

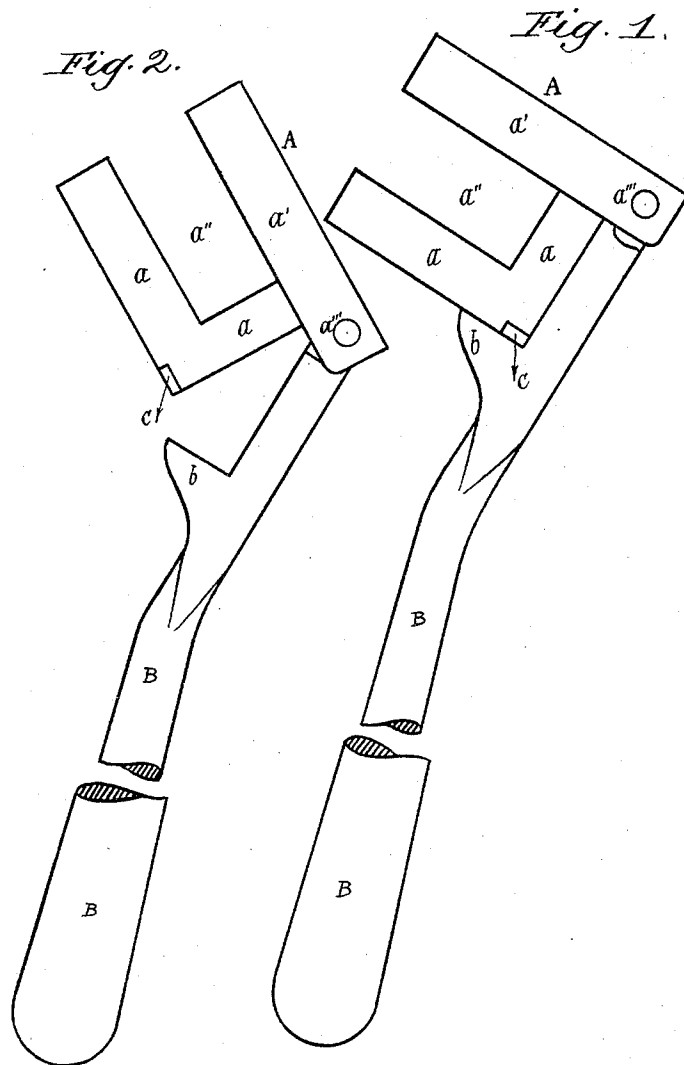
(No Model.)

A. GAVI.

TOOL FOR SETTING DIAMONDS WITHIN BEZELS.

No. 460,239.

Patented Sept. 29, 1891.



Witnesses:
H. E. Walker
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTOINE GAVI, OF MARSEILLES, FRANCE.

TOOL FOR SETTING DIAMONDS WITHIN BEZELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 460,239, dated September 29, 1891.

Application filed December 20, 1890. Serial No. 375,293. (No model.) Patented in France July 11, 1889, No. 199,430.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTOINE GAVI, a citizen of the Republic of France, residing at Marseilles, in France, have invented Improvements in Tools for Setting Diamonds within Bezels, (for which I have obtained a patent in France, No. 199,430, dated July 11, 1889,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a tool designed to be used for setting diamonds within bezels while the latter are heated, and which bezels are afterward to be inserted within the blades of saws for sawing marble, stone, and the like, which will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view showing the device closed, and Fig. 2 a like view showing the device opened.

A and B designate the two main parts of the tool. One of the main parts A of this tool consists of a rectangular piece of steel *a*, resembling in shape a set square and which is riveted or otherwise firmly fastened to a piece or plate *a'* of the same metal. The piece *a'* is provided with a mortise or recess, and between the two pieces *a* and *a'* there is a space *a''*. The other main portion of the tool is formed by the lever B assuming a peculiar shape, as shown in the drawings. It will be seen that this lever is slightly bent and provided with a shoulder *b*. The two parts are jointed together by means of a rivet *a'''*. The end of lever B is of square section, and fits the recess of corresponding shape provided in the part *a'*.

When the holding device is closed, the rectangular piece *a* is embedded in the angle formed by the shoulder and the lever-arm B, while a small recess *c* is formed at the angle of *a* for the reception of the bezel containing the diamond it is desired to hold.

The operation is as follows: The bezel perforated for the reception of the diamond is

first heated. Then the device is opened, Fig. 2, and the bezel is inserted into the recess *c* at the angle of *a* in such a position that the diamond holding portion points to the front. Into the slot *a''* is inserted and firmly secured a piece of metal capable of resisting the strain. The strain exercised by the hand of the operator is borne by the end of the lever B, and the bezel, being wider than the recess *c*, is thus tightly compressed, without, however, being in the least deformed. When the diamonds are grasped with sufficient firmness, the bezels fitted with diamonds are set in the recess provided for the purpose in the blade of the saw, in which they are riveted or burred in by means of a setting of copper, the interstices of which are then filled with tin solder.

I claim—

1. A tool for setting diamonds within bezels, consisting of two parts pivoted together, one being the handle part and provided with a shoulder for the compression of the diamond bezel, and the other part, to which the handle part is pivoted, having a recess into which the heated bezel containing the diamond is inserted, substantially as described.

2. In a tool for setting diamonds within bezels, the combination, with a rectangular part A, having a bezel-receiving recess *c*, of a handle B, pivoted to the part A and provided with a shoulder *b*, substantially as described.

3. In a tool for setting diamonds within bezels, a part A, of rectangular shape and to which the handle part is pivoted, having a bezel-receiving recess at one angle and a rectangular central opening, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand in the presence of the two subscribing witnesses.

ANTOINE GAVI.

Witnesses:

A. GAUBER,
L. DOURMENGE.