

(No Model.)

J. L. REMLINGER.
JEWELRY.

No. 496,796.

Patented May 2, 1893.

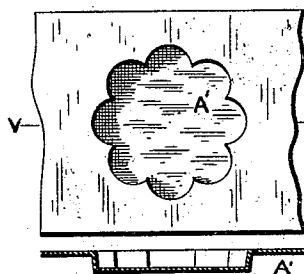


FIG. 1.

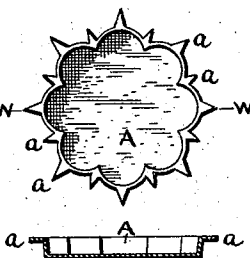


FIG. 2.

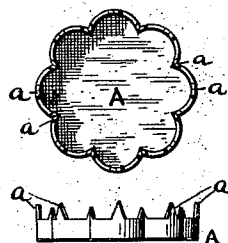


FIG. 3.

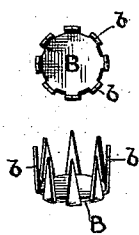


FIG. 4.

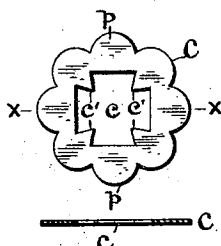


FIG. 5.

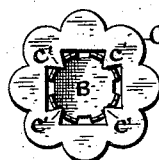


FIG. 6.

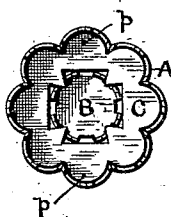


FIG. 7.

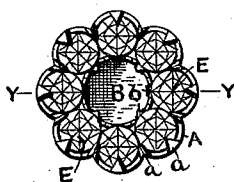


FIG. 8.

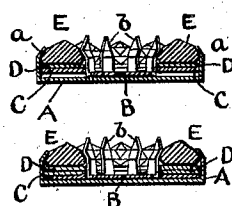


FIG. 9.

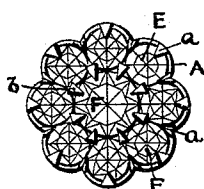


FIG. 10.

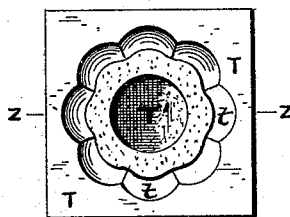


FIG. 11.

WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. REMLINGER, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO
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JEWELRY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,796, dated May 2, 1893.

Application filed March 29, 1889. Serial No. 305,233. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. REMLINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Jewelry and in the Manufacture Thereof, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement relates to that class of jewelry known as settings, and constitutes a "cluster" or assemblage of settings, and is herein termed a cluster setting.

My invention consists in part in a base member adapted to receive a plurality of stones or other ornaments arranged around a center, said base member containing a number of partial individual settings integral with each other, and having integral setting points, each partial setting to be completed by the addition of another member to be centrally located with reference to the surrounding partial settings; and further in a centering or locating piece or yoke applied in the central portion of the base member by which a supplementary setting is located relatively to the surrounding setting and by which the arrangement of parts or members is effected; and still further in the method of constructing and combining the several portions of the complete setting.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan and also a vertical section on line *v v*, of a piece of stock with a cup countersunk therein, which cup is to form the main setting. Fig. 2 shows a plan, and also a vertical section on line *w w*, of the main setting after being cut from such piece of stock. Fig. 3 represents a plan, and also a side view of the main setting with the prongs thereof turned upward. Fig. 4 shows a plan, and also a perspective view of the central setting. Fig. 5 represents a plan, and also a central section on line *x x*, of the plate employed for definitely locating the central setting relatively to the main setting. Fig. 6 shows in plan the central setting placed in the opening in said plate. Fig. 7 represents said plate and setting located in the main setting. Fig. 8 shows in plan the outer stones set in the main setting. Fig. 9 represents two transverse sections on line *y y*, the lower view showing a

modification hereinafter described. Fig. 10 shows a plan of the settings fully furnished with stones. Fig. 11 represents a face view and a transverse section on line *z z*, of the tool employed for closing down the outer row of prongs upon the stones, in the operation of securing them in place in the main setting.

The material of the setting may be gold, silver, rolled plate, or other metal, and the form or design thereof may be any that is preferred.

The first step in the production of the main or principal setting A, is to countersink, by means of proper and well known tools, a cup in a plate or strip A' of sheet metal, as shown in Fig. 1. The next step is to cut or punch such cup from the piece of stock in such a manner as to afford integral prongs or points *a* projecting from the periphery of the cup, as shown in Fig. 2, which prongs are afterward to be bent or turned upward as shown in Fig. 3.

The inner or central setting B is produced by cutting it from a plate of metal and turning up the prongs *b* around its periphery as shown in Fig. 4. The means employed for centering the setting B in the setting A, or defining the positions of the two settings relatively to each other, consists of a plate C, Fig. 5, having an opening *c* therein. This opening in the plate C receives the setting B, and the plate is preferably finished with points *c'* which enter and fill between the prongs of the setting B, as shown in Fig. 6. The plate C, as shown in the drawings, is intended to fit the interior of the cup or main setting A, as indicated in Fig. 7, so as to locate and hold the setting B in a central or definite relation to the setting A after the two are combined, although, as will be readily understood, such a relation will be secured and maintained if only two opposite portions, as *p, p*, of the plate C fit the interior of the setting A. The plate C may be of any desired material, but is preferably of metal. It may be composed of solder, in which case the solder plate is melted to secure the setting B to the setting A, as shown in the lower sectional view at Fig. 9. The setting B having been placed in the plate C, as shown in Fig. 6, said plate and setting are then placed in the setting A, as shown in Fig. 7, and the setting points of

the central setting, are thereby definitely located with reference to the setting points on the base section, so that the several central setting points co-operate with appropriate
5 setting points on the base section, for confining the outer stones in position. Paper, or other suitable packing D, Fig. 9, is then placed on the plate to raise the stones E to the proper height, and said stones are placed
10 in the setting A, between the prongs *a* and *b*. The first step in securing the stones E in position is the bending inward and downward of the points *a*. This is accomplished quickly and economically by the employment of a tool
15 T, shown in Fig. 11, the face of which is indented or cupped in a shape corresponding with the shape of the setting A, such cupped portion being beveled or curved upward, as shown at *t*, so as to bend the points *a* down
20 upon the stones E. The central portion of the tool T has a cavity T' for receiving the prongs *b* and preventing them from interfering with the descent of the tool. The points *a* having been bent down, the points *b* are
25 now bent outward over the stones E and also extend upward, as shown in Fig. 9. The central stone F is now placed within these points and they are then bent down upon the stone F, completing the setting, as shown in Fig.
30 10. It will be observed that the points *b* are first bent outward against the stones E and the upper extremities afterward brought back inward upon the central stone, the lower por-

tion of each point *b* retaining its outward inclination to hold the stones E.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cluster setting, in combination with a base member having a plurality of partial settings integral with each other, the centering or locating plate and the individual central setting.

2. In a cluster setting, the combination substantially as described, of a base member having many integral setting points for engaging
45 with several circularly arranged stones, and a central or interior setting, provided with setting points which not only serve to confine a central stone, but also co-operate with the outer integral setting points for securing the
50 several outer stones.

3. The method or process herein described for making a cluster setting, namely, first cupping a metal plate, second cutting the points out of the flat metal surrounding the
55 top of the cup, third turning up the points, fourth, locating the interior parts in the base member, fifth, putting the stones in position, and sixth, closing the exterior points of the base member upon the stones by means of the
60 tools described.

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Witnesses:

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