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Six Free Wire Wrapping Jewelry Projects



1



2



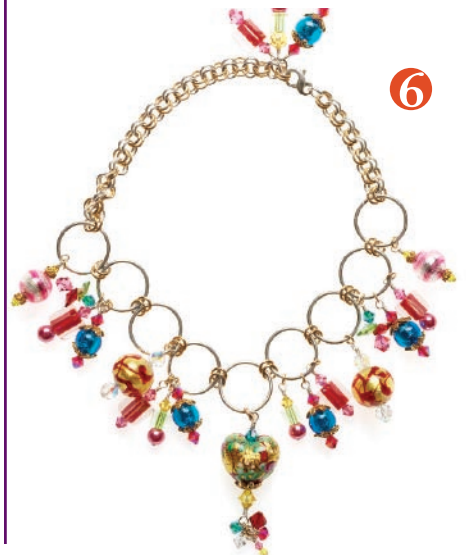
3



4



5



6

1 BALLPOINT EARRINGS
Karen Tihor

2 SPIRALED TOGGLE MEETS THE
SPIRALED KNOTTED BANGLE
Pepper Mentz

3 BANGLE BRACELET
Connie Fox

4 GEOMETRIC BRACELET
Jodi Bombardier

5 MORROCAN DANGLE NECKLACE
Barb Switzer

6 QUEEN OF HEARTS NECKLACE
Heidi Hermreck

LEARN HOW TO Wire Wrap Jewelry
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Six Free Wire Wrapping Jewelry Projects



Dear *Beading Daily* friends,

From coil to crimp, wireworking is hands down one of the hottest trends in jewelry-making and continues to grow in popularity. Artists have been so inspired by the medium and its potential, it boggles my mind at the creativity that has been unleashed—such as the six stunning and fun to make designs we present here.

Each artist in our eBook is well respected as both designer and teacher in the wireworking genre of jewelry, and the designs in this special collection teach you skills you'll apply for a lifetime of jewelry-making. So, get bent, hammer it out, wrap it all up, and let the wire inspire!

Leslie Rogalski
Editor, *Beading Daily*

1	BALLPOINT EARRINGS	
	KAREN TIHOR	PAGE 3
2	SPIRALED TOGGLE MEETS THE SPIRALED KNOTTED BANGLE	
	PEPPER MENTZ	PAGE 6
3	BANGLE BRACELET	
	CONNIE FOX.....	PAGE 10
4	GEOMETRIC BRACELET	
	JODI BOMBARDIER	PAGE 14
5	MORROCAN DANGLE NECKLACE	
	BARB SWITZER.....	PAGE 19
6	QUEEN OF HEARTS NECKLACE	
	HEIDI HERMRECK	PAGE 22
	BASIC TECHNIQUES.....	PAGE 24



LEARN HOW TO WIRE WRAP JEWELRY
WITH BEADING DAILY: SIX FREE WIRE
WRAPPING JEWELRY PROJECTS

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Ballpoint Earrings

design by Karen Tihor

Originally published in *Easy Wire*, 2007



Frank DeSantis

KAREN TIHOR grew up around jewelry making and designs her own chainmail and wire jewelry. She is a juried member of the International Guild of Wire Jewelry Artists and an active member of the online Creative Wire Jewelry forum on Delphi.

These are easy little earrings that can be made very quickly with the simplest of tools. The earring is worn by actually winding the spiraled part of the wire through the ear, making them easy to wear, but next to impossible to lose! Once you've made your first pair, you'll be struck by the many variations possible with this design. Try using round beads, oval beads, stone chips, or don't use any beads at all. Try hammering flat the end of the wire, or even wrapping the inner wire around a tiny knitting needle for a spiral within a spiral!

MATERIALS

8" 20-gauge round sterling silver wire, half-hard
6 6mm garnet rondelles
2 2mm sterling rounds

TOOLS

Round nose pliers
Chain nose pliers
Wire cutters
Ballpoint pen barrel with the ink tube removed
File or cup burr

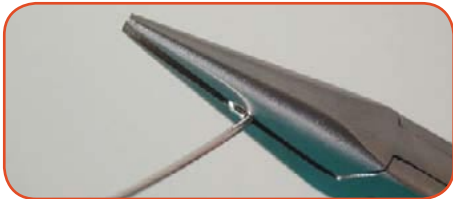
Step 1: Cut your silver wire into two 4" lengths. Use the very tip of your round nose pliers to make a tiny loop in the end of each wire.



Step 2: Use the tip of your chain nose pliers to squeeze the loop closed.



Step 3: Grip the loop sideways with your chain nose pliers.



Step 4: Bend the wire around the loop to form a spiral.



Step 5: Use the tips of your chain nose pliers to grip the wire just above the spiral.



Step 6: Bend the wire about 90° so that the spiral is centered on the wire tail.



Step 7: Slide your beads onto the wire so that they rest on the loop.



Step 8: Use the tips of your round nose pliers to form a 90° bend in the wire.



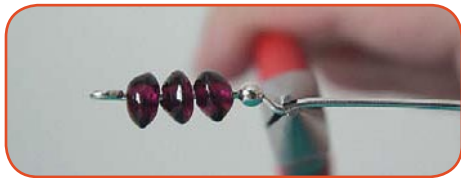
Step 9: Without changing the position of your pliers, bend the wire back over the end of the top jaw as shown in the picture.



Step 10: Grip the wire just past the bend with the tips of your chain nose pliers.



Step 11: Bend the wire tail back just enough to align it in a straight line with the beads. This slight bend in the wire will ensure that the beads stay in place on the wires.



Step 12: Use your thumb to hold the wire steady as you bend the tail over and around the pen barrel to form a hook.



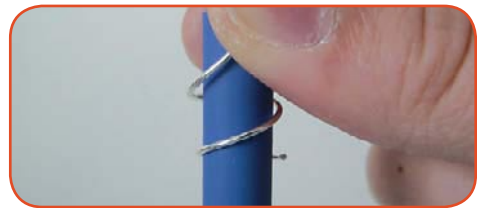
Step 13: Slide the beaded part of your earring into the barrel of the pen and hold the wire tail firmly against the barrel of the pen.



Step 14: Bend the wire tail sharply to one side. You will do this in the opposite direction for the other earring to create a mirror image.



Step 15: Wrap the wire tail tightly around the barrel of the pen to form a smooth spiral.



Step 16: Slide the earring off the pen barrel and use your fingers to shape the spiral to your liking. You may need to use the tips of your chain nose pliers to gently coax the end of the wire tail to curve smoothly. Form the second earring in the mirror image of the first.



Once you're happy with the shapes of your earrings, use your file to smooth the ends of the wires. Remember, these are the wires that will go through the ear, so smoother is better!

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Spiraled Toggle meets the Spiraled Knotted Bangle

design by Pepper Mentz

Originally published in *Step by Step Wire Jewelry*, Fall 2007

As many of us know, one project often blooms into another. Pepper felt this toggle was so much fun to make she decided to create an entire bangle for it in the same style.



Jim Lawson

MATERIALS

20" of 16 gauge sterling silver round half-hard wire
5-6' of 20 gauge sterling silver round soft wire
Small wooden dowel 12" long

TOOLS

Round nose pliers
Flat nose pliers
Flush wire cutters
File

RESOURCES:

The Artful Bead in Fort Worth, TX
and Wild Beads in Arlington, TX.

Pepper Mentz has been a designer since she was a young girl. The influence of her grandmother, a fashion designer, lead her into the pursuit of a Bachelors' degree in Fine Arts and a career in design. She has a growing family business, adding her middle daughter and her newest son-in-law

along with his family to the venture. With the new young members, Julia and Cody, her company is taking on some new jewelry challenges and will be showcasing them on her Web site in the near future. To see more of her designs, visit www.peppermenzeyecandy.com.

To form the toggle bar, cut a 3" piece of 16-gauge wire and file both ends smooth. Bend the wire exactly in half. At the bend, place your round nose pliers gripping the wire tight, and leave the loop naturally formed by the bending of the wire. Form a 90° angle out from both sides of the semi-circle, and bend using your flat nose pliers ¼" down from the bend. This will make the loop for attaching the toggle ring to the bangle.

With the 20-gauge wire, begin to wrap from ¼" inside the piece. Start by bending about 1" of wire at an angle, making a loop that will fit over the 16-gauge wire and continue to wrap the 20-gauge wire until you come to ¼" from the end of the wire.



Make a loop at each end of the wire. With your round nose pliers, take one end of the above wire and place it just inside the bottom of the widest part of the nose grip. Grip tightly as you bend the pliers away from you, forming a loop. Continue until the loop is closed. The loop will be over several of the wraps. Repeat on the other end.



If you have a ring mandrel, it can be used to form the ring of the toggle. To form the ring without a mandrel, you need to find a circular object that is an appropriate size for your toggle design.

For this project, you will find a diameter of about 1" will work well and a wooden dowel can be used for this purpose.



Form spirals with your 20-gauge wire by using a length of 16-gauge wire that remains from your bangle (approximately 9" for the bangle and 11" remaining) as your dowel. Start this process by bending about 1" of the 20-gauge wire at an angle, making a loop that will fit over the 16-gauge wire. Continue to tightly wrap the 20-gauge wire until you have made a tight coil of about 4-5" in length.

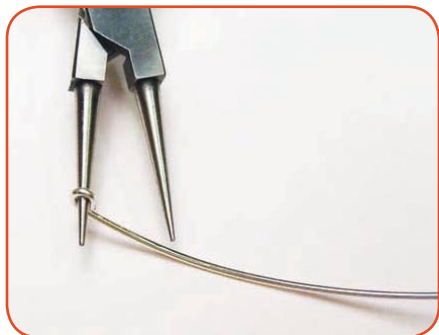
Leave a length of 1½" at the end, and remove the coil from the 16-gauge wire. Carefully bend this coiled 20-gauge wire into a circle (use the ring mandrel or form if needed) leaving about a ¼" open space to attach the ends of the circle. File the 1" starting end around the final 1½" end with two to three wraps. Tuck the remaining length of about ¾" into the spirals of the ring, so that it anchors the ring.



Your toggle is now complete and may be used with the following bangle or any design you create. It can even be made as the focal point of your piece!



To begin making the spiral knotted bangle, cut 10" of the 16-gauge wire, making sure both ends are flush and filed until smooth.



With your round nose pliers, take one end of the 16-gauge wire and place it just inside the bottom of the widest part of the nose grip. Grip tightly as you bend the pliers away from you, forming a loop.

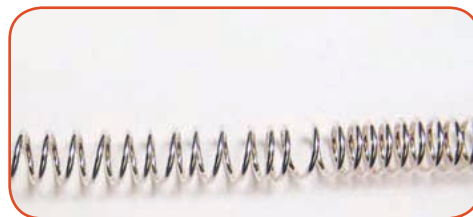


Continue until the loop is closed. Leave the other end of the wire as is for now.

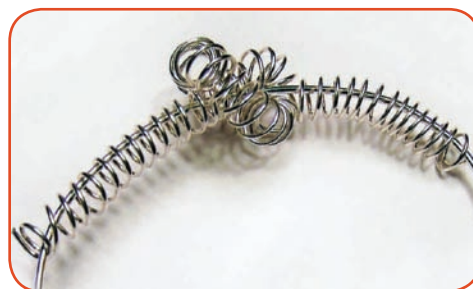
Take the remaining 20-gauge wire, and wrap the wire close and tight along a small dowel until you have a length of 6" wrapped.



Remove the spiraled wire, and stretch it slightly and evenly so that each spiral is approximately 1/16" apart. Center this spiraled wire, and tie a basic knot in the exact middle of the strand.



Slip the spiraled wire onto the open end of your 16-gauge bangle wire until the spiraled strand is in the center. Form a closed loop at the open end, and re-adjust the spiral to ensure that it is centered.



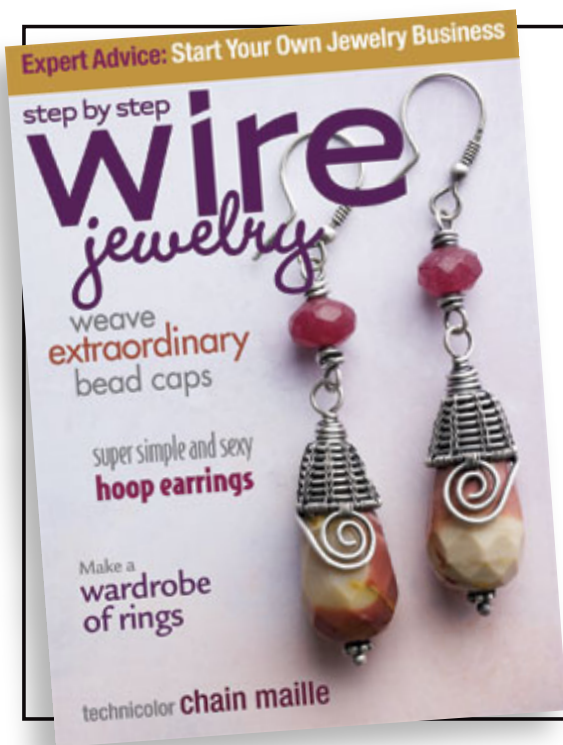
Take the last spiral on each side and clamp down on it to secure the spiral onto the bangle. If needed, you may clamp down two and then decrease the size of the rings near the end to give it a nice flow.



Form the 16-gauge wire with the spiral wrap around a bracelet mandrel or a form that is in the shape of your wrist. Leave a gap of around 1" to 1½" to attach your handcrafted toggle.



Attach the toggle to the rings; one ring on the circular part of the toggle at the notch, and several rings or a chain of rings to the toggle bar. Attach the toggle to the closed loops on each end. Adjust to fit. Enjoy your fully wire-crafted creation.



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Bangle Bracelet

design by Connie Fox

Originally published in *Step by Step Wire Jewelry*, 2007



Frank DeSantis

Practice with copper wire first before moving to the more expensive sterling silver. This beginner project includes step-by-step photographs.

MATERIALS

1½' of 14-gauge copper dead soft wire
1½' of 14-gauge sterling silver dead soft wire
2' of 18-gauge sterling silver dead soft wire
Beads and spacers with holes large enough for 14-gauge wire
Head pins or eye pins for optional embellishments
4 sterling silver jump rings, approx. 5mm inner diameter
Liver-of-sulfur

TOOLS

Long round nose pliers
Ball peen or chasing hammer
Steel bench block or anvil
Wire cutters
Chain nose pliers
Indelible ink pen

DESIGN

Choose the beads you'd like to incorporate into your finished piece. I have chosen lampwork beads made by Donna Struthers that are earthy and tribal. African bronze and Karen Hilltribe beads complement the lampwork beads. Notice how I use the design principle of repetition in this brangle. The following elements are repeated throughout the entire piece: "eye" beads, the colors black and terracotta, bronze beads, and silver spacers. Using repetition allows the eye to travel around the brangle and gives continuity to your work.

For other design options: Use a color wheel to achieve complementary, analogous, or split complementary color

combinations. Combine mixed metals, such as silver, brass/bronze, and copper. Use high polished beads with clean lines to create a contemporary design. Use beads from one area of the world to develop a theme.

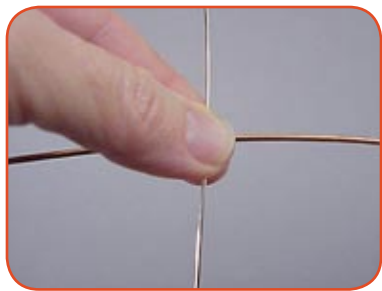
MEASUREMENTS

My favorite brangle design is made up of a central section and two arms. One of the arms includes the clasp. The mandrel measurements of these three pieces depends on the size of your wrist, the diameter of the jaws of your round nose pliers, and the size of the beads you use. You will need to experiment with your copper wire to arrive at your ideal mandrel measurement.

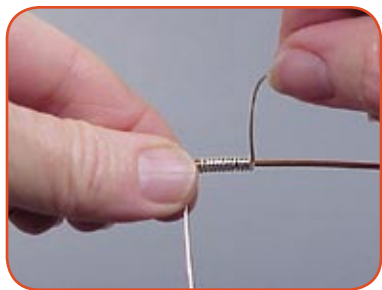
The brangle in this article fits a 6" wrist and was made with beads that range from 10-12mm in diameter. The mandrel lengths for the three pieces are: central section – 4-3/4", left arm – 4", and right arm – 3-3/4". It isn't necessary for the arms to be the same length, in fact, I prefer an asymmetrical design.

CENTRAL SECTION

Step 1 Cut 2' of 18-gauge sterling silver wire to use for coiling. Place the 18-gauge wire on top of a piece of 14-gauge wire (copper or silver) to form a cross.



Step 2 Rotate the upper wire away from your body. Continue rotating the 18-gauge wire onto the 14-gauge to form a coil. When the upper, 18-gauge wire is completely coiled around the 14-gauge mandrel, reverse the piece of 14-gauge wire and coil the remaining 18-gauge wire.

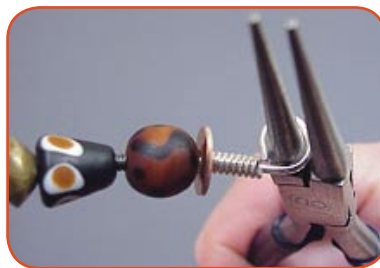


Step 3 Determine how long you want the central section to be. Mine is 2½" long, not including the eyes. String beads, spacers, and coiling on to a long piece of 14-gauge wire.

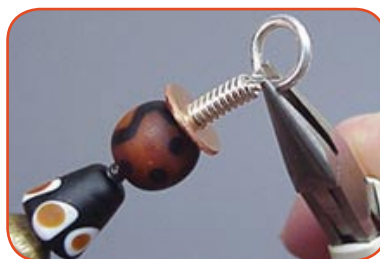


Step 4 With an indelible pen, mark the bottom of your round nose pliers. Grasp one end of the 14-gauge wire at the mark on the bottom of your long round nose pliers.

Rotate your hand away from your body to form a loop.



Step 5 Introduce the tips of your chain nose pliers into the joint and rotate towards your body.



Step 6 Place your round nose pliers in the loop and close the gap. Now you must determine where to cut the other end of the mandrel wire in order to get an eye of the same size.

Using the same long nose pliers, grasp the end of a 4-5" piece of 14-gauge copper wire, at the mark and with no wire peeking through the jaws of the pliers. Rotate your hand away from your body to form a loop.



Step 7 Mark the joint with an indelible pen. Unravel the wire and measure from the ink mark to the end of the wire. This is the length of wire it will take to make an identical eye.



Step 8 Cut the 14-gauge mandrel wire, allowing for the additional wire needed to make the second eye – the measurement from Step 7. Make the second eye the same way you did the first. When you place the central section on a flat surface, the eyes should be perpendicular to the surface.



ARM ONE

Step 9 Determine how long you want the arm to be. The sample is 1¼" long, not including the eyes. Follow the same procedure that you used for the central section. There is one difference – one eye will be parallel to the surface when your brangle is placed on a table, the other eye (the one that will connect to the central section) will be perpendicular to the surface.



ARM TWO

Step 10 You will need approximately 1½" for the clasp. This measurement will vary depending on the diameter of the jaws of your round nose pliers.

Add to this, the measurement for your beads, spacers, and coiling (mine is 1-3/8"), plus the allowance for your eye. I suggest you work with a little more wire than you think you will need – it's easy to snip off some, but not easy to add.

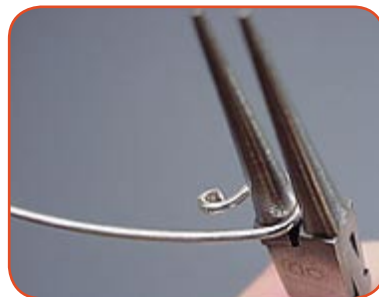


Step 11 Start this piece by making the clasp first. Hammer ¼" of one end of your 14-gauge wire on a steel bench block (anvil) until it is pretty flat.

With your round nose pliers, make a small loop. I have used small round nose pliers in the image, but, the tips of your long round nose pliers may be used as well.

Step 12 Place the wire (right next to the small loop) in the bottom of your long round nose pliers.

Using the bottom of your round nose pliers, rotate your hand away from your body and in the opposite direction of the small loop.



Step 13 Hammer the curve, and extend your hammering ¼" beyond the small loop. This will act as a stop so that your beads don't slide onto the clasp.

Use a bead with a fairly small hole at the end so it is less likely to slide.



Step 14 String your beads, spacers and coiling onto the mandrel wire. Make an eye on the end of the mandrel and be sure it's perpendicular when you place the arm on a flat surface.



PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER AND MAKING ADJUSTMENTS

Step 15 When you reach this last step, you will thank your lucky beads you are working in copper wire. Link the sections together using 2 jump rings at each join. My jump rings are 5mm inner diameter, but you can use the size you like.

Place the brangle on your wrist and think "Goldielocks." Too big? Too small? Or, just right! If the brangle is too large you have a big decision to make – which of those treasured beads are you going to eliminate? Be careful about

removing too much coiling since this allows the brangle to curve. If the brangle is too small, decide where you will add length. Work in copper until you get a good fit. Disassemble the brangle, measure your mandrel wires, and reproduce in silver.

EMBELLISHMENTS

Step 16 Consider hammering the eyes for a little extra polish, but, make sure you have a good fit before doing this. Dangles made with accent beads on head or eye pins can also be added. And lastly, oxidize your brangle in liver-of-sulfur to achieve depth and contrast in the coiling. Putting it all together and making adjustments

Connie Fox is a full time wire artist and frequent contributor to Lapidary Journal. You can view her work, learn how to make your own jump rings and eye pins along with other basic wire skills, and contact her through her Web site, www.conniefox.com.

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Geometric Bracelet

design by Jodi Bombardier

Originally published in *Step By Step Wire Jewelry*, Fall 2006

EXPERIMENT WITH
FREEFORM FRAMES.



Photo of finished piece by Todd Murray;
all other photos courtesy of the author.

I thought it would be fun to experiment with different frame shapes and to be able to add beads to a frame in a freeform style. That is how I came up with this square geometric bracelet. This bracelet can take on different looks by making it wide or narrow, using different colored wires, or hammering your frame for texture before adding beads—just have some fun with your imagination. Be sure to balance each half of your bracelet with the same number of beads (give or take one or two,) and size of beads whether your beads are symmetrical (shaped) or asymmetrical (nuggets).

MATERIALS

16-gauge wire, 20"–24"
26-gauge wire, 6'–7'
Flat, oblong focal bead, approximately
2cm x 1.5cm
4mm beads, 6–8
1cm–1.2cm beads, 6–8
20-gauge wire, 6"
Large cable chain, 1"
6mm jump ring (optional)

TOOLS

Flush cutters
Chain nose pliers
Round nose pliers
Ruler
Marker
Wire straightening pliers (optional)
Bracelet mandrel (optional)

Jodi Bombardier is a self-taught jewelry designer of 4½ years, who discovered wire wrapping about 1½ years ago, and has found her niche. Her jewelry is currently sold in stores in Arizona, Wyoming, and Utah. Jodi's business, *Jewels By Jules*, is named after her daughter, Jules. Please visit her Web site at www.Jewels-By-Jules.com to see more of her jewelry, or to contact her.



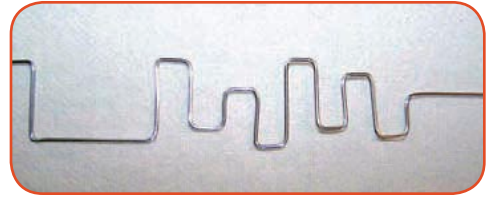
Step 1: Cut and straighten 16" of 16-gauge wire. After making all your bends in the wire as directed, you will have about a 6" long frame. The first bends of your wire will be for your focal bead. Place your wire parallel to a ruler with the left end flush with the end of the ruler. Place your bead centered over the 8" mark on your ruler, and mark the width of your stone on the wire, adding a few millimeters on each side. This will leave a small space so the wire is not touching your bead once it is bent. Make 90° bends at each mark in the same direction with your chain nose pliers.



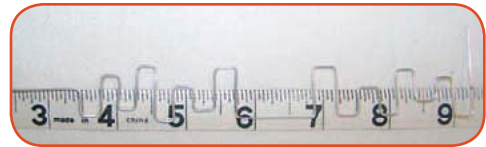
Step 2: Place your focal bead inside the frame and place marks on the wire at the top edge of the bead, again leaving a few millimeters beyond the top of the bead, to create a semi-framed look.



Step 3: Make your bends in opposite directions at 90° angles. 3 Your marks can be wiped off easily with a cotton cloth.



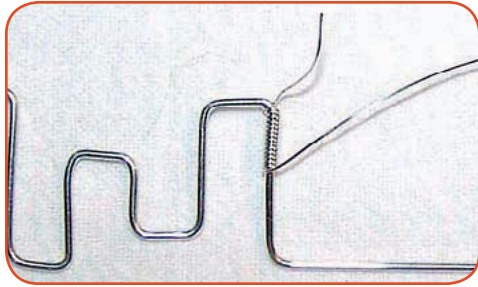
Step 4: Here comes the fun part of making your random bends. Before making your bends, consider the width of the beads you picked out, so you do not end up with large bends for small beads or small bends for large beads. Working on one side of the frame starting from one of your center bends and moving out to the end, make random 90° angle bends in your wire. The last bend should be centered to the width of your bracelet. Leave 1"-1½" of unbent wire at the end of your bracelet.



Step 5: Repeat Step 4 on the opposite half of the frame, remembering to keep the dimensions of your bends equal to the first half. It is important that the final bend on the second half of the bracelet line up with the final bend on the first half. Place your frame on a ruler, or something with a straight edge. Place a mark on your wire where it needs to be bent. The two ends need to line up for the clasp.



Step 6: Once your frame is complete, lay out your beads. Laying them out lets you play with your beads, to create a nice flowing look, again with a balanced effect. Note there are four turquoise beads on each side of the focal bead, with the turquoise all being about the same size. There are two crystals on one side, with three on the other. If you have a digital camera, you can take a picture of your frame with the beads laid out for easy reference while wrapping.



Step 7: Carefully pick up your frame, so as not to disturb your bead placement. Cut 1'– 3' of 26-gauge wire, whatever is most comfortable for you to work with. It is always best to wrap your wire around a corner of the frame for each bead you have added, so the wire does not slip up and down on the frame. Start with your focal bead. Wrap the wire around your frame, starting at the top corner of your bend, to about halfway down the side. Clip off the starting end of your wire, and use your chain nose pliers to press the end down onto your frame.



Step 10: For the placement of the next bead, cut the wire and start in a new spot on the frame. Although it is nice to string all your beads with one or two pieces of wire without cutting, it limits your design.



Step 8: Place your focal bead on your wire, and wrap on the other side of the center frame. You will wrap up or down your frame, depending on the placement of your next bead.



Step 11: Continue adding beads until the first half of the bracelet is finished. With one piece of wire, string a crystal, a turquoise, a crystal, and another turquoise. Cut the wire, and start wrapping in a different spot on the frame before stringing the next turquoise bead into place.



Step 9: Wrap up around your next corner, and slide on your bead. If you like its placement, wrap your wire on the frame, securing your bead in place. You can always slip a bead on your wire while wrapping your frame to determine its placement on the frame. If you like the placement, continue wrapping the other end of the wire to the next portion of the frame. Or, you can remove your bead, place a few more wraps on your frame, and check the placement again before wrapping to the next spot on your frame.



Step 12: After placing the final turquoise bead on the first side, continue wrapping up the frame and add a crystal. Remember, this is freeform, and there are no set rules.



Step 13: For the second half of the bracelet, start on the other side of the center bead, and wrap the frame. Add your stones and crystals according to your layout in Step 6.



Step 14: Place the bracelet with the center bead on the back of your wrist (or use a bracelet mandrel), and gently bend the sides down and around your wrist.



Step 15: Once the bracelet is shaped, bend both ends of your frame wire in the same direction, and make loops on both ends. One loop will have a chain attached to it, while the other will have the spiral hook attached to it.



Step 16: With 6" of 20-gauge wire, make a small spiral, and bend the wire up from the spiral. This piece will be attached to your chain.



Step 17: String your bead onto the wire. Make a wrapped loop. Before wrapping your wire to close your loop, string 1" of chain onto it, and wrap it closed.



Step 18: After completing your wrapped loop, open one of the loops on the end of your bracelet, string on the other end of the chain, and close the loop.

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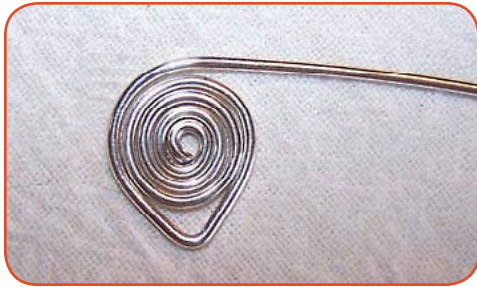
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Step 19: Using 6" of 16 gauge wire, make a spiral. Continue your spiral until about 3" of wire remains. With your chain nose pliers, grip the wire at the base of the spiral and with your thumb, and bend your wire up against your spiral. Continue bending the wire until it is parallel to the V-shaped bend you just made with the pliers.



Step 21: Flush cut the tail of your wire. With the smallest part of your round nose pliers, make a small loop back onto the hook to complete your spiral clasp.

The clasp can be attached directly onto the bracelet through the loop on the back of the bracelet. Just open your loop, slip on the V-shaped portion of the spiral, and close. I prefer to attach it with a jump ring. The clasp lays flat on your wrist this way.



Step 20: With the largest part of your round nose pliers, grip the wire just beyond the diameter of the spiral, and bend the wire back onto the spiral.

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Moroccan Dangle Necklace

design by Barb Switzer

Originally published on *Beadwork Online*, 2007

Barb was inspired to make this necklace by an incredible Moroccan dining experience. The restaurant's decor was very ornate, and all the arched, pointed doorways were surrounded by tile mosaics. The curves and colors of this necklace are inspired by the exotic shapes and spices of faraway places.

MATERIALS

- 36 garnet 3mm crystal bicones
- 10 topaz 4mm bicones
- 2 amber 4x7mm crystal briolettes
- 2 amber 5x9mm crystal briolettes
- 1 silver 6x12mm lobster clasp with 6mm ring attached
- 6 silver 1" head pins
- 8 silver 18-gauge 3.5mm inner diameter (ID) jump rings
- 19 silver 22-gauge 3.5mm ID jump rings
- 2 silver 22-gauge 6mm ID jump rings
- 19" of silver 3mm oval chain
- 5' of silver 26-gauge wire
- 9" of silver 18-gauge wire

TOOLS

- 2 pairs of chain-nose pliers
- Round-nose pliers
- Flush cutters
- 13–16mm dowel
- Pro-Polish pad, fine steel wool (0000), or soft brass brush

FINISHED SIZE: 18"

Barb Switzer is a wire and bead enthusiast and resident of the Redwoods of northern California. She engineers new creations, does graphic design, travels, and spends time at home with her other half, Burt, in their house of happy pets. Her classes and those of her favorite collaborators and pals are available for download from www.beadeducation.com. Check out www.beadswitzer.com, which features a gallery, calendar, and kits available for purchase.

Step 1: Arcs. Cut four 1¾" pieces of 18-gauge wire.

Use your thumb to bend each wire around the dowel to form a U (Figure 1). Use round-nose pliers to turn a loop outward at each end (Figure 2).

Arc wrap: Cut 12" of 26-gauge wire. Leaving a 2" tail, secure this wire to an arc base by making three to four wraps inside one of the loops, continuing two to three more wraps beyond the loop (Figure 3). Use garnet 3mm bicones for the arcs: String 1 bicone and hold it in position along the outside of the arc while you make three wraps (Figure 4). String another bicone and repeat for a total of 7 bicones with three wraps between each. Wrap the end of the wire three to four times in the second loop. Pull the last wrap snug with chain-nose pliers; flush-cut and tuck the end down into the wraps (Figure 5). Repeat for each of the remaining three arcs.

Step 2: Center V. Cut 1½" of 18-gauge wire and mark the center. Use chain- or flat-nose pliers to make a 90° bend at the mark; gently squeeze each side of the bend flat to accentuate the corner. Use round-nose pliers to turn a loop outward at each end.

Wrap: Cut 8" of 26-gauge wire to wrap the base wire as before, attaching 1 garnet 3mm bicone at the middle of each side of the V, with five to six wraps around the point between them (Figure 6). Use a 6mm 22-gauge jump ring to attach a large briolette to the center point.

Step 3: Linking. Attach a 3.5mm 22-gauge jump ring to the center link of the chain. Use a 6mm jump ring to attach a large briolette to the small ring (Figure 7a). Lay the chain out with the center link facing up; make sure the chain is not twisted and count only the front-facing links to make the following connections:

Open the 3.5mm 18-gauge jump rings and place one in each loop of the wrapped arcs. Attach one arc to each side of the center V; attach the other end of the arcs to the fourth-from-center links (Figure 7b). Attach each remaining arc to the fourth- and seventh-from-center links (Figure 7c).

Step 4: Dangles. Attach the remaining beads using head pins and/or jump rings:

Center dangles: Use a head pin to string 1 topaz 4mm bicone; form a wrapped loop that attaches to a loop of the center V; repeat for the other V-loop and the bottom loop of each center arc (Figure 7d).

Jump-ring dangles: Use a head pin to string 1 garnet 3mm bicone and form a wrapped loop; repeat to make 4 garnet dangles and 4 topaz dangles. Working on one side of the center link, use two 3.5mm 22-gauge jump rings to attach 1 garnet dangle to the center and first-from-center links (Figure 7e);



Figure 1

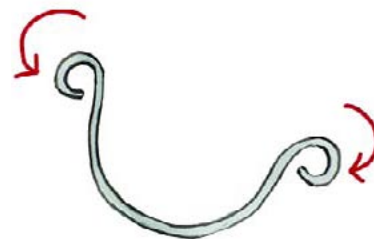


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

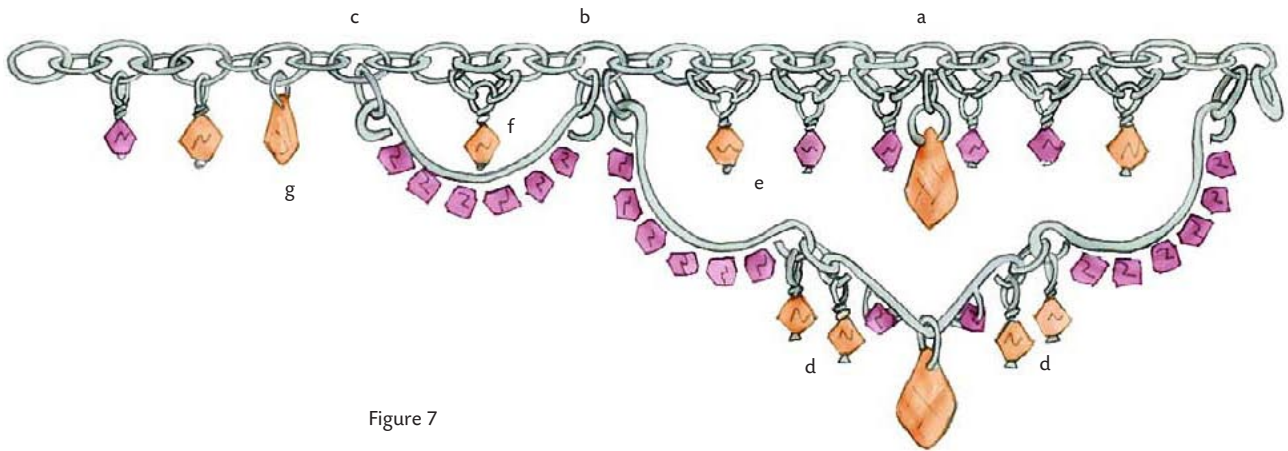


Figure 7

repeat to attach 1 garnet dangle to the first and second links, 1 topaz dangle to the second and third links, and 1 topaz dangle to the two front-facing links inside of the side arc (**Figure 7f**). Repeat for the other half of the necklace.

Outer dangles: Use a 3.5mm 22-gauge jump ring to attach a small briolette to the next front-facing link following the side arc (**Figure 7g**). Use a head pin to string 1 topaz 4mm bicone and form a wrapped loop that attaches to the next facing link; repeat to attach 1 garnet 3mm bicone to the following link. Repeat for the other half of the necklace.

Step 5: Finishing. Attach one half of the clasp to each end of the chain. To highlight the texture of the wrapped arcs, patina the metal with liver of sulfur, following the manufacturer's directions. When dry, polish with a Pro-Polish pad, fine steel wool (0000), or a soft brass brush.

RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact: Crystals, clasp, wire, chain, head pins, and jump rings: Fusion Beads, (888) 781-3559, www.fusionbeads.com. Liver of sulfur and tools: Beaducation, (650) 654-7791, www.beaducation.com. beadworkmagazine.com

Queen of Hearts Necklace

design by Heidi Hermreck

Originally published on *Beadwork Online*, 2007



Joe Coca

This necklace combines a detailed chain with an eye-catching centerpiece, and vivacious charms filled with Venetian glass beads, Swarovski crystals, and American-made cane glass.

Heidi Hermreck is a designer for Via Murano who resides in Huntington Beach, California. She discovered her talent for jewelry designing only two years ago and continues to evolve in her work.

MATERIALS

- 5 light topaz 4mm Swarovski crystal bicones
- 1 rose 4mm Swarovski crystal bicone
- 7 rose AB 6mm Swarovski crystal bicones
- 11 light Siam AB 6mm Swarovski crystal bicones
- 4 blue zircon AB 6mm Swarovski crystal bicones
- 2 light topaz 6mm Swarovski crystal bicones
- 1 clear 6mm Swarovski crystal bicone
- 3 rose 8mm Swarovski crystal bicones
- 1 Siam 8mm Swarovski crystal bicone
- 1 light topaz 8mm Swarovski crystal bicone
- 1 light topaz 8mm Swarovski crystal round
- 4 clear AB 8mm Swarovski crystal rounds
- 5 pink 8mm glass pearls
- 2 peridot AB 6x12mm Swarovski crystal hearts
- 2 Siam 6x12mm Swarovski crystal hearts
- 3 clear green-lined 8mm cane-glass cubes
- 5 clear red-lined 14mm cane-glass triangles
- 5 teal 12mm Venetian glass rounds
- 2 pink/silver swirl 14mm Venetian glass rounds
- 2 red/gold 18mm Venetian glass rounds
- 1 red/gold with pink flowers
25mm Venetian glass heart
- 4 gold vermeil 4x6mm rondelles
- 11 gold vermeil 12mm bead caps
- Sterling silver infinity lobster clasp
- 9 gold-filled 6mm jump rings
- 57 gold-filled 8mm jump rings
- 38 sterling silver 8mm jump rings
- 9 sterling silver 20mm VeeO rings
- 5 sterling silver 2" head pins
- 19 sterling silver 3" head pins
- 10" of 20-gauge sterling silver wire

TOOLS

Wire cutters
Round-nose pliers
Flat-nose pliers
Chain-nose pliers

FINISHED SIZE: 16"

Step 1: Chain. Use 2 gold 8mm jump rings to link 2 silver 20mm rings; repeat to connect each of the silver 20mm rings with pairs of gold 8mm rings. Continue using pairs of gold rings to connect pairs of 8mm silver rings for a total of 6 gold pairs with 5 silver pairs off the first 20mm ring, and 14 gold pairs with 13 silver pairs off the last 20mm ring. Use 1 silver 8mm ring to attach the clasp to the last gold pair on the shorter chain.

Step 2: Form a wrapped loop at one end of the 20-gauge wire; string the light topaz 8mm bicone, 1 bead cap, the heart, and 1 blue zircon AB 6mm bicone; form a wrapped loop. Use a gold 8mm jump ring to attach the wrapped loop to the center 20mm ring.

Step 3: Link 3 gold 6mm jump rings and attach the first one to the bottom wrapped loop. Use a 2" head pin to string the Siam 6mm bicone; form a wrapped loop that attaches to the bottom 6mm jump ring. Use a 2" head pin to string 1 light topaz 4mm bicone and the rose 4mm bicone; form a wrapped loop that attaches to the middle 6mm jump ring. Use a 2" head pin to string 1 blue zircon AB 6mm bicone; form a wrapped loop that attaches to the middle 6mm jump ring. Use a 2" head pin to string the clear 6mm bicone; form a wrapped loop that attaches to the top 6mm jump ring. Repeat, using 1 light Siam AB 6mm bicone.

Step 4: Create charms by using 3" head pins, stringing beads as follows and forming wrapped loops:

- (A) String 1 light topaz 4mm bicone, 1 rondelle, 1 Venetian glass 14mm round, 1 rondelle, and 1 light topaz 4mm bicone. Repeat to make two.
- (B) String 1 glass pearl, 1 cane-glass triangle, and 1 rose AB 6mm bicone. Repeat to make two.
- (C) String 1 light Siam AB 6mm bicone, 1 bead cap, 1 Venetian glass 12mm round, 1 bead cap, and 1 light Siam AB 6mm bicone. Repeat to make five.
- (D) String 1 rose 8mm bicone, 1 red heart, 1 green heart, and 1 blue zircon AB 6mm bicone. Repeat to make two.
- (E) String 1 clear 8mm round, 1 Venetian glass 18mm round, and 1 clear 8mm round. Repeat to make two.
- (F) String 1 rose AB 6mm bicone, 1 cane-glass triangle, and 1 rose AB 6mm bicone. Repeat to make two.
- (G) String 1 glass pearl, 1 cane-glass cube, and 1 light topaz 6mm bicone. Repeat to make two.
- (H) String 1 rose 8mm bicone, 1 cane-glass triangle, and 1 rose AB 6mm bicone.
- (I) String 1 glass pearl, 1 cane-glass cube, and 1 light topaz 8mm round.

Step 5: Use 6mm jump rings to attach 1 charm per ring to the 20mm rings as follows: 1A to the first ring; 1B, 1C, and 1D to the second ring; 1E to the third ring; and 1F, 1C, and 1G to the fourth ring. Repeat, reversing the order, for the remaining 20mm rings.

Step 6: Use 1 silver 8mm jump ring to attach 1H, 1I, and 1C to the free end of the 26-link chain.

RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact: Swarovski crystals: BJ's Crystals, (949) 338-8093. Snapeez jump rings, VeeO rings, and all other materials: Via Murano, (877) VIAMURANO, www.viamurano.com.



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Basic Techniques

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SIMPLE LOOP

 To form a **simple loop**, use flat-nose pliers to make a 90° bend at least 1/2" from the end of the wire. Use round-nose pliers to grasp the wire after the bend; roll the pliers toward the bend, but not past it, to preserve the 90° bend. Use your thumb to continue the wrap around the nose of the pliers. Trim the wire next to the bend. Open a simple loop just as you would a jump ring.

WRAPPED LOOP

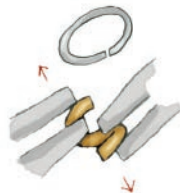
 To form a **wrapped loop**, use flat-nose pliers to make a 90° bend at least 2" from the end of the wire. Use round-nose pliers to grasp the wire after the bend; roll the pliers toward the bend, but not past it, to preserve the 90° bend. Use your thumb to continue the wrap around the nose of the pliers. Wrap the tail tightly down the neck of the wire to create a couple of coils. Trim the excess wire to finish.

DOUBLE SIMPLE LOOP

 To form a **double simple loop**, make the 90° bend at least 1" from the end of the wire. Make a simple loop and continue wrapping the wire around the round-nose pliers to form two complete loops.

OPENING JUMP RINGS

To open a **jump ring**, grasp each side of its opening with a pair of pliers. Don't pull apart. Instead, twist in opposite directions so that you can open and close without distorting the shape.



WRAPPED-LOOP BAILS

Wrapped-loop bails turn side-drilled beads, usually teardrops, into pendants. Center the bead on a 3" or longer piece of wire. Bend both ends of the wire up the sides and across the top of the bead. Bend one end straight up at the center of the bead, then wrap the other wire around it to form a few coils. Form a wrapped loop with the straight-up wire, wrapping it back down over the already formed coils. Trim the excess wire.



COILS

To make a **coil**, use one hand to hold the end of your wire against a mandrel. With the other hand, wrap the wire around the mandrel in tight loops. To remove the coil, slide it off the mandrel and cut. Add vertical loops on either end to use the coil as is, or cut the coil at certain intervals to make jump rings or split rings.



SPIRALS

To start a **spiral**, make a small loop at the end of a wire with round-nose pliers. Enlarge the piece by holding on to the spiral with chain-nose pliers and pushing the wire over the previous coil with your thumb.



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