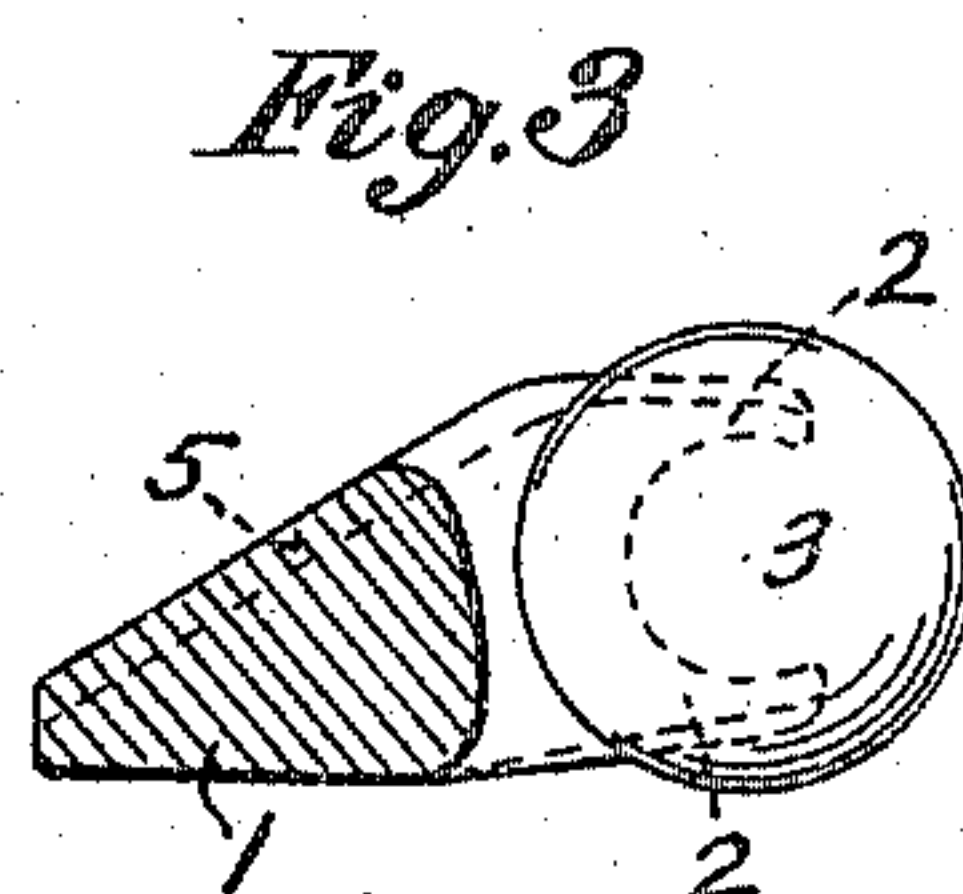
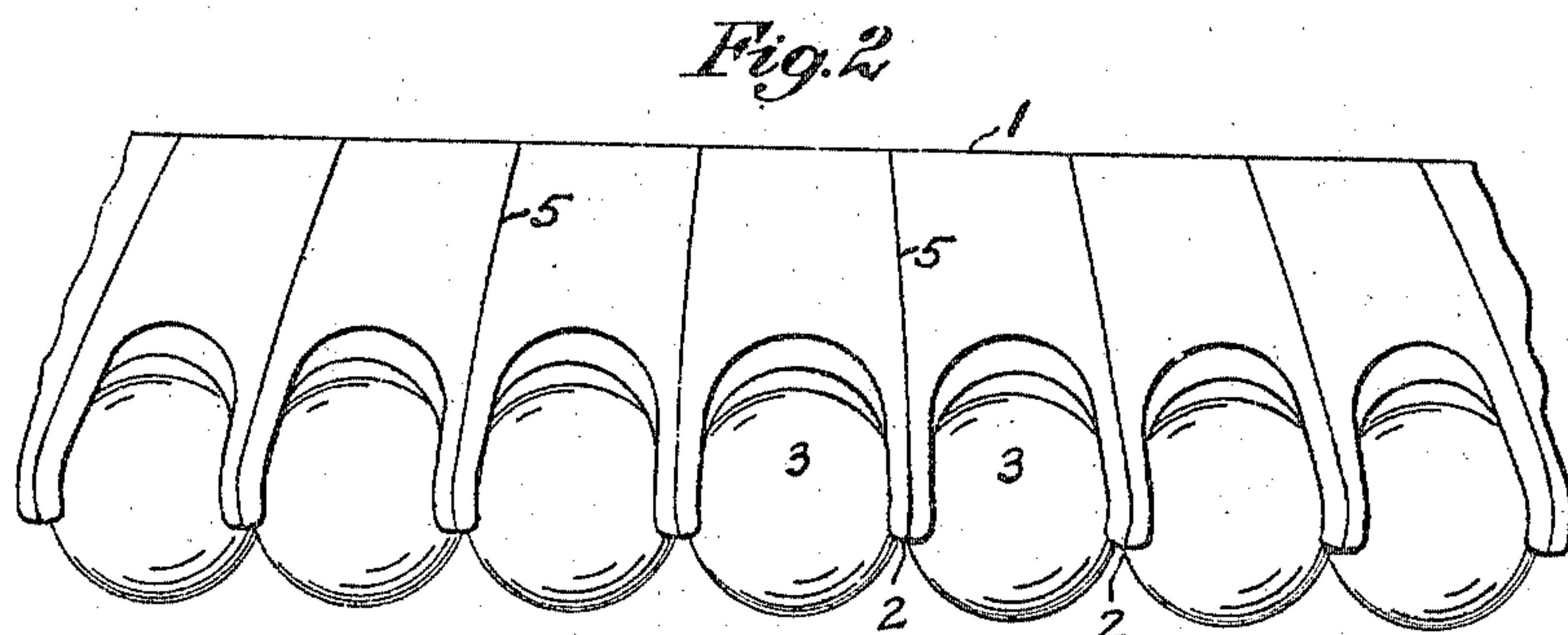
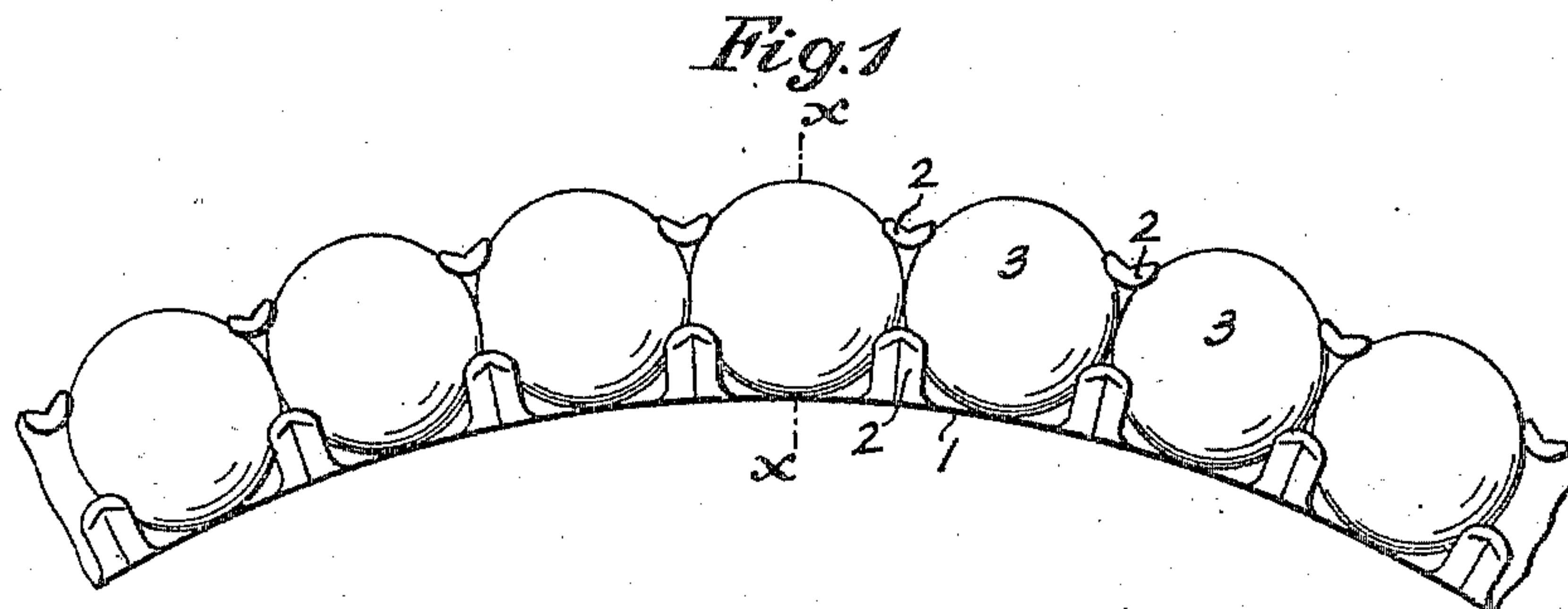


H. W. FISHEL.
JEWEL BAR.
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947,897.

Patented Feb. 1, 1910.



Witnesses

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JEWEL-BAR.

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To all whom it may concern:

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

My invention relates particularly to jewel bars having pearls or similar jewels mounted thereon.

One object of my invention is to produce a jewel bar in which a row of pearls may be set close together and held with great security, but in which the pearls themselves may be almost completely exposed, so as to secure their full ornamental effect.

A second object of my invention is to produce a secure setting for pearls arranged in conjunction or in a row, in which there shall be no projecting claws or other projections adapted to accidentally catch in the apparel of the wearer or to be bent or opened by such accidental engagement, with loss of the pearls or injury to the wearer.

In carrying out my invention, I use, in place of the usual claws, pearl-holding devices in the form of fingers, which I arrange to engage and partly embrace two adjacent pearls at one or both sides of their proximate points. Each finger thus engages and holds two pearls, while each pearl is held by the conjoint action of four fingers. Only two fingers need be added, however, for each pearl added to the row, so that whereas, in the ordinary claw setting, there are at least four claws for each pearl, here there are only two more than twice as many fingers as pearls.

The above-described setting, in addition to its simplicity above pointed out, has many other advantages over the claw setting. The fingers, being located wholly within the angles between adjacent pearls, are entirely protected from engagement with extraneous objects and cannot catch or be bent as happens so frequently in the case of claws. The lateral faces of the pearls, as well as their front faces, are almost completely exposed, so that practically the full ornamental effect of the pearls is secured. The setting has great security and mechanical strength, not only because the fingers are comparatively

short and thick, but also because the two surfaces engaged by each finger are so nearly opposed to each other that when the pearls are tightly wedged in between the fingers, each pearl tends to force the fingers against the next pearl, and there is little tendency to force the fingers outward.

Other features of my invention will be set forth in the following description of the illustrated embodiment thereof.

I will now describe the embodiment of my invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and will thereafter point out the invention in claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a portion of a jewel bar embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of the subject matter of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line X—X in Fig. 1, looking from left to right and showing the pearl in full.

The illustrated embodiment of my invention is a curved jewel bar such as is used in hearts, horse-shoes and other patterns of curved lines. It comprises a body 1 of metal, upon which is mounted a row of pearls 3 or similar round jewels. The pearls are set close together, or substantially contiguous. They are secured in place upon the face of the bar by means of fingers 2, which engage the pearls at either side of their proximate points. These fingers are short and blunt, and they partially embrace the pearls, that is, they extend slightly beyond the centers of the pearls, as is shown clearly in Fig. 3. The spaces between the fingers are preferably formed of such size that the pearls must be inserted between them with some force. The ends of the fingers are then bent inward against the pearls. In order to facilitate the fitting of the fingers to the pearls, and also to enhance the ornamental effect, the fingers are grooved, as shown in the drawings, and the extremity of each finger is slightly spread or flared in setting the pearls into close contact with the surfaces of the two adjacent pearls. On the outer lateral face of the bar the grooves in the fingers are continued across the face, as shown in Fig. 2 and in dotted lines in Fig. 3, and the surface of the bar is formed in scallops between the grooves. These scallops coincide with the positions of the pearls and add greatly to the ornamental appearance of the bar.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the pearls are almost completely exposed, except at the back and, as shown in Fig. 3, the fingers are completely protected by their positions between the pearls, so that the illustrated embodiment of the invention possesses in a high degree the advantages hereinbefore ascribed to this invention.

My invention is applicable to jewelry in a great variety of patterns, and it is obvious that the illustrated embodiment may be modified in various ways within the nature of the invention and the scope of the following claims.

I claim:

1. A jewel bar comprising a metal body, a plurality of rounded jewels mounted in a row on the body and in substantially contiguous positions, and means for securing the jewels in place comprising fingers, each finger being located between two of the jewels and formed and arranged to engage both of said jewels at one side of their proximate points and outwardly beyond their proximate points, the fingers having no substantial projection at the side of the bar beyond the jewels, and the jewels, except for that part covered by said fingers, being exposed at the side of the bar and being clamped solely by said fingers.

2. An article of jewelry comprising a metal body provided with a plurality of adjacent recesses of rounded form, a plurality of rounded jewels mounted in said recesses in substantially contiguous positions, the re-

cesses being open at one side so as to expose substantially the entire faces of the jewels at said side, and two jewel-securing fingers projecting from the body at opposite sides of and in the angles between two of said jewels and engaging the jewels outwardly of their proximate points, and clamping the jewels in place and having no substantial projection at the side of the bar beyond the jewels, the fingers being connected together between the sockets and in the angular space between the two jewels to reinforce and support the fingers.

3. A jewel bar comprising a metal body provided with a plurality of adjacent recesses for jewels, a plurality of jewels of rounded form mounted in said recesses, and fingers projecting from the body and engaging the jewels outwardly of their proximate points, and clamping the jewels in place, each finger being located in an angle between two adjacent jewels and having no substantial projection at the side of the bar beyond the jewels, the body having a portion projecting into the angle between two adjacent jewels and connecting together the two fingers on opposite sides of the proximate points of said jewels to reinforce and support the fingers.

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

HENRY W. FISHEL.

Witnesses:

BERNARD COWEN,
M. M. AHORN.