

May 9, 1944.

G. E. McMAHON

2,348,636

GEM.

Filed March 7, 1941

Fig. 1

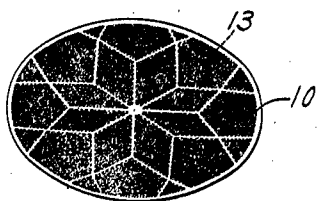
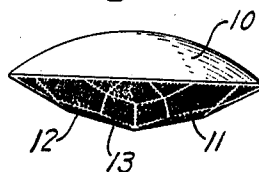


Fig. 2



Inventor
Gilbert E. McMahon
By S. Jay Teller
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,348,636

GEM

Gilbert E. McMahon, Hartford, Conn., assignor to
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Com-
pany, Hartford, Conn., a corporation of Con-
necticut

Application March 7, 1941, Serial No. 382,261

2 Claims. (Cl. 63—32)

The present invention relates to gems and method of ornamenting gems or stones which are substantially clear to create designs thereon visible through the crowns or fronts thereof.

As is well-known, the purpose for cutting facets on the bases of stones is to bring out the brilliancy or fire of the stone as well as to produce aesthetic designs. This is particularly true in the cases of diamonds, sapphires, and rubies, for instance. Other stones such as opals, moonstones, and amethysts, are usually cut according to a cabochon or a plain design.

I have discovered that very striking and attractive designs and ornamental effects can be created on clear stones regardless of their color and that transparent stones may also be given colored designs and ornamental effects.

The invention contemplates the creation of designs and ornamental effects of various types, as will become hereinafter more apparent, and may be stated generally as to method to reside in coating the bases or backs of stones of different kinds and shapes with contrasting materials capable of adhering firmly to the surfaces of the stones, and then removing some of the coating materials so as to form or obtain desired effects.

Stated generally as to the article itself, the invention may be said generally to reside in a gem or stone having its base partly coated with a material contrasting with the gem or stone so that a pattern is created and plainly visible through the stone or gem, and, in many instances, appears to be a natural formation.

In the accompanying drawing, I have shown an embodiment of the invention which has been found to be satisfactory. It will be understood, however, that without departing from the spirit of the invention there may be various modifications and that the drawing is not to be construed as defining or limiting the various modifications in design, effects, and manner of obtaining them, which may be obtained under the invention, the claims forming a part of this specification being relied upon for that purpose.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a top view of a stone or gem illustrating one of countless designs which may be created by coating the faceted base of a stone and removing some of the coating along definite lines;

Fig. 2 is a side view of the stone shown in Fig. 1 illustrating the clear crown and the partially coated faceted base.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawing, the numeral 10 designates the crown or rounded top

of a stone, and the numeral 11 designates the facets on the bottom or base 12 of the stone. The stone is clear so that the design formed on the base 12 will conspicuously appear or be visible through the crown 10. The particular design shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is purely illustrative as countless designs can be formed by varying the relative size, shape, and arrangement of the facets. The numeral 13 designates the edges of the facets, some of which intersect each other. I have discovered that by coating the back of the stone with a suitable lacquer or other suitable material contrasting with the stone or gem and capable of being sprayed, brushed, or otherwise easily applied, and firmly adhesive to the surface of the stone after drying hard thereon, and then buffing the edges of the facets to remove the dried lacquer or other coating material therefrom, novel and very interesting designs and ornamental effects may be obtained. The coating may be opaque reflecting, opaque, translucent, or transparent so long as it contrasts with the color of the stone.

When the lacquered facets are viewed from the top or through the crown of the stone, they appear dark while the intersecting edges 13 appear as light lines and natural formations in the stone.

Various geometric, conventionalized floral, and other patterns or designs can be created according to the formation of the facets. The patterns may also be varied according to the depth of the base because the edges of the facets which extend or converge down to the culet or apex of the base emphasize the central part of the design making it appear as being bordered by the facets around the base and adjacent the crown. It will be understood that various types of cuts, such as the well-known emerald cut, rose cut, hexagon, key-stone, pentagon, etc., may be employed to vary the ornamental effects or designs.

What I claim is:

1. A gem or stone having a base comprising a plurality of adjoining facets, a coating of material contrasting with the stone applied to the facets, and the area of said facets immediately adjacent the edges thereof being uncoated to create a design visible through the crown of the gem or stone.

2. A gem or stone having a base comprising a plurality of adjoining facets, an opaque coating applied to the facets, and the area of said facets immediately adjacent the edges thereof being uncoated.

GILBERT E. MCMAHON,