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STONE MOUNTING.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 20, 1920.

1,368,909. **Patented Feb. 15, 1921.**

Fig.1.

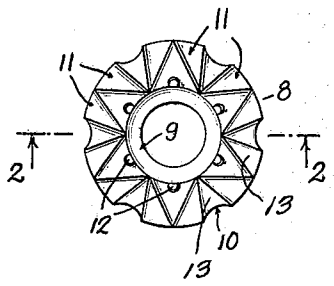


Fig.2.

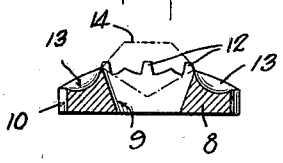


Fig.3.

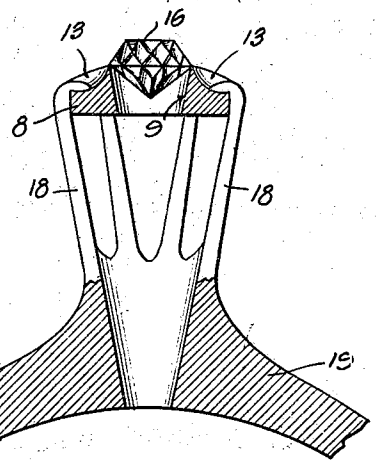


Fig.4.

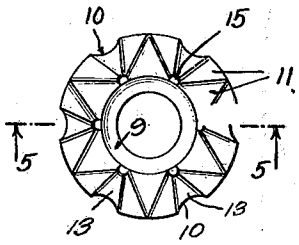


Fig.5.

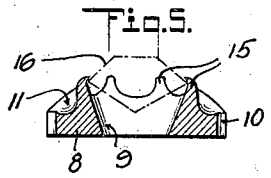
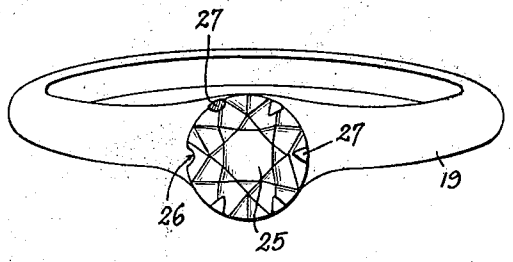


Fig.6.



WITNESSES

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STONE-MOUNTING.

1,368,909. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 15, 1921.

Application filed March 20, 1920. Serial No. 367,411.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ABRAHAM L. ELIASOFF, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Bronx, in the county of Bronx and State of New York, and CHARLES BIRNBAUM, a citizen of the United States and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Stone-Mounting, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to jewelry such as stone settings, and more particularly relates to improvements in ornamental gem settings or mountings for holding precious stones in finger rings, or other jewelry.

An object of this invention is to produce an improved stone setting having a novel light reflecting medium which adds to the charm and luster, and also imparts an apparent visual magnification to the stone held in the setting.

Another object of this invention is to provide new and improved means for securely anchoring a precious stone, such as a diamond, in the prongs of a ring to the end that the delicate prongs are protected from wear, which decreases the possible danger of one or more prongs wearing away and permitting the stone to become loose in the setting and possibly be lost.

With the above principal objects and others in view, the invention has relation to the detailed design and construction of the stone base, and has relation to an improved method of mounting a precious stone in a ring or other jewelry, as set forth in the appended claims defining this invention, and practically constructed examples of which are described in the following specification and portrayed in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 shows a plan view of the stone base removed from the ring, and without showing a stone mounted therein; and Fig. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, with a stone shown in dotted-line position within the base. Fig. 3 shows a detail view of the base holding a stone, the base being anchored in the prongs of a ring setting.

Fig. 4 shows a plan view of a similar stone base but constructed on a slightly modified design; and Fig. 5 shows a cross-sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 portrays a perspective view of a precious stone mounted in a ring in accordance with one of the principles of our invention, prongs of the setting being broken away to clearly illustrate the construction of the girdle of the stone.

A gem setting, for mounting jewels in a ring, constructed in accordance with the plans of our invention comprises an ornamented base of novel character made of precious metal similar in color to the stone to be mounted. The base has a socket to hold the stone, and is in turn, mounted in the prongs of a ring setting to magnify and enhance the size and appearance of the stone.

Another principle contained in our invention relates to the exact construction of the girdle of a precious stone, and provides notches therein for the reception of the prongs to protect them from wear and positively anchor the stone within the setting.

In presenting a more comprehensive disclosure of this invention, there is shown in the drawings, a metallic base 8 similar in color to the stone to be mounted therein. This stone base is provided with a central socket or concavity 9 in which is set a precious stone. The girdle of the base 8 is provided with indentures or notches 10 for the reception of the delicate prongs of the ring setting.

The stone base just described is specially cut and shaped on the upper surface thereof to produce a series of concave reflecting surfaces, 11, separated by the concave depressions 13 which communicate with the notches 10 to afford a seat for the bent over ends of the prongs of a setting. It is desirable to make the base in this manner so that the upper face thereof will collect the light, and reflect it in a myriad of tiny beams of light to produce an entirely new aesthetic effect not heretofore known in the art. The series of concave reflectors 11 are engraved or otherwise made in the base 8, and the general shape of these individual reflectors may be made to suit the taste of the manufacturer, yet it is preferred to make them triangular in shape as shown in the drawings. This arrangement allows more reflectors 11 to be

nested in each series surrounding the socket 9 than is possible with other shapes of concave surfaces.

Lugs or bosses 12 are made an integral part of the base 8 to hold a stone 14 in the socket 9. These lugs may occupy either a relatively low or high position on the base. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the lugs 12 rise from the valley or lowermost point in the concave reflectors 11, and therefore hold the stone 14 comparatively low in the socket 9. In the modified forms of the stone-retaining base, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the lugs 15 are made on the ridge between the concave reflecting surfaces 11 and, therefore, occupy a position relatively high in respect to the base, which displays the stone 16 in a more prominent and pronounced position than the first described base. Either form may be used, according to the desires of the manufacturer.

The stone 14 or 16 is mounted in either type of base 8 by setting the stone down in the socket 9 until the conically shaped walls thereof support the girdle of the base, and then the lugs 12 or 15 are bent over against the facet of the stone to anchor it in position within the socket of the stone base. Next, the assembled stone base and gem is mounted in a ring, or other jewelry setting, by placing the prongs 18 in the notches 10, and then bending the upper end of the prong down over the girdle of the base to permit the ends of the prongs to lie flush in the concave depression 13. Both the point of the prong and the side thereof are embedded in the base 8, which protects them against wear and, therefore, makes a durable ring setting.

We are aware that various forms of jewelry mountings have been employed to hold gems in finger rings and the like for the intended purpose of displaying the gem to better advantage and for adding to the beauty thereof. Some of the mountings used for this purpose endeavor to imitate the general appearance of the polished faceted plane surface of the diamond by shaping the base or mounting with facets similar to a diamond, but the metal faceted base with its flat surfaces does not reflect or refract light, inasmuch as light reflection from small flat surfaces is practically nil, and inasmuch as metal has no power or refraction due to its opaqueness. The result is that about the only function of the base of the older devices is to hold the stone, since no sparkle or luster really emanates from the base to augment that of the diamond.

The practice of our invention shows a marked departure from the art, in that we do not make our stone base in the shape of a diamond, but leave off the facets. We make use of the law which governs the collecting and reflecting of light by using concave reflectors, and each reflector 11 produces distinct rays emanating from the base; and, therefore, the many reflectors, grouped about the diamond, cast a myriad of rays rebounding from the base 8 as reflected light. The myriad of light rays comingle and intersperse with the refracted color variation formed by the prismatic effect of the diamond, thereby producing a remarkable color combination which has never heretofore existed in the jewelry art, and which is only possible by combining reflected light with fractionated light.

With particular reference to Fig. 6, there is portrayed an important feature of our invention, which appertains to a new and improved method of anchoring a precious stone in a jewelry mounting. The diamond 25, or any other precious stone, has notches or indentures 26 ground in the girdle thereof for the reception of the prongs of a ring. The stone 25 is prepared for mounting in the same way in which the periphery of the stone base 8 is constructed. The stone is then set in position, as shown in Fig. 6, with the prongs 27 registering in the notches. In this view, there is shown one prong 27 in section, and also, one prong is removed entirely from the ring to more adequately disclose the contour of the indenture 26 made in the girdle. It is to be appreciated that the thin and delicate prongs 27 of a refined and slenderly designed prong of a ring setting is well protected by lying within the notches 26 so as to avoid exposing the greater portion thereof to wear and tear.

This invention is presented to generally advance and improve the art of stone settings to the end that small stones may be enhanced in apparent size, beauty and value; and, furthermore, that large and valuable precious stones may be more safely set in delicate and slender rings.

Having thus described our invention, we desire to claim and secure by Letters Patent:

1. A jewel mounting comprising an annular base provided with means for retaining a jewel in the central space thereof and having depressions in its upper face and notches communicating with said depressions in its outer peripheral edges adapted to receive and embrace the prongs of a setting to protect the same against wear.

2. A stone mounting comprising a plurality of setting prongs, and a stone having notches in its girdle adapted to receive and embrace the prongs for protecting the same against wear.

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