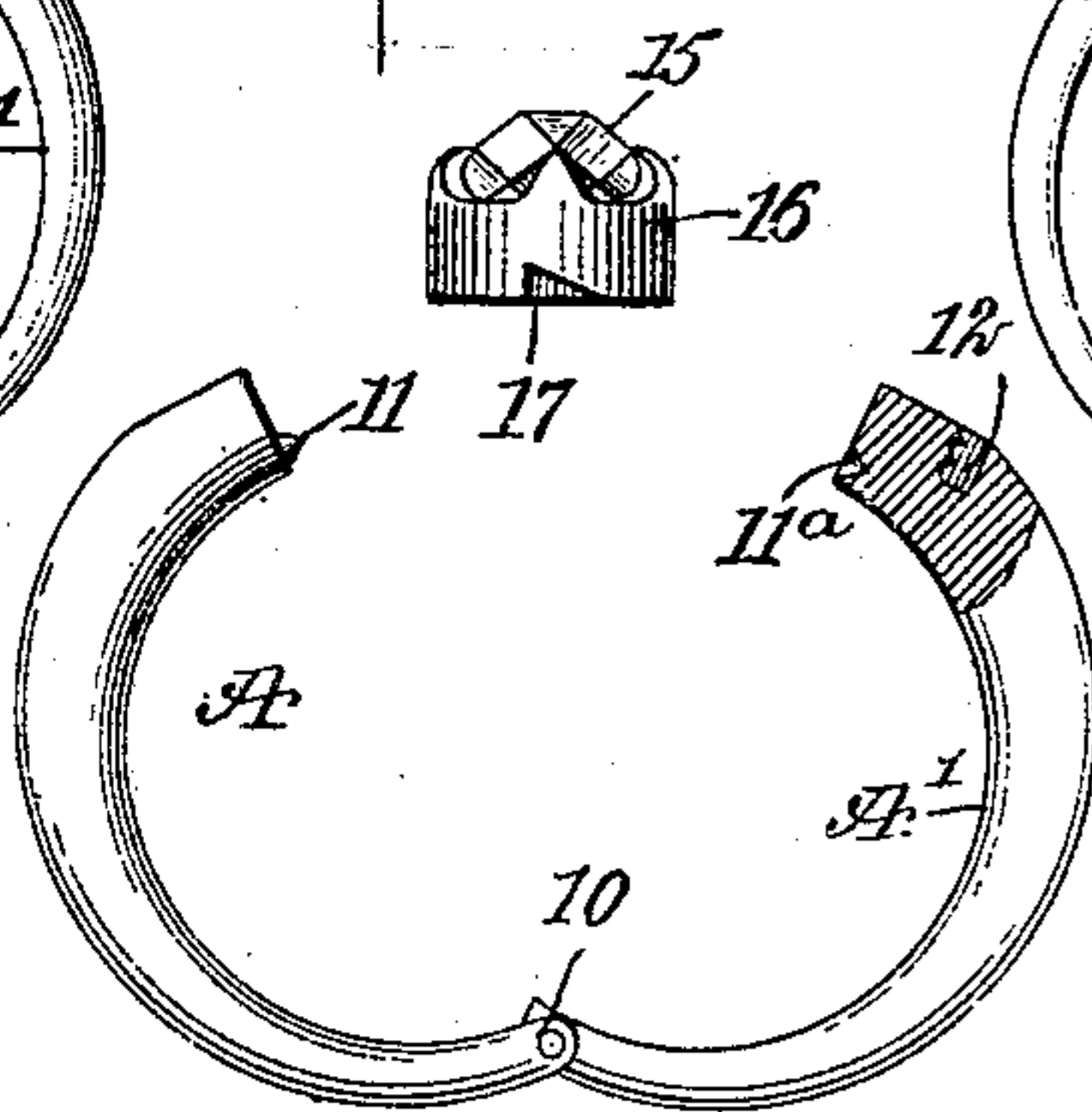


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MOUNTING FOR PRECIOUS STONES.

No. 899,296.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 22, 1908.

Application filed December 9, 1907. Serial No. 405,802.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM RITCHIE ELLIOT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mountings for Precious Stones, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to mountings for precious stones, which while particularly adapted to finger rings, may be also applied with equally good results to scarf pins or bands, studs, or cuff buttons.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a mount for precious stones, that will admit of different characters of stones being quickly and conveniently applied to a mount or removed therefrom by the user of the jewel, and further to provide a means for locking the set stone in said mount in such manner that it will remain in place until purposely removed.

It is a further purpose of the invention to so construct a finger ring or scarf pin having the improved mount applied, that said article will be in two hinged sections locked together by the act of applying a stone thereto, enabling a ring to be fitted to the finger a point below the knuckle over which it could not otherwise be passed.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of a finger ring provided with the improved mount, and having a set stone locked thereto; Fig. 2 is a section taken practically on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Figs. 3 and 4 are sectional side elevations of rings illustrating slight modifications in the construction of the mounting, and Fig. 5 is a sectional side elevation of the body of the ring in open position, and a side elevation of the setting removed therefrom. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the body of the ring in closed position, the setting being removed.

The device is shown in the drawings in the form of a ring constructed in two sections A and A', having a pivotal connection 10 at one

of their ends and at their opposite or free ends they are adapted to be brought in contact. The said free end of one of the sections is provided with one or more projections 11 that enter corresponding recesses 11<sup>a</sup> in the corresponding end of the opposing section, as is shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4. At the free ends of the sections A and A', segmental channels 12 are formed, adapted to register when the free ends of the sections A and A' are brought together to form a continuous circular channel, and corresponding walls of the said channels are provided with threads 13.

In the form of the device illustrated in Fig. 1, a recess 14 is provided, around which the aforesaid channels 12 extend, and this recess 14 is adapted to receive the lower or pointed portion of a stone 15, which stone is mounted in a suitable annular setting 16 adapted to fit in the registering channels 12, and the said setting 16 is provided with a threaded surface that engages the threaded wall 13 of the recesses 12, so that when the setting 16 is screwed to place in the registering recesses 12, the free ends of the mount are drawn together and are held in close engagement.

The setting 16 is provided with an inclined recess 17 in its lower edge at one side, as is best shown in Fig. 2, and this recess 17 is adapted to receive the free end of a latch 18, the opposite end of the said latch being secured in the material of one of the sections A or A', and the free end of the said latch 18 is adapted for movement in a suitable chamber 18<sup>a</sup>, made in the section of the device carrying the said latch, as is particularly shown in Fig. 1, and the said latch 18 is operated through the medium of an attached pin 19, or the equivalent thereof, that extends out through the outer face of the section carrying the latch.

In operation, it is obvious that the setting 16 may be expeditiously and conveniently screwed to place at the channel portions of the sections of the device, since the recessed portion 17 of the setting will readily slip by the free end of the latch 18, but when the setting is turned in the opposite direction to remove it, the spring latch 18 will prevent the said setting from having any movement whatsoever until the said spring latch 18 is pressed inward to carry its free end from out of the recess 17 of the setting and into the lower portion of the chamber 18<sup>a</sup> in which the latch has movement.

In the construction shown in Figs. 3 and 4,



instead of the meeting faces at the free ends of the sections being solid, as is illustrated at 14 in Fig. 1, they are provided with registering openings 14<sup>a</sup>, that extend through from the inside of the device to the outside so as to receive within the openings 14<sup>a</sup> when the device is closed, the lower end of the stone 15, permitting that portion of the stone to receive the rays of light. In both the forms of the device shown in Figs. 3 and 4, projections 11 are employed, but the difference consists in the construction of the latch device. As shown in Fig. 3, the latch device consists of a spring 20 that is located upon the inner face of one of the members of the device flush therewith, and this spring 20 controls a latch 21 that is adapted to enter the recess 17 of the setting 16, which latch is operated through the medium of a pin 22 that extends to the exterior of the section in which it is located, and has bearing on the spring 20.

In the form of the device shown in Fig. 4, the spring latch is in one piece, comprising a body member 23, that is located upon the inner face of one of the sections, flush therewith, and a pin 24 that extends upward from the free end of the body 23 and enters the recess 17 in the setting 16, and the latch device in Fig. 4 is operated also from the exterior of the device by means of a pin 25 that extends from its outer face to an engagement with the body 23 of said locking device.

It is evident from the foregoing construction, that any character of stone or stones suitably set may be placed in the improved mount and locked in position and as readily removed, and that when the mount is in the form of a finger ring, by separating the sections of the ring it may be made to readily encircle the finger below the knuckle and the sections be then brought together and locked by the set stone employed, thereby preventing the possibility of the ring slipping over the knuckle, making a perfect fitting ring that will not revolve around the finger.

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

1. A mount for precious stones, consisting of separable members provided at one of their abutting portions with registering segmental channels having a threaded wall, a latch extending into one of said channels, and means for operating the latch from the exterior of the mount.

2. A mount for precious stones, consisting of separable members pivotally connected at one of their ends and provided with exteriorly located registering channels at their free ends, and a latch device carried by one section, entering the channel produced therein.

3. A mount for precious stones, consisting of separable members pivotally connected at one of their ends and provided at their free ends with registering segmental channels having correspondingly threaded walls, means for holding the sections against lateral displacement at their channel ends, and a latch carried by one of the sections.

4. The combination with a mount for precious stones, constructed in sections pivotally connected at one end and channeled at their free ends, of a setting for a stone or like material, adapted to said channels, and a latch device carried by one of the sections for engagement with the said setting.

5. The combination with a mount for precious stones, consisting of two sections pivotally connected at one of their ends and having registering channels exteriorly located at their free ends, of a setting for a stone or like device adapted to the said channels, the setting being provided with an inclined recess at its inner edge portion and an exteriorly operated latch carried by a section of the mount and adapted for engagement with the said setting and to enter the recess therein.

6. The combination with a mount for precious stones, which mount consists of two sections pivotally connected at one of their ends, being provided at their free ends with exteriorly located registering segmental recesses, which recesses have corresponding walls threaded, of a setting interiorly threaded for engagement with the threaded walls of the said channels, the setting being fitted to said channels and provided in its lower edge with a recess having one of its walls inclined, and an exteriorly operated spring latch carried by one of the sections of the mount and adapted for engagement with the setting and to enter the recess therein.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification on the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM RITCHIE ELLIOT.

Witnesses:

A. L. NORMAN,  
JOHN T. J. CLARKE.