

## “Pearl Vortex” Bracelet

As seen in the Rings & Things Wholesale Catalog 2009-10



Created by: Ben Glass

### Suggested Materials:

<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Stock #</u>	<u>Name</u>
18	20-636-015	6mm cultured freshwater potato pearls, cream
1	05-301-05-27	5mm Swarovski® crystal bicone, garnet
2	44-050-90-31	17x1.2mm hammered donut links, sterling silver
1	44-050-80-12	8x21mm corkscrew charm connector, sterling silver
8	48-583	3mm crimp covers, sterling silver
12"	61-501-03	1mm leather cord, dark brown
2	41-559	2x2mm (size 3) crimp tubes, sterling silver
1½"	41-071-5	1.1mm fine French wire (bullion), sterling silver
6"	61-418-49-21	0.013" 49-strand Beadalon® stringing cable, silver plate



**Tools:** cutters, scissors, crimping pliers, file (#69-047)

### To make this design:

1. Cut two 6" pieces of leather cord, and two ¾" pieces of French wire.
2. Add one ¾" piece of bullion and a crimp bead to a 6" piece of Beadalon.
3. Loop the bullion-covered cord around a sterling ring, crimp and add a crimp cover.  
(See the “Techniques for Stringing with Beading Cable” on the back for using bullion and crimp covers.)
4. Add the pearls, another crimp and another piece of bullion. Finish as in step 3.
5. Loop each piece of leather around a sterling donut and make an overhand knot. Cut excess cord.
6. Cut the loops off a corkscrew connector, file smooth and slide onto both pieces of cord.
7. Make overhand knots about 1" from the end on each cord, and add the crimp covers and bicone as pictured.
8. Cut excess cord.

**TIP:** To make stringing easier, cut the leather cord at sharp diagonals.

**TIP:** The corkscrew connector fits tightly on the leather cord, allowing the bracelet to adjust for different wrist sizes.

### How to Make an Overhand Knot:

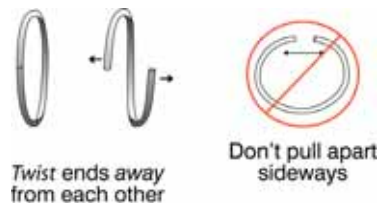
1. Make a loop with the cording.
2. Pass the cord that's behind the loop over the front cord and through the loop.
3. Pull to tighten.



## Techniques for Stringing with Beading Cable

1. Cut wire cable 4" longer than desired necklace or bracelet length. String a crimp bead onto one end of the cable and loop back through crimp bead. Try to tuck excess cable inside your end beads, otherwise trim neatly with flush cutters. Flatten crimp bead with standard round- or flat-nose pliers. Use jump ring to attach one end of your clasp to cable.

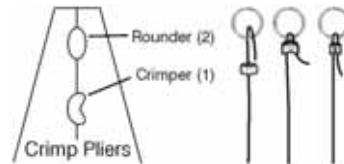
**TIP:** When opening and closing jump rings, twist sideways instead of "ovalling" them. This keeps their shape better, which makes them easier to close all the way. (As shown on the left.) To prevent marks on the ring use non-serrated flat-nose pliers.



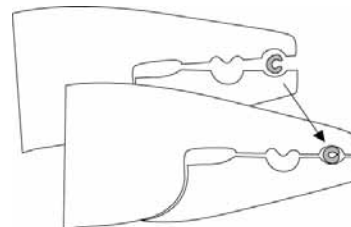
2. String desired pattern.
3. Add final crimp bead; loop cable back through your crimp like in step 1. Tuck excess cable inside end beads, otherwise trim neatly with flush cutters. Flatten crimp bead and attach other end of the clasp with a jump ring.
4. Some designs may require stringing the beads before finishing the cable ends. We recommend using Bead Stoppers™ (#69-144-06 and -16) to secure unfinished ends. When you have finished follow steps 1 and 3.

### Variations:

- a. **Crimping pliers:** To make a nice rounded crimp bead, use the innermost section (1) of the pliers to crimp. Face crimp outward (as shown in example below) and use the outer section (2) of the pliers to round the bead.



- b. **Crimp covers:** Cover flattened crimps with a crimp cover. Make sure there is enough space around your crimp bead. Use section 2 (see picture above) of the crimping pliers to gently secure the cover over the bead.



- c. **Bullion:** Cut two pieces in precise equal lengths (approx. 1/2-3/4"), add one crimp tube and one piece of bullion to the end of wire cable. Loop the cable through one portion of clasp and back through the crimp tube. Pull gently until the bullion is flush against the crimp and crimp closed.



- d. **Wire protectors:** Guard wire cable from excessive wear with wire protectors. These are used the same way as bullion.

