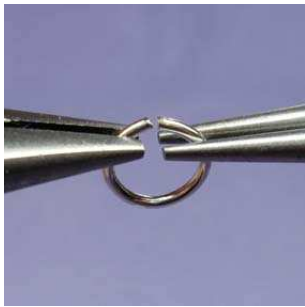
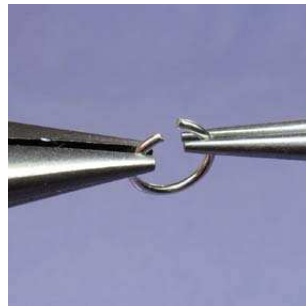




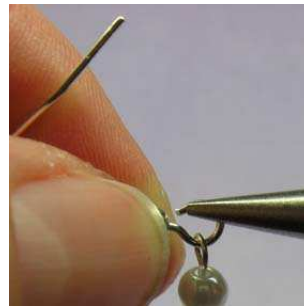
Opening and closing jump rings



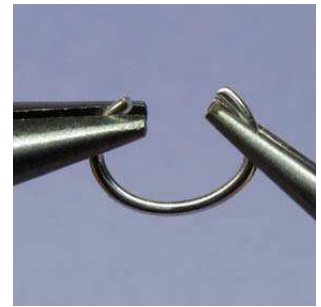
With a pair of pliers in each hand, grasp the jump ring on either side of the opening. Pull one pair of pliers toward you and the other away from you.



To close, pull both pairs of pliers toward the centre.

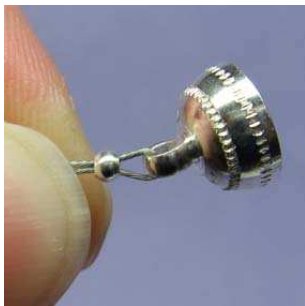


Use the same technique to open any loop including loops on shepherds hooks.

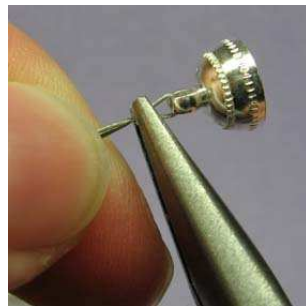


Never open a jump ring by pulling loop out. This will weaken the wire and alter the shape.

Crimping beads



Position the crimp bead.



Using chain nose pliers, squeeze hard until crimp bead is secure.



The crimped bead.
If you don't like this look, try using a crimping tool (see instructions below) or crimp cover.



The end result of crimping a magnetic clasp onto a strung tigertail necklace - see document "How to make a tigertail necklace".

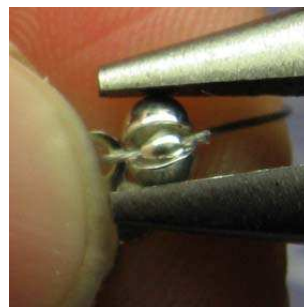
Closing crimp covers



Crimp bead as per above.



Position crimp bead in crimp cover with tigertail extending out either side of round opening.



Using chain nose pliers (protect with felt, foam or sticky tape if necessary), squeeze crimp cover closed.



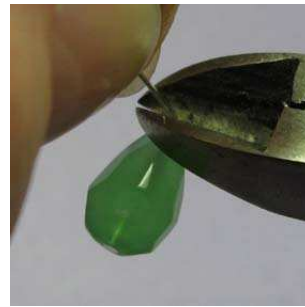
The end result looks just like another 3mm round metal bead.



Cutting Wire safely



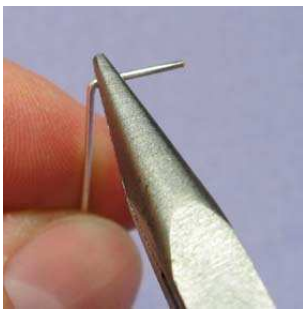
Always place the flat side (view above) of the wire cutters against your work. This will make a smooth edge.



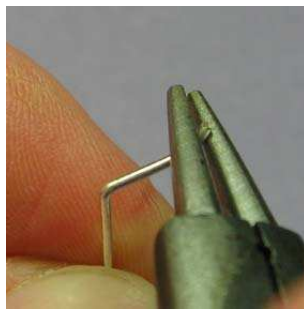
To ensure end does not fly about, hold the end to be cut off. Rest your work on your work area. Cut. This leaves the cut end in your hand and not flying about the room to injure yourself or someone else.

You can also try cutting over a jar so the end flies into the jar.

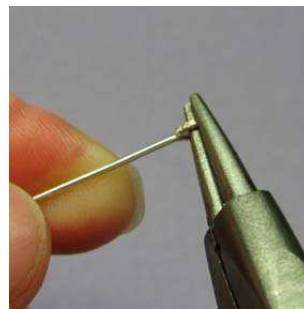
Making a loop



Use a piece of 18g-22g wire (or a headpin) of desired length. Using chain nose pliers, bend approx. 90° leaving an 8mm tail.



Using round nose pliers, grab the wire as close to the end as possible and roll your wrist anti-clockwise.

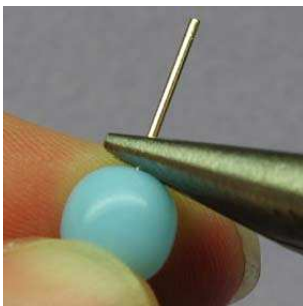


Stop to reposition the pliers if you can't complete the loop in one motion. Adjust wire to be centred under loop if required.



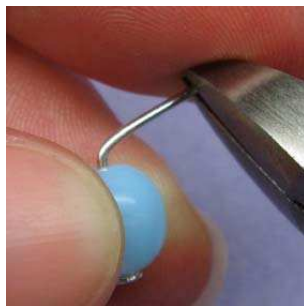
The finished loop.

Making a loop on a bead

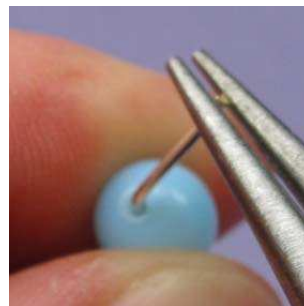


Feed bead/s onto headpin. Using chain nose pliers, bend approx. 90°.

With a small bead you may find it difficult to hold the bead and bend, so try turning upside down and pushing the wire onto work surface to bend wire.



Using wire cutters, trim above bend to leave approx. 8mm.



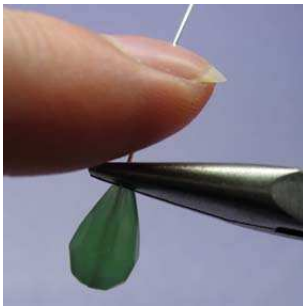
Using round nose pliers, grab the wire as close to the end as possible and roll your wrist anti-clockwise. Stop to reposition the pliers if you can't complete the loop in one motion. Adjust loop to be centred over bead if required.



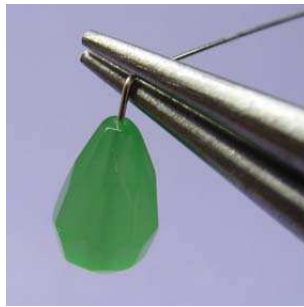
The finished bead.



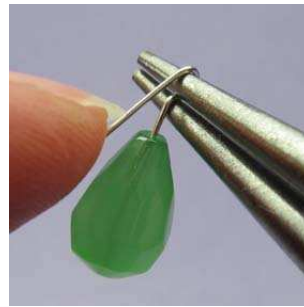
Making a wrapped loop



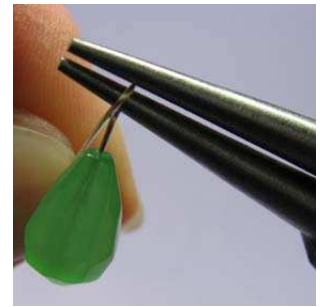
Feed bead/s onto a **fine** (approx. 22-32g, thicker wire is too hard to wrap) headpin. Using chain nose pliers, grasp the headpin just above the bead (this will be the length of the wrap). With your finger, bend the wire 90° above the pliers.



Using round nose pliers, position on the bend (top jaw above wire and bottom below).



Push the tail of the wire over the top jaw of the pliers.



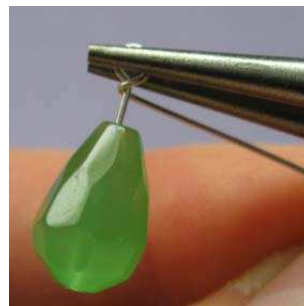
Re-position the pliers so the bottom jaw is now in the loop and the top jaw above. Bring the wire down and around the bottom jaw and across the front of the wire.



Position the pliers across the top of the loop and adjust the bead to be centred below the loop.
This is the first half of a wrapped loop.



If you wish to attach the loop to a finding that cannot be opened, e.g. soldered chain, slip the bead onto the loop and finish the wrapping.



Still holding the loop firmly, wrap and wire tail around the wire between the loop and the bead. Keep wrapping until you reach the bead.



Trim the tail close to your work with wire cutters. Use chain nose pliers to press end close to work.