

JEWELLERY / BEADS

This project is designed for Year 7 to 10 students.

Requiring the pupils to work as individuals as well as part of a team and making them explore and experiment with the following elements:-

TONE, COLOUR MIXING, PATTERN, TEXTURE, SHAPE & FORM

Encourages pupils to understand and research a particular topic, investigating and drawing information from local resources and using their imagination and creative skills to respond to their findings.

Not only researching into methods used by different civilisations, but also questioning cultural and geographical influences and their effects on the materials used.

Encourages pupils to experiment, develop and apply new found knowledge when making artworks that require a range of techniques and tools to achieve a variety of desired effects.

Encourages pupils to select and make a record of images and ideas from research, everyday life and the imagination making the individual investigate, develop and organise a range of materials and methods, themes and ideas.



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JEWELLERY / BEADS

For many years people have been making items of personal adornment for lots of different reasons.

Items have been found from every age :-

- Roman, Iron age, Stone age etc.

And from different cultures throughout the world.

- Indigenous Australians, Saxon, Celts, Scots, African, French, Indian etc.

Every age and every country had their own designs, methods and materials.

- Precious Gems, Wood, Clay, Gold, Silver, Iron or even Leaves
- Rings, Necklaces, Earrings, Bracelets, Wooden Liprings or head-dresses.

Visit your local library or museum and gather as much information as you can about the techniques and colours used by different cultures. Also look at the reasons behind their particular jewellery, for example

DID YOU KNOW?

The Romans had no zips or pockets in their togas, so their jewellery was very practical

- Pins held their togas together (very much like our safety pins today)
- Keys were made into rings and worn on the finger, no pocket needed!
- Leaves were worn on the head as a head-dress.

In Australia traditional jewellery contains opal, a gem found in the ground all over Australia.

In Africa ivory and seeds were commonly used to decorate the body, as both were widely available.

In Wales Gold is mined in the hills. All the royal family's wedding rings are made from Welsh Gold.

Try to find out the reasons behind the methods and material used and relate them to your work.

Keep a scrap book with your findings in it. Collect images of colours, furniture, homes, clothes, anything that will help you gain a feeling for the people or era you have chosen.



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YOUR PROJECT

The objective of this project is to design beads. If there are 20 children in your class you will make 20 beads, all exactly the same.

At the end of the project you will give every child in your class one of your beads and every child in the class will give you one of their beads.

Therefore you will have 20 different beads, each one exclusively designed. Thread all of your new beads onto a thread, everyone in the class will have the same "Friendship necklace"

- After you have completed your research, sit down and have a good look at all the information you have collected.
- Make a note of the themes running through your scrap book, what colours and patterns are shown? What shapes are used? Are there any textures or carvings used?
- Remember, beads don't have to be round or any particular size. Your bead could be a square, heart, triangle etc., again let your research influence your work.
- Practise the techniques on the following pages and once you have mastered them create a bead combining a number of techniques.

Don't forget to make a hole through the centre of your bead before it is baked, using a cocktail stick or knitting needle. When you have completed your beads, bake in a domestic oven at 130⁰ C / 265⁰ F.

WARNING!

For children over 8 years of age only. For use under adult supervision only.

CAUTION!

Read the instructions before use, follow them and keep them for reference.

Contents: PVC and Plastisizer (phthalic acid esters of straight chain-aliphatic (C6-upwards) alcohols). Conforms to ASTM-D-4236.

Safety Rules: Do not place modelling material in the mouth. Do not exceed a temperature of max. 130⁰C / 265⁰F or harmful gases may be produced. Do not exceed a hardening time of 30 minutes. The hardening process is not part of the function of the toy and should be carried out by a supervising adult. Do not use a microwave oven. Keep children under the age of 8 years and animals away from the activity area. Store Fimo out of reach of young children. hands should be washed after work is finished. Clean all equipment after use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the activity area. Do not swallow the material. Do not heat the material and cook food at the same time in a domestic oven. Only use Fimo recommended accessories. Incorrect use of chemicals can cause injury and damage to health. Only to be used for modelling activities.

First Aid Information: in case of accidental overheating and inhalation of poisonous gases, move person to fresh air and seek immediate medical advice without delay. Take the material and all packaging with you. In case of injury always seek medical advice.

WARNING! Contents and finished product is not suitable for children under 36 months due to small parts and functional sharp points which may cause injury if misused. Do not give components or completed toys to young children.



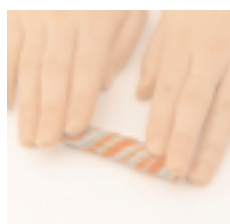
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COLOUR MIXING

Fimo can be mixed in the same way as paint. When mixing new colours always make a note of the amounts of each colour mixed for future reference. e.g. 1 part Red to 3 parts Yellow

MARBLING

1. Knead Fimo between your hands until it is soft and easy to use.
2. Roll out sausage shapes in your chosen Fimo Colours (minimum of two colours) Lay sausage shapes side by side and twist together into a rope.
3. Roll into a sausage and twist again until you have reached the desired effect. It is important that you don't over mix your colours as you want to achieve a marbled effect and not a solid colour.
4. Cut sausage shape into equal amount
5. Roll into a ball between your hands.
6. Make a hole right through the bead using a cocktail stick and bake in an domestic oven for 30 minutes at 120⁰ C 265⁰ F.



SHAPE & FORM (TWIST)

1. Roll Fimo into a ball between your hands, then into a sausage shape, no more than 2 inches long. Repeat this step using a different colour Fimo. Using your fingers gently press the two colours together into an oblong shape.
2. Gently turn each end of your cane between your fingers in opposite directions, twisting.
3. Make a hole right through the twisted tube with a cocktail stick and bake in a domestic oven for 30 mins at 130⁰C / 265⁰ F.

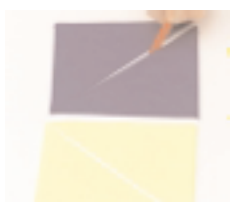


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TONES - SKINNER TECHNIQUE

This technique is named after Judith Skinner who invented the procedure. Different tones of Fimo can be produced using this simple technique.

1. Roll out your Fimo to a thickness of 2mm. Cut into a square approximately 7 inches x 7 inches Repeat this step with a contrasting Fimo colour (Blue & Yellow, Red & Yellow etc)
2. Cut each square diagonally into two triangles.
3. Remake the square using one triangle of yellow Fimo and one of Blue Fimo.
4. Fold from bottom to top and put through a pasta machine or roll with a rolling pin, until it has reached its original size.
5. Repeat the process 10 - 15 times, always remembering to fold from bottom to top.
6. Now you should have a smooth blend of graded colour.



7. Gently roll your sheet on a smooth surface.
8. Cut into equal pieces.
9. Make a hole through your bead. Place in a domestic oven and bake for 30 mins 130⁰ C / 265⁰ F.



IMPRINTS TEXTURES

This technique can be used to make 'traces' or imprints in pieces of Fimo. Use a leaf or any textured object or material. Or create a pattern your self using a cocktail stick.

Create your preferred shape of bead and gently press your textured object onto the surface. Pull back to reveal the impression.



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MOULDS

You can use Fimo to make a mould of almost any small object - key, shell, coins, rings etc.



1. Knead half a block of Fimo between your hands until it is soft and easy to work with.

2. Press your object into the Fimo, using a small amount of talc if needed to prevent sticking.

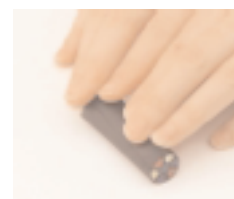


3. Remove object and place Fimo in a domestic oven 130⁰ C / 265⁰ F for 30 mins.

4. Once it has cooled, talc your 'mould' and press a fresh piece of Fimo into the mould, remove and make a hole through the middle. Bake Fimo in a domestic oven 130⁰ C / 265⁰ F for 30 mins.

MILLEFIORI

You will need three contrasting colours of Fimo and Black to make this simple millefiori cane.



1. Knead half a block of Fimo between your hands until it is soft and easy to work with, roll into a sausage shape.

2. Roll out a thin sheet of Black Fimo and cover your sausage shape.

3. Roll the cane on a flat surface to elongate.

4. Repeat steps 1 and 2 with the remaining 2 Fimo colours.

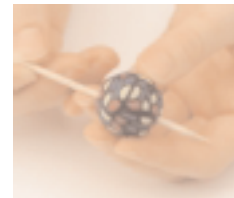
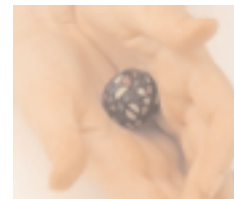
5. Cut each of your canes in half and arrange around a central colour.

6. Roll on a flat surface to elongate.

7. Roll any Fimo scrapes into a ball. Cut finished cane cut into small slices and press gently onto your Fimo ball.

8. Roll between your hands until the bead is completely smooth. Make a hole in your bead and bake in a domestic oven for 30 mins. 130⁰ C / 265⁰ F.

Swap one of your beads with every pupil in your class and thread onto a piece of elastic.



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SOFT

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