

Twisted Wire Ring

Tools Needed

- Ring Sizer
- Ring Mandrel
- Linesman Pliers
- Needle Nose Pliers
- Bolt Cutters



Materials Needed

- 16-gauge steel wire (Practice ring)
- 14-gauge copper wire (Final ring)

Skills Developed

- Hand tool practice

Use the ring sizers to determine what size of ring you need

- These are a set of rings all attached to a larger ring. They are all slightly different sizes and will help you determine the size of ring you need to make.
- The ring should have some resistance on your finger but still slide off without any issue. Once you have found the correct size, slide it up the ring mandrel and mark where the mandrel with a sharpie where the ring sits.

Cut a piece of wire 10" long.

- Use a ruler to make sure that it is the correct length. Cut the material with the bolt cutters at your table.

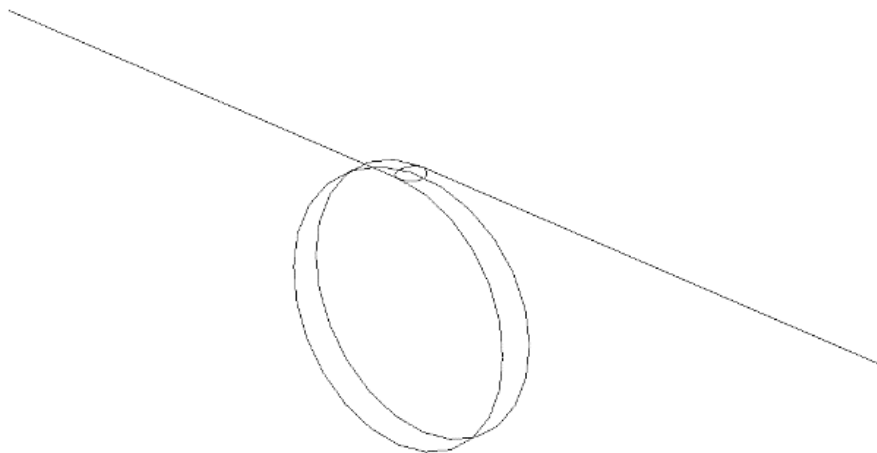
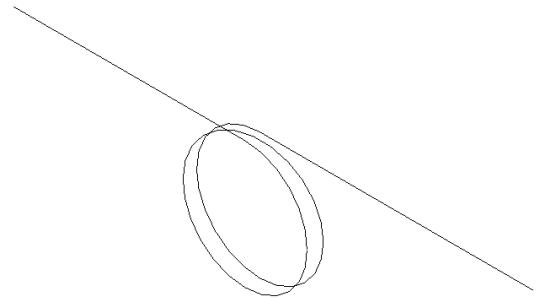
Create the band of the ring

- This is the part of the ring that will fit around your finger.
- Find the middle of the piece of wire you cut. It doesn't need to be exact. Place the middle point on the ring mandrel (where you marked the correct size). Wrap each end of the wire around the mandrel one entire time to create two wraps around the band.
- Double check that the ends of the wire are now even. If one end is longer than the other, adjust the ends to make them equal. Take the longer end and wrap it around a little further while also unwrapping the shorter end. When done, the ends of the wire should just touch.

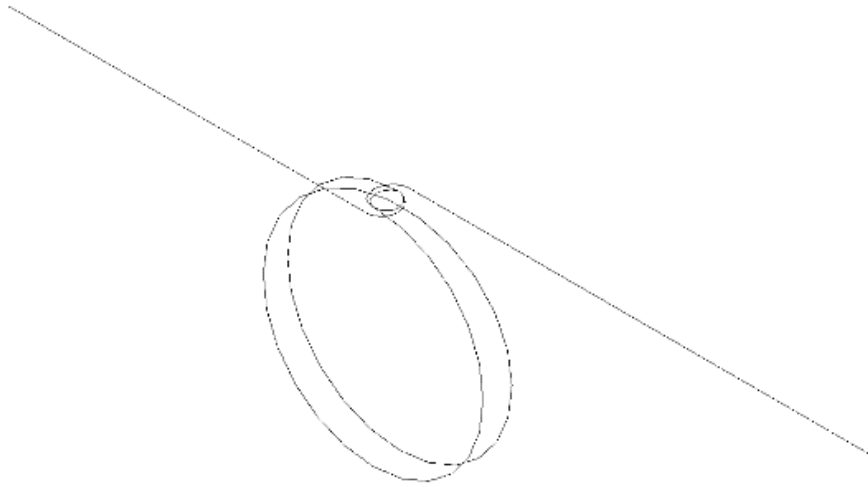


Create the center of the rose

- Fold the two ends over the mandrel so the are flat across and sticking away from each other.
- Grab the ends using linesman pliers to start the twists. The pliers need to be in line with the wire; this means they will stick out to the sides. We won't be able to put enough strength and pressure on them if we have them sticking straight ahead of ourselves.
- Make sure you are pulling outwards as hard as you can. This will involve using all the strength in your wrists, arms and shoulders.
- Twist the wires to wrap the ends around each other. Do not just turn your arms, you will need to turn your entire body to keep the pieces wrapped tightly around each other. You also want to keep the twists low. Keep your hands with the pliers flat; only raise them to get up and over the ring mandrel and vice (See right).



- Reposition the pliers and your body to the starting position again. Do a second twist with the pliers to lock the center of the rose into place. There should not be any gaps at all at the center and it should be relatively low (See left).



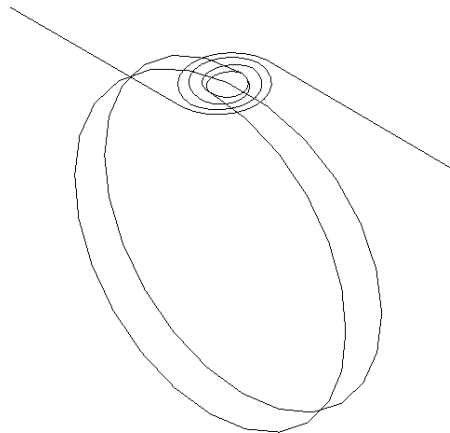
Continue creating the rest of the rose

- Use your fingers to continue twisting the ends around the center of the rose. Alternate between twisting either end. We do not want one end to wrap around the other, they should stay across from each other and should always be roughly equal lengths.

- Try to keep the wraps either beside or below the wrap that came before it. Do not let the wire go above the previous wraps.

- Keep each wrap held tightly to the center, touching the ones that came before it. We do not want any gaps forming between the wraps.

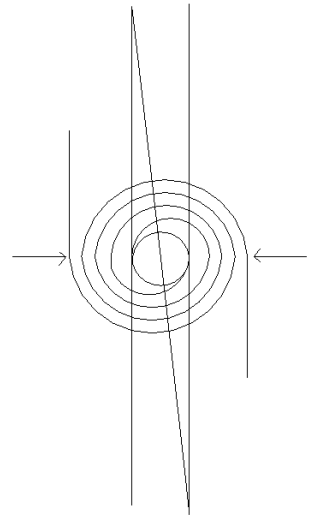
- Stop twisting when you have around 1" or 2cm of material remaining on each end.



Finish the ends off in one of two ways:

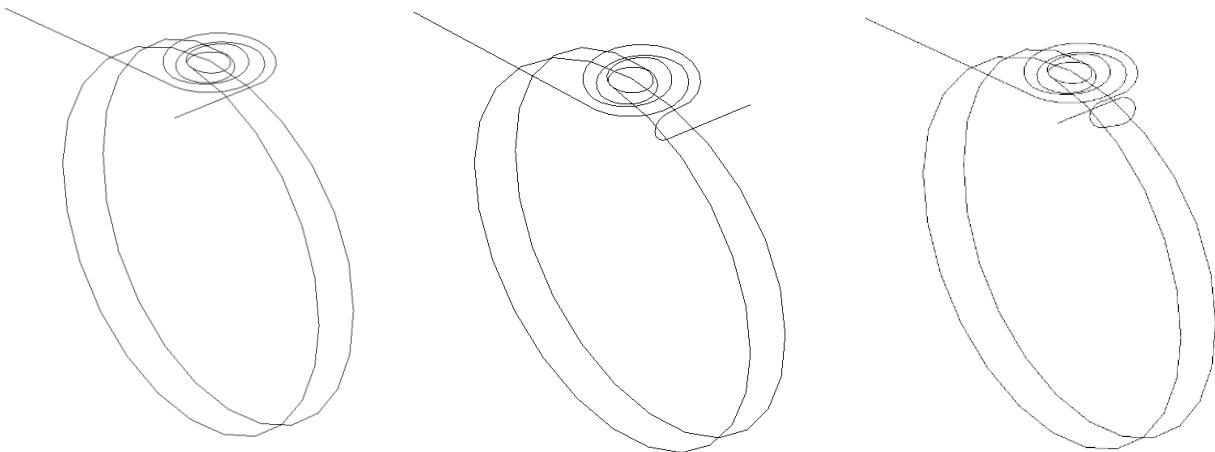
Simple Way

- Continue wrapping the wire around the rosebud to use up the remaining material.
- Holding the ring with the band vertical, we want to trim the wire so each end is at the side of the rosebud. If we are holding the ring with the band straight up and down and we imagine a clock, we want to cut the wire so the ends are at the six and the nine on the clock face (Where the arrows are in the image to the right).
- Use the needle nose pliers to grab the ends and push them underneath the side of the rose bud, out of sight.
- File any sharp ends.



Fancy Way

- Grab one end of the wire and wrap it over and down the side of the band, keeping it pressed tight.
- Reach through the band with the needle nose pliers and pull the end through.
- Bend it back up along the opposite side of the band. Bend it across the band beside the first wrap. This entire wrap should be pressed tightly against the center rose bud



- Continue doing this until the entire end of the wire has been wrapped around the band. Sometimes there is only enough material to get one wrap around the band; other times there is enough material to perform two or even three wraps.
- Cut any material that is sticking out.
- File any sharp ends.