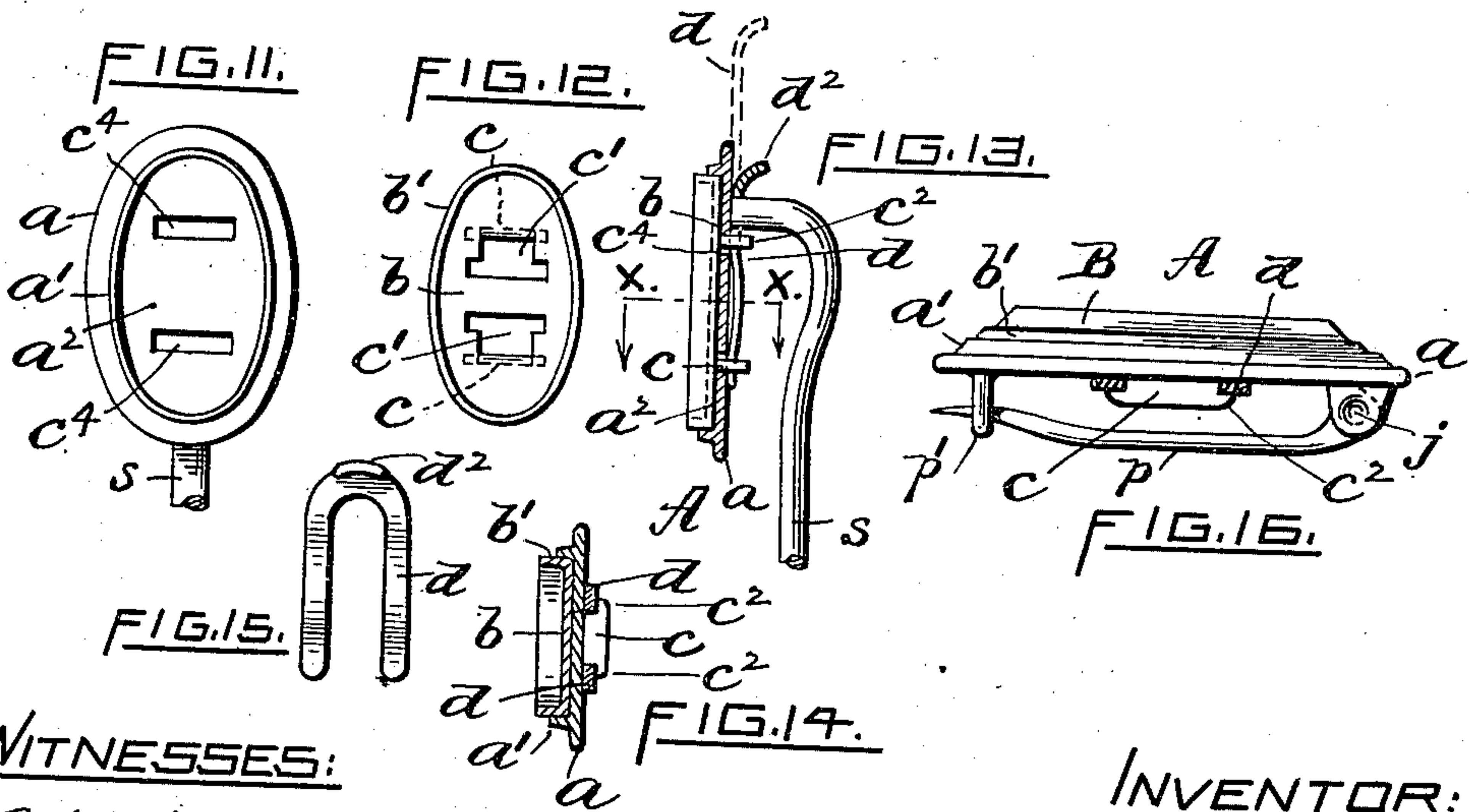
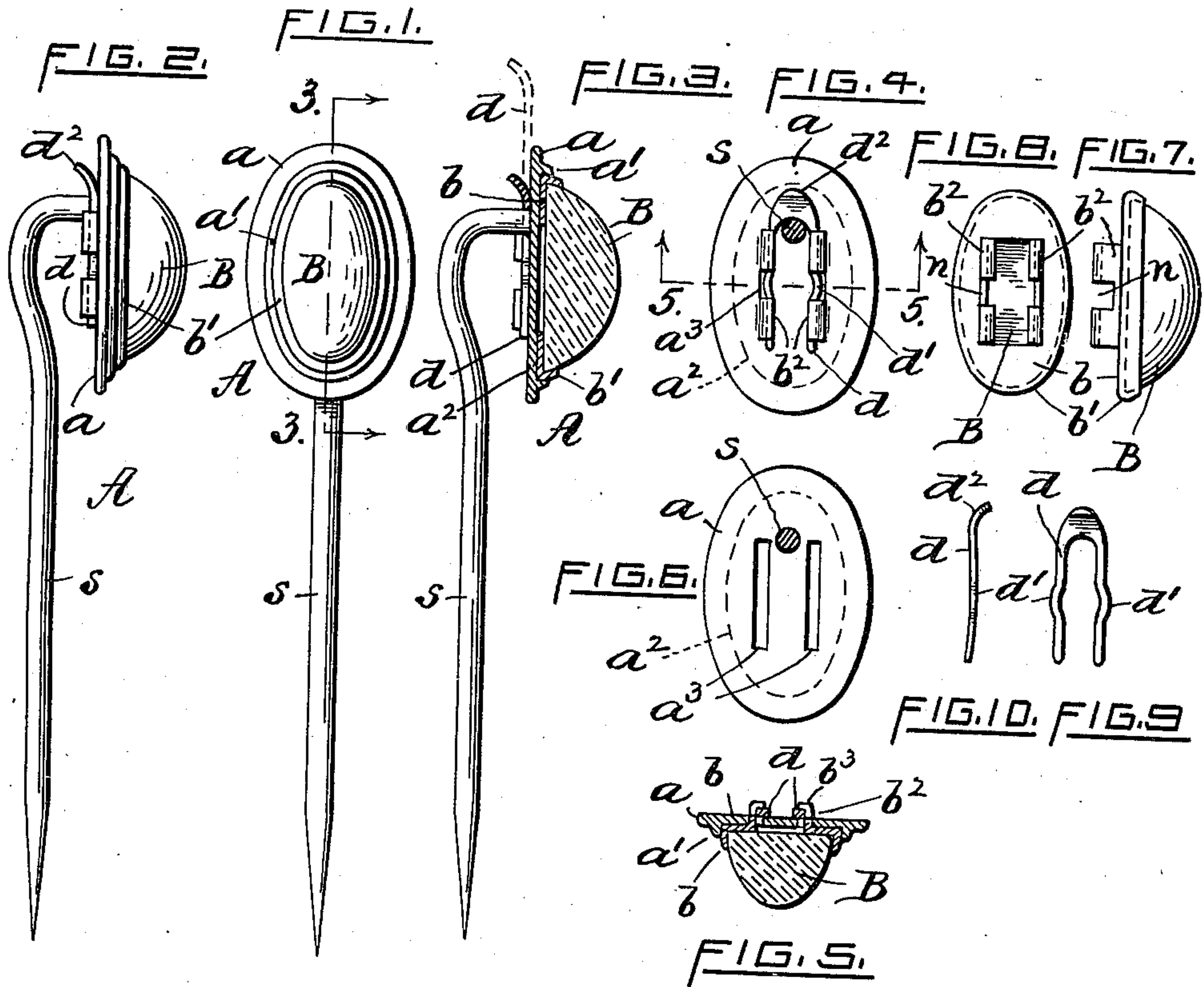


F. S. REYNOLDS.  
ARTICLE OF JEWELRY HAVING INTERCHANGEABLE SETTING.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 16, 1909.

996,678.

Patented July 4, 1911.



WITNESSES:

C. J. Hannigan.  
Calvin H. Brown

INVENTOR:

Fred S. Reynolds.

By: Geo. A. Remington.  
Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED S. REYNOLDS, OF CRANSTON, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO CORY & REYNOLDS COMPANY, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, A CORPORATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

## ARTICLE OF JEWELRY HAVING INTERCHANGEABLE SETTING.

996,678.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 4, 1911.

Application filed June 16, 1909. Serial No. 502,471.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRED S. REYNOLDS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cranston, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Articles of Jewelry Having Interchangeable Settings, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to improvements in scarf-pins, brooches, and analogous articles of jewelry of the class having interchangeable gem-settings or "fronts," and it consists essentially in the novel means devised and employed for detachably securing the removable setting to the base member, all as hereinafter fully set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings, Figure 1 represents, in front elevation, a scarf-pin embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a corresponding side elevation. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal central sectional view, taken on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the scarf-pin, the stem being omitted. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 5 5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a back elevation similar to Fig. 4, the setting and locking member or key being omitted. Fig. 7 represents a detached side elevation of the setting itself. Fig. 8 is a corresponding back view. Figs. 9 and 10 represent front and side views of the locking member. Fig. 11 represents a front elevation of the base member itself, slightly modified. Fig. 12 is a similar view of the setting member adapted to said base, the stone or gem being omitted. Fig. 13 is a longitudinal central sectional view, showing the last-named base and setting members detachably connected together. Fig. 14 is a corresponding transverse sectional view, taken on line  $x\ x$  of Fig. 13. Fig. 15 represents a detached front view of the locking-key, and Fig. 16 represents a side elevation, in partial section, of a brooch or breast-pin embodying my improvement.

In the said drawings and in the following description A designates articles of jewelry, as for example, scarf-pins and a brooch, provided with the novel features forming the subject of the present invention.

The back or base member  $a$  is formed or produced from suitable stock, and may have any desired form and ornamentation. In the drawings it is represented as oval in

contour and substantially flat, and provided on its front face with a slightly raised oval flange or frame  $a^1$ , the inclosed surface forming a seat  $a^2$  which determines the area of and also circumscribes the setting  $b$ ; the latter, when connected to and carrying the stone or gem B, constituting the removable "front" element. The said base part  $a$  of the pin, shown in Figs. 1 to 10, has two parallel slots  $a^3$  extending longitudinally therethrough, shown most clearly in Fig. 6. To the back of the base is soldered or otherwise secured the usual shank  $s$ , or pin proper. The setting  $b$  is also substantially flat and provided with a raised peripheral rim  $b^1$  adapted to be bent over onto the adjacent edge portion of the stone B so as to retain the latter in position. The central part of member  $b$  is first cut or incised transversely and longitudinally and the corresponding portions of the stock bent outward at right angles to form the pair of laterally separated parallel wings  $b^2$ , adapted to pass through said slits or slots  $a^3$ . The upper or outer longitudinal edge portion of each wing is bent inwardly or otherwise constructed to form a lip  $b^3$ , shown most clearly in Fig. 5. Each wing is also cut away midway of its length to produce a notch or lateral opening  $n$ , as shown in Figs. 4, 7 and 8.

In order to detachably secure the gem-carrying "front" in place the same is positioned in the base  $a$ , the lipped portions of the wings then extending through the base, followed by inserting and sliding the slightly resilient bifurcated locking member or key  $d$  endwise between the adjacent surfaces of the base and the overhanging lips or shouldered portions of the wings. Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 show the parts normally locked together.

For the purpose of readily manipulating the key both in locking and unlocking, its upper end  $d^2$  may be bent or otherwise adapted to be seized by the user. The legs of the key may be bent laterally in opposite directions, as shown at  $d^1$ , thereby adapting them to spring or "snap" into the said openings  $n$  to form an additional safeguard against the accidental removal of the key. If desired the bridge or tie which unites the upper ends of the legs of the key may be utilized as a stop for limiting the key's downward movement. See Fig. 4.

In the modified constructions represented



in Figs. 11 to 15, the base  $a$  with its frame  $a^1$ , seat  $a^2$  and shank  $s$ , are practically the same as hereinbefore described. In the modified form, however, the pair of parallel slots  $c^4$ ,  
 5 are disposed transversely of the base in lieu of the said longitudinal slots,  $a^3$ , shown in Fig. 6. In this case the setting member  $b$  has two reversely arranged peculiar shaped openings  $c^1$  (Fig. 12). The stock from these  
 10 holes is not wholly severed from the member  $b$  but is bent outward at right angles at the back to form transverse wings  $c$  arranged to register with and extend through the said slots  $c^4$ . The free ends of the wings  
 15 have oppositely arranged lips or shoulders  $c^2$  (Fig. 14). A key  $d$  having two more or less resilient laterally separated parallel legs is employed for detachably securing the setting to the base in substantially the same  
 20 manner as hereinbefore described.

The device or improvement is equally adapted for brooches, &c., wherein the back of the base  $a$  is provided with suitable joint, catch and pin members,  $j$ ,  $p^1$  and  $p$ , respectively, as clearly represented in Fig. 16.  
 25 In this case, too, the "fronts" of the brooch A may be interchangeable and readily locked in position through the medium of the sliding key  $d$ .

30 By means of my invention neck-pins, brooches, and analogous articles of jewelry of the class having interchangeable gem-settings or "fronts" may be produced in a comparatively inexpensive manner, and  
 35 without the use of solder. Such improved

articles at the same time are self-contained and possess a greater degree of strength and security or safety. Moreover, the construction is such that the substitution of one "front" for another can be effected quickly,  
 40 easily and accurately, and without the employment of screws, clamps, or other devices which involve the use of implements for making the changes.

What I claim as new and desire to secure 45 by United States Letters Patent is:—

The improved article of manufacture of the general character described, the same comprising a back or base member having a pair of parallel elongated openings there- 50 through and a raised peripheral flange or rim formed on its front face, a setting member proper adapted to hold a stone seated on the face of said base and being circumscribed by the latter's flange, a pair of rearwardly 55 extending lugs or wings integral with the setting member projecting through said openings and having inwardly bent ends, and a detachable resilient bifurcated locking-key normally engaging the rear face of 60 the base and the adjacent sides of said positioned lugs within said ends for securing the setting member in position.

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

FRED S. REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:

FRANK B. REYNOLDS,  
 GEO. H. REMINGTON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."