

supplies:

Description Order # Qty. 6" Sterling round wire, 16 ga. 100-316 Copper round wire, 16 ga. 132-316 3" Swanstrom round-nose pliers 111-302 1 Equalling needle file, cut #3 114-750 1 Swanstrom chain-nose pliers with Delrin® jaws 111-204 1 Ring/bracelet gauge ruler 116-022/10 1 Swanstrom heavy-duty cutters 111-716 1 Ring mandrel 112-366 1 Chasing hammer, 3-oz. 112-190 1 Steel bench block, 2¹/2" x 2¹/2" 112-495 1 Permanent marker 1



Squiggle Ring

Get creative with the flexibility of sterling wire!

steps:

- 1. Use **Swanstrom heavy-duty cutters** to cut a 6" piece of **sterling wire** and a 3" piece of **copper wire**.
- 2. Determine what size ring you want to make using the **ring** gauge ruler.
- 3. Wrap the copper wire around the **ring mandrel** at the chosen size. Use the heavy-duty cutters to cut the wires where they meet. This will be your ring blank.
- 4. Using the **Swanstrom chain-nose pliers with Delrin® jaws**, straighten the copper ring blank.
- 5. Place the 3" copper ring blank along the middle of the 6" piece of sterling wire. Mark the sterling wire at each end of the copper ring blank with a **permanent marker**.
- 6. To create the squiggle design, use the chain-nose pliers to make bends and curves on both ends of the wire, starting about 10mm away from each mark. (If necessary, use the **equalling file** to smooth out the ends of the wire while you work.) To add sharper curves, use the **Swanstrom roundnose plier**s.
- 7. To add texture, hammer the squiggle part of the wire on a steel bench block or ring mandrel with the flat side of the chasing hammer (this will also harden the sterling wire); use the ball peen side to widen particular areas of the wire and to add more facets and texture.
- 8. Wrap the wire around the ring mandrel at the chosen ring size. The black marks should overlap.
- 9. Use the chain-nose pliers to bend the ends where they meet at a 90° angle; this will cause the ends to lay against the length of the finger.

SIOGRAD