

"Unity" Bracelet

As seen in the 2009 Summer Supplement



Created by: Misha Lengling

Suggested Materials:

<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Stock #</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	44-780-19	32x23mm oval blank with hole, copper
1	44-498-0	19mm smooth round disk, raw brass
6	49-998-04-AS	4x2mm TierraCast® Turkish-style spacer beads, antiqued silver
6	49-993-04-AG	4x1.5mm TierraCast zig-zag beads, antiqued gold
13"	61-790-03	Fine "suede" lace cord, dark brown
2	41-256-04-3	2.5x3mm size 4 crimp tubes, silver plate
2	37-167-3	8mm round jump rings, silver plate
1	39-249-3	7x14mm lobster clasp, silver plate



Tools and supplies: crimping pliers, metal punch (#69-235), leaf-shape metal stamp (#69-245-11), big eye needle (#65-020), liver of sulfur (#86-354), metal file, tiny screws and nuts from hardware store, Beaducation™ design stamp (dragonfly)

To make this design:

1. Since the oval tag has just one hole, punch second hole on the opposite side.
2. Punch a hole in the center of both tags.
3. Stamp a phrase and design into the metal pieces. Antique each piece using liver of sulfur. Use the stamping techniques on the back as a guide.
4. Use a screw to attach the two tags. Secure with a bolt (not shown).
5. File down the extra length of the screw.
6. Cut two 6½" pieces of suede. Use a lark's-head knot to attach these pieces to the holes of the oval tag.
7. Add metal beads to the cord in random locations, as pictured, securing in place with an overhand knot on each side of the beads.
8. Slide crimp tubes onto both pieces of cord.
9. Add jump rings and lobster clasp, and slide cord back through the crimps. Crimp and cut the excess cord.

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.



How to make a lark's-head Knot:

To create a lark's-head knot: fold stringing material in half, bend the fold over the ring or opening you are attaching to, then thread both ends through the loop created at the fold. (Illustration shows attachment to a large jump ring).



Techniques for Creating a Stamped Metal Charm

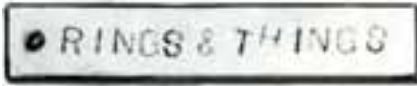


Tools and supplies:

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).