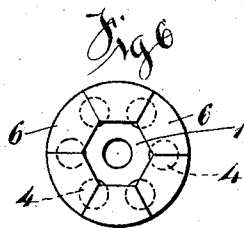
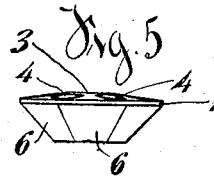
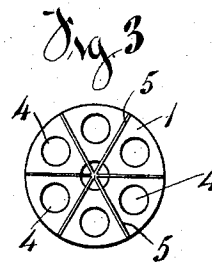
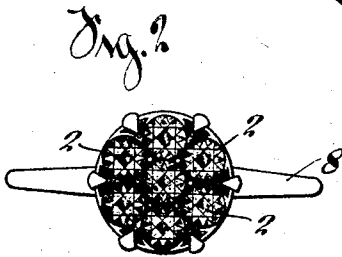
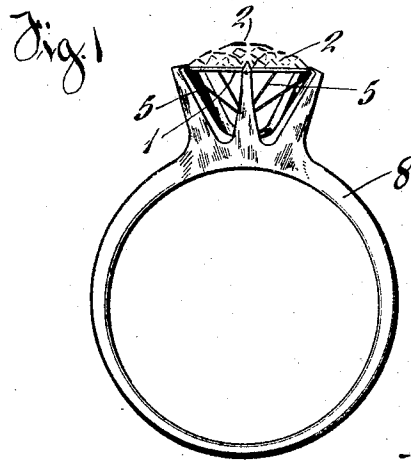


V. A. GEBHARDT.
 SETTING FOR PRECIOUS STONES.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 6, 1909.

954,568.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.



Witnesses
 Marston Allen
 H. Smith.

Inventor
 Victor A. Gebhardt
 by Alfred M. Allen
 atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR A. GEBHARDT, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SETTING FOR PRECIOUS STONES.

954,568.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed December 6, 1909. Serial No. 531,540.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR A. GEBHARDT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a certain novel Setting for Precious Stones, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification.

In the mounting of diamonds and other precious stones, it is customary to mount small stones in a cluster so grouped together as to resemble at a little distance a single stone of the size of the cluster.

It is the object of my invention to construct this setting for such stones in that certain novel manner to be hereinafter pointed out and claimed, whereby the resemblance to a single stone of the size of a group of small stones shall be largely increased.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a ring, with my improved setting. Fig. 2 is a top plan view. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the setting removed from the ring. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the framework of the setting without the stone. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a modified construction of this setting. Fig. 6 is a bottom plan view of the same.

1 is a metal disk or plate upon which the small stones 2, 2, are mounted. This plate is usually a circular disk raised toward the center to present a slightly conical surface 3, in which the holes or recesses 4, 4, are formed to receive the small stones.

In order to enhance the resemblance to a single stone, I secure wires 5, 5, to the periphery of the disk or plate 1 at equal distances apart, and bring these wires together at the vertical axis of the plate, so that the edge of the disk forms a girdle for what resembles a single large stone, the stones themselves being symmetrically disposed on the plate with a central stone to form the table,

and the depending wires resemble the edges of the facets of a large stone below the girdle.

Instead of securing wires to the under surface of the holding plate, thin metal plates may be employed soldered together at the edges, so that metal facets are formed as illustrated at 6, 6, in Figs. 5 and 6, and in other constructions, the parts depending from the plate may be cut off so as to form what appears to be a collet for the stone. I have found that by thus shaping the framework to resemble the facets of a stone below the girdle, the beauty of the cluster of small stones is very much enhanced.

The plate with the stones mounted thereon and the depending portion of the frame can be readily mounted as a single stone in a ring 8, or for a pin, or any other desired way.

What I claim as new, and of my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is;—

1. A setting for a cluster of small stones comprising a disk or plate to hold the stones, with a framework secured to the plate and depending therefrom to resemble the facets of a brilliant below the girdle.

2. A setting for a cluster of small stones comprising a disk or plate to hold the stones, with wires secured to the edge of the disk at equal distances from each other, and meeting at the vertical axis of the plate to resemble the meeting edges of the facets of a brilliant below the girdle.

3. A setting for a cluster of small stones comprising a disk or plate to hold the stones, with wires secured to the edge of the disk at equal distances from each other, and extended downwardly to resemble the meeting edges of the facets of a brilliant below the girdle.

VICTOR A. GEBHARDT.

Attest:

S. B. DEAL,
K. SMITH.