

"Bloom" Disk-and-Loop Bracelet

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



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Suggested Materials:

<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Stock #</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	40-377-7	7.5" disk bracelet with oval loops, antiqued copper
3/8"x1 1/4"	64-980-24*	24 gauge solid copper sheet
1	37-415-8	1.5" thin head pin, copper plated
1	26-813-123	6mm Bali-style flower bead, antiqued copper
1	41-219-8	9mm split ring, copper plated
1	05-301-06-137	6mm Swarovski® crystal bicone, light olivine
6		Gluable items such as fused glass cabochons or other artisan-made items

Tools: adhesive (such as two-part epoxy #60-230), letter stamps (#69-240-01), round-nose pliers, split-ring pliers, file (#69-047 works well for metal, and #69-048 works well for stone, glass and ceramic), rubbing alcohol or acetone

1. Proper surface preparation is critical. Glue holds best if the surfaces to be glued are not smooth and glossy. Use a file to roughen the gluing surface of each disk and the gluing surface of any smooth artisan elements before gluing. Thoroughly clean the gluing surfaces with rubbing alcohol or acetone just prior to gluing.
2. Lay out your ornaments in a desirable pattern. (Hint: for added interest, try layering ornamental elements.) Start at one end of the bracelet, place a drop of glue on a disk; add your ornamental element, and hold it firmly in place for a few seconds while the glue sets. Repeat this process with the remaining disks and ornamental elements. Follow the manufacturer's directions for the adhesive you're using.
3. Create a stamped metal charm following the techniques listed on back. Create a dangle by adding the crystal and copper flower bead to a head pin. Attach these to a split ring and attach to the bracelet.

TIPS:

- To stabilize your bracelet, temporarily tie a string to the bracelet's first and last loop, then tape the strings to a piece of cardboard while pulling your bracelet tight. The prepared disks should be facing up.

Other Design Ideas:

- Disk-and-loop footage chain (#40-099-31) is perfect for creating belts, chokers and anklets.
- Try using portions of the disk-and-loop chain to create a versatile finding or bail for a necklace.

* **Note:** This stamped charm is oxidized with #86-354 liver of sulfur or #86-343 Win-Ox™.

Techniques for Creating a Stamped Metal Charm

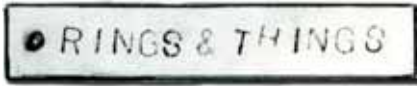
Tools and supplies:

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).