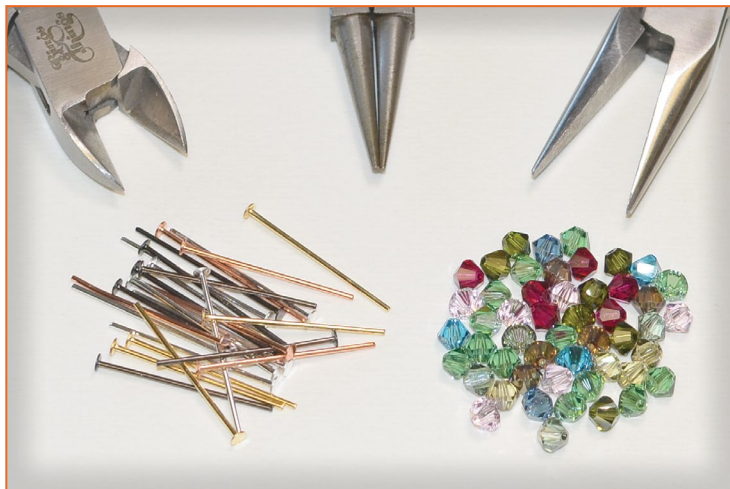


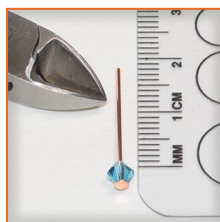
BASIC WIRE LOOPS

For best results, use both chain-nose and round-nose pliers.

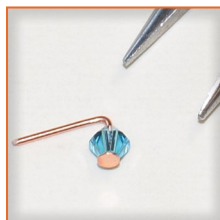


METHOD 1 – CUT THEN BEND

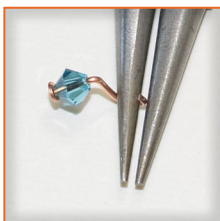
1. String bead onto the head or eye pin. Cut the wire about 8-10mm from the bead.



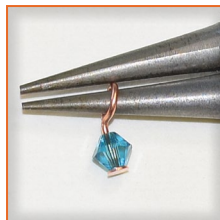
2. Use non-serrated chain-nose pliers to bend the wire just above the bead.



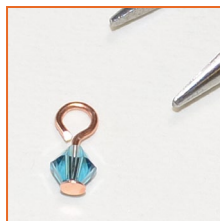
3. Use round-nose pliers to grasp the tip of the wire, and bend it around the pliers.



4. Bring the tip of the wire all the way around back to the bead.

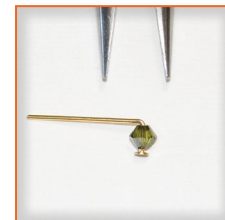


5. If necessary, use non-serrated chain-nose pliers to straighten the loop.

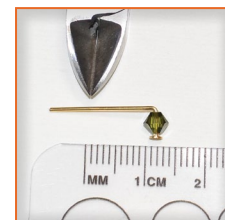


METHOD 2 – BEND THEN CUT

1. String bead onto the head or eye pin. Use non-serrated chain-nose pliers to bend the wire just above the bead.



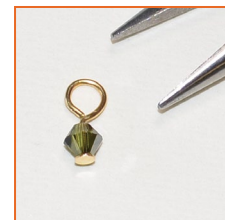
2. Cut the wire from about 8-10mm from the bead.



3. Use round-nose pliers to grasp the tip of the wire, and bend it around the pliers. Bring the tip of the wire all the way around back to the bead.



4. If necessary, use non-serrated chain-nose pliers to straighten the loop.



METHOD 3 – USE THE 1-STEP LOOPER

From The Beadsmith® R&T Item #69-055

Trim and loop eye pins in one motion. Works with 3/8" wire and longer. Use dead-soft or half-hard precious metal wire, craft wire, and copper or brass core wire. Use with wire between 26-18 gauge.



Watch the video!

www.youtube.com/user/ringsandthingsvideo

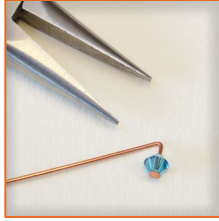
WIRE-WRAPPED LOOPS

For best results, use both chain-nose and round-nose pliers.

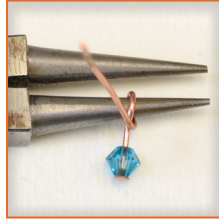
1. String bead onto the head or eye pin.



2. Use chain-nose pliers to grasp the wire just above the top of the bead and bend.



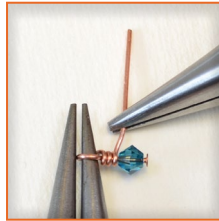
3. Use round-nose pliers to grasp a spot just above the bend, and use your fingers to smoothly bend the wire all the way around the tip of the pliers. (For different sizes of loops, bend the wire around thinner or thicker portions of the pliers' tip.) You should have a 2-3mm stem of straight wire between the bead and the bend.



4. Carefully wrap the excess wire around the wire stem from the loop down to the bead. For best control, experts recommend you break this step into a series of half wraps.



5. Keep wrapping until you reach the bead.



6. Trim excess with flush cutters.

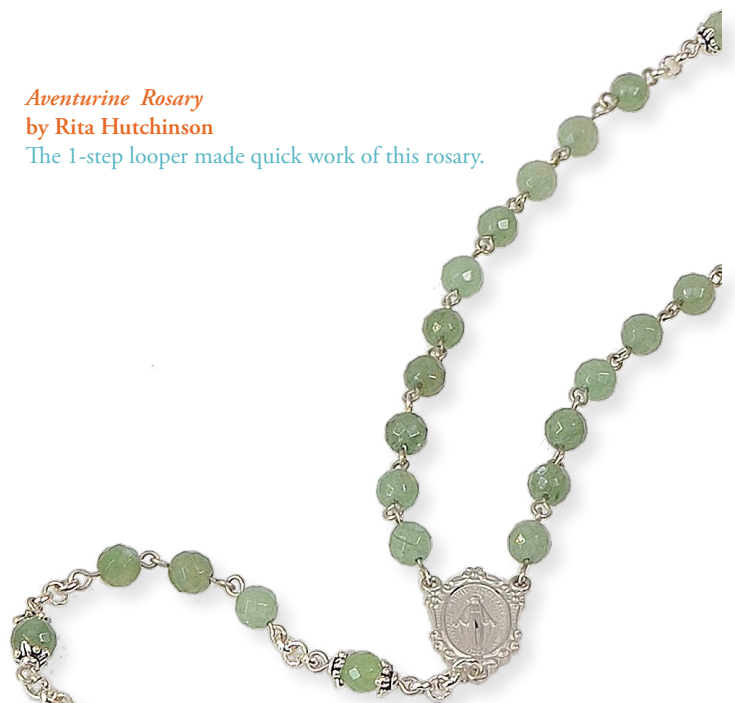


Tip: use the rounding portion of crimp pliers to tuck in the trimmed end of the wire wrap.



Aventurine Rosary by Rita Hutchinson

The 1-step looper made quick work of this rosary.



Brass Arrow Earrings by Mollie Valente

2-loop beaded connectors made with wire.



Annie Get Your Pearls Earrings by Mollie Valente

A wire wrapped finish on these sterling silver head pins adds extra security when using higher end components like SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS crystal.



Blue Pin Stripe Bracelet by Amy Mickelson

Wire-wrapped ball-end head pins make elegant danglers.

HOW TO OPEN AND CLOSE JUMP RINGS

When you open and close jump rings, twist sideways instead of “ovalling” them. This keeps their shape better, which makes them easier to close all the way. To prevent marks on the ring, use non-serrated flat-nose pliers.



Twist ends away from each other

Don't pull apart sideways

JUMP RING DEVICE

By Beadalon®. For such a simple looking tool, this is a big help when you're working with jump rings. It fits on your finger like a ring. Pick out the slot on the tool that fits the wire gauge of your jump ring, twist and hold the jump ring open. **Item #69-079**



DOUBLE JUMP RINGS

Double them up for extra security, or a chain-mail look.



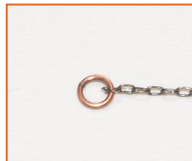
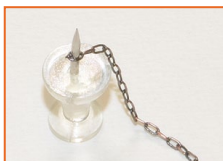
UN-SOLDERED CHAIN LINKS

Open un-soldered chain links the same way you would a jump ring.



ENLARGING CHAIN LINKS

If an oval chain link is a bit too small for your jump ring, try using a push-pin or an awl to slightly round/enlarge it by laying the end link on a phone book (or Rings & Things catalog), and firmly pressing the awl or push-pin into it.



HOW TO USE CRIMPS

TYPES OF CRIMPS

Crimp beads and tubes offer a secure and professional finish for many types of designs. Use crimp beads or tubes with a clasp, or use center-crimps or crimp ends as the clasp.



CHOOSING CRIMPS



CORD DIAMETER	CRIMP BEAD SIZE	CRIMP TUBE SIZE
0.010" (0.25mm)	0, 1	0,1
0.012" (0.30mm)	0, 1	0,1
0.013" (0.33mm)	0, 1	1
0.015" (0.38mm)	1	2
0.018" (0.46mm)	1	2
0.020" (0.51mm)	2	2
0.021" (0.53mm)	2	2
0.024" (0.61mm)	2, 3	2, 3
0.030" (0.76mm)	3	4
0.036" (0.91mm)	3	4

CRIMPING TOOLS

To simply flatten a crimp you can use **flat-nose pliers**. For a more professional look, you can fold and round the crimps with **crimp pliers**. There are a variety of crimping pliers available. Here is a handy chart to help you choose the appropriate pliers:



PLIERS	ITEM #	CRIMP SIZE
5" Crimper	65-010	#1 and #2 beads #2 and #3 tubes
5" Micro Crimper	65-011	#1 tubes
5" Mighty Crimper	65-012	#3 and #4 beads #4 crimp tubes
3.5" Pocket Crimper	69-215	#1 and #2 beads #2 and #3 tubes

USING EURO TOOL® CRIMPING PLIERS

1. Use the outside indent to shape the crimp into an oval.



2. With the cord on either side of the indent, use the inner indent to secure the crimp around the cord.



3. Move the crimp back to the outer indent to fold it into a round shape.



Havasu Falls Necklace
by Polly Nobbs-Larue

Polly used crimps to finish the multi-strand portion of this necklace.

FINISHING A NECKLACE OR BRACELET

1. String a crimp bead onto the beading cord or cable, then the clasp.



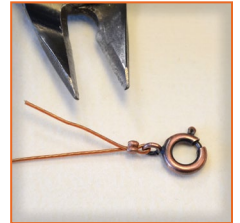
2. Bend the cable back through the crimp bead.



3. Tighten up the loop. Use crimping pliers to crimp the bead into a small rounder crimp, or use flat-nose pliers to simply flatten the crimp.



4. Trim the excess cord/cable.



5. Use crimping pliers to close a crimp cover over the crimp bead.



- For all crimping, apply pressure similar to a firm handshake, but don't squeeze so hard that you work-harden the crimp and make it brittle or break your tool.
- Use a crimp cover to hide the crimp inside what looks like a 3-4mm round bead.
- Small center-crimp tubes may require needle-nose pliers or fine-tipped flat-nose pliers.



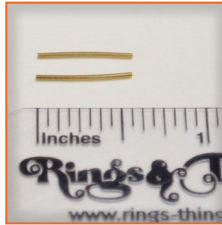
FRENCH WIRE (AKA BULLION)

Bullion (or French wire) was originally used to finish silk bead cord ends, primarily for pearl necklaces. It has gained popularity as an elegant way to finish/hide the exposed end loops of beading cable as well (tigertail, Beadalon®, Soft Flex®, etc.)



Close-up View

1. Cut two pieces in precise equal lengths (approx 1/2-3/4").



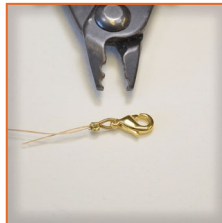
2. Add one crimp or finishing bead and one piece of bullion to the end of wire cable. Slide the clasp over the bullion.



3. Loop the cable back through the crimp or bead.
4. Pull gently until the ends of the bullion are flush against the crimp bead or tucked inside the finishing bead.



5. If using a crimp bead, crimp closed and cover with a crimp cover.



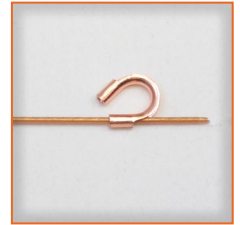
CABLE THIMBLES/WIRE GUARDIANS™

Similar to bullion, but sturdier, this preformed channel prevents fraying on stringing cable and cord. It is usually placed where you make a loop to attach the clasp. Don't pinch closed — the horseshoe design allows for some slack on the cord to reduce stress.



Close-up View

1. String the cable thimble onto the cord.



2. Loop the cord back through the other side of the cable thimble.



3. String the clasp onto the cord & thimble.



4. Crimp cording together.



*Silver Shamrock Bracelet
by Polly Nobbs-LaRue*

Cable thimbles both protect the beading cable and add an attractive, finished look.

Check out our full Education Station online!
www.rings-things.com/resources