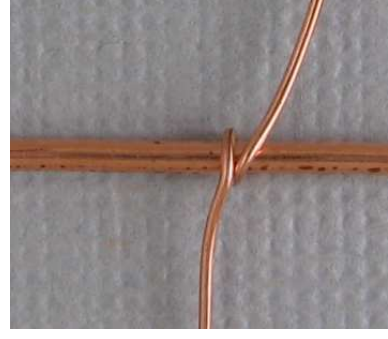
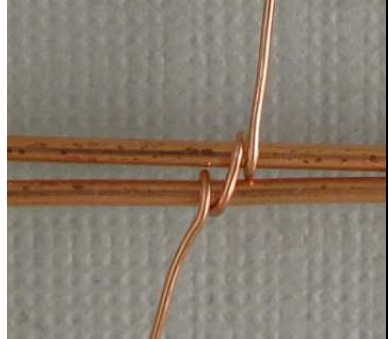
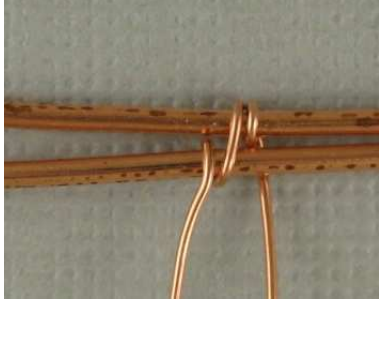
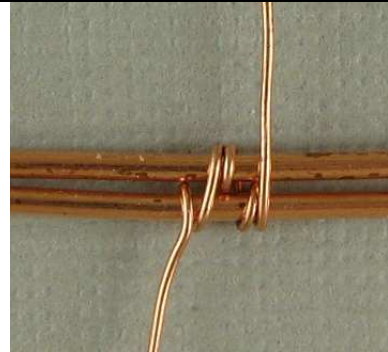
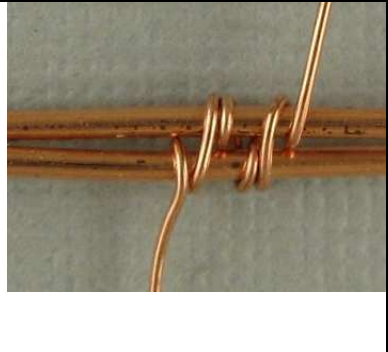
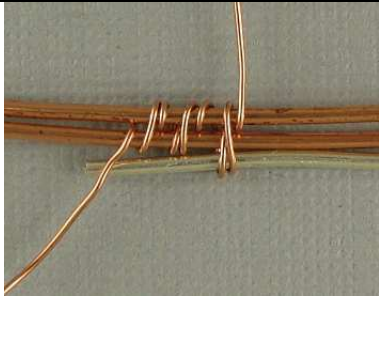



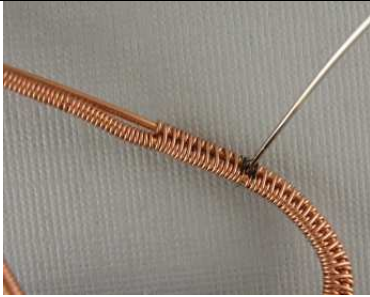







## Woven Wire Pendant

- 2- 8" pieces of 18 gauge soft wire    1- Large flat bead (I used a Kazuri bead)  
6' piece of 26 gauge soft wire  
3-10" pieces 26 gauge soft wire



		
<p>1. We will be weaving from the center out to the ends. Start in the middle of the 18 gauge wire. Fold the 26 gauge wire in half and wrap it once around the 18 gauge wire. The working end of the wire in on the right and pointing up.</p>	<p>2. Add the second 18 gauge wire on top of the first. Wrap once around it with the 26 gauge wire.</p>	<p>3. Pass the working wire behind the two 18 gauge wires.</p>
		
<p>4. Wrap the thin wire once around the bottom thick wire ending with the thin wire pointing up and crossing the two thick wires.</p>	<p>5. Wrap once around the top thick wire. Repeats 3, 4 and 5 to continue weaving. Push the wraps close together with your fingernails as you work.</p>	<p>6. To make the loop for the dangle, add a short piece of scrap wire or a corsage pin to the bottom wire before doing Steps 4 and 5 and wrap around both the scrap wire and the bottom wire.</p>

To weave the other side, flip the piece from end to end and continue with Steps 3, 4 and 5.

		
<p>7. To determine how much to weave, wrap a piece of tape about <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> of the way around the bead. Remove tape and stick to your ruler.</p>	<p>8. Continue weaving an equal amount on both sides of the loop for the dangle until it is the length of your tape. Then continue coiling the top wires only for <math>1\frac{1}{2}</math> to <math>1\frac{3}{4}</math>".</p>	<p>9. Shape the frame around your bead. Put a corsage pin through the bead hole and make Sharpie marks on the frame lining up with the holes.</p>
		
<p>10. Use the corsage pin to make an opening in the weave large enough to pass a thin wire through.</p>	<p>11. Center the bead on a 10" piece of 26 gauge wire and pass the ends from the back to the front through the spaces in the weave you just made.</p>	<p>12. Pass each wire end back through the bead.</p>
		
<p>13. Pull the ends firmly through without kinking the wire and wrap each wire around itself 3 or 4 times. Trim in the back.</p>	<p>14. Trim the center two wires to a length of 2" from where the weaving ends. Trim the outer wires to <math>1\frac{1}{2}</math>".</p>	<p>15. With round nose pliers begin to make a spiral on the two outer wires.</p>



		
<p>16. Switch to flat nose pliers and continue to form the wire into a loose spiral.</p>	<p>17. Spiral the two inner wires in the same manner. These two spirals should meet in the center.</p>	<p>18. Use flat nose pliers to turn the two outer spirals toward the bead. This prevents the bead from spinning.</p>
		
<p>19. To attach the bail begin by wrapping twice around the two center spirals with a 10" length of 26 gauge wire.</p>	<p>20. Add the jump ring to the wire and wrap around the left spiral.</p>	<p>21. Pass the wire back through the jump ring and wrap once around the right spiral. Go back and forth through the jump ring four times. ...</p>
		
<p>22. ....and finish off by wrapping the wire around the jump ring in the back 3 or 4 times. Trim the wire ends and press down with pliers.</p>	<p>23. To attach a briolette, center the stone on a 10" piece of 26 gauge wire. Pinch the wires together at the point of the stone.</p>	<p>24. Make a 90 degree bend at the tip of the stone.</p>

		<p>You can use a hard boiled egg to oxidize your pendant. Boil the egg and, while still hot, roughly chop it into a few pieces. Place the egg and the pendant into an airtight container such as a Baggie or a small Tupperware container.</p>
<p>25. Make a loop around your round nose pliers.</p>	<p>26. Feed the wire ends into the loop in your frame and wrap the wires around the tip of the briolette. End the wires by angling them up and wrapping once around just under the loop.</p>	<p>They don't need to be touching. The sulfur gasses from the egg will darken the copper. When the copper is dark, remove it and rinse with cold water. Buff with 0000 steel wool or a Scotchbrite pad to remove the patina from the high points.</p>



Copyright 2009 Nancy Wickman