



Bespoke Jewels



DESIGN GUIDE

DELIGHT IN DETAILS BY BESPOKE JEWELS

SETTING STYLES

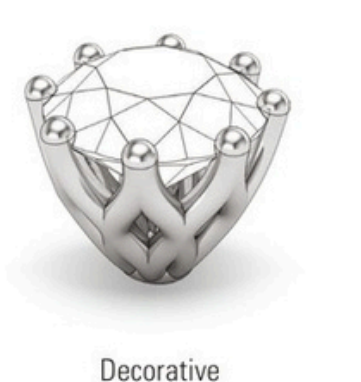
Setting styles define the ring's look, secure the gemstone, and influence how much light it reflects. The right setting enhances beauty, suits the wearer's lifestyle, and brings the design vision to life.



A basket setting features prongs that hold the gemstone above the band, supported by horizontal bars or a metal "basket" beneath the stone. This structure offers added security and allows more light to enter the stone from the sides, enhancing brilliance.



A peg head setting is a type of prong setting where the head (stone holder) is separately crafted and attached to the ring's shank using a small metal post or "peg." This allows the gemstone to sit higher, enhancing its visibility and light exposure. Often used in solitaires and cathedral settings for a lifted, elegant profile.



A decorative setting incorporates artistic details such as filigree, engraving, milgrain edges, or sculpted motifs into the metalwork around the gemstone or shank. While still securing the stone, the focus is on aesthetic craftsmanship and ornamental appeal.

SETTING STYLES



Bezel

Encircles the gemstone with a thin metal rim that holds it securely in place. Offers a sleek, modern look with excellent protection. Ideal for active lifestyles or those with sensitive skin.



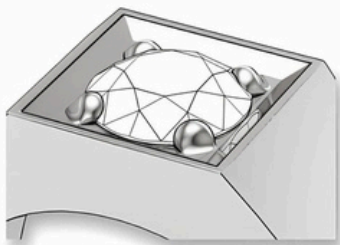
Half-Bezel

A half bezel setting secures the gemstone with two metal arcs on opposite sides, leaving the other sides exposed. It offers a sleek, modern look while still protecting the stone's edges and allowing more light to enter than a full bezel. Perfect balance of security and visibility for center stones.



Bar/Channel

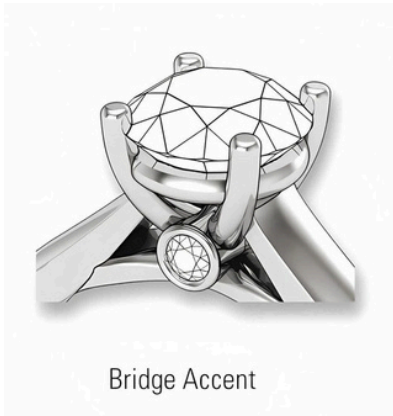
Stones are set between vertical metal bars, leaving the sides of each gem exposed for light entry. A bold, structured style is often used in eternity bands.



Bright-Cut

A bright cut setting involves securing small gemstones into precisely carved grooves in the metal, with the edges polished to a high shine. The surrounding metal reflects light, enhancing the brilliance of each stone.

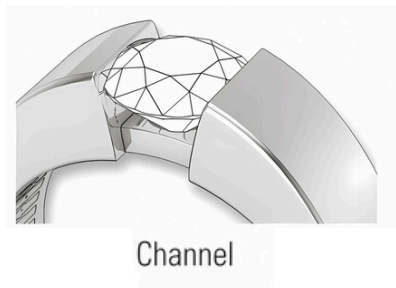
SETTING STYLES



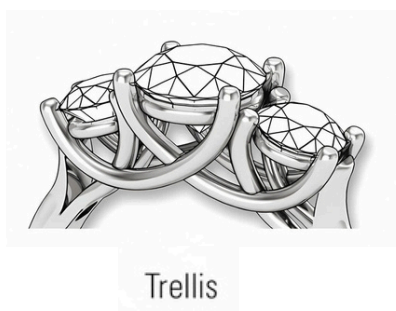
A setting where small stones are placed beneath the center stone, in the bridge area of the ring, adding hidden sparkle from the side view.



An illusion setting uses reflective metal frames or patterned edges around a gemstone to make it appear larger and more brilliant than its actual size.



A channel setting secures stones between two parallel metal walls, forming a smooth, flush row without prongs.



A trellis setting features gracefully interwoven prongs that crisscross beneath the center stone, forming an elegant, lattice-like structure. This design offers strong support while adding a refined, sculptural look to the ring.



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SHANK DESIGNS

Shank design is key to a ring's overall look, comfort, and balance. It shapes the ring's silhouette, supports the center stone, and adds personal style through curves, splits, or textures. A thoughtful shank choice ensures the ring is both visually striking and tailored to the wearer's taste and lifestyle.



Straight

A straight, uniform band that maintains the same width around the finger. It is timeless and ideal for showcasing the center stone.



Tapered

This shank gradually narrows or widens as it approaches the center stone. It can draw attention to the center stone and add elegance or visual balance.



Split

The band splits into two or more strands near the center stone, creating a gap or open space. It offers a modern, intricate look and more surface for accent stones or detailing.



Bypass

The two ends of the band curve past each other without meeting in a straight line. Symbolizes movement, unity, or eternal flow.

SHANK DESIGNS



Cathedral

Features arched metal that rises up on either side of the center stone, resembling cathedral architecture. Enhances height and elegance.



Euro-Style

Flat at the bottom rather than rounded, helping prevent the ring from spinning. Offers a comfortable fit and balanced appearance.



Reverse Tapered

A band that widens as it approaches the center stone, creating a bold, dramatic look that emphasizes the setting and adds visual weight to the top of the ring.



Pinched

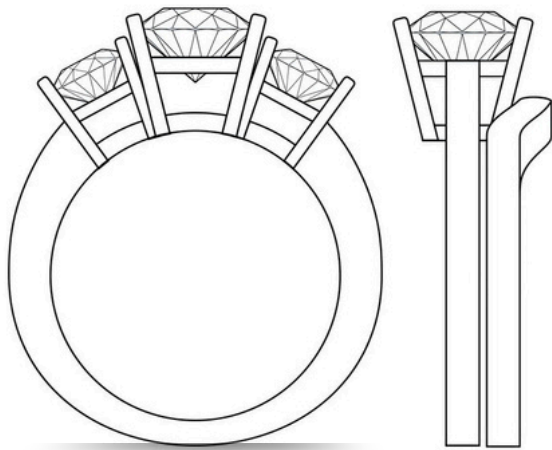
A ring band that tapers inward near the center stone, creating a subtle pinch that enhances the stone's prominence and adds an elegant, feminine contour.



Flair

A shank that gradually flares or widens outward near the center stone, adding volume, balance, and a flowing transition into the setting for a more dramatic presence.

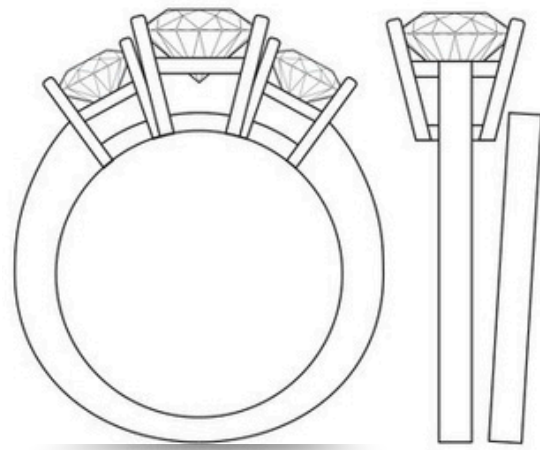
WEDDING BANDS



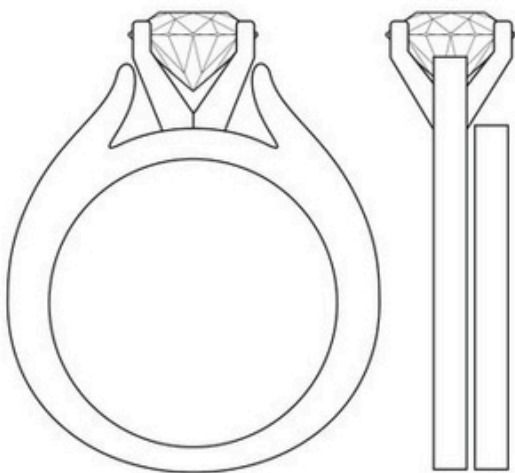
A shadow wedding band, also known as a contoured or curved band, is a wedding ring specifically designed to complement the unique shape of an engagement ring.

Shadow Band/ Notched Band

A straight ring band, also known as a classic wedding band, features a uniform, linear design with no curves, contours, or notches. Its clean, timeless silhouette makes it one of the most traditional and versatile choices for wedding or stacking rings.



Straight Band for a Gallery Head



Flush wedding Band

A flush wedding band is a sleek, modern ring style where the diamonds or gemstones are set into the band itself, so that their tops are perfectly level with the surface of the metal. This creates a smooth, uninterrupted profile with no prongs or raised settings.