Sept. 20, 1932. H. W. PETERS 1,878,314

METHOD OF MAKING JEWELRY

Filed June 25, 1929

Fig. 1.

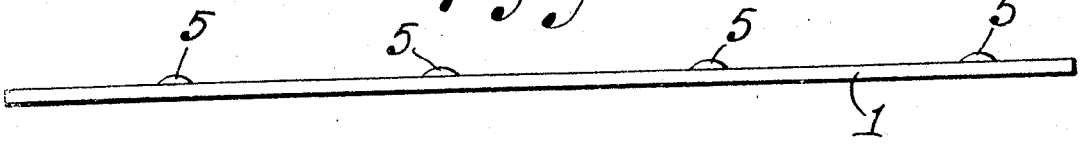


Fig. 2.

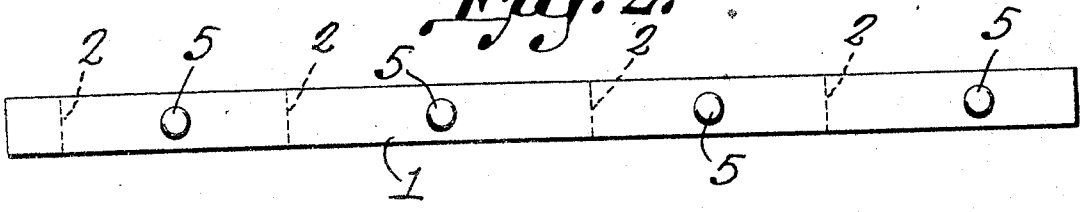


Fig. 3.

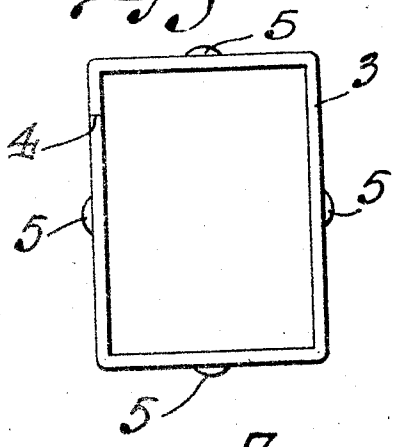


Fig. 4.

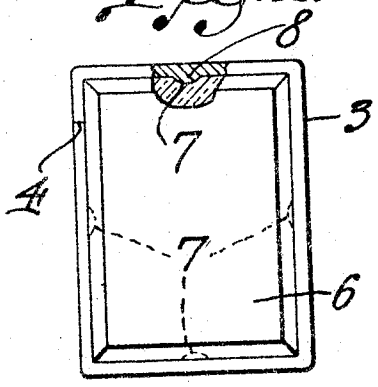


Fig. 5.

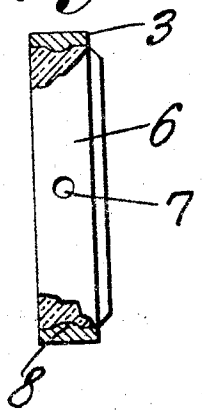


Fig. 6.

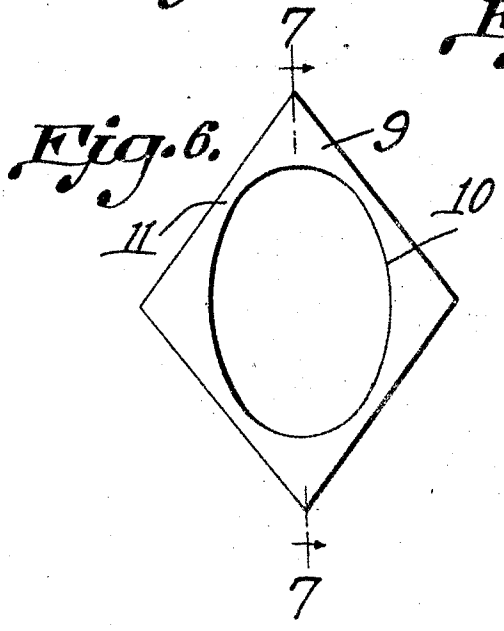


Fig. 7.

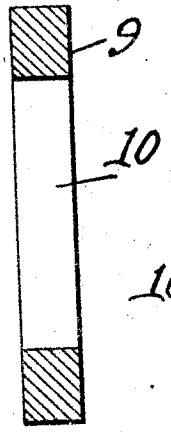
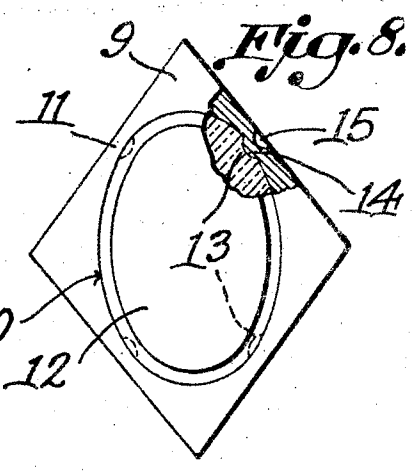


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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METHOD OF MAKING JEWELRY

Application filed June 25, 1929. Serial No. 373,658.

This invention relates to a method of making jewelry, one of the objects being to provide an improved means whereby links of bracelets, and similar articles, can be cheaply made, the resultant article being simple and durable.

Another object is to provide a method whereby the articles can be produced in quantities by the minimum number of operations, thereby materially reducing the cost of production.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing the preferred form of the invention has been illustrated.

In said drawing,

Figure 1 is an edge view of a blank strip from which the frames of the articles of jewelry can be produced.

Figure 2 is a plan view thereof.

Figure 3 is an elevation of a frame formed from the strip material shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 4 is a front elevation showing a stone assembled with the frame, a part of the stone being broken away.

Figure 5 is a side elevation of the structure shown in Figures 4, portions thereof being in section.

Figure 6 is a plan view of a modified form of frame.

Figure 7 is a section on line 7—7, Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a front elevation showing the frame with a stone seated therein, a portion being broken away.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 designates a strip of metal rolled or otherwise formed into desired shape. This metal can be made in a long ribbon and can be cut to lengths and bent transversely as indicated by dotted lines at 2 so as to produce a frame of any desired contour as indicated at 3. The ends of the strip can be joined by means of hard solder or the like, these ends being indicated at 4.

If desired the strip 1, when rolled or otherwise produced, can be provided with small protuberances 5 on one face thereof. Thus when the frame is produced as shown in Figure 3, one or more of these protuberances will be disposed on each side thereof.

A stone 6 or other device to be inserted into the frame is adapted to be formed with recesses 7 in its side edges so located that, when said stone is placed in the frame, they will be positioned directly back of the protuberances 5.

After a stone has been placed in the frame the protuberances 5 can be driven inwardly so as to displace metal into the recesses 7. This will result in keying the stone to the frame so that it becomes impossible to remove it. At the same time there is no visible evidence of the means whereby the stone is held in place. In Figures 4 and 5 the inwardly displaced metal has been indicated at 8.

It is to be understood that, if desired, the strip 1 can be formed without the protuberances 5 and, instead, both faces can be made plain or the outer face can be suitably ornamented. After the frame has been formed from a strip and a recessed stone or the like inserted into the frame, portions of the metal of the strip can be forced inwardly into the recesses in the stone, leaving depressions in the outer surface of the strip. These depressions can be part of a suitable design appearing on the outer surface.

Instead of forming the frames out of strips of metal cut and bent as explained, each frame can be cut in one piece out of a relatively thick sheet of metal. One of these modified forms of frames has been illustrated in Figures 6, 7, and 8. The frame 9 can be of any desired contour and has an opening 10 cut therethrough, portions of the wall of this opening being relatively thin where the inner surface approaches the outer surface of the frame as shown at 11. Thus a stone or the like indicated at 12 which is shaped to fit snugly in the opening 10 can be placed in

said opening after recesses 13 have been formed in the periphery of the stone at points adapted to match the thin portions of the wall of the frame.

Following the foregoing operation the thin portions of the wall can be pressed or hammered inwardly to form protuberances 14 adapted to extend into the recesses 13. The resultant recesses 15 in the outer edges of the frame can be utilized as portions of ornamentation provided along the edge of the frame.

Articles of jewelry such as described can be used as bracelet links, watch charms, stick pins, breast pins, and the like. The invention, as before explained, is particularly advantageous because of the ease with which the structures can be produced, thereby adapting them for quantity production at low cost of labor.

What is claimed is:

In jewelry construction the method whereby an article may be produced with duplicate opposed faces, which includes the step of forming an elongated metal strip with spaced nodes on one face, cutting the strip into lengths each of which is adapted to form a frame, bending one of the lengths and joining its ends to form a frame having opposed faces open, inserting into the frame through either open face a stone or the like provided with marginal recesses adapted to be closed by the walls of the frame, and finally displacing the nodes inwardly into the recesses to hold the stone or the like against removal through either open face of the frame.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

HENRY W. PETERS.