



About This Weave

These earrings are a variation of the Biomechanical weave. They come together quickly; create multiple pairs in a single weaving session so you've got several to match different outfits!



BUILDING BLOCK REQUIRED: *Biomechanical Bracelet*
This project uses techniques learned in our *Biomechanical Bracelet* tutorial.

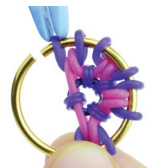
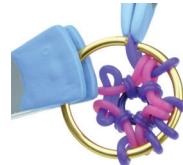
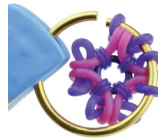
Ring stats & counts for 1 pair of earrings

	B3 Ring Name	Ring stats	Ring counts per unit	Ring counts for 1 pair of earrings	Tools: In addition to your normal chainmaille pliers for the jump rings, you'll need 1 round nose OR chain nose plier. (Narrow chain nose is the preferred tool.) * You'll add the P16 rubber rings in groups of 4, and can use two different colors (one for each group) if you'd like.
small metal rings	H16	16 SWG (1.6 mm) 3/16" (4.8 mm) AR = 3.1	1	2	
small rubber rings	C19	19 SWG (1.0 mm) 7/64" (2.8 mm) AR = 2.8	8	16	
medium rubber rings	P16	16 SWG (1.6 mm) 5/16" (7.9 mm) AR = 4.3	8	16*	
large metal ring	SS14	14 SWG (2.0 mm) 3/4" (19.1 mm) AR = 10.8	1	2	
tiny clasp rings	D18	18 SWG (1.2 mm) 1/8" (3.2 mm) AR = 2.8	2	4	

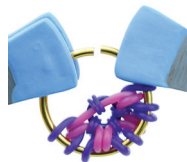
Optional Prep:
Open the metal rings.

1. Complete steps 1-7 of Biomechanical.

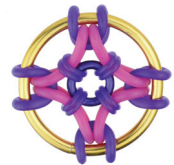
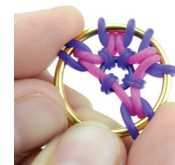
2. Weave a large ring around your unit, going through all 4 rubber rings. Because the rubber rings are folded in half, you'll go through each rubber ring twice (once on each side). If you need to, use your pliers to tug/lift the rubber rings onto the large ring.



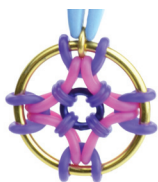
3. Close the large ring.



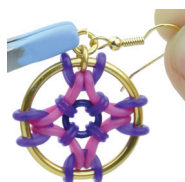
4. Slide the rubber rings around on the large ring so they are evenly spaced.



5. Add a tiny clasp ring to the large ring, nestling it inside one of the folded rubber rings. Close the tiny ring.



6. Add a new tiny ring onto the previous tiny ring, and add an earwire before closing.



7. Repeat steps 1-6 to create your second earring.

