

PATENT SPECIFICATION

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(54) DIAMONDS

(71) I, HENRY GROSSBARD, a citizen of the United States of America, of 552 Beach 132nd Street, Belle Harbor, New York 11694, New York State, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention, for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The invention pertains to cut stones and more particularly to gem stones such as diamonds and the present application is divided from my copending patent application No. 39528/76 (serial No. 1,553,576). Reference may also be made to my copending patent application No. 45303/78 (serial No. 1,553,577) also divided from patent application 39528/76 (serial No. 1,553,576).

It is known that the brilliant cut maximises the fire of a diamond. For this reason such a cut is by far the most popular. However, the cut is the most wasteful of diamond raw material.

On the other hand step cut stones such as square cut diamond and emerald cut diamonds while being more conservative of diamond raw material have none of the fire of brilliant cut diamonds. These facts have been known to the diamond trade for a long time and attempts have been made to devise hybrid cuts to capture the advantages of the square and brilliant cut diamonds.

One such hybrid is shown and described in U.S. Patent No. 3,796,065 for a stone with an emerald cut crown and a modified brilliant cut base. While such a stone has more brilliance than the conventional square or emerald cut stones it does not approach the brilliance of a brilliant cut stone.

The present invention provides a brilliantised diamond cut from a step cut diamond having a straight edged polygonal shaped girdle; a crown having at least a girdle break, a table break, and a table; and a pyramidal base having at least a girdle break, a culet break and a culet; said brilliantised diamond having a pyramidal base having a plurality of corner ridges, each of said corner ridges extending from said culet to the polygonal shaped girdle

and at least three halves extending outwardly from each side of each corner ridge so that there are at least three pairs of halves disposed about each corner ridge.

Preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example only and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the side, bottom and top views respectively of a diamond according to the invention in an early stage of cutting;

Figure 4 is a bottom view of the base of a diamond cut in accordance with the invention;

Figure 5 is a side view of a diamond with a base cut in accordance with the invention and a crown cut in accordance with a first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 6 is a top view of a diamond having a crown cut in accordance with the aforesaid first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 7 is a top view of a diamond having a crown cut in accordance with another embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 8 is a top view of a diamond having a conventional three break emerald cut crown; and

Fig. 9 is a top view of the diamond of Fig. 8 after having its crown cut in accordance with a further embodiment of the invention.

Figs. 1, 2 and 3 show a step cut diamond 10 having: an octagonal girdle with long side facets 12, short side facets 14 and corner facets 16; a pyramidal base having corner ridge lines 17, a girdle break 18, a culet break 20 and a culet 22; and a crown having a girdle break 24, a table break 26 and a table 28. The two breaks of the crown should be of approximately equal length. In addition, the angle between the plane of the girdle break of the crown and the table (i.e. the plane of the girdle) should be in the range from 35° to 42°.

The base of the stone is so cut that the girdle break has from 30 to 40 percent of the depth of the base with the culet break the remainder. Thus the angle between the plane of the table and the plane of the girdle break is from 48° to 60°. On the long side the

angle between the plane of the culet break and the plane of the table is from 40° to 42° . However, since the culet must be in the direct centre of the base the angle between the plane of the culet break on the short side and the plane of the table can be as large as 42° if the original stone is square to as low as 31° if the length to width ratio of the stone is approximately 1.4 to 1.

The diamond 10 as shown and described with respect to Figs. 1 to 3 is now brilliantised by further cutting of the base and crown.

To enhance the brilliance, the base is cut with a fan of three halves extending outwardly from each side of each corner ridge line 17 (Fig. 4) so that there are three pairs of halves about each of the corner ridge lines 17. As shown in Figs. 4 and 5 three pairs of halves are disposed about each corner ridge line, this being the most preferred number of pairs. More specifically, the first pair comprises halves 40 and 42, the second pair comprises halves 44 and 46 and the third pair comprises halves 48 and 50. After the cutting of the fans, there is left in each side of the base girdle break a shield facet 52 with a base 53 colinear with the girdle, and an apex 54. There is also left in each side of the culet break a kite facet 56. Each kite facet has one point in contact with the apex 54, a diagonally opposite point at the culet 22 and a pair of diagonally opposite points 58 and 60 at the radii of different fans. The kite facets make an angle of between 31° and 42° with the plane of the girdle. Finally, it should be noted that when looking directly down into the diamond from the table, the apex 54 of each shield facet 50 is not visible or at most just barely protruding.

The above-described base in accordance with the invention can be used with many crowns. For example, the base can be used with the crown shown and described in Fig. 3. However, to obtain more brilliance one should cut the crown of Fig. 3. A first desirable cut is shown in Fig. 6. There are cut a pair of star facets into each side of the table break 24 of the crown. See Figs. 5 and 6. Thus the original eight "rectangular" facets 30 of the table break 26 (see Fig. 3) are transformed to sixteen triangular facets of which eight are the star facets 62, four are triangular facets 64 in the corners, two are triangular facets 66 in the long sides and two are triangular facets 68 in the short sides. These triangular facets enhance the brilliance of the diamond 10.

An alternative cutting of the crown shown in Fig. 3 has pairs of halves (half facets) cut starting at each of the middle corner points 70. Such alternative cutting of the crown is shown in Fig. 7 wherein the original sixteen "rectangular" facets of the crown are now cut into thirtytwo triangular facets. Four of these triangular facets are the remains of the

table break 26; four are the remains of the girdle break 24; four are the remains of the table break in the corner 16B; four are the remains of the girdle break in the corner 16A; and the remaining sixteen are either of the pairs of halves, such as halves 70A and 70B.

Again starting from the crown of Fig. 3 a new crown can be cut having the three conventional breaks of the emerald cut stone by splitting the table and girdle breaks 26, 24. Thus Fig. 8 shows the crown having girdle break 72, middle break 74, table break 76 and table 78. Although this crown can be used with the base described in Figs. 4 and 5 the brilliance can be enhanced by further cutting this crown.

As shown in Fig. 9 the girdle and middle breaks 72, 74 of Fig. 8 are cut with pairs of half facets in the same fashion as the girdle and table breaks 24, 26 of Fig. 3 were cut to form the crown of the diamond of Fig. 7. In addition, the table break 76 of the stone of Fig. 8 is cut with star facets (i.e. triangular facets cut in the table) in the same way the table break 26 of the stone of Fig. 3 was cut to form the triangular facets in the stone of Fig. 6. Therefore the crown of the stone of Fig. 9 has fortyeight triangular facets.

There has thus been shown a brilliantised step cut diamond, which can range from a square cut to rectangular cut and which has a brilliancy approaching the brilliancy of brilliant cut or round diamonds with nowhere near the loss of raw material. In fact, if the "raw material" stone is an original emerald cut stone which is now being recut there is only about a twelve percent loss in the weight. This minor loss is far outweighed by the large increase in brilliance which results from the star faceting of the crown and the fan cutting of the base to provide deep shield facets.

While only a limited number of embodiments of the invention has been shown and described in detail there will now be obvious to those skilled in the art many modifications and variations within the scope of the appended claims. For example, although there has been shown only a rectangular cut stone, the invention contemplates any straight edged polygon stone such as regular or irregular hexagonal stones, truncated kite shaped stones, pentagons, etc.

WHAT I CLAIM IS:—

1. A brilliantised diamond cut from a step cut diamond having a straight edged polygonal shaped girdle; a crown having at least a girdle break, a table break, and a table; and a pyramidal base having at least a girdle break, a culet break and a culet; said brilliantised diamond having a pyramidal base having a plurality of corner ridges, each of said corner ridges extending from said culet to the polygonal shaped girdle and at least three halves ex-

angle between the plane of the culet break and the plane of the table is from 40° to 42° . However, since the culet must be in the direct centre of the base the angle between the plane of the culet break on the short side and the plane of the table can be as large as 42° if the original stone is square to as low as 31° if the length to width ratio of the stone is approximately 1.4 to 1.

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tending outwardly from each side of each corner ridge so that there are at least three pairs of halves disposed about each corner ridge.

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