

THE BALL CURVE PENDANT



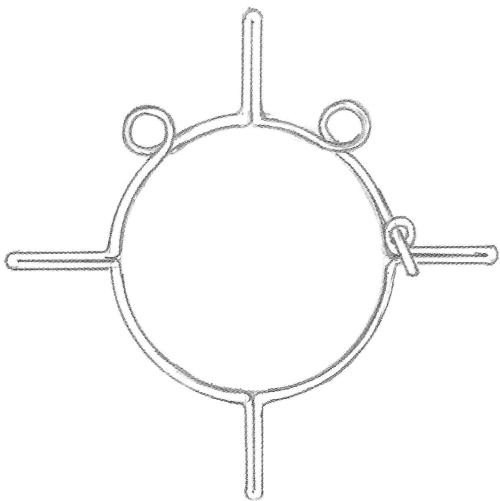


Far from the math-y, science-y, statistics-y bell curve stuff, the Ball Curve is more, um, (well) artsy fartsy. The traditional bell curve is a visually informative plot of the distribution of a given data set. The Ball Curve, on the other hand, is steel wire arched to fit a No. 10 Ball canning lid. The lid is held by tabs and suspended by loops, so a bit of engineering snuck into the equation after all. Now, isn't that what our science teachers told us? That this stuff would be important some day?

THE BALL CURVE

Forming the Setting

- 1 Cut a piece of 16-gauge steel wire, 30 inches (76.2 cm) long.
- 2 Create a small plain loop at one end of the wire with round-nose pliers. Starting at the 3-o'clock position and working clockwise around the template, form the wire into the tabs and loops shown in the drawing. As soon as each tab is formed, use two pair of pliers to create the prongs: one to hold it flat and one to pinch the gap closed. Check the wire armature against the glass lid for correct fit as you go.



- 3 Cut a wire tail to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (1.3 cm) past the initial loop as indicated in the drawing, guide the end of the wire through the loop, and file the wire's end. Turn the tail to make a securing loop around the first loop.
- 4 Hammer, clean, and wax the wire setting.

Fitting & Securing the Setting

- 1 Secure the lid snugly in the setting.
- 2 Fit the setting over the back of the glass lid and carefully mark the wire $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.6 mm) past the lid edge with a white pencil or correction fluid. Remove the lid and bend right angles with two pliers to make a crisp bend directly at these points. Replace the lid and check the fit.
- 3 Again mark the wire $\frac{1}{16}$ inch (1.6 mm) above the lid edge. Remove the lid and bend crisp right angles at these points.

MATERIALS & TOOLS

- STEEL WIRE, 16 AND 19 GAUGE
- VINTAGE GLASS CANNING LID
- RIBBON OF YOUR CHOICE, 20 INCHES (51 CM), PROJECT FEATURES A RICH GRAY VELVET
- TOOL KIT, PAGE 27
- WHITE CHALK PENCIL OR CORRECTION FLUID
- RIBBON "MANDREL" OF SHEET METAL OR HEAVY CARDBOARD, $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH (1.3 CM)



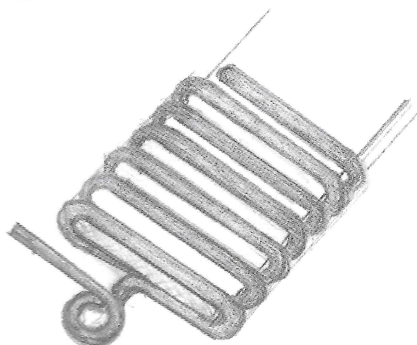
THE BALL CURVE

④ Open each of the four "prongs" slightly at their base, replace the lid, and check the fit once again. When all the prongs fit correctly, bend each entire prong back inward (see drawing). Adjust each bend slightly, working around the setting two or three times.



Creating the Connectors & Hooks

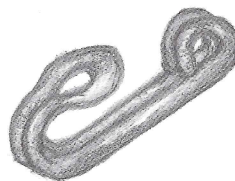
① Cut two pieces of 19-gauge wire, each 12 inches (30.5 cm) long. Wind one of the wires around the ribbon mandrel, reserving the last 2 inches (5.1 cm) of wire. Form a wrapped loop with the reserved wire as shown in the drawing. Closely file both ends of the wire and tuck them in. Repeat this process to make a second connector. Clean and wax each connector.



② Thread one end of the ribbon down through the wire connector, around the bottom "rung," then back up to the top. Holding the ribbon in place, hammer the connector tight and flat against the ribbon. (The "rungs" of the connector will slant as they are flattened.)

③ Repeat step 2 at the other end of the ribbon, making sure the wrapped loops are on the same side.

④ Cut two lengths of 19-gauge wire, each 3 inches (7.6 cm) long. Double the wire using the pinching technique (Forming the Setting, page 89, step 2). Bend a hook at the doubled end at the 1-inch (2.5 cm) mark and bend a plain loop ½ inch (1.3 cm) from the opposite end.



⑤ Clean and wax each hook.

Assembling the Necklace

① Open and close one of the loops of a hook around a wrapped loop of the ribbon connector. Repeat to the opposite end, adding on the hooks in the same direction.

② Hook the hooks to the loop "ears" on the setting. These will serve as the clasp/closure.