To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM SUDEROW, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at New York, N. Y., have invented

a new and useful Setting for Precious Stones, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the setting of precious stones or jewels and the objects of the invention are to provide a cluster setting of such construction as to give the appearance of a single large cut stone.

A special object is to construct the setting in such a way as to obscure the lines of separation between the several stones and thus enhance the effect of a single stone.

In the accomplishment of the foregoing I mount the individual stones in a supporting base or head with a number of the small stones grouped about a central stone which is supported above the plane of the surrounding stones and with its edges substantially or approximately overlying the edges of the surrounding stones, said central stone being supported on “bits” or prongs rising from the central portion of the head.

Other features and details of the invention will be understood as the specification proceeds.

In the accompanying drawing I have illustrated the invention embodied in a practical form but it will be understood that changes and modifications may be made without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention.

In said drawing:—

Fig. 1, is a plan view of the setting mounted in a finger ring.

Fig. 2, is a side elevation thereof.

Fig. 3, is a sectional view taken substantially on the plane of the line 2—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4, is a detail view of the blank from which the back of the setting is made.

Fig. 5 is a top view of the head of the setting before the stones are applied.

Fig. 6 is a bottom plan view of the under frame or body of the setting.

Fig. 7, is a sectional view of dies for striking up the crown or head of the setting.

The body of the setting comprises a base or head member 7 which may be crowned as indicated in the drawing and to which is attached the back member 8. This back member is pyramidal in shape and is made from a star-shaped blank like that shown at 9 in Fig. 4, the radiating arms of this blank being longitudinally slotted as indicated at 10 and the center of the blank being perforated at as at 11. When the blank is bent up into pyramidal form it is secured to the rim of the head piece by soldering or in any other suitable way. When thus assembled these slotted arms of the back piece give the effect of the rear facets of a single cut stone the size of the complete setting, as indicated in Fig. 2.

The crown or head is made with a series of jewel seats 12 grouped about a central jewel seat 13. These seats may be provided by simply punching openings in the crown of a proper size to receive the stones.

14 designates the central crown stone and 15 the side stones grouped thereabout. This central stone as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, is located above the plane of the side stones, and with its edges approximately or substantially overlying the adjacent edges of the side stones. The central stone thus in effect “hides” or obscures the joints between the several stones so that when viewed from above the setting very closely resembles a single large cut stone, the central stone giving the effect of the “table” and the side stones appearing as the side facets of a single cut stone.

To support the crown stone in this upraised position I provide the upstanding bits or prongs 16 disposed about the central jewel seat 13 and upstanding from the face of the crown a sufficient distance to hold the central stone at the proper elevation. In practice these so-called “bits” are disposed at the periphery of the central jewel seat and at points in between the adjoining side jewel seats 12. This disposition of the upstanding prongs in the triangular spaces formed at the junction of two adjoining side jewels with the central crown jewel conceals the prongs to such an extent as to render them unnoticeable when viewed from above and this effect is further heightened by making the prongs of platinum or similar metal. In practice it is preferred to make the entire head and back of platinum polished to reflect and give off the light of the diamonds or other stones employed.

Prongs 17 may be also provided at or formed up from the rim of the head 7, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to assist in holding the side stones in their seats, these prongs 110...
preferably being disposed at points on the
rim between the adjoining edges of the
stones and said side stones are preferably
extended substantially to the edge of the
head, as shown.

In mounting the setting in a ring, brooch,
or the like, the setting, is usually supported
on prongs 18 and a preferred method is to
engage these supporting prongs 18 with the
rim of the setting at points in between the
jewel holding prongs 17 on the rim of the
crown. This securely holds the setting
against any lateral or rotary movement in
the supporting prongs.

In Figs. 5 and 6 the bare frame or body
of the setting is illustrated. The first of
these views shows how the bits for the cen-
tral stone may be struck up from the mate-
rial of the crown and Fig. 6 shows how the
arms of the pyramidal back member sub-
stantially come to a point and how the
spaces between these arms may be scored or
grooved as at 19 to emphasize the separation
of these arms.

Fig. 7, illustrates how the crown may be
formed between upper and lower dies 20 and
21, the lower die being formed with pro-
cursions 22 and 23 to form the central and
surrounding jewel seats respectively and
with recesses 24 around the central protruc-
 tion into which the metal is forced by
the upper die to form the upstanding set of
prongs 16.

I claim—

1. A cluster setting comprising, a base
having a central seat for a stone and a plu-
rality of seats grouped about said central
seat, stones engaged in said latter seats and
a stone engaged in the central seat with its
adjacent edges substantially overlying the
dges of the surrounding stones to thereby
effect the appearance of a continuous stone.

2. A cluster setting comprising, a base
having a central passage and surrounding
passages grouped about said central passage,
upstanding prongs disposed about the cen-
tral passage, a stone supported by said
prongs above the general plane of the base
and stones seated in the surrounding pas-
sages, and with its edges overlying the ad-
jacent edges of the side stones to thereby
simulate the appearance of the top of a
continuous stone.

3. A cluster setting comprising, a base
having a central passage and surrounding
passages disposed about said central pas-
sage, prongs on the rim portion of said head
at the edges of said latter passages, stones
seated in said passages and held by said
prongs, said prongs occupying the spaces be-
tween adjacent stones, upstanding prongs on
the head about the central passage and a
stone supported by said upstanding prongs
with its edges substantially overlying the
adjacent edges of the surrounding stones.

4. A cluster setting comprising, a head
having a central passage and surrounding
passages disposed about said central pas-
sage, prongs on the rim portion of said head
at the edges of said latter passages, stones
seated in said passages and held by said
prongs, upstanding prongs on the head
about the central passage, a stone supported
by said upstanding prongs with its edges
overlying the adjacent edges of the sur-
rounding stones and supporting prongs en-
gaging the rim portion of the base between
the prongs at the outer edge thereof.

ABRAHAM SUDEROV.