

Beads/Inch

3mm – 8 ¼ beads per inch
4mm – 6 ¼ beads per inch
5mm – 5 beads per inch
6mm - 4 ¼ beads per inch
7mm - 3 ½ beads per inch
8mm – 3 ¼ beads per inch

10mm – 2 ½ beads per inch
12mm – 2 beads per inch
14mm – 1 ¾ beads per inch
16mm – 1 ½ beads per inch
18mm – 1 ¼ beads per inch
20mm – 1 1/5 beads per inch

Birthstone Info

January: **Stones:** Contemporary – Garnet; Traditional – Garnet; Mystical – Emerald
Flowers: Carnation; Snowdrop

February: **Stones:** Contemporary – Amethyst; Traditional – Amethyst; Mystical – Bloodstone
Flowers: Violet; Primrose

March: **Stones:** Contemporary – Aquamarine, Bloodstone; Traditional – Bloodstone;
Mystical – Jade
Flowers: Jonquil, Daffodil

April: **Stones:** Contemporary – Diamond; Traditional – Bloodstone; Mystical – Opal
Flowers: Daisy; Sweet Pea

May: **Stones:** Contemporary – Emerald; Traditional – Emerald; Mystical – Sapphire
Flowers: Lilly of the Valley; Hawthorne

June: **Stones:** Contemporary – Pearl, Moonstone; Traditional – Alexandrite;
Mystical – Moonstone
Flowers: Rose; Honeysuckle

July: **Stones:** Contemporary – Ruby; Traditional – Ruby; Mystical – Ruby
Flowers: Water Lilly; Larkspur

August: **Stones:** Contemporary – Peridot; Traditional – Sardonyx; Mystical – Diamond
Flowers: Gladiolus; Poppy

September: **Stones:** Contemporary – Sapphire; Traditional – Sapphire; Mystical – Agate
Flowers: Morning Glory; Aster

October: **Stones:** Contemporary - Opal, Tourmaline; Traditional – Tourmaline;
Mystical – Jasper
Flowers: Cosmos; Calendula

November: **Stones:** Contemporary – Yellow Topaz; Citrine; Traditional – Citrine;
Mystical – Pearl
Flowers: Chrysanthemum

December: **Stones:** Contemporary – Blue Zircon, Tanzanite, Turquoise; Traditional – Lapis Lazuli,
Zircon; Mystical – Onyx
Flowers: Holly; Narcissus

Cord, Thread or Wire

Beadalon – This is a favorite stringing material amongst beaders. Even when using smaller beads, it remains soft and pliable. Beadalon is a multi-strand braided and stainless steel wire with nylon coating.

C-Thru Translucent Cord – is perfect for stringing any light colored bead when you don't want the cord to be visible, for example crystals.

Leather Cord – Requires no finishing. Just add a pendant, tie a bow and you're done!

Memory Wire – Popular for bracelets or wine charms, is pre-coiled stainless steel wire that retains its shape.

Nylon Bead Cord – Comes in a wide variety of colors and is really an all-purpose beading cord. Beeswax can be added to coat the cord to keep it from becoming tangled when repeatedly threaded through beads with sharp edges.

Silk Bead Cord – This is good for beads with smaller holes such as freshwater pearls and beads under 5mm.

Stretch Magic – Requiring only a knot to finish, this is a clear elastic cord and is typically used for slip-on style bracelets.

Gemstone Details

Name: AMBER

Color Variations: Pale Yellows to Oranges to Golden and Honey Browns

Moh's Hardness: 7

Origins: Russia (the largest deposit in the world), Baltic Sea, Italy, Burma, China, Japan, Canada, Mexico and United States

Birthstone: (Zodiac: Leo)

Common Uses: Gemstone Beads and Semi Precious Stones and Ornamental Stones for carving

Description: Amber is fossilized hardened resin of an extinct pine tree that existed approximately 50 million years ago. Younger Ambers can be found in the Dominican Republic. Occasionally amber is found including mummified bugs and/or part of plants. These specimens are widely desired by collectors and increase the value of the piece. Amber pieces can come in opaque or transparent. Odd inclusions can also appear in the amber adding to its unique look and in many cases increasing its value. Amber can also be burned and it will release an incense smell.

Metaphysical and Folklore: Amber was the first substance man used for decoration and is found in Stone Age deposits as talismans or amulets. Amber is believed to ease stress, improve decision-making, and encourage eccentricity.

Name: AMETHYST

Color Variations: Violet, Dark Purple to a very Pale Purple, also sometimes containing white bands.

Moh's Hardness: 7

Origins: Brazil, Uruguay, United States, India, Madagascar, Africa and many other countries.

Birthstone: February

Common Uses: Gemstone beads and cabochons and ornamental stones

Description: Amethyst, a type of Quartz typically purple in color, is one of the most popular gemstones. Its infusion with tiny amounts of iron and aluminum turn the clear quartz into amethyst. Found mainly in geodes in alluvial deposits, amethyst can be most abundantly found in Brazil. But amethyst is found all over the world in different crystal forms and colors for each region and mines. Because the color purple typically represents royalty, amethyst has been used since the beginning of history in the crowns, jewelry, and clothing of monarchs and rulers.

Metaphysical and Folklore: In historical times **Amethyst** was believed to protect those who wore it from drunkenness. Today it is said amethyst refreshes intuition and creativity, guards against excess and strengthens courage. Amethyst is also useful in dispelling rage, anger, fear and anxiety.

Name: **CITRINE**

Color Variations: Light Yellow to Dark Yellow, Golden Browns

Moh's Hardness: 7

Origins: United States (NC, CA), Brazil, Spain, Russia, and Scotland

Birthstone: November (Zodiac: Leo)

Common Uses: Gemstones and Ornamental stones

Description: The name **Citrine** comes from the French word "citron" meaning lemon, which is reflective of its yellow color. The color in citrine often occurs in broken patches or bands but a loup is needed to see this. Citrine is a form of yellow or lemon quartz. Natural citrines, pale yellow in color, are very rare. Most citrine on the market today is a form of amethyst or smoky quartz that has been heat-treated. When heated, citrine goes from pale yellow to yellowish-brown and reddish orange tints. Today the pale to bright yellows are very popular as a material for making jewelry. Another popular variety Ametrine, is a mixture of amethyst and citrine.

Metaphysical and Folklore: **Citrine** is an energizing crystal that is related to the sun – invigorating and positive. It is believed to reinforce self-confidence, will, and creativity. Citrine is also the gemstone given to celebrate the 13th year of marriage. In history Citrine was used as a talisman to protect against the plague, bad skin, and evil thoughts. It was also used as a charm against snakebites.

Name: **GARNET**

Color Variations: Green, Yellow, Brown, and Red

Moh's Hardness: 6.5 – 7.5

Origins: Africa, Brazil, Canada, India, Madagascar, United States (AZ, CO, GA, ID, NH, NM, NC, PA, UT, VA)

Birthstone: January

Common Uses: Gemstone beads and cabochons

Description: The name **Garnet** is derived from the Latin word for grain because of its rounded crystals and similarity to the red kernels of the pomegranate. Garnet is mostly thought to be red but it ranges from reds- browns- yellows- to green. There are 7 major types of garnet: Almandine, Pyrope, Spessartine, Grossular, Andradite, Rhodolite, and Malaia. The most popular type is the Pyrope Garnet, which is dark red in color. Another garnet beginning to gain popularity is tsavorite, a green garnet in the Grossularite family. Hessonite Garnet is also popular and is a brownish- red color. This is only a small sample of the wide spectrum of garnets that are available.

Metaphysical and Folklore: **Garnet** has been used for centuries in jewelry. The Crusaders used garnet in their body armor to protect them in battle and lead them to safety. The red of the garnet represents love and the heart, and this is why it is said to help tune into the energy of the heart. Garnet is also said to help improve self-esteem, promote imagination, and guard against nightmares.

Name: Moonstone

Color Variations: Colorless, Pale Gray or tinged with Yellow, White, Blue, Silvery White and Pale Salmon Pink

Moh's Hardness: 6 - 6.5

Origins: Sri Lanka, Burma, Brazil, India, Madagascar, United States, and Australia

Birthstone: June (Zodiac sign: Cancer)

Common Uses: Cabochons and Gemstone beads

Description: Moonstone is a translucent, milky gemstone usually pale gray – blue, off-white, and salmon pink/yellow in color. Moonstone has a glowing shimmer similar to labradorescence, but contains no color. This shimmer similar to the “glow of the moon” is caused by the intergrowth of two different types of feldspar with different refractive indexes. There is also another variety of moonstone called rainbow moonstone, which contains feldspar. This feldspar gives off a labradorescence color, and will reflect a blue hue or a full spectrum of the rainbow. Moonstone and Sunstone, a stone that flashes reddish color because of the inclusions of hematite, are in the same family of a fairly unknown mineral called Oligoclase.

Metaphysical and Folklore: Moonstone is said to calm the emotions and bring about openness to spiritual matters. Connected to the third-eye, moonstone is used to bring to balance the Ying/Yang, improve intuition and receptivity, and resist mental imbalance. The Romans thought of moonstone as a sacred stone formed from the moonlight.

Name: TURQUOISE

Color Variations: Sky-Blue, Blue, Bluish Green, and Greenish Brown

Moh's Hardness: 5 - 6

Origins: United States, Tibet, Australia, Middle East, Iran (highest quality)

Birthstone: December

Common Uses: Cabochons, Gemstone beads, Ornamental stones for carving

Description: Turquoise is a valuable mineral that use dates back to 6000 BC, when Egyptians used it. Native Americans have also widely used the stone in their jewelry. Turquoise is French meaning “Turkish stone” because of the trade route that brought it to Europe via Turkey. The pure blue variety is the most rare and desirable. Most Turquoise is interspersed with brown, gray, and black veins of other minerals or host rocks (matrix). Turquoise of the greenish variety has come in contact with the mineral iron. Nowadays Turquoise is a controversial gem because the majority of it sold has undergone many different treatments that completely transform it from its original appearance. Turquoise is porous and should be kept away from chemicals and cleaned with warm soapy water.

Metaphysical and Folklore: It is believed that Turquoise helps build strength, promote communication, and help one to start new projects. Turquoise is also said to provide protection by changing color to warn the wearer of danger or illness and also protects the wearer from falling - especially from horses. In addition it is believed that Turquoise helps one figure out how things work and where one fits in. In Asia Turquoise is considered to protect against the “evil-eye”.

Horoscope Signs

Sign

Aquarius
 Pisces
 Aries
 Taurus
 Gemini
 Cancer
 Leo
 Virgo
 Libra
 Scorpio
 Sagittarius
 Capricorn

Date

January 20 to February 18
 February 19 to March 20
 March 21 to April 19
 April 20 to May 20
 May 21 to June 21
 June 22 to July 22
 July 23 to August 22
 August 23 to September 22
 September 23 to October 23
 October 24 to November 21
 November 22 to December 21
 December 22 to January 21

Length Facts

How long should you make a bracelet or a necklace? What is Princess or Opera length? This should help . .

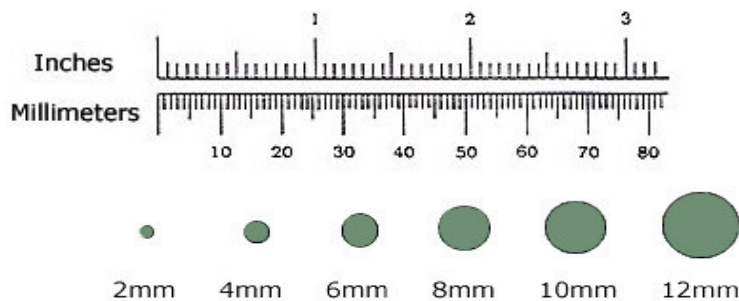
Length

7"
 16"
 18"
 24"
 32"
 48"

Common Name

Bracelet (average length)
 Choker or Collar
 Princess
 Matinee
 Opera
 Rope

Millimeters or Inches?



Screen resolution and monitor size will affect how you view the above chart. This is a close approximation.

Wedding Anniversary Stones and Gifts

Anniversary

Stones

Material

First	Gold Jewelry	Paper
Second	Garnet	Cotton
Third	Pearls	Leather
Fourth	Blue Topaz	Fruit or Flowers
Fifth	Sapphire	Wood
Sixth	Amethyst	Candy or Iron
Seventh	Onyx	Wool or Copper
Eighth	Tourmaline	Bronze or Pottery
Ninth	Lapis Lazuli	Pottery
Tenth	Diamond Jewelry	Tin
Eleventh	Turquoise	Steel
Twelfth	Jade	Silk or Linen
Thirteenth	Citrine	Lace
Fourteenth	Opal	Ivory
Fifteenth	Ruby	Crystal
Twentieth	Emerald	China
Twenty fifth	Silver Jewelry	Silver
Thirtieth	Pearl Jewelry	Pearl
Thirty fifth	Emerald	Coral
Fortieth	Ruby	Ruby
Forty fifth	Sapphire	Sapphire
Fiftieth	Golden Jewelry	Gold
Fifth fifth	Alexandrite	Emerald
Sixtieth	Diamond Jewelry	Diamond

Wire Sizing

Having the right wire size – or gauge – for your project makes a huge difference in your completed item. Just remember, the larger the number – the smaller the diameter of the wire. Generally, 20 to 24g wires are used for wire wrapping.

- 12g** - Very Heavy – good for rings – hard to work with
- 14g** - Heavy – often used as a base to wrap finer wires around
- 16g** - Heavy – often used as a base to wrap finer wires around
- 18g** - Heavy – used when you need a heavier look
- 20g** - Medium Heavy – perfect for larger beads, ear wires or clasps
- 22g** - Medium – Typically used for glass beads – also fits some gemstones and pearls
- 24g** - Fine – easy to work with – use for gemstones and pearls
- 26g** - Extra fine – use this for very delicate projects

Wire Temper

This is used to measure the amount of spring in the wire.

Soft – This would be good for making wire beads. It has no spring when bent.

Half-Hard – Good for basic wirework, has some spring but very workable; holds its shape well.