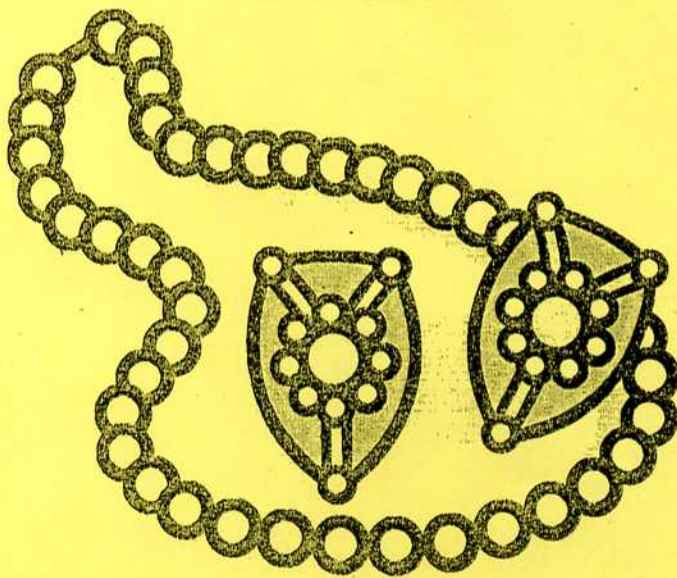


ST. JOSEPH COUNTY 4-H



JEWELRY MAKING



# ✿ JEWELRY MAKING EXHIBIT REQUIREMENTS

Jewelry is the art of creating personal adornment with materials such as, but not limited to: metals, glass, and clay. All jewelry will be judged on workmanship, appearance, and creativity. **Members must exhibit by their grade.**

Workshops are held in May, June and July. All members are encouraged to attend. Postcards are mailed to jewelry members in early spring with dates and times for the workshops.

**All** grades **MUST** display projects on a 15" X 15" board covered in either black or soft gray fabric. Directions and a materials list can be found in the jewelry manual. All pieces of jewelry should be securely fastened to the board with pins.

All necklaces and bracelets must have clasps except for memory wire and knotted items.

Failure to follow the exhibit guidelines will result in a reduction in the Judges' scoring.

## **BEGINNER - Grades 3 & 4**

Members will become familiar with the different types of jewelry making and learn the fundamentals of jewelry making. The skills to learn include: how to complement colors, adding clasps and closures, choosing appropriate stringing material, stringing beads, knotting, and simple earring construction. The bead loom is not allowed in this division. **All** jewelry is to be made from pre-made materials – including kits.

**EXHIBIT GRADE 3:** Members exhibit exactly 3 pieces of jewelry. One piece **must** include a crimp bead and one piece **must** include a headpin. Jewelry **MUST** be displayed on the required board. One pair of earrings counts as one piece of jewelry. Member may exhibit any combination of 3 pieces. Examples: 3 necklaces; bracelet and 2 pairs of earrings; necklace, bracelet, and earrings.

**EXHIBIT GRADE 4:** Members exhibit exactly 3 pieces of jewelry. One piece **must** include a crimp bead and one piece **must** include a headpin. The jewelry **MUST** be displayed on the required board. One pair of earrings counts as one piece of jewelry. Member may exhibit any combination of 3 pieces. Member should expand upon techniques learned in Grade 3.

## **INTERMEDIATE - Grades 5 & 6 & 7**

Members will expand on the basic skills previously learned and create more involved pieces. Members are encouraged to experiment with different types of materials, techniques and create original pieces. Members may make the beads. **All** pieces of jewelry **must** have a pattern. Please see jewelry manual for guidance on patterns.

**EXHIBIT GRADES 5 & 6 & 7:** Members must exhibit exactly 3 pieces of jewelry that demonstrates 2 or more **different** techniques. A technique may include a skill and/or a type of jewelry. Examples: wire wrapping, fimo, bead looming, knotting, bead stringing, etc. Variety is stressed at this level. **One piece of jewelry must use a published pattern.** Suitable patterns can be found online, in books, at craft stores, etc. **One piece of jewelry must be an original design. Original jewelry piece must have a pattern.** Please see jewelry manual for directions on writing a pattern. Jewelry **must** be displayed on the required board. Patterns must be in an envelope with your name and securely fastened to the back of the board.

**ADVANCED - GRADES 8 - 12**

Members will explore advanced jewelry techniques and are encouraged to design their own jewelry using a variety of materials. **All pieces of jewelry must have a pattern.** Please see jewelry manual for guidance on patterns.

**EXHIBIT GRADE 8 - 12:** Members must exhibit exactly 4 pieces of jewelry that demonstrate increased difficulty over the previous year. **At least two pieces of jewelry must be original designs. Original jewelry pieces must have a pattern.** Please see Jewelry Manual for directions on writing a pattern. Jewelry **must** be displayed on the required board. Patterns must be in an envelope with your name and securely fastened to the back of the board.

2007



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR REQUIRED DISPLAY BOARD

These directions are to be followed for all divisions. Beautiful jewelry is shown off to its greatest potential when displayed attractively. This board cost approximately \$10.00 to make and is to be used for all future jewelry projects.

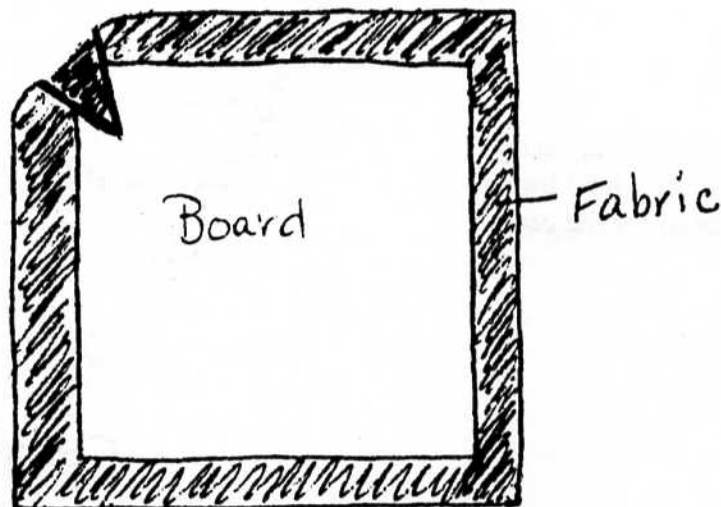
### MATERIALS:

½ yard black or gray fabric - velvet is preferred  
15" X 15" styrofoam or foam core board  
Hot glue gun, pins, or duck tape  
Easel back - found in art supply stores - optional  
6" flat styrofoam circle - optional


### DIRECTIONS:

1. Cut fabric 3" larger than the actual board size
2. If using the Styrofoam circle position and glue onto the board
3. Stretch fabric over the board
4. Fold in the corner (like wrapping a present)
5. Glue, pins, or tape them down
6. Fold all other length of fabric to the back side and secure
7. Optional - Use remaining fabric to cover the back of the board
8. Optional - Position easel on back and glue or tape in place

Fig 1



# PATTERNS



Included in this manual is a very small sampling of beading techniques that are used to make jewelry. I hope this gets you started with the fundamentals and gives you some ideas for projects. When you are ready for new ideas and more difficult projects try the local craft and bead stores. The local library has a good selection of jewelry/beading books and of course the internet has thousands of sites with all kinds of beading information, projects and products. Remember to always keep a copy of the patterns you use. The patterns must be included on the back of your project if you are in intermediate or advanced divisions. If you use someone else's pattern without giving credit to that designer you are guilty of **plagiarism**.

You do not have to follow any pattern exactly. Feel free to add your own ideas and modify the pattern to suit your needs. Making jewelry is an expression of whom you are and what you like – so have fun and let the creativity flow. Just be sure to show any changes on the pattern you turn in for judging (intermediate and advanced divisions only).

For the intermediate and advanced divisions, an original pattern(s) must be included as part of the exhibit. The pattern(s) should be brief and remember to give yourself creative credit by clearly stating it's an original design at the top of the pattern. Please see the example below. After the title of the piece and stating its originality please include a short explanation of why you chose to create this piece of jewelry. Then list the materials used and then the techniques used. A diagram could be included if the design lends itself to it.

## **Original Pattern Example**

### **Flower Necklace Original Pattern**

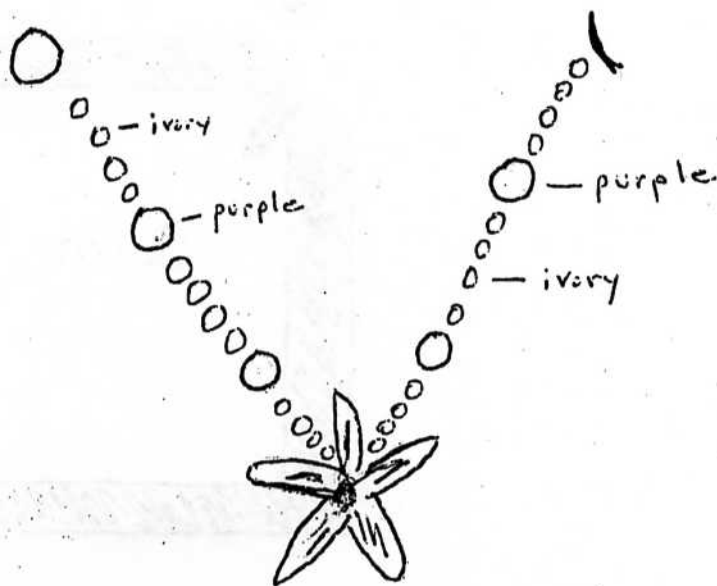
Flowers are my favorite! I found the centerpiece first and wanted to create a simple necklace with my favorite color purple around it. I think I will wear this on my first day of school.

#### Materials:

Toggle Clasp  
Crimp Beads  
Acculon  
4mm glass ivory round beads  
8mm glass purple round beads  
Floral glass bead for the center

#### Techniques:

Bead Stringing  
Crimp Beads



# BASIC MATERIAL INFORMATION

On these pages you will find the most popular jewelry findings and materials. There are more complicated uses for some of the findings but generally these are the best uses for the findings shown here.

1. Beads - Whether purchased or made beads can be found in a huge variety of shapes, sizes, colors, materials, and cost. The kind of beads used are entirely up to the individual. It is recommended that all divisions try to avoid plastic beads.

2. Stringing Materials - This is also a large and varying group. Some of the most common choices are:

**Thread** - May be either silk or nylon. Should be used with fine or delicate beads. Needles are recommended. Knotting and bead tips are used for the clasps.

**Softflex** - This is tightly wrapped wires coated in plastic. This is most durable stringing material and one of the easiest to work with. Especially good for seed beads. No needle is necessary. Crimp beads (see that section) are used to attach clasps.

**Leather** - Easy to work with, but limited in what beads may be used due to the thickness. Clasps can be knots or coils may be used.

**Hemp** - Traditionally used for knotting techniques. Clasps are usually knotted, but coils can be used.

3. Clasps - These are varied. All serve the same purpose and the selection is a matter of choice. Clasps should be used on all bracelets, necklaces, and anklets with the exception of knotted items and memory wire. Some of the most common clasps are shown.



**LOBSTER CLAW CLASP**



**SPRING RING**



**BARREL CLASP**



**FISHHOOK CLASP**



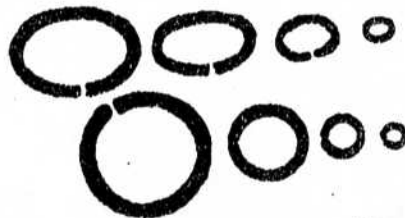
**FILIGREE CLASPS**



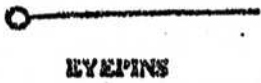
4. Crimp Beads - Beads which are smashed with smooth needle-nose pliers at the end of a string to attach clasps. These are only effective with Softflex or other wire stringing materials.



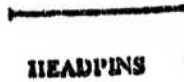
5. Jumpings & Splitrings - These are used to hang pendants, as a part of a clasp and to connect elements together. The jumping should always be pulled apart sideways, never straight apart, because doing so will destroy the shape of the ring and it will look lopsided. A splitring is the same as a keyring and is considered the stringer of the two. It cannot pull apart.



6. Headpins & Eyepins - Used to string beads. Can be connected to an earring finding on one end. A headpin has a flat end that keeps beads from falling off. The eyepin has a loop at one end for the same purpose. How to attach headpins will be discussed under Basic Techniques. Choose the metal for the headpin that matches the earring finding .



EYEPINS



HEADPINS

7. Bead Tip - The finishing off for thread strands. The cup of the bead tip is folded over the knot for a professional appearance.



8. Earring findings - This is another category that has many choices. Personal preference is the determining factor. There are many different qualities of findings. The least expensive will be a plated piece. Good for practice, but not very durable when worn. The most practical choice will be sterling silver or gold-filled. Both of these will look beautiful, wear well and be in the middle price range. Here are some of the most popular earring choices.



EAR CLIP  
clip-on fitting



EARWIRE

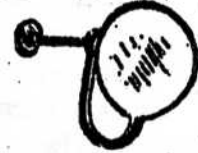


FISHHOOK



BALL AND DROP

Ear wire with large pad to paste on flat large - ornamentation.



9. Bead Storage - Egg cartons and muffin tins make inexpensive and convenient holders for beads of various colors. Cross stitch thread boxes are also handy for supplies.

10. Clay - Commonly called Fimo this soft clay allows for sculpturing and bead design. Be sure to purchase the most user friendly clay. The newest kind to date is called Premo.

11. Tools - The right tool makes the job a whole lot easier. For the Beginner a basic tool kit would include:



WIRE CUTTERS  
for Soft Flex



LONG NOSE PLIERS  
used for pinching earrings and  
other tightening purposes



ROUND NOSE PLIERS  
used for bending wire into loops  
Head pins

# BASIC TECHNIQUES

These very basic projects are a great start for the Beginner to practice and exhibit. For the Advanced these will be good reminder of the proper jewelry making techniques.

## Daisy Chain

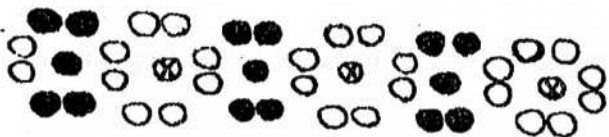
### Materials

- 1 pkg Size 11 seed beads
- 2 Bead Tips
- Barrel Clasp
- Beading Needle & Thread
- Clear Super Glue

1. Tie a knot in a long length of thread. Thread the needle through one bead tip pulling knot into the bead tip. Dab on a little glue and fold the tip over the knot. Attach one side of the barrel clasp to the bead tip.

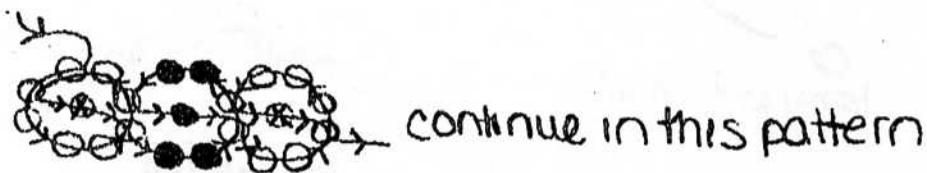
2. Following diagram 2 string beads onto the thread following the arrows as the path of the thread as it goes through the beads. Continue to add beads forming the daisies and the pattern that falls between until it reaches the desired length. Thread the needle through the remaining bead tip and tie a knot. Dab glue on the knot and fold over the tip. Attach the other side of the barrel clasp. Trim off thread.

Dia. 1



- = black
- ⊗ = white
- = assorted colors

Dia. 2



## Basic Necklace/Bracelet/Anklet

### Materials

Size 11 seed beads

SoftFlex wire desired finished length plus 6"

2 crimp beads

Clasp

1. When using crimp beads always begin by installing one side of the clasp. To do this first string on the crimp bead followed by one half of the clasp. Fold the wire over the clasp and back through the crimp bead and pull until the crimp bead is snug against the clasp. Using a pair of smooth needle-nose pliers firmly smash the crimp bead flat.
2. Begin stringing the beads on the wire in the desired pattern. Be sure to tuck the tail of wire sticking out of the crimp bead into the first few beads. This makes for a much neater appearance.
3. After all the beads are strung repeat the crimp bead process for the other end. It will be difficult to thread the wire tail back through a few beads, but is worth the effort.

## Leather Bracelet/Necklace/Anklet

### Materials


Beads - making sure the holes are large enough to fit through the leather


Leather desired finished length

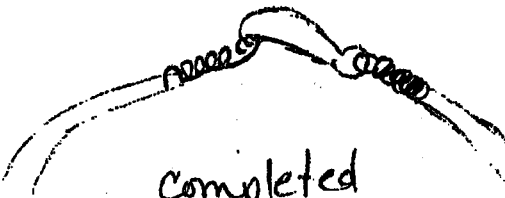
2 coils with loops that fit the leather snugly

1 lanyard hook

1. String the beads in the desired pattern. If there are any knots add 1" per knot to the length of leather needed.
2. Add coils to both ends of the leather by sliding the coil on and then crimping the very end coil into the leather. Make sure the coil bites directly into the leather. If unsure of your coils add some glue to the leather before sliding on the coil.
3. After putting on both coils, add a lanyard hook to one side.

  
coil w/ loop

  
lanyard hook

  
completed  
clasp

## How to Finish the Top of the Headpin

This loop has got to be the hardest part of jewelry making, but becoming good at it requires nothing more than a lot of headpins and a lot of practice. Try to achieve uniformity with your loops instead of perfection. Having two loop that look the same is better than having one great loop and one poor loop.

1. After you have finished beading the headpin cut the wire so it extends  $\frac{1}{2}$ " above the beads.
2. Grasp the wire with the tip of your flat or round nosed pliers. The bottom of the pliers should only be  $\frac{1}{4}$ " above the beads.
3. Bend the wire at a right angle.
4. Using your pliers create a loop by wrapping the wire counterclockwise around the jaw of the pliers. The size of the loop depends on where on the pliers jaw you work.
5. After bringing the loop all the way around trim any excess wire.
6. You are now ready to add the headpin to your jewelry.



## Earrings With Headpins

### Materials

- 1 pair earring findings
- 1 pair headpins desired length
- beads

1. String headpins with beads in desired pattern. Cut headpin wire  $\frac{1}{2}$ " above the last bead. Bend the wire into a loop with roundnose or needle-nose pliers. Place this finished headpin on the earring finding by opening the loop on the finding slightly and then reclosing. \*Note eyepins are used the same way, but a dangle or bead may be hung from the loop at the bottom.

Materials

Fimo/Premo clay  
rolling pin  
razor blade  
needle  
oven

1. Soften clay - Read the directions on the clay.
2. Design Loaf - Roll or cut clay to make round loops, square bars, or triangular cores. Wrap cores with sheets of clay or use shapes as fillers. Mix and combine shapes to make many designs.
3. Cut Slices - Using a razor blade cut thin slices off the end of the loaf for earrings, disk beads, or layer projects. Thin slices of a design are rolled onto solid colored balls for pattern beads.
4. Pierce Holes - Make holes in bead before baking by using the needle.
5. Bake in Oven - Read package directions.

**WRAPPING**

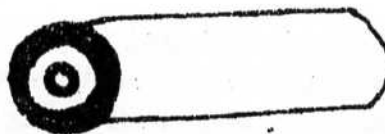
**SINGLE WRAP**

Roll a thin sheet of clay  
Cut it the same length as core  
Wrap layer around core  
Cut off excess



**BULLS EYE WRAP**

Wrap several layers of  
different colors around core.



**CANDY CANE WRAP**

Roll out thin sheets of 2 colors  
Cut each sheet same length as core  
Slice each sheet into narrow strips  
Lay strips of alternate colors side by side  
Press strips together gently and wrap around core.

