

“Something’s Got To Give” Bracelet

As seen in the 2008 Fall Supplement



Created by: Cindy Overland

Suggested Materials:

<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Stock #</u>	<u>Name</u>
3	61-459	7" spring bracelets, stainless steel
28	21-001-006-01	6mm round large-hole gemstones, carnelian
29	26-890-04	5x1.5mm cast coiled ring spacer beads, antiqued pewter
1	49-973-01-AP	15mm round link, antiqued pewter
1	49-973-02-AP	14mm round link with heart pattern, antiqued pewter
1	49-971-50-AP	14mm 2-hole ring connector, antiqued pewter
1	37-715-5	1.5" thin eye pin, antiqued pewter
1	37-136-5	5mm round jump ring, antiqued pewter
1	06-000-15-20	15mm tip-drilled Swarovski® crystal teardrop pendant, siam

Tools: round-nose pliers, Bead Stopper™ (#69-144-06)

To make this design:

1. Attach an eye pin to 1 hole of the 2-hole connector, add the crystal teardrop and make a wrapped loop. See instructions for a wrapped loop on back.
2. Unscrew 1 spring bracelet, and attach a Bead Stopper to 1 end.
3. String on 1 carnelian bead and 1 spacer bead; repeat this alternating pattern until spring bracelet is covered.
4. Add on the 3 large-hole links and screw the spring bracelet together.
5. Unscrew 2 more spring bracelets, and thread them through the 3 large-hole links on the carnelian bracelet.
6. Screw these shut, so you now have a three-strand bracelet.

TIP: Before screwing the ends together, “backspin” a few times to keep the spring from twisting in a “figure 8” after it is closed.



To make nice wire-wrapped beaded head and eye pins:

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

1. Use chain-nose pliers to grasp the wire just above the top of the bead.
2. Use your fingers to bend the wire sharply over the top of the pliers, at a 90° angle. You should have 2-3mm of straight wire between the bead and the bend (less for fine-gauge wire, more for heavy wire or more wraps).
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.)
4. Now use pliers to grasp the wire firmly across the loop. Use your fingers or chain-nose pliers to carefully wrap the wire around the stem. For best control, experts recommend you break this step into a series of half wraps.
5. Trim excess with flush cutters.

