

Sagittarius

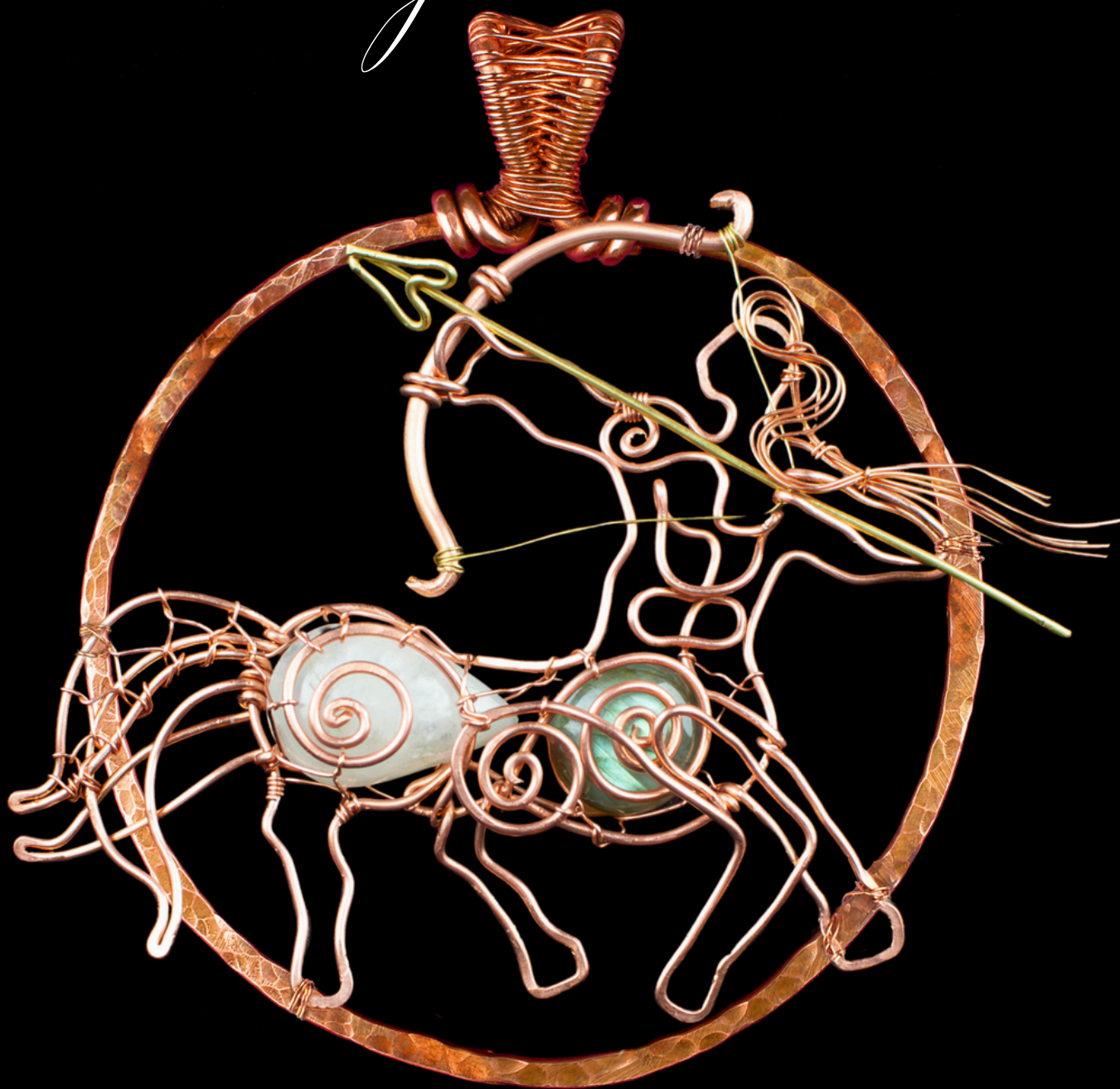


PHOTO TUTORIAL

introduction

Sagittarius

The zodiac sign Sagittarius is one of the prominent astrological signs, associated with the period from November 23 to December 21. It is said that people born under this sign are optimistic, adventurous, and have a natural desire for freedom and knowledge.

Their open-mindedness and ability to push boundaries make them excellent travelers, thinkers, and inspiring leaders. Sagittarians are known for their honesty and generosity, which helps them form a wide range of friendly and enriching relationships.

With this photo tutorial, you can create a symbol of this sign step-by-step from wire and beads. Combine your crafting skills with the playful, untamed spirit of the zodiac and create a unique piece of art that reflects the energy and zest for life typical of Sagittarius.

Part 1: Frame

This frame is same for every of our wire-wrapped Zodiac signs

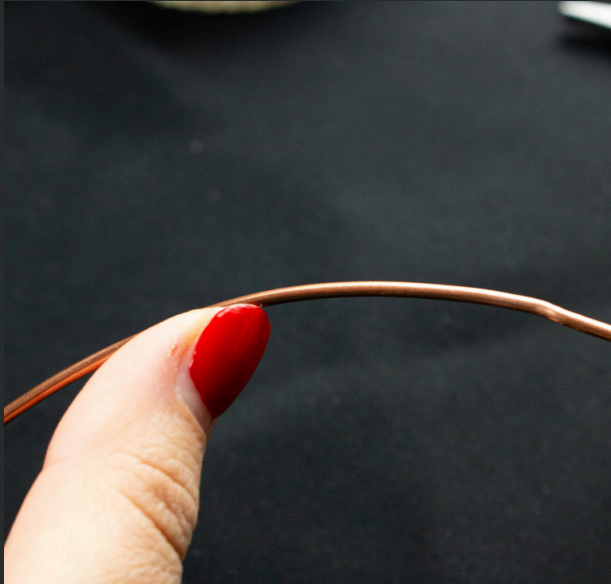
materials

- Copper wire [2 mm \(12 ga\)](#) and [0.4 mm \(26 ga\)](#).
- Pliers: [flat-nose](#), [side cutters](#)
- Hammer and anvil

All materials and more available in our online store www.dratovani.cz/as

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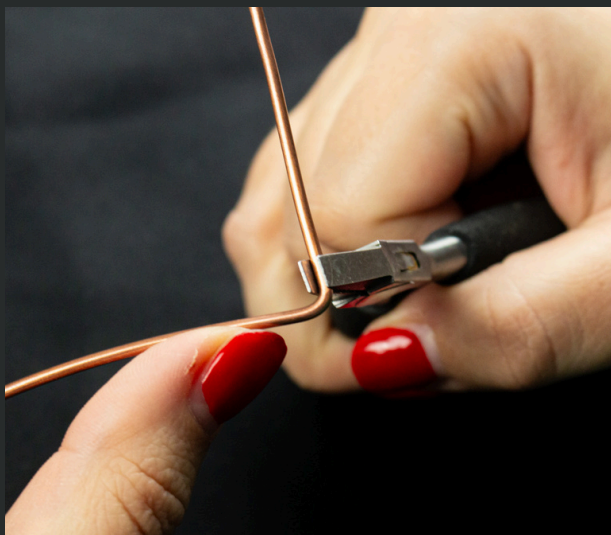
instructions



1. Prepare all the tools and wire. Start with the thick wire 1.2 mm (16 ga), unwind a piece of it and smooth it between your fingers.



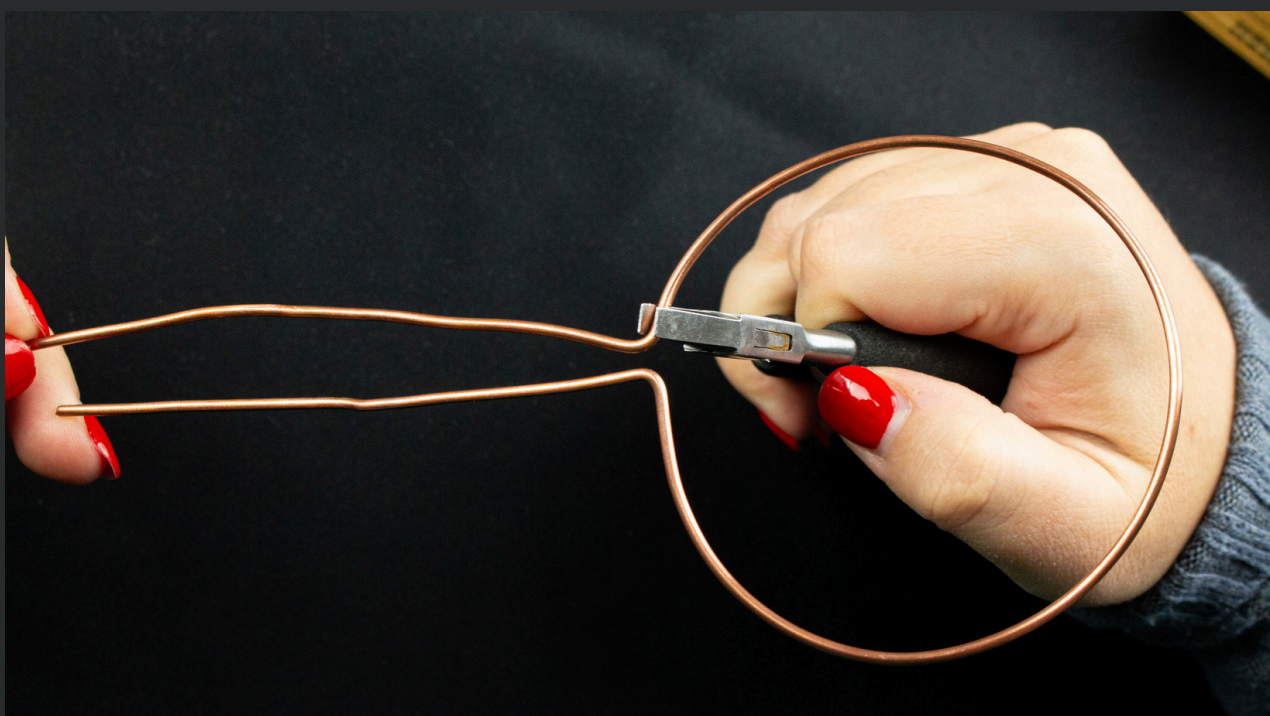
2. Measure 10 cm (4 in) of it.



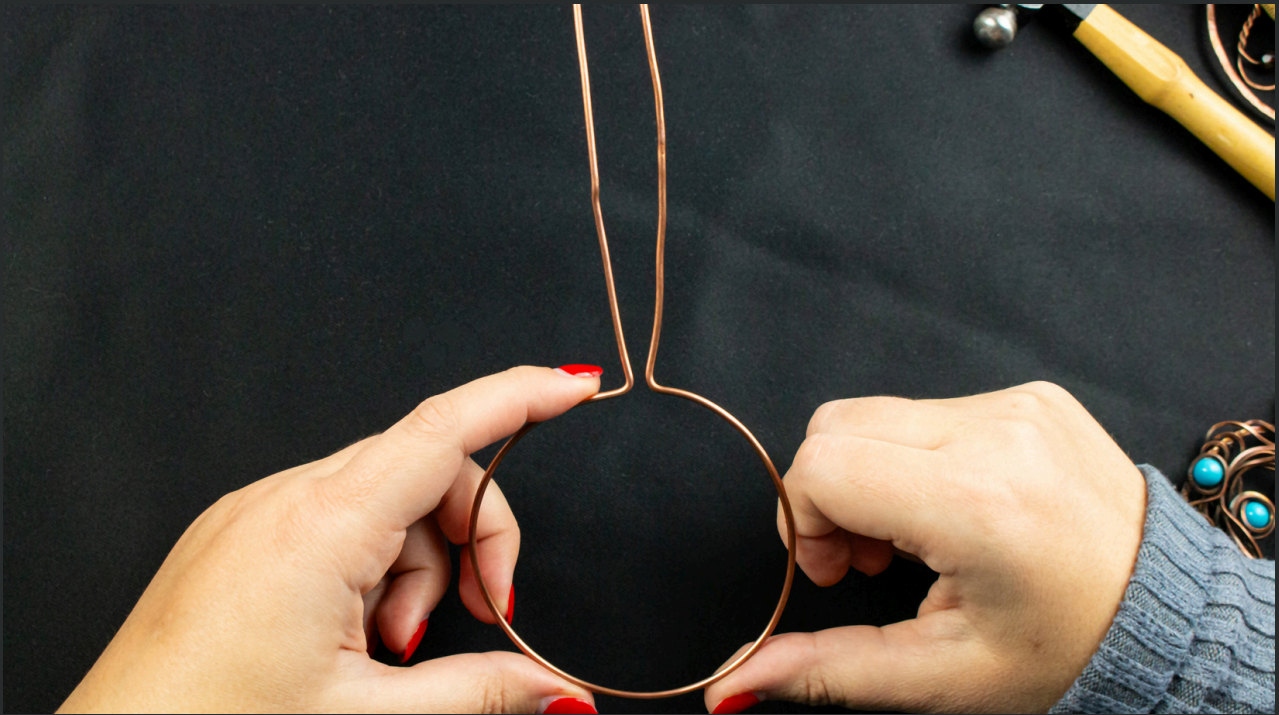
3. There, bend the wire at a right angle.



4. Use an object of a suitable diameter, like a mug or a rolling-pin. Bend and shape the wire around it.



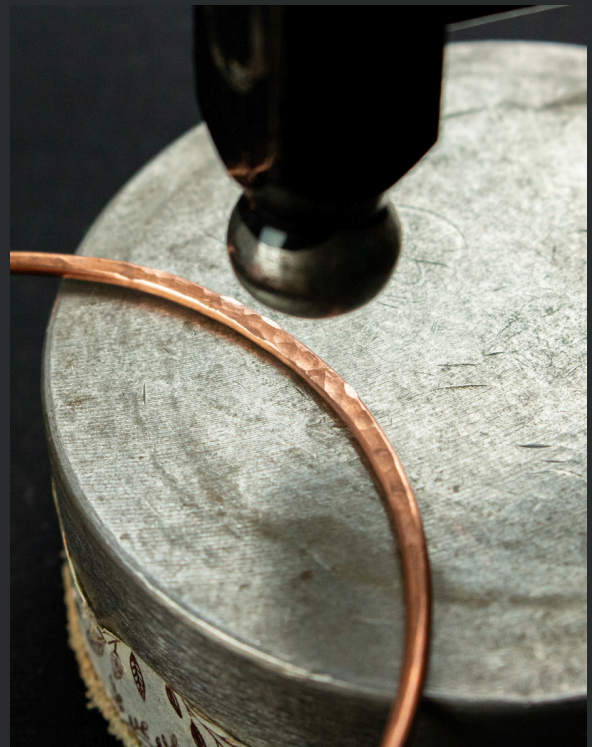
5. At the spot where the wire touches the first bend, bend it at a right angle again, measure 10 cm (4 in) and cut it.



6. This is the final shape of the frame.



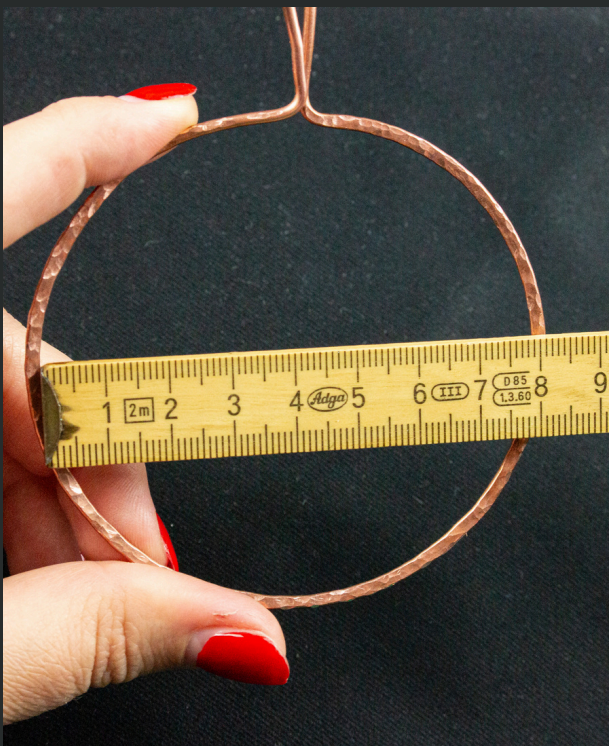
7. Then hammer the loop on the anvil with the flat end of the hammer. Do not hammer the straight ends of the wire.



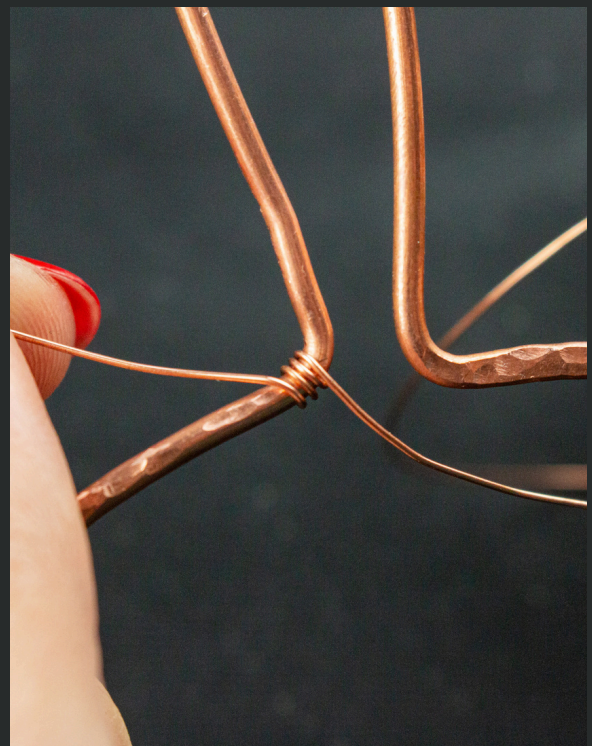
8. When it is done, turn the hammer and use the round end of the hammer some more to decorate it.



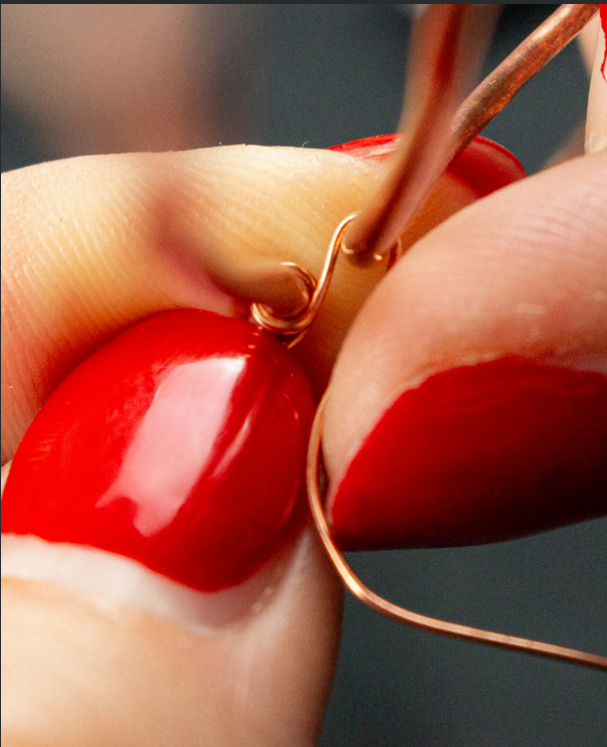
9. This is what the hammered frame looks like.



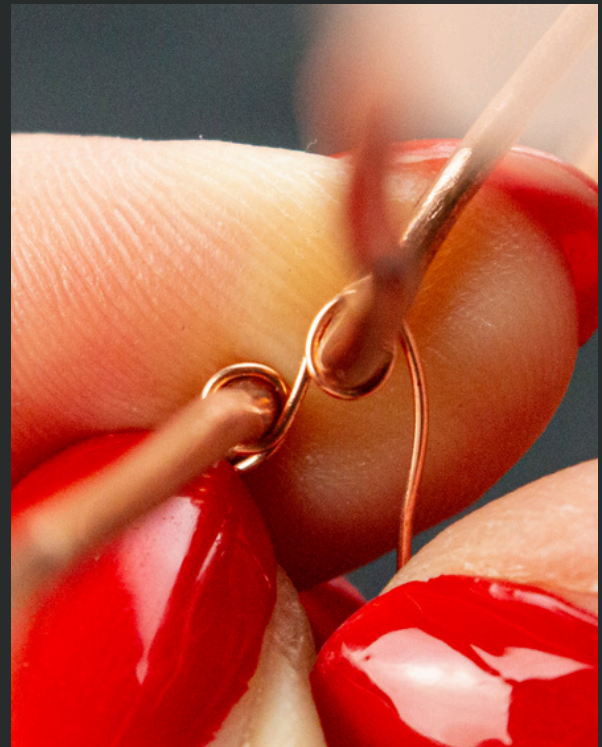
10. The diameter of the frame is approximately 8 cm (3 in).



11. Now use the thin wire and wrap one of the bends with it three times.



12. Then wrap the opposite bend once and go back again and wrap again.



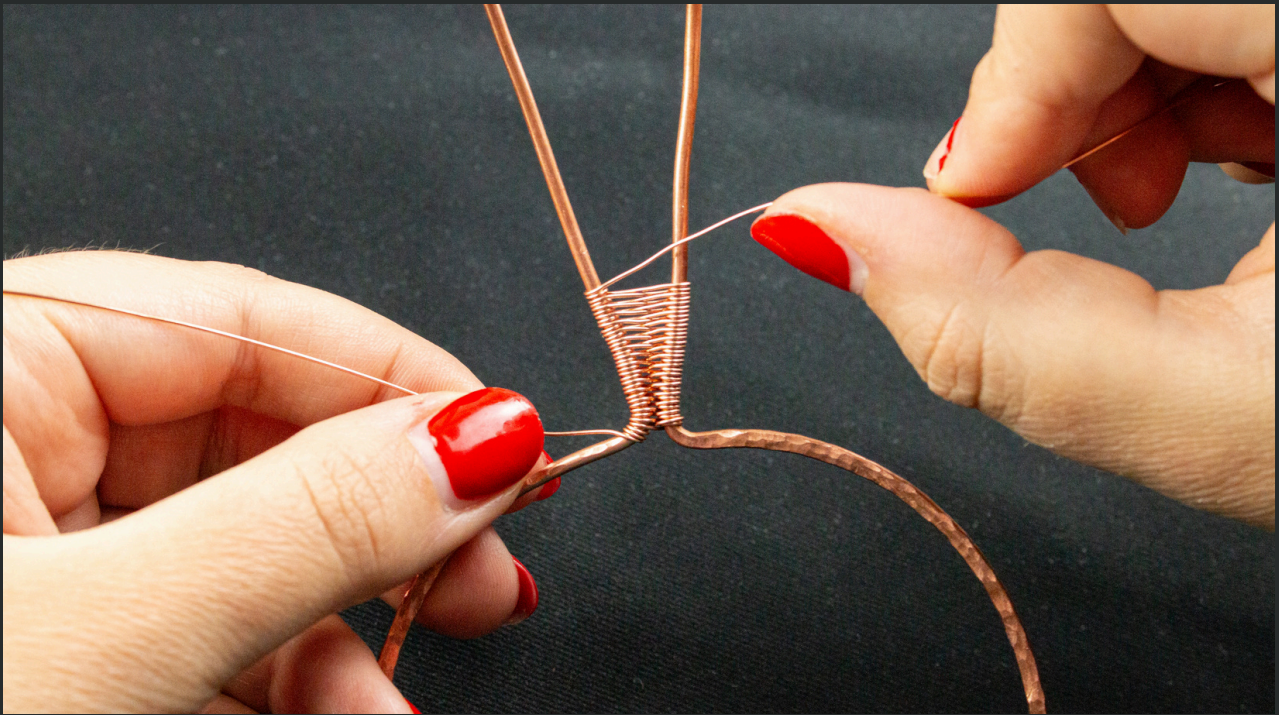
13. Continue in the same way.



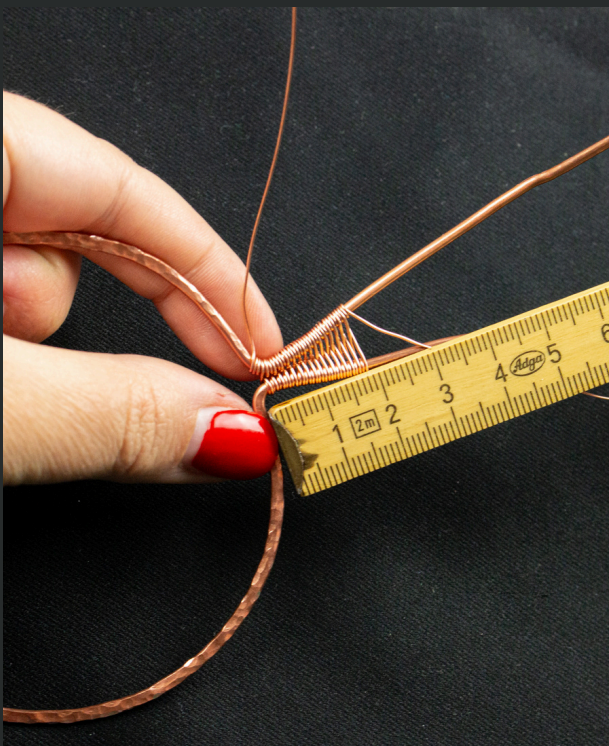
14. And one more loop on each piece of wire.



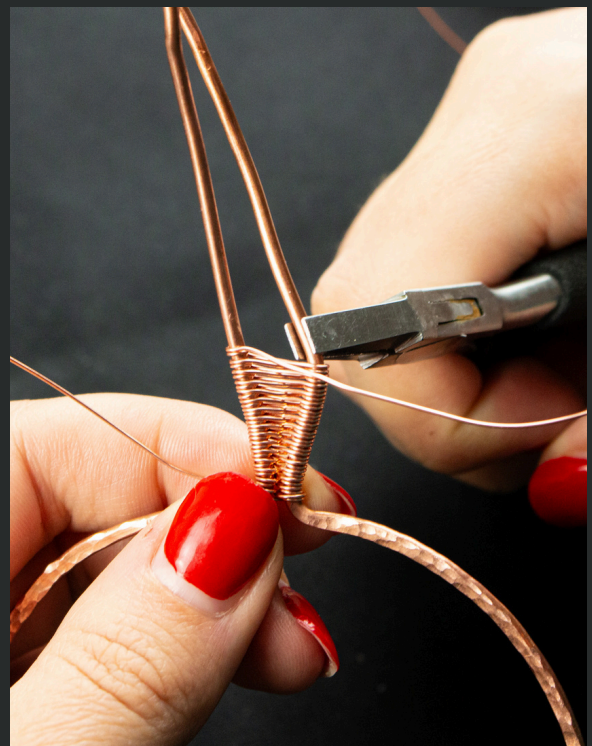
15. This is what your work looks like from the front, the two pieces of wire are spread apart a little bit.



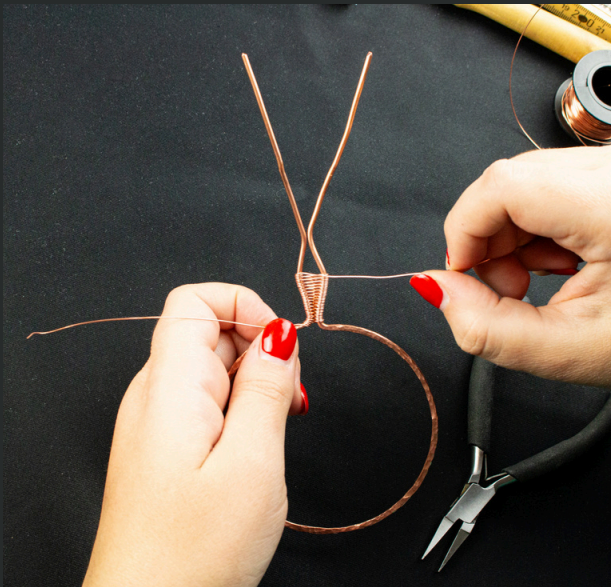
16. Continue wrapping, copy the width of the spread pieces of wire.



17. When you reach approximately 2 cm (0.8 in), stop.



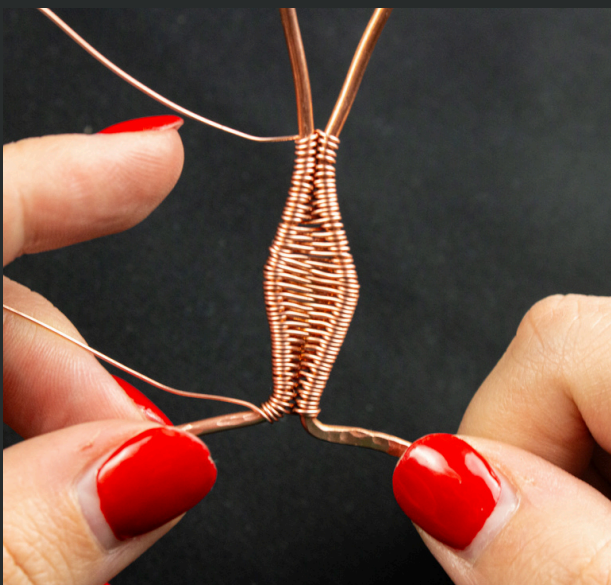
18. Then use the pliers to bend the two pieces of wire a bit closer.



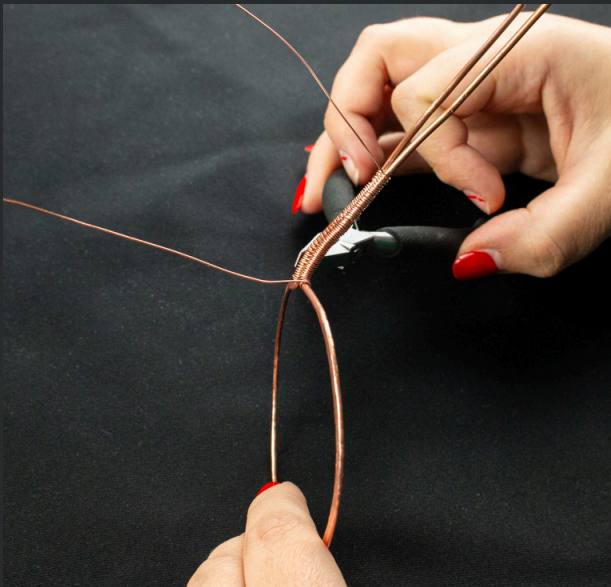
19. Measure 2 cm (0.8 in) and bend them a bit apart again. This is what the final shape of the large loop used to hang the pendant looks like.



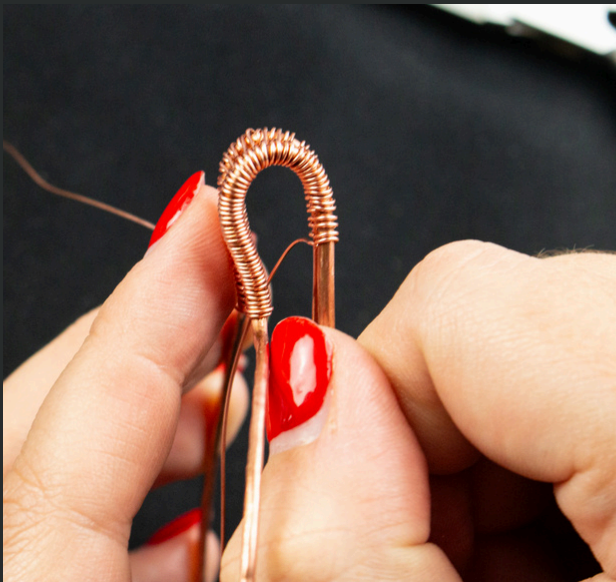
20. Then continue wrapping both parts of the loop in the same way as before.



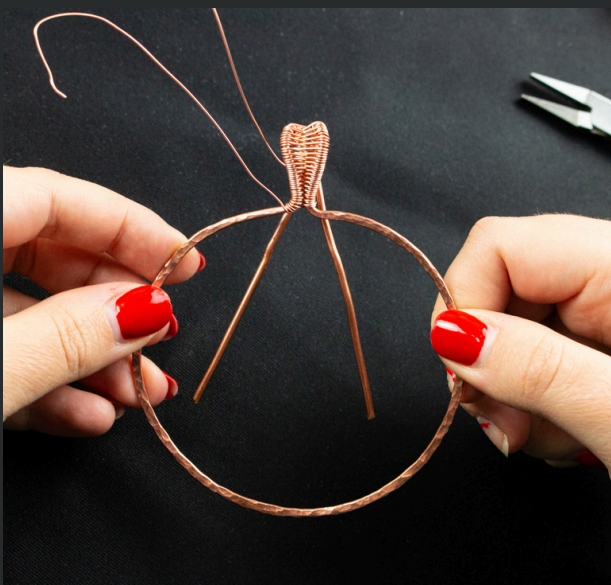
21. Stop at the point where the two pieces of wire meet. The wrapping is done.



22. Now start bending and forming the loop with the help of the flat-nose pliers. First a little bit forward.



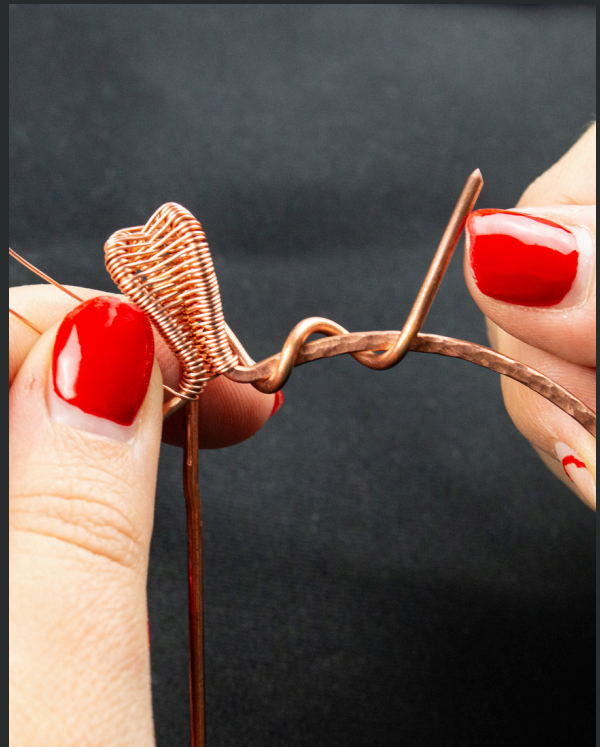
23. Then bend the whole loop backwards and all the way down.



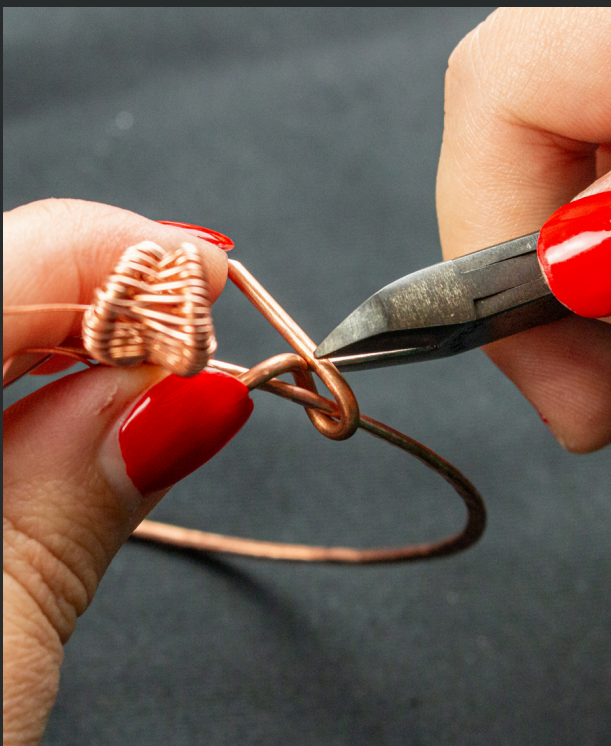
24. This is what the fully formed loop looks like. Both ends of the thick wire are spread apart behind the loop.



25. Now take the right end of the thick wire and wrap it under the loop forward and up.



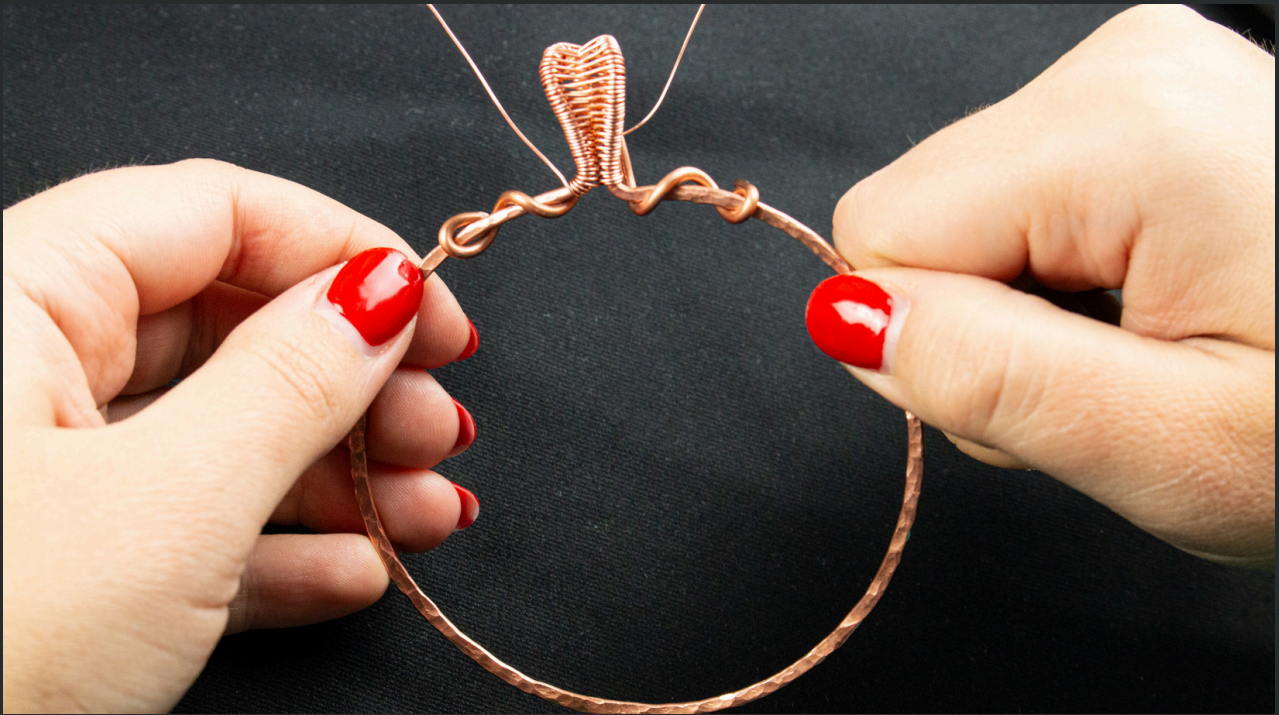
26. Then wrap it twice around the frame.



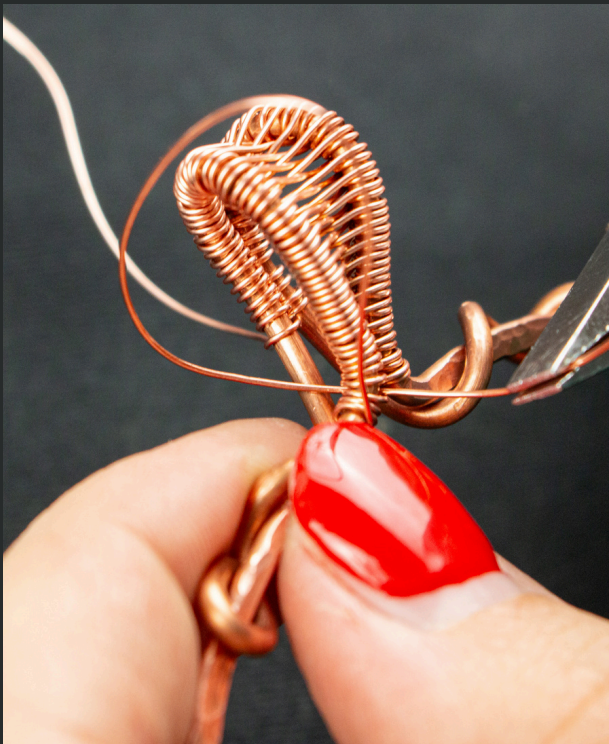
27. Bend it backwards and cut.



28. Close the loop tightly onto the frame.



29. Do the same thing with the left end of the wire. This is what the result looks like.



30. Next pass the front tail of the thin wire through the wrapping in the front.



31. Sow it onto it with a few stitches and cut. Hide the tail into the wrapping and press with the pliers to finish.



32. This is what the finished frame looks like.

Part 2: Sagittarius

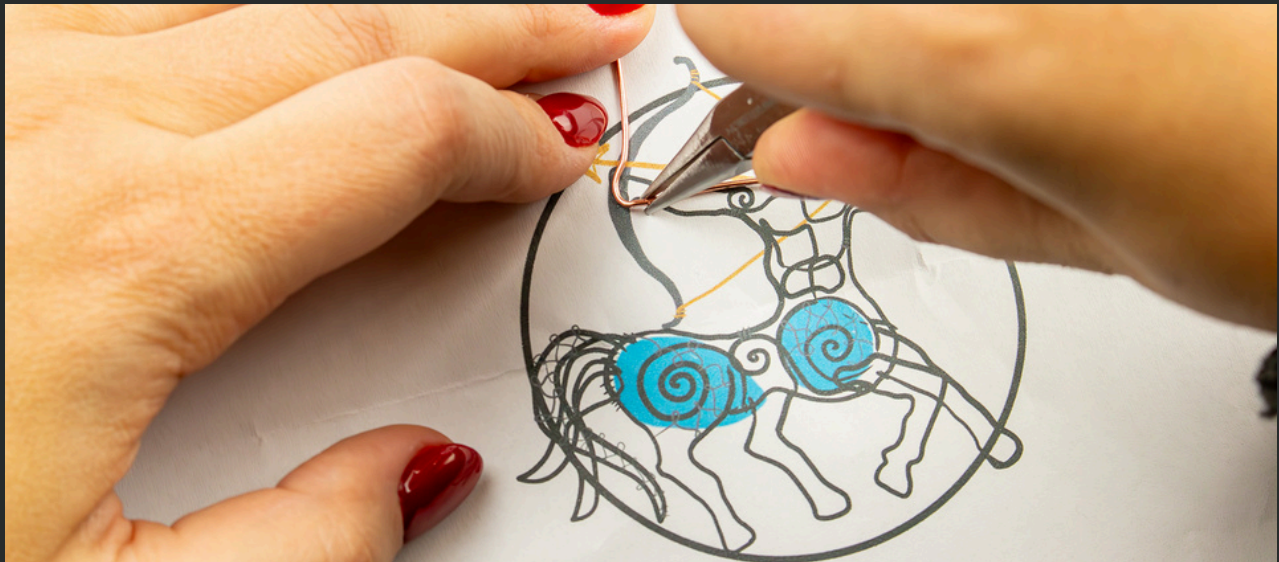
materials

- Finished Frame
- Uncoated copper wire – [.1mm / 18 GA](#), [0.4 mm / 26 GA](#) (or [0.3 mm / 28 GA](#)) for weaving
- Thicker copper wire for the bow – [2 mm / 12 GA](#) (or twist two 1 mm wires together)
- Brass wire – [1 mm / 18 GA](#) and 0.6 mm (for the arrow and the bowstring; copper can also be used)
- Cabochons – teardrop shape (20 x 10 mm), round shape (10 mm in diameter)
- Template
- Pliers: [flat-nose](#), [side cutters](#)
- an anvil and a hammer

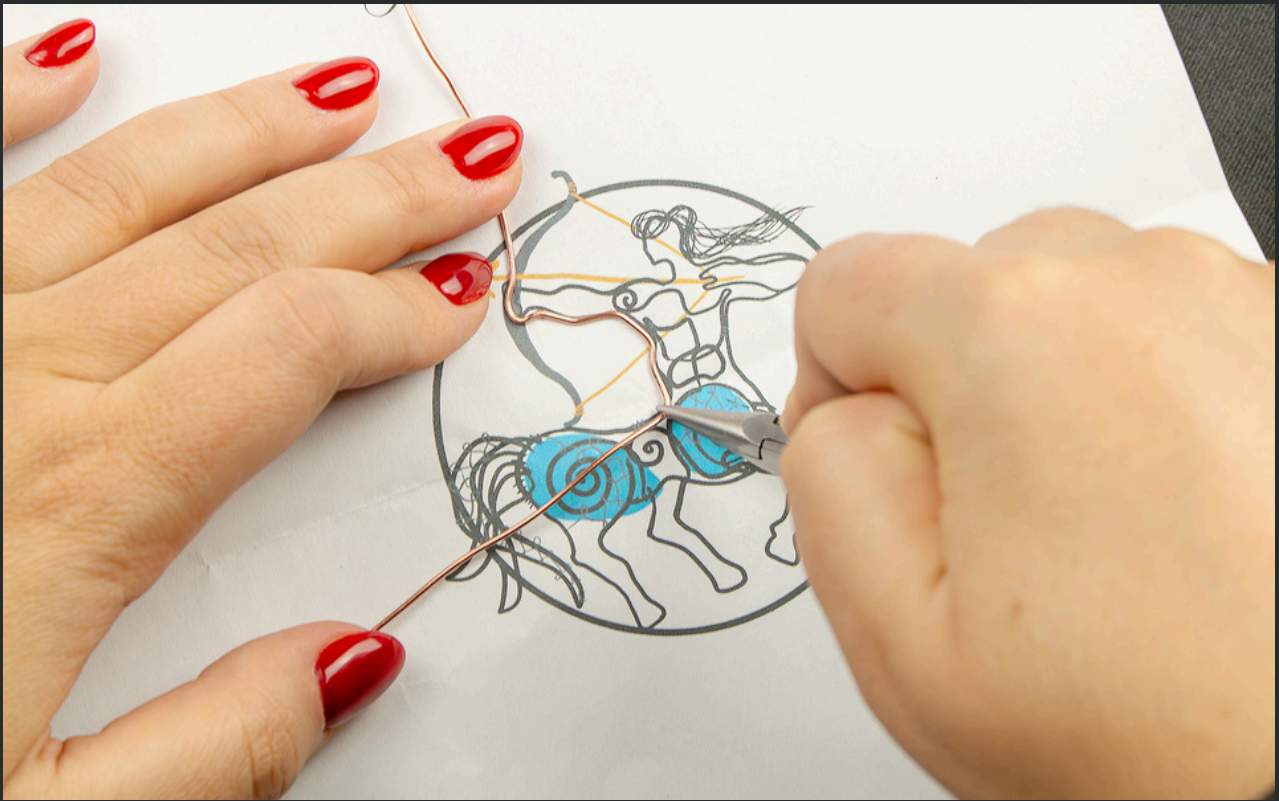
instructions



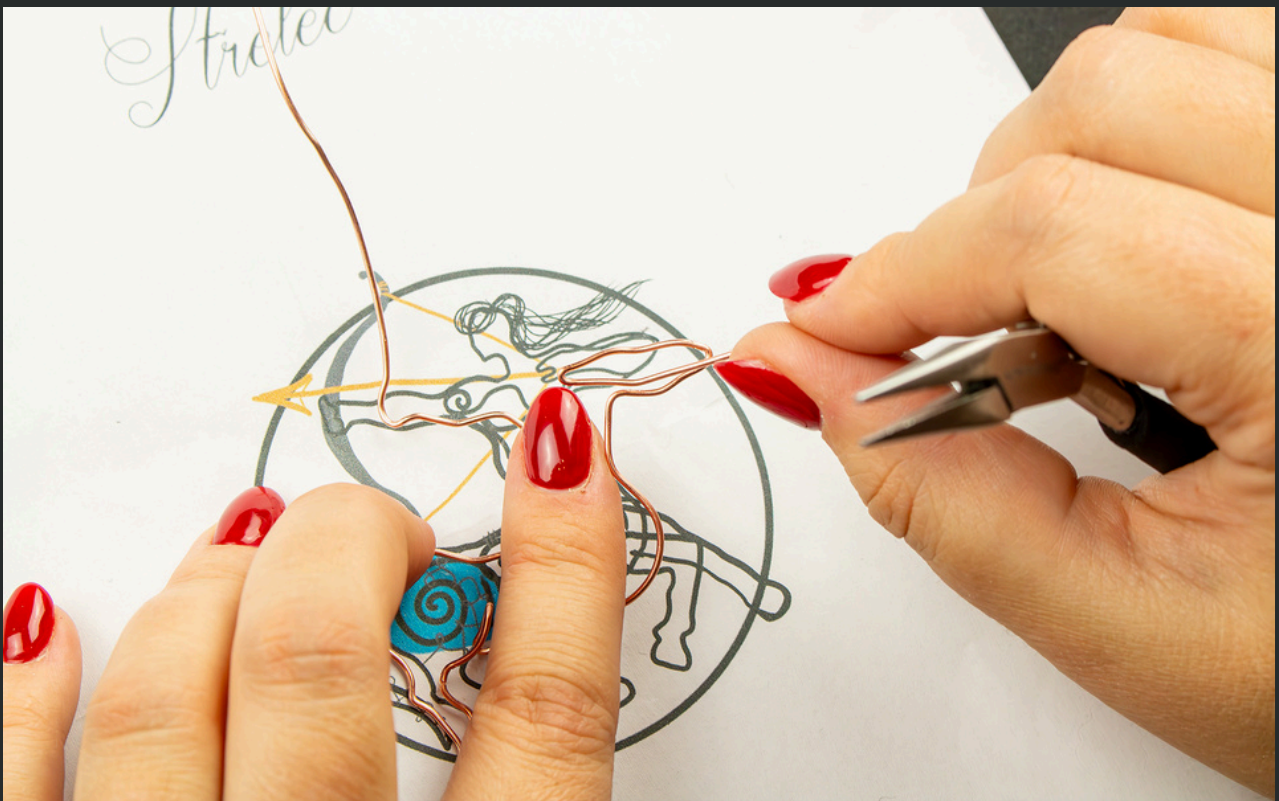
1. Arrange all the materials, tools, and the template on your workspace.



2. Begin by shaping the body and the left rear leg. Measure out 40 cm of 1 mm wire, cut it, smooth it out, and have the printed template ready. Start shaping the wire according to the template at the point where the archer is gripping the bow. Leave approximately 10 cm of wire free, then align it with the template and form the archer's fist.



3. Following the template, you can either shape the wire in your hands and then check it against the template or place the wire on the template, hold the pliers perpendicular to it, and bend directly over it.



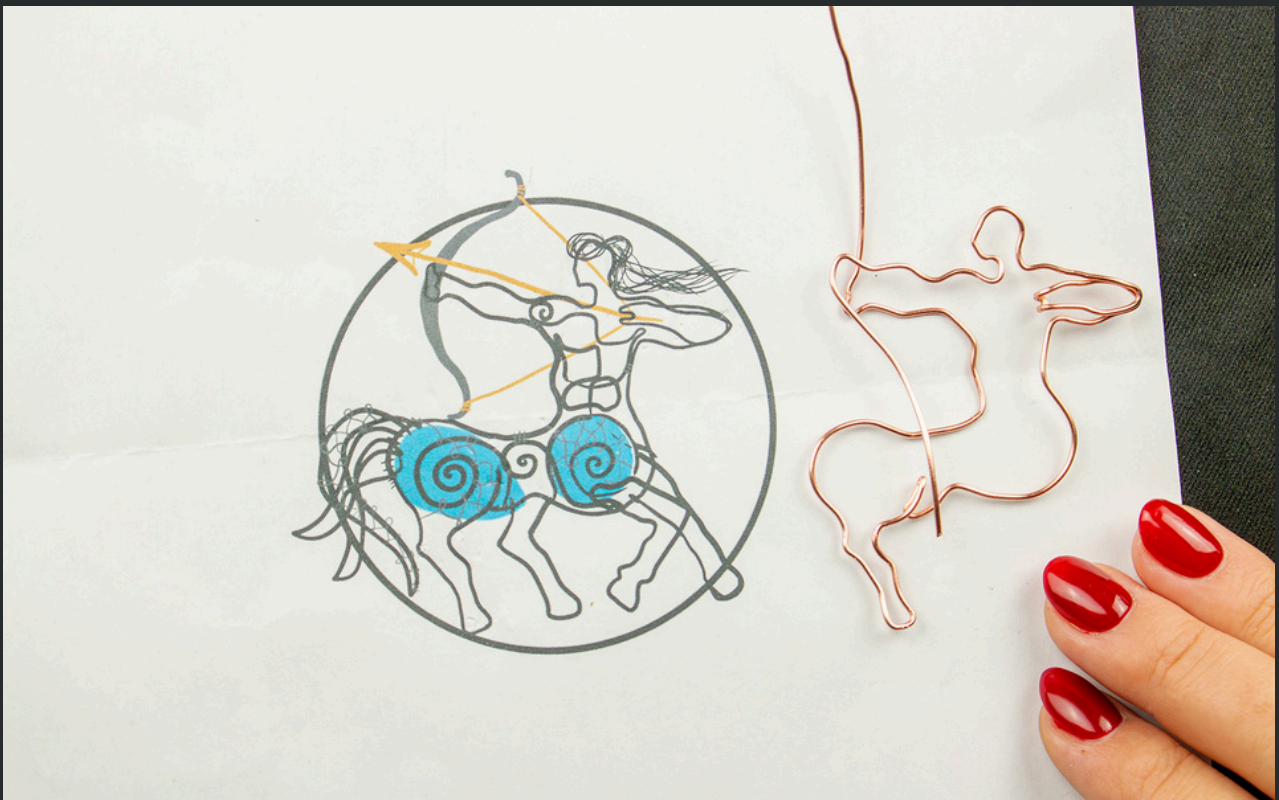
4. Note that at the knee of the rear leg, the wire is doubled (refer to photos). Continue until you reach the archer's elbow, then bend the wire so the arm points forward. Finally, bend the wire once more, leading it back. This final bend creates the tip – the archer's left hand, where you will later attach the bowstring.



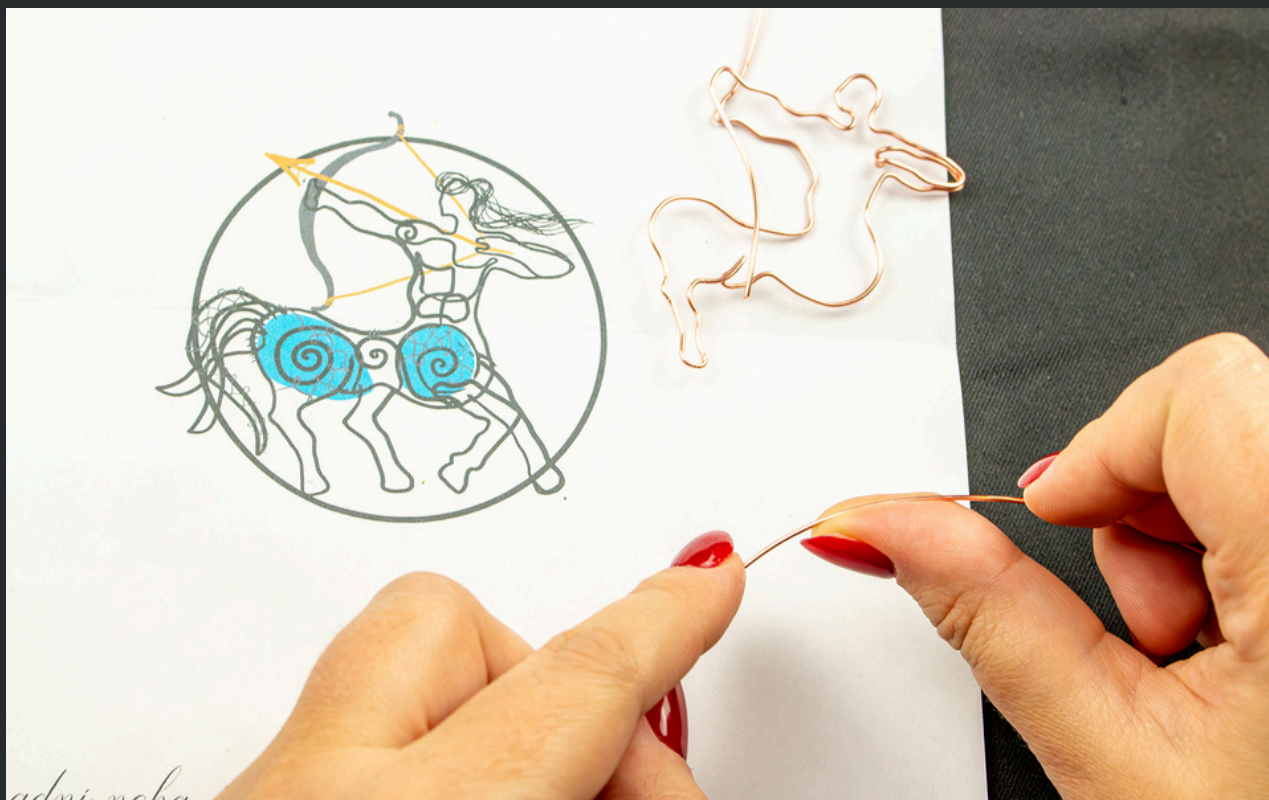
5. Hammer the left hand section on the anvil to flatten and strengthen it.



6. Using pliers, bend the flattened tip to form a small hook where you will later secure the bowstring.



7. This is what the finished first, main part of the archer's outline looks like.



8. For the next part of the outline – the right rear leg and the cabochon spirals – cut 30 cm of 1 mm wire. Smooth the wire and fold it in half.



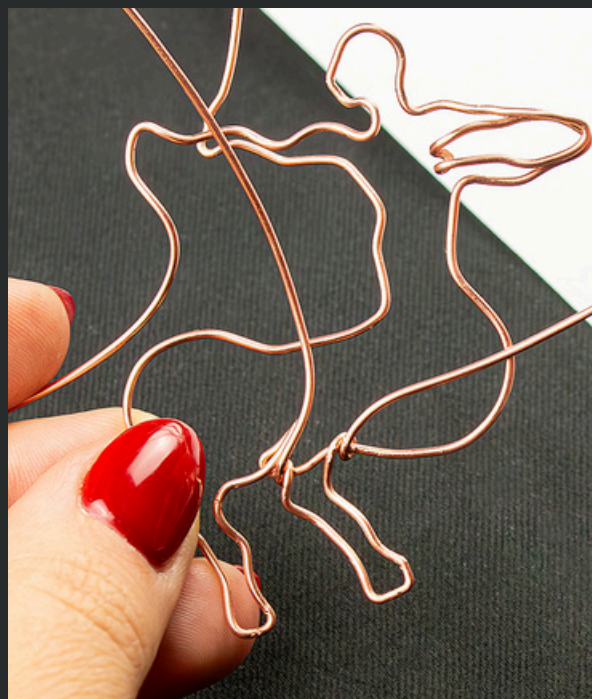
9. At this fold, shape the hoof and the right rear leg according to the template.



10. Place the shaped rear leg beneath the first completed outline in the correct position, and bend both wires inward.



11. Then wrap both wires tightly around the outline to secure the leg.



12. This is the completed step, with the two free ends of the wire now pointing forward.



13. Take the teardrop-shaped cabochon, place it in the rear part of the body, and use the left free wire end to start forming a spiral around it to hold it in place.



14. Finish winding the spiral and cut off the excess wire with pliers.



15. Shape the wire end neatly with pliers. Repeat the same step with the right free wire end. Insert the round cabochon into the front part of the body and begin shaping a spiral around it with the left wire.



16. Cut off the remaining wire and shape the end of the front spiral with pliers as well. This is how the two front spirals, which will hold the cabochons, look when finished. The two stones are visible under the outline.



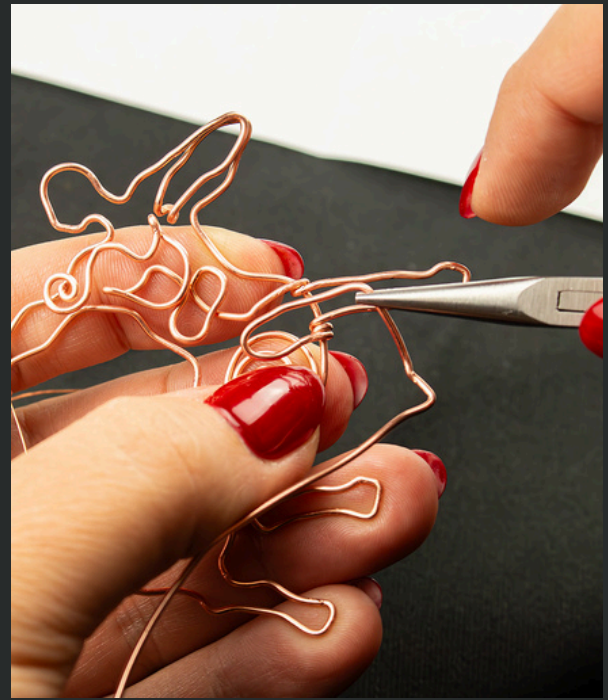
17. Next, continue shaping the front leg and the archer's belly. Cut a 40 cm piece of 1 mm wire. Smooth it out, bend it in half, and form the leg according to the template. Then place it onto the outline in the correct position. Thread both wires through the outline and bend them backward.



18. Wrap both wires tightly around the outline's wire to secure the leg in place. Then lead the right free wire upward and start forming the belly according to the template.



19. This is how the completed belly looks, with the wire end coiled into a spiral. (In this photo, you can also see that I used a piece of thin wire to join the two free wire ends at the archer's hand that will hold the bow, to prevent the outline from spreading apart during the work.)



20. Using the left free end of this wire, form the other front leg, which is bent.



21. Coil the wire end into a spiral that fits between the two previous ones. Then set this entire part aside.



22. Continue by forming the first strand of the tail. Cut a 30 cm piece of 1 mm wire, fold it in half, and use pliers to create a sharp tip. Then continue shaping both wires into a curve according to the template.



23. Attach the tail to the outline above the rear leg by tightly wrapping both wires, just like the previous pieces. Cut off the excess wire, tighten with pliers, and smooth the ends.



24. Form and attach two more tail strands in the same way, fastening them at the same place. You can shape them according to your taste. Do not cut one of the free wire ends.



25. From this remaining wire end, form a spiral that will help hold the cabochon at the back of the sign.



26. You can hammer some parts of the piece, for example, the hooves, the ends of the tail strands, and the head.



27. Here is how the completed, hammered archer looks.



28. Next, you will attach the cabochons. Take a thin wire, about 0.4 mm in diameter, and cut a piece about twice the length of your arm, approximately 80 cm.



29. Smooth the wire and fold it in half. Wrap the center of the wire a few times around one of the tail strands.



30. Using one end of the thin wire, weave one tail strand in a zigzag (cikcak) pattern.



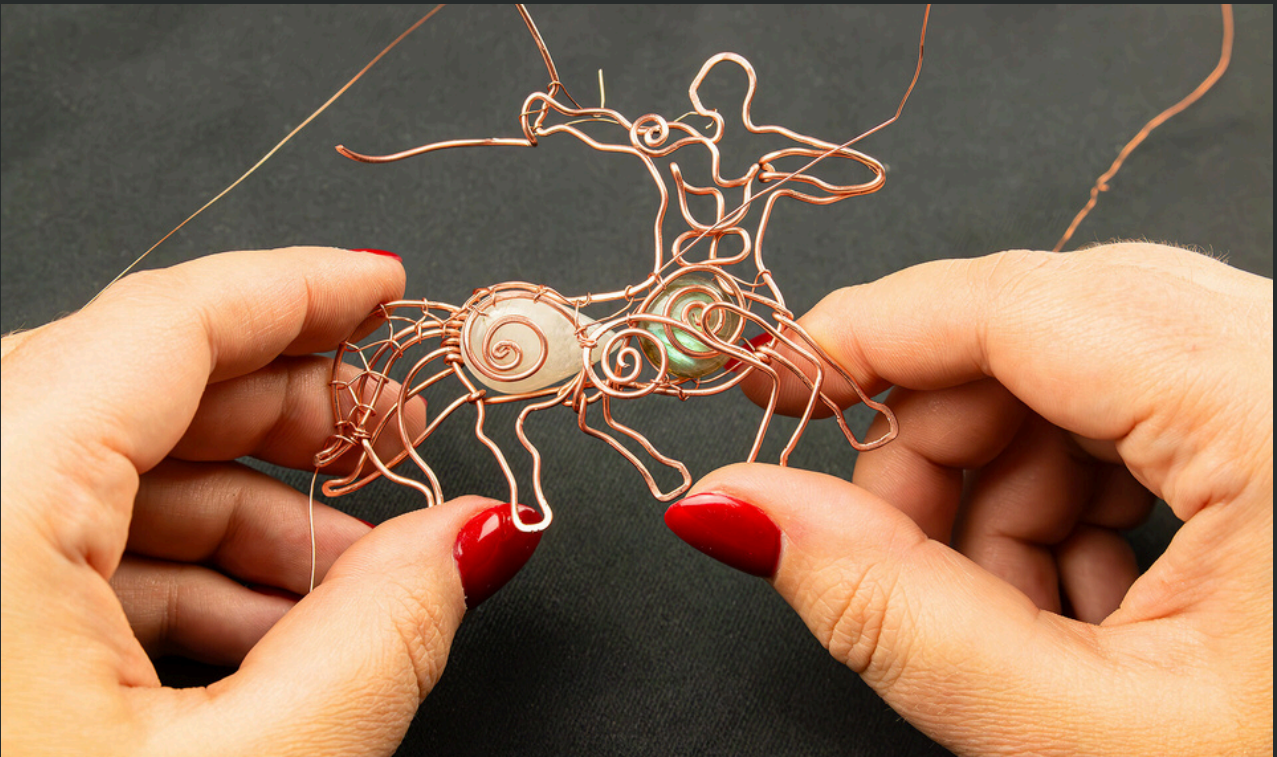
31. When you reach the base of the tail, place the teardrop-shaped cabochon between the two spirals at the rear of the body.



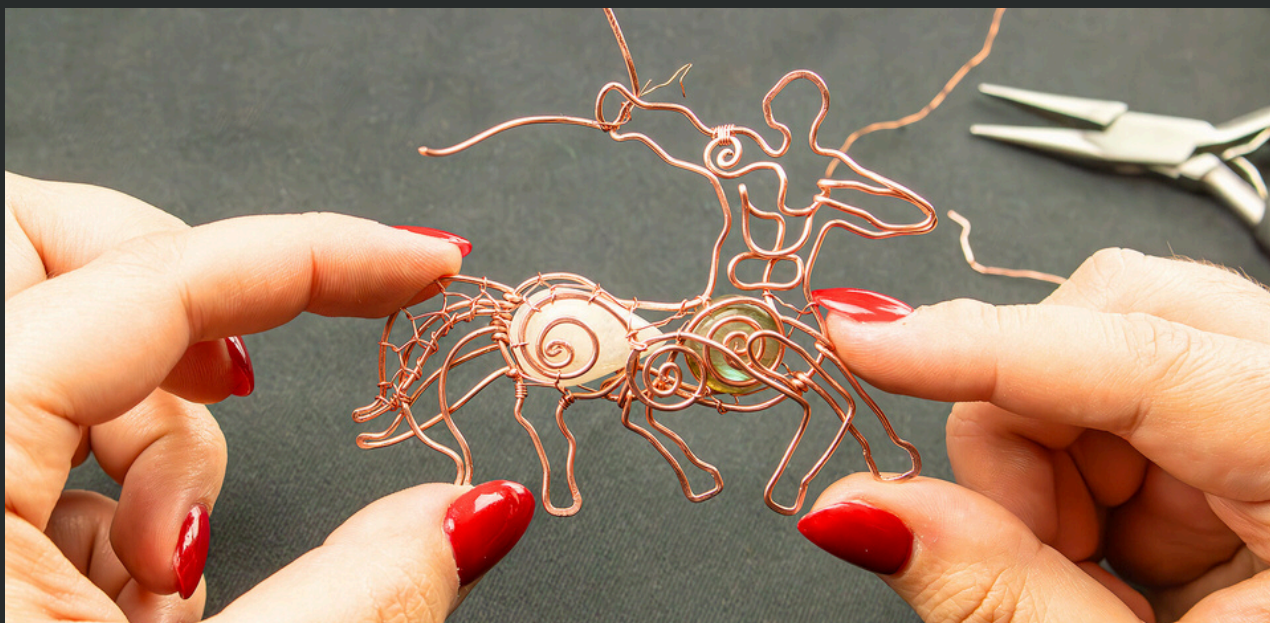
32. Continue the zigzag weave between the main outline wire of the body and the front spiral.



33. At the top part of this weave, also secure the rear spiral that holds the stone on the reverse side.



34. Continue gradually securing other spirals. Place the round cabochon in the front part of the body, and lead the zigzag weave to the reverse side as needed so the stone is held firmly in place.



35. Finish the front part of this thin wire by wrapping it around one of the outline wires and secure it with pliers. Then take the other half of this thin wire, wrap it around a tail strand, or use it to weave and join the legs. Use the zigzag weave as you wish to secure the cabochons from below as well. Finally, cut and smooth the wire ends.



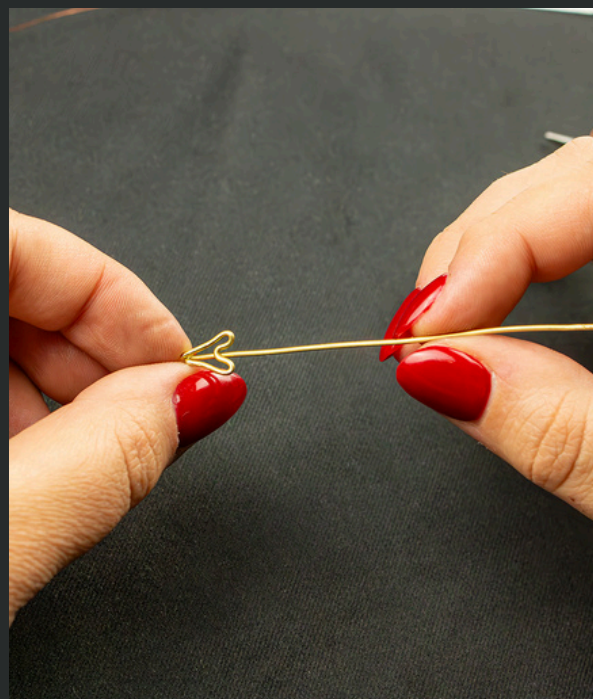
36. The completed sign will be embellished with a bow and arrow. For the arrow, cut a 10 cm piece of 1 mm brass wire (if you don't have brass, use copper). Bend one end of the wire with pliers.



37. Use pliers to shape the tip of the arrow into a tiny heart-like shape.



38. Bend the wire back and lead it through the center of the arrow tip.



39. This is what the finished arrow looks like.



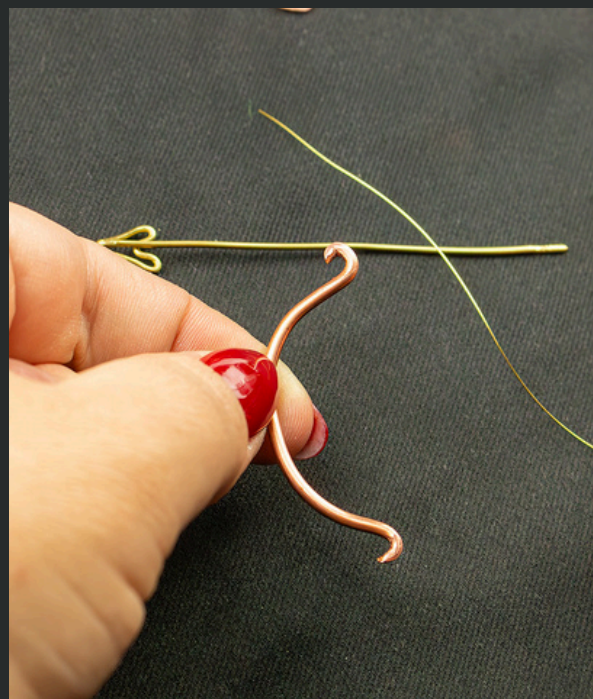
40. Next, create the bow. Cut a 6 cm piece of 2 mm thick wire. If you don't have such thick wire, twist together two pieces of 1 mm wire.



41. Hammer both ends of this wire on an anvil. Hammer about 1 cm from the end, rotating the wire as you work until you achieve a tapered shape on both sides.



42. Use flat pliers to shape the bow, bending small hooks at both ends.



43. Now add the bowstring. Cut about 10 cm of 0.6 mm brass wire for it (if you don't have brass, use copper).



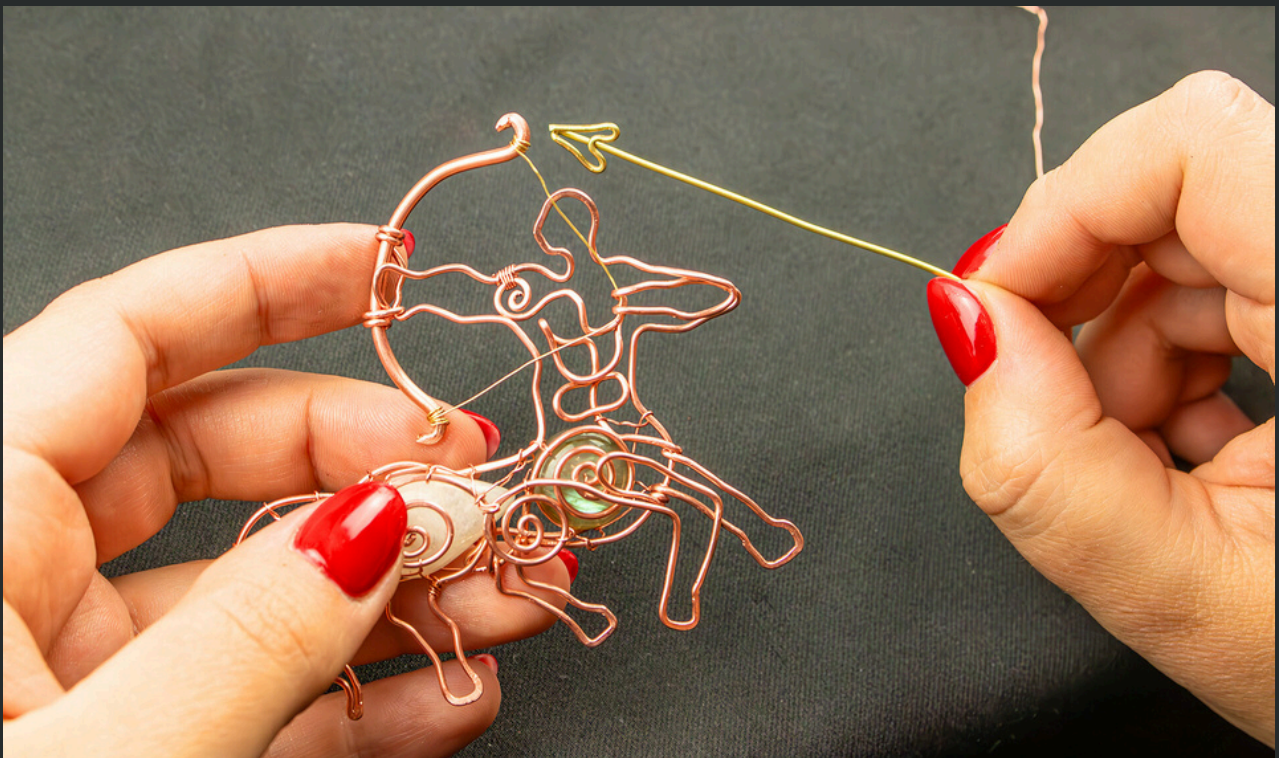
44. Secure one end of the thin bowstring wire by wrapping it several times around one end of the bow.



45. Compare the bow to the finished figure and attach the other end of the bowstring in the same manner at the other end of the bow, making sure the string is taut.



46. Insert the bow with the string into the archer's hands. Wrap the two free wires of the hand holding the bow tightly around the center of the bow.



47. Tighten, cut, and smooth the ends with pliers. Have the finished arrow ready.



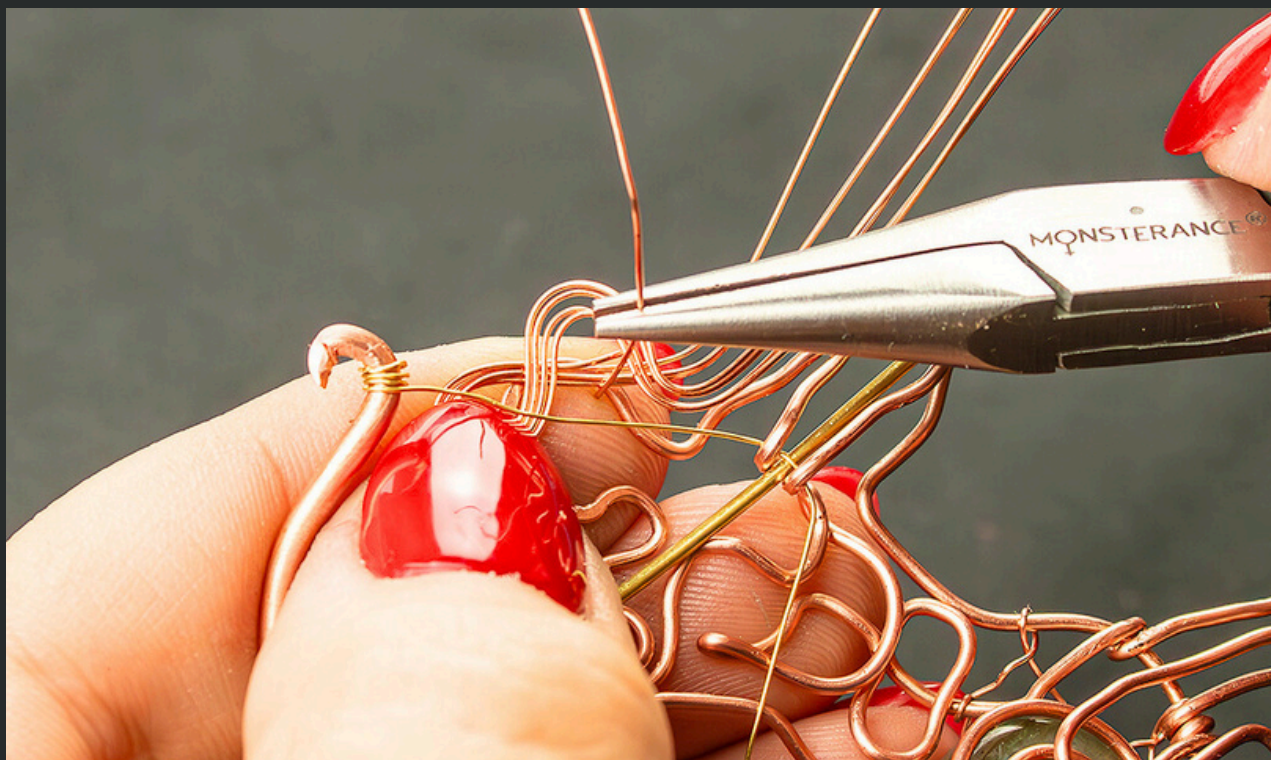
48. Place the arrow onto the bow. The arrow's tip points forward, and the arrow is tucked under the top part of the fist holding the bow. Its rear end lies between the two wires of the left hand, held in place by the bowstring.



49. The final embellishment will be the archer's hair. Cut four pieces of 15 cm copper wire at 0.4 mm thickness.



50. Fold these wires in half and shape them according to the template or the reference photo.



51. Place the hair near the head and secure it in place with another piece of the same thin wire.



52. You can also use the hair to help hold the arrow in place. Here is the completed Sagittarius sign. You can use it as is, or stitch it onto the prepared hoop using thin wire.

conclusion

Have you created your Sagittarius?
Show off and share them in the
Facebook group [Wire Art Academy :-\)](#).
You'll also find plenty of other
inspiration from fellow wire enthusiasts!



about The author

Monsterance (BcA. Anna Benešová) is a wireworker, jewellery designer and lecturer of wirework technique. She makes original wire jewellery and regularly teaches wirework courses in the Czech Republic and abroad. She has over 15 years of experience in the field and has come a long way from traditional wirework of pots and decorations, through wrought jewellery to elaborate jewellery with fantasy motifs, in which she combines the American style of working with wire, the so-called wire-wrapping. She is the author of several courses on wirework and the e-book *How to Start Wireworking Jewelry*, teaches regularly online in her Wirework Club, and enjoys sharing her experiences in the Magic Wirework fb group. She is a big fan of all things handmade and creativity is an essential part of her life. Her wirework classes attended thousands of satisfied participants have already passed through.



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