

“Namaste” Bracelet

As seen in the 2009 Spring Supplement



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Suggested Materials:

<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Stock #</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	64-990-24	24-gauge sheet metal, brass
1	05-301-03-44	3mm Swarovski® crystal bicone, tanzanite
1	05-301-03-183	3mm Swarovski crystal bicone, dark indigo
1	05-301-03-10	3mm Swarovski crystal bicone, aquamarine
1	05-301-03-177	3mm Swarovski crystal bicone, palace green opal
1	05-301-03-56	3mm Swarovski crystal bicone, citrine
1	05-301-03-57	3mm Swarovski crystal bicone, sun
1	05-301-03-21	3mm Swarovski crystal bicone, light siam
7	37-415-6	1.5" thin head pins, antiqued brass
7	37-136-6	5mm round jump rings, antiqued brass
1	39-418-6	Magnetic clasp, antiqued brass
5-7"	40-099-33-6	Hammered oval chain, antiqued brass

Tools: shears (#69-230), file, cutters, flat-nose pliers, round-nose pliers, chain-nose pliers, Eurotool® EuroPunch pliers (#69-233), design stamp (#69-245-08), alphabet stamps (#69-241-01-L), liver of sulfur (#86-354)

To make this design:

1. Cut a 1" x 1 3/4" piece of 24-gauge brass sheet, and trim it into an oval shape.
2. Use the metal stamping techniques on the next page to create a stamped metal centerpiece.
3. Punch a hole at each end of the centerpiece with the EuroPunch pliers.
4. Antique the piece using a patina solution such as liver of sulfur.
5. Lay the centerpiece over a small bottle and gently exert pressure with your hand to create a slight curve.
6. Add the 3mm crystals to the head pins and make wrapped loops.

TIP: Vary the number of wraps on the head pins so the crystals hang at different heights.

7. Cut a piece of oval chain 5-7" long. Vary the length of chain to customize the fit.
8. Use jump rings to connect the chain, crystal dangles, stamped metal centerpiece and magnetic clasp, as pictured.

NOTE: Namaste is a Sanskrit greeting, often used in yoga, meaning "The light (or divinity) in me honors the light (divinity) in you." The crystal colors represent the 7 chakras, or energy centers, of the body.

NOTE: If you like this design, we also offer a design tip sheet for the “Give Peace a Chance” bracelet.

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.



Jump-ring hint:

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.



Techniques for Creating a Stamped Metal Charm

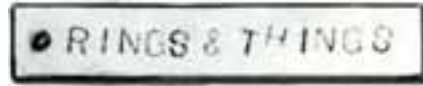


Tools and supplies:

Nylon/steel block, metal snips, chasing hammer, utility hammer, rubber mallet or nylon hammer, 2-hole metal punch, letter stamps, brass brush, 0000 steel wool, metal file, masking tape, ink pad, ruler, oxidizing agent or patina solution

This technique works well for sterling silver, solid copper, and solid brass sheet or “dog tags.” Each metal will have its own unique characteristics, and if possible it is best to practice on a scrap of metal prior to making your actual project.

1. Use your letter stamps with an ink pad and a piece of paper to pre-layout your script. Plan your letter layout and spacing for your metal tag.



2. Using metal snips, indelible marker and a ruler, cut a piece of 24-gauge sheet metal to the desired size and shape.



3. File the corners and any rough edges and punch hole(s) into tag and flatten.



4. Label one side of your steel block as “rubber” and one side as “steel.” The rubber side is used for flattening with a leather or rubber mallet. The steel side is used for hammering or stamping.
5. On the “steel” side of your steel block, tape your metal tag in place with masking tape. This will hold your tag securely while you stamp, and can act as a guide for letter placement.
6. If your letter stamps do not have a directional mark, place a dot with Wite-out® to indicate the top side of each letter. This will aid in keeping all of your letters directionally correct. Use your stamped paper guide to plan the position of the first letter on your tag.
7. Line up the first stamp. In a standing position, hold the stamp perpendicular to the metal tag. With a utility hammer, strike the stamp firmly just once, straight down with one hard hammer blow. Repeat for each letter until your word or phrase is complete.



8. If desired, add texture to your piece, such as hammering. Remember the antique patina will enhance any indentations on the metal.



9. After you have stamped and textured your tag, finish the edges by using the peening edge of a chasing hammer to lightly dapple all around the edges of the tag. File any rough points.
10. Dip tag and findings (split/jump rings, head/eye pins, etc.) into the oxidizing agent or patina solution. Once desired patina has been achieved, rinse in cool water and dry. Use 0000 steel wool and brass brush to clean your piece.



11. Assemble into finished jewelry piece.

Tip: Have fun, and don't expect perfection; little oddities will give your tag charm and uniqueness. For additional decoration try adding design stamps, or metal forms you create yourself using 14-gauge stainless steel wire (available at hardware stores).