J. S. BRANT.

GEM SETTING.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 9, 1909.

972,807. **Patented Oct. 18, 1910.**

FIG. 1.

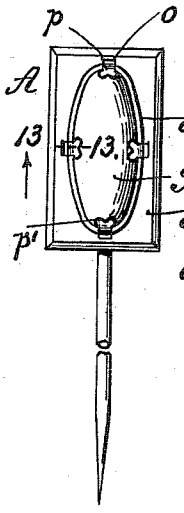


FIG. 2.

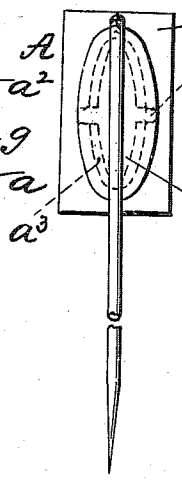


FIG. 3.

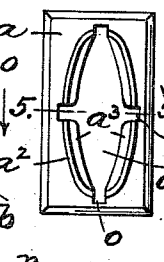


FIG. 4.

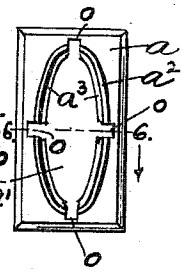
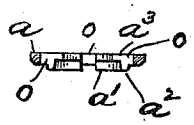


FIG. 5.



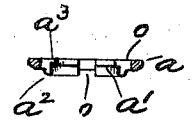


FIG. 6.

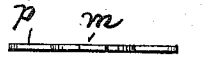


FIG. 8.

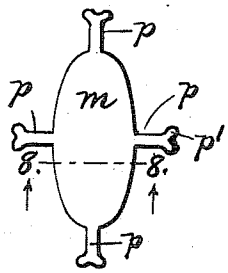


FIG. 7.

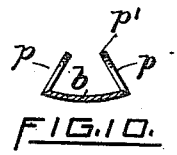


FIG. 10.

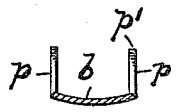


FIG. 9.

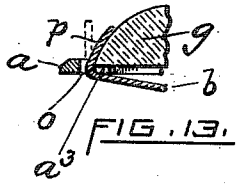


FIG. 13.

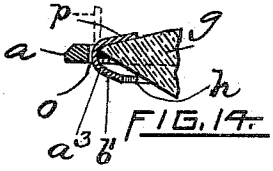


FIG. 14.

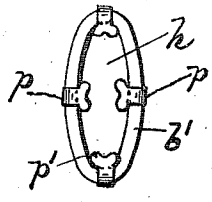


FIG. 12.

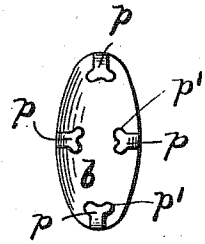


FIG. 11.

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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GEM-SETTING.

972,807. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 18, 1910.

Application filed September 9, 1909. Serial No. 516,933.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. BRANT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gem-Settings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in gem-settings for jewelry, and it consists in certain novel features of construction and combination, all as hereinafter fully set forth and claimed.

Primarily the object sought to be attained is to provide articles of jewelry, such for example as stick-pins, brooches, cuff-buttons, finger rings, etc., with a simple, inexpensive, safe, strong and solderless gem-setting.

The device may, if desired, be readily adapted and employed for holding interchangeable stones or gems, that is, stones having different colors, qualities or characteristics, but having the bottom edges thereof alike in form and size.

The setting is well adapted for removably holding gems of the class in which their brilliancy is due to light rays refracted wholly from the front, and also to gems of the transparent and translucent class.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a stick-pin embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a corresponding elevation, viewed from the back. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the base member of the setting, detached. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the base, slightly modified. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view, taken on line 5 5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a similar view taken on line 6 6 of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 represents the flat blank from which the back member of the setting is formed. Fig. 8 is an edge view of it. Fig. 9 is a transverse section taken substantially on line 8 8 of Fig. 7, showing the blank partly bent. Fig. 10 is a similar view, showing the blank and its prongs bent preparatory to being positioned at the back of the base. Fig. 11 is a top plan view corresponding with Fig. 10. Fig. 12 is a similar view, showing the back member provided with a large opening therethrough. Fig. 13 is an enlarged transverse section taken on line 13 13 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 14 is a similar sectional view, showing the stone seated in the base and back members, constructed substantially as shown in Figs. 4 and 12.

In my improved gem-setting, indicated by A in the drawings, I employ only a base member a and back member b, or b^1, the same being constructed, arranged and adapted when in use to interlock with each other and with the gem, stone or other ornament, g. The base member a, which also constitutes the front of the device, is or may be swaged or pressed from comparatively thick metal stock to the desired form and ornamentation by means of proper tools.

A suitably shaped large central opening a^1 is pierced through the base. The latter is also provided with a front rib or bead a^2, preferably conforming to the shape of said opening, its inner edge merging into an inwardly projecting lip or flange a^3, constituting a recessed seat adapted to support the gem g. At suitable intervals around the said seat portion, the latter and also the said rib a^2 are pierced with narrow notches o, extending outwardly or radially and being in open connection with the opening a^1, all as clearly represented. The said back member b is formed from the flat, thin sheet-metal blank m, shown in Figs. 7 and 8. It is provided with a number of radially extending integral arms or prongs p positioned or disposed so as to register with said recesses or notches o of the base a.

The body portion of the member b is substantially concavo-convex cross-sectionally, its form and size being such that when viewed from the rear it practically covers and conceals the said notched openings formed in the base, as represented in Fig. 2.

The prong members p may be bent upwardly and inwardly, as indicated in Figs. 9 to 12, thereby adapting the part b to then be readily applied to and bear against the rear of the base; after which the prongs are bent outward or rearwardly into and through the respective notches o, so as to stand substantially vertical or perpendicular to the face of the base, the enlarged part p^1 formed at the free end of each prong at the same time preventing the member b from dropping out. The stone or gem g, having the periphery of its base part conforming to the shape of the inner edge of the rib a^2, is next positioned upon the seat or lip a^3, followed by bending the several prongs inward and downward snugly upon the adjacent exposed

part of the stones, substantially as shown in Figs. 1 and 13.

The base member a may be provided with a relatively narrow lip or seat, a^3, extending inwardly from the rib part a^2, as clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 6.

While the imperforate back member b may be employed, as shown in Figs. 1, 11 and 13, I prefer in some cases to use the pronged skeleton member b^1, provided with a large opening h, as represented in Fig. 12. This back member is more particularly adapted, however, for use when it is desirable to permit the passage of light rays therethrough from the rear to increase the brilliancy of the stone seated in the setting. See corresponding sectional view, Fig. 14.

This improved gem-setting is inexpensive to manufacture, the parts being devised and constructed so as to be readily and quickly assembled, and as readily adapted to receive a stone or gem and securely hold it therein. By simply bending the prongs rearwardly from the stone, say to the vertical position indicated by dotted lines in Figs. 13 and 14, the stone can be quickly removed and another substituted at will, followed by bending the prongs inwardly to secure it in place.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. In a gem setting, the combination of a body provided with a central orifice, and with recesses opening into the orifice, a frame resting against the back of the body, and prongs upon the frame registering in the recesses and adapted to engage a gem.

2. In a gem setting, the combination of a relatively thick base member having a central opening therethrough, a thin, narrow flange or lip forming a depressed seat provided with a plurality of lateral recesses extending therethrough and being in direct communication with the opening, the inner edge of the flange constituting the perimeter of said opening, a plate bearing against the back of the base member, and prongs integral with the plate adapted to extend through said recesses to engage a gem.

3. In a gem setting, the combination with a base member having a central opening, a depressed seat, and a plurality of lateral recesses extending into the opening, of a removable plate member bearing against the back of the said base, prongs integral with the plate extending through the recesses to engage a gem, and having the outer or free ends of the prongs wider than the recesses, for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN S. BRANT.

Witnesses:
GEO. H. REMINGTON,
HENRY P. STONE.