

www.wirejeweler.com

Welcome to the Wire Jeweler, a resourceful site with loads of information for those who are interested in either trying something new or wanting to advance their skills in making jewellery from wire.

With so many choices available in raw materials, you too can learn to set beads, stones — or just wire — into eye-catching designs. All you need is the desire, detailed instructions and the right tools.

Project Sample



basic and practical, while

others will simply be fun to make — but all will help to

build confidence — and our future artists.

THE YOUNG AT HEART

EARRINGS

Although a classic favourite with the young and young at heart, hoop earrings sometimes have a tendency to turn outwards away from the side of the face. But, with a simple change to the design of the hoop, these earrings will look perfect every time they are worn and just right with that special outlit.

An ideal project for teens, preteens and art therapy.

Materials you'll need:

8 15 ins 22-ga round 2# hard wire (half-hard)

8 10 ins 21-ga round 2# hard wire (half-hard)

8 28 stone-chip beads

8 26, 3mm diamond-shaped beads

8 2, 5mm diamond-shaped beads 88, 5mm round beads

8 8, 4mm round gold-filled beads

84, 3mm round gold-filled beads

8 4, 4mm (outside diameter) jump rings

Tools you'll need:

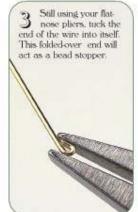
8 Round-nose pliers 8 Flat-nose pllers 8 Flush cutters

8 3-step combination pliers 8 Ring mandrel

8 File 8 Ruler 8 Chamois

Using a chamois, straighten short lengths of 22-ga round hard wire as you cut two pieces that are 1-5/8 inches in length, four pieces that are 1-1/2 inches in length and four pieces that are 1-5/8 inches in length.

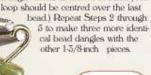
Picking up one of the 1-3/8-inch pieces, slightly trim one end to a point. Using the tip of your flat-nose pliers, turn over about 1/16-inch of this (pointed) end of the wire.



Thread on a stone chip, a 5mm diamond-shaped bear a 5mm round bead, a 5mm dia-5mm diamond-shaped bead, mond-shaped bead and another stone chip. With these beads held in place by the bead stopper. bend the the wire - at a rightangle - where it comes out of the last bead.



From where the wire was bent measure 5/16 inch and cut. With the tip of your round-nose pliers, take hold of the end of the wire and begin shaping a circle towards the bead until the end of the wire meets up with the right-angle bend, as shown in inset (The





WIRE ARTIST TOWRITHE - SPETEMBER 2003 - PACE

Using the 1-1/2-inch-length pieces, prepare them in the same manner but this time add an extra 5mm diamond-shaped bead and one stone chip to each, making them slightly longer. To prepare the 1-5/8-inch-length pieces, thread on the following a stone chip, one 5mm diamond-shaped bead, another chip, one 5mm diamond-shaped bead, another chip, another 5mm diamond-shaped bead, another chip, another 5mm diamond-shaped bead. For each earring, divide the bead dangles into two sets by placing the longest piece in the middle with two mid-sized pieces on each side and two of the smallest-sized pieces along the outside.



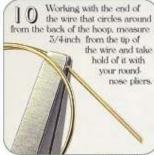
7 For the hoop, straighten and out two pieces of 21-ga round hard wire into 5-inch lengths. Holding the middle of one piece over the Size 8 mark on the ring mandrel, . . .



HELPFUL HINT

Should this technique be too difficult for you to do, measure one inch from the end of the wire and hold it over the Size 8 mark. Then shape the longer end of the wire around the mandrel until it crosses over the front of the mandrel.

9 As
the wire is tempered 2# hard (half-hard), it will spring
open. This hoop
should measure about
1 inch across its
diameter. In the same
manner, prepare the
second hoop – but this
time, let the ends of the
wire cross each other opposite to that of the first hoop.

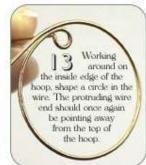


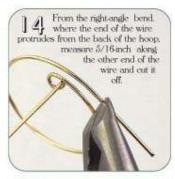


1 2 Using the first step on your 3 step combination pilers (or your round-nose pilers where they measure \$5.752 inch across one jaw), take hold of the wire where it was bent at a right engle. (The easiest way to do this is to slip the tip of the pilers under the wire end that circles around the front of the hoop.)



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Using the same pliers as in Step 12 take hold of the cut end of the hoop and, working around on the inside edge of the hoop.



I 7 ... shape the end into a loop that isn't quite closed up, leaving enough room for the width of one wire to pass through. This slightly-opened loop will act as a bead stopper that will keep all the beads on the hoop. But, it has a dual function, as you will see in Step 21.



Dead, a 4mm jump ring that is attached to the smallest-sized bead a 4mm gold-filled bead, a 4mm gold-filled bead, a midsized bead dangle, a 4mm gold-filled bead, a midsized bead the largest bead dangle, a 4mm gold-filled bead, another midsized bead dangle, one more 4mm gold-filled bead, another jump ring that has a small bead dangle attached to it and a 5mm gold-filled bead.



From the back of the hoop, measure 7/16 inch along the protruding wire end and cut it off.



1 9 File to remove the sharp edges and to round off the end of the wire



20 Using your fingers, switch the two ends of the hoops, placing the slightly opened loop on the back side of the earning. Without distorting the hoop, stretch the two ends of the hoop by pulling the post end towards you while pushing the looped end away from you.



22

Let go of the two ends of the hoop, allowing them to spring back towards each other. There should be enough room between the two ends of the hoop to accommodate the width of an earlobe. Once the post of the earring has been inserted into the pierced ear, the slightly.





Repeat Steps 10 through 21 to make the second earring, but remember to make the post portion on the hoop of the secand earring in mirnor image of the first hoop.

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A true short story

As they were proofing Step 20 on P. 34, Helen asked Alan-Are you any good at making arrows? Without missing a heat, Alan (who is from Bigland) replied Sure I am I used to work for Robin Hood!

To give you an idea of the articles featured in the Wire Artist Jeweller, here is a copy of one of the many, varied and informative feature stories published.

Feature Story:

Tools, tools:

The fundamentals



by Helen Goga

The dictionary defines ability as 'the quality that makes an action or process possible; the capacity or power to do something; cleverness, talent'.

Wire artists know that their success lies in their ability to handle their tools and control the wire; the ability to use hand tools has a direct impact on the wire. So it comes as no surprise that, whenever wire artists meet, they should talk about wire and what neat tools they have just bought. In fact, talking about pliers is probably the one thing they are most willing to

share. But, make no mistake -- "You toucha my pliers, I breaka you face!"

Their love of hand tools is not the only thing they have in common. Many are confirmed toolaholics and are proud of it. Legends have been shared about particular artists and the incredible number of tools they own; these stories often precede them. This poses many questions, such as: Why?, What early life trauma led them to this? And have they ever considered seeking help?

When watching a wire artist choose their hand tools, you will notice their nimble fingers expertly sliding up the handle and over the jaws while the vinyl cushion grips slip into their waiting palm. These artists are adept with their hands, but some careful observers have reported seeing a quick, frisky pinch of the vinyl. You might hear a soft exhalation and a just-audible moan as their eyelids flutter for an instant, or you may see them replace the pliers with a "hmph" and an air of dismissal.

What are they looking for? As a general rule, not much. But that "not much" is sure hard to find. For example, when evaluating round-nose pliers, the wire artist is looking for a truly ROUND jaw -- not one that is oval, or has ridges or flat spots, because they know all of their loops, coils and circles will reflect whatever they have seen and felt on the surface on the jaw. This jaw must be smooth so as to not scratch the surface of the metal. The artist will also judge the space between the jaws, determining whether the wire will be held securely; if the space is too wide, the wire will slip.

Inexpensive pliers

It is very likely that the first pair of pliers ever purchased by our wire artist friend were inexpensive ones that didn't last because of their construction. Box-joint construction outlasts and out performs all other types; it keeps its precise alignment, never loosening or wobbling, and opens and closes smoothly.

Knowing the long hours they will be holding the pliers, the artist tests how it feels in their hand; the tool must feel comfortable. Manufacturers understand this need, offering plastic- and foam-grip handles. This not only provides grip but gives some insulating qualities.

The same criteria apply when evaluating flat-nose pliers but, because the pliers will be used for different purposes, a few more attributes are added

to the "wish list." For example, flat-nose pliers come in different sizes; the size will determine their application. Wide-nose pliers could be used to bend over the end of the wire when you begin your bindings, but wouldn't work well for tight spots such as those in many of the ring designs. Tapered, slim, flat-nose pliers would work well for these. As the inside surface of flat-nose pliers may be either smooth or serrated, the wire artist makes sure that the surface is smooth.

Cutter and nippers may be purchased as side cutters or end cutters. The shape of the edges of the jaw will determine how the ends of the wire will be cut, allowing for either a flush or semi-flush cut. A flush cut is one in which the edge of the wire is cut off squarely, whereas a semi-flush cut leaves a point on the end of the wire. Depending on the need and the desired end result, both types of pliers and both types of cuts are useful.

These are the three basic tools required to start a career as a wire artist jeweller. There are combinations of these, such as pliers that have one round-nose jaw with an opposing flat-nose jaw, rosary pliers (which are round-nose pliers with a side cutter) and so on.

Specialty pliers

There are, as well, specialty pliers such as coiling pliers or bent needlenose. When an artist needs the tapered jaw of a needle-nose plier but the flat surface of a flat-nose plier, they may use chain-nose pliers, appreciating that the jaw edges are beveled to prevent the marring of soft wire. The choice made is a matter of personal preference and technique. All one has to do is check out catalogues of tools, supplies and equipment for technicians and craftsmen to see all the variations and choices available.

Complementary to these hand tools, wire artists frequently use pin vises, ring mandrels, jewelry (or bench) vises, calipers, rulers, pocket- or penknives, jewelers' files, ring sizers and an opti-visor.

In defense of all the many plier enthusiasts you may meet, wire art is really a study of how wire is successfully manipulated into a certain shape. The tool used to do this is just an extension of the artist's hand and should be used to guide the wire into place without undue pressure or force. Because the tool is so critical, it comes under scrutiny. As an artist becomes more involved with the art form and begins to play with design, it is inevitable that specific tools begin to find an exact use; ergo, the 101 pliers.

Intimate relationship

Oh, remember that frisky pinch? It's just an invitation to a more intimate relationship! And how do I know that (you might ask)? Let's just say that I, too, have been observed.

Now do you understand? I don't really need help. Honest . . .

Wire Artist - Project Ideas That Come In the Magazine























Celtic Bangle January 2000



February 2000



March 2000



Viking Knit Bracelet March 2001

Solitaire Ring April 2001

Sword Brooch

June 2001

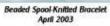
Collarette

July 2001













Standard Form Ring June 2003



Carrick Knot Ring W July/August 2003 Double Issue









Forever Pin November 2003



Friendship Bangle Classic Ring December 2003/January 2004 Double Issue



Crystal Heart Pendant February 2004









Wave Pln May 2004



THESE THREE PROJECTS

Beaded Faceted pendant October 2004

Gypsy Ring November 2004

AVAILABLE AS PRINTOUTS

Nefertiti Bangle 'Anything' Cocktail Ring
December 2004/lanuary 2005 Double Issue

an illustrated gallery of all our <u>available</u> Just for Fun projects

Simple Heart Earrings September 2002



Monkey Pin October 2002 Guardian Angel January 2003

Unity Chain Bracelet November 2002







Ball-Chain Treasure Necklace November 2003



Shark's-tooth Pendant Braided Bead December 2003/January 2004 Double Issue



Colled Necklace (without pendant) February 2004



Simple Coiled Earrings March 2004





Men's Tie Chain Heart Splash Necklace July/August 2004 Double Issue

Sun-face Pendant September 2004



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