April 29, 1941. H. E. KRIEKE 2,240,247

JEWELRY

Filed July 18, 1940

FIG. 1.

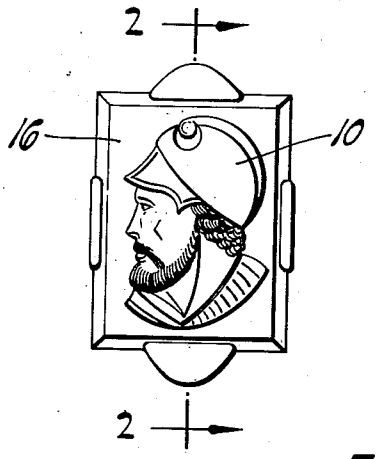


FIG. 2.

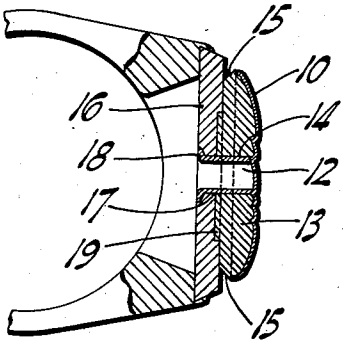


FIG. 3.

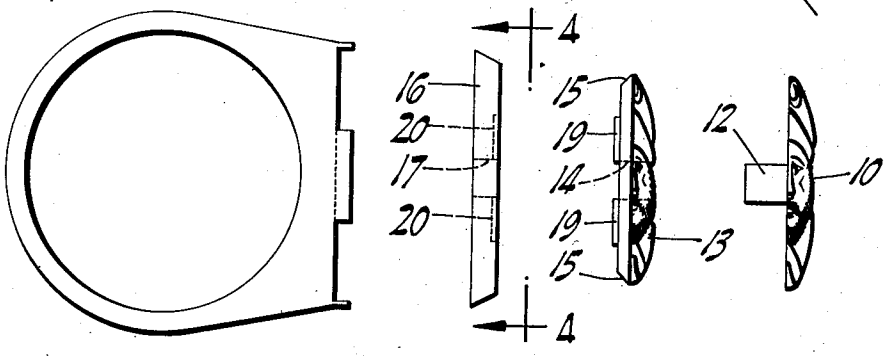
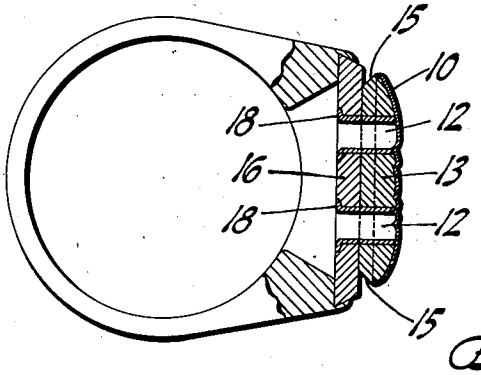


FIG. 5.



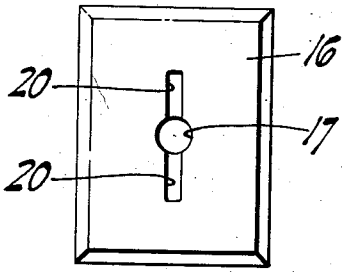


FIG. 4.

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JEWELRY

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4 Claims. (Cl. 63—26)

This invention relates to jewelry having a cameo design of different material than the base upon which the cameo is placed.

For many centuries a well known form of jewelry has consisted of a ring or other article, usually of metal, in which is set a stone carved in cameo with an appropriate design. Because of the expense and rarity of suitable stones for forming such cameos, and the time and skill necessary to carve them, it has been suggested to form the carved portion (cameo head) of such a cameo separately and then attach this to a suitable stone or other base, the latter usually being of a contrasting material and color. The attachment is by means of a hollow post welded, soldered or otherwise attached to the under surface of the cameo head, passing through the base, and flared outwardly on the under side of the base. In such a construction, the cameo head may not actually be carved but may be cast or otherwise formed in metal, such as gold. In order to conserve on cost, such a cameo head is preferably hollow. This, however, suffers from several disadvantages. For example, when the article of jewelry or the hand of the wearer is washed, water tends to get under the hollow cameo head without being easily removable, and to seep out only at inopportune times long after the washing takes place. Furthermore, the metal cameo head tends to loosen and rotate around the hollow post by which it is attached to the base.

It is an object of this invention to provide an article of jewelry with a metal cameo head of novel and improved design. It is another object to provide such an article of jewelry in which there is no tendency for water to be trapped between the cameo head and the base. A further object is to prevent movement of the cameo head relative to the base. Other objects will appear hereinafter.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a front view of a ring showing one embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a view taken along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a side view showing the separate elements of the device before it is put together;

Fig. 4 is a view taken along the line 4—4 of Fig. 3; and

Fig. 5 illustrates a modified form of the invention, corresponding to Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawing, a hollow piece 10 preferably of gold, platinum or other noble metal is cast with an appropriate design on its outer surface. To the under surface of the piece 10 there is soldered or welded a hollow post 12 which may be of base metal. Into the hollow under portion of the piece 10 there is fitted a complementary piece 13 whose upper contours conform as nearly as possible to the under surface of the piece 10, and provided with a central hole 14. The under surface of the piece 13 projects beyond the lower edge 11 of the piece 10 and is sloped inwardly, as shown at 15. The final element of the structure is the base piece 16, which is preferably of natural or synthetic or imitation stone, provided with a central hole 17.

In forming the elements into a unitary structure, the post 12 passes through the holes 14 and 17. After the three pieces 10, 13 and 16 are forced tightly against each other, the post 12 is flared outward slightly, as shown at 18, on the under surface of the piece 16, thus permanently preventing disengagement of the pieces. The post 12 is preferably cylindrical because of ease of manufacture and preferably hollow in order to facilitate flaring at its lower end, but it may under certain conditions be solid or of a shape other than cylindrical.

As shown in Fig. 2, this structure exhibits a novel and interesting appearance. The cameo head gives the effect of a solid piece of metal, raised somewhat from the surface of the base 16. At the same time, there is no hollow portion in which water may be entrapped. Since the sloped surface 15 of the piece 13 is hidden somewhat and is in the shade, it makes no particular difference out of what it is made, and may in fact be of quite inexpensive material. Preferably it is plastic material, such as a synthetic resin or cellulose derivative, easily moldable into the required shape. It may be preformed or it may be molded by being forced into the hollow portion of the piece 10 while in a softened or semi-softened condition, the softening being effected by any well known means such as heat or solvents. It may be actually adhered to the piece 10, but preferably the elements 10 and 13 are held together because of the closeness of their fit and the fact that all the elements are forced against each other, as shown hereinabove.

In order to prevent relative movement between the pieces 10 and 16, the under surface of the piece 13 is provided with one or more projections 19 fitting into corresponding recesses 20 in piece 16. Instead of this arrangement, the projections may be provided on the piece 16 and the recesses on the piece 13. In the form shown in Fig. 5, on the other hand, relative movement is

prevented by means of two hollow posts 12 instead of one.

As many variations are possible within the scope of this invention, it is not intended to be limited except as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. An article of jewelry comprising a base piece, a metal piece provided with an appropriate design on its upper surface and hollowed out on its under surface, a piece of plastic material fitting snugly into the hollowed portion of said metal piece, said plastic piece projecting beyond the lower edge of said metal piece and sloping inwardly from said lower edge, and a post attached to said metal piece and passing successively through said plastic piece and said base piece and flared outwardly on the under surface of said base piece.

2. An article of jewelry comprising a base piece, a metal piece provided with an appropriate design on its upper surface and hollowed out on its under surface, a piece of plastic material fitting snugly into the hollowed portion of said metal piece, said plastic piece projecting beyond the lower edge of said metal piece and sloping inwardly from said lower edge, a post attached to said metal piece and passing successively through said plastic piece and said base piece and flared outwardly on the under surface of said base piece, and means for preventing relative movement between said base piece and said metal piece.

3. An article of jewelry comprising a base piece, a metal piece provided with an appropriate design on its upper surface and hollowed out on its under surface, a piece of plastic material fitting snugly into the hollowed portion of said metal piece, said plastic piece projecting beyond the lower edge of said metal piece and sloping inwardly from said lower edge, a post attached to said metal piece and passing successively through said plastic piece and said base piece and flared outwardly on the under surface of said base piece, and interlocking projections and recesses on said base piece and said plastic piece.

4. An article of jewelry comprising a base piece, a metal piece provided with an appropriate design on its upper surface and hollowed out on its under surface, a piece of plastic material fitting snugly into the hollowed portion of said metal piece, said plastic piece projecting beyond the lower edge of said metal piece and sloping inwardly from said lower edge, and a plurality of posts attached to said metal piece and passing successively through said plastic piece and said base piece, at least one of said posts being flared outwardly on the under surface of said base piece.

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