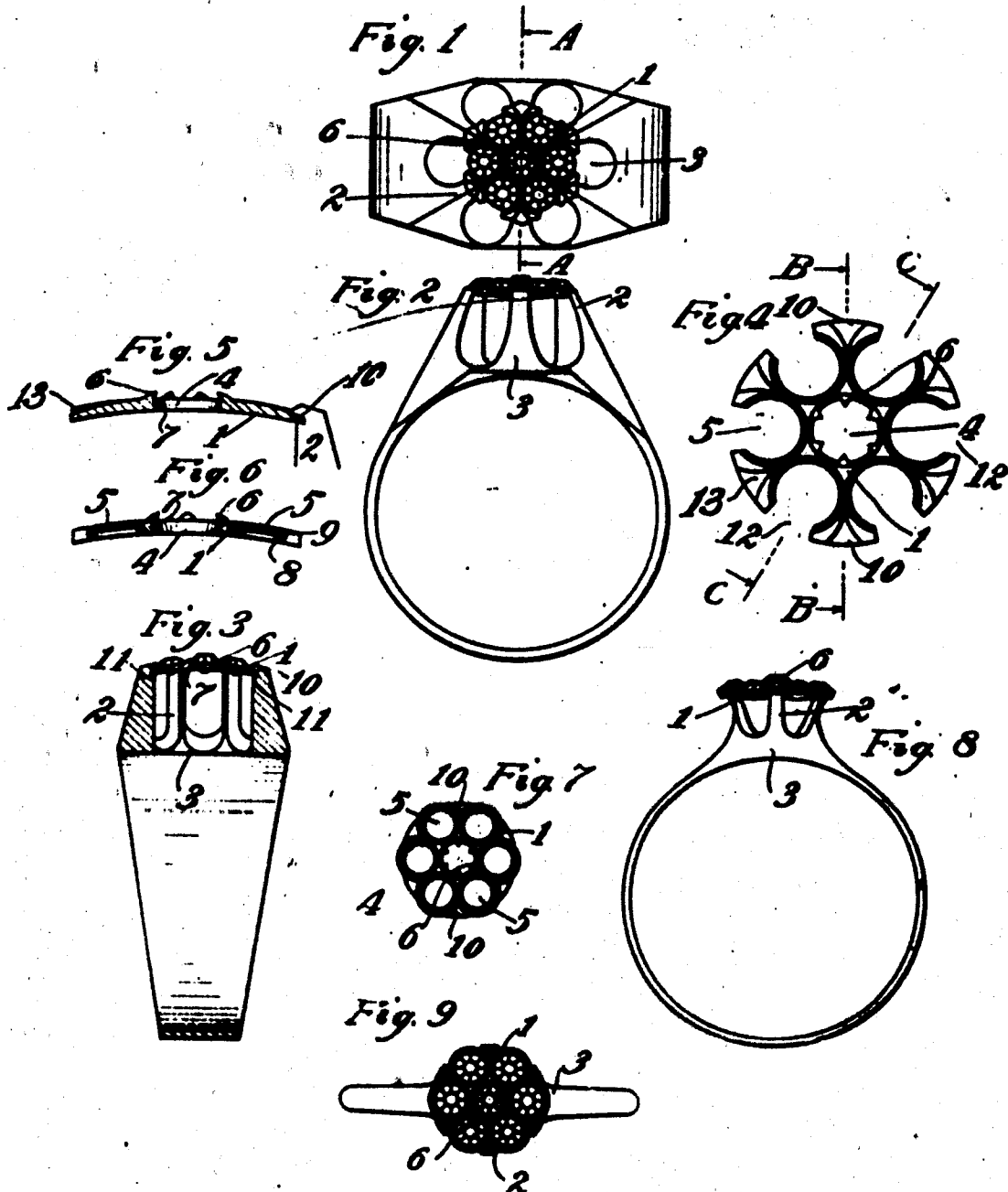


D. I. STRELITZ.  
JEWEL CLUSTER SETTING.  
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948,774.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.



Witnesses:

Erwin Phelps.  
Mary M. Dillman

Inventor

David I. Strelitz,  
By *Sumner & Sumner*,  
Attorneys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID I. STRELITZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## JEWEL-CLUSTER SETTING.

948,774.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 8, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID I. STRELITZ, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jewel-Cluster Settings, of which the following is a specification.

The main objects of this invention are to provide an improved form of jewel-cluster setting whereby a plurality of small jewels may be mounted so as to have the general appearance of a single large jewel set in one of the forms commonly known as "Tiffany" or "Belcher" settings; to provide an improved form of auxiliary setting or jewel-cluster-frame which is adapted to be supported in a manner substantially like that in which a single large jewel would be supported; by the prongs of the main setting or base piece; and to provide a jewel-cluster-frame of this kind which will permit the maximum amount of surface of the jewels to be exposed to rays of light, thereby increasing their brilliancy and beauty.

A specific embodiment of this invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view showing a jewel-cluster setting constructed according to this invention as applied to a gentleman's ring and simulating the "Belcher" style of solitaire setting. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a section on the line A-A of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged top plan of the cluster frame with the jewels removed. Fig. 5 is a section taken on the line B-B of Fig. 4 and also showing the way in which the frame is engaged by the prongs of the base. Fig. 6 is a section taken on the line C-C of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a detail of a modified form of cluster frame. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the same with jewels in position and mounted as in a lady's ring of the "Tiffany" style. Fig. 9 is a top plan view of the same.

In all of the views the parts shown are enlarged for the sake of clearness.

In the form shown in the drawings, the auxiliary setting or jewel cluster frame 1, preferably of platinum, is supported by and at the ends of the prongs 2 on the base piece 3 of gold or other metal in a manner substantially like that in which a solitaire is held between the prongs of the ordinary setting of similar style. The frame 1 has a central

aperture 4 and a plurality of apertures 5 grouped in a circle about the aperture 4. A jewel is held in the aperture 4 by means of the prongs 6 and the supporting ledge or shoulder 7, and in the aperture 5 the jewels are held between the annular shoulder 8 and 9. The frame 1 is upwardly convex so that the middle jewel will be slightly elevated above the other jewels in the cluster. 65 Flanges, or webs, 10 on the frame 1 bear upon the shoulders 11 located near the top of the prongs 2 as in Figs. 3 and 5, and the tips of the prongs which project above the frame are bent down over the flanges 10 in the same manner in which, in the usual settings, they are made to hold a single large jewel in place. In order to insure additional security, each prong is soldered to the respective flange 10 of the frame. In order 75 that the cluster-frame may offer minimum obstruction to light rays the outer parts of the frame 1 between the flanges 10 are cut away, as shown at 12 in Fig. 4. Notches 13 are cut in the upper faces of the flanges 10 to serve as seats for the bent-in tips of the prongs. 80

It is well known that the brilliancy and beauty of diamonds, and other cut jewels, is due to refraction rather than to reflection of light. It is, therefore, important that as much light as possible should pass through the stones from beneath and from the sides. Clusters of jewels, as usually made, are comparatively dull for the reason 90 that the access of light is cut off from the bottom and sides of the stones. This is the main reason why the "Tiffany" and "Belcher" styles of solitaire settings are so popular and desirable. The herein described setting insures that the light rays have almost as free access to a cluster of jewels as they do to a solitaire in a "Tiffany" or "Belcher" setting. 95

The modification illustrated in Figs. 7, 8 and 9 differs from the form shown in the other views mainly in omitting the cutting away of the frame 1 between the prongs 2 at the sides of the outer jewels and in showing the differently shaped base and prongs 2. 105

It will be understood that some of the details of the construction shown may be altered or omitted without departing from the spirit of this invention.

I claim:

1. A jewel-cluster-setting comprising a cluster-frame having a plurality of aper-

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tures for single jewels, and a base having a plurality of upwardly disposed prongs, said frame being notched in its upper face adjacent to its edges and each of said prongs having a seat formed thereon adapted to fit and support the edge of said frame adjacent to one of said notches, and the tips of said prongs being bent inward into said notches to secure said frame in said seats.

10 2. A jewel-setting comprising a substantially disk-shaped cluster-frame having a central aperture and a series of outer apertures arranged in the arc of a circle concentric with said central aperture, means at 15 the edges of each of said apertures for securing a jewel, a base having a plurality of integral upwardly disposed prongs, said frame being rigidly supported by and at the upper ends of said prongs, said frame 20 being cut away at points which lie between said prongs to expose the sides of the outer jewels, and said base being also cut away between said prongs to avoid interference with the passage of light at the cut away 25 portions of said frame.

3. A jewel-cluster setting comprising a disk having a central aperture surrounded by a series of outer apertures, prongs at the edges of said central aperture and adapted

to support a jewel, said outer apertures 30 being open at the edges of the disk to permit unobstructed entrance of light to the outer sides of the jewels and each of said apertures being grooved at its inner edges to receive the edges of a jewel for securing 35 it, and a base having prongs engaging the edges of said frame between said outer apertures.

4. A jewel cluster setting, comprising a disk having a central aperture surrounded 40 by a series of outer apertures, means at the edges of each of said apertures for retaining a jewel therein, said outer apertures being open at the edges to permit unobstructed entrance of light to the sides of the jewels, 45 a base having a plurality of upwardly disposed prongs connected to said disk at their upper ends, said prongs being shaped and located so as to avoid obstructing the entrance of light to the jewels throughout 50 the extent of the open sides of said apertures.

Signed at Chicago this 15th day of May, 1909.

DAVID I. STRELITZ.

Witnesses:

NETTIE M. PIERCE,  
EUGENE A. RUMLER.