

(No Model.)

C. J. HUMBERT.
GEM SETTING.

No. 487,623.

Patented Dec. 6, 1892.

FIG. 1.

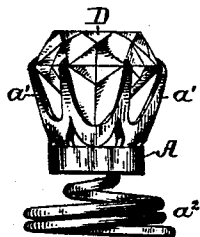


FIG. 2.

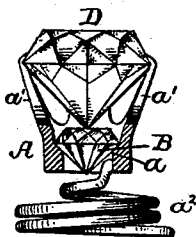


FIG. 3.

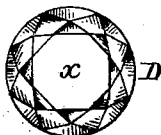


FIG. 4.

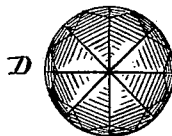


FIG. 5.



Witnesses:
Alex. Barkoff
R. Schleicher

Inventor:
Cecil J. Humbert
by his Attorneys
Horn & Horn

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CECIL J. HUMBERT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

GEM-SETTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,623, dated December 6, 1892.

Application filed June 15, 1892. Serial No. 436,816. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CECIL J. HUMBERT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in the Setting of Paste Stones, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to so set an ordinary paste stone that it will possess much greater brilliancy than usual. Heretofore these stones when set lacked brilliancy at the flat or unfaceted center of the stone, and to overcome this objection it has been the common practice to tip the apex of the stone at the rear with a reflecting material, which would give additional brilliancy to the center. This plan, however, is objectionable because said reflecting material is visible when the stone is mounted, and, moreover, the reflecting material soon becomes black and of little value for the purpose intended.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a setting for paste stones in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the main stone. Fig. 4 is an inverted plan view, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of a secondary stone used in connection with the main stone.

A is the mounting made, preferably, in the manner shown and provided with a seat *a* for a secondary stone B, which is so arranged in the mounting as to be hidden from the view of the ordinary observer.

D is the main stone cut in the usual manner and held in position by the claws *a'* of the setting A. A screw-stem *a²* is secured in the present instance to the base of the setting. It will be understood, however, that a pin, ring, or the like may be used in place of the screw-stem, as the means of attachment form no part of my invention.

Fig. 3 illustrates the ordinary method of cutting the upper surface of the stone, and Fig. 4 represents the method of cutting the under surface of the stone.

The center *x* of the top of the stone is, as before remarked, usually dull or lacking in brilliancy, owing to the fact that it is flat or without facets, and the under side of the stone cannot be cut so as to impart brilliancy by reflection to this flat portion of the top of the stone. By placing a small stone at the back of the main stone, however, the re-

quired brilliancy is imparted to the center of the main stone, and the entire surface of the latter possesses all of the "snap" of the genuine stone without the disadvantage of a reflecting backing applied to the main stone, which, in addition to the objections before noted, is liable to become detached by continued washing, for it will be understood that these paste stones must be often cleaned with ammonia-water or the like in order to retain the brilliancy of the stone.

It will be understood that genuine stones may be mounted in accordance with my invention, although the latter is, as before indicated, mainly intended for paste or imitation precious stones.

I am aware that a stone has been provided at the rear with a cup enveloping or partially enveloping the rear face of the stone and made of reflecting material, in which case it served to hold in place an interposed body of reflecting material. My invention is distinct from this, in that it employs a cut stone at the rear of and beyond the main stone, so that it is in no sense a cup or envelope, and does not depend upon the use of reflecting material to aid it in imparting brilliancy to the main stone.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, in a jewel-setting, of the main stone cut in the usual way with a secondary stone mounted at the rear of and beyond said main stone, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the setting, the main stone having a faceted face and back, and a secondary stone smaller in diameter than the main stone and held in position at the rear of and beyond the same, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of the setting, having a ledge in its base and a rim surrounding said ledge, with a secondary stone mounted in the base and within the rim, prongs on the setting, and a main stone held in position directly above the secondary stone by the said prongs, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CECIL J. HUMBERT.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM D. CONNER,
HARRY SMITH.