

YOUR GUIDE TO ADVANCED GEMSTONE SETTING TECHNIQUES

Looking to take your stone setting to the next level?
It's time to start trialling some of the more
advanced gemstone setting techniques.

CLAW

DIFFICULTY LEVEL
INTERMEDIATE



The tops of the claws need to be flush with the stone when you've completed the setting.

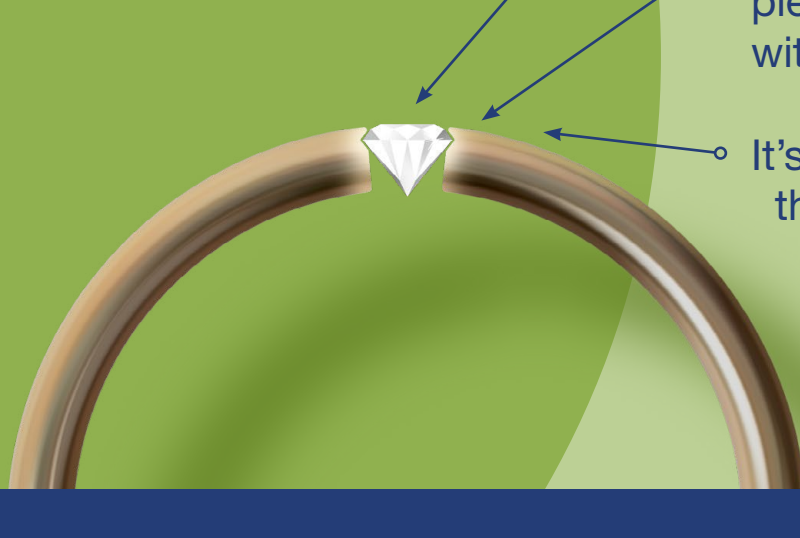
They also need to be bent at a 45° angle with a needle file.

With the claw setting, there's usually a minimum of 2 claws (or prongs).

Tools you'll need for a claw setting include:

TENSION

DIFFICULTY LEVEL
ADVANCED



This technique gives the appearance that the gemstone is floating on its own.

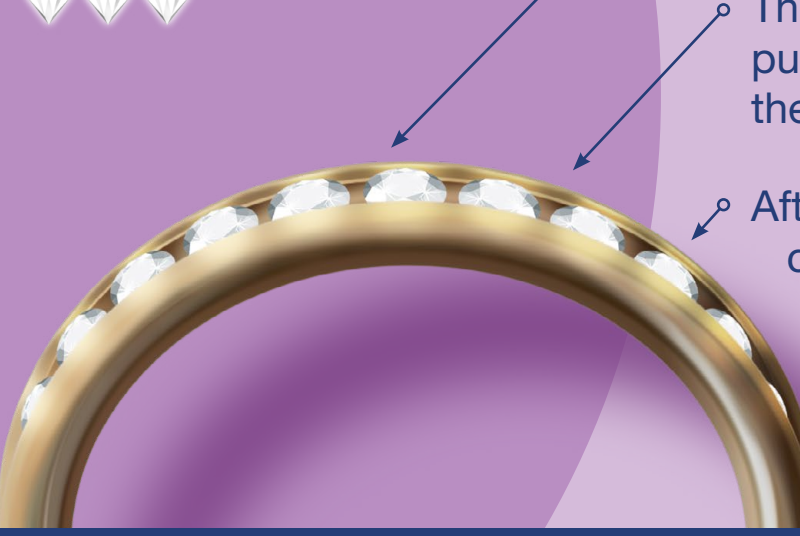
The gemstone is held by two pieces of metal on each side, with small grooves for it to sit in.

It's only the shape of the metal that is holding the gem in place, so it needs to be as accurate as possible.

Tools you'll need for a tension setting include:

CHANNEL

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INTERMEDIATE



This is where two rows of metal (or channels) hold a line of gemstones.

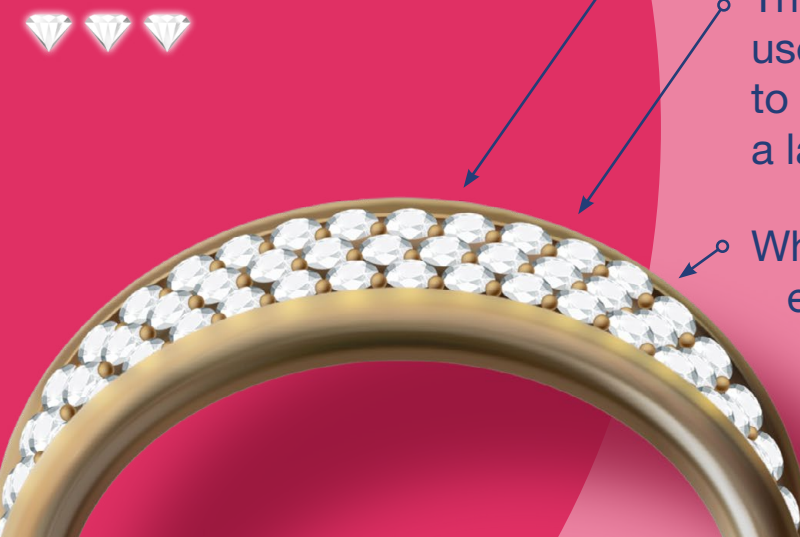
The edges of the channels are pushed over the top to hold the gemstones in place.

After all the seats have been cut, the top rails are filed so they are bevelled downward at roughly 15°.

Tools you'll need for channel setting include:

PAVÉ

DIFFICULTY LEVEL
INTERMEDIATE



All the small gemstones in this setting are held together by 'beads' of metal.

The pavé technique is often used for engagement rings to give the illusion of a larger gemstone.

When making the seats, engraving a grid on the metal will help to space them out evenly.

Tools you'll need for pavé setting include:

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