



## Daisy Earrings

Designed by Michelle Ryan



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**Pattern and Diagram**

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# Daisy Earrings

## Super-Easy Daisy Earrings

You only use two stitches for these earrings, so they are a great introduction to wire for beginners.

This pattern is very short so I have written it without abbreviations, also to help beginners.

## Materials required:

Red wire 0.50mm/ 24 gauge

Green wire 0.50mm/ 24 gauge

1.5mm / size 7 hook

1 pair earring findings (in colour of choice I used a gold)

## Stitches used:

Chain

Slip Stitch

## Special instructions:

Leave a 20cm (8 inch) length of wire at the start and the end of your work, this can be used to attach your earring findings.

Please read hints and tips section before you begin.

Have fun experimenting with different colour wire.

## Pattern:

Using green wire make 5 chain & close into a ring with a slipstitch into the 1st chain.

Change to red wire, make 7 chains, join with a loose slipstitch into chain you are working on

\*slip stitch (use a loose slip stitch) into next chain, make 7 chain, join with a loose slip stitch into the chain you are working on\*\*

repeat from \* to \*\* 3 more times

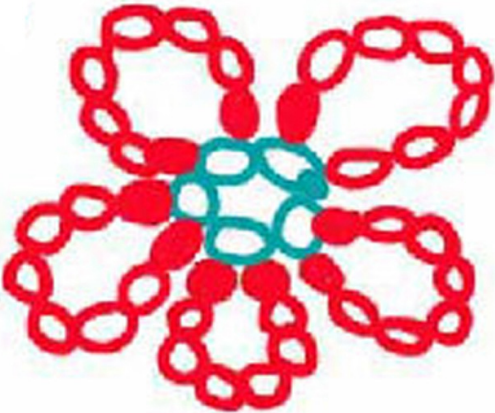


Weave ends well into the back of the flower and cut making sure there are no sharp edges.

Attach earring finding

Make 2

These earrings can also be make with thread

Try using different colours and a different thickness of wire

Diagram	Abbreviations & Symbols	
		
	Chain stitch	
	Slip Stitch	

**Popular wire sizes for use in crochet**

34 gauge/ 0.16mm good to start with but its not very strong.

24 gauge/ 0.51mm (usually printed 0.5mm) An excellent introduction wire for beginners. Used for earrings more then necklaces because it is not so firm. Can support sequins, very light beads or small rice pearls. Comes in a wide range of colours.

28 gauge/ 0.32mm (usually printed 0.3mm) is the most popular. Comes in lots of colours. This gauge is nice to work with and produces a firmer finished work. Good with lightweight beads too.

20 gauge/ 0.81 (usually printed 0.8mm) is good for pendants, charms and items with heavy beads (crystal, glass). Be careful of your fingers with this size it can cut into them.

16 + gauge/ 1.29mm (usually printed 1.3mm) not used to crochet with, but for making supports and shapes to crochet on. Also for making findings (earring wires, clasps)

**Contact**

If you have any problems or enquiries concerning this pattern please email me at [nezumi@nezumiworld.com](mailto:nezumi@nezumiworld.com)

For more wire crochet projects and information please visit <http://www.nezumiworld.com>



## Hints & Tips Continued

It is better to crochet wire in a warm room, as the wire will be more flexible and malleable. The heat from your hands also helps, so you will find the wire easier to control after a few rows as the wire will be warmer. Because of this always try to finish a whole row or section, if possible complete the whole piece in one sitting. If you stop between rows, when you restart you may find your stitches look slightly different, until the wire warms up again.

You need a strong smooth metal hook, check for nicks before use, if the wire catches it can bend in a direction you don't want. Do not use your nice wooden and bamboo hooks for crocheting with wire, the wire can cut into them, plus they can also react with the wire and discolor the hooks.

When you cut the wire try to cut at a 45% angle, this helps stop the wire scratching and catching in clothing and skin when been worn. You can also use a file to get rid of any sharp bits (an old nail file for thin wire is ok).

Some people have allergies to nickel and other metals so be careful. It is better to buy a good quality jewelry wire, that way you know what type of metal you are using.

Remember metal can tarnish. You can buy treated wire or varnish with a jewelry varnish when the item is finished to prevent this. You can also get anti-allergy varnish if you or the person you are making for is allergic to metal/ s. Varnishes may need to be recoated every few years depending on how often the item is used and handled.

Wire has a natural twist, always work with it. If you try and turn the wire against that twist you will get angles and bends, these can be difficult to re-straighten.

Use a wire cutter to cut the wire or a cheap scissors, never ever use your good fabric/ dressmaking scissors. Unless you never want to cut fabric with them again!

Have a pliers handy (the small needle-nose pliers are best) for bending and pulling firmer wire and for finishing. I prefer acrylic coated pliers they do not mark the wire.

If you find the wire rubs on your fingers or you have any cuts the wire may rub against, put on a Band-Aid to protect the area or wait till the cut has healed.

Remember to remove any wire jewelry before sleeping, you can injure not only yourself but your jewelry can easily be distorted and damaged.

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