Jewellery Making with Ordinary Items

Reference Book & Activity Guide
4-H MOTTO
Learn to do by doing.

4-H PLEDGE
I pledge
My HEAD to clearer thinking,
My HEART to greater loyalty,
My HANDS to larger service,
My HEALTH to better living,
For my club, my community and my country.

4-H GRACE
(Tune of Auld Lang Syne)
We thank thee, Lord, for blessings great
On this, our own fair land.
Teach us to serve thee joyfully,
With head, heart, health and hand.

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Introduction

Objectives

In this project, you will be learning an array of jewellery-making techniques, while exploring the use of ordinary household items to make attractive and interesting jewellery.

Materials for jewellery making can be expensive but this project focuses on commonly available objects. However, you will have to purchase some materials like polymer clay or sterling silver wire. By using items from our day to day lives, we can minimize costs and challenge our creativity. To assist in keeping costs down, worksheet of materials and tools is provided to identify opportunities to share and borrow.

While you are not required to do all the activities, completing them will give you more exposure to ideas and more practice of techniques leading to more skill and ability in jewellery-making.

Achievement Day Requirements of this Project

- Completed record book.
- At least one item from each of the major sections of Paper, Fibre, Wire, Polymer Clay, Repurposed and Recycled for a total of six pieces of jewellery or jewellery components.

Getting the Most from this Project

- Attend club and project activities regularly.
- Listen and ask questions. You will learn from each other as well as your leader.
- Undertake as many activities and techniques as possible so you can ‘learn to do by doing’.

Resources for Learning

- People – members of our communities and beyond can have jewellery-making or craft skills.
- Websites – the Internet is a good source of information and inspiration, including videos on websites like youtube.
- Books and magazines – libraries are often a good source for inspiration as well as a reference on jewellery-making and other techniques.
• Craft stores – sales people can be helpful and many stores stock project sheets or offer lessons in using various tools and equipment.

Organization of Project

This project is organized by materials and then the techniques that can be used to make jewellery from those materials. In keeping with the 4-H motto, in this project you will learn to do by doing, and as such activities are integrated with the resource information. The more activities you undertake, the more opportunities you will have to work with the materials and tools and the more you will master the techniques.

Each activity is supported by:

• A description of the activity objective which is usually a technique resulting in a piece of jewellery or a jewellery component.

• Sometimes, tips and hints to assist you in the technique.

• The time required to complete item the first time; as you master the technique, the time needed will be less and less.

• A list of materials and tools.

• The activity instructions.

• Online resources with links to web pages or videos.

• Post-activity questions where you can document your experience of using that material or technique.

• A listing of other ideas and internet resources utilizing similar technique or material.

In the listings of materials required, both metric and imperial measurements are given. In many cases, these are not direct conversions as that level of accuracy is not required. Instead, they are practical measurements specifying amount of materials to undertake the activity. For example, it is much easier to measure two inches than 1.96 inches, which is the equivalent to five centimetres.

Finally, before you undertake an activity, read through the description, materials and tools, and instructions to gain an understanding of the task at hand. Find a work area with good light and a hard, flat surface. Be sure to gather ALL your materials and tools before you start.

Internet Activity

As mentioned, at the end of activities are some online resources providing links to web pages or video. This is to supplement the instructions provided as well as provide some different ideas of what can be done with those materials utilizing a similar technique.
The Internet is a great resource for information, ideas, instructions and inspiration. If you are using the Internet, follow these guidelines:

- If you post online, NEVER attach any personal information such as names, addresses, phone numbers, date of birth, what school you attend, etc.
- ALWAYS remember the person you are communicating with may not be the person they claim to be.
- When using social media sites like Facebook, set your online profile to private. That way, only people who will be able to see your profile will be those that you approve.
- Do not give your passwords to anyone but your parent or guardian.
- Never meet anyone in person that you just met on social media sites.
- If anything happens online that makes you feel scared or uncomfortable, ALWAYS tell your parent or guardian. Report any inappropriate comments or messages if they violate the terms of service for that site.

Safety First

As well as being careful on the Internet, we need to be cautious when using tools and some materials. Here are some tips on how to be safe:

- Cutting – many of the activities in this project involve using some sort of cutting instrument. Be careful with any sharp blade, and always be conscious of where you put it down after using it.
- Paints and sprays – the gases that are released when using some paints, sealers and sprays can have harmful fumes that cause head-aches, throat and nose irritation and nausea. Ensure you have good ventilation when using these items.
- Glues – be careful using fast bonding glues like Superglue to avoid gluing your fingers together. Also ensure you have good ventilation while using the stronger adhesives.
- Wire – when working with wire, it is a good idea to always wear safety goggles or glasses, particularly when cutting wire. Do what you can to protect your eyes and vision from sharp flying wire.
- Polymer clay – Make any equipment you use with polymer clay ‘dedicated’ and keep it separate from food preparation items. Ensure you have good ventilation when baking your polymer clay beads.
- Appliances and power tools – in some activities, you will be using a hot glue gun, a pressing iron or a drill. Exercise caution to keep yourself and others safe. If you are unsure how to use a piece of equipment, ask. Alternatively, have an adult help you.
Humans have been making jewellery for centuries, possibly millennia. Jewellery evolved from a form of currency to reflect fashion and art. It has symbolized wealth with the use of precious metals and gemstones, or has religious significance indicating membership and status within a religion. Some jewellery such as pins, buckles and brooches started off serving a specific function but has evolved to being primarily decoration.

Today, jewellery is more an artistic expression and a fashion statement, particularly as tools and materials become more affordable and available. Focus has shifted from symbolism and social status to design, creativity and artistic expression. Now jewellery is primarily a statement of personal expression.

In this project, we are going to explore a wide variety of materials and techniques. As we work through the units, you will have the opportunity to try various projects as well as styles. In most units, internet links are provided to other projects you might like to try.

Types of Jewellery

Jewellery generally falls into five categories – those that decorate our ears as earrings, our fingers as rings, our arms and our ankles as bracelets, our neck as necklaces and pendants, or our torsos as brooches. In this project, we are primarily going to look at necklaces, pendants and bracelets, although we have a few earrings and rings projects. Many of the techniques and materials can be applied to the whole range of jewellery.
Featured Materials

In this project we are going to experiment with a wide variety of materials to produce jewellery. Generally, these materials are commonly found, or easily acquired. A worksheet is included at the end of this section. Below are the major categories and materials that we will be exploring.

**Paper** – normally is made from trees which go through a pulping process and become paper. However, it can be made from many other things as well – banana leaves, grasses, etc. In this project, a variety of paper can be used for the paper-based activities from recycled glossy magazines, newspaper, junk mail or used gift wrap to new paper such as scrap book paper, new gift wrap or coloured bond paper.

**Fibre** – encompasses a wide variety of materials including thread, thick cord, fabric and carded wool. The fibre you will use depends on the task at hand. We are going to use hemp twine for braiding, heavy cord for knot tying and embroidery floss for friendship bracelets. In many activities, you can use other types of cord or thread – just keep in mind the diameter of the cord. For example, the cord for the beaded bracelet in Activity 6 lists embroidery cotton; however, you can use linen, no-stretch beading thread or even fine hemp twine if you so wish.

Under this Unit, you will also be using fabrics like jersey knits or woven cotton. Jersey knit fabric is a lightweight stretchy material like a T-shirt. It is easy to work with as it does not fray. In some activities, you might want to use woven cotton instead. These fabrics can be purchased but try sourcing them from old clothes like T-shirts and blouses or even scrap material from other sewing projects.

The final fibre type in this unit is carded wool, or wool that has not yet been spun into yarn. The wool fleece has been combed or carded into a long rope, ready for spinning or felting. It is available in a variety of great colours.
**Wire** – is an extruded metal, and is quite versatile in jewellery-making because it can hold its own shape. It comes in different thicknesses or gauges – the larger the gauge, the smaller the diameter of the wire. For example, 16-gauge is a much bigger wire than 22-gauge. Most jewellery is made of the larger gauge (and smaller wire) such as 20, 22 or 24, mostly because it is easy to work with. The smaller gauges, such as 12 and 16 are difficult to bend and therefore do not lend themselves easily to jewellery-making.

Just about any wire can be used to make jewellery – electrical wire, copper wire, galvanized wire. However, if you are making earring hooks for a pierced ear, you should use sterling silver or sterling silver coated wire to avoid earlobe infections. Sterling silver wire is available in most craft stores.

**Polymer clay** – is polymer polyvinyl chloride (PVC) modeling clay that will harden, thus making firm objects we can use for jewellery making. Other PVC items that you may be familiar with are white glue (also known as PVC glue) and plastic pipes used in plumbing. Although this product is called ‘clay’, it does not contain any clay. In its manufacture, liquid is added to dry particles to create a gel-like substance that has working properties like clay. And because it is put into an oven to harden, it is referred to as modeling clay.

Polymer clay is used for making both two and three dimensional objects and for making simple to complex designs. With an array of stunning colours, polymer clay like Fimo and Sculpey are fun to use and are readily available in craft sections of most stores.

**Repurposed objects** – as jewellery can be fun. With some creativity, we can transform ordinary items like washers, buttons and safety pins into jewellery that has a point of difference.

**Washers** – are disk-shaped thin plates with a hole in the middle that is normally used to distribute the load of a threaded fastener, such as a screw or nut. They are available in any hardware store, or maybe even your dad’s garage.
Buttons – come in two basic types. Flat or sew-through buttons have either two or four holes. The thread is sewn through those holes to attach the button to fabric. The second type, the shank button does not have visible holes but has a small ring or bar with a hole called a shank. It protrudes from the back, and that is where the thread goes through to attach the button to the fabric. We will be using flat buttons for our crafts. These are available in stores selling crafts or sewing supplies. You might also be able to raid your mother’s sewing supplies.

Safety pin – is a pin bent back on itself to form a spring, with a guard to cover the point. The guard, or clasp, serves to form a closed loop which properly fastening the pin. It also covers the end of the pin to protect the user from the sharp point. Safety pins are commonly used to fasten pieces of fabric or clothing together such as cloth diapers or torn clothing. They are easily acquired from craft or fabric stores as well as supermarkets and department stores.

Vinyl tubing – is a clear, lightweight and flexible hose used to transfer fluids in plumbing, wine making and medicine. It can generally be found in the plumbing section of your hardware store or in a store that stocks wine making or medical supplies. Do not reuse any that may have been used to transfer blood or blood products, or hydrocarbons like gasoline.

Tiles – from games like scrabble or dominoes can be repurposed into jewellery. If you do not have game pieces that you can use from an existing game, they often can be purchased from a craft store or a thrift store. Or you could look in the dollar stores for games that have interesting game pieces.

Man’s tie – is source of material to make fabric jewellery. Ties are often made of silk and are beautifully designed. Thrift stores are a good source, or you might be able to raid your grandfather’s or father’s closet for one. The wider, the better for this activity. If you cannot find a suitable tie, you can use fabric.
Recycled objects – can also be used to make jewellery. What might be destined to the landfill or recycle centre can be reworked, or ‘upcycled’, into eye-catching jewellery. You might have to start collecting these items early on so that you have them available when you undertake this section.

Plastic pop bottle – like a disposable PET drink bottle, can be cut and used to make a variety of jewellery items. Look for the number 1 recycling symbol when selecting your bottles and try to gather a variety of colours.

Gift card – or any plastic card like a credit card, bank card or an old identification card can be used to make jewellery. Look for a card that have a nice design or that has great colours.

Tape reel – is the cardboard centre of a roll of tape like masking, duct or packing tapes. Select one in a width you would like as a bangle. If you do not have any at home, ask your parents or other adults to save them for you at their work places.

Cork – is made of the outside bark of an oak tree found in Mediterranean countries. This material is commonly used as stoppers in wine bottles, as tiles, or as bulletin boards. In keeping with the recycle theme, you could have adults save the corks from bottles of wine; or you can purchase corks in wine supplies store or some hardware stores. Alternatively, you could use cork tiles sold as bulletin boards in stationary and department stores.

Bottle caps – with fluted edges can make interesting jewellery. They are readily available from bottled beverages but can also be purchased in some hardware stores, beer supplies stores or craft stores.

Pop can tabs – are the silver aluminum tabs from beverage cans. You will have to collect them yourself, although some people collect them for Ronald MacDonald House or sell them on websites like eBay.
Other Materials

To undertake the activities, we will need more materials than the ones just mentioned. These are the things that will we use up as we make our items. These are sometimes referred to as ‘consumables’.

Below is a description of the various categories and a worksheet to help you gather materials for this project. To keep the costs to a minimum, you can use this worksheet to identify items that you need to purchase, and then purchase them as a group. A description of the tools and other equipment follows in the next section.

Beads
Types and shapes of beads are many and varied. Beads are made from a wide range of materials – gemstones, plastic, glass, wood, stone, metal. They can be made from natural materials such as plant seeds, pearls, bone, ivory, wood; they can be manufactured like plastic, pottery, glass. Even glass beads are wide ranging – from lead crystal like Swarovski to pressed glass to lamped worked to fused to faceted.

The shapes are equally as varied. They can be round, rectangular or square. They can be shaped as cubes, cones, teardrops, tubes, barrels or discs. When we consider colour as well, the options are endless!

Beads are usually measured in millimetres (mm), except seed beads that are have their own numbering system. The higher the number, the smaller the bead. The largest size of a seed bead is 1° (‘one-aught’ or ‘one-oh’, sometimes written 1/0) and the smallest is 24°, about the size of a grain of sand. Seed beads that are size 5° or 6° are usually called ‘pony beads’ rather than ‘seed beads’; from 3° to 4° are usually called ‘trade beads’; and from 1° to 2° are usually referred to as ‘crow beads’. Most modern seed bead work is done using seed beads ranging in sizes 6° to 15°, with 11° being the most common.

In this project we will be making beads from paper, polymer clay and felt and using them to make Jewellery. In addition, we will also be using spacer beads and seed beads. Spacer beads are generally metal and smaller than the other beads being used.

Findings
Generally, findings are the mechanical parts that are used to assemble the jewellery and include items such as clasps, pins, rings and ear wires. Also known as fastenings, components and connectors, these little pieces are decorative and functional and can be as important as beads in any design. Here are some of the findings we will be talking about.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finding</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Headpin</strong></td>
<td>Round wire posts with a flattened end that look like long dressmaker pins. Flattened end prevents beads from slipping off while the other end can be formed into an eyelet once the beads have been threaded on. Generally used when beads are to be attached at one end only, like a dangle. Various lengths and thickness. Generally, the longer the better.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eye pins</strong></td>
<td>Round wire post similar to head pins but have looped circular ends (the eye) instead of a flattened end. Beads are threaded onto eye pin before a second eye is made and attached to other components on both sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jump rings</strong></td>
<td>Small round or oval wire rings that are used to link components. Can be open or closed. Open jump rings have a split allowing them to be opened so they can be attached directly to other components; closed jump rings have been soldered into a circle. Various sizes and thicknesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clasps</strong></td>
<td>Used to secure necklaces and bracelets. Include toggle, parrot or lobster, magnetic, screw and s-clasps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bails</strong></td>
<td>Usually metal loops that allow pendants to be worn on chains or necklaces. Normally placed in the centre of necklaces where the pendants hang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crimp beads</strong></td>
<td>Used for ends of jewellery done on beading wire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dangle</strong></td>
<td>Generally something that hangs. Often has beads that have been put on a head pin and added to a piece of jewellery like a bracelet, necklace or earrings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cord and Thread
As with beads, there is a wide array of items that can be used to join beads together or hang pendants. Below is a description of some of the options available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural beading thread</td>
<td>Available in silk, cotton or linen. Not as strong as nylon or polyester. Silk comes with needle already attached. Available in various thicknesses and colours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic cord or stretch cord</td>
<td>Most often used for projects without clasps. Available in clear or with coloured cotton finish in fine, medium and thick diameters. Ends should be tied in square knot and sealed with glue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beading wire</td>
<td>Composed of very fine wires twisted or braided together and covered with a smooth plastic or nylon coating. Comes in number of colours but silver is the most common colour used. Good for large heavy beads. Cut with wire cutters. Requires use of a crimping bead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illusion cord</td>
<td>Is invisible when worn. Use to showcase a few cool beads. Is more durable than fishing line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory Wire</td>
<td>Tempered stainless steel spring wire used for coiled bracelets, chokers and rings. Retains its shape and is sold by the loop or in continuous loops. Does not require clasp. Cut with tough big wire cutters or special memory wire cutters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic coated wire</td>
<td>Used to make loops or to decoratively wrap beads. The smaller the gauge, the thicker the wire. Ranges from 16-gauge to 24-gauge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp twine</td>
<td>Comes in a variety of thicknesses and colours. Softens as it is worn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather and suede lacing; cotton and rayon cord; yarn</td>
<td>Vary in flexibility, thicknesses and colours. Work well with large-hole beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroidery thread</td>
<td>Made up of six separable strands. Wide variety of colours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satin cord, rattle</td>
<td>Can be used in place of chains for pendants. Silky luxurious look. Made of nylon or rayon. Available in various thicknesses and colours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>Can be used in place of chains for pendants. Generally narrow. Make sure edges are finished so does not fray when passed through beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy cord</td>
<td>Generally cords that are 2 mm in diameter and over. Can be cotton, hemp, sisal, polypropylene, nylon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paracord</td>
<td>Also known as parachute cord. Lightweight rope that has an outer sheath which protects the inner core, like a climbing rope.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See Worksheet at the end of this section for thread and cord that will be needed in this project.
Glues

Glues and adhesives chemically attach two or more surfaces together. The success of this depends on using the right glue, and an amazing range of glues is available. Try this handy website to help you make decisions on what glues to use: www.thistothat.com. Below is some of the glues that you will using in this project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paper Adhesives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>For use on paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glue stick</td>
<td></td>
<td>Easy to use and dries clear. Ideal for school projects, papers and photographs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber cement</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sticks paper together quickly without wrinkling. Papers can be pulled apart and repositioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White Glues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Best for gluing paper and cardboard. Generally known as PVA glue; mostly water soluble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elmers’s Glue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thin, non-toxic, all-purpose. Dries fast to a clear strong finish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacky Glue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suitable for fabrics, paper and jewels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designer/Decorator</td>
<td></td>
<td>Super thick tacky glue that can be used in place of hot glue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacky Glue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wood Glue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Super strong resin glue. Fast setting. Leaves a natural stainable or paintable colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extra Strong Adhesives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Often have industrial applications Many require good ventilation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Cement</td>
<td></td>
<td>Instant permanent water resistant bond; use on tile, wood, metals, leather and rubber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superglue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Forms clear permanent bond in seconds. Use on non-porous material like metal, rubber and plastic acrylic. Other bands – Krazy and Instant Glue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-6000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thick permanent adhesive. Tough and flexible. Highly versatile. Requires time to cure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goop Adhesive Glue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Strong waterproof adhesive and sealant. For use on rhinestones, ribbons, buttons, clothing, ceramics and fabric.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epoxy resin glue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Waterproof bonding of porous materials such as wood, ceramic, pottery, china, rubber, leather, fabric and plastic. Takes several hours to cure completely. Often sold as two parts that need to be mixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hot glue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cures instantly. Bonds porous materials like fabric, fibre, wood, ceramic and pottery. Does not stick to hard plastic and smooth or laminate surfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specialty Adhesives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water-based adhesive designed for decoupaging paper or fabric to many surfaces. Available in gloss or matte finish. Brands - Mod Podge, Aleene’s ‘Collage Pauge’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Découpage mediums</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail polish</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacquer or enamel generally applied to the fingernails or toenails to colour them or make them shiny. Functions like glue. Good for securing knots in beading thread.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jewellery Making with Ordinary Items
Sealers
Sealing can protect and enhance our creations. Some sealers can increase durability and help make your items waterproof. Here is some for you to consider.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sealer</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Varnish – shellac, polyurethane</td>
<td>Forms a transparent, hard, protective finish or film primarily used on wood but also other materials. Glossy, semi-gloss or satin finishes. Protects from moisture but can yellow. Can be purchased as spray. Has fumes; requires ventilation and solvent for clean up. Found in most hardware or paint stores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White glue</td>
<td>Diluted, can be used a sealer but some may dissolve when wet and crack over time. Widely available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear nail polish</td>
<td>Lacquer or enamel generally applied to the fingernails or toenails to make them shiny. Not as durable as varnish or acrylic. Commonly available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty sealers</td>
<td>Water based adhesive that also seals and finishes. Brands – Mod Podge and Aleene’s ‘Collage Pauge’. Available at crafts stores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 dimensional lacquer or glaze</td>
<td>Thick and creates a more three-dimensional look. Examples – Diamond Glaze, Mod Podge Dimensional Magic, Triple Thick Gloss Glaze. Available at crafts stores.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Miscellaneous Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Detail</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tape</td>
<td>Masking tape, duct tape, packing tape</td>
<td>Bead stoppers, anchors</td>
<td>Sticky tape which has good adhesion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>Craft or acrylic</td>
<td>Add colour</td>
<td>Quick drying, easy to use, readily available, wide variety of colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardboard</td>
<td>Boxboard, carton board</td>
<td>Patterns, loom</td>
<td>Thin, generally smooth on one side, fairly rigid but easy to cut and lies flat. Used for packaging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corrugated cardboard</td>
<td>Backing</td>
<td>Made with three pieces of boxboard with middle layer having been pressed into s-curves or corrugations. Study</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Materials Worksheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>1, 3, 4, 33, 37, 41</td>
<td>5+ sheets</td>
<td>Try using recycled paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp twine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>115 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroidery thread</td>
<td>6, 10</td>
<td>770 cm</td>
<td>4 colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy cord</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
<td>440 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satin cord</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>40 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey knit strips</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>445 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton or jersey knit strips</td>
<td>13, 14 (38)</td>
<td>210 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carded wool</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30 g</td>
<td>1+ colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-gauge</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-gauge</td>
<td>17, 18, 20, 23</td>
<td>38 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-gauge</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterling silver wire</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10 cm</td>
<td>or sterling silver coated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-gauge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 22-gauge</td>
<td>25, 26, 27</td>
<td>100 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 25-gauge</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymer Clay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-32</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 + colours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repurposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washer</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30-40 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttons</td>
<td>6, 34</td>
<td>9 +</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Pins</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40-80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl tubing</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5mm-25 cm</td>
<td>10mm-1.3cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiles – scrabble, domino</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necktie</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>or fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic pop bottle</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>different colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift card</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape Reel</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle Caps</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pop can tabs</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>26-30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>2, 17, 18, 25</td>
<td>Approx. 15</td>
<td>Make these in Activity 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spacer</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Approx. 12</td>
<td>May need more for stringing polymer clay beads, Activities 29-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Large seed beads that will fit over hemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>800-1000</td>
<td>To fit over point of safety pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(42)</td>
<td>2-6</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 mm</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-8 mm</td>
<td>17*, 18*, 25*, 27, 29, (33, 42)</td>
<td>Approx. 9</td>
<td>Must fit over string/ribbon in Activity 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 mm</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 mm (1 inch)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Wooden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Beads**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elastic beading cord</td>
<td>2, 35, 44</td>
<td>170 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>3, 33, 37</td>
<td>240 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wide ribbon</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>40 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thin cord</td>
<td>4, 13, 29</td>
<td>225 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton cord – 1 mm</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>48 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Findings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head pin</td>
<td>3, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jump ring – closed</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jump ring – split</td>
<td>16, (27), 39, 40, 42, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangles</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bail/eye screw</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closure</td>
<td>40, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earring Hooks</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Glues**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Glue</td>
<td>1, 3, 11, 33*, 37*, 39, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear nail polish</td>
<td>2, 11*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast bonding glue</td>
<td>2*, 35, 36, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Découpage medium</td>
<td>1*, (3*), 33*, 37*, 41*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabric glue</td>
<td>13, 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sealers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water-based sealer</td>
<td>(1), 3 (28-32), 33*, 37*, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-D glue/lacquer</td>
<td>33, 37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boxboard</td>
<td>1, 9, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardboard</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencils</td>
<td>7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowel – 6 mm (1/4 inch)</td>
<td>7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dish Soap</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water – cold</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water – very warm</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>29, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax paper</td>
<td>28-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glitter</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Alternative available 
() Optional
Tools and Equipment

Different techniques and materials require different tools. Here are a few common ones that you will be using. You can borrow, purchase or share them. A worksheet is provided so you take an inventory of the tools and equipment you have, can borrow or share.

**Cutting Tools**
Throughout this project, you will be using an array of cutting tools. Some you will need include the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scissors</strong></td>
<td>For cutting paper, fabric and thread ends. Keep one sharp pair for cutting fabric and another for paper as cutting paper blunts scissors. Do not use these to cut wire, particularly memory wire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Craft knives</strong></td>
<td>Type of utility knife. Have small fixed-blades or retractable, snap off blades. Good for cutting thin, lightweight materials with a high degree of precision and control. Examples – X-acto, Olfa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tissue Blade</strong></td>
<td>For polymer clay. Come in different lengths and hardmesses. Are ultra-thin, very sharp to take the thinnest possible slices from canes. Commonly available from polymer clay suppliers or scientific supply stores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kitchen knife</strong></td>
<td>Also used on polymer clay. Use a cheap one and mark it as ‘clay dedicated’ so it is not used on food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cookie cutters</strong></td>
<td>Ideal for cutting shapes out of slabs of polymer clay. Available in wide variety of sizes and styles including petit four cutters, canapé cutters, and biscuit cutters. Also make ‘clay dedicated’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measuring and Sizing Tools**
We will be measuring lengths, widths and sizes. Here is some tools we can use.

**Ruler** – for measurement and for drawing straight lines. Generally a metal one is better than a plastic.

**Measuring tape** – handy for measuring curved surfaces, like your wrist for a bracelet. Alternatively you could use a piece of string.
Mandrel – is any object that is used to form, size or shape the jewellery you are making. A true jeweler’s mandrel is often made of steel and is tapered or stepped. Rather than purchasing a mandrel, we can use anything that is round and in the right circumference such as wood doweling, knitting needles, drinking straws, toothpicks, skewers, felt markers, glasses, jars or cans. What we use depends on our end product.

Pliers

Pliers are key for working with wire. Throughout the activities in this project, you will need round-nose pliers, a pair of wire cutters and a second set of pliers. The additional set can be specific jewellery making pliers like the chain-nose or flat-nose, or multi-purpose pliers like needle-nose. The chart below shows the options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round-nose pliers</td>
<td>REQUIRED. Have two smooth, round, tapering ‘noses’ or jaws. Used to shape wire into loops and rings. Tapered ends to hold and work with very fine components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain-nose pliers</td>
<td>Have pointed noses that are round on the outside and flat on the inside. Useful for gripping components, opening and closing jump rings, attaching components, making 90 degree angles and holding loops while wrapping. Good all-purpose jewellery pliers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat-nose pliers</td>
<td>Have blunt, squared-off ends. Useful for holding and bending wire, holding components steady and straightening wire, eye or head pins and closing jump rings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle-nose pliers</td>
<td>Have long slender jaws used for grasping small or thin objects. Good for opening and closing jump rings, bending wire, attaching components. Used by electricians and other tradesmen to bend, re-position and cut wire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side cutters</td>
<td>Also known as cutting pliers or wire cutters. Resemble pliers but have two metal blades to cut wire, pins and chains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush cutters</td>
<td>Have small neat pointed ends that go into small spaces. Allows you to cut wire absolutely flush to your work. Handy to have but not essential.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beading and Knotting Tools
For beading and knotting, we need a variety of equipment. Some options are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needles</td>
<td>Depending on thread, may need a needle to get thread through the bead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beading needles</td>
<td>Thin wires with a sharp point at one end and a narrow ‘eye’ on the other end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapestry needle</td>
<td>Blunt end and a large eye and is very useful for beading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing sharp needles</td>
<td>Used for general hand sewing; built with a sharp point, a round eye, and are of medium length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroidery needles</td>
<td>Identical to sharps but have a longer eye to enable easier threading of multiple embroidery threads and thicker yarns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bead Layout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bead design trap</td>
<td>Or bead board. Have ready-made plastic traps with grooves and channels in standard bracelet and necklace lengths. Good for planning and laying out design. Also have compartments for storing beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt-lined shoe box lid</td>
<td>Option to layout beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towel</td>
<td>Option to layout beads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoppers</td>
<td>Keep beads from falling off end of beading thread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulldog clip</td>
<td>Clip on one end, thread beads on other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masking tape</td>
<td>Place a piece on one end, thread beads on other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reusable adhesive putty</td>
<td>Placing a blob on end, thread beads on other. Brand example – Blu-Tack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchors</td>
<td>Keeps work tacked down and steady so that tension is consistent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clipboard</td>
<td>Insert end of cords under clip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masking tape</td>
<td>Secure onto work surface with couple of pieces of tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety pin</td>
<td>Secure to work to fabric – like your pant leg! Often used when making friendship bracelets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Needles – beading, tapestry, sewing sharps

Embroidery needle, beading tray, towels

Stoppers – bulldog clips, masking tape, Blu-Tack

Anchors – clipboard, masking tape, safety pin.

Source: http://thecraftyexpat.com
Piercing Tools
In many of our activities, we will need to create a hole – in felt, in polymer clay, in plastic. Not all these can be used interchangeably, but rather depends on the material that need to be pierced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needle, toothpick</td>
<td>Used to pierce soft materials such as polymer clay, felt balls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking straw</td>
<td>Can be used to create large hole in polymer clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole punch</td>
<td>Common office and crafting tool used to create holes in paper and thin plastics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awl</td>
<td>Pointed tool used to make holes in a variety of materials, or enlarging existing holes. Used for paper, leather, canvas, wood. Best to use with a block of wood to protect your working surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammer and nail</td>
<td>Make holes in a variety of materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill and drill bit</td>
<td>Power tool and accompanying used to make holes in many types of materials. Can be used to make an indentation as a guide for screws. Wear safety glasses when operating and be aware that the cord can be a tripping hazard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sewing Tools
In this project, only a few activities require sewing, most of it can be accomplished with a **needle and thread**. However, Activity 38 has a lot of sewing that you may wish to use a **sewing machine**. If you had not used a sewing machine before, consider asking an adult to help you.

Another handy sewing tool is a **stitch ripper**. Its name says it all – it is for ripping out stitches. Be careful with this tool has it has a pointed end to slide it under the stitch and a built-in cutting blade to cut the stitch.
You will need a **pressing iron** and **press cloth**, or lightweight cotton dish towel to iron and smooth out fabrics you will be using in some of the activities. Be careful as irons can get very hot; as well, the cord can be a tripping hazard.

**Hardening Tools**
In this project, we have two materials that we will ‘harden’ – one is wire and the other is polymer clay.

To harden wire, we need a **hammer**. The properties of wire dictate that a softer wire that does not hold its shape can be convinced to hold its shape by striking it with a hammer. Use a hard surface, like a steel block or a piece of concrete. Please use your safety glasses when working with wire.

Polymer clay on the hand requires an **oven** to bake the clay into the shape and design that you have created. Follow the manufacturer’s instructions and you may want to use an **oven thermometer** to ensure that your oven is at the right temperature so your creations do not burn. When baking polymer clay, make sure that you have good ventilation, and use a **cookie sheet or baking tray** that is dedicated to polymer and no longer used for food.

**Sanding and Smoothing equipment**
In some of the activities, we will need to take off sharp bits and smooth edges. A metal **finishing file** works well on wire. Alternatively, you could use an **emery board** that you would use on your nails, or **fine grit sand paper**. A grit of 150 to 220 would be suitable.
Flattening
In working with polymer clay, we need equipment to help create flat and even slabs. A dedicated pasta machine (again, do not use for food once it has been used for polymer clay). A pasta machine also help to work and condition the clay. Alternatively, use a dedicated rolling pin or even a large felt maker. Wood doweling or skewers on either side of the clay can help make the right thickness of slab.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safety glasses or goggles</td>
<td>Use when working with wire or power tools that might flick some into your eye. Your vision is important. Please look after it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencil</td>
<td>Soft lead HB or 2B is good for tracing and lining. Does not leave imprint and can be erased if needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blocks of wood</td>
<td>Scrap wood. Useful as cutting boards to protect your work surface. Be sure to have a wood block handy when using a cutting or piercing tool that could damage your work surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brushes</td>
<td>Needed for painting and gluing. Small brushes 2.5 to 5 cm (1 to 2 inches) in width are best for the activities in this project. Foam brushes are easy to use, particularly for découpage. Make sure you clean any brush you use thoroughly so that you can use it again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowls</td>
<td>Needed for felting. Two 0.5 l (2 cups) will hold cold and warm water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towel</td>
<td>To absorb water when felting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doweling</td>
<td>Smooth round wooden sticks that is available in various thicknesses. Can be purchase from hardware stores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rags</td>
<td>Dampened to wipe off paint or excess glue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax paper</td>
<td>To cover your work surface when using polymer clay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Equipment and Tool Worksheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Own</th>
<th>Borrow</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Purchase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cutting Tools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Scissors</td>
<td>1-14, 33-41, 44</td>
<td>Reserve your sharp scissors for fabrics</td>
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<td><strong>Measuring Tools</strong></td>
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<td>Round nose</td>
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<td>Chain-nose, flat-nose or needle-nose</td>
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<td>(Mandrel)</td>
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<td>Heavy (16-gauge) wire, skewer</td>
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<td>0.8 cm diameter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Felt marker, 1/2 inch doweling</td>
<td>24, 26</td>
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<td><strong>Piercing tools</strong></td>
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<td>Long sharp needle with large eye</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hole punch, drill, awl</td>
<td>37*, 39, 40, 42</td>
<td>Use awl and drill with block of wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Needle or toothpick</td>
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<td><strong>Drinking straw</strong></td>
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<td>Foam brush</td>
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<td>Needle and thread</td>
<td>13, 38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stitch ripper</td>
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<td>Iron</td>
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<td>Pressing cloth</td>
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<td>Sewing machine</td>
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<td><strong>Hardening Tools</strong></td>
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<td>Hammer and steel block</td>
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<td>Cookie/baking sheet</td>
<td>28-32</td>
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<td>Safety goggles/glasses</td>
<td>16-27</td>
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<td>Pasta machine</td>
<td>(28-32)</td>
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<td>Rolling pin and doweling</td>
<td>29, 31, 32</td>
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<td>Stamp</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>Damp rag</td>
<td>3, 29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper for funnel</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Block of wood</td>
<td>39*, 40, 42</td>
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</table>

* Alternative available
( ) Optional

**Be Creative**

This project relies not only on technical skills but also creativity. Once you learn the technique and how to work with the materials, you are only limited by your imagination. Try different ideas; try different styles. Inject some humour and colour into your jewellery. And above all, have fun.
You can get ideas for your projects by looking at books, magazines, websites and even home and garden television. Craft supply stores also are great sources of inspiration, particularly if they display completed items. You may even get inspiration from retail stores selling similar items.

When you answer the questions at the end of each activity, you can also record ideas for ways of doing the activity differently or another activity based on a similar technique, or a technique that would lend its self to the materials. This is an opportunity to write your ideas as you think of them. When we are being creative, we are using a different part of our brain and we may think of even more ideas as part of being creative.

You are not limited to making just one item in each activity; try out your ideas. Make a note of what worked and what did not. If you have done the technique before, try some new and creative ideas.
Unit 1: Paper

Paper Beads

We can create colourful beads by simply rolling strips of paper. Depending on the shape of paper we start with, we can make round, oval or tapered beads or squared-off beads. For the tapered and round beads, we start with elongated triangles of paper and for the squared-off bead we start with long rectangles.

You can use a wide variety of papers to make beads. Glossy magazine pages make brightly coloured glossy beads, but you can use just about any paper, including scrapbook paper and gift wrap.

Paper for Paper Beads

Magazines • scrapbook paper • gift wrap • newspaper • notepaper • photocopy paper • tissue paper • paper grocery bags • old books • origami paper • junk mail • tracing paper • catalogs • old schoolwork • flyers • posters • wall paper • handmade paper • dust jackets from books • used colouring books • old calendars • maps

Source: http://www.craft-craft.net/
Tips and Hints for Making Beads

Before you start making your beads, consider the following:

- Your paper should be at least 30 cm (12 inches) long so that your beads are sturdy.
- The width of the base of your strip will dictate the size of your bead. For round beads, make your base one centimeter (2/5 inch) wide; oval beads, your base should be two centimetres (4/5 inch) wide.
- If you want to have beads the same size, make a pattern out of cardboard and trace around it.
- When choosing where to cut your strip, keep in mind the edge of your paper shows the most. So, pay attention to the pattern along the edge of where you are going to cut. If it is missing the colour you are after, your bead will look different to what you might be expecting.
- Whatever you use to wrap your paper strip around will dictate the size of hole in your bead and consequently, the size of thread or cord that you can use. For example, a toothpick will make a small hole for beading thread but not hemp cord. You should use something thicker, like a pencil if you want to use a thicker cord.
- The paper can be more easily rolled if ‘precoiled’. You can do this by running the paper strip along the open blade of the scissors, like you would do for making ribbon coils when wrapping a present.
- Seal if wished. You can use shellac, varnish, white glue (that dries clear) or a product like Mod Podge or other decoupage medium. This will help to waterproof your beads.
Activity 1 – Paper Beads

In this activity, you will be making beads from strips of paper. You can use any paper but magazines, scrapbook paper and gift wrap are good. Try using recycled item.

Start with making a long triangle piece of paper to make your first bead, which will be a oval or tapered bead. Try making round and squared off beads too. Make a number of beads in different shapes, sizes and colour. You will be using these beads to make a bracelet and dangles.

Time Allowance
At least 30 minutes to make 20 beads. Allow the glue to dry for at least one hour, or preferably overnight before sealing.

Materials and Tools
- Paper – at least 30 cm (12 inches) long
- Boxboard
- Ruler
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Wire – 16-gauge wire or skewer
- White glue
- Sealer – optional

Instructions
1. Draw a triangle pattern on your cardboard. Remember that the wider the base of your triangle, the wider your bead. A good size is 1 cm (1/2 inch), but any size is fine. Make sure that your pattern is 30 cm (12 inches) long so the bead ends up being sturdy. Cut out your pattern.
2. Trace around your pattern onto paper – keeping in mind to place it so that you get a variety of colours and patterns which will create an interesting bead.
3. Cut out your strips.
4. ‘Precoil’ your strips if you like.
5. Wrap the wide end of your strips tightly around wire, skewer or pencil and secure with a spot of glue. Be careful not to get glue on your wire, or the bead will be difficult to remove.

6. Continue to roll tightly using the occasional dab of glue. Keep the strip centred as you roll.

7. Seal the tip down with glue.

8. Set aside to dry.

9. Seal if wished.

**Internet Resources**
How to Make Paper Beads by BeyondBracelets
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnTWQ77g1Y4](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnTWQ77g1Y4)
Recycling paper: African beads made of paper

**Post-Activity Questions**
a. Did you have any challenges making your paper beads?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy making paper beads?
d. Which bead shape do you like the best?

e. What can you make with these beads?

f. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas

- Instead of working from coloured or patterned paper, colour your own.
- Colour the edge of your paper with a highlight colour. Black, silver or gold add a nice classy touch.
- Add accent colours by painting them once the beads have dried.
Activity 2 – Simple Beaded Bracelet

Before we start, a bit about beading. Beading is straightforward. Basic beading bracelet or necklace simply involves stringing a series of beads onto cord or thread and then connecting the two ends. You can string all the same bead or different types and sizes to make a design; or you can introduce spacers in between larger beads. The most difficult part is tying off the beads so that the knot does not come undone and your beads scatter.

Beading Knots

The knots that are commonly used in beading are the overhand knot, square knot or surgeon’s knot.

**Overhand knot** – a very simple knot that is very secure and difficult to untie. It is often used at the end of a rope to keep it from unraveling. To make this knot, form a loop and pass the end through it. Tighten it.

**Square knot** – a simple and handy knot that is more secure than a granny knot because it employs an additional crossing. A square knot is made by alternating right-over-left, and then left-over-right, where as a granny knot is made by alternating right-over-left, right-over-left. A square knot is also known as a reef knot.

**Surgeon’s knot** – similar to an overhand knot but involves more twists. To make this knot, use both lines to form a loop. Pull both ends through the loop and then through a second time. Pull it tight.

Internet resources

Animated link for Overhand Knot:  
http://www.animatedknots.com/overhand/

Animated link for Square Knot: http://www.animatedknots.com/reef/

Animated link for Surgeon’s Knot:  
In this activity we will be making a simple beaded bracelet. The objective is to practice beading.

Source: http://redwoodjul.blogspot.co.nz

**Time Allowance**

20 minutes once you have gathered all the materials.

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**Tips and Hints for Working with Beads**

- When putting together your jewellery, use a small towel or facecloth, shallow tray or the lid off a shoebox lined with felt to stop the beads from rolling around while you are working. Alternatively, you can use a bead board.

- Put a stopper like a bulldog clip or a blob of reusable adhesive putty (such as Blu-Tack) on the end of your beading string. That way you can keep beads from falling off while you work. Alternatively, you could tie one bead approximately 2.5 cm (1 inch) from the end, using an overhand knot or a square knot.

- If you use a stiff beading cord like fishing line or elastic cord, you will not need to use a needle. If you are using a softer, pliable thread, you will need a needle, like a beading or tapestry needle.

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**Materials and Tools**

- Elastic beading cord – 25 cm (10 inches)
- Paper beads – approximately 10; be sure openings are large enough for the cord to pass through.
- Spacer beads – optional; approximately 11
- Beading tray or towel
- Scissors
- Measuring tape
- Stoppers – i.e. bull dog clips or reusable adhesive putty
- Tapestry or beading needle – optional
- Glue – clear nail polish or fast-acting glue
Instructions
1. Measure your wrist; you will need to have enough beads to fill up at least that measurement.
2. Lay out your beads in your tray or on a towel. Work out an arrangement that you like that is at least as long as your wrist measurement. Include spacer beads if you like.
3. Secure the end of your cord with a stopper (see Tips and Hints above) to ensure your beads do not slide off.
4. Thread on your beads. Use beading or tapestry needle on your cord if it makes it easier to thread on the beads.
5. Once you have all beads on, secure the other end of your cord with a stopper. Holding the two ends, wrap it around your wrist to see that it fits. If it does and if you can get it over the widest part of your hand, go to the next step. If not, put on more beads.
6. Tie an overhand, square or surgeon’s knot.
7. Secure your knot by painting it with nail polish or applying a dab of glue. When the glue is dry, use scissors to trim cord ends.

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making your beaded bracelet?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy beading?

d. What other simple beaded items can you make?
Découpage

Découpage is a popular technique to using paper or fabric to cover an object. It comes from the French word *découper*, meaning to cut out, and typically involves pasting paper cut-outs to an object and then covering them with several coats of a sealer, traditionally varnish or lacquer. Découpage can be used to decorate a variety of things from vases to furniture to pieces of Jewellery.

Today, we can use sealers like white glue, varnish or commercially made products like Mod Podge or other découpage medium. White glue is readily available, easy to apply and easy to clean up with water. Varnish is more durable, but requires the use of turpentine to clean up. Both of these products can yellow. Commercial products like Mod Podge have been especially developed for this purpose and as a result they seal well, are long-lasting and do not yellow.

**How to Découpage**

1. Just about any material can be used for découpage, including cards, tissue paper, wrapping paper, paper shopping bags, magazine clippings, rice paper, or thin fabric pieces. Generally, the softer and more flexible the material, the easier it will be to work with, particularly if you are applying découpage a curved surface.

2. You can use whole pieces of paper, tear them, or cut them to make interesting shapes and designs.

3. Either the object or the paper is painted with glue or découpage medium. The paper is placed and smoothed on to the object. The key to découpage is to make sure you work out all the air bubbles as you are gluing on your paper by applying pressure with your brush or finger from the centre to the edges.

4. As you master this technique, you will be able to make more intricate designs such as layering papers, and feathering the edges to add interest. You can add embellishments such as a coil of metallic thread or a strand of brightly coloured thread on the final layer of your item.
Tips and Hints for Decoupagé

- If you are using plain white glue, you can water it down making it easier to work with. Use 50% glue with 50% water and mix well.
- Decoupagé can get messy. If you are using white glue or Mod Podge, keep a damp cloth nearby to wipe up extra glue and keep fingers clean. If you are using varnish, keep a cloth that has been dampened with turpentine close at hand.
- Be patient and let each layer or decoupage medium dry completely before applying the next layer.
- Instead of cutting your paper, try tearing it. Torn edges lay a little flatter and blend a little better.
- Do not use pictures printed from an ink jet printer. The ink will smudge and run. Instead, print out the desired picture and photocopy it.
- Make photocopies of photographs and other original papers so you can save the original.
- If you are using pictures on thicker paper, such as photos or greeting cards, give your decoupage piece plenty of time to dry.
- Make sure the item you will be covering is free of dust and dirt.
- Watch for bubbles as your pictures dry. If one forms, use a pin or craft knife to pop it and then use your fingers to smooth it down.
- Be sure to have good ventilation if you are using a sealer like varnish.
Activity 3 – Découpage Pendant

In this activity, we will be creating a pendant by apply paper to cardboard that has been cut into a simple square or rectangle. For your first pendant, you will want to keep your design fairly simple. Remember, the more layers, the longer it takes to dry.

Time Allowance
1 hour to make your pendant, and then allow it to dry overnight.

Materials and Tools
- Corrugated cardboard – two pieces; 5 cm (2 inches) by 5 cm (2 inches)
- Paper
- Head pin – 1
- White glue
- Diluted white glue or découpage medium
- Ribbon – 6 mm (1/4 inch); 60 cm (24 inches)
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Pliers
- Foam brush
- Damp rag
- Sealer – optional

Instructions
1. Draw a simple square or rectangle on your cardboard. Make the same shape for both pieces of cardboard.
2. Cut out your cardboard.
3. Take your headpin and create a number of bends with your pliers. This will help make a sturdy pendant. Otherwise, your head pin might just slide out of your pendant.

Source: http://savedbylovecreations.com
4. Glue the bent headpin on one piece of cardboard.

5. Glue the second piece of cardboard onto the first piece and the headpin, making a cardboard sandwich. Give it a good squeeze. Using your damp rag, wipe off any glue that might come out.

6. Allow to dry.

7. Using a brush, put a thin layer of diluted glue or medium onto your surface and onto the back of your paper. Make sure you apply the medium evenly and over the edges of the paper.

8. Place it on your cardboard sandwich and with your finger or brush, smooth it out removing any wrinkles or air bubbles by rubbing outward from the centre to the sides. It does not matter if you get medium on the front side of your paper.

9. Apply more layers as required by your design. Do not forget to cover both sides and edges of your ‘sandwich’. If you have a large number of layers, allow it to dry in between layers.

10. Once you have applied your design, allow the pendant to dry fully.

11. Optional – seal with a couple of layers of glue, découpage medium, varnish or 3D glaze or lacquer. Let it dry thoroughly between coats.

12. Once it is dried, it is ready to use. Thread the ribbon through the eye pin. And viola, a lovely necklace.

**Internet Resources**


**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges doing découpage?
b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy doing découpage?

d. What things could you découpage for Jewellery?

e. What other ideas do you have?
Origami

Through the Japanese art of paper folding, we can make many three dimensional shapes and forms. In virtually all on them, you start with a square or sometimes a rectangular piece of paper, the size of which will dictate the end size of your creation. Not all can be fashioned into jewellery, but many can.

Tips and Hints for Origami

• When you do a fold, make sure that the edge is crisp – either run your fingernail along the edge, or use a bone-folder or wooden spoon.
Activity 4 – Origami Heart Pendant

In this activity, we will be folding a rectangular piece of paper into a heart that we can then make into a pendant by adding a cord. Follow the diagram provided.

Time Allowance
15 minutes for the first heart; subsequent ones will go much faster.

Materials and Tools

- Square piece of paper – 15 cm (6 inches) by 15cm (6 inches)
- Thin cord – 90 cm (35 inches)

Instructions

1. Take square piece of paper and fold it in half twice to make creases, then unfold back to flat piece of paper.
2. Fold the lower edge up to meet the centre crease line.
3. Fold the lower corners back on an angle, starting at the lower centre and angling to the outside edge so that the folds meet at the creased centre line. You will now have a point on your lower edge.
4. Fold edges into the centre crease.
5. Fold the top edges forward on an angle, starting from the upper centre and angling to the creased centre line. You will now have a point on your upper edge.
6. Carefully roll the upper point down to fit into the pocket made by the lower point.
7. You will now have the beginnings of two ‘ears’ on the top. Carefully flatten the inner top corners so that the ‘ears’ lie flat. Fold the top outside corners on an angle.
8. Thread a thin cord under the fold made by your top point when it was tucked into the bottom point’s pocket.
Internet Resources for a slightly different heart pendant

Link – How to Make an Origami Heart in Less Than Five Minutes  http://www.origamispirit.com/2013/02/how-to-make-an-origami-heart-in-less-than-5-minutes/

Video – Tutorial Origami Heart – Corazón by Leyla Torres  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W4lf61vhyzU
Post-Activity Questions

a. Did you have any challenges folding your heart?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy doing origami?

d. How can you embellish your heart?

e. What other ideas do you have?
Unit 2: Fibre

In this unit, we are going to look at jewellery we can make with cord, string, yarn, satin cord, ribbon, and fabric. We are going to look at a variety of techniques including braiding, macramé, and knotting.

Tips and Hints for Working with Cord

- When braiding or knotting, keep your work tacked down by using a clipboard, tape or even a safety pin fastened to a stable object. We call this an anchor and it will help you to achieve even tension in your project.

Braiding

Braiding is the interweaving of three or more strands, strips, or lengths of flexible material in a diagonally overlapping pattern. These materials can be cord, fabric, wire, leather or human hair. It is usually long and narrow, with each strand zigzagging throughout and overlapping the others. The simplest possible braid is a flat, solid, three-strand structure; more complex braids can be constructed from more stands, usually odd number to create wider ribbon-like bands, hollow or solid cylindrical cords, or broad mat.

How to Braid

1. To braid, start with three strands.
2. Take the right strand and cross it over the middle strand so they switch places.
3. Now take the left strand cross it over the middle strand so they switch places.
4. Continue.

If you need more instruction on how to braid, check out this video by cyberseams:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F_hHhtQGNus

Source: www.best-styles.net
Activity 5 – Wish Bracelet

In this activity, we will braiding hemp twine and adding beads to make a wish bracelet. The bracelet is fastened with a knot so that it cannot be removed. The idea behind this bracelet is that you make a wish as you are fastening on the bracelet on your wrist. The hemp will eventually wear out and break and your bracelet will fall off. When it does, you wish is ‘released’ to come true.

Time Allowance
30 minutes for your first bracelet

Materials and Tools
- Hemp twine – approximately 115 cm (45 inches)
- Large seed beads (that will fit over the hemp twine) – 7
- Scissors
- Anchor – clipboard or masking tape

Instructions
1. Cut your hemp into three pieces of 38 cm (15 inches) each.
2. Tie a knot in the end with about 5 to 6 cm (2 to 2 1/2 inches) sticking out. Secure by taping your knot down onto your working surface or putting under the clip of your clip board.
3. Braid approximately 7.5 cm (3 inches).
4. Start adding beads – either from the right or left, but NOT both.
5. When braiding on the beads, the strand that has just pulled from the right to the centre, has a bead threaded on it. Snug it up close to the braid, and pull left strand to the centre like normal. **Hint:** Make sure your bead is behind the ‘x’ created when you cross the cord to the centre of the braid.
6. When you are pulling from the right again, add another bead on the strand you pull to the centre.
7. When you pull from the left, no bead.
8. When you pull from the right, add a bead.
9. Add all seven of your beads. Why seven? Because it is lucky! But you can use any number that you like.

10. Once your beads are all added, braid the rest of your strand normally, adding another 7.5 cm (three inches) in length, depending on your wrist size. If you do not want a tight bracelet, add another 2.5 cm (1 inch) to the finished size.

11. When you are getting close to finishing, un-tape or unclip your bracelet from your work surface and measure on your own wrist.

12. If it is the right size, tie the end off and trim the strands up evenly.

13. Now just make a wish before you tie it on!

**Internet Resources**

Video – How To Braid by cyberseams
www.youtube.com/watch?v=F_hHhtQGNUs

Link – Wish Bracelets
http://happyhourprojects.com/wish-bracelets/

Video – The Beaded Hemp Wish Bracelet by BeyondBracelets
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wtkj0YhD87s

**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges making your bracelet?

b. What would you do differently?
c. Did you enjoy braiding?

d. What braided pieces of Jewellery can you make?

e. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas
- Try putting beads on the side strands of the braid instead of the centre strand.
- Instead of adding a bead, add a charm.
- Start with nine strands but braid three strands of three, making a multi-strand bracelet.
Activity 6 – Braided Bracelet with Dual Beads and Button Closure

In this activity, we are going to make a bracelet that you can take off on and put on again, rather than one that is tied together. To do that, we are going to start by creating a loop with our strands of beading cord, add beads on the outside strand of the braid and finish off by adding a button.

Time Allowance
30 minutes

Materials and Tools
- Embroidery thread – 110 cm (43 inches)
- Beads – 3 mm; approximately 20-40
- Button – 2 or 4-holed, the holes must be able to accommodate 2 strands of your thread
- Scissors
- Anchor – tape or clipboard; optional

Instructions
1. Cut your cord into two pieces – make one piece 63.5 cm (25 inches) and the other 46 cm (18 inches).
2. Fold the longer piece in half, lining up the two ends evenly.
3. Take the shorter piece and line one end up with the other two and curve the other end around the fold of the longer piece forming the loop which is one end of your bracelet. In the diagram, picture below you can see the longer piece folded in half. The shorter piece has one end lined up with the two ends of the long cord and the short end bending around the fold of the long cord.
4. Hold the two cords together at the bended end, forming a two-strand loop.
5. Tie a knot about 1-2 cm (1/2-3/4 inch) from the loop. Take the shortest piece of cord and trim it just below the knot so that you are left with three strands of cord.

6. Fasten your loop to your work surface, that is, use your clip board or fasten with tape.

7. Braid approximately 7.5 cm (3 inches).

8. Add one bead to furthest left strand, cross over.

9. Add another bead to furthest right strand, cross over.

10. Continue.

11. When you have made your bracelet as long as you would like, tie the 3 strands in a knot

12. Thread your button on putting 1 of strand through one hole and other 2 strands through the other hole.

13. Tie a knot on the other side of the button. Pull the strands apart to tighten the knot.

14. Trim the ends and you are done!

Internet Resources

DIY Braided Bead Bracelet  http://honestlywtf.com/diy/diy-beaded-bracelet/

Beaded Braid Bracelet  http://diannefaw.wordpress.com/2012/08/12/beaded-braid-bracelet/

DIY: Braided Bead Stackable Bracelets by theeasydiy  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tVuI98W2o9w

Post-Activity Questions

a. Did you have any challenges making this type of bracelet?

b. What would you do differently?
c.  Did you enjoy this activity?

d.  What else could you make with a similar technique?

e.  What other ideas do you have?
Macramé

Macramé is the art of tying cords in such a way as to make decorative shapes of useful items such as Jewellery and knotted purses. Sailors undertook this craft and were known for their elaborate or ornamental knotting forms to decorate anything including knife handles, bottles, and even parts of ships. Chinese knots and Celtic knots are other examples of intricate knot tying.

Most friendship bracelets are created using this method; however the knots are referred to differently and cords/strings are used from the right and left sides.

**How to Tie Macramé Knots**

The primary knots in macramé are the square knot, half hitch and double half hitches. Combinations of these knots are used to make intricate and artistic designs.

**Larks Head Knot**

This knot is used to anchor work and is commonly attached to a ring or horizontal bar.

1. Place a loop of cord over the ring or bar.
2. Bend the loop over the top of the anchor.
3. Pull the length of the cords through the loop.
4. Pull gently to snug the knot down and you have made a larks head knot.

**Spiral Knot**

A spiral knot is really the first half of a square knot. It is used for making decorative spirals.

1. Start with three or four cords.
2. Bring the right cord over and to the left of the centre anchor cord(s).
3. Place the left cord over the right cord.
4. Bring the left cord under the anchor(s) and through the loop formed by the right cord.
5. Pull and you have the first half of the square knot, a spiral knot.
6. Repeat making a series of these knots in a row – and you will see why it is called the spiral knot!

**Square Knot**
The square knot is one of the primary knots used in macramé.

7. Start with four cords.
8. Bring the right cord over and to the left of the two anchor cords.
9. Place the left cord over the right cord.
10. Bring the left cord under the anchors and through the loop formed by the right cord.
11. Pull and you have the first half of the square knot.
12. Bring the left cord over and to the right of the two anchor cords and place the right cord over it.
13. Bring the right cord under the anchors and through the loop formed by the left cord.
14. Pull the cords and you have the finished square knot.

![Square Knot Diagram](http://forwardknot.com)

**Half Hitch**
The half hitch knot is another primary macramé knot and is the basis of the double half hitch knots. It is a single wrap of one strand around another strand.

1. Start with two cords, one ‘base cord’ on the right and ‘knotting cord’ on the left.
2. Bring the knotting cord over the base cord so both cords look like a number 4.
3. Bring the end of the knotting cord under the base cord and up through the loop.
4. Pull the knotting cord tightly to complete the half hitch.

![Half Hitch Diagram](http://www.firemountaingems.com)
Double Half-hitch
This is a well-used knot in macramé, especially in making friendship bracelets. A double half-hitch knot is really just two half-hitch knot tied one right after another.

1. Bring the knotting cord over the base cord so both cords look like a number 4.
2. Bring the end of the knotting cord under the base cord and up through the loop.
3. Pull the knotting cord tightly to complete the half hitch.
4. Again bring the knotting cord over the base cord, then under and up through the loop.
5. Pull the knotting cord tightly to complete the double half hitch. Note that the knotting cord has switch sides; it started on the left of the base cord and has ended on the right of the base cord where it started.

Reverse Double Half-hitch
The only difference between this and a normal double half hitch is the cord swapping, that is the cord that starts on the left ends up on the right. Making an ordinary double half-hitch makes cords switch place, but not this one.

1. Create a half hitch knot by bringing the knotting cord over the base cord so both cords look like a number 4.
2. Bring the end of the knotting cord under the base cord and up through the loop.
3. Pull the knotting cord tightly to complete the half hitch.
4. The bring the knotting cord **under and over** the base cord, down through the loop.
5. Pull the knotting cord tightly to complete the double reverse half hitch. Note that the knotting cord stays on the same side of the base cord where it started.

Source: http://forwardknot.com
**Overhand Knot**
This knot is often used to finish macramé work so the rest of the knots do not come undone.

1. Form a loop in your cord.
2. Pass the end of your cord through the loop.
3. Tighten it to form an overhand knot.

Source: http://forwardknot.com

**Tips and Hints for Tying Knots**
- Practice tying your knots with heavier cord. It is easier to do.
- When making knotted jewellery, depending on the thickness of your string and the circumference of your wrist, you may need more or less cord than indicated. It is better to cut more than you think you might need.
- Your cords should be approximately eight to 10 times longer than the desired length of your finished work. The precise length needed will depend upon the tightness of your work and the number of knots.
Activity 7 – Practice Your Macramé Knots

In this activity, we will be practicing the macramé knots that are described above. You will be making five pairs of lark head knots onto which you will build your knots. Although the instructions allow for one pencil as an anchor for each set of lark head knots, you can use one pencil for all five pairs, or a 25 cm (10 inches) piece of 1/4 inch doweling.

Time Allowance
1.5 hours

Materials and Tools
- Heavy cord – 240 cm (95 inches)
- Scissors
- Pencils – 5; or 1/4 inch wooden dowling 25 cm (10 inches) long

Instructions
1. Start with making two larks head knots on one of your pencils. On those two larks head knots, make a series of spiral knots.
2. Make another two larks head knots. Then, make at least three square knots.
3. Make another two larks head knots. On those two, tie at least six half hitches.
4. Make another two larks head knots. Then tie at least three double half hitches.
5. Make another two larks head knots. Tie at least three reverse double half hitches.
6. Tie off all your knots with an overhand knot.

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making your knots?

b. Do you think ‘spiral knot’ is a good name to describe this type of knot?
c. Which of the other knots does the six half hitches look like?

d. What would you do differently in this activity?

e. Did you enjoy this activity?

f. What can you make now that you know these knots?
Activity 8 – Spiral Knot Bracelet

In this activity, we will be using the spiral knot to make an interesting bracelet. As you found out in the previous activity, a series of these knots makes the cord twist around. This result produces an attractive bracelet.

Time Allowance
30 minutes

Materials and Tools
- Heavy cord – 200 cm (80 inches)
- Scissors
- Anchor
- Measuring tape

Instructions
1. Measure your wrist. Your bracelet will need to be at least this long.
2. Cut cord in two so that you have two cords of 100 cm (40 inches).
3. Tie a loop.
4. Fold both pieces of string in half and tie a knot just after the fold to form a loop. You should have 4 lengths of string, hanging down after the knot.
5. Tape or clip the loop to a hard surface.
6. Create a spiral by tying a series of spiral knots or half of a square knot. To do this, bring the left cord over the two middle cords. Then bring the right cord over the left cord, under the two middle cords and through the loop formed by the left cord. Pull the right and left cord until the knot tightens. See above.
7. Repeat this process and a spiral of knots will form.
8. Keep going until the bracelet is long enough to fit around your wrist.
9. Make an overhand knot using all your cords.
10. Tie your bracelet onto your wrist by threading the half the cords through the loop and tying a square knot with all the cords.

**Internet Resources**
Macramé: Half Knot Spiral – Washer & Wingnut
   Bracelet [http://www.minieco.co.uk/macrame-half-knot-spiral-washer-wingnut-bracelet/](http://www.minieco.co.uk/macrame-half-knot-spiral-washer-wingnut-bracelet/)
Spiral Hemp Bracelet Directions
How to Make the Spiral Knot Hemp Bracelet by EmmaGobooty [www.youtube.com/watch?v=v5ScLsa1XXc](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v5ScLsa1XXc)

**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges making this spiral bracelet?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?
d. What can you add to your bracelet to make it more interesting?

e. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas
Make a button closure by adding a button on to the end of your cords. Make sure the loop can fit over your button.
Activity 9 – Friendship Bracelet Loom

In Activity 10, we will be making a friendship bracelet. Sometimes the threads are difficult to manage and a loom can help keep the strings in order. Beginners can use the loom for the entire bracelet and advanced bracelet makers can still use this to start their bracelet off more neatly. If you feel confident enough that the strings are in order you can just slip it off the loom and continue without it.

In this activity, we will make a loom that can accommodate ten strings, but you do not need to use all ten slots. You can use as many or as few as you like.

Time Allowance
20 minutes

Materials and Tools
- Heavy boxboard – at least 11 cm (4 inches) by 15 cm (6 inches)
- Ruler
- Pencil
- Scissors

Instructions
1. Using your ruler from one edge of your cardboard, measure 11 cm (4 inches) and mark each centimetre (1/2 inch) with a pencil.
2. Cut a 3 mm (1/8 inch) slit at every mark. At the last mark, you can cut your cardboard right through as this will be your second edge.
3. Your loom is ready to use!

Internet Resources
Video – Friendship Bracelets – Making a Cardboard Loom by BeyondBracelets
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DCawHdKiDYc
Link – How to...Cardboard Loom http://friendship-bracelets.net/tutorial.php?id=913

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making your loom?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?
Activity 10 – Friendship Bracelet

Before we start making our friendship bracelet, a bit about them.

Originating in Central and South America, friendship bracelets are like wish bracelets. As the bracelet is tied onto the wrist, a wish is made. Once the bracelet falls off, the wish is supposed to come true. Embroidery floss or thin cotton cord is generally the fibre used to make these bracelets. The floss is easy to work with, easily found and brightly coloured!

All knots in making a friendship bracelet are based on the half hitch knot, which is tied to the left, or to the right on top of another stand. The four basic knots use two half hitch knots or double hitches in different combinations. Although, the knots are familiar to do, the terminology is slightly different than we have learned so far. So we will just review the knots using friendship bracelet terminology.

The forward knot
The forward knot is a double half hitch using the left string to make two half hitches on top of the right string. After making the knot, the strings should have switched place, and the colour of the knot will be the same as the colour of the string that began on the left.

The backward knot
The backward knot is like double half hitch but using the right string instead of the left. It is made from two half hitches on the left string using the right one. The strings switches place just like in the forward knot.
The forward backward knot
The forward backward knot is a reverse double half hitch knot, so is a combination of the first two friendship bracelet knots.

1. Use the left string to tie one half hitch on top of the right string.
2. Let the strings switch places.
3. Use the currently right string to make a left half hitch on top of the left string.
4. Let the strings change place. The strings changed places twice, so that they are in the same position as they started in.

The backward forward knot
The last of the knots is the backward forward knot. It is another reverse double half hitch but you are starting with the right string first.

1. Use the right string to tie one half hitch on top of the left string.
2. Let the strings switch place.
3. Use the currently left string to make a right half hitch on top of the right string.
4. Let the strings change place. The strings changed places twice, so they are in the same position as they started in.

Internet Resources
How to Make Friendship Bracelets - The Four Types of Knots by BeyondBracelets
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B6YrnFZKPKE&list=SP1633759763F44F87
How to Start and Finish Friendship Bracelets - Two Methods by BeyondBracelets
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rao0Y42Xvv0
Friendship Bracelet Instructions http://www.how-to-make-jewellery.com/friendship-bracelet-instructions1.html#ixzz2NOyz9VN0
Candy Striped Friendship Bracelet

In this activity, we are going to use the knots we have just reviewed to make a candy striped friendship bracelet. Use your loom for your first one so to can keep track of your strings and apply even tension.

**Time Allowance**
30 minutes for your first bracelet

**Materials and Tools**
- Embroidery floss – 4 colours, each strand being 165 cm (65 inches)
- Scissors
- Anchor or loom

**Instructions**
1. Fold the strands in half and make a knot at the centre, leaving a loop approximately 0.5 cm (1/4 inch) to 1 cm (½ inch) long. This loop will be used to tie the bracelet when complete. Pull the stands to make a tight knot.

**Tips and Hints for Making Friendship Bracelets**
- The most important thing in making friendship bracelets is to keep consistent and even tension on the threads. Too tight and your bracelet may curl; too loose and it may fall apart.
- Once on, your bracelet will loosen over time. So start with your bracelet snug on your wrist.
- The longer and more complex the bracelet pattern, the more thread you will need. You will need a minimum of 155 cm (60 inches) per strand. Often, you will need a longer strand of one colour than another.
- Leave at least 15 cm (six inches) for the braids.

Source: www.laurahandmades.blogspot.com
Source: www.friendship-bracelets.net
2. Start with the string on the left. Make a forward knot as the picture shows, and tighten it.

3. Continue to make forward knots with the same string on the next string in line. Do so on every string until you have made one row.

4. For the second row, take the string out on the left again, and do the exact same thing as first row.

5. After two rows it looks like this. Continue to tie rows of forward knots until the bracelet is long enough.

6. After reaching the desired length of your bracelet, separate the strands into two equal groups.

7. Braid each group for at least 10 cm (four inches), knotting the bottom of the braid. Pull the strands to tighten the knots.

8. Trim the remaining strands hanging from the knot. The braids can be shortened after the bracelet is on the wrist.

9. To fasten on the wrist, lay your wrist on the bracelet. Pull one braid through the loop and tie to the other braid. Be sure to make a wish when you do!

Internet Resources
How to Make a Friendship Bracelet in Candy Stripe Pattern by YouTips4U
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7doqGCnjCV0
How to Make Friendship Bracelets: Candy Stripe by Hollistergirl101 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CHeWPmAlADO

**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges making your friendship bracelet?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What other designs could you do?

e. What other ideas do you have?
Other Ideas
A wide variety of designs are available, and you can even make up your own once you have become more practice. Here are some links to other designs.

Heart friendship bracelet by Amada Barron
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xmtFfdwLMhg

Chevron friendship bracelet by YouTips4U
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r6iub0sOY6k

Unique Three-Dimensional Box Bracelet
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tWfcEVVshpk

Chinese Staircase pattern by YouTips4U
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xi1nkLu4Vgk
Activity 11 – Sliding Clasp Knot

We are going to learn another knotting process to finish off bracelets and necklaces. This is known as the sliding clasp knot, adjustable sliding knot, or triple connection knot. This knot can be used to shorten or lengthen necklaces or bracelets. That way, you can loosen your jewellery to get it over your head or hand, and then snug it up so that it is shorter or tighter.

With this knot, you can make some really simple and elegant jewellery that is easily adjustable. Try threading a pendant onto satin cord and fastening it with an adjustable knot. Or, you can make a lovely bracelet using an open pendant as shown at right.

In making your first sliding clasp knot, use two different colours of a slippery cord like the silk cord or rattail. The colours will help you follow the instructions and the slippery cord is easier to work with in this activity.

Time Allowance
20 minutes for your first

Materials and Tools
• Satin cord – two colours; 20 cm (8 inches) each
• Scissors
• Nail polish or white glue

Instructions
Images courtesy of: http://www.fusionbeads.com/Adjustable-Knot

1. Start with the two ends of your cord. Cord A (pink) represents the left side of your piece and cord B (green) represents the right side of your piece.
2. Cross cord A over cord B.
3. Wrap cord A behind and around cord B.
4. Wrap cord A behind and around cord B again. This will create two wraps.
5. Loop the end of cord A back through the two loops that you created.
6. Pull cord A taut.
7. One side of your adjustable knot is finished.
8. To start the second side of your adjustable knot, wrap cord B behind and around cord A.

9. Wrap cord B behind and around cord A again. This will create two wraps.
10. Loop the end of cord B back through the two loops that you created.

12. The second side of your adjustable knot is now finished. Congratulations! You now have an adjustable knot!
13. To now adjust your piece from long to short, pull on both ends of your cord. The knots will slide over the cord.

Internet Resources
Instructions for Adjustable Sliding Knot http://www.satincord.com/htm/adjustable_knot_tutorial.htm
Adjustable Knot http://www.fusionbeads.com/Adjustable-Knot
DYI Slinging Knot Bracelet with the Bead Place by Abbi Bert a http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMcTnutCvTg
Tying an Adjustable Double Knot by LillyOllo http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mnft-ewGbqQ&list=PL67AAC00EE5CF1514

**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges making the sliding clasp?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What pieces of jewellery could you use this on?
Other Ideas

Now that you have perfected different knots, look on the internet for other ideas.

**Shambhala Bracelets** – The Shambhala bracelet combines beads with the knotting and makes an attractive bracelet.

**How to make a Shambhala Bracelet by Beadaholique**

Part I: Macramé Square Knots
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DrgERELjS3U

Part II: Macramé Knot Finishing
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cxuSa3xEyXw

Part III: Sliding Knot Clasp
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xyg79qMjMIA

**Celtic Knots** – Celtic knots are stylized interwoven designs which resemble a knot in a rope. Many are continuous with no loose end. Celtic knots are found on numerous artifacts from Celtic culture, including stone carvings and jewellery. Simple versions can be created and worn as jewellery.

**Internet resources on Celtic knots**

How to Tie a Big Celtic Heart Knot by TIAT
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tfPTJdCKzVw

How to tie the Eternity Knot by TIAT http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VpeaJTw620

How to tie the Olias Knot by TIAT http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PQ3sU-wCWxQ
Using Fabric

Usually fabric is used to make clothes but in the next few activities, we are going to use fabric to make jewellery!

Activity 12 – Jersey Knit Bracelet

Making a jersey knit bracelet requires two steps. First is to make ‘yarn’ from strips of jersey knit fabric. The second step is to weave the ‘yarn’ using a built-in loom – your fingers! You can use four, three or even just two fingers to do this technique. The number of fingers you use will determine how thick your bracelet will be.

Time Allowance

2 hours

Materials and Tools

- Strips of jersey knit fabric cut to 2.5 cm (1 inch) each; try to get three strips 148 cm (58 inches) long for a total length of 445 cm (174 inches).
- Scissors
- Your fingers

Instructions

Images from: http://www.vanessachristenson.com

1. Making your Jersey Knit Yarn

   a. Take your 2.5 cm strips and cut 0.5 cm (1/4 inch) slit at each end.
   b. Line up your slits with ends together.
c. Take bottom strip and pull it through the slits from TOP to bottom, then gently pull to get a little knot.

2. Weaving the Bracelet

b. Start off with weaving behind the index, in front of the middle, behind the ring, and in front of the pinky finger.

a. Wrap it around and behind the pinky, in front of the ring, then behind the middle, and in front of the index. All your fingers should be “weaved upon”.

c. Bring one big loop of your yarn around to face you (from the pinky to index).
d. Take your weaved loops and go over each finger in order.

e. At end of ‘chain’, or once you have reached your index finger, make a new loop and go over each finger heading towards your pinky.

f. Make six chains (or go over each finger six times).

g. Gently pull your starting tail (while your chain is still securely placed on your fingers!) to tighten and make the chain more defined and allow you to get a good feel as to how long you need to make your chain, depending on your wrist size.

h. Once you have a long enough chain to go around your wrist, carefully pull the loops off your fingers, making sure you do not undo any.

i. Slip the extra tail into the loop and pull all the way through, gently tug the end.
Internet Resources
V and Co How To: Jersey Bracelet by TheVandCo  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0X_4C_iEBVc
DIY Jersey Knit T-Shirt Bracelet Tutorial by JewelleryTutorialHQ  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=REaX0oYElGo

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making your jersey knit ‘yarn’? Making your bracelet?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

j. Tie off your bracelet with a knot.

k. Cut off excess tails.
d. What else could you make with strips of jersey knit fabric?

e. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas

**Braided Multi-coloured Jersey Bracelet** – You can use strips of jersey knit, or even cut up an old T-shirt, and braid it. Six strips of at least two contrasting colours make an interesting bracelet. You can either sew or glue the end together and cover with a strip of fabric.

**Internet Resources**

Upcycling T-shirts Tutorial – Shirt into Bracelet  
http://lanared.blogspot.nl/2012/04/upcycling-shirts-diy_30.html

**Braided Cord and Jersey Knit Bracelet** – Another approach is to use three strips of fabric and three lengths of contrasting cord to braid a bracelet.

**Internet Resources**

DIY Braided T-Shirt Bracelets http://www.henryhappened.com/div-braided-t-shirt
Fabric Rosettes

Fabric rosettes can be used to make pendants, necklaces, bracelets and brooches. You can use a variety of approaches, but the basic technique is the same – twisting and wrapping the fabric in a coil so it looks like a rose.

Some techniques have you do it ‘free-hand’ and then glue or sew it together. Others have you gluing it to a piece of felt, either with fabric glue or a glue gun. In activity, we are going to use fabric glue (to avoid glue-gun burns) onto a piece of felt. As you master this technique, you can move onto other approaches.

Tips and Hints for Making Rosettes

• The longer your piece of fabric, the bigger the flower.
• The narrower your fabric strip is, the thinner and tighter your rosette will be. Conversely, the wider your fabric is the chunkier and thicker your rosette will be.
• When using a knit, pull your fabric tight while twisting it.
Activity 13 – Fabric Rosette Pendant

In this activity, we will making a single fabric rosette and by sewing on a closed jump ring, we will make a pendant. By adding a cord or narrow ribbon, we have made a fabric rosette necklace!

Time Allowance
1 hour

Materials and Tools
- Fabric – 3 cm (1.5 inches) wide and 50 cm (20 inches) long
- Felt fabric – 4 cm (1.5 inches) x 4 cm (1.5 inches)
- Fabric glue
- Closed jump ring – large enough to thread a cord through
- Thin cord – 45 cm (18 inches)
- Scissors
- Needle and thread

Instructions
1. Cut a strip of fabric about 3 cm (1.5 inches) wide and about 50 cm (20 inches) long.
2. Fold your strip in half lengthwise with the right side of the fabric facing out.
3. Tie a knot in one end. Trim off the end close to the knot.
4. Twist your fabric around your knot, pulling it tight and gluing it down as you go. Do not use too much glue in case it bleeds onto the top of your rosette.
5. Keep twisting your fabric as you go work in a circular pattern around the centre, placing a bit of glue every three twists or so. You will start to see the rosette take shape.

6. Once you have finished your rosette, cut the excess fabric and glue the edge down. Glue to a piece of felt. Viola, a fabric rosette.

7. To make your pendant, position your closed jump ring perpendicular to your rosette (this will allow you to simply string your chain right through it).

8. With a few short and tight stitches, attach your closed jump ring to your rosette.

9. Thread a cord through the jump ring and make a sliding clasp.

10. Ta dah! A lovely fabric rosette pendant!

Internet Resources
DIY Friday (Fabric Rosette Pendants) http://www.ohhellofriendblog.com/2011/04/diy-friday_15.html
Fabric Flowers.wmv by Erin Bassett http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BR0wHMvWTzo
Post-Activity Questions

a. Did you have any challenges making a fabric rosette?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you make with a similar technique?

e. What other ideas do you have?
Activity 14 – Fabric Rosette Bracelet

In this activity, we will be using a series of rosettes to make a bracelet.

**Time Allowance**

1 hour to make rosettes and the bracelet

**Materials and Tools**

- Fabric rosettes – at least 4 (preferably of slight different sizes), so that the line of rosettes will fit around your wrist.
- Ribbon – like grosgrain ribbon; 1.5 cm (5/8 inch) wide, 40 cm (15 inches)
- Glue – fabric glue and hot gun glue

**Instructions**

1. Make at least four rosettes of various sizes in contrasting fabrics.
2. Find the centre point of your ribbon.
3. Using fabric glue, or your glue gun, glue your first rosette onto the centre point of the ribbon. Be careful – hot glue can burn!
4. Glue your second rosette and push it right up against the other one as tight as you can. The tighter and closer, the better.
5. Glue on the rosettes on both sides of the centre rosette.
6. To ensure your rosettes are secured, expose the ribbon between the rosettes and put hot glue between them, making sure that the glue does not show. Hold the rosettes in place for a few seconds while the glue dries. Repeat in between each rosette.
7. Cut the ends of the ribbon on an angle so they do not fray.
8. Tie your bracelet onto your wrist with a nice bow.

**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges making this bracelet?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you make with fabric rosettes?

e. What other ideas do you have?
**Internet Resources**

Rosette Bracelet Tutorial [http://soisawhistutorial.blogspot.co.nz/2011/05/rosette-bracelet-tutorial.html](http://soisawhistutorial.blogspot.co.nz/2011/05/rosette-bracelet-tutorial.html)

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**Other Ideas**

- Create a larger cluster of rosettes and with longer ribbon to make a beautiful necklace.
- Glue a small cluster of rosettes onto felt and then onto a brooch pin to make a lovely feminine brooch.
Felting

The final material we are going to look at under this unit is felt. Felt is matted, compressed wool. Loose wool can be magically transformed into solid felt using only heat, moisture and friction.

Activity 15 – Felted Beads

In this activity we are going to be making beads from wool roving, or carded wool. Felt beads are lightweight and can be brightly coloured.

Time Allowance

30 minutes for your first bead plus drying time of 1 or 2 days

Materials and Tools

- Assorted colours of carded wool – 28 grams (one ounce) will make about 30 beads.
- Liquid hand or dish soap – 15 ml (1 tablespoon)
- Bowls – 2
- Very warm water – 250 ml (1 cup)
- Cold water – 250 ml (1 cup)
- Towel
- Needle – long sharp with large eye

Instructions

1. Pull a small piece of wool from one or more colours of the carded wool.
2. Gently pull fibres apart to fluff the wool.
3. Using the palms of your hands, roll the fluffed wool into a loose ball, changing direction frequently to keep the resulting ball round. Wind stray fibres around the ball evenly as possible to keep it smooth.
4. Fill a small bowl with very warm water as hot as your hands can comfortably tolerate. Add a drop of liquid laundry or dish soap.
5. Dip dry ball of wool into bowl of hot, soapy water. Squeeze excess water out of ball.
6. Roll ball between the palms of your hands like you would roll a ball of modeling clay. Roll very gently to avoid forming large cracks or lumps in the ball that cannot be taken out.

7. Continue rolling for a minute or more. Gradually the ball of wool will begin to reduce in size and feel firmer. As this happens, add a bit of hand pressure and continue rolling.

8. As ball begins to firm up, immerse it in a bowl of cold water.

9. Take ball out after a few seconds and continue rolling, then immerse it in sudsy hot water.

10. Repeat until ball reaches desired size. When the wool has fully felted, the ball will have shrunk considerably in size and will bounce if thrown hard on the table top.

11. Rinse again in cold water to stop the felting process and gently roll out excess water from ball by rolling it on a towel laid on the work surface. If needed, roll ball again between the palms of your hands to regain round shape. Do not squeeze out the water, or you could end up with a misshaped ball.

12. Use a sharp sewing needle to pierce a hole through ball to make a bead. If you are making a very large bead, insert a toothpick through centre of ball while wool is still wet.

13. Allow ball to thoroughly air dry. Complete drying will take a day or two.

You can make a necklace or bracelet from these beads.

**Internet Resources**


Making felt balls with Rachael Greenland [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H3dlO_1qIHY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H3dlO_1qIHY)


**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges making felt beads?
b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you make with felt beads?

e. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas

• Cut a ball in half and use the two sides to make matching earrings by gluing on purchased earring backs.

• Make ‘snakes’ using a variety of colours. Cut the ‘snakes’ into discs, which can be used as beads to make bracelets or necklaces. Use a needle to thread them beading elastic or cord.
Unit 3: Wire

Wire is metal drawn out into the form of a thin flexible thread that is widely utilized for making Jewellery.

All metals including wire have a property called hardness, which indicates its resistance to bending. Soft metals are pliable and easy to bend whereas hard metals are stiff and hard to bend. However, wire that is easily bent can also be bent out of shape if not properly handled. Hard wire is difficult to bend, but makes very permanent shapes. Half-hard wire is a compromise between the two. The ideal wire will be easy to bend until in its final shape, but then very stiff. Obviously this ideal wire does not exist; however, we can harden it by simply manipulating it because wire becomes stiffer the more it is manipulated. This is called work hardened. Alternatively, we can hammer it or tumble it. So, when we are making Jewellery and if we do not have any half hard wire to make ear wires, we can use dead-soft wire that is on hand and work-harden it by hammering it a few times.

Wire Jewellery can be simple or elaborate. In this unit, we will do basic techniques. They can be adapted to a wide variety of uses. Generally the more involved techniques are based on the basic and with practice, you could master those as well.

As you work with wire, it is a good idea to always wear safety goggles. That way, you do not risk injuring your eyes ever.
Jewellery Making Basics

Tips and Hints

Pliers with serrated jaws, or jaws with ridges, can leave marks on your Jewellery. Just wrap masking tape around each jaw of the pliers. No more teeth marks!

Activity 16 – Opening and Closing Jump Rings

As we learned earlier, jump rings are used to connect Jewellery components, like a dangle of beads to an ear hook. There is a wrong way and a right way to both open and close a jump rings. The wrong way to open is to spread the jump ring apart – this is because one can rarely get it back into a perfect circle. The wrong way to close a jump ring is to put the jump ring in the jaws of one pair of pliers and squeeze – it rarely come out as a circle! The right way is described below.

Time Allowance
15 minutes

Materials and Tools

- Split jump rings – 5
- Pliers – 2 sets
- Safety glasses or goggles

Instructions

1. Put on your safety glasses.
2. Using two sets of pliers (round-nose, flat-nose, chain-nose or needle-nose), hold the jump ring on either side of its split. Swing the jump ring open by pulling one side of the ring toward you and pushing the other side away.
3. To close the ring, repeat the process in the opposite direction.
4. To close a gap in a jump ring, hold either side with pliers and gently move the sides back and forth while slowly pushing them together. This technique avoids distortion of the rings and allows you to close the ring securely.

**Internet Resources**
How to Open and Close Jump Rings by JewellerySupply.com [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n2OihVBhCes](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n2OihVBhCes)


**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges opening or closing your jump ring?

b. Did you enjoy this activity?

c. When do you think you will be using this technique?
Activity 17 – Wire Looping and Making a Dangle

Creating a loop, or looping, is used extensively in wire jewellery. The loop is also referred to as an eyelet. Head pins or eye pins are generally looped after beads or other items are threaded onto the pin so that they can be connected to other components.

In this activity, we will be creating eyelets while making a simple dangle which will involve creating a eyelet, adding a bead and finishing off with an eyelet. You can use the paper beads you made in your first activity, or you can use purchased beads. Make at least two that we will use in a further activity.

Note that this dangle has a simple loop and a wrapped loop.

Tips and Hints
If you want to make all your loops the same size, mark the spot of where you are holding the wire on the nose of your pliers. Use a permanent felt marker; this will wear off over time, or you can remove the mark with nail polish remover.

Time Allowance
45 minutes

Materials and Tools
- Wire – 18-gauge, 3 cm (1.5 inches)
- Beads – at least 2; paper or 5-8mm purchased bead
- Ruler
- Round-nose pliers
- Wire cutters
- Safety goggles/glasses

Instructions
1. Put on your safety glasses.
2. Measure your bead. Make sure your wire is at least 2 cm (1 inch) longer than your bead.
3. Hold one end of your wire with your round-nose pliers, so that the end is barely protruding from the nose. By bending the wire around the pliers and rotating the wrist of your hand holding the pliers, begin to create a circular loop or eyelet. You will probably be able to make half a circle in one movement.

4. By releasing some of the pressure on the pliers and keeping the wire where it is, move the pliers back so that your hand is back in the original position. Grasp the wire opposite the end of the half circle you have just formed and continue curling the wire to finish the loop.

5. Straighten the loop so that it sites directly on top of the wire. To do this, position the round-nose pliers inside the loop. Rest the tip of the pliers against the base of the loop on the closed side. Gently push down towards the pin so the loop rolls into position and rests on top of the pin.

6. Slide your bead onto your wire so that it rests against your newly made loop.

7. Repeat step 3 with the bare end of your wire. Make sure to wrap your second loop in the opposite direction to the first, thus creating a ‘s’ shape.
8. Straighten both loops so they sit flat in the same direction. Viola! You have created a dangle that you can join together to make a bracelet or add singly to ear hooks to make earrings.

Other Ideas
Add seed beads on either side of your large bead to make a more colourful dangle.

Internet Resources
How to Make a Simple Loop by JewellerySupply.com  
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v= fvR4jdvz_7g
How to Make a Wire Loop http://www.beadaroo.com/techniques/view/wireloop

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making your loops?

b. Did you enjoy this activity?

c. What else could you make with a similar technique?

d. What other ideas do you have?
Activity 18 – Wire Wrapping and Making a Dangle

Wrapping is a means of securely creating a loop to link or attach beads and other components, particularly if you are using heavy beads or fine wires. This will help to keep the links closed over time. This technique is more difficult than the previous one and you may need a few tries to become proficient at wrapping.

In this activity, we will be creating another dangle, but with a different technique of making an eyelet. As with the previous activity, you can use the paper beads you made in your first activity, or you can use purchased beads. Make at least two the same so you can add them to earring hooks to make a pair of earrings.

**Time Allowance**
1 hour

**Materials and Tools**
- Wire – 18-gauge, 9 cm (3 inches)
- Beads – at least 2; paper or 5-8mm purchased bead
- Ruler
- Round-nose pliers
- Wire cutters
- Safety goggles or glasses

**Instructions**
1. Put on your safety goggles.
2. Measure your bead. Make sure your wire is at least 8 cm (2 1/2 inches) longer than your bead.
3. Hold your wire with the round-nose pliers approximately 4 cm (1 1/2 inches) from the end. As with making the simple eye pin, where you place the wire will determine the size of the loop you make (use the base of the pliers if you want a large loop, or the top for a smaller loop). Bend to form 90 degree angle.

Source: http://www.making-beaded-Jewellery.com
4. Grasp the wire on the top part of your angle, so that the wire is pointing at you. Bend the short end of your wire (or the wire that will be wrapped around) up and around your pliers.

5. Readjust your pliers so that the bottom part of your pliers is lying against the original 90 degree bend. Pull wire around to make a complete loop.

6. With your pliers, adjust the loop so that it is directly over top of what will be the straight part of your pin.

7. Hold the loop with one set of pliers and grip the wrapping wire with another set of pliers. Wrap the wire 360 degrees at the base of the loop. You may need to readjust the pliers' grip on the loop as you wrap.
8. Wrap the wire around the stem, near the base of the loop three times, being careful to keep the wraps close together but not overlapping.

9. Cut off the excess wire with the wire cutters.

10. Slide your bead onto your wire so that it rests against your newly made wrapped loop.

11. Repeat steps 3 and 4 with the bare end of your wire.

12. Straighten both loops so they sit flat in the same direction. Viola! You have created another dangle.

Note that this dangle has a simple loop and a wrapped loop.

**Internet Resources**

How to Make Wrapped Wire Loops by Beadaholique [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s9mSfXyeTOY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s9mSfXyeTOY)

How to Do a Basic Wire Twist [Or Wrapped Loop] by Harlequin Beads [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UJwgoHPkWR8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UJwgoHPkWR8)


**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges wrapping your loop?

b. Did you enjoy this activity?
c. Where else can you use wrapped loops in Jewellery making?

d. What ideas do you have?
Activity 19 – Linking Components

Linking loops is often needed to join components together, like a dangle to an ear hook, or linking dangles one after another to make a chain. This technique is similar to opening and closing a jump ring.

In this activity, we will link the dangles you made in Activity 17.

Materials and Tools
- Dangles – two or more
- Pliers – 2 sets
- Safety goggles/glasses

Instructions
1. Put on your safety glasses.
2. Open the end loop of your dangle with pliers by swinging the loop open like a door so the circular shape is not distorted.
3. Feed the open loop into the closed loop of your second dangle.
4. Swing the loop closed, making sure each loop is fully closed and tightly secured.

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges linking your two dangles?

b. Did you enjoy this activity?

c. What else could you make with a similar technique?
d. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas
Link a series of dangles together and create a chain that you can make into a necklace by attaching a clasp.
Making Our Own Findings

Now that we have done some of basic techniques of Jewellery-making with wire, we will make some of our own findings.

Activity 20 – Making Jump Rings

Jump rings are frequently used in Jewellery making. When you know how to make your own jump rings is you can make them any size you need, and any number you need for a project. So, in this activity, we will learn how to make jump rings.

Time Allowance
1 hour

Materials and Tools
• Wire – 18-gauge wire; 20 cm (8 inches)
• Mandrel – pen or thick piece of wire, something that is the same diameter as you want your jump rings to be. Something approximately 0.8 cm in diameter is a good size.
• Wire cutters
• Pliers – 2 sets
• Safety goggles/glasses

Instructions
1. Put on your safety goggles.
2. Attach your wire to your mandrel by bending one end upward.
3. Wrap the wire around the mandrel by rotating your hand towards your body, coiling the wire around the mandrel. Stop when you have approximately 1.5 cm (5/8 inch) of wire left.
4. Remove the coils from the mandrel.
5. Use your wire cutter to trim the end of the coil, trying to cut the end as flat as possible.
6. Loosen out the space between the coils by pulling them outward and elongating your coil.
7. Place your wire cutter at the second layer of the coils, and slightly towards the right side from the end of the first layer. This is to allow some room for trimming and to ensure sufficient wire to form the whole ring. Cut it out from the coil.

Source: http://snapguide.com
8. Congratulations, you have just made your first jump ring!
9. Continue to cut the coil to make more jump rings.
10. If your rings have a sharp edge, use your flat side of the wire cutter to nip off the sharp edge.
11. As described in how to close a jump ring, use two sets of pliers to close the gap by moving two sides of the ring to centre of the ring.

Internet Resources
Jewellery Making - Make Your own Jump Rings by Hectanooga Patterns
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uu47IP93jwM
Video – How to Create Jump Rings in Three Minutes by The Crafts Channel
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=meDpf0x7u1s

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making jump rings?

b. Did you enjoy this activity?

c. What other ideas do you have?
Activity 21 – Earring Hooks or Ear Wires

In this activity, we will be making earring hooks from sterling silver wire, or sterling silver coated wire.

**Time Allowance**
30 minutes

**Materials and Tools**
- Sterling silver wire, or sterling silver coated wire – 20-gauge; 2 pieces, 5 cm (2 inches) long
- Round-nose pliers
- Mandrel – pen
- Fine sand paper – 150-220 grit.
- Safety glasses/goggles

**Instructions**

1. Put on your safety glasses.
2. Create a small loop by looping one end of the wire into a loop or eyelet using the tip of your round-nose pliers using the basic looping technique.
3. Using your mandrel, position your wire about 1 cm (3/8 inch) above the loop, then bend the wire around the mandrel. Do not let the loop turn to the side.
4. Using your fingers, push both sides of the wire around your mandrel, so they meet and create a large teardrop-shaped loop.
5. Using the tip of the round-nose pliers, you can slightly bend the end of the pin.

**Tips and Hints**
Make ear hook pairs together, one step at a time, so they are consistent. You can wrap the wires at the same time so they are exactly the same!
6. To smooth the cut ends of the hook, rub with sand paper. You could also use an emery board or finishing file.

7. Create a second ear hook to make a pair.

**Internet Resources**

How to Make Ear Wire Earring Hook by My Daily Bread
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=laCDqgGU65w

Wire Jewellery Tip of the Year: Make Perfect Ear Wire Sets in Minutes

**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges making your earring hooks?

b. Did you enjoy this activity?

c. What other types of earring hooks could you make with a similar technique?
Activity 22 – Making a S-Clasp

Many different types of clasps are available commercially but you can make your own. You can even recycle excess wire that you may have cut off head pins or eye pins.

In this activity, we will make an s-clasp that we will use in another activity. You may want to make a few so that you can use them to make bracelets and necklaces.

You can use dead-soft wire to make this and then once it is shaped, harden it with a hammer.

Time Allowance
30 minutes

Materials and Tools
• Wire – 20-gauge, 2 pieces, 3 cm (1 to 1 1/4 inches) long each
• Round-nose pliers
• Mandrel – pen; optional
• Safety goggles/glasses

Instructions
1. Put on your safety glasses.
2. Using your round-nose pliers, make a curving bend in your wire about one-third of the way down from one end.
3. Make another bend in your wire about one-third of the way from the other end creating an ‘s’ shape.
4. With the tip of your round-nose pliers using the basic looping technique, create small loops at each end facing outward.
5. Close one side more than the other. This will be where you can link other components, like a jump ring. The other side will act as the clasp.
**Internet Resources**
How to Make a Simple Clasp, Fastener for Necklaces by Hectanooga Patterns
   [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u7qCRpQjg-Q](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u7qCRpQjg-Q)

**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges making your s-clasp?

b. Did you enjoy this activity?

c. What other clasps would you like to try making?
Making Wire Jewellery

Activity 23 – Making Wrapped Wire Rings

Making these types of wire rings can be fast and easy. They are comfortable and adjustable and can be embellished a number of different ways.

In this activity, we will be wrapping wire around a mandrel about the same size as your finger. You can use any wire, even the bits that are left over from other activities.

Time Allowance
30 minutes

Materials and Tools
- Wire – 18-gauge wire, 7.5 cm (3 inches) long
- Round-nose pliers
- Mandrel – dowel, pen or other item that is about the same diameter as your finger
- Wire cutters
- Safety glasses or goggles

Instructions
1. Put on your safety glasses.
2. With your piece of wire, use your round-nose pliers to turn a small loop at each end of the wire. The two loops should be facing in opposite directions.

Source: http://Jewellerymakingjournal.com
3. Wrap your wire piece around your mandrel or dowel. The wire loops you made should overlap slightly, so the finished ring can adjust slightly to a larger size while still completely circling the wearer’s finger.
4. Slide the ring off the mandrel and ta-dah, a ring!

Internet Resources

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making your wire ring?

b. Did you enjoy this activity?

c. What other ideas do you have for rings using this technique?

Other Ideas
• Use different wire – copper, silver, or coloured wire.
• Twist two different types of wire together.
• Instead of simple loops at the ends, make geometric shapes.
• Lightly hammer your wire while it is on the mandrel to give it a hammered texture.
• Add a bead or two to your wire before you shape it.
Activity 24 – Wire Heart Pendant

Another piece of Jewellery that can be made from wire is a pendant. In this activity, we are going to use two different gauges of wire. We are going to shape the heavier gauge wire into a heart-shape and then use the lighter gauge to fasten it together. The heavier wire might be a bit difficult but persevere; it is worth it!

**Time Allowance**

1 hour

**Materials and Tools**

- Wire – 16-gauge, 13 cm (5 inches) long
- Wire – 24 or 25 gauge, 10 cm (4 inches) long
- Round-nose pliers
- Pliers – second set
- Wire cutters
- Fine sand paper – 150-220 grit
- Hammer and steel block, or something hard
- Mandrel – fat felt marker or 1/2 inch or larger dowel
- Safety glasses/goggles

**Instructions**

1. Put on your safety glasses.
2. Cut a piece of 16-gauge wire 13 cm (5 inches) long, and sand (or file) the ends smooth.
3. Bend the wire using your chain-nose pliers, so that one side is 6 cm (2.25 inches), and the other is 7 cm (2.75 inches).
4. Use your mandrel to shape the sides of the heart. The 16-gauge wire is a bit difficult to work with but start by holding the wire tightly on the marker, and then rolling and pushing the wire until you get a nice rounded shape.

Source: http://studiodax.files.wordpress.com
5. Repeat for the other side. Note that one side will be longer than the other.

6. Once the sides are rounded, turn the ends further inward using the round-nose pliers. Be careful not to pull open the shape you just made on the mandrel. Do this by grasping the end of the wire tightly in the round-nose pliers, and then PUSHING the wire around the pliers, rather than trying to pull the wire. Pulling the wire can warp the shape of the sides and pull them straight.

7. Once the ends are turned in, shape the sides by PUSHING the ends toward each other, and gently pushing the sides out a bit, until it is a heart shape as shown in the diagram.

8. Using a hammer and really hard surface like a steel block, flatten the heart frame. If the ends may open a bit and the sides may separate a little, just tighten up the ends with your pliers and bring the sides back together.

9. With the thin gauge (24 or 25) wire, make a small hook at one end, then start to wrap the sides of the heart.

10. Wrap the wire through the loops on each side 3-4 times, and pull the wire taut, using your pliers as needed. This will keep the heart from opening.

11. Decide which side will be the front, and make sure that you pull the wire through, and cut both ends on the back.

12. Create a simple bail by wrapping a piece of 16-gauge wire twice on the base round-nose pliers. Cut and file the ends, and hammer it a bit for texture. Open and slip it through the loop of the higher side of the heart, so that it hangs balanced.

**Internet Resources**
I Heart Hearts! [http://studiodax.wordpress.com/2011/01/16/i-heart-hearts/]
How to Make Wire Heart by CamilleSharon  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sn2NCwfwkY
10 Easy DIY Wire Pendants  http://www.instructables.com/id/10-Easy-DIY-Wire-Pendants/?ALLSTEPS

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making your heart pendant?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you make with a similar technique?

Other Ideas
If you have some wire wrapping skills, you may want to embellish the heart with additional wire wrapping, or adding some beads.
Activity 25 – Wire Wrapped Bead

This wire-wrapping technique creates a little wire cage for a bead, which adds interest to your beads and jewellery. The wrapped beads can be connected together or used on their own.

In this activity, you can use the paper beads you made in Activity One, or you can purchase beads. The number of wraps around your bead will depend on the length of your bead as well as the thickness of your wire.

Time Allowance
30 minutes

Materials and Tools
- Bead – paper bead, or 5-8mm purchased bead
- Wire – 20 to 22-gauge; 10 cm (4 inches)
- Round-nose pliers
- Wire cutters
- Safety goggles or glasses

Instructions
1. Put on your safety goggles.
2. Thread bead onto wire.
3. Using your round-nose pliers, make a loop at one end of the bead. Wrap the excess wire around the loop a couple of times, like a wrapped loop.
4. Using your fingers, bring the wire down and around the bead, encircling it at least once.
5. At the bottom of the bead, make another loop with the straight part of the wire sticking out of the bead. Wrap the tail of that wire at the base of the loop. Then wrap the wire coming down from the wrapped bead around the base of the bead as well.

6. Snip off the excess wire and you have a beautiful wire-wrapped bead.

Internet Resources

Wire Wrapped Beads  http://jewellerymaking.about.com/od/wiretechniquesinfo/ss/052608.htm
How to Wire Wrap Beads by Hectanooga Patterns  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bbjPfw21AD8c
A Quick How To Wire Wrap a Glass Bead by ikologee  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LfY3mLLAMIE

Post-Activity Questions

a. Did you have any challenges wrapping your bead?

b. What would you do differently?
c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What could you make with your wire wrapped beads?
Activity 26 – Wire Wrapped Beaded Ring

In this activity, we will undertake another wire wrapping project and create a ring with some bling. Use a mandrel (felt pen marker, doweling) that is about the size of your finger.

Time Allowance
1 hour

Materials and Tools
- Wire – 20 to 22-gauge; 30 cm (12 inches)
- Bead – one 8-mm roundish bead; check to make sure your bead will fit onto your wire
- Wire cutters
- Pliers – 1 set
- Mandrel – felt marker, doweling
- Safety goggles or glasses

Instructions
1. Put on your safety goggles.
2. Slide your bead in the middle of the wire, and lay it flat on the mandrel or on marker pen or doweling. Wrap either end of wire around the mandrel and bring it back to the front so the wire ends lie to either side of your bead.
3. Firmly gripping the wire so it stays taut, cross the wires around the bead.
4. Again, keeping the wires taut, cross the wires again. As you cross the wires, you want the newly wrapped wire to lie underneath the previous crossed wire.
5. Keep wrapping the wires around the circle of the bead, keeping pressure on the wire and making each new layer wrapped underneath the previous layer.

6. When you have four or five wraps, clip off excess wire so that you have about 4 cm (1.5 inches) on both sides of the ring.

7. Wrap the tail of the wire around one side of the ring. Keep firm pressure on the wire to make nice, neat loops.

8. When you have three or four loops, snip off the excess wire with your wire cutters. Try to snip with on top of the ring so that the end is not poking you.

9. Gently squeeze the newly cut tip of wire with pliers to snug it in so it does not catch or scratch.

10. To shape your ring, push it firmly down all the way your mandrel. This will bring the ring back to the nice, round shape it ought to have.

Internet Resources
How to Make a Wrapped Wire Bead Ring by Beadaholique http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ZY4MF28Qow
How to Make a Bling Ring, Wire Wrapped Ring by Hectanooga Patterns http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWJgRw5Lx-M

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making your ring?

b. What would you do differently?
c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What other ideas do you have?
Activity 27 – Bird Nest Pendant

In this activity, we are going to wrap wire around three beads so that they end up looking like eggs in a nest. You can use beads that are all the same or slightly different. Lighter wire like 24-gauge is easy to work with but you can use 20-gauge.

Time Allowance
1 hour

Materials and Tools
- Wire – 20 to 22-gauge; 60 cm (24 inches)
- Beads – 5-8 mm purchased beads, 3
- Jump ring – optional
- Wire cutters
- Safety glasses or goggles

Instructions
1. Put on your safety glasses.
2. Thread your beads onto one end of the wire and bend the end so that the beads do not fall off.
3. Arrange them into a circle by bending the wire; these are your eggs.
4. Create the nest by circling the beads with wire.
5. Once you have enough circles around your beads, making a full nest, wrap the wire through your circles to keep them together and to secure your design.
6. Form a loop with the excess wire, or attach a jump ring.
7. Cut any excess wire.

Source: http://thesimplecraftdiaries.blogspot.co.nz
Other Ideas

- Try bending and kinking your wire in places so that the nest is more realistic.
- Use different coloured and textured beads.
- Use different gauge or colour of wire.

Internet Resources

Bird Nest Charm Tutorial – Easy DIY by WhitneyFletcher http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Pw05MGpJzl

Post-Activity Questions

a. Did you have any challenges making your bird nest pendant?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What other ideas do you have?
Polymer clay is another medium that is incredibly versatile, easy to work with and readily available. The bonus is that it is also colourful!

Polymer clay generally needs to be conditioned, or softened, prior to use. This involves kneading the clay by hand or passing it between two rollers (like a home pasta-making machine) to break particles apart and make it soft. Once conditioned, the clay will remain pliable until the particles eventually re-adhere.

In terms of tools, a home pasta-making machine is a popular multi-purpose tool for polymer clay artists. It is used to create sheets of uniform thickness, to mix colours or created variegated sheets, and as mentioned above, to condition the clay. A sharp cutting blade is also essential; you could use a non-serrated kitchen knife, a craft knife (like an X-acto knife) or tissue blade. Other tools may be needed to carve or help shape the clay. Some artists use moulds and pottery tools but usually you can find stuff around the house to do those tasks.

It is a good rule that anything you use on clay should not be used on food, particularly cookie sheets or other items you would use in the oven to harden your piece. Before you put them in the oven, check for any bits of dirt or other defects; burnish away any fingerprints, prick out any bubbles with a fine needle and smooth the clay flat.

Follow the manufacturer’s directions to bake or hardening your polymer clay creation. It is helpful to have a thermostat to put into the oven to check that the temperature is not too hot. If the oven is too hot, or your beads are left in too long, the beads can end up brown, or worse, burnt. So, be sure to check your beads through the hardening/baking process. DO NOT use a microwave to bake your beads.
Basic Shapes
We will start by working on some basic shapes and making items to make jewellery based on those shapes. We will be making balls, slabs and logs or snakes. Then we move onto making canes.

Activity 28 – Making a Ball and Basic Beads
The first shape we will do is to make a ball, and from a ball, make a bead. Making a ball with polymer clay is much the same as making a ball with dough or play-dough. The key is to apply even pressure to get a perfect sphere.

Time Allowance
1 hour plus baking time

Materials and Tools
- Polymer clay
- Wax paper – at least 40 cm (16 inches)
- Cutting tool
- Pasta machine – optional
- Piercing tool – needle or toothpick
- Cookie sheet
- Oven
- Oven thermometer – optional
- Sealer – optional

Instructions
1. Protect your work surface by laying down a length of wax paper.
2. Cut off a lump of clay from your package of clay. Condition it – either by pressing, squeezing and working it your hands or flattening it and running it through the largest setting on the pasta machine. Fold and feed through the machine again, folded end first.
3. Condition it – either by pressing, squeezing and working it your hands or flattening it and running it through the largest setting on the pasta machine. Fold and feed through the machine again, folded end first.

Source: http://www.polypediaonline.com
4. Once the clay is conditioned, take a marble sized piece and roll it in the palms of your hands to create a small ball. With practice, you will find the ideal place in your hands and the right amount of pressure you need to create a perfect sphere.

5. Once you have the shape you want, hold the ball between the thumb and finger of one hand. Gently but firmly push a needle or toothpick into one side. Rotate the needle as you press so that you bore a hole into the clay and do not deform your ball. Be careful not to squeeze too tight or you could change the shape. When the needle exits the ball on the opposite side, a small bulge of clay may form. Smooth this with a finger, and reinsert the needle through the exit hole. Congratulations, you have just made your first bead!

6. Once you have made a number of beads, follow the manufacturer’s instructions to harden your beads.

7. Once cooled, seal if desired.

**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges making balls of polymer clay?

b. Making beads?
c. What would you do differently?

d. Did you enjoy this activity?

e. What else could you make with a similar technique?

f. What can you make with these beads?

Internet Resources
How to Make Polymer Clay Beads by PolymerClayMichelle  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JWjQI2qOJMM

Other Ideas
Try mixing clay colours for a marbled affect.

Internet Resources for Marbled Beads
How to Make Fimo Clay Beads by Videojug Arts and Crafts  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ibjjNEja79g
How to Make Polymer Clay Jewellery by Videojug Arts and Crafts  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AQTHji3YMKs
Activity 29 – Making a Slab and a Simple Pendant

Slabs are flattened lumps of clay of even thickness. They are easy to make, particularly with a pasta machine. It is important to have even thickness so that your slab hardened evenly. Getting a uniform flat sheet is more challenging with a rolling pin than a pasta machine. Start with a ball of conditioned clay and press it until it is slightly flattened. Use a rolling pin to flatten it more by rolling one or two strokes in each direction but with similar pressure. Gently pick up your clay, and turn it over, roll again and turn it again. Repeat this process until your clay reaches the thickness you want.

Another trick to get a uniform thickness is to use two dowels or popsicle sticks that have a same diameter as the thickness that you want your slab to be. Place a dowel on either side of your clay and continue to flatten until your roller touches the dowels. For thin sheets you can substitute skewers for dowels.

In this activity, we are going to make a slab. We will make an impression with a stamp on the slab and cut out a shape for a pendant. Once it is baked, we will add some colour to make our design stand out.

Time Allowance
1 hour plus baking time

Materials and Tools
- Polymer clay
- Wax paper – at least 40 cm (16 inches)
- Craft paint
- Thin cord – 90 cm
- Pasta machine, or plastic rolling pin with 2 dowels/ sticks
- Stamp
- Cutting tool or cookie cutters
- Piercing tool - toothpick, needle or drinking straw
- Paint brush
- Clean rag or paper towel
- Cookie sheet
• Oven
• Oven thermometer – optional
• Sealer – optional

Instructions
1. Protect your work surface by laying down a length of wax paper.
2. Condition clay that you would like for a background.
3. Flatten with pasta machine or rolling pin to create a ‘slab’.
4. Using your stamp or texture sheet, press the image into your clay. You need a good, deep impression but do not press too hard so that you see the edges of the stamp base.
5. Cut out a shape with either your cutting tool or a cookie cutter. Smooth the edges.
6. Using your toothpick or needle, make a hole in the top of your piece so that you can hang it from a string or cord. If you want a large hole, use a drinking straw.
7. Bake according to manufacturer’s instructions, and allow to cool completely.
8. Once cool, take a bit of dark craft paint and very carefully add paint into the stamped impression.
9. Quickly wipe most of the paint away using a damp paper towel or rag. If you wipe off too much paint the first time, just repeat the process; there should be just enough paint to show the depth of the design.
10. Seal if you like. Let it dry.

11. Thread your pendant onto a length of string or cord using a larks head knot. Ta-dah! A new necklace!

Internet Resources
Stamping on Polymer Clay Tutorial by athomewithcindy http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4XoRwxv4Xts

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges creating a slab?
b. Making your pendant?

c. What would you do differently?

d. Did you enjoy this activity?

e. What else could you make using this technique?

f. What other ideas do you have?
Activity 30 – Making a Log or Snake and Identical-sized Beads

Another basic shape used in making Jewellery with polymer clay is a log or snake. Once we have worked the clay and make a snake of uniform width, we will use a ruler to cut even-sized chunks and then form them into balls. These balls will be pierced to make beads. Because the snake is a uniform diameter and the chunks are all the same width, we will have identical sized balls, and thus beads.

Time Allowance
1 hour plus baking time

Tips and Hints for Making Logs
• If you want to keep the shape of your log as you slice it, make sure that you have a clean sharp blade and that the clay is cool.
• To cool your clay, let it sit; or you can chill it in a refrigerator or freezer for a short period of time. This will allow it to harden so it doesn’t distort when you cut it.
• After each cut, rotate the log a partial turn to further minimize distortion.

Materials and Tools
• Polymer clay
• Wax paper
• Pasta machine – optional
• Cutting tool
• Ruler
• Piercing tool - toothpick, needle
• Cookie sheet
• Oven
• Oven thermometer – optional
• Sealer – optional
Instructions
1. Protect your work surface by laying down a length of wax paper.
2. Condition your clay.
3. Form a round ball.
4. Set the ball on your work surface and gently roll it back and forth with the flatter, bottom part of your hand.
5. Move your hand across the log to avoid making noticeable dents as you roll. Periodically pick up your log and turn it end for end. If the log becomes too long to handle comfortably, cut it into segments.
7. Once your log is 5 mm (1/4 inch) in the diameter, line your log up to your ruler getting ready to slice your log into equal-sized lengths.
8. Hold your slicing blade perpendicular to the log and cut straight down gently but firmy.
9. Roll each segment into a ball and pierce to create a hole.
10. Bake according to manufacturer’s directions.
11. Seal if wanted. You now have a series of beads to use on various pieces!

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making the log?

b. Creating beads?
c. What would you do differently?

d. Did you enjoy this activity?

e. What else could you make with this technique?

f. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas
- Instead of making beads all the same size, cut segments at slightly increasing measurements to make beads that are graduated in size.
- Try rolling two colours of logs together to create a swirl pattern for your beads.
- Once you are comfortable making round logs, try shaping them into squares and triangles by pinching and coaxing the clay with your fingers, frequently turning the log to manipulate each side evenly.
Polymer Clay Canes

Many delightful and intricate designs can be made using a ‘cane’. A cane is a tube of polymer clay. This term is borrowed from glasswork, where a tube is a glass log with a design running through its entire length. Slices are taken off the tube cane are like slices of a jelly roll with each showing a pattern. These slices can be used a number of ways – they can be used as they are or to create further designs. Thick slices can be used directly into beads or pendants by piercing them through the ends. With tissue-thin ones, you can decorate a bead or a sheet of clay assembling a complex design. The options are endless!

Tips and Hints for Working with Canes

If you want your design smaller, roll the tube on your work surface with the palms of your hands, making a thinner tube.
Activity 31 – Making a Bull’s Eye Cane and Chunky Beads

In this activity, we are going to make a simplest of canes, a bull’s eye. Once we have the cane made, we will make chunky beads that are pierced on the long axis to show off the bull’s eye.

**Time Allowance**
1 hour plus baking

**Materials and Tools**
- Polymer clay – three contrasting colours
- Wax paper
- Pasta machine or plastic rolling pin
- Cutting tool
- Piercing tool - toothpick or needle
- Cookie sheet
- Oven
- Oven thermometer – optional
- Sealer – optional

**Instructions**
1. Protect your work surface by laying down a length of wax paper.
2. Condition a lump of each colour of clay.
3. Create a log with one colour – this will be your central colour.
4. With your rolling pin or pasta machine, roll out the other two colours and cut into rectangles that are the same width as your log.
5. Place your log onto the sheet of the second colour. Roll it up until the sheet meets with itself. If your clay is well-conditioned, the edge of the sheet will leave a line where it meets itself. Use this line to cut the sheet and finish wrapping your log with your first sheet. Gently squeeze the edges of the sheet together.
6. Place your two-coloured log onto the third sheet. Roll as you did previously. Gently squeeze the edges of your third colour together.
7. You can now reduce the cane to the diameter that you want, by working out from the centre to the end. Roll slowly until the diameter is the size you want.
8. Using your cutting tool, trim the ends of your cane.
9. Cut segments of 1.5 cm (1/2 inch) from your log. Smooth the edges with your finger.
10. Carefully pierce the beads through the long axis like the bead shown below.

![Image of beads](http://www.craftbits.com)

11. Bake according to the manufacturer’s direction. Viola, another style of bead!

**Internet Resources**
- Sculpey Polymer Clay – Getting Started by Blick Art Materials [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FCIdmU6m8LE&NR=1&feature=endscreen](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FCIdmU6m8LE&NR=1&feature=endscreen)
- Polymer Clay Tutorial – How to Make Simple Canes by ClaygroundUk [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbUcAVAh1_o](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbUcAVAh1_o)
- Sculpey Polymer Clay Cane Techniques (simple canes to make complex patterns) by Blick Art Materials [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=28SbYmRAufY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=28SbYmRAufY)

**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges making the bull’s eye cane?

b. Making your beads?

c. What would you do differently?
d. Did you enjoy this activity?

e. What else could you make with the bull’s eye cane?

f. What other ideas do you have?
Activity 32 – Jelly Roll or Swirl Cane and Flat Beads

This cane is made with two colours of polymer cane that are flatted and rolled up like a jelly roll. The cross section looks like a swirl. From this cane, we are going to make beads similar to the bull’s eye beads but thinner and are pierced at the top.

Materials and Tools

- Polymer clay – two contrasting colours
- Wax paper – at least 40 cm (16 inches)
- Pasta machine or plastic rolling pin
- Cutting tool
- Cookie sheet
- Oven
- Oven thermometer – optional
- Sealer – optional

Instructions

1. Protect your work surface by laying down a length of wax paper.
2. Choose two colours of clay that are contrasting. The more different the colours, the more the design shows.
3. Condition clay.
4. With your rolling pin or pasta machine, make two thin slabs 25 mm (1/8 inch) – do not make them too thick, or they become hard to roll.
5. Decide which colour will be your outside colour.
6. Lay it down first; put the second coloured slab on top.
7. Cut the slabs the same width but make an angled cut on each end so the bottom slab is slightly longer.
8. Smooth out with your fingers, starting in the centre to push out any air that might be trapped.

9. Using your finger, start curving the edge in; then roll up into a tube, or cane. If you made the top layer slightly short, the bottom layer should wrap completely around. It is not critical that the bottom layer does wrap around it, but it makes a tidier looking project.

10. Smooth the edge of the tube, or gently roll it to make the seam disappear.

11. With your cutting tool, trim up the ends of the cane.

12. Cut cross sections from your cane, approximately 25 mm (1/8 inch) thick, making disc-like bead. Smooth the edges with your finger.

13. With the bead lying flat, pierce the top of the bead like the bead shown below.

14. Bake according to manufacturer’s directions. Once cooled, you have flat disc beads you can use for pendants or earrings.

**Internet Resources**

- Sculpey Polymer Clay – Getting Started by Blick Art Materials [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FCldmU6m8LE&NR=1&feature=endscreen](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FCldmU6m8LE&NR=1&feature=endscreen)
- Polymer Clay Tutorial – How to Make Simple Canes by ClaygroundUk [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbUcAVAh1_o](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbUcAVAh1_o)
- Sculpey Polymer Clay Cane Techniques (simple canes to make complex patterns) by Blick Art Materials [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=28SbYmRAufY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=28SbYmRAufY)

**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges with making the jelly roll?
b. The swirl disc beads?

c. What would you do differently?

d. Did you enjoy this activity?

e. What else could you make with a jelly roll cane?

f. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas

• Join your slices together to make an interesting patterned slab that you can cut and use for a whole variety of jewellery.
• Use it to cover items like beads or bangles.
Unit 5: Repurposed Objects

Repurposing is using something for a purpose other than its original intended use, modifying it to fit a new use, or by using the item as it is in a new way. For example, keys could be made into pendants, fishing lures into earrings, nuts used as beads, and gears as embellishments.

In this unit we are going to look at using items to make Jewellery that are normally used for something else. We are going to use washers, buttons, safety pins, vinyl tubing and game pieces to make Jewellery. It is fun to use our imagination to see what Jewellery items we can create out of things like this. Somehow Dad’s collection of hardware supplies starts looking a little more like treasure for Jewellery-making!

Activity 33 – Washer Pendant

We are going to make a pendant from an ordinary washer using the découpage technique that we learn in the paper unit. We will attach then it to a ribbon to make a lovely necklace.

Time Allowance
1 hour plus drying time (48 hours)

Materials and Tools
- Washer – 30-44 mm (1 to 1 1/2 inches) in diameter
- Paper – scrapbook or other colourful paper
- Bead – one large seed bead that your ribbon will fit through
- White glue – Elmer’s Glue or Mod Podge
- 3D lacquer or glaze
- Ribbon – 6mm (1/4 inch), 90 cm (35 inches)
- Pencil
- Scissors or craft knife
- Foam brush
- Sand paper – 150 to 220 grit, or finishing file, emery board
- Needle
Instructions

1. Trace the washer onto the backside of the paper. By using the backside, the pencil lines do not show on your finished piece.

2. Cut the paper to fit the washer, following your pencil lines. Cut out the central circle by either folding the circle in half and cut it out (when it is glued down, the crease does not show), or cutting on the inside of the lines with a sharp craft knife. You do not have to have a perfect circle; just as long as it covers the whole washer, you can sand or file off the extra paper once it is glued down.

3. Note that the washer has a curved side and a flat side. Apply glue or Mod Podge to the flat side of the washer making sure you cover all the way to the edges. It does not need to be thick, just have good coverage.

4. Apply the paper to the washer, smoothing out the paper, and working out any air bubbles by pressing from the centre out to the edges.

5. Let the glue dry which may take a few hours.

6. File or sand the edges smooth. Be sure to file from the front of the pendant to the back so you will not pull up the edges of the paper. This filing should remove any excess glue or Mod Podge also. Brush off any dust when finished.

7. Apply Diamond Glaze or similar product, outlining edges first and then carefully filling in until it evenly covers the entire surface. Work slowly and carefully to avoid air bubbles. This will seal the paper so that the pendant is waterproof.

8. Take a sharp needle and pop any bubbles.
9. Allow to dry according to the manufacturer’s direction, which is usually 48 hours.

10. Thread your ribbon through your washer and tie a knot. Add your bead and tie another knot. This will help your pendant lie flat.

Internet Resources
How to Make a Washer Necklace by Artsea Gallery and Goods [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UokB5X6OxIk](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UokB5X6OxIk)

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making your découpaged washer necklace?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you make with washers?
e. By using découpage?

f. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas

- Use nail polish to decorate your washers with stripes or polka dots.
- Cover your washer with glitter.
- Add a bead to hang in the centre.
- Use two different sizes of washers.
- Wrap some wire around your finished washer.
- Decorate the wire with a few beads before winding it on.
- Use brightly coloured yarn or ribbon as a hanger.
- Use leather cording or jute for a more earthy look.
- Attach your ribbon to your washer using a larks head knot.
- Make a slipknot as a closure.
Activity 34 – Button Bracelet

Buttons are more common items in our everyday lives. Generally we find them on clothes, helping to keep them closed and adding some decorative interest. In this activity we will repurpose the humble button to make a bracelet.

Time Allowance
2 hours

Materials and Tools:
- Buttons - approximately 8 of various sizes. The number will depend on the size of your buttons, size of your wrist and whether you want to stack them.
- Cotton cord – 1-mm (1/32 inch) in diameter, 45 cm (18 inches) long
- Scissors

Instructions
1. Be sure that your cord will fit into the holes of your buttons.
2. Arrange your buttons. You can stack complementary or contrasting buttons, or leave them as singles.
3. Fold your cord in half and tie a knot in the looped end. This loop needs to snuggly fit over your last button in your design.
4. Begin threading the cord through your button holes.
5. If your button has four holes, you can criss-cross your cord, or you can feed them straight through.
6. For two-holed buttons, you can either bring a cord up through each hole then back down the next hole, or only thread one side of the cord through the holes. If you implement this last technique, it is a good idea (but not necessary) to tie a knot just to hold the button in place.
7. As you add your buttons, you can stack them, criss-cross the thread, or thread it straight through, tie knots, not tie knots.

8. Once you have threaded on enough buttons you can finish off your bracelet, by pulling the cord through the last button and tie in a square knot behind the last button. Remember this button will need to fit through the loop that you originally tied.

9. To wear it, wrap the bracelet around your wrist and pull the last button through the loop at the other end.

Internet Resources
Button Bracelet Tutorial  http://christinahomemaker.blogspot.co.nz/2012/02/button -bracelet-tutorial.html
Make a Button Bracelet - A Fun Way to Recycle Buttons  http://www.frugal-living -now.com/make-a-button-bracelet.html
DYI Button Bracelet by SoCraftastic http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rraOkeBRSUU

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges in making your button bracelet?
b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you make with buttons?

e. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas

- Overlap buttons.
- Space buttons by tying knots.
- Use coloured thread and space the buttons.
- Try making a button necklace using this technique.
- Use knots as decorative features. Remember if you make more knots, you will need more cord.
Activity 35 – Safety Pin Bracelet

This activity repurposes ordinary safety pins into a stylish beaded bracelet. By beading the sharp point, each safety pin becomes a jewellery component like a bead or a dangle. You will need beads that are large enough to fit on the pin but small enough that you can snap the safety pin shut.

**Time Allowance**
2 hours

**Materials and Tools**
- Safety pins – enough to fit around your wrist, approximately 40-80 pins.
- Beads – small enough to allow you to thread on yet close the pin. 11" seed beads or small beads would work well. Approximately 800-1,000
- Fast bonding glue – like Superglue
- Elastic cord – 70 cm (28 inches)
- White glue
- Stopper – masking tape

**Instructions**
1. Open one of the safety pins and thread beads onto the open prong, leaving enough space to refasten the pin.
2. Repeat the process until all of the safety pins have been beaded.
3. Using Superglue, carefully glue the pin shut so that it would not open when you are wearing it.
4. Cut two 35 cm (14 inches) pieces of elastic cord.
5. Put masking tape on end of your elastic cord; this will keep the pins on the elastic cord as you thread them on. Or, you could tie the two cords together before you start as shown beyond.
6. Thread one of the cords through the hole in the top of a safety pin, then...
through the bottom of another safety pin. Continue, alternating from top to bottom. Take the second cord and do the same to the bottom. Continue to thread in this manner until your bracelet is long enough to go around your wrist.

7. Securely tie the ends of the elastic together, add a little dab of white glue to your knots, and it is ready to wear!

Internet Resources
Safety Pin Bracelet http://www.craftbits.com/project/safety-pin-bracelet
DIY: Safety Pin Bracelet by SoCraftastic http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iRNAhYwWu_0
Safety Pin Bracelet: Show Me Cute http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y5qfEtcubY4

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges in making your safety pin bracelet?

b. What would you do differently?
c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you make with safety pins?

e. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas

- Consider using eye pins instead of safety pins.
- Try a bracelet without spacer beads between each pin.
- Use the beaded safety pins as dangles.
- When threading the elastic cord through the safety pins, alternate going through the top of the safety pin and the bottom. This will produce a tighter and potentially stronger bracelet. Be sure to allow twice as much elastic.
Activity 36 – Vinyl Tubing Bracelet

In this activity, we will be filling vinyl tubing with glitter to make a bracelet with bling. Be careful pouring your glitter – it can end up in a lot of weird and wonderful places!

Time Allowance
30 minutes

Materials and Tools
- Clear vinyl tubing – 5 mm (1/4 inch) diameter, 25 cm (10 inches) long
- Clear vinyl tubing – 10 mm (3/8 inch) diameter, 1.3 cm (1/2 inch) long
- Glitter
- Measuring tape
- Masking tape
- Scissors
- Paper – 10 cm square (4 inches square)
- Glue – fast bonding

Instructions
1. Since this material does not stretch, measure the widest part of your hand with a measuring tape. The widest part is general from the base of your thumb across to the far side of your hand.

2. Using scissors, cut the tubing slightly smaller than your measurement.

3. Cut 1.3 cm (1/2 inch) of 10 mm (3/8 inch) tubing ready.
4. Take the 5 mm tubing and tape off end with masking tape. Make sure that it is well-sealed as this will help keep your glitter from falling straight through.

5. Roll your paper into a cone-shaped funnel that will fit into the end of the tubing. Pour the glitter into the cone and fill up the tubing. Tap it to help the glitter go down.

6. Take the 10 mm (3/8 inch) tubing piece and slowly insert the bracelet portion into it. Do not use too much force in case you drop it and spill your glitter.

7. Carefully remove the tape from the other end. Hold your thumb over that short connector while you do this.

8. Complete the bracelet by connecting the first end into the 10 mm (3/8-inch) piece. Add a dab of glue to secure the 10 mm tubing to the 5 mm tubing. There you have a sparkly bangle.

Internet Resources

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges in making your vinyl tubing bracelet?
b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you make with vinyl tubing?

e. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas

• Fill your tubing with small seed beads, fabric, pasta.
• For a stripy affect, pour different colours of beads or glitter in separate layers.
• Use different sizes of tubing to create different sized bracelets.
• Instead of using two sizes of tubing, plug your tubing with a 2 cm piece of wooden doweling and then cover the join with coloured electrical tape.
Activity 37 – Tile Pendant

With the magic of découpage, we will turn an ordinary game piece like a scrabble tile or domino into a beautiful pendant. In this activity, you can either use a purchased bail to make your tile into pendant, or use an eye screw.

**Time Allowance**
30 minutes plus drying time

**Materials and Tools**
- Scrabble tile or domino
- Decorative paper
- White glue or découpage medium – Elmer’s or Mod Podge
- 3 dimensional lacquer or glaze
- Glue – E6000 or Superglue
- Bail or eye screw
- Ribbon – 6mm (1/4 inch), 90 cm (35 inches)
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Foam brush
- Fine sand paper – 150-220 grit, emery board or finishing file
- Needle
- Ruler
- Drill and 1/8mm drill bit (for use with eye screw)

**Instructions**
1. Placing your tile or domino on backside of your paper, trace around it.
2. Cut the paper to fit the tile.
3. Apply glue or Mod Podge to the backside of your tile or domino (the side without the letter or dots) making sure you cover all the way to the edges.
4. Apply the paper to the tile, smoothing out the paper, and working out any bubbles by working from the centre out.

5. Let the glue dry.

6. Smooth the edges by sanding from front (the paper side) to the back with fine sand paper, emery board or metal file.

7. Cover the front of your tile and the sides with a sealer like Mod Podge.

8. Let dry.

9. Cover the top of your tile with Diamond Glaze or similar product, starting from the outside of the tile and working your way into the centre. Do not use too much; use just enough to cover the top.

10. If you end with a few tiny little bubbles, take a needle and pop them.

11. Allow to dry, which will take a few hours.

12. When dry, put a little drop of glue on the back of your silver bail. Stick it to the back of your tile. Let it dry just a few minutes and you are done! If you are using an eye screw, measure to find the centre point of your tile. Make an indentation with the drill and drill bit and then screw in your eye screw.

13. Thread through ribbon and tie.
**Internet Resources**
Scrabble Tile Pendant http://www.makeandtakes.com/links/scrabble-tile- pendant-tutorial
How to Make a Scrabble Tile Pendant by mrsnegrea http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PXVcXGZG8j4

**Post-Activity Questions**
a. Did you have any challenges making your tile pendant?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?


d. What other game pieces can you use to make a pendant?

**Other Ideas**
- Decoupagé tissue onto the back of your tile, creating a nice design while still being able to see the letter or dots.
- Paint the edge of your tile; pick a paint that matches your paper.
- Instead of using a bail or an eye screw, consider drilling a hole in your tile to thread a cord through. This works better on a domino than a scrabble tile.
Activity 38 – Beaded Fabric Necklace, or the Necktie Necklace

In this activity, we are going to use a tube of fabric to make a necklace and large wooden beads to give it shape. This involves a bit of sewing, which you can do by hand or machine.

You can use a man’s tie from the thrift store or from your grandfather’s closet. Many ties are silk and have interesting designs. However, this can be done with any piece of fabric, just as it is long enough!

Time Allowance
2 hours

Materials and Tools
- Wide man’s necktie or fabric 140-148 cm (55-58 inches) long and 9 cm (3.5 inches) wide
- 8 wooden beads – 2.5 cm (1 inch)
- Scissors
- Stitch ripper
- Pressing iron
- Press cloth or light dishtowel
- Sewing machine, or needle and thread

Instructions
1. Take the tie apart and remove the inner lining. Be careful not to tear or put a hole in the tie.
2. Iron your tie flat and press using steam and a pressing cloth to remove wrinkles. Make sure that the iron is not too hot so that the fabric is not damaged. Using a pressing cloth helps to avoid scorching or marking the fabric. Be careful with the steam!
3. Trim into a long strip from tip to tip, about 9 cm (3.5 inch) wide. Note that this will vary from tie to tie.
4. With the tie folded in half lengthwise, trim the ends on an angle to form a point.
5. With the tie still folded in half lengthwise and right sides together, sew a 5 mm (1/4 inch) seam on one end and halfway down the length of the tie. Leave a 7 mm (three inch) hole for turning and then continue sewing to the end of the long side. The ‘hole’ in the middle of the long side will make turning this long tube right side out much easier. Leave the other short end open so you can insert the beads.

6. Turn right side out through the middle opening. Press flat.

7. Sew the middle opening shut with a 25 mm (1/8 inch) topstitch. If you are hand sewing, use a blind stitch or ladder stitch. You should have a long tube with one end sewn shut.

8. Make a knot in the tie about 25 cm (10 inches) from the sewn end. This will keep your beads in place.

9. Insert a bead in the tube, and slide it down to the knot. Tie a knot to keep the bead in place, and continue adding beads. Try to keep the front free of seams.

10. Stop when you have about 25 cm (10 inches) of tie left after the last knot. You may need to move your knots if you do not have a fairly even amount of fabric at either end.

11. Fold in the raw edges of the tie and topstitch with a 25-mm (1/8 inch) seam, or hand sew it closed.

12. To wear, tie a loose knot (or a big bow if you have enough fabric) at the back of your neck.
Internet Resources
Necktie Necklace  http://www.madebymarzipan.com/?x=3043
Necktie Necklace by MakebyMarzipan  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0RCgNgRz90Q

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making your tie necklace?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What other ideas do you have?
Unit 6: Recycled Objects

In this unit, we are going to focus on making Jewellery from things that we would normally throw away or recycle. This is referred to ‘upcycling’. We are going to make Jewellery from plastic water bottles, plastic cards, tape reels, corks, bottle caps and pop can tabs.

Activity 39 – Water Bottle Dangles

This simple craft idea is a great way to put those empty plastic water bottles to good use, while adding a little extra flair to your earrings. We will be making feather-shaped dangles that you can hang from earring hooks. You can use clear or coloured bottles, or both!

Time Allowance
30 minutes

Materials and Tools
- Plastic pop bottle – 1 to 3
- Jump rings – 2
- Scissors
- Hole punch or awl (if using awl, protect your working surface by punching onto a block of wood)

Instructions
1. Cut of the top and bottom of the water bottle with sharp scissors. Cut down the side so you have one large smooth piece.
2. Cut three or four plastic strips from your large piece.
3. Freehand cut feather shapes in a variety of sizes. Make at least 6 ‘feathers’ of three different sizes.

4. Use hole punch or an awl to make a hole in one end.

5. Make diagonal cuts along the edges.

6. Attach your ‘feathers’ to a jump ring. You can use single feathers or in groups of three. Use these to add to earring hooks, or to a pendant.

**Internet Resources**
Plastic Bottle Earrings [http://www.cutoutandkeep.net/projects/plastic_bottle_earrings](http://www.cutoutandkeep.net/projects/plastic_bottle_earrings)

**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges making your water bottle dangles?

b. What would you do differently?
c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you make using water bottles?

e. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas

• Use different coloured plastic bottles to make different colour ‘feathers’.
• Add designs to feathers with felt markers.
• Make a bracelet

Internet Resources

How to Turn an Empty Water Bottle Into a Stylish Cuff Bracelet
  http://www.canadianfamily.ca/2012/03/how-to-turn-an-empty-water-bottle-into-a-stylish-cuff-bracelet/

DIY Advent 17: Beautiful Recycling – Bracelets from Plastic Bottles

Plastic Bottle Cuff Bracelets
Activity 40 – Gift Card Bracelet

Have you ever received a gift card that was too pretty to throw away? Use it to make a bracelet! This craft can be done with any plastic card – credit card, bank card or even old identification card. You will be cutting the card into square or rectangular ‘links’ which will then be joined together by jump rings to make a bracelet.

Time Allowance
1 hour

Materials and Tools
- Plastic card such as gift card, credit card, ID card
- Jump rings – 16
- Closure – like the s-clasp that you made in the wire unit, or purchased one
- Boxboard
- Measuring tape
- Ruler
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Fine sand paper – 150-220 grit, emery board or finishing file
- Hole punch, awl or drill
- Block of wood

Instructions
1. Measuring your wrist to determine how long your bracelet needs to be.
2. Determine the size of your links. Most people need about 7 links and given the size of most plastic cards, you can make 8 square links that are 2 cm by 2 cm (0.75 inches by 0.75 inches), or 8 rectangular links that are 2 cm by 1.75 cm (0.75 inches by 0.70 inches).
3. Use a pencil and ruler to draw your link pattern onto the cardboard. Cut your pattern out.

Source: http://ohsocrafty.blogspot.co.nz
Source: http://scavenging.wordpress.com
4. Trace around pattern onto your plastic card.
5. Cut out your ‘links’ and round the corners with your scissors.
6. File or sand the edges smooth.
7. Using a small hole punch, an awl or a drill, make holes on two sides of your link fairly close to the edge. If you are using an awl or drill, make sure your work is on your block of wood so that you do not damage your working surface.
8. Connect your links together with jump rings (that you might have made in the wire unit).
9. Finish off with a closure of your choice. You might want to use the s-clasp that you made in the wire unit, or purchased one from a bead store.

**Internet Resources**


Teen Project: Recycled Credit Card Bracelets by Abilene Public Library  [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jLTWY6ti4ew](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jLTWY6ti4ew)

**Post-Activity Questions**

a. Did you have any challenges making your gift card bracelet?

b. What would you do differently?
c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you make with plastic cards?

e. What other ideas do you have?
Activity 41 – Découpage Tape Reel Bangle

Have you used a roll of tape like masking, packing or duct tape, worn it on your wrist like a bangle? In this activity, we will be taking an empty tape reel, painting it and applying paper to transform it into a colourful and attractive bangle.

Time Allowance
30 minutes plus drying time

Materials and Tools
- Tape reel – cardboard inner from roll of masking, duct or packing tape
- Paper – scrap book, gift wrap or glossy magazine
- Latex or acrylic paint – to complement or provide contrast to your paper
- Glue or découpage medium
- Paint brush
- Scissors
- Foam brush for glue or découpage medium

Instructions
1. Standing your tape reel on your paper, trace on either side and as long as your tape reel is in diameter.
2. Paint the inside and sides of your tape reel. Let dry.
3. While waiting for your paint to dry, cut out your strip of paper. Make it slightly narrower than the width of your paint reel.
4. Once the paint is dry, brush on glue or découpage medium onto your strip of paper.
5. Apply paper to tape reel; work out air bubbles by applying pressure mid paper and pressing outward toward the edges.
6. Allow to dry.
7. Seal with glue, varnish or découpage medium.
8. Once dried, you have another lovely bangle.

Internet Resources
Upcycle Bangle Bracelets by The Vintage Vignette  http://www.youtube.com/watch?v= -TMZr0PMAI
Post-Activity Questions

a. Did you have any challenges making your tape reel bangle?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you add if you make another tape reel bangle?

e. What other ideas do you have?
Activity 42 – Cork Flower Earrings

Corks can be used to make pendants, necklaces or earring dangles. This activity involves slices of the cork to make earring dangles. Depending on the thickness that the cork is cut, you will probably only need one cork to make two earring dangles.

Time Allowance
30 minutes

Materials and Tools
- Cork – one
- Jump ring – 2; use the ones you made in the wire unit
- Earring hooks – use the ones you made in the wire unit
- Craft knife
- Drill or awl
- Block of wood
- Pliers – optional

Instructions
1. Cut slices off your cork using a knife or box cutter. Be sure to cut onto a block of wood so that you do not damage your work surface. CAUTION: you are working with a sharp blade; treat it with respect.
2. With your slice of cork lying on your wood block, cut notches out of the circular slice to make a flower, or another interesting design.
3. Make a second one.
4. On your wood block, with a drill or awl, make a hole through one of the petals of your flower near the edge.
5. Thread a jump ring through the hole.
6. Attach your cork dangle to your earring hook and bingo – new earrings!

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making your cork dangle?
b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you make cork?

e. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas

- Decorate the cork with sparkles or gemstones.
- Try dying the cork with food colouring.
- Attach the cork dangle to beaded head pin and then to earring hooks.
- Use a cross section of cork, stamp it and add an eye screw to make a pendant.
- Decorate a whole cork with beads and pierce the long axis to make a pendant.
Activity 43 – Bottle Cap Bracelet

Bottle caps with fluted edges can make interesting jewellery. In this activity, we will be joining bottle caps together with jump rings to make a bracelet.

Time Allowance
30 minutes

Materials and Tools
- Bottle caps – at least five
- Jump rings – at least 6
- Clasp – purchased or S-clasp that you have made
- Pencil
- Measuring tape
- Awl or hammer and nail
- Fine sand paper – 150-220 grit, emery board or finishing file

Instructions
1. Determine the length of the bracelet you desire by measuring your wrist.
2. Lay out enough bottle caps to cover your wrist measurement, or slightly less.
3. Using a pencil, mark where the bottle caps meet and will connect.
4. Use an awl to make small holes in the rims.
5. Sand or file the backs of the holes.
6. Join the bottle caps with jump rings.
7. Attach the clasp to the bracelet strand with jump rings.

Internet Resources
D.Y.I. Upcycled Bottlecap Bracelet by guiltycrafter

Post-Activity Questions
a. Did you have any challenges making your bottle cap bracelet?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?
d. What else could you make with bottle caps?

e. What other ideas do you have?
Activity 44 – Pop Can Tab Bracelet

Pop can tabs are common but have you ever thought of them as a source of jewellery? In this activity, we are going to joining tabs together with elastic to make a bracelet. The instructions look complicated but once you get going, you will find that it is fairly straight forward.

Tips and Hints for Working with Pop Can Tabs

- Make sure your rough edges are always facing each other with the smooth side to the outside.
- Use round hole tabs as square hole tabs do not work correctly.

Time Allowance

1 hour

Materials and Tools

- Pop can tabs – 26-30
- Elastic cord – 75 cm (30 inches)
- Scissors

Instructions

1. Loop cord through the first tab, situating the tab at centre of cord.
2. Hold another tab below your first tab, overlapping so you can see through openings of both tabs. Thread the cord up from the bottom through both tabs, bringing top cord through top hole and bottom cord through bottom hole.
3. Put the next tab on top, overlapping as before, and thread the cords through the opposite holes forming an X on top.
4. Put the next tab at the back and thread those cords through so that the top cord goes through the top hole and the bottom cord goes through the bottom hole.
5. The next tab goes on top and the cords are threaded through forming that X which means the top cord goes through the bottom hole and the bottom cord goes through the top hole.

6. Keep going, repeating steps four to six, until bracelet can be wrapped around your wrist and ends meet comfortably.

7. Put the last tab to the back side.

8. Bring ends together and form the final X.

9. Turn bracelet over and thread cords under cord from previous tab.

10. Tie the cords in a knot and trim the ends.

11. Turn bracelet back over and slide it on your wrist. There should be just enough stretch to easily go over your hand and then be lightly snug on your wrist.

**Internet Resources**


Pop Tab Bracelet [http://www.cutoutandkeep.net/projects/pop_tab_bracelet](http://www.cutoutandkeep.net/projects/pop_tab_bracelet)
Post-Activity Questions

a. Did you have any challenges making your pop can tab bracelet?

b. What would you do differently?

c. Did you enjoy this activity?

d. What else could you make with pop can tabs?

e. What other ideas do you have?

Other Ideas

- Paint the tabs for a different look.
- Use colored elastic.
- Add beads.
This project has been an introduction to Jewellery making. We have looked at a wide variety of techniques, from making our beads to making our own findings; from making simple bracelets to earrings. We have looked at a variety of materials to make these Jewellery items – paper, fibre, wire, polymer clay, repurposed and recycled objects.

You have made some beautiful, interesting and fun Jewellery in this project with the techniques and skills you learned. However, we have just scratched the surface of Jewellery making. More techniques and materials await if you are so interested. Hopefully this has given you some skills and ignited your imagination to continue to make your own Jewellery, master your skills and seek out other techniques.
Bibliography


