



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!



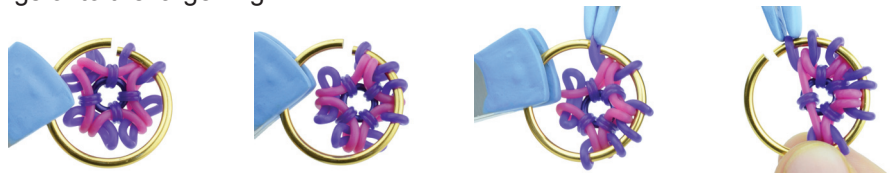
BUILDING BLOCK REQUIRED: *Biomechanical Bracelet*
This project uses techniques learned in our *Biomechanical Bracelet* tutorial.

Ring stats & counts for 1 pair of earrings					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.
	B3 Ring Name	Ring stats	Ring counts per unit	Ring counts for 1 pair of earrings	
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	

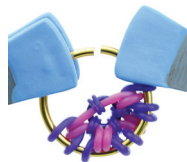
Optional Prep:
Open the metal rings.

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.



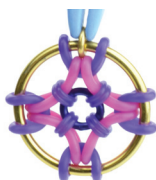
3. Close the large ring.



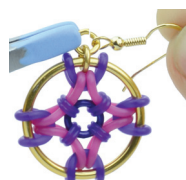
4. Slide the rubber rings around on the large ring so they are evenly spaced.



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.

