

SPECIAL 2 IN 1 EXCLUSIVE EDITION

MAKING JEWELRY WITH BEADS & PARACORD BRACELETS

A COMPLETE &
STEP BY STEP GUIDE



JANET EVANS

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(Special 2 In 1 Exclusive Edition)**

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	4
Part 1: Paracord Bracelets.....	6
Chapter 1 - What is a Paracord Bracelet and what is Required to Make One?	6
Chapter 2 - Getting Started with Paracord Bracelets: Knotting and Weaving Methods.....	9
Chapter 3 - The Three Methods to Splice the Paracord.....	12
Eye Splicing or Long Bury Splicing	13
Burn Splicing Paracord	13
Razor Splicing.....	14
Spliced Paracord Uses	14
Chapter 4 - How to Make Two Color Paracord Bracelets.....	16
Chapter 5 - How to Use Paracords to Make Fobs	19
Chapter 6 - How to Use Paracords to Make Neck Lanyards.....	22
Chapter 7 - How to Use Paracords to Make Necklaces.....	25
Chapter 8 - Accessories For Every Occasion.....	28
Part 2: Making Jewelry With Beads	30
Chapter 9 – Supplies You’ll Need To Make Jewelry	30
Chapter 10 - Materials Needed To Make Jewelry	36
Chapter 11 – Tips To Help Master Various Wiring Techniques	59
Making An Eye Pin	59
Technique 1 For Making An Eye Pin.....	59
Technique 2 For Making An Eye Pin.....	61
Making A Headpin Loop.....	63
Making A Wrapped Loop On A Headpin.....	66
Making A Wrapped Loop.....	68
Making A Double Loop	70
Making A Briolette Wrap.....	71
Making Jump Rings	75
Making An S-Clasp.....	77

Making A Connector	81
Making A Spiral.....	83
Making A Coil Of Wire.....	86
Chapter 12 – Further Jewelry Making Techniques That Need To Be Mastered.....	88
Chapter 13 – Jewelry Making Projects To Try	92
Beaded Earring Projects	92
Beaded Bracelet Projects	96
Beaded Necklace Projects	109
Conclusion	123

Introduction

This ebook is two-in-one edition that merges 'Paracord Bracelets & Projects' and 'How to Make Jewelry with Beads'. This ebook is for people who are new to jewelry making and contains step-by-step instructions that can guide you through every project you are interested.



Jewelries play an important role in human culture. Not only do jewelries make a fashionable item, they can also be functional. This book aims to teach you about the basics of making your own jewelries so that you can customize them to your liking.

The first chapter of this book introduces you to the paracord and its use as a survival bracelet. Chapter 1 gives you an insight on the history of the paracord where it was used as a parachute suspension during the Second World War. Chapter 2 and 3 teaches you how to weave and splice your paracords to ensure that your bracelets are well put-together. Splicing paracords can be a tedious process but it is an essential step if you want to create a sturdy bracelet. Chapter 4 teaches you how to make a two colored bracelets from paracord.

Not only are these bracelets beautiful to look at, they can also be used to assign color schemes.

The succeeding chapters will focus more on how to create practical item which you can use for different outdoor activities. Chapter 5 focuses on making fobs. These fobs can be very useful during emergency situations. Paracord fobs are easy to make and you will save money by making your own. Chapter 6 teaches you how to create neck lanyards to hold your ID's and keys. Paracords are great materials to use for neck lanyards because they are strong and slightly elastic. Chapter 7 provides information on how you can create your own paracord necklace to complete your paracord jewelry collection. Just like the paracord bracelets, these necklaces can be used to secure your equipment and hold certain items. However, they can also be worn as a regular necklace.

Beaded jewelry will be introduced at chapter 9. Beads would make nice additions to your jewelries and you can use different ones to match your clothes, your mood or even the event you are attending. Chapter 9 also discusses the supplies that you will need to make beaded jewelry. Purchasing high quality tools will prove to be a great investment later on. Chapter 10 will discuss the different materials in making jewelry. This chapter covers various materials - from jewelry wire to beads and jewelry clasps. The last part of the tenth chapter also provides a list of sources for your supplies.

Chapters 11 and 12 will teach you how to master wiring techniques that you will need to create beaded jewelries. Learning these techniques might seem difficult at first but all you really need is a little practice. The last chapter of this book will provide you with jewelry projects to try. Remember to gather all of your materials and supplies before starting your projects. This will make it easier for you and will ensure that you do not waste time looking for them.

This guide will make you realize how easy it is to make your own jewelry. After learning simple methods you will be able to create unique and beautiful jewelry for you and for others.

Part 1: Paracord Bracelets

Chapter 1 - What is a Paracord Bracelet and what is Required to Make One?

A paracord, also known as a parachute cord, is a multipurpose cord used by the military and outdoor sportsmen. It was first used in parachute suspension lines during the Second World War. However, after the war it became popular in civilian use as well. Made of nylon, it is constructed with several interwoven strands. With a test of 550 pounds, the paracord has seven braided inner strands that can be removed for other purposes. In the US military, the cord is not only popular with paratroopers. Its versatility opens it up for use in many situations. For example, the inner threads can be used for sewing, dental floss, as ties for securing items and a lot more. It's an incredibly light cord, hence its utilization over the board.



One great use for the paracord has been the creation of paracord bracelets. Also referred to as survival bracelets, many outdoor hobbyists and professionals swear by them. With their durability and usage, it isn't any surprise as to why. The nylon construction keeps bracelet immune to mold and other weathering by the elements. In addition to its durability, it can also be seen as a fashionable piece. Many people who desire the paracord for survival also enjoy the look of the braided bracelet. Whether made with one color or two, the paracord bracelet is gaining popularity in the mainstream as well as with outdoor sports. A few common uses include:

- Securing items

- Sewing and clothing repair
- To stitch a wound or splint a limb
- To hang heavy items, such as wild game
- To put together a tent or other shelter
- Mending broken shoelaces
- Used as a pace counter
- As a tourniquet
- For netting and traps

The options are limitless. In the wild, there is no way of predicting what kind of trouble might befall a hiker, hunter or fisherman. A strong rope is clearly a must have in any survival kit. One of the reasons the survival bracelets are so handy is that you don't have to take up room in your pack for extra rope. Not to mention, the material is so lightweight that it isn't a burden to have and when needed, it can be unraveled into several feet. The benefits far outweigh the faults. In fact, one of the only faults in its usage is the elasticity; depending on what you want to use the cord for. Most of the time, it's a benefit and not a drawback.

Of course, given its availability, you do have to be careful purchasing paracord. Not all paracord is of military grade. To make sure that it is, it's best to look for manufacturers that promise the military specific cord. In a tight situation, the cord can save lives. However, if it doesn't have the same weight test or durability that it should, it could come with disappointment when you need it the most. Naturally, if fashion is what you're after, then its grade might not be as important of a factor. Before you start to make survival bracelets, it's best to decide your main purpose and what type of cord suits it.

When it comes to making a survival bracelet, not a lot is required. It's not a difficult construction or incredibly costly either. In fact, it can be a fun, easy hobby to break into. All that's required first and foremost is the parachute cord. Cordage comes in a variety of colors, creating an endless array of designing options. Though, remember, if your main goal is for emergency situations, a solid color is often best because then you have one solid length of cord. Aside from the cord itself, every paracord making kit needs a pair of

scissors, an apparatus for weaving, a curved plastic release buckle and a lighter. With these minimal supplies, the next step is to make the bracelet.

When measuring the cord, remember that every foot of cord will be used in one inch of bracelet. Once the buckle has been secured to either end of the bracelet, all that's left is the knotting process. While the bracelet might appear complicated, it isn't. The weaving pattern is incredibly easy to follow and systematic. The weaves should alternate, however. If the weave doesn't, the pattern won't be uniform. This process is usually the hardest to get the hang of. Don't worry about messing up at first, you can always redo it. A little bit of practice goes a long way and eventually, the knotting is nothing. When finished with the weaving, there will be extra fabric to cut off. The lighter is then used to melt the ends of the paracord in place beneath it. Making the bracelets only takes a few steps and a little bit of patience. Everything takes time at first. However, once you get the hang of the weaving, the process becomes an easy and convenient hobby.

The paracord bracelet is a great essential to any survival kit. Utilized in the military since World War 2 and used commonly by civilians since give it a strong history and testimony. In a survival situation, its uses are limitless. Even with minor inconveniences, it can make your life a lot easier. When camping, especially, there is almost always a need for it. In unpredictable situations, it helps to have a tool that is dependable as well as versatile.

A bracelet that unravels a foot per inch is among those. Not only is it handy, but it's fashionable. It's not for survival alone. It creates a look that people love and are not only fun to wear, but a great hobby to invest in. They can be simple and fun to create. The construction is worth all of the effort put into it. At the end of the day, if you have the extra time, making paracord bracelets can be a beneficial way to spend it. Your imagination is the only thing that can hold you back.

Chapter 2 - Getting Started with Paracord Bracelets: Knotting and Weaving Methods

Getting started with Paracord Bracelets means learning the different methods involved with making them. These parachute cords are made from nylon rope and were originally used as suspension lines for U.S. parachutes in WWII as mentioned in the first chapter. Once paratroopers were on the ground the cords were useful for many other things as well.

Today these cords have many uses both civilian and military. They come in a broad range of colors involving 7 inner strands. Examples of some of the uses would be for strapping off important items to vehicle racks, attaching equipment vehicles or harnesses, securing things for travel, etc. The uniqueness comes from variances in color and the knotting and weaving methods.

The Paracord Bracelets are knotted or braided (weaved) and are worn across the globe. They are helpful in many emergency type situations. They are designed to hold securely to the wrist while being worn but can also be unraveled to assist with many different survival or emergency type scenarios. It is the methods of knotting and weaving that give them their strength.

To get started making a Paracord Bracelet takes some paracord and plastic buckles, some scissors, a tape measure, a lighter, and something to hold the paracord in place while you weave. Here are some popular basic knotting and weaving methods -



Caterpillar Sinnet - This pattern is a favorite of many people because it is popular among campers. It is one of the simplest to undo if you need to take it apart. They are sometimes referred to as a 'Chain Sinnett' and make excellent bracelets when the size and bulk of your Cobra Weave doesn't matter. It makes a significantly smaller knot.

Crown Sinnet Weave Pattern - This weave pattern looks great when done with multi-colored weaves. A box knot is used to tie a Crown Sinnett style bracelet. This one is simple and fun as well. You can use 4 colors to create a very decorative piece from bracelets to keychains or backpacks. They are very ornate and the color schemes can be handy in groups for quick identification. While this weave is very easy though it looks really complex.

Saw Tooth Weave - People who have already tested themselves on Cobra knot bracelets love the Saw Tooth Weave. It is not as snug as some of the more complex weaves but it works well on bracelets and makes for a very attractive design pattern.

Wide Solomon Bar Pattern - This weave is excellent for making dog collars and belts. It is also good for slings, bags, purses, and just about anything you want to carry. It is basically an extension of the cobra weave only wider. The added strength makes it more suitable for certain types of use. At first it might seem a little complicated but once you get started it really is not hard to master.

Snake Knot Pattern - This is a popular pattern with a unique look. Compared to the flat cobra weave the snake pattern is a more rounded design. It is easy to create a very nice wrist lanyard with it. All of these patterns seem a bit complicated when trying them for the first time but the complication fades away quickly after a few minutes of weaving.

The choice of using a buckle or a knot to complete the paracord bracelet is up to the maker. Whenever you cut paracord the ends will unravel. That is the purpose of the lighter. You have to 'sing' the ends that you cut in order to melt the inner and outer tips together.

Secret to Creating a Paracord Bracelet that is the Right Size

Regardless of the methods of knots and weaves you use there is one secret that seems to be left out in many instructional videos. That is how to properly size your paracord bracelet. You want the bracelet to fit onto a specific wrist and it needs to be tailored for that individual wrist.

You can run across many instances where the bracelet makers were unaware of just how to do this. It seems to be a secret that has not only eluded many paracord bracelet makers but that is not even sought out.

Instead they offer instructions like "if the bracelet is too big then wear it when you shower to shrink it for a better fit" and things along those lines. Some add guidelines like six inches for a woman and seven if you are a man. None of those are as accurate as they should be.

The truth is that a true paracord bracelet is made out of 100% nylon. It will not shrink very well. All moisture does to it is cause it to lose a bit of its dimensional stability. Of course it is a temporary effect as it will return to normal size and shape after it dries. However, there are exceptions to this. Some so-called paracord products have a fibrous material in the center as opposed to the 7 nylon strands that a true paracord bracelet has. They actually 'will' shrink up and change size once they are exposed to water and dried.

The way to get a paracord bracelet sized properly takes some math. Naturally this involves taking an accurate wrist measurement of the intended wearer. The math needed is quite simple and can be done with pencil and paper. If you prefer a calculator then so be it. This method works for any type of bracelet and is not exclusive to paracord bracelets.

Grab a piece of printer paper or notebook paper and cut about a half inch strip off the long side. Take that strip and wrap it around the intended wearer's wrist. It needs to be snug but also comfortable, touching the wrist all the way around.

Take a pencil and mark where it overlaps. If the bracelet is for you then you might need some help with this.

Lay the paper down flat, and then take a ruler and measure from the end you started with to the pencil mark. Now you have your wrist measurement.

Visualize this measurement as being the 'inside' of the bracelet when weaving. Also keep a picture of the middle and outer layer of the bracelet in your mind as you tie and weave the bracelet. Be sure you know where the 'inside' circle is that is next to the wrist at all times and your bracelet should turn out to be a perfect fit.

Chapter 3 - The Three Methods to Splice the Paracord

Paracord can be used to do a number of projects. Some people use it to make bracelets and necklaces and others use it for climbing. Paracord is very durable and strong so it can hold up heavy weights. This type of cord does not break easily when holding heavy people or objects making it the perfect cord for climbing. Some people wonder how to splice the cord when producing art projects. The cord is very strong and sometimes braided for strength. Knowing the right way to splice will keep it from unraveling while maintaining most of the strength of the paracord.



History

Paracord is a nylon that is not heavy. The cord was originally in production for use with parachutes to hold people. This cord is also very useful to the military and people who practice survival. The cord can be useful in many situations. During World War II, this cord was part of parachutes, but the soldiers found it to be extremely durable to use for other things. It has also been used in outer space. The 550 cord found its way on the shuttle and eventually attached to the Hubble telescope. Astronauts and military personnel know how convenient and useful the paracord really is for many jobs.

Three Methods to Splice Paracord

Paracords are strands of braided cord that needs to be spliced in certain ways to avoid unraveling.

Eye Splicing or Long Bury Splicing

Materials Needed

Sixteen gauge wire

Paracord

Razor blade

Needle nose pliers

Metal sander

This type of splicing will create loops without knots in the cord. For this you will need a 16 gauge piece of wire to create a needle. Make sure to bend one end creating a small loop and get rid of any sharp areas by filing the tightly crimped tail. With your needle, thread the open area of the cord with the wire. If you are having difficulty opening the end of the cord, cut end of cord with a razor blade and slide the crimped end of the wire inside the middle of the cord.

Once you have the wire inside the cord, feed it all the way through until you have the perfect size for a loop. When the loop is the size you wish, make sure to thread the wire back into the braid. You may need to use pliers to open the end more. Adjusting the loop end will help when you go to scrunch the paracord inside of the braid. Once these steps are complete, you will have a loop on the end of the paracord that is perfect for a handle. Most people will heat up the area where the cord comes together and mashes them together.

Burn Splicing Paracord

Materials Needed

Lighter or solder gun

Paracord

Using a lighter or fire, people can melt the end of the paracord by burning the ends. This procedure will allow individuals to put two pieces together. Burning is not a permanent fix because it can be pulled apart. Weaving two pieces of cord together can allow the creation of crafts such as bracelets or dog leashes.

When melting the ends of the cords together, the creation is a stronger cord. Some people will pull the outside cover off on each side of the cord. They continue on to unwind the ends of the cords leaving about one inch between the cords. After the cords are together, melt the ends to avoid having the rope come apart at the ends. It is important to understand that each time the cord is compromised it loses strength.

Razor Splicing

Materials Needed

Paracord

Sixteen gauge wire

Knife or sharp razor blade

Lighter

On the end of the paracord, slice the plastic nylon coating about one inch from the end. Always cut at an angle to lessen the weakened cord. When the plastic is cut, insert another piece of paracord inside the center of the one that was cut. This is easy to do if you insert a piece of wire to stiffen up the cord end. Locate a piece of wire about 6 inches long. First, you must begin inserting the wire through the middle of the paracord by pushing into the middle. If the wire is cut at an angle and is free of sharp edges, the wire will insert easier. Push the entire length of the wire into the paracord. Seal off the ends of the paracord by melting the plastic using a lighter or candle. The wire that is inside of the paracord needs to be a type that will flex and bend. This type of wire is 16 gauge.

After the wire is inside of the paracord, shape the wire to form a handle or loop by inserting the opposite end into the beginning end. Some people tie knots in the ends of the cord. Others melt the cord so that it is flexible and attaches to the opposite piece.

Spliced Paracord Uses

- Arts and craft enthusiasts use the paracord to produce things such as bracelets and necklaces. Others use the paracord to produce belts and hair accessories.
- Paracord makes a great pet leash and collar. The cord braided together is very strong and does not break under a lot of pressure.

- Key chains are very popular crafts that people make out of paracord.
- Survival items such as traps, fish lines, shelters can help the hunter or survivalist to survive in the wilderness if necessary.
- Clotheslines are strong enough to hang out extremely heavy blankets and jeans when people use paracord.
- Hammocks are great for the summer. They are easy to make using braided paracord. These are only a few of the things that parachute cord is good to use and that you can make with some splicing abilities.

Splicing paracord can be time consuming as well as very tedious. Learning how to splice two or more cords together can give the upper edge when it comes to putting them together. Splicing paracord is an art. People that wish to use a stronger braid paracord can follow the directions above or visit YouTube for other instructions.

Chapter 4 - How to Make Two Color Paracord Bracelets

To make a two color paracord bracelet, you will need 1.6m of paracord in the main color (Color A), 80cm of paracord in a second color (Color B), 80cm of paracord in the main color (Color A), a buckle, a lighter and a pair of scissors. If you have a larger wrist, you will probably need to use more paracord; about 2m of the main color, and then 1m each of the two shorter strands. If you are unsure about sizing, or how much paracord to use, always start with a longer strand; you can adjust your bracelet to be smaller as you begin working on it.

Start out with the 1.6m long piece of paracord (or if you are making a larger bracelet, whatever the longer strand of paracord is). Fold the chord in half so that it is doubled over with both of the loose ends of the chord evenly lined up. Take the pronged end of the buckle, sometimes referred to as the male side, in your right hand and the folded end of the paracord in your left. You will notice that the buckle has one side that is slightly curved and one side that is flatter. The slightly more curved side should be facing towards the paracord, with the prongs of the buckle pointing upwards.

Slip the folded end of the paracord through the buckle loop about 1.5 inches and then pull both of the loose ends of the paracord through the loop you created with the paracord. You have now made a knot around the buckle. Give the paracord a gentle pull to make sure the knot is snug and secure around the buckle. Check and make sure the strands of the paracord are even. Set this section to the side for a moment while you work on the next step.



Take your two 80cm lengths of paracord. Cut any loose white strands poking out from the end of the paracord. Don't worry if it looks like it is fraying a bit, because you are going to be fusing this end together. Next, using a lighter, slightly heat the end of color B strand and mold it into a point. It is also possible to use other kinds of flame, such as a candle to heat your paracord; however a lighter is the easiest and most straightforward method to use.

Take one of the ends of color A and again, trim any loose ends and use your lighter or other heat source heat the end of color A for a couple of seconds. Always make sure you are heating the paracord only enough to make it malleable as you don't want to set it on fire. Next, take the pointy end of color B, and insert it inside the end of color A about 1/4 to 1/2 of an inch. Use your lighter to fuse the two ends together. Gently press the ends of the cords to help seal them, although be careful not to burn yourself. It is very important that these two strands are securely fused together; otherwise your paracord bracelet will begin to unravel.

Take the piece you had set aside. Hold the paracord so that the curve of the buckle is facing upwards towards you. Take the second piece of paracord that you just fused together, and place the fused section behind the buckle with the two strands of paracord sticking out horizontally from each side of the buckle.

Take the right strand of the fused paracord, and fold it up and over the main color strands. Take the left hand strand of the fused paracord, fold it over the cord you just folded, continue folding underneath, over to the right and pull it up through the loop in the cord on the right. Pull it tight so that it is snug and secure and push the knot up all the way to the top. Keep repeating this process until you get to the end of the paracord.

Before you end the second buckle to finish off your paracord bracelet, make sure to test it out around your wrist. If it is not quite big enough yet, keep going with a few more knots. You may find that your paracord bracelet will feel a bit tighter when it gets wet, therefore you may want to make it a little on the looser side.

Take the other end of the buckle. Once again, make sure that the curved end of the buckle is facing upwards. Slip the two middle strands of the paracord through the buckle, inserting them from the top. Slide the buckle down to about an inch above the last knot on the bracelet.

Make one more bracelet pattern knot around the center strands. Test the size of your bracelet again. Adjust it as necessary. If it is too loose, simply pull the center strands to bring the buckle in a little, tightening the bracelet. Continue making bracelet pattern knots until you are as close to the buckle as you can get. Cut off all of the loose strands. Try to cut as close to the bracelet as you can. Use your lighter to fuse all of the ends shut and smooth out all of the ends.

If you prefer, you can also use a basic knot in place of the buckle. For this method, begin by folding the longer strand of paracord in half with both of the loose ends lined up evenly. Take the folded over end and tie a knot about 1.5 inches from the end. From here you will continue working on your paracord bracelet following the same steps as with the buckle. To finish your bracelet using a knot instead of the buckle, tie all of the strands together into a knot after you have completed all of the bracelet pattern knots. From there, continue in the same fashion as with a buckle by cutting off all of the loose strands and then fusing the ends.

Chapter 5 - How to Use Paracords to Make Fobs

As mentioned beforehand, paracord can be used for more than its original military application. It can be used for belts, shoelaces, straps, bracelets and fobs. Paracord bracelets and fobs are often sold in major stores or online, but are often marked up for at least double the cost of making them. Creating a fob from paracord is easy and only takes a little bit of time to get the hang of it. It will save money and could prove useful in the future.

First, a length of paracord is needed. It can be as little as 12 inches or about half a meter. Any less and the fob will be too small to be used for anything. Most fob designs use around 3 feet or a little over a meter of cord. Paracord comes in many shades and lengths and can be picked up at major sporting goods retailers and online.

Next, a lighter or another way to melt the ends of the cord will be needed to prevent fraying at the ends. A pair of scissors or pocket knife will also be needed to trim the excess. If this fob will be made into a keychain, a key ring will also be needed. The key ring can be the split-loop type, or the spring-loaded type.

There are many styles of paracord weaving, but the Cobra Stitch is the most common weave pattern. It's a flat style, best for lanyards and bracelets. However, it can be used for fobs. It just will be long and flat. There are others, such as the square knot or the braid that give the fob a more substantial feel. Also, to create a thinner fob, just remove the inner strands within the paracord, keeping the look but not the bulk.



The cobra stitch starts out with the cord being folded in half, with each half being equal. At the top loop, weave one of the strands through and around the loop. Then, take the second strand and do the same thing on the opposite side. Using the two strands, make a

sideways figure eight, weaving the two strands together. Continue doing that for the length of the paracord.

At the end, there will be two short strands left over. They won't be enough to make another stitch. Use the scissors or knife to trim the ends flush with the cord. Use a lighter or other heat source to melt the ends. This seals the many thinner strands within the paracord, preventing them from fraying and loosening the weave of the fob. If a key ring is needed, use the loop that was formed at the top and attach whichever style of key ring is desired. The Cobra Stitch is most commonly used in "survival" fobs and bracelets, due to being made from one continuous length of cord.

If the Cobra Stitch seems too complex, most fobs can be made with a braid. A braid is made of three strands, which allows for easier color combinations. There is a four strand variation of the braid, known as the Diamond Braid. The Diamond braid takes on a cylindrical shape. Braids can be used for bracelets, rope, dog leashes, fobs and more.

Using three separate strands, tie a knot at the top, about an inch from the end. The excess can be trimmed later. Start the braid by taking one strand and crossing it over another. Then alternate the order of the strands. The order would be something like this; 1 over 2 and 3, 3 over 1 and 2 and so on. Continue for the length of the cord. Leave room at the end if a key ring needs to be attached. A loop and knot at the end will be sufficient to attach a key ring.

A weighted fob can be made using a length of either cobra stitch or braided paracord attached to a specific knot known as a Monkey Fist. The Monkey Fist knot will take some time to master, but will produce a very beautiful knot. The finished knot will look like a ball of wound paracord. In addition to the previously mentioned materials, a marble or small round rock will be needed.

When a length of braided or cobra stitched paracord is nearly completed, make a loop with the remainder. Make the loop big enough to wrap once around the marble or rock. Take a length of paracord and wrap it three times over the top of your weight. Now, wrap the paracord three times around the middle.

This is the part where it gets tricky. Wrap the cord three more times around the middle loops. Tighten up the cord around the weight. Trim the excess cord and seal it using a lighter. If done correctly, the weighted fob should be securely attached to the other fob used.

There are many more weaving styles and knot styles to give endless possibilities to the design of a paracord fob. Many of them can be found online with pictures of the finished product attached. A general web search is all it takes to find dozens of designs. An original design can be created with enough paracord and time.

There are some commercially available decorative items to add to a paracord fob, like flowers or skulls. These are more likely to be found online than in the local sporting goods store. Some companies sell plastic pieces to add to a paracord lanyard. These are mostly for the safety of the wearer.

Making a paracord fob is simple, easy and only takes a few minutes. With a little bit of practice, a person can create dozens of fobs. They can make practical fobs that could prove invaluable in a survival situation, or they can make silly ones that resemble cartoon characters. Paracord is not limited to survival and linear design. Paracord can be used to make silly fobs that look like rainbows or they can use the paracord to make a belt. The possibilities are endless.

Chapter 6 - How to Use Paracords to Make Neck Lanyards

Lanyards can be used to hold ID's, name tags, and keys. There are many decorative lanyards available for purchase. You can also make your own lanyards at home. One of the best materials you can use to make them is paracord.

Paracord is strong and slightly elastic, making it easy to work with. The cord is available in many colors, so you can choose one that suits your style or purpose (such as school spirit). Paracord was originally used to make suspension lines for parachutes, but is now often used as a general purpose utility cord. It has even been used by astronauts when repairing the Hubble Space Telescope. This gives you some ideas on how strong and durable the material is.



The first thing you will need to do is gather the following materials:

Scissors

A lighter

Swivel trigger hooks

Double barrel cord lock

10 feet of paracord

The first step is to burn each end of the paracord into a point so that you can easily thread the cord through the two holes in the cord lock. Make sure to take care not to burn

yourself on the lighter or the hot material as it cools. Next, slide the cord lock all the way down to the looped end of the paracord. Thread the two ends of the cord through the swivel hook and slide down until you have about 20 inches between the swivel hook and the loop end.

The next step is to fold to the paracord so that you have the two longer pieces behind and on either side of the center cords. To complete the lanyard, you will use the cobra weave to tie the cords together. The cobra weave is named as such because it weaves cords through an "s" loop. This will form a very tight weave and a strong cord. It is not complicated to create a cobra weave. First, take the cord on the left and pass it over the two center cords. Next, take the right cord and pass it over the left cord. Then, pull it up behind the two center cords, and through the loop on the left side. Finally, pull the knot tight so that it fits snugly against the swivel hook. Repeat this step, beginning with the cord on the right side, and making another snug knot.

You will continue making the knots, alternating sides each time. Continue to weave until you have about five inches of knots on the cord. It is important to keep the same amount of tension on the knots so they will remain even as you work. When you have created five inches of knots, cut off the left and right cords. Again, use the lighter to melt the cord at the points where it was cut, taking care to not burn your fingers while holding the cord. Use the swivel hook to attach items to the lanyard, and the cord lock to adjust the length.

It may take a few tries to get the knots correct because the weave is complicated. It is a good idea to practice making the cobra weave on another piece of paracord first, in order to get used to it. Paracord is also available in different thicknesses, as well as colors. Usually, the 550 paracord is easiest to use for weaving. It is also possible to make a two-toned lanyard, however, it does require a lot more cutting and melting. You simply cut two lengths of different colored paracord and join them, using a lighter to melt the pieces together. After that, follow the regular instructions for the cobra weave.

Another knotting technique for making a lanyard using paracord is the double tattered knot. This project will require two 10 foot lengths of paracord. For this knot, you will weave both sets of the ends of the paracord through the swivel hook, giving you four strands to work with. Bring the two right strands over the two left strands, and then push the ends back through the loop formed on the left side. Gently tighten the knot. Repeat this step using the two right strands, and continue this process, alternating sides each time.

As you add new knots, push the other knots up gently in order to keep them tight. Once you have about 5 inches of knots, tie them off at the bottom using a half hitch knot and cut off the extra string. Again, burn the edges of the string flat where the cuts were made. Anytime you cut paracord, you need to burn the end to prevent it from unraveling. It also strengthens the cord.

The double tattered knot makes it very simple to use different color combinations when making the lanyard. You can use your two favorite colors, or the colors of your favorite sports team, or any other combination you can think of. As you become more skilled at weaving the paracord, you can experiment with other knot styles, including the cross knot and the groucho knot. These knots are a little more complicated, but will add some more style to your project. The more style, the more unique your lanyard will be.

Paracord can also be used to make bracelets, decorative keychains, and many other useful tools. Hikers and outdoor enthusiasts often wear items made of paracord because it can be unwoven and used for survival gear when necessary. Experimenting with different knots and sizes of paracord can give you a number of different lanyards to wear. You can even keep an extra one in your drawer at work or your glove box in case you forget yours at home. Knowing how to work with paracord gives you the ability to make crafts to sell for a secondary income. It is important that children get assistance when working with paracord because it is very easy to burn one self. However, it is something that all scouts should know how to do so they can have paracord in their packs.

Chapter 7 - How to Use Paracords to Make Necklaces

Sometimes a person ends up in a situation they don't want, and this situation can be life threatening. When these potential survival situations occur a paracord necklace can come in handy. They can be formed out of standard paracord and can end up being very useful. You should learn the proper techniques for making one before starting though as you do not want to create a hazard when actually in a strenuous situation. A variety of variations exist for making a necklace out of paracord and each technique has its advantages and disadvantages.

The main way to do this is by taking the cord you have and fusing it together with a lighter. You can of course simply tie it, though the previous method may end up working better for you. The type of paracord you use will also influence the outcome of the project and will determine the overall durability of the necklace. If you want to be sure it does not break under pressure find the strongest cord available and work with that. You can often locate these cords at specialty supply stores or by going online, though you should consider using supplies you may already have available.

When you use paracord for a survival situation always remember to double check the work performed to ensure it is up to the task. You do not want it failing on you in the middle of a heated crisis, so preferably work with the strongest material you can find. This can make a noticeable difference when dealing with extreme situations such as cliff climbing or sky diving. A person can end up in an undesirable circumstance fairly quickly and this device can be a life saver. Keeping it on you at all times is your best bet if you do not have any backup items that can substitute for it.

Each situation will be different and the best way understand your needs it by looking carefully at your current requirements when on a trip and planning accordingly. If you do not need survival gear it is best to simply leave it behind and not bother creating any unnecessary equipment. A simple paracord necklace can often provide all the help you need. Many people lack the knowledge to use ropes effectively and this can be a serious problem. You should learn how to properly tie one and the variations that exist, so that when something does occur you are completely prepared.

In order to find these ropes you can either search online or go to a store near you. Deciding to look online is your best bet if you need a specific type of paracord not easily found at most locations. While most general purpose ropes will hold out in an extreme

situation you do not want to take that chance when your life is at risk. The most effective method of maintaining your safety is by always staying alert, but when you do need additional help a paracord necklace can definitely be useful. Always make sure everything is well constructed before attempting to use it though.

Many people also find the necklaces useful in other situations such as when they need a general purpose tool or simple handing device. It can be used to secure your equipment and can also work as a holding device for certain items. You can hold keys or other small items on it so they are easily retrievable in the event of an emergency. This can a noticeable difference in the time you save if you do not have anything else to replace it. Understanding all the uses of the necklace is a wise idea if you want to make the most out of it.

The actual time it takes to create these necklaces can vary from only a few minutes to over a half an hour depending on the complexity of the design. The type of rope use can also make a difference when trying to conserve time. You should choose a design that is easy to implement and effective at holding other items in place. Knowing where to locate these cords is also a good idea if you plan on making more than one of them. The cost savings can definitely add up if you decide to buy the supplies online and you can often receive free shipping on large orders.

For individuals that simply want to make an appearance they can be interesting accessories. You can wear them as a normal necklace if you like the particle design and can even sell them. There are many uses a person can achieve with these items and they come in many style as well. Creating your own variation is relatively easy if you know how to and many resources exist online that can help. The cost for the supplies will likely be paid for in time by the utility they provide. Each item you create can help someone in a survival situation or simply provide a way for them to hold their items.

When creating a paracord necklace always remember to check the seams where it is being tied or sealed so you know it will hold up to stress. You do not want to put someone's life in danger simply because you decided to overlook this aspect. The durability of the cord and where you purchased it will also have an effect on the strength of the item. Make sure the locations you buy the supplies from have reputable staff on hand to handle any situation that comes up such as returns. You want to look into the background of any company you do continual business with to make sure provide what you need.

Having one of these necklaces on hand can not only save someone's life, but also provide the utility you need when on the move. If you go on frequent trips you can almost

always find a use for these items, and by keeping one on you at all times you know exactly what to expect. For people that are independent minded and want to take care of situations on their own, these paracord necklaces can work out great. All you need is some extra time on your hands and the right knowledge to put one together and you can end up with a useful and engaging item.

Chapter 8 - Accessories For Every Occasion

Not all accessories are made just to be ornamental. You can certainly use your accessories in various situations. You just have to know when and how to wear them.

For Outdoor activities

There are situations where certain jewelries are not appropriate such as when you are engaging in outdoor and sports activities. However, this does not mean that you cannot look fashionable. Paracord is a great material to use for jewelries. Paracord bracelets are perfect to wear during sport and outdoor activities. Not only do they add style to your outfit, they can also be useful during emergency situations.

You can choose to make your paracord bracelets in your favorite color or you can blend two colors to make your own unique band. Paracord bracelets are fun to make during camping activities and you can even use them to assign color schemes. Paracord can also be used to create fobs, straps and necklaces. Although there are shops that sell these accessories, making your own paracord jewelries are much cheaper.

Casual events

Casual jewelry is defined as a piece of accessory that can be worn every day. Depending on your own sense of style, these pieces can be made out of thin wires and few beads. Paracord jewelries are beautiful as they are functional but you can also use other materials to make your own jewelries for casual events. It is easy to make jewelries from other materials as well and it will be difficult to stop once you learn the basics of jewelry making.

You can also incorporate certain techniques in paracord weaving to create your beaded jewelry. You may add beads to your paracord bracelets as well. Try to make a couple of paracord bracelets and layer them with your beaded jewelry to create a band of colorful bracelets. Use your imagination and let your creativity flourish while creating your jewelries.

Formal events

Formal activities may require more elegant looking jewelries. Eye catching pieces like chandelier earrings and large necklaces are perfect for formal occasions. Certain beads like gemstones and Swarovski crystals are great materials to use. Gemstones are also said to have mystical abilities that can bring good fortune for the wearer and Swarovski crystals

are polished well to produce a very good sheen. Although these beads are more expensive, they are certainly appropriate for formal gatherings.

Business Events

Office appropriate jewelry is usually simple and conservative. Layered necklaces and bangles may look great on casual gatherings but they can be distracting and noisy in the office. Try to use just a single chain necklace with a bracelet instead. Small beads are preferable than large stones. Generally, you would want your accessories to compliment your outfit rather than compete with it.

Jewelries can do wonder for your outfits. They can transform simple attire into something more stylish. Even fashion experts agree that investing in jewelries is a far better alternative to buying an abundance of clothes for every occasion. By making your own jewelry, you are able to create endless possibilities for your outfits.

Part 2: Making Jewelry With Beads

Chapter 9 – Supplies You’ll Need To Make Jewelry

Today there’s a huge selection of different beading tools available you’ll need to make some amazing and beautiful pieces of jewelry.

However these are the essentials:

Tool 1 – Round Nose Pliers

With these pliers you’re going to find bending the wire and making loops a lot easier. Of all the tools you need to invest in for making any jewelry, you’ll find this is the tool you’ll be using the most often. It’s important that the round nose pliers you purchase aren’t the standard DIY kind but those specifically designed for making jewelry, as they are much smaller.



Tool 2 – Flat Nose or Chain Nose Pliers

These are useful in many different ways, not only will use these pliers to hold your pieces as you work on them but also for when you need to open or close jump rings or links in a chain. These two pliers do pretty much the same job if you need to get into tight spaces. In fact if you cannot decide which pair you should be investing in, I’d highly

recommend you start off with a pair of chain nose pliers and then invest in the flat nose ones once your ability begins to improve.



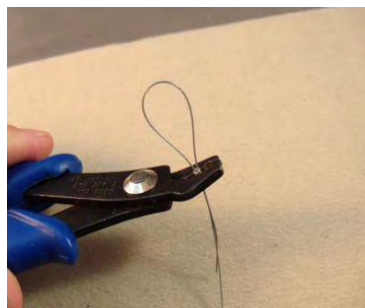
Tool 3 – Wire or Side Cutters

Without a pair of these you won't be able to cut the wire or other materials you use for stringing your jewelry designs together. However if you're going to be using memory wire to make jewelry then investing in a good pair of memory wire cutters is essential.



Tool 4 – Crimping Pliers

This tool is one you use to crimp beads and which helps to ensure the beads stay securely in position. It also helps to make sure the rest of the beads and other ornaments used in your design remain in place as well.



Tool 5 – Awl

You'll need this tool if you intend to do any kind of knotting when making jewelry. Without an awl you'll find it very difficult to produce knots that are not only of the same size and shape but also are very tight.



Tool 6 – Hammer

You don't need a very big hammer just one that'll allow you to flatten wire out so it becomes much harder and will in turn help to ensure it keeps its shape much better.



Tool 7 – Scissors

A really good pair of short sharp scissors is crucial when it comes to wanting to make any sort of jewelry. A sharp pair of scissors will ensure when cutting materials such as leather, suede, silk or satin the ends don't become frayed.



Tool 8 – Tweezers

Yes these are the same tweezers you'd use to pluck your eyebrows at home. A good pair of tweezers proves invaluable when you want to pick up very tiny beads to then thread on to a wire or other stringing material. By holding the beads between the tweezers you can hold them up to the light and see exactly where the hole is through which the wire or other stringing material needs to be threaded.



Tool 9 – Measuring Stick and Measuring Tape

The measuring stick will be used to make sure you cut the right length of wire or material for making your jewelry pieces with. While the measuring tape is for making sure you know exactly what circumference a person's neck or wrist is whom you're making jewelry for.



Tool 10 – Bead Board

As well as having compartments in which various size beads can be stored, this particular piece of equipment also comes with a measuring scale and a groove into which the beads can be placed. Buying a bead board, not only helps to keep beads close to hand when needed but also you can immediately see what size they are.



Tool 11 – Beading Needles

This is a crucial piece of equipment you need to buy, as you'll find threading small or tiny beads on to thin thread can prove difficult. It's best if you invest money in several different size needles.



Tool 12 – Adhesives

You may be wondering why you need adhesive to make costume jewelry with. You'll need two forms of adhesive for making jewelry. You'll need a resin based one that allows you to stick china and glass to metal and a strong clear all purpose adhesive for when you want to stick wooden beads, for example, on to materials such as leather or other fabric types.

Tool 13 – Wire Jig

When it comes to working with wire you may find using pliers alone difficult and that's why buying a wire jig should be considered. These jigs (boards) tend to be made from aluminium, wood or some transparent plastic in which small holes have been drilled. You can then place pins into the holes, which allow you to bend the wire around them to make your designs.



Of course if you'd rather save money, you may want to consider making your own wire jig instead. To do this you'll need a block of wood and some very small nails. Drill holes into the wood into which the nails are inserted. It's important you make the holes large enough for the nails to fit into them snugly, as you don't want them moving around as you work the wire around.

The great thing about a wire jig is you can move the pins around on the board so you can come up with any kind of pattern you want. It's great for making earrings, bracelets, clasps, necklaces and much more.

Along with the tools above, there are certain other items you'll need:

Chapter 10 - Materials Needed To Make Jewelry

Material 1 – Jewelry Wire

The first thing you need to buy is a wide selection of different types of jewelry wire. This is because the wire available may be more suitable for certain jewelry items than others.



To make sure you buy the right types I'll explain what they are.

Wire 1 – Dead Soft

Of all the types of jewelry wire you can buy this is the most flexible, meaning it can be manipulated in a number of different ways to form some amazing designs. This really is the best wire to use when you want to include wrapped wire or sculpted designs with your pieces of jewelry.

Wire 2 – Half Hard

This is slightly harder than the dead soft type of jewelry wire you can buy, but is still flexible enough it can be bent using your hands. The big benefit to including this type of wire into a piece of jewelry is it holds its shape far better than the dead soft jewelry wire does. This type of wire is perfect for any piece of jewelry you're designing and then making.

Wire 3 – Full Hard

This type of jewelry wire is extremely stiff and if you're try to shape it using your hands you'd find it extremely difficult as it's not flexible at all. I would recommend you use this type of wire when making drop earrings.

Copper Wire

This is the cheapest type of wire you can buy for making jewelry with. I would highly recommend you purchase this when you are learning how to make your own pieces of jewelry initially.

Plated Wire

The problem with this is that the gold or silver coating on this wire will eventually wear off and when used in making jewelry can make the piece look tacky after a while. Again I would suggest you use this wire only when you're practicing making a particular piece of custom jewelry you've designed yourself. Then if anything goes wrong it won't cost a fortune.

Artistic Wire

The benefit to using this wire is that it comes in a huge array of colors so finding one to complement the rest of your design shouldn't prove a problem. This type of wire comes with either a very high metallic shine to it or a matte finish. The way in which the enamel has been applied ensures that when working with it, the coating will not chip, peel or become tarnished even if heat is applied to it.

Galvanized Wire

This is dull silver in color and is something your local DIY or hardware store will stock. Again like the copper wire and plated wire this is the kind you should be using to practice making certain designs with.

Sterling Silver Wire

It's important to check this wires purity. The best type of sterling silver wire should contain 92.5% pure silver. This is one of the most popular types of wires. Not only is it very flexible; allowing you to bend and coil it in to a variety of different shapes it can also be hammered flat easily as well.

The reason why the use of sterling silver wire is so popular when making jewelry is not only is it very durable, but also very economical to buy. Plus, when you attach any other items to it, you can create some fabulous looking pieces of jewelry.

Fine Silver Wire

This particular wire is made from 99.9% pure silver and is a great deal softer than sterling silver. Although it means it's even more flexible, getting it to hold a particular form does prove a lot harder.

Gold Filled Wire

This type of wire is normally made from a base metal such as copper, silver or brass over which a very thin coating of gold has been laid. The main benefit of using such wire in your designs is it costs a great deal less than real gold wire and you'll find it a lot easier to handle.

Gold Wire

Yes it does make any piece of jewelry look wonderful, but of course is the most expensive type of jewelry wire you can buy.

Memory Wire

This type of wire is made in such a way that it is easy to handle yet also will retain the shapes it's formed into. It comes in a variety of different weights and when using much larger beads, or items on your piece then use the heaviest weight memory wire you can.

French Wire

You may find some places where you can buy this wire from, refer to it as bullion or gimp. Often this type of wire is very thin and is the kind you should be using to conceal the wire you've threaded through clasps or crimps. As well as helping to strengthen and protect the ends of your jewelry pieces it also helps to ensure a more professional look to the jewelry once it's been finished.

Another thing you also need to think about when buying wire is what size you should be using. As you'll discover it comes in a variety of different sizes. What size you need, will depend on what item of jewelry you're going to make.

As a guide:

Gauge Sizes	Approximate Diameter
26g	0.4mm
25g	0.45mm
24g	0.5mm
23g	0.55mm
22g	0.6mm
21g	0.7mm
20g	0.8mm
19g	0.9mm
18g	1.0mm
17g	1.2mm
16g	1.3mm
15g	1.5mm
14g	1.6mm
13g	1.8mm
12g	2.0mm

Jewelry Piece	Wire Size
Earrings and Earring Wires	20g (0.8mm) or 22g (0.6mm)
Clasps and Hooks	18g (1.0mm) or 20g (0.8mm)
Single Loops	18g (1.0mm) or 20g (0.8mm)
Wrapped Loops	20g(0.8mm) to 24g (0.5mm)

Spirals	17g (1.2mm) to 20g (0.8mm)
Jump Rings	18g (1.0mm) to 20g (0.8mm)

Material 2 – Beadalon

This material is made up of tiny wires, which have been twisted together and then been coated in nylon. How flexible it is will depend on how many wires have been twisted together.

Therefore, if you want to make shapes that are formed easily, then you'd be better off using Beadalon that's comprised of 49 twisted strands of wire rather than made up of 7 or 19. However if you want the Beadalon to hold its shape you'll need to go for the type that has fewer strands in it.

If you've not attempted to make any kind of jewelry before then I highly recommend you use Beadalon that's made up of 19 strands of wire. As well as being pretty flexible it's also very strong.

Material 3 – Cord And Thread

Although most people tend to use wire to make their jewelry with, there are plenty of other materials you can use to create some truly spectacular and unique pieces of jewelry.



Elastic Cord

This comes in a number of different thicknesses and colors and is sold by the spool. Although it's the best material to use for making bracelets some people use it to make necklaces for children. As well as it being very versatile it's also very strong. This type of cord tends to be knotted or glued.

Invisible Cord

Also referred to as illusion cord, it's made from nylon and is very strong. As it is translucent it makes a really amazing addition to any necklace.

Kevlar

Although this particular thread is more commonly used in the creation of bulletproof vests it can be great for making jewelry with. As it's much more heat resistant, the chances of it stretching is far less. However you need to be aware this particular type of thread is more susceptible to fraying.

Leather Cord

Just as with elastic cord this is available in a variety of different thicknesses and is really suitable for using when making items that involve the use of large beads or pendants. To finish off your necklace or bracelet when using leather cords you can either knot it or glue the ends together. However crimping the ends is another way to ensure everything remains in place.

Nymo

This is a waxed nylon thread that comes on small bobbins and is available in various different thicknesses from 00 to FF. 00 Nymo is very fine and as a result can snap very easily, whereas FF is extremely thick and threading beads etc. on to it can prove difficult. When it comes to using this particular type of thread go for the type that's classified as B or D. This is the perfect thread to use when wanting to weave beads together as it's fine enough to thread the beads on and yet very durable.

Polyester Cord

This is a very durable material and it won't shrink when it comes into contact with moisture. Also you'll find it's less likely to fray.

Satin Cord

When it comes to using this cord you'll find there's three types to choose from. These are known as Rattail, Mousetail and Bugtail. Each one is a different thickness and all come in a wide variety of different colors and knots. This type of cord is ideal when you're using large beads or wanting to use Chinese knotting methods to create something really unusual.

Silk Thread

This is a very versatile type of thread and comes in numerous different colors and thicknesses. The thinnest type of silk thread is numbered 0 whilst the thickest is 16. Silk is very easy to knot and is perfect when making jewelry that incorporates very delicate beads like pearls in the design. However be aware this thread will stretch, so you may find stretching it before you begin using it would be a good idea.

Suede Cord

This is much thicker and flatter than leather cord, but is still suitable and is something I would normally use to make chokers or bracelets with. As this material is quite expensive you may want to consider using faux suede instead. Not only is it cheaper, but also stronger than genuine suede and seems to be more consistent in color.

Material 4 – Beads

When it comes to making your own costume jewelry you'll find you're spoilt for choice as to which types of beads to use. Not only do they come in a wide range of sizes, colors and textures but also in a wide variety of shapes. So choosing the right ones can prove quite challenging. Remember the ones you use will determine just how the item looks once completed. Some beads are able make jewelry look quite funky or trendy, whilst others will help add a touch of elegance or sophistication to the piece.



So in order to help you make a more informed decision about which types of beads to use we'll briefly take a look at the different types below.

Acrylic Beads

These tend to be quite large in size but weigh very little and are perfect to use when making more chunky pieces of jewelry. Use these beads when you want to make a piece of jewelry stands out because these are very bright in color.

Swarovski Beads and Crystals

As well as being the most expensive types of beads you can use, they are the most elegant. They are expensive because it takes time and effort to provide them with so many different faces and to polish them to such a high sheen.

Semi Precious Gemstone Beads

These types of beads tend to be made from jasper, agate, quartz or turquoise and are quite expensive to buy. However they do look absolutely stunning and add a touch of class to any piece of jewelry you're making.

Glass Beads

Glass beads are one of the most versatile materials you can use. Not only do they look great when included in necklaces or brooches but also in bracelets and earrings. They can be threaded onto wire or sewn on to other materials such as suede, leather or silk.

Metal Beads

Although they look wonderful as the main component in any piece of jewelry they work well as spacer beads in a design as well. You can either spend a little more on ones made from gold or silver or you can keep your costs down by going for those made from brass, aluminium or copper.

Seed Beads

These ones work well when you're creating pieces of jewelry that require stitch beadwork within the design. These come in a variety of different shapes from round to square ones. However you'll find when it comes to colors, the choices are quite limited; most tend to be in neutral shades.

Shamballa Fashion Beads

These types of beads can either be made using clay, which is then covered in crystal or from metal covered in crystal. The clay types are more expensive but are less likely to tarnish over time as the metal based ones will. The great thing about these beads is not only do they add a touch of sparkle to any design but also come in a wide variety of colors.

Wood Beads

Not only are these the cheapest types of beads you can buy for making jewelry but also proves to be the most versatile. These are great for making men's jewelry too. Mixing several different types of wooden beads offers you the opportunity to come up with some very effective but also very simple designs.

Material 5 – Jewelry Clasps

It's important when making jewelry, you finish each piece off properly and that's why you need to make sure you invest money in buying jewelry clasps. Not only are they an integral part of any piece of jewelry they also help to hide unsightly ends of an item. As you'll discover there are many different types of clasps you can use. Some are quite elegant and others quite whimsical, but all add the finishing touch to your jewelry.

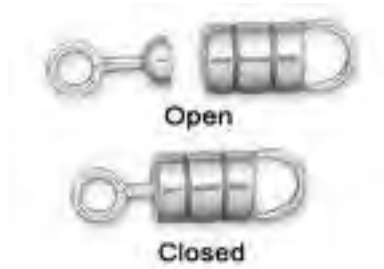


Adjustable Clasp

This is made up of a hook and eye and comes with a small amount of chain attached. Using this type of clasp in a necklace will enable the person wearing it to vary its length when being worn.

Ball And Joint Clasp

In order to keep the clasp closed, pressure needs to be applied to the ball. As these particular clasps are very easy to open and close you should only be using them on necklaces that weigh very little.



Bar And Ring Toggle Clasp

This is in fact a two-piece clasp, where one piece is formed into a loop and the other part is a "T" shaped bar. To close the clasp you need to pull the bar through the loop. They not only come in a variety of different materials but also designs and weights. This type of clasp is most often used on lariat style necklaces or for bracelets or anklets.



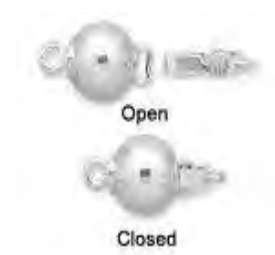
Barrel Clasp

Sometimes referred to as the Torpedo clasp, these are low profile ones with threading. To open or close this type of clasp it needs to be twisted.



Bead Clasp

This looks like a bead but is made up of a magnet, tab or bayonet type closure. The wonderful thing about this type of clasp is when closed it blends into the rest of the jewelry so making it look more aesthetically pleasing.



Box Clasp

Also known as the Tab Insert. This clasp is made up of a tab, which inserts into a decorative box or frame. You may find some of these clasps come with safety latches or chains that help to stop the wedge shaped tab from coming out and so prevent the necklace or bracelet falling off the wearer. These can be very decorative and in some cases may be accented with gemstones, inlay work or enamel. Again you would use these types of clasps when making pieces of lightweight jewelry.



Crimping Clasp

These need to be crimped on to the end of the wire or cord with a pair of flat nose or crimping pliers. Some of these clasps may include a hook and eye arrangement, whilst others may include a lobster claw or magnetic arrangement.



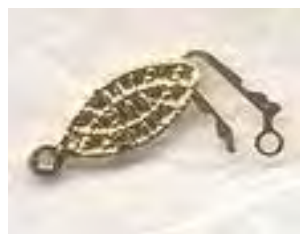
Filigree Clasp

This type of clasp comes with an open filigree surface that looks similar to lace but of course is made from metal. You may find this type of clasp includes box or fishhook style clasps.



Fishhook Clasp

These clasps are small in size and come with a fishhook shaped interior hook that's then inserted into a box oval in shape. The hook inside prevents pieces of jewelry falling off the wearer should the clasp become open accidentally by hooking itself on to the crossbar that's situated within the clasp. You should use this type of clasp when making lightweight pieces of costume jewelry.



Hook And Eye Clasp

Also known as the hook style clasp this is probably the oldest type of clasp for making costume jewelry in use today. This particular type of clasp proves popular as it comes in such a wide range of styles, designs and patterns. This type of clasp is one that's best used when making costume jewelry necklaces or chain belts.



Lobster Claw Clasp

This type of clasp is self-closing and it has been given its particular name because of the general design of it. It's spring-loaded and yet is still available in a wide selection of different styles, shapes and sizes. As it comes in different sizes it can be used on all types of jewelry no matter what they weigh.



Magnetic Clasp

This is simply made up of two clasps which contain magnets inside and which help to hold the clasp together. They do help to keep the jewelry secure when being worn, but removing the item is a lot easier and a lot quicker.



Multi Strand Clasp

This type of clasp secures jewelry in place using two, three, four or more strands. To help make these clasps look more elegant some may have gemstones, inlay work or enamel added to them.



S Hook Clasp

This type of clasp is double ended with one being shaped like an “S”, whilst the other end is shaped like a ring. To open the clasp you need to pull on the “S” whilst to close the clasp you need to pinch the “S”.



Screw Clasp

This particular clasp comes with a threaded screw closure and is similar in design to the barrel type one. However to help camouflage the clasp this one is designed to actually look like a bead.



Slide Lock Clasp

This particular clasp is made up of a set of tubes with one tube sliding into the other and then locking into place. This bar style clasp is made up of multiple strands that allows an unlimited number of chain, cord, beading wire or thread strands to be held in place.



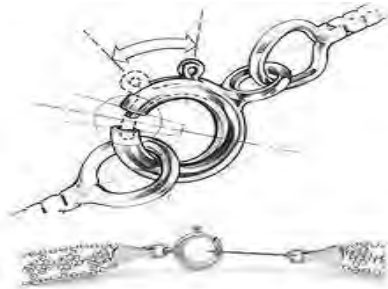
Snap Lock Clasp

Sometimes referred to as the Fold Over Clasp, these are low profile clasps, which are far less likely to become entangled in your hair or clothes when being worn. The clasp is hinged and folds shut so securely locking it in place. This particular type of clasp is suitable when making bracelets or anklets.



Springing Clasp

This type of clasp is used with a jump ring or chain tab in order to make a complete clasp. To open it you pull the trigger, then when it is released it closes automatically. It comes in a number of different sizes and can be used for making jewelry that's made up of single or multiple strands.



Swivel Clasp

This may look similar in shape to the lobster style clasp but it works in a totally different way. To open and close this clasp you need to twist it through 360 degrees. Although you may want to consider using this clasp when making necklaces you'll find it works best on anklets or bracelets.



Tab Lock Clasp

To close this particular clasp you simply need to insert the decorative tab into the slot that makes up the other half of this clasp. It's held in place by the weight of the jewelry to which it has been attached. As these types of clasps are easy to open and close it's best to use them when making necklaces.



Twister Clasp

This type of clasp is hinged and requires it to be hooked through each end of the piece of jewelry to which it has been attached. This type of clasp is best used when making a twisted choker necklace, an opera length pearl strand or a continuous necklace.



Material 6 – Jewelry Findings

These are crucial when making any type of jewelry as they help to keep items threaded on to the wire or other material in place.



Crimp Tube And Cover

By adding a crimp tube and cover you're creating a more refined and professional finish to your jewelry pieces. These tend to be placed on the ends as they work well as closures.



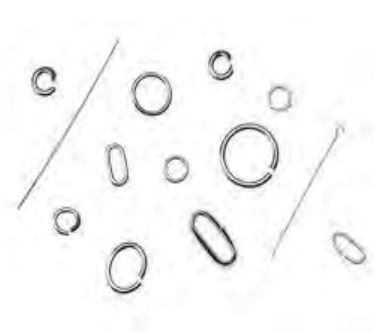
Jump Ring

This is one of the most important items you should keep a stock of when making jewelry, as they are extremely versatile. They can be used to attach clasps, charms or pendants to your jewelry.



Head Pin And Eye Pin

This is something you'll need from the outset as they're important for making all sorts of pieces. Not only do they come in a wide variety of different sizes but also are made from variety of different metals. Plus you may find going for some of the more decorative designs can help you to come up with some truly unique pieces of jewelry.



Bead Tips

These are needed to enable you to join thread to a clasp. Not only are these easy to use but prove very effective in helping to strengthen the ends of the jewelry pieces. I would highly recommend using these when making any jewelry from silk.



Jewelry Links

These are suitable for when you need to make a necklace a little longer or where you intend to use more than one strand of threading material in your design. As well as these links coming in a variety of different materials, they also come in a variety of different styles and sizes.



Bails

These allow you to easily attach a pendant to a necklace. Although they may look very simple in design they add a certain touch of class to it. Although these can be made from base metals they can also be made from sterling silver or gold. Not only do they help to provide a more professional finish to your design but will help yours to stand out.



Bead Cap

These caps provide your finished item with a more professional touch that no other component is able to provide. They come in quite simple and elaborate designs so when added will help to make your piece look even more unique.



Cones

This type of jewelry finding can be used to finish off jewelry made up of multiple strands or to make tassels for adding to your design. Plus they can also be used as caps on large size beads. There are many different styles of cones available and all can add a more geometric texture to your jewelry designs. They come in a wide array of different materials including copper, silver, gold, pewter or vermeil.



Bead Frame

Adding a bead frame to your jewelry designs will help to accentuate the crystals or beads within the piece more. They come in a wide array of different but very elegant shapes, colors and designs. To attach the frame to the bead you simply string the bead to the center of it. However if you want to create the right look make sure you choose a frame that's the same shape as the head of the bead you are using. You can either use just one-bead frame to highlight one certain bead within your design or you can link several together.



Where To Source Your Supplies

There are many places to buy your materials but here are the best places to look:

Hobby And Craft Store

These types of places tend to have only a limited amount of jewelry making supplies and equipment. Certainly as these places tend to have most of the basic items and materials needed for making jewelry with, then this would be the best place to start looking for what you need. If you cannot find such a store locally, then search online for one instead.

eBay

You may be wondering why we would suggest eBay but as you'll soon discover there are many great places selling a wide array of materials and equipment for making jewelry with. Yes eBay is a great place for buying what you need at pretty low prices; you still have to be wary about who you buy from.

It's important you make sure you carry out a few checks into the seller before you make that all important purchase. One of the most important things you need to do is actually read through any feedback left by people who have bought from them previously. This is the best place to buy materials and equipment if you're only after small quantities.

Online Jewelry Supply Stores

There's numerous online jewelry supply stores where you can buy everything you'll need for making jewelry. However as with buying items through eBay, it's important you carry out some checks before you make that all important purchase.

One of the things you should be looking at when considering buying online is what sorts of guarantees does the seller offer. A seller who can be relied on will offer some form of money back or replacement guarantee on your purchase if you're not satisfied with the

product or if the product is damaged or doesn't work. If the site you're considering buying from doesn't offer one then don't buy from it.

Chapter 11 – Tips To Help Master Various Wiring Techniques

As soon as you have mastered the techniques described below you'll find it opens a whole new world to you when it comes to designing and then creating your own jewelry. If you're willing to dedicate time and effort on mastering the techniques described, you'll be able to design and create jewelry that's similar to what's being sold in shops and boutiques around the world today.

Making An Eye Pin

When it comes to making an eye pin or single wire loop there isn't any right or wrong way to do it. I'll show two different techniques you can use for making a loop at the end of a wire. Also don't become too discouraged when the first loops you make aren't right, it takes a great deal of practice to make an eye pin (loop) that's perfect.

But before I explain the techniques for making an eye pin you first need to make sure you have the follow items to hand.

1. Some 20 or 22 g (0.8 or 0.6mm) Wire measuring no less than 6cm
2. Pair of Round Nose Pliers
3. Pair of Chain or Flat Nose Pliers
4. Pair of Side or Wire Cutters
5. Safety Glasses (Optional)

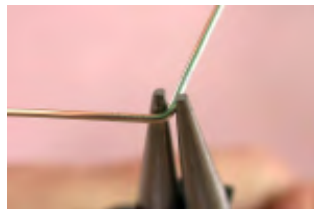
Technique 1 For Making An Eye Pin



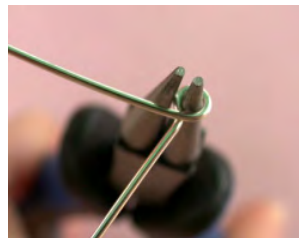
Step 1 – Try and straighten out the wire as much as possible using your hands. Then grip it about two thirds of the way down with the round nose pliers.



Step 2 – Now bend the tip of the wire 90 degrees by moving the pliers away from you.



Step 3 – With your free hand bend the tip of the wire clockwise around the nose of the pliers so a loop is formed. While you're doing this you may find you need to reposition pliers once or twice.



Step 4 – Once the loop has been formed, take your side cutters and cut it where the loop connects.

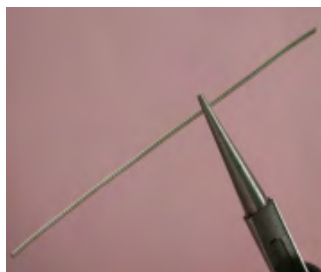


Step 5 – Finally take your chain or flat nose pliers and use these to even the loop out.



Technique 2 For Making An Eye Pin

Step 1 – Again straighten the wire out as much as possible using your hands before gripping it about a two thirds of the way down with the round nose pliers.



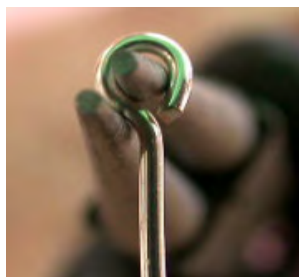
Step 2 – With your freehand, bend the tip of the wire clockwise around the nose of the pliers to form a loop. Again you need to reposition the pliers a couple of times.



Step 3 – Where the loop connects you need to use your side cutters to remove any excess wire.



Step 4 – While the loop is still positioned around the pliers you need to tilt it slightly so it's central to the wire and finish off using the chain or flat nose pliers.



Making A Headpin Loop

Making a headpin loop is one of the techniques you're going to use the most often. You use this loop to make earrings or necklaces. Although headpins are sold in various lengths, the most common being 2 inches (5cm), there are some projects, which requires ones that are longer and that's why mastering this particular technique is so important.

Make sure you have the right equipment and supplies to hand. To make a headpin loop you need the following:

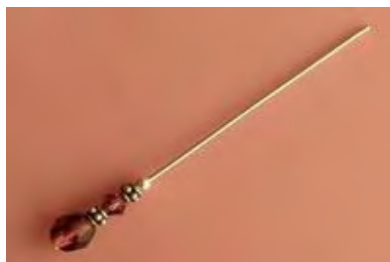
1. Headpins
2. Beads
3. Pair of Flat or Chain Nose Pliers
4. Pair of Round Nose Pliers
5. Pair of Wire Or Side Cutters
6. Safety Glasses (Optional)

If you're intending to use this technique to make earrings, make sure you carry out each step for each earring at the same time. This will help to ensure they're the same length.

Technique For Making Headpin Loop



Step 1 – Slide the beads you've chosen on to the headpin in the order you want.



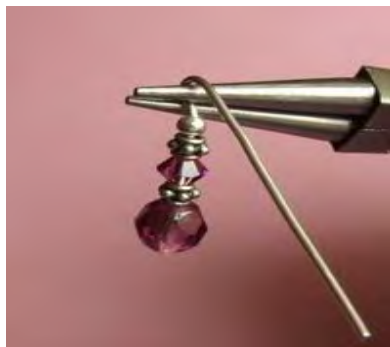
Step 2 – Now bend the headpin until it's at an 80 or 90-degree angle directly above the bead using your hands.



Step 3 – With the round nose pliers, grip the headpin as close to the bead as you possibly can.



Step 4 – To make the loop you need to bend the headpin clockwise around the nose of the pliers.



Step 5 – Next you need to bend the tail of the headpin, as this will cause a complete loop to be formed. Once the loop has been completely formed you can remove the pliers.



Step 6 – If you notice any excess wire that isn't part of the loop cut this off using your side cutters. This is the time when wearing of safety glasses should be considered so that if a piece of wire flies off it won't get in your eyes.



Step 7 – Then take the flat nose or chain nose pliers and use these to help even the loop out more.



Step 8 – Finally you'll need to open the loop just a little bit so there's sufficient space to insert another loop or ear wire. However take care and make sure you don't open the loop too much otherwise this can lead to the shape becoming distorted.

Making A Wrapped Loop On A Headpin

This is one of the strongest types of loops you can use when making jewelry and is much more secure than the usual single loop used. If you're intending to make this type of loop you need to use a much higher gauge wire such as 22, 24 or 26g (0.6, 0.5 or 0.4mm).

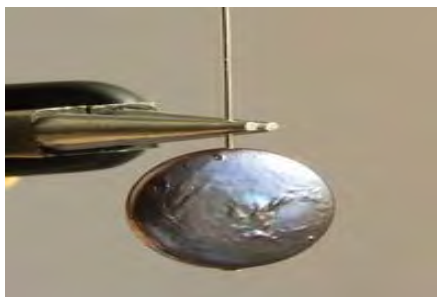
To make this type of loop you'll need the following items:

1. 22, 24 or 26g (0.6, 0.5 or 0.4mm) Headpins
2. Small beads (beads with small holes such as pearls are ideal)
3. Pair of Round Nose Pliers
4. Pair of Chain or Flat Nose Pliers
5. Pair of Wire or Side Cutters
6. Safety Glasses (Optional)
7. Earring Wire Hook (Optional)

Technique For Making A Wrapped Loop On A Headpin



Step 1 – Slide the bead on to the headpin, then about 4mm above the bead grip the wire with your round nose pliers.



Step 2 – Bend the headpin, moving the pliers very slowly away from you to form a 90-degree angle. Take your free hand and use this to bend the tail of the headpin around the nose of the pliers until the loop is formed. You may need to reposition the pliers once or twice.



Step 3 – If you're intending to attach a chain or link then this is the time to thread it on the wire.

Step 4 – Grip the loop you've made with the flat nose or chain nose pliers.



Step 5 – It's important when wrapping the wire around the loop you start as close to it as possible making sure no spaces are left. Again with your free hand start to wrap the wire around the neck of the loop until it touches the bead.



As soon as it makes contact with the bead, any excess wire should now be cut off using the wire cutters. Make sure when cutting any excess wire, you do so as close to the wrap as possible.



Step 6 – Now take the flat or chain nose pliers and press down the end of the wire so it sits flat and even.

Making A Wrapped Loop



A wrapped loop is considerably stronger than a single loop and hold items more securely.

In order to make this type of loop you will need to have the following close to hand.

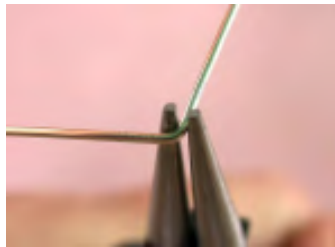
1. 20g or 22g (0.8 or 0.6mm) Wire, at least 7cm or longer
2. A Pair of Round Nose Pliers
3. A Pair of Chain or Flat Nose Pliers
4. A Pair of Side or Wire Cutters
5. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Technique For Making A Wrapped Loop

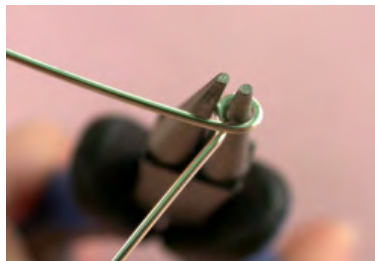
Step 1 - With your hands straighten out the wire as much as possible. Take the round nose pliers and grip the wire around two thirds of the way down it.



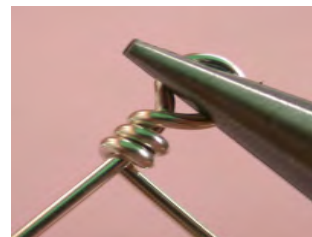
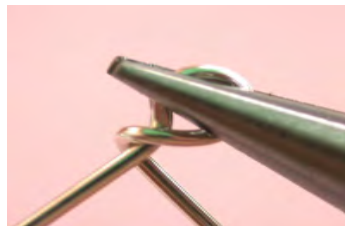
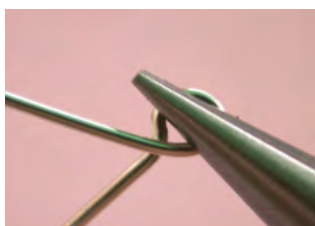
Step 2 - Whilst holding the wire with one hand and the pliers in the other, start to move the pliers away from yourself bend the tip of the wire 90 degrees.



Step 3 - Still holding the wire in one hand with the pliers, take your free hand and bend the tip of the wire clockwise around the nose of the pliers so a loop is formed. You may need to reposition your pliers a couple of times.



Step 4 - Grip the loop with the chain or flat nose pliers. Now the wrapping process can begin. You need to start off as close to the loop as possible, making sure you avoid leaving any spaces between each strand of wire as you wrap it around. It's important you wrap the wire around at least 2 ½ to 3 times.



Step 6 – Once you've finished wrapping the wire around the loop cut off an additional wire with the side (wire) cutters. Press down the end of the wrap with the flat nose pliers.



Making A Double Loop



The double loop is often referred to as a double eye pin and is used as a link in pieces of jewelry. Each double loop you make will then be attached to each other and help to form part of your design. When learning to make such loops it's a good idea to do so using inexpensive practice wire. Also how long the wire needs to be depends on the size and number of beads used to make your design.

Once you have practiced making these loops several times you'll begin to work out how long the wire needs to be to fit on the number of beads you're using.

In order to make a double loop you'll need the following items ready.

1. 20g or 22g (0.8 or 0.6mm) Wire
2. Pair of Round Nose Pliers
3. Pair of Chain or Flat Nose Pliers
4. Pair of Side or Wire Cutters
5. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Technique For Making A Double Loop

Step 1 – Follow the instructions provided above for making an eye pin and insert onto it the beads you’ve chosen.



Step 2 – Now it’s time to make the second loop. With your hands bend the wire at an 80 or 90-degree angle against the beads. Then grip it with your round nose pliers, making sure you do so as close to the beads as possible.



Step 3 – Now wrap the extra wire clockwise around the prong of your round nose pliers and cut away any wire where it connects, with wire cutters.

Making A Briolette Wrap



There are a number of ways in which this type of wrap can be made. Once you have mastered this technique you can then use it to add briolette, teardrop or top drilled beads to any design you've created.

It's important, like the other techniques mentioned, that you practice making a briolette wrap using inexpensive 24g (0.5mm) wire initially, as it will take some time to master. Also you need to be willing to practice the steps below numerous times to achieve the right results.

When it comes to making a briolette wrap you'll need to have the following items to hand.

1. 22g, 24g or 26g (0.6, 0.5 or 0.4mm) Wire
2. Briolette Beads or any Top Drilled Beads
3. Pair of Round Nose Pliers
4. Pair of Chain or Flat Nose Pliers
5. Pair of Wire or Side Cutters
6. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Technique For Making A Briolette Wrap

Step 1 – Cut the wire to a length of between 3 and 4 inches and grip it in the middle with the chain nose pliers. If you're going to be using small beads then make sure you use the tip of your pliers to grip the wire. If you're intending to fit medium sized beads on to the wire then grip it with the middle part of the pliers and for larger beads you should be gripping the wire with the inner part of the pliers to ensure a large enough space is provided.

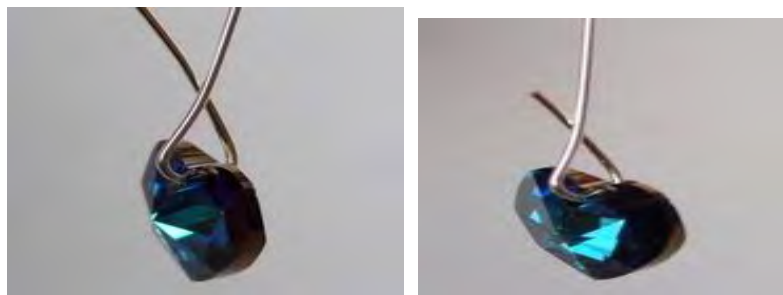


Step 2 – Once you've got hold of the wire in the pliers, you're now ready to slide a bead on to it. What you may find is in order to slide the bead on to the wire you have to widen

the angle of the fold. What you mustn't do is try to force the bead on the wire while it's folded, especially if the beads are made from crystal. What you'll find is they chip and break very easily.



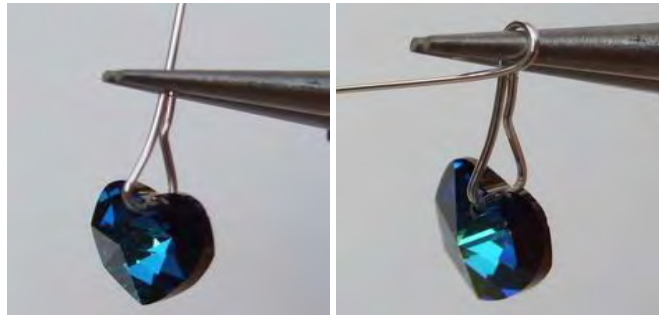
Step 3 – Once the bead has been threaded onto the wire, take both sides of it and cross them diagonally over the top of the bead. Then cut some of the wire off on one side, around 3 to 4mm away from where it crosses over the other part.



Step 4 – Now take your chain nose pliers and bend both sides of the wire so they sit exactly vertical above the beads middle.



Step 5 – Then grip the wire with the round nose pliers just above the piece of wire you’ve just cut off one side. Then make a loop around the nose of these pliers as explained in steps 2 and 3 of the technique for making an eye pin.



Step 6 – After making the loop around the nose of the pliers, very gently release the pliers and then slide the piece of jewelry off. You’re then going to attach to the wrap onto the loop you created in step 5. Take your flat nose or chain nose pliers to grip the loop while with your free hand, wrap the wire around the neck of the loop. It’s important to make sure you wrap any loose wire around the loop until it’s reached the end of the straight piece of wire.



After cutting any additional wire off, press the end down with your flat nose or chain nose pliers.



Making Jump Rings



These types of rings are most often used as links and connectors in pieces of jewelry. Yet they can be used in other ways as well. As you may need rings of varying sizes you'll need to have pieces of dowel that also vary in width.

The dowels you use for making these rings can be made either from steel or wood, and can be purchased through your local DIY or Home Improvements store.

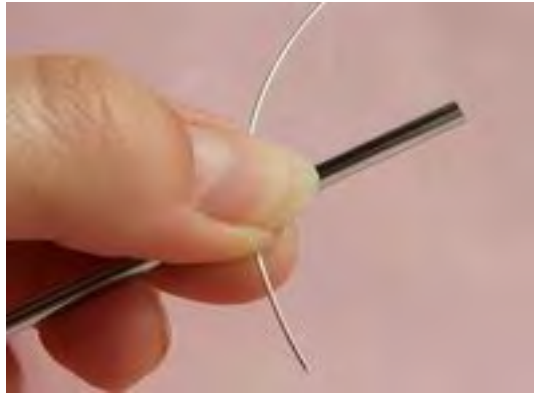
As well as using dowels, there are other items you can use to make rings including art paintbrushes, pencils or an awl. You could even use your round nose pliers to make jump rings with.

The items needed are as follows:

1. 18g or 20g (1.0mm or 0.8mm) Wire. How long the wire is will depend on the number of rings you wish to make.
2. A Steel or Wooden dowel (or use one of the other items mentioned above)
3. A Pair of Side or Wire Cutters
4. A Pair of Chain Nose or Flat Nose Pliers
5. A Pair of Round Nose Pliers
6. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Technique For Making Jump Rings

Step 1 – Place the tip of the wire on the dowel and hold it in place very tightly with one of your hands.



Step 2 – Now start to coil the wire around the dowel making sure you wrap it as close to the edge of the dowel as you can. Also, as you wrap the wire around the dowel make sure you leave no space between each coil of wire. Continue wrapping the wire around the dowel until you've made the number of rings you need.



Step 3 – Now pull the coil apart and take your side or wire cutters and cut the first of the rings off right at the end of where it makes a complete circle. It's important as you cut the wire; you make sure you cut it as straight as possible to ensure a complete circle is made.



Step 4 – Now take one of the rings and grip each end of it with your chain nose or flat nose pliers and your round nose pliers. In order to open or close the rings you must move the pliers in the opposite direction to each other. It is important when closing the jump rings you check to ensure that the ends of them are perfectly aligned.

Making An S-Clasp



There are many types of clasps you need to learn but this is the one most people tend to use as it's the easiest of them all to create. However there's nothing stopping you from buying clasps but making your own adds a personal touch and uniqueness to your piece.

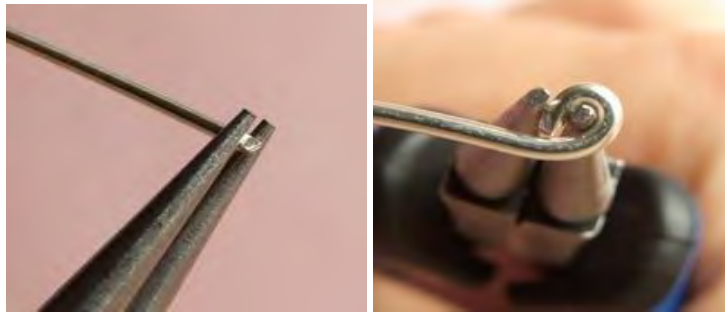
To make an s-clasp you need to have the following:

1. 18g or 20g (1.0mm or 0.8mm) Wire
2. Pair of Round Nose Pliers
3. A Pair of Wire Or Side Cutters

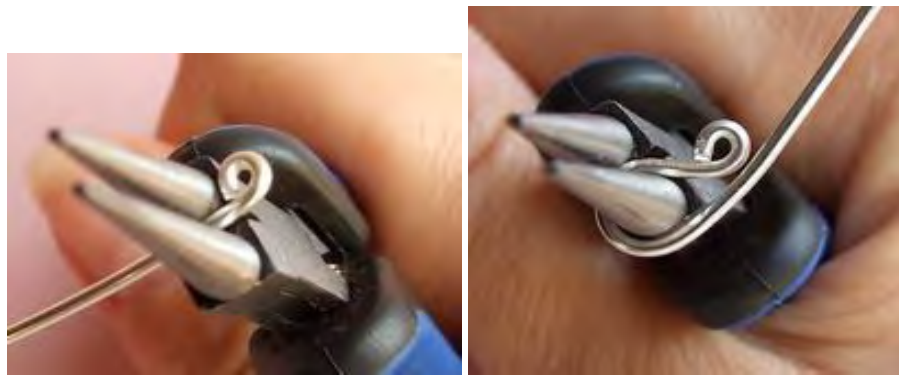
4. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Technique For Making S-Clasp And A Hook For An S-Clasp

Step 1 - With the tip of your round nose pliers, grip the end of the wire and make a little loop by moving the pliers away from you. Move them away from you until the end you are gripping with the pliers, come into contact with another part of the wire then release it.



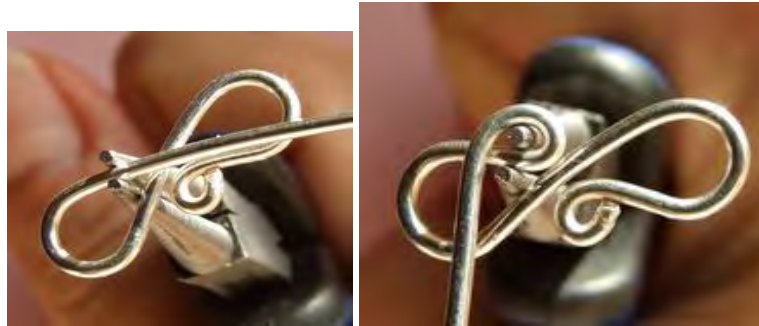
Step 2 - Next grip the wire again at the bottom with your pliers so the loop is now facing upwards and to your right. Then wrap the wire around the bottom prong of the pliers and let the wire go.



Step 3 – Now using the bottom of the pliers grip, the wire with the big loop on your right and facing downwards. Then wrap the wire around the upper part of the prong of the pliers.



Step 4 – With the tip of the pliers, grip the wire where it connects at the bottom of the prong in the corner and with the upper part of the prong above wires tail. Now wrap the wire around the upper prong until it connects and this will then make a little loop.



Step 5 – Taking hold of your wire or side cutters, cut off any excess wire. Remember to wear safety glasses when cutting the wire if you have them.

Steps 6 – To make the hook to go with your s-clasp follow steps 1 and 2 that were used to make the s-clasp. But instead of making another big loop you'll be making a smaller one that goes right across the small one you've made already. It's important you position your pliers correctly as shown below.



Step 7 – Now wrap the wire around the upper prong of your pliers so a small loop is made and then cut off any excess wire. Again remember to wear a good pair of safety glasses to protect your eyes when cutting the wire.



Making A Connector



The main purpose of a connector in jewelry is to serve as a link between different parts of the design as well as attaching different components to a particular piece of jewelry. These are very easy to make and can come in a range of sizes dependent on which part of the round nose pliers you use to make them. For small loops you use the upper most part of the pliers and of course to create much larger connectors you would use the lower part of the pliers.

If you want to make a medium size connector, making a mark in the middle of your pliers with a non-permanent marker is a good idea. This will help to make sure each connector is of an even size.

You'll need these following things:

1. 18g or 20g (1.0mm or 0.8mm) Wire. Measuring 10cm
2. Pair of Round Nose Pliers
3. Pair of Wire or Side Cutters
4. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Technique For Making A Connector

Step 1 – The first thing you need to do is grip the end of the wire with the round nose pliers. Then wrap the wire around just one prong of these pliers until the wire connects and a loop is formed. You may need to reposition the pliers at least once while doing this. Then once the loop has been formed, release the wire from the pliers.



Step 2 – Now place the wire horizontally so the loop you’ve just formed actually resembles the letter “P” as it faces downwards, and grip the wire with the round nose pliers making sure one prong is next to the loop and the other is above the wire.



Step 3 – Wrap the wire around the upper prong in the opposite direction. Any excess wire should be cut off using your wire or side cutters where it meets the loop previously made.



Making A Spiral



Not only are spirals easy to make but also are a beautiful addition to any jewelry design. It's important you practice using the smallest wire size you can around 22g (0.6mm). Then when you feel confident in your new found skill you can move on to using much thicker wire such as 20g (0.8mm) or 18g (1.0mm).

You'll need the following items:

1. 18g (1.0mm), 20g (0.8mm) or 22g (0.6mm) Wire. Measuring 10cm long
2. A Pair of Round Nose Pliers
3. A Pair of Chain or Flat Nose Pliers
4. A Pair of Wire or Side Cutters

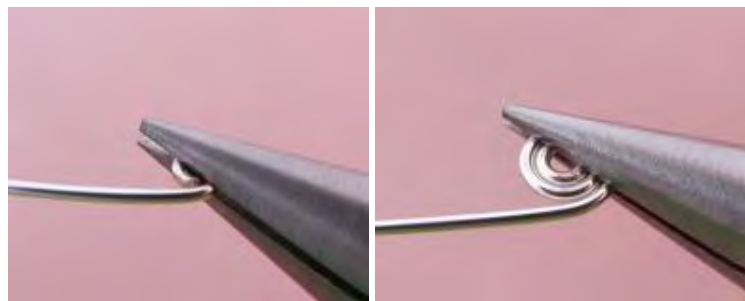
5. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Technique For Making A Spiral

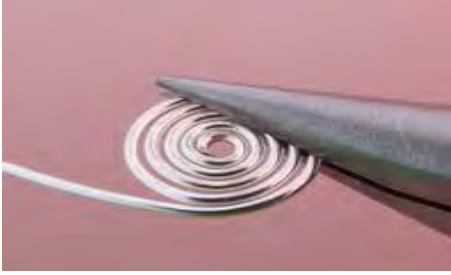
Step 1 – You need to grip the end of the wire with your round nose pliers while holding the other end with your free hand. Now very slowly start to move the pliers away from you until the wire connects to form a small loop.



Step 2 - Hold the loop you've now formed with your chain or flat nose pliers, and with your free hand begin to rotate the rest of the wire around the loop you originally formed. It's important as you do this, you regularly reposition the pliers holding the wire to ensure you create an even spiral. Keep rotating the wire until you have the size of spiral you want.



Step 3 – When you're rotating the wire around, make sure you leave at least 2 cm of the wire unwound as this will make finishing off the spiral a lot easier.



This part of the wire now needs to be gripped with the tip of the round nose pliers as you'll be using it to make a smaller loop that goes in the opposite direction and which is what you'll use to attach other components to your jewelry design.



Any excess wire then needs to be cut off using the wire or side cutters.



Making A Coil Of Wire



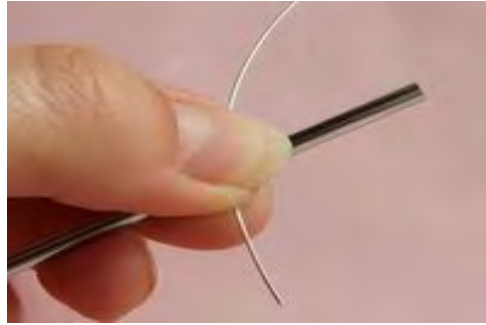
Including a wire coil in any piece of jewelry can make it look even more unique and beautiful. Although wire coils tend to be used when making earrings they look beautiful when added to necklaces or bracelets. It's important that two different size wires are used to create these. You should use a much heavier wire to make the "Mandrel" whilst a lighter smaller wire should be used for the wrapping process.

In order to make a wire coil you will need to have the following items to hand.

1. 18g (1.0mm) and 22g (0.6mm) or 16g (1.3mm) and 20g (0.8mm) Wire
2. A Pair of Chain or Flat Nose Pliers
3. A Pair of Wire or Side Cutters
4. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Technique For Making A Wire Coil

Step 1 - First place the heavier (mandrel) wire horizontally and using your thumb hold the smaller wire vertical to and on top of the heavier one. It's important to make sure you leave a few centimetres of the wire facing downwards.



Step 2 – Next with your freehand start the process of wrapping the wire around the mandrel. Make sure you wrap the wire around the mandrel away from you and also make sure you leave no gaps. How much of the lighter wire you wrap around the mandrel is up to you and how big you want the coil to be.



Step 3 – Now cut both ends of the wire as close to the mandrel as you possibly can and take your chain or flat nose pliers and press down the ends of these wires.

We've covered quite a few basic techniques. Now it's time for you to keep practicing them. I'd suggest you should attempt each technique a few times over before you begin to make your own jewelry.

Chapter 12 – Further Jewelry Making Techniques That Need To Be Mastered

The first thing you need to understand is the more jewelry making techniques you're able to master then the more pieces of jewelry you'll be able to create. It doesn't matter if you're a complete novice or someone who's attempted to make jewelry before, you'll find the techniques we go through step by step below will prove extremely useful to you.

Technique 1 – How To Use Crimp Beads And Crimping Pliers

If you wish to crimp beads then you'll need a good set of crimping pliers. You will find this tool very handy indeed as they allow you to make clean round crimps at all times. Plus you'll find they offer much more control over this technique especially when wanting to make very tiny crimps.

Step 1 – First you need to thread the crimp bead onto a wire that's coated with nylon and then place the bead at the bottom or in the inner slot of the crimping pliers and now press down firmly. When you do this a shape is formed that looks similar to a crescent moon.



Step 2 – Next place the crimp bead in the top or outer slot of the pliers and again press firmly. When this is done the bead returns to its round shape once more. After doing this the crimp bead is now securely in place on the wire.

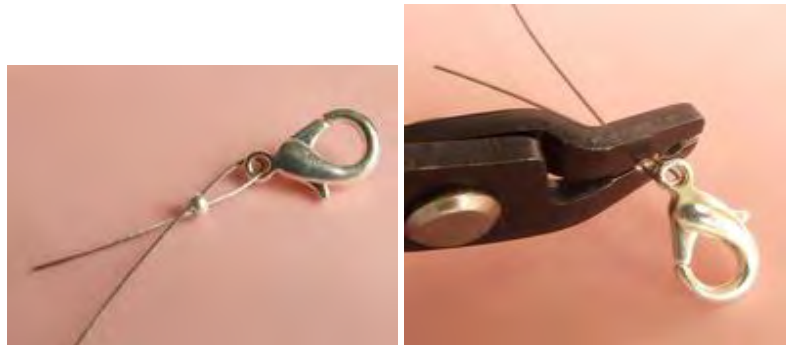


Technique 2 – How To Attach A Clasp With Crimp Beads

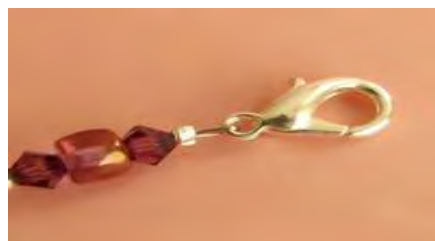
Step 1 – The first thing you need to do is thread one of the crimp beads onto the wire and then add the clasp.



Step 2 – Now take the end of the wire and fold this back over the clasp and through the crimp bead and with the crimping pliers press down firmly so that you compress the bead into a tiny ball.



Step 3 – Now take more of your beads and thread these on to the wire or other material that's making up your necklace, and then insert the tail that's left onto the beads rather than cutting it close to the crimped bead.



Step 4 – Now carry out the steps above at the other end of the necklace but instead of adding a clasp at this end add a jump ring. Also the adding of the jump ring should only happen once you've strung all the beads onto the necklace.



However if you'd prefer not to use a jump ring, you may want to create a loop at the end of the wire that allows you to attach both ends of the necklace to each other.

Technique 3 – How To Use A Box Crimp

The box crimp is also known as the fold over crimp and you usually use this technique when working with much thicker materials such as a suede or leather cord.

Step 1 – The first thing you need to do is insert your suede or leather cord into the box (fold over) crimp.



Then take your crimping pliers and use them to fold one side of the crimp bead on to the cord.



You then need to repeat this with the other side of the bead. It's important to make sure the sides overlap each other a little bit.



After removing the pliers, give the cord a gentle tug to make sure the crimp bead is holding it securely in place.

Step 2 – After threading on other components to your necklace you now need to finish it off.



To help each end attach to the other you need to add a clasp at one end and a jump ring at the other.



Once you have mastered the techniques described in Chapters 3 and 4 of this book you will then of course be ready to move on to making your own pieces of jewelry with beads. In the next chapter we'll look at some projects you may wish to try out.

Chapter 13 – Jewelry Making Projects To Try

Every single one of the projects we provide you with in this book, help you learn how to make jewelry with step-by-step instructions.

Beaded Earring Projects

If you've never made jewelry before then this is the best project to begin with. Making even a basic pair of earrings will only take a matter of minutes to complete. Plus making earrings help you to master the technique of making a well-formed wire loop.

Of course should your first attempt may not come out as you expect don't become too discouraged; remember the old saying of "practice makes perfect". In fact it takes a great deal of practice for you to form well shaped loops. But having said that you need to concentrate on what you're doing, but you should also still be having fun.

It's crucial before you begin any projects that you have everything you need to hand. By doing this you're ensuring you aren't wasting time having to search for what's needed.

Project 1 – Drop Earrings

This is the most basic way for you to make a set of beautiful drop earrings. You can actually come up with various different designs simply through using varied amounts of beads in different colors and sizes within your design. If you were looking to make a pair of sophisticated looking earrings I would recommend you use pearls or crystal beads. However if you want something a little more fun go for colored beads combined with silver ones.

What You'll Need

1. 2 Small and 2 Medium Sized Beads
2. 2 Ball Spacer Beads
3. 2 Silver Spacer Beads.
4. 2 Headpins
5. 2 Fish Hook Earring Wires (You can of course attempt to make these yourself but initially I would recommend you buy ones that have already been made)
6. A Pair Of Round Nose Pliers
7. A Pair Of Wire or Side Cutters

8. A Pair Of Chain or Flat Nose Pliers

9. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Please Note: It's important you make each earring together following the steps provided below to ensure they look exactly the same.

Step 1 – Use your hands to straighten out the headpins and then insert beads on to each headpin in the following order. Begin with fitting a large bead, then a ball bead; follow this with a medium bead and a silver spacer bead.

Step 2 – Now bend the tip of the headpin so it sits at an angle of 80 or 90 degrees. It's important the headpin is sitting directly above the bead. To bend the headpin back you can use your hands if you wish.

Step 3 – Now take your round nose pliers and use these to grip the wire you've just bent as close to the bead as possible. Then with your free hand bend the tip of the wire clockwise around the nose of the pliers so a loop is formed. It's important you make sure when carrying out this part of the jewelry making process you ensure the earrings are the same length.

Step 4 – Once you've wound the wire around the nose of the pliers you should now cut off any excess using your side or wire cutters. Only cut off the wire that doesn't actually form part of the loop.

Step 5 – Finally you should open up the loop just enough to allow you to slip on the earring wires and then close the loop completely with your round nose pliers.

Project 2 – Chain Drop Earrings

These are the kinds of earrings you'll want to wear on a night out. They don't take very long to make and simply using longer or shorter pieces of wire can help you to alter the length of these chain drop earrings very easily.

What You'll Need:

2 small and 2 medium sized Crystal Beads

2 Ball Flower Spacer Beads

2 Headpins

A Chain containing at least 20 links

2 Fish Hook Earring Wires

2 Jump Rings (Measuring between 2mm and 3mm each)

A Pair of Round Nose Pliers

A Pair of Wire or Side Cutters

Safety Glasses (Optional)

Please Note: Again it's important you make each earring side by side to ensure they're of the same length.

Step 1 – The first thing you need to do is slide the beads on to the headpin. Begin by sliding on one of the large beads, followed by the ball spacer bead, followed by one of the medium sized beads.

Step 2 – Now you need to make a loop on the headpin. To do this grip the wire as close to the bead as possible with your round nose pliers and then with your free hand clockwise wrap some of the excess wire around the prongs of your pliers.

Step 3 – Now you need to cut the chain into two pieces. It's important when doing this you make sure each piece of chain has a total of 10 links.

Step 4 – Now you need to open up the loop you've made on your headpin very slightly. It should be just enough to allow you to slip the first link of the chain onto it. If you open the loop too wide then its round shape will become distorted. Once the chain has been threaded onto the loop, you can very gently close it up again.

Step 5 – Next take the jump ring and grip each end of it between the round nose and chain nose pliers and open it up by very gently moving the pliers in opposite directions. One set of pliers should be moved forwards whilst the other set are moved backwards. Do not move the pliers left or right, as this will weaken the jump ring. Once you've sufficient space between the two ends of the jump ring you can thread the last link of the chain on to it.

Step 6 – Before you close the jump ring up again to keep everything securely in place, you should now slip the earring wire on to it. When it comes to closing the jump ring make sure you do so in the same way it was opened. Also it's important to make sure the jump ring is completely closed.

Project 3 – Spiral Dangle Earrings

The great thing about making these earrings is you can use any small or medium sized beads to make them with. However if you've never made any earrings before then I would suggest you use 20g (0.8mm) to make the spiral with, as it'll ensure you get the best results possible.

Also don't become too discouraged if you notice your spiral isn't as round as you'd like. As with anything else, when it comes to making spirals it takes a great deal of practice to perfect the technique of making them.

What You'll Need:

1. 2 Crystal Beads
2. 4 Glass Beads
3. 8 Ball Spacer Beads
4. 2 Fish Hook Earring Wires
5. 20g (0.8mm) Silver Wire
6. A Pair of Flat or Chain Nose Pliers
7. A Pair of Round Nose Pliers
8. A Pair of Wire or Side Cutters
9. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Step 1 – Either use a readymade eye pin or make your own. It would be much better to make your own and you should be using about 9 to 10cm of wire to make this item.

Step 2 – Once you have the eye pin ready you're now able to insert the beads onto it. They should be threaded on in the following order: ball spacer bead followed by a glass bead followed by another ball spacer bead and then a crystal bead. Then do the same again until all beads have been used.

Step 3 – As soon as all the beads have been threaded onto the wire, you need to bend the tail of it over to an angle of 80 or 90 degrees. You can do using your hands. Once you've bent the wire, now grip it with the round nose pliers. It's important you grip the wire with the pliers as close to the last bead threaded on as possible.

Step 4 – Now take your free hand and use this to bend the wire clockwise around the nose of the pliers so a loop is formed. You may find yourself needing to reposition the pliers once or twice to ensure a properly shaped loop is formed. After doing this check to make sure the length of the earrings are the same. If not then you may need to make some changes to the loop.

Step 5 – Once you're satisfied both earrings are the same length any excess wire that doesn't form part of the loop needs to be cut away. When doing this it's advisable to wear a pair of safety glasses.

Step 6 – Now you need to slip the fish hook wire on to the loop of the headpin and close this using your round nose pliers. Make sure it's closed completely as you don't want the fish hook wire to slip out as you attempt to put these earrings on.

Step 7 – Next you need to make the spiral, which is described clearly, in a previous chapter of this book. After making the spiral you can add this onto the other part of your earring. To do this you need to open the loop at the bottom and slip the spiral onto it. Make sure it's completely closed so the spiral cannot slip out and these are then ready to wear.

Beaded Bracelet Projects

You'll find making bracelets a real joy, as there are so many different styles you can make. Although I recommend you use certain beads in the projects below it's perfectly acceptable to change them for beads you want to use instead. In fact by altering the beads in your design you can create a completely different look to these bracelets.

However the biggest challenge you're going to be faced with is you need to ensure they are the correct size. In order to make sure you get the right measurements for making bracelets I've provided a size guide below.

Bracelet Size Guide

This guide is designed to provide you with an approximate measurement with regards to the amount of wire you need to make bracelets

The usual measurement I go for when determining how much wire is needed is to measure around the wrist and add a further inch onto this. However you should note if the beads you're using in your bracelet design are bigger than 10mm you might need to make the wire slightly longer.

However below are some figures you may find useful.

Length Of Wire To Be Used To Make Women's Bracelets

1. Small Size Wrist – 6.5 Inches Long
2. Medium Size Wrist – 7 inches long
3. Large Size Wrist – Between 7.5 and 8 inches long
4. X Large Size Wrist – 8.5+ Inches Long

Length Of Wire To Be Used To Make Bracelets For Children

1. Newborn Child – 3.5 to 4 inches long
2. 3-6 Months Old – 4.25 to 4.5 inches long
3. 6-12 Months Old – 4.75 inches long
4. 12-24 Months Old – 5 inches long
5. 2-3 Years Old – 5 to 5.5 inches long
6. 4-5 Years Old – 5.75 inches long
7. 6-7 Years Old – 6 inches long
8. 8-9 Years Old – 6.25 inches long
9. 10-13 Years Old – 6 to 7 inches long

However it may be advisable to actually measure the child's wrist because just like adults children do vary in shape and size.

Learning how to make a bracelet with beads is not only very easy but a great deal of fun. As well as a great way for you to learn how to bead it also provides you with the opportunity to learn some new beading and wire working techniques as well.

As you'll soon discover as you make your way through this part of the book there are numerous different techniques that can be used to make beaded bracelets. The most common techniques are as follows:

1. Bead Stringing
2. Wire Wrapping
3. Cord Knotting

The easiest technique you can use to make beaded bracelets with is known as bead stringing, you do this by using crimp beads. These beads are very tiny and tubular in shape and can be compressed so the bead remains securely in place. There are many different styles of bracelets that can be made through using these techniques.

However in this part of the book we intend to look at creating bracelets using the wire wrapping technique. Certainly this method of creating jewelry is again pretty easy to carry out and is in fact perfect for those who have never created jewelry before.

When it comes to making bracelets please make sure you use the right color combination of beads. In order to check if the colors you've chosen look good together lay them out on a bead board or a table in the design you have chosen to see how they look. Also at this stage it offers you the opportunity to move the beads around to come up with an even better arrangement.

Also if you're going to be using different size beads in your bracelet then you need to make sure you decide which ones will become the focal point of your design. It's important you come up with a design that ensures they'll be visible to others not just the person wearing your bracelet.

Project 1 – Memory Wire Bracelet



If you've never attempted to make a bracelet before I would highly recommend you give this project a go. Not only does this project allow you to make a bracelet very easily but also very quickly, and you'll have a great deal of fun creating such a wonderful item of jewelry either for yourself or for someone else.

The first thing you'll notice is that memory wire looks very similar to a spring as it's made up of many coils. What you need to remember is the more coils you use then the much wider the bracelet will be. Also when it comes to using lots of coils you need to make sure you have sufficient numbers of beads to thread onto it. However instead of using lots of medium sized beads why not use much larger ones to create a chunkier looking bracelet.

The great thing about this particular project is you aren't limited to what size, shape or color of beads you use in creating yours. So you can either use beads that complement each other or ones that clash.

What You'll Need:

1. 2.5 to 3 Coils of Bracelet Memory Wire
2. Beads (Any Shape, Size Or Color)
3. Pair of Round Nose Pliers
4. Pair of Memory Wire Cutters
5. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Step 1 – Take your 2.5 to 3 coils of memory wire you've cut off the roll you have and grip one end of the wire with the middle part of your round nose pliers.



Step 2 – Now make a loop by moving the pliers away from you.



The finished loop should look something like this.



Step 3 – After making the loop you should now begin to thread the beads you've selected onto the wire from the end that's still open and continue to do so until only around ½ inch of the wire remains uncovered.



Step 4 – Now you need to make another loop in the same way as you did with the first one using the ½ inch of wire you have left over.



Step 5 – Now before closing the loop completely add a headpin on to this end of the bracelet.



Step 6 – Now you need to finish the bracelet off. You have a number of choices available to you. You can do one of the following:

1. Leave the bracelet exactly as it is.
2. Add another headpin on to the other end of the bracelet.
3. Add a charm on either or both ends of the bracelet.

Project 2 – Lampwork Bracelet



It's quite simple to make this beautiful bracelet as depicted in the picture below. However it's also quite simple to change the look of this bracelet simply by altering the type, size and colors beads used. In fact the possibilities are endless when it comes to coming up with a design that's completely unique and allows you to come up with some truly amazing designs.

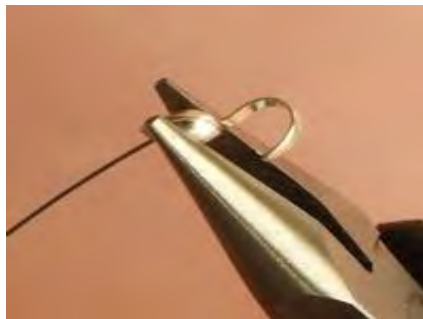
What You'll Need:

1. 19 Strand Beadalon Wire
2. Lampwork Beads (Or any other Beads)
3. 2 Toggle Clasps, which can be purchased through any jewelry-making store
4. 2 Jump Rings (5 to 6mm wide)
5. 2 Calottes
6. Blue Crystal Beads (Optional)
7. Ball Spacer Beads (Optional)
8. Crimp Beads
9. Pair of Crimping Pliers
10. Pair of Chain Nose or Flat Nose Pliers
11. Pair of Wire or Side Cutters
12. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Step 1 – Cut a piece of the Beadalon wire 1 inch longer than the length of the bracelet you wish to create. Now thread a crimp bead on to one end of the wire and compress it using the crimping pliers into a ball. After the bead has been securely crimped in place you can now thread a calotte onto the wire until the crimp bead is the sat in the middle of it. Cut off any excess wire next to the crimped bead so no part of it will be sticking out.



Step 2 – Once you have the calotte in the correct position you should gently close it using your chain or flat nose pliers. It's important to make sure the calotte is completely shut.



When it comes to opening and closing the calotte, make sure you do so very carefully as these are quite fragile items. Also you should never use crimping pliers to help close the calottes or open them as they are too wide and can cause them to break very easily. It's better when securing the calotte in place whilst holding the wire in one hand and use, the other hand to compress the calotte with a pair of flat nose or chain nose pliers.

Step 3 – Next open the loop on the calotte with the chain or flat nose pliers and insert a jump ring. Once the jump ring has been inserted you must now close the loop again.



Step 4 – Now you need to open the jump ring and once open you need to insert the bar of the toggle clasp and close the jump ring once it's been inserted. Make sure you close the jump ring in the same way as you opened it. To open a jump ring you need to pull the ends in opposite directions and close in the same way but pushing each end towards each other.



Step 5 – After attaching the calotte, jump ring and toggle you're now ready to start threading the beads on to your lampwork bracelet. When it comes to threading on the beads begin with one of the crystal ones, followed by one of the lampwork beads, followed by one of the ball spacer beads. Continue doing this until all beads have been used up. Of course you can rearrange the beads in any way you prefer.



Step 6 – As already mentioned it's important to make sure the amount of wire you cut off is at least an inch longer than is actually needed. This is because you'll be adding 2 toggle clasps, 2 calottes and 2 jump rings onto it.



Step 7 – As with the other end of the bracelet, where you’ve already placed a crimp bead, you need to then cover this over with a calotte, before then adding on the jump ring and toggle clasp.



Project 3 - Golden Pearl Bracelet



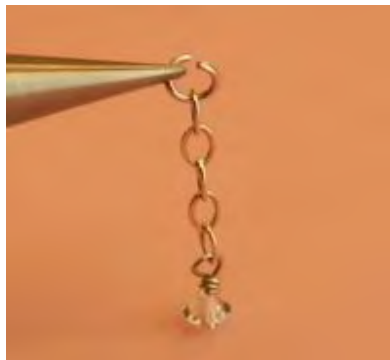
The techniques described in this particular project are ones you can actually use to make a matching golden pearl necklace if you want. You simply have to use more wire but to you still use the same methods for attaching a clasp to the necklace.

What You Need

1. 19 Strand Beadalon or Softflex Wire
2. 10mm Gold Pearl Beads (Or You Can Use Other Colors If You Wish)
3. 10mm Silver Tube Spacer Beads
4. 4mm Bead Caps That Fit The Pearls
5. 4mm Clear Crystal Beads
6. 3mm Silver Ball Spacer Beads
7. 1inch Chain with Links that are 4mm wide and 5mm long
8. Crimp Beads

9. Headpin
10. Pair of Crimping Pliers
11. Pair of Round Nose Pliers
12. Pair Of Chain Nose or Flat Nose Pliers
13. Pair of Wire or Side Cutters
14. Safety Glasses (Optional)

Step 1 – Although this is the last thing you should be doing when making such a bracelet you'll find it much easier to do it first, as it'll help to ensure no beads will be lost once they've been threaded onto the wire. You'll see exactly what I mean when you come to step 6 of this project.



You need to cut off 5 to 10 chain links and to these attach a jump ring on one end. While on the other end of the chain, you attach a headpin along with a crystal bead. Now place to one side ready for use later on in this project.

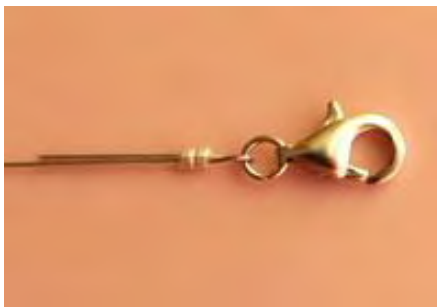
Step 2 – Next you need to cut off a piece of Beadalon (Softflex) wire. It's important the length of wire you're using is at least 2 inches longer than the actual size of bracelet you're making. This will then allow you to decide whether you use 1 or 2 crimp beads to attach the clasp to your bracelet. After threading on the crimp bead(s) you must then thread on the lobster clasp to the wire.



Step 3 – Now take the end of the wire that is showing and fold it back through the crimp bead(s).



Step 4 – Once you've thread the wire back through the crimp bead(s) now take your crimping pliers and very gently compress the beads into tiny balls. If you're unsure about how to use your crimping pliers with the crimp beads refer back to Chapter 4 of this book.



Step 5 – It's important after the beads have been crimped you don't actually cut off any excess wire that's showing which has been folded back through. Instead all you need to start doing now is threading the beads on to both pieces of wire.



The beads should be strung onto the wire in the following order.



First, thread on a silver ball spacer bead, follow this by threading on one of the crystal beads, and then next thread on the bead cap followed by the pearl bead and then another bead cap. Next, thread on another crystal bead, another silver ball spacer bead, one of the 10mm tube spacers and then another silver ball spacer bead. Continue doing this until all beads have been used up.

Step 6 – When you’ve reached the end of the threading process you should now thread on one or 2 more crimp beads and then thread on the chain extension you made at the very beginning. Now take the end of the wire and fold this back through the crimp bead(s) and then pull this wire to form a loop. It’s important when doing this you make sure there are no gaps between the beads.



Step 7 – Next take your crimping pliers and very slowly and gently compress the crimp bead(s) you’ve just added onto the bracelet into tiny balls. Any excess wire can now be cut off. If there is a small amount of wire left it may cause irritation to the wearer. Simply press the wire into the bead next to it.



Beaded Necklace Projects

The projects I have chosen to include in this book are ones I feel that a person can easily manage who hasn’t attempted to make any kind of jewelry before. The great thing about these projects is you can make these necklaces that totally reflect your personality more simply by using different size, shape and color beads in the designs. Yet you’ll still need to follow the techniques described below in order to make them.

Just as with the bracelets you need to make sure you’ve taken the right measurements to make sure you cut off enough wire. In order to help you determine what length the necklaces should be, you need to take a look at the necklace size guide provided below.

Necklace Size Guide

This guide is specifically showing what the average size necklaces should be that a woman would wear. You may find you have to make adjustments to these sizes a little bit dependent on how small or big the woman’s body frame that you’re making the necklace for. As I’ve a medium size body frame I tend to make my ½ inch longer than the sizes I’ve mentioned here.

1. Choker Length Necklace – 16 Inches
2. Necklace That Is Collarbone (Princess) Length – 18 Inches

3. Necklace That Sits Just Below The Collarbone – 20 Inches
4. Necklace That Sits Just Above The Neckline – 22 Inches
5. Necklace That Sits Just Below The Neckline – 24 Inches
6. Necklace That Sits Just Below A Woman's Bust Line – 30 Inches
7. Lariat Style Length Necklace – 35 to 50 Inches

Making a beaded necklace is relatively simple, however it's important before you even commence work on the projects we mention below you make sure you have everything you need to hand.

Also when determining how much wire you need, include an extra 4 or 8 inches onto what's actually required for the necklace itself. Remember you need enough wire to allow you to add a clasp and jump rings onto to it.

Also when choosing a wire to use, make sure it 's made up of 19, 21 or 49 strands. If the wire doesn't include this amount of strands, as you work on your design you'll find the wire kinks very easily. So the wonderful design will eventually be lost.

Before you start you should lay out all of your materials onto a beading board or other flat surface. Not only will this allow you to see if the design you've come up with will work, but also help you to work out just how much wire is needed before the stringing together of the materials can commence.

Finally make sure you don't place too many beads onto the wire, as they should have some room between them in order they can move and rotate. Plus it'll also prevent them from rubbing against each other and the wire too much. Furthermore if the beads are too close together it can make your design look much more angular rather than slightly rounded as necklaces made with beads should be.

Project 1 – Wrapped Y Necklace



This is a very elegant looking necklace because of the letter Y shape that's formed once it's been completed. To add even more elegance to the necklace the use of pearls, gemstones and crystal beads is highly recommended. It's quite acceptable to use different combinations of beads in the making of this necklace for example the use of dark blue pearls with crystal hearts as shown in this one is quite a good idea.

What You Need

1. Pearls of your choice
2. 22g (0.6mm) Silver Wire (28 Inches Long)
3. Toggle Clasp and Bar
4. Belcher or Curb Chain with links measuring 2mm
5. 2 Jump Rings (Measuring 3 or 4mm)
6. Pair of Round Nose Pliers
7. Pair of Chain or Flat Nose Pliers
8. Pair of Wire or Side Cutters
9. Safety Glasses (Optional)



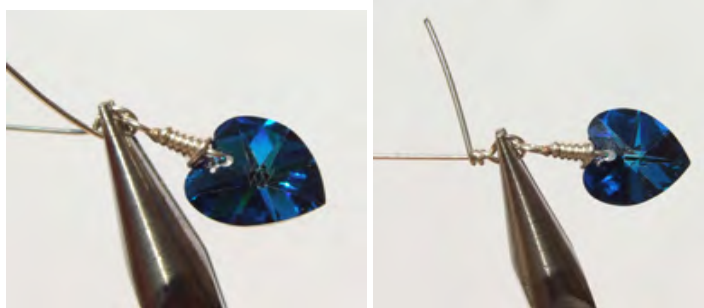
Step 1 – The first thing you're going to be making is the briolette wrap for the crystal heart. It's important you follow my detailed description of how to make a briolette wrap as described in chapter 3 of this book. However if you wish, you can actually wrap the wire further down the briolette when making this particular type of necklace. If you've followed the steps properly then yours should now look like the picture shown below.



Step 2 – Next you need to cut off around 10mm (3-4 inches) of a 22g wire. This is what you'll be using to make the wrapped loop into which the pearl or other bead you've chosen will be placed. Again you should be following steps 1 to 3 of how to make a wrapped loop, which is shown in Chapter 3 of this book. Once you've made the wrapped loop, before you close it up you now need to slide the briolette bead onto it.



Step 3 – After sliding the briolette bead on, grip the loop with your flat nose or chain nose pliers and with your free hand wrap the tail of the wire 2 or 3 times around the neck of the loop. Then cut any excess wire off. Make sure you cut it as close to the wrap as possible and then press down the end of it with your chain nose or flat nose pliers.



Step 4 – Next slide another pearl or bead onto the wire and then grip it about 2mm above with your round nose pliers and make another loop as you did in step 2 above.



Now from the belcher or curb chain you need to cut off 3 links and slide this onto the loop you've just made and which is still open. Then wrap the wire 2 or 3 times around the neck of the loop and cut off any excess using your wire or side cutters.

Steps 5 – Now to make the rest of the necklace, simply follow the steps above using the same techniques. However when adding the next pearl or bead to your design don't attach any more chain at this stage.

Step 6 – In order to make the "Y" shape part of this necklace you need to add further wrapped pearls or beads to the loop at the top. What you mustn't forget to do, as you carry out this part of the process, is to attach the chain to either pearls or beads.



Step 7 – Now you need to continue adding pearls or beads, not forgetting to attach some chain to them first on both sides. It's important as you're adding these additional pearls or beads and chain you measure the necklace regularly.

Stop adding any more pearls or beads to when your necklace is less than 2 inches short of what length you want it to be. The reason for not going the complete length is because the toggle clasp and chain you fitted on the ends will measure around 2 inches. Also when you come to the end of the necklace on each side don't wrap the pearl or bead but in fact leave the loop open.

Step 8 – Next you must cut off two lengths of chain containing a total of 10 links in each. The reason you require two lengths of chain is you'll find fastening the toggle bar on one side difficult if it's situated too close to the final pearl or bead. Once the chain has been cut, you can now slide them onto the open loops.



Step 9 – The final thing you now need to do is attach the toggle bar and clasp to your wrapped Y necklace. To do this open a jump ring with either your round and chain/flat nose pliers and slide the toggle clasp onto it before then sliding it onto the last link in the chain. Then close the jump ring in the same way as it was opened. Now do this for the toggle bar on the other end of the necklace.



Once you've done, the Wrapped Y Necklace is now ready to be worn.

Project 2 – Beadalon Necklace



This particular necklace requires you to use 19-strand wire to make it. However if you'd prefer, you could use beading wires such as Accu-Flex or Soft Flex, both of which can be purchased online. Although I've chosen to use blue beads you can use any beads or crystals you want in any colors you want.

In fact it would be perfectly acceptable to replace the large blue lampwork bead with a large pearl or crystal bead. In fact there are different designs you can use to make this necklace with. The only thing that may prevent you with coming up with something unique is your own imagination.

What You'll Need:

1. 19 Strand Bright or Silver Beadalon Wire that measures .018" (0.46mm) in diameter
2. 2" Headpin
3. Crimp Beads
4. 4 Calottes (It's handy to have additional ones to hand in case one happens to break)
5. Small Crystal Beads measuring 4mm and 5mm of your choice
6. 1 large 10mm Bead
7. 2mm Silver Ball Spacer Beads
8. Lobster Clasp

9. 5mm Jump Ring
10. Measuring Stick or Some Kind Of Measurement Tool
11. Pair Of Round Nose Pliers
12. Pair Of Crimping Pliers
13. Pair Of Chain Nose or Flat Nose Pliers
14. Pair of Wire or Side Cutters
15. Pair of Safety Glasses (Optional)

Step 1 – Take your Beadalon wire and cut of a piece that's 2 inches longer than the size of necklace you wish to make. If you're not sure what size necklace you need then look back over the necklace size guide provided above.

Step 2 - Now with a non-permanent marker place a mark on the chain you've just cut to indicate where the center of it is. Now slide a crimp bead onto the wire and with your crimping pliers press the crimp bead so it forms a tiny ball right next to where the mark has just been made. Now begin to slide the rest of the beads onto the wire in the following order.



First thread on a 4mm crystal bead, then follow this with a round spacer bead and then follow this with a 5mm crystal bead. Then add another spacer bead before adding a further 4mm bead. Now slide on yet another crimp bead and once you feel that all the beads are in the correct position you should now compress the crimp bead into a tiny ball.



Step 3 – Now do the same on the other side of the necklace. But before you do this you need to add a crimp bead first. This one should be situated 1mm from the very first crimp bead you put on and compress this one until it forms a tiny ball.

The reason there should be a 1mm gap between these two beads is because this is where the headpin you insert is going to be hanging. Now as with step 2 slide the beads on in the order described. Then once the beads are on and in the same position as the other side add another crimp bead and compress it. Hopefully once completed the necklace should look the same as shown in the picture below.

Step 4 – Now measure 1 inch from the end of the last crimp bead you've added onto your necklace and make a mark on the wire with a non-permanent marker. Thread on another crimp bead and when it's in line with the mark compress the bead to form a tiny ball. Now slide on more beads in the order previously used and again add another crimp bead on the end to help keep them in place. This needs to be done on the opposite side of the necklace.



Step 5 – After you've completed the last set of beads you can now add more if you wish. However this time you can place them onto the necklace in any order you want.

What's important is as you add further beads to your necklace make sure you measure it regularly to ensure you don't go past the point where beads should only be threaded up to. Also remember when you add the calottes and clasp to your necklace at the very end they add an additional 1-inch onto the necklace length.

To provide your necklace with a more professional finish I would suggest you string on one final bead before you then attach the calotte.

Step 6 – Once you've strung the final beads onto your necklace you need to slide a calotte on as shown in the first picture below, before then add on a crimp bead.

As the space between the calotte and crimping bead is very tight you'll find you aren't able to compress the bead with your crimping pliers and will have to use your chain nose or flat nose pliers instead. It's important you make sure after compressing the bead it's held securely in place.



If you notice there's any excess wire left over after adding the crimping bead then cut it off using your wire or side cutters. Then use your chain nose or flat nose pliers to close the calottes shells.



Step 7 – After completing step 6 you are now ready to slide the lobster clasp on to the loop of the calotte. Once you have slid the clasp on to the loop you can now close it. Then do the same on the other end of the necklace, but this time slide a jump ring onto the calottes loop.

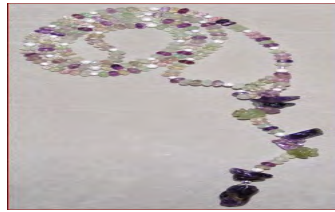


Step 8 – To create the focal point at the centre of this necklace you simply slide the beads you’ve chosen onto the headpin. Once they’ve been slid onto the headpin, make a loop as described in the section “Making a Headpin Loop” found in Chapter 3 of this book. Once the loop has been created you need to open it slightly using your round nose pliers.



Step 9 – Finally attach the loop of the headpin to the center of your necklace and close it completely. Once this has been done the beautiful necklace you have just created is now ready to be worn.

Project 3 – Lariat Necklace



This is the traditional style of necklace people tend to wear and is certainly the simplest of all necklaces you can make. The great thing about the lariat necklace is you can make it in a wide range of different styles so finding a style that suits your own tastes or those of the person who is going to be wearing it shouldn't prove a problem.

These necklaces tend to be around 45" (114.3cm) long, or sometimes longer. How long you make yours will depend on how you'd like to wear it. In fact if you want you can make a lariat necklace that measures only 20 inches (61cm) long.

What You'll Need:

1. 2 x 16" (40.6cm) Strands of 6mm Beads
2. Several 8 to 12mm Irregular Shaped Beads
3. 14 x 4mm Round Beads
4. 22 x 3mm Round Beads
5. 2 x 2mm Crimp Beads
6. 2 x 3mm Crimp Covers
7. 1 x 42" (106.7cm) Length of .014 or .015 diameter Clear Beading Wire
8. A Pair of Crimping Pliers
9. A Pair of Wire Or Side Cutters

Step 1 – Take the beading wire and onto this thread one crimp bead followed by one 4mm bead, followed by 5 of the 6mm beads, then after this thread on a 3mm bead. Now

thread on 5 more of the 6mm beads and one 3mm bead and follow this with 5 of the 6mm beads.



Step 2 – Now with the end of the wire make a lariat loop. Now thread the beading wire back through one of the 6mm beads before adding onto it a 4mm bead and a crimping bead. Then using the crimping pliers compress the bead in place.



Step 3 – After compressing the crimping bead in place, start to add more beads onto the wire again. Begin by threading on 5 of the 6mm beads, followed by 1 of the 3mm beads and follow with 5 of the 6mm beads followed by 1 of the 3mm beads and then the final 6mm beads. Once you've threaded on the last of the 6mm beads then thread on another 1 x 4mm bead. By now you should have threaded on beads that measure around 30" (76.2cm).



After this thread the bare end of the wire and a few of the beads through the beaded loop. It's important before you actually finish this project; you make sure the lariat necklace

is going to fit over your head. To do this you take hold of the bare end of the wire next to the beads and then very gently slide it over your head.

If you find it doesn't fit then thread more beads if you find it's too short or take some beads off if you find it's too long.

Step 4 – Once the necklace is the right length, on the bare end of the wire, thread on some of the larger 5" (12.7cm) beads. This will then create an end to your necklace that will ensure none of the beads can pass through the loop when the necklace is being worn.



Step 5 – To finally finish the necklace off, thread on one more crimp bead along with one large bead. Then thread the end of the wire back through the large bead and crimp bead along with some of the other beads. Once you've done this you can now compress the crimp bead to ensure everything stays in place. Any excess wire should be cut away and if you want to give your necklace a more professional finish add crimp covers to each end.

Conclusion

Making your own jewelry is an excellent idea especially if you like to wear them regularly. Aside from making unique creations, there are also many advantages in making your own jewelry.

One of the benefits in making your own jewelry is that you will be able to personalize each item based to your liking. You can create a jewelry that can work well with your clothes.

This book will help you create various accessories from bracelets to necklaces and even lanyards. The techniques found in this book are accompanied by pictures to help guide you through each process.

After reading this book you will realize that you don't need any special skill in making beautiful jewelry. This guide is beginner-friendly so you don't have to worry if you haven't tried making accessories before.

Even if you are a beginner at jewelry-making, you do not have to attend any class. You can rely on this book to teach you on what you need to know. You can follow along with the pictures and learn right at the comfort of your own home.

Perhaps the best thing about this ebook is that you have a complete control on how to make your own jewelry. Although the book suggests specific materials, you are free to change them if you want. After all, one of the main reasons why people make their own jewelry is that so they can customize it according to their personality.

Lastly, this book provides you with different projects to try. The simple drop earrings on this book are perfect for beginners since they are easy to make but are still very fashionable. Once you have mastered various techniques, you can try to create your own Wrapped Y necklace. It is a very sophisticated necklace that can be paired with elegant outfits.

Jewelry-making is a productive and enjoyable hobby that anyone can try. All you need are few materials and your creativity to create endless possibilities. After trying to make several bracelets, you'll be able to create more complex bracelets which you can keep for yourself or give out as gifts. Your family and friends will certainly appreciate the items you made especially for them. Most people love handmade crafts because they exude a certain

sentimental appeal. Rest assured, people will remember you every time they wear your jewelry.

Learning to make jewelry may take longer than you expected but so long as you are concentrating on your technique, you should be able to create beautiful masterpiece in no time. Just think of the compliments that you would be receiving from people who will see your handmade jewelry and that surprised look that they will have once you tell them that you made it yourself.