WHAT IS CLAIMED IS

1. A bezel setting including a precious stone, comprising:

a bezel body having a circumscribing wall with a given body thickness, an upper surface sized to enable a corresponding pavilion surface of a precious stone to rest thereon, and a bendable lip substantially surrounding the upper surface of the bezel body, the lip having an interior surface shaped to be substantially matched and complementary to an exterior surface defining a girdle surface of the precious stone, and

the lip has a thickness dimension that is substantially smaller than said body thickness of said bezel body and wherein said lip is made of a material that is compressible and bendable so it can be bent over to tightly wrap the girdle and slightly cover a crown region of the precious stone;

wherein the precious stone is a diamond; and

wherein the lip extends over the crown region of the diamond so that it covers about 2%-5% of a diametrical size of the diamond, including for diamonds with a diametrical size in the range of 2.0 to 8.0 mm.

2. The bezel setting of claim 1, wherein the bezel body comprises one or more of gold, silver and steel.

3. The bezel setting of claim 1, wherein the lip has a thickness dimension in the range of 0.1 to 0.2 mm.

4. The bezel setting of claim 3, wherein the lip thickness is about 20% or less of the body thickness of the bezel body.

5. The bezel setting of claim 1, wherein the lip extends over a crown region of the diamond so that it covers less than 2% of a diametrical size of the diamond.

6. The bezel setting of claim 1, wherein the upper surface of the bezel body is inclined downward toward a center of the bezel setting.

7. The bezel setting of claim 6, wherein the angle of inclination of the upper surface is substantially matched to a corresponding angle of the pavilion region of the precious stone so that a portion of the pavilion region of the precious stone rests on the upper surface of the bezel setting and makes contact therewith.

8. The bezel setting of claim 7, wherein the angle of inclination is in the range of 41 to 44 degrees relative to a horizontal plane passing through the bezel body, as well as to a table surface of the precious stone when the precious stone is installed in the bezel setting.

9. A method of setting a precious stone, comprising:

providing a bezel setting having a bezel body with a circumscribing wall with a given body thickness, an upper surface sized to enable a corresponding pavilion surface of a precious stone to rest thereon, and a bendable lip substantially surrounding the upper surface of the bezel body, the lip having an interior surface shaped to be substantially matched and complementary to an exterior surface defining a girdle surface of the precious stone, and the lip has a thickness dimension that is substantially smaller than said body thickness of said bezel body and wherein said lip is made of a material that is compressible and bendable so it can be bent over to tightly wrap the girdle and slightly cover a crown region of the precious stone;

bending the lip of the bezel setting so that it tightly contacts the girdle region and slightly overlaps the crown region of the precious stone;

providing a jig fixture comprising a base and a pressing section;

placing the bezel setting with a precious stone placed in the bezel setting in the base of the jig fixture; and

pressing the pressing section of the jig fixture onto the base, in a manner that causes the lip of the bezel setting to be bent around and over the girdle and the crown region of the precious stone, and in a manner that causes the lip to covers about 2%-5% of the diametrical size of the diamond.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the diamonds being set in the bezel setting have a diametrical size in the range of 2.0 to 8.0 mm.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein the pressing section of the jig fixture has an inclining pressing surface that engages the lip and bends it when pressed thereon.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the inclining pressing surface is disposed at an angle of about 41-44º relative to an angle associated a table surface of the precious stone.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the base and pressing section of the jig fixture are guided to move relative to each other by guiding pins and corresponding guiding holes.