

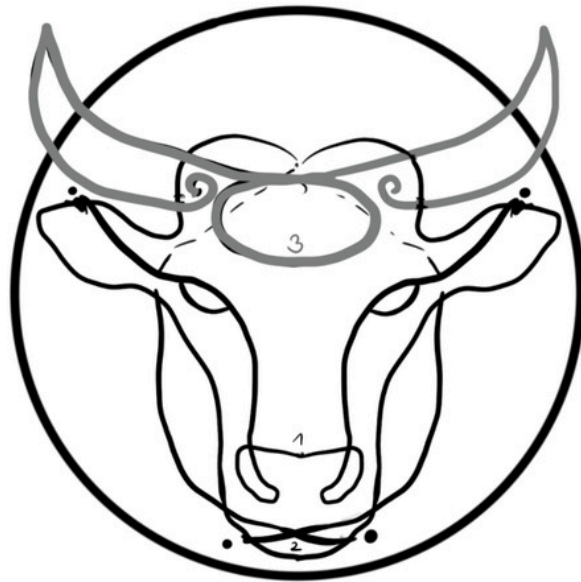
# *Taurus*



PHOTO TUTORIAL

# *Zodiac signs*

## **TAURUS**





# introduction

## Taurus

The zodiac sign of Taurus is among the first astrological signs and is associated with the period from April 21st to May 19th. People born under this sign are often steadfast, enduring, and practical.

Their determination and industriousness are often the driving force that leads them to achieve their goals and overcome obstacles. Individuals born under the sign of Taurus are known for their tenacity and stable character, enabling them to be a pillar in many areas of life.

In this guide, you will learn step by step how to create this sign from wire and beads. Your crafting skills will be combined with the symbolism of the zodiac, creating a unique piece of art.

## Part 1: Frame

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

# materials

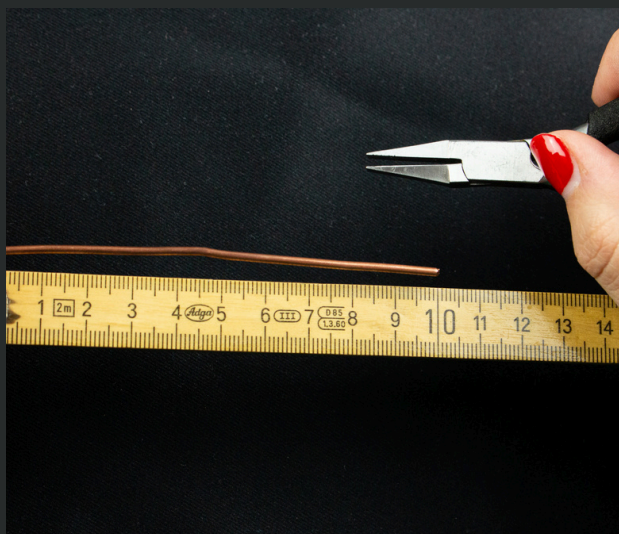
- Copper wire [2 mm \(12 ga\)](#) and [0.4 mm \(26 ga\)](#).
- Pliers: [flat-nose](#), [side cutters](#)
- Hammer and anvil

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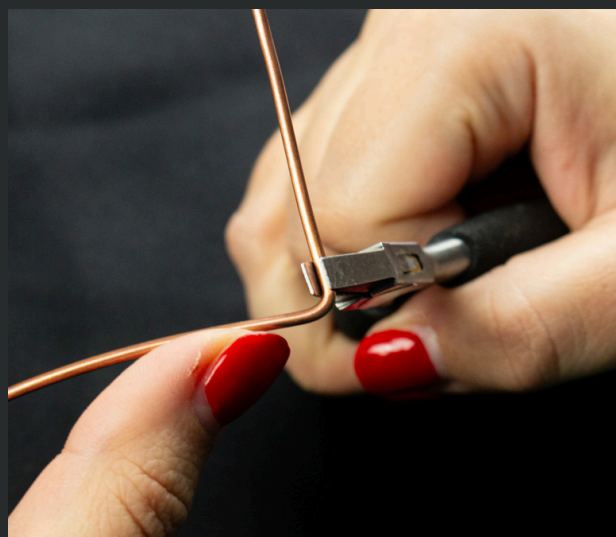
# instructions



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.

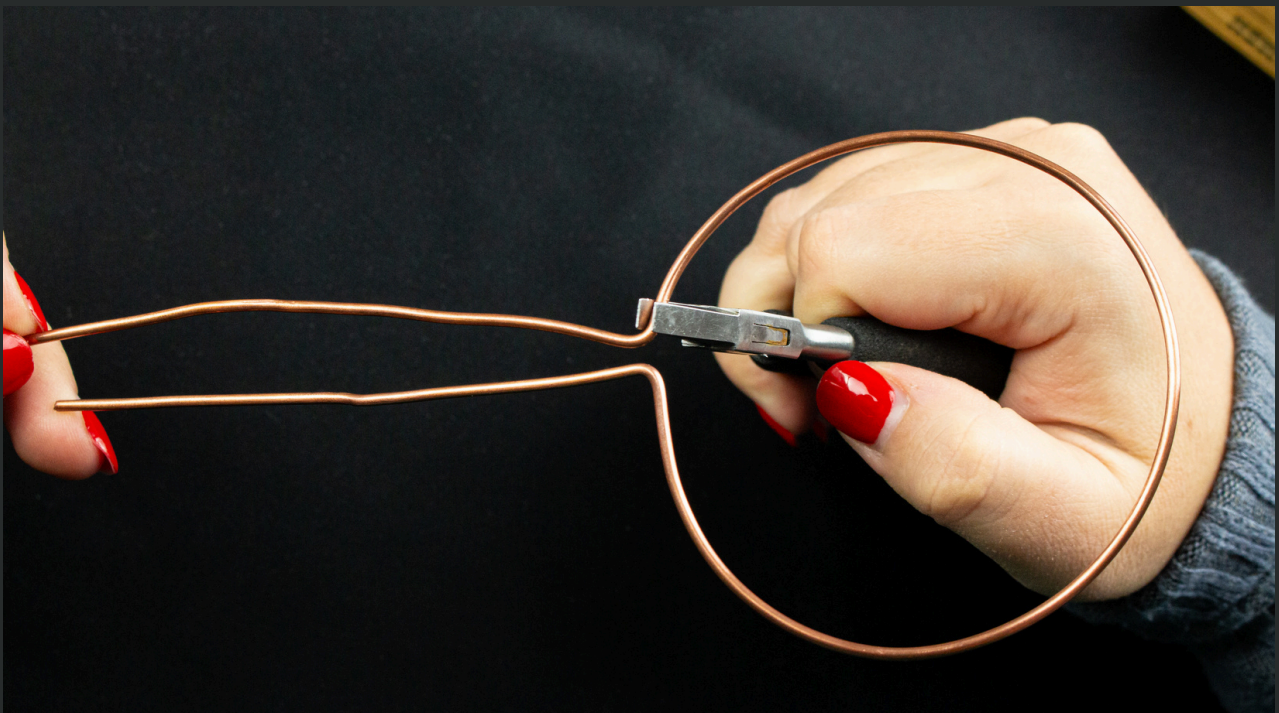


3. There, bend the wire at a right angle.



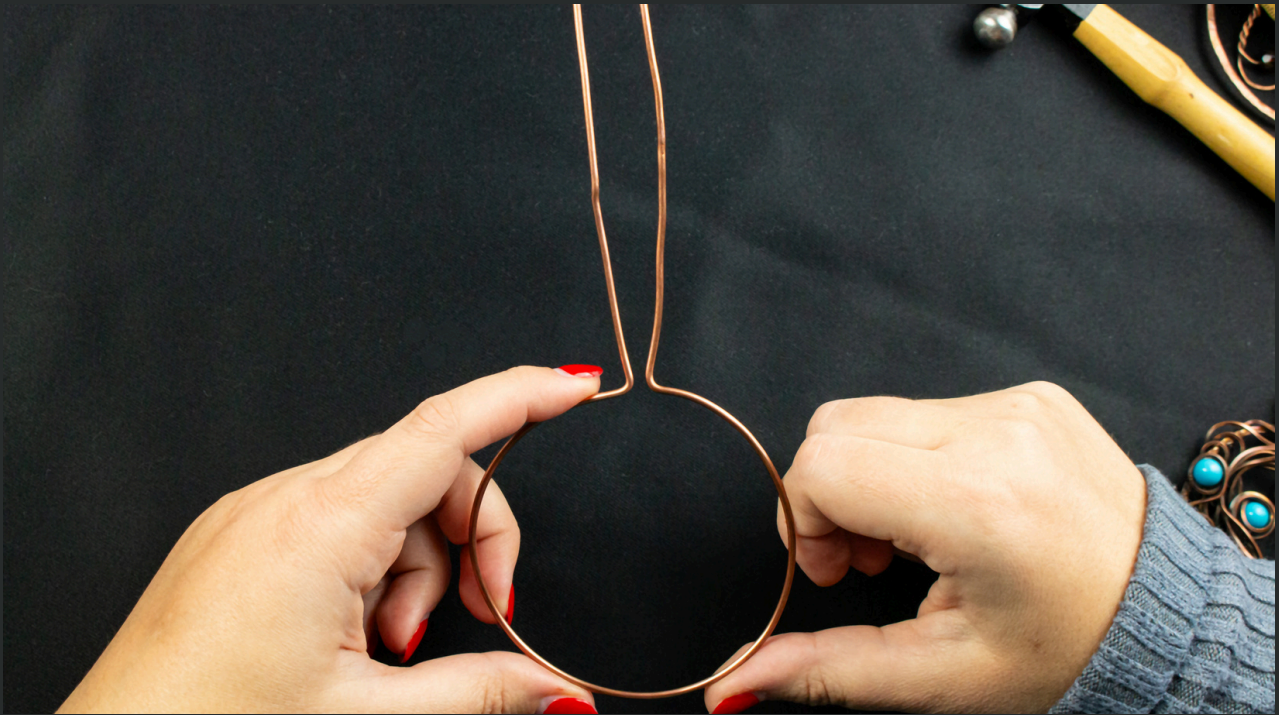


4. Use an object of a suitable diameter, like a mug or a rolling-pin. Bend and shape the wire around it.

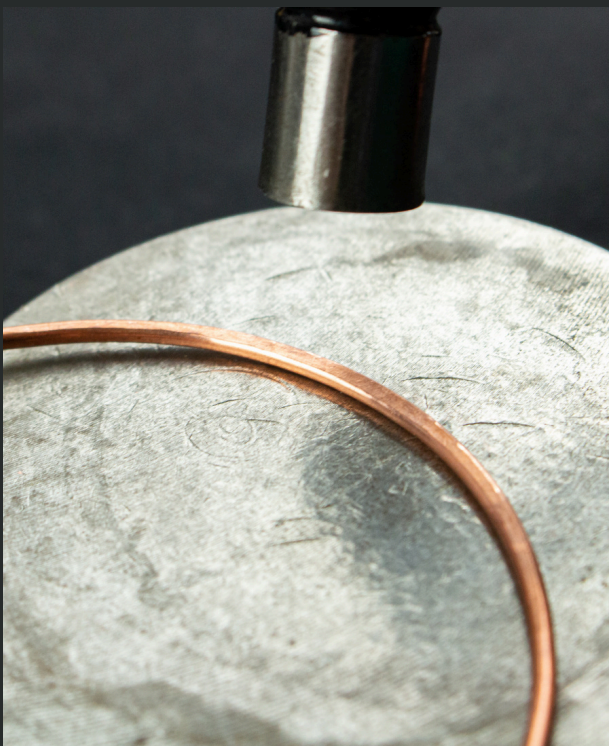


5. At the spot where the wire touches the first bend, bend it at a right angle again, measure 10 cm (4 in) and cut it.

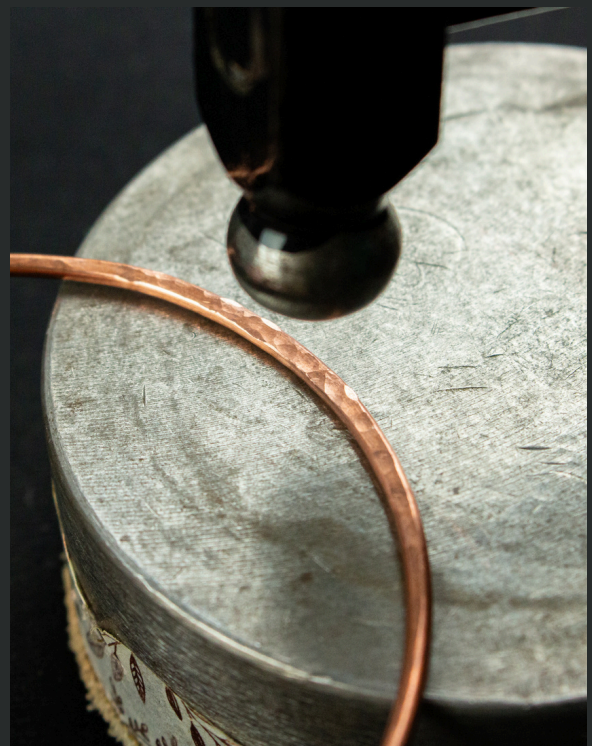




6. This is the final shape of the frame.

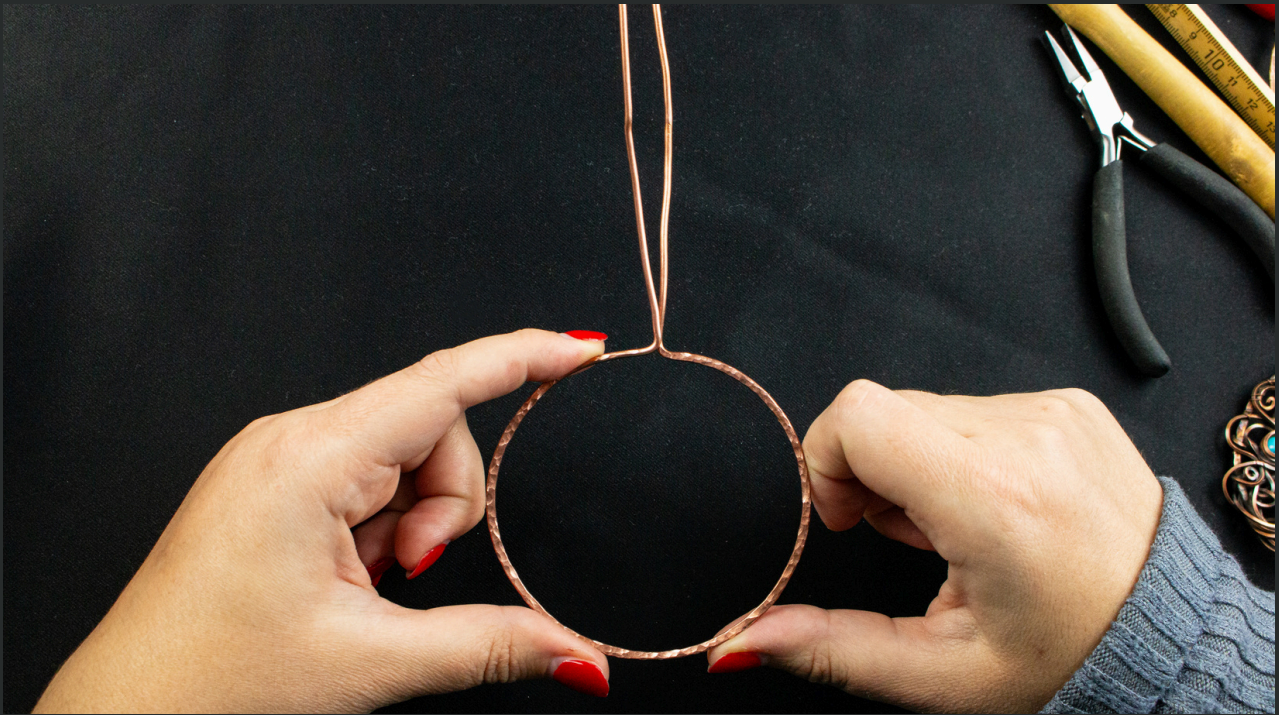


7. Then hammer the loop on the anvil with the flat end of the hammer. Do not hammer the straight ends of the wire.

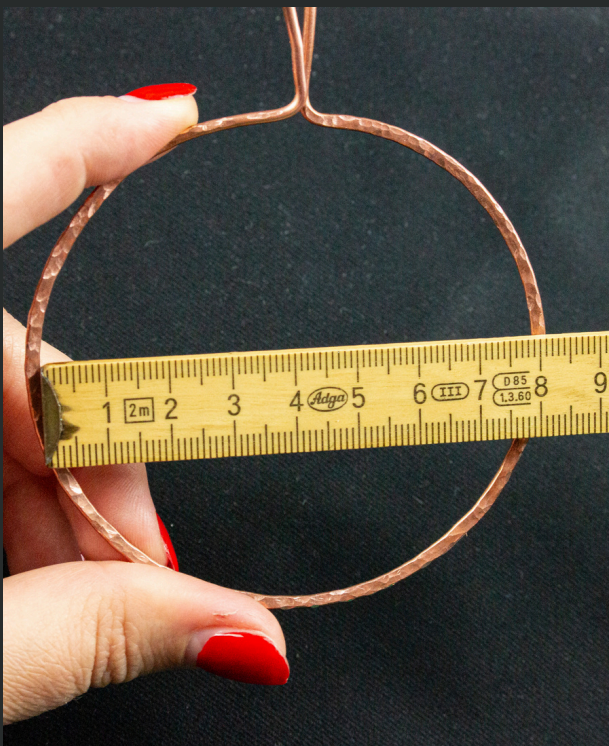


8. When it is done, turn the hammer and use the round end of the hammer to hammer some more to decorate it.

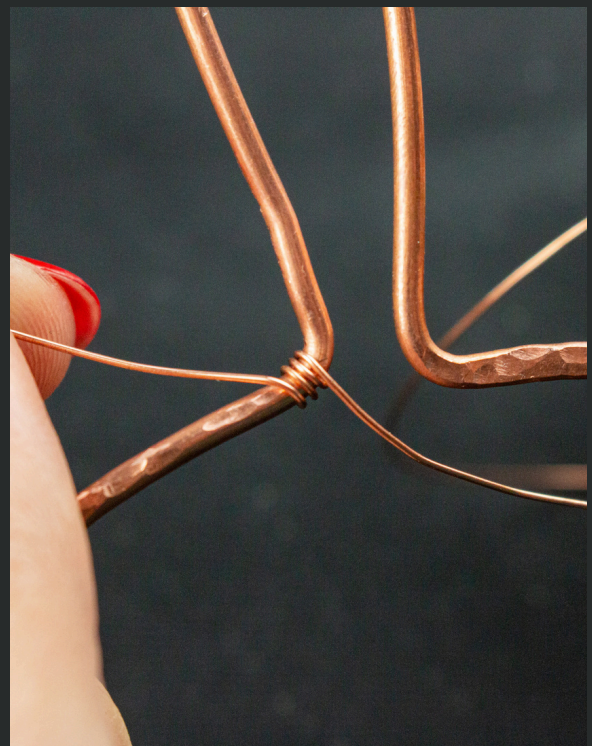




9. This is what the hammered frame looks like.



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

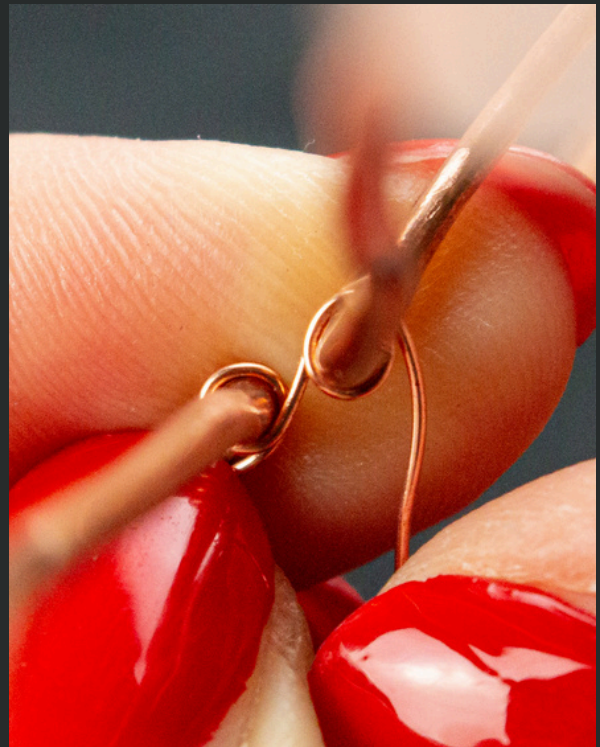


11. Now use the thin wire and wrap one of the bends with it three times.





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



13. Continue in the same way.

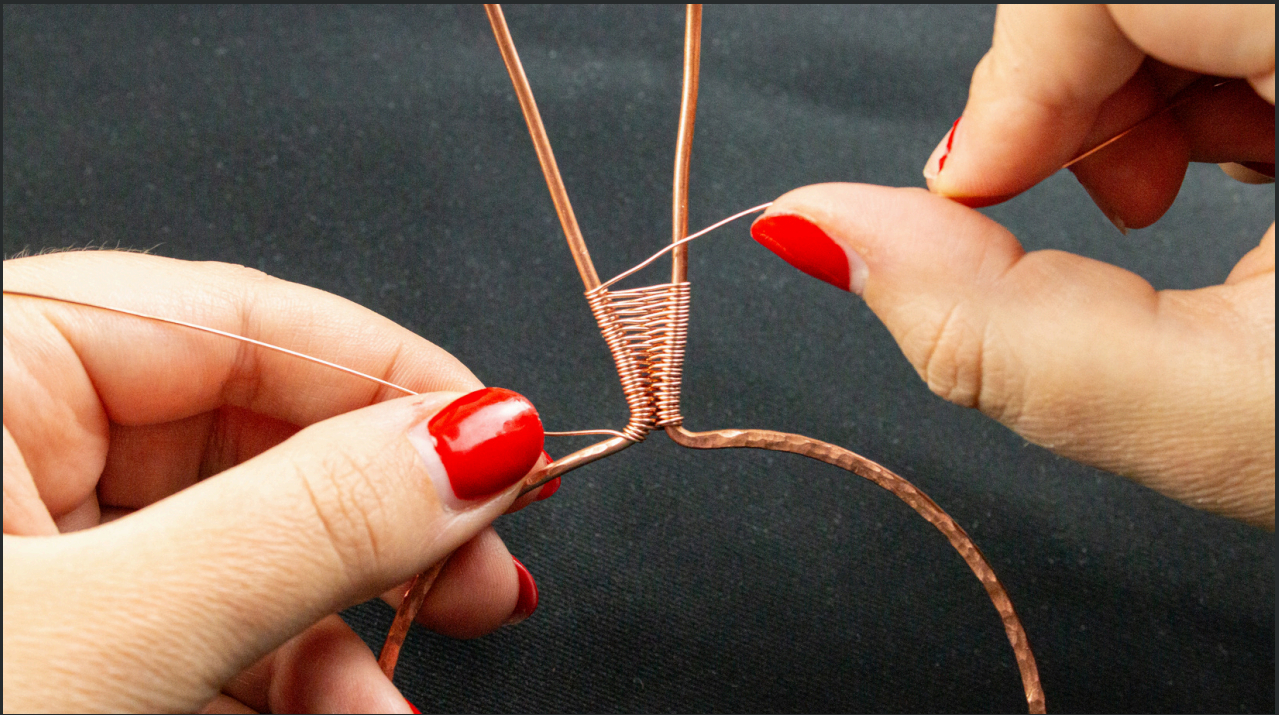


14. And one more loop on each piece of wire.

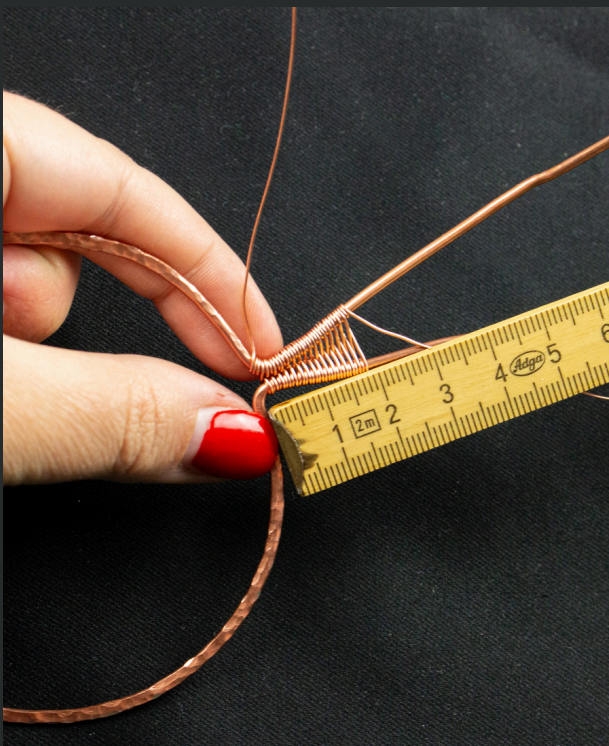


15. This is what your work looks like from the front, the two pieces of wire are spread apart a little bit.

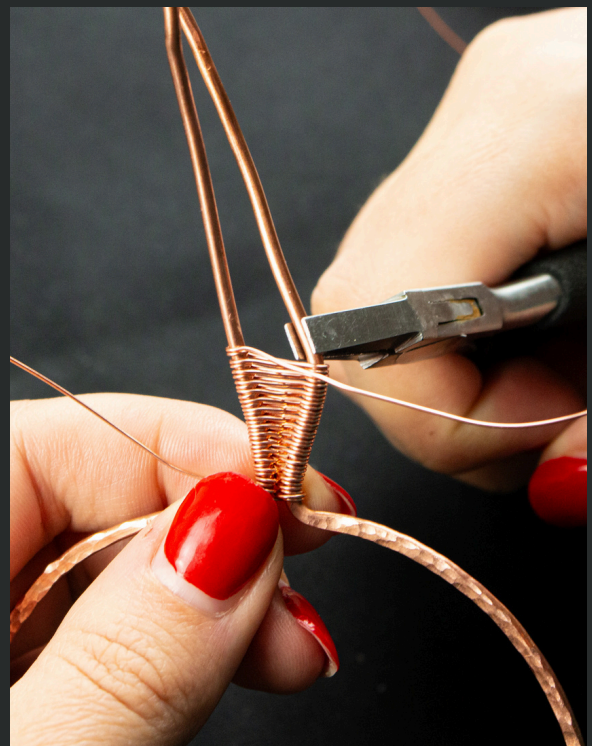




16. Continue wrapping, copy the width of the spread pieces of wire.

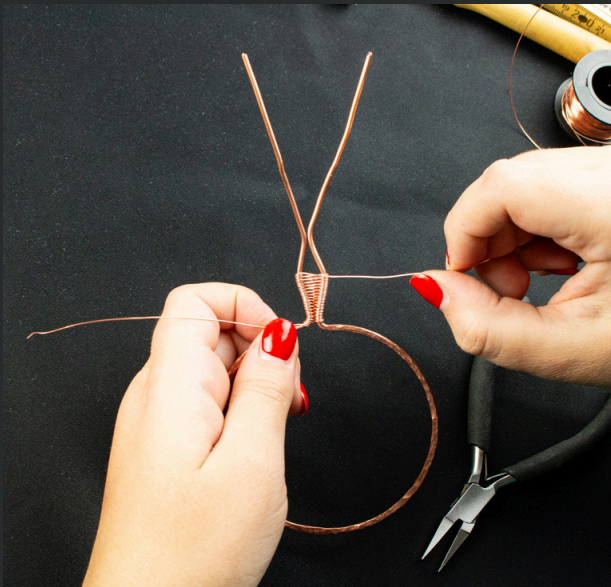


17. When you reach approximately 2 cm (0.8 in), stop.



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

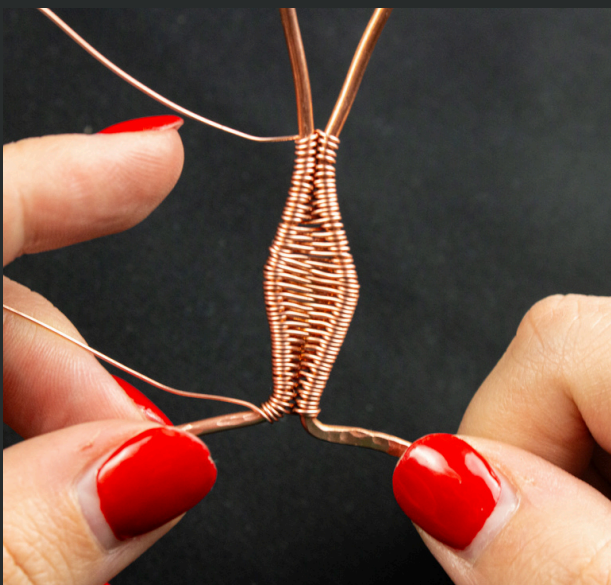




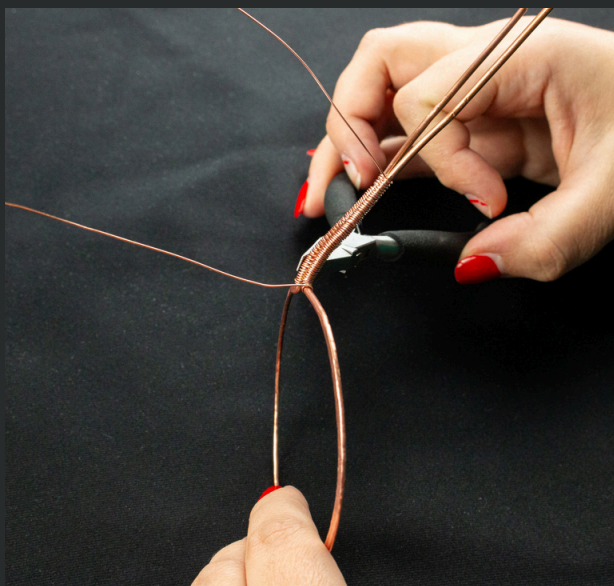
19. Measure 2 cm (0.8 in) and bend them a bit apart again. This is what the final shape of the large loop used to hang the pendant looks like.



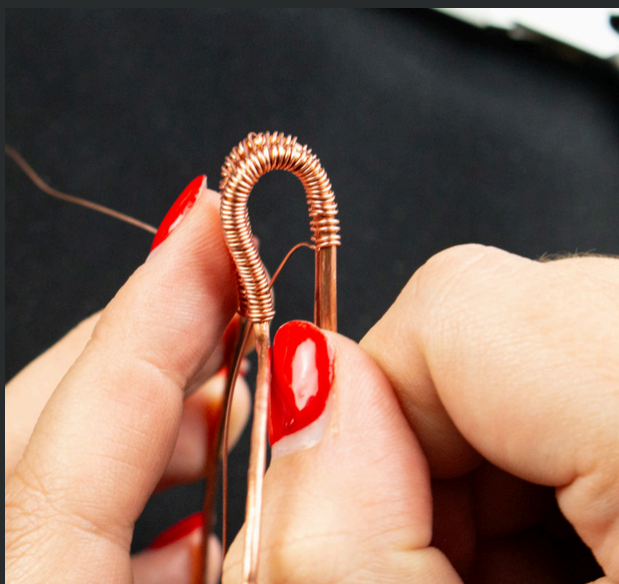
20. Then continue wrapping both parts of the loop in the same way as before.



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.

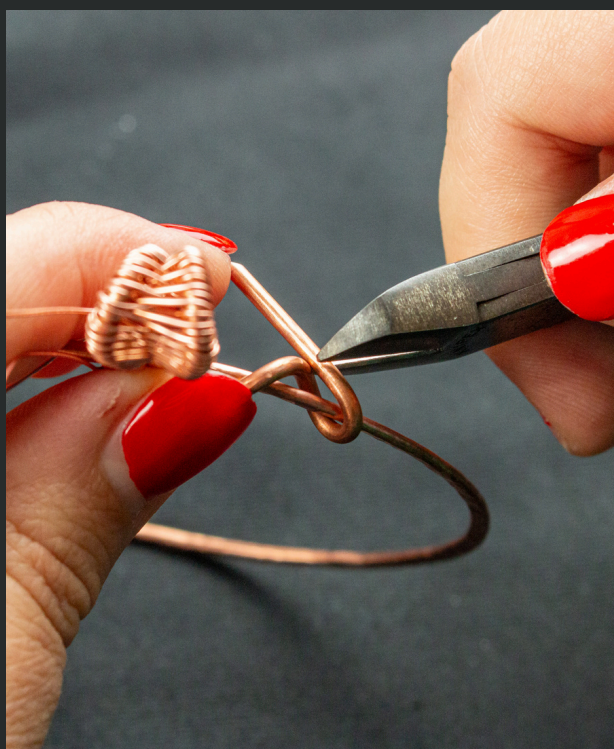




25. Now take the right end of the thick wire and wrap it under the loop forward and up.



26. Then wrap it twice around the frame.

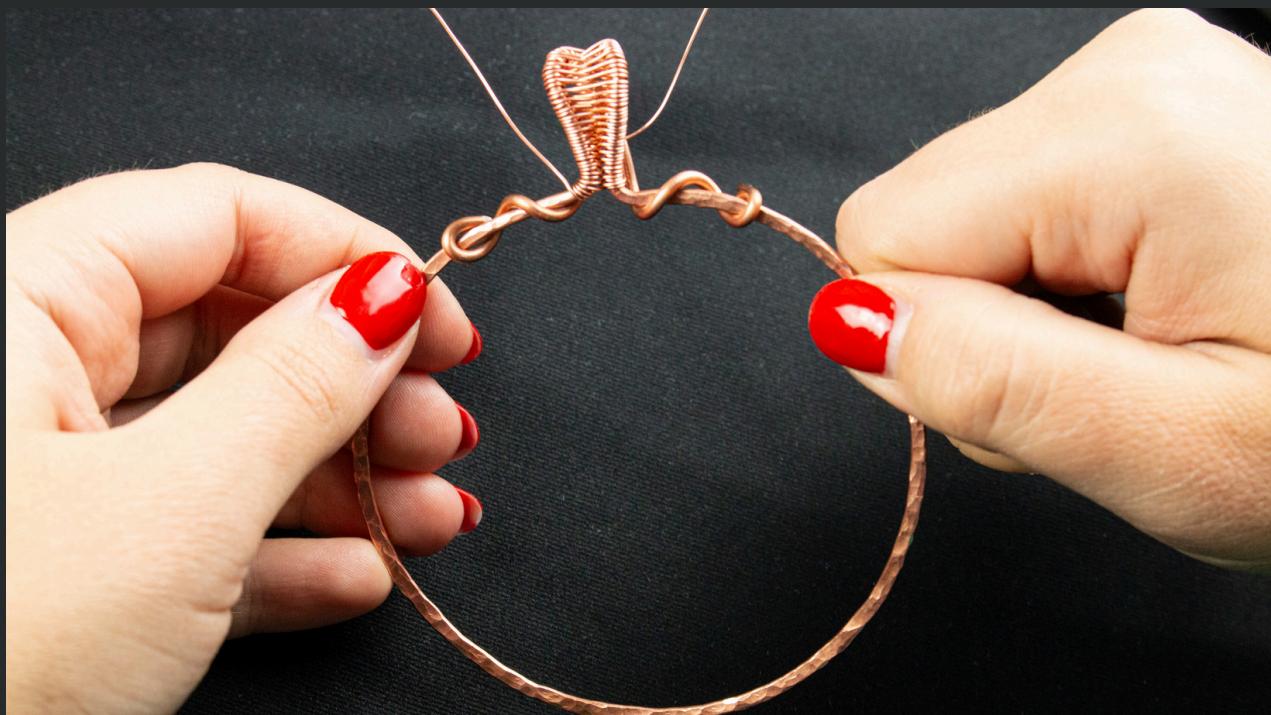


27. Bend it backwards and cut.

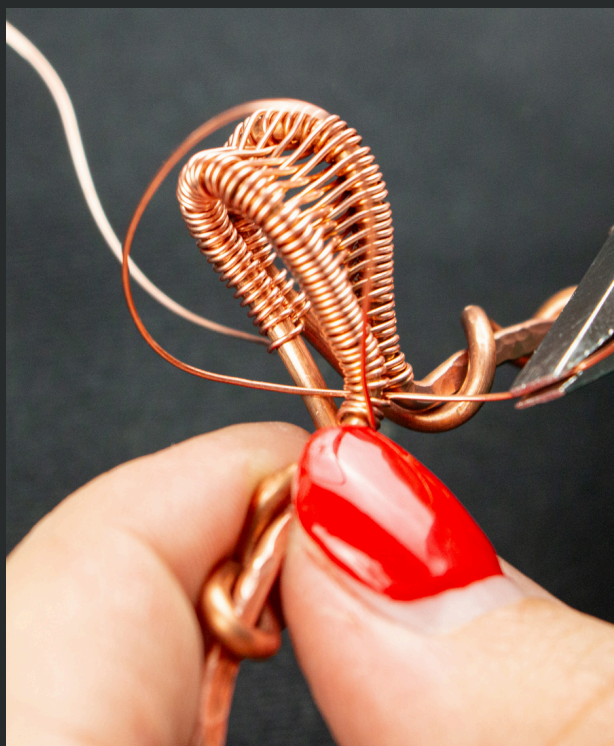


28. Close the loop tightly onto the frame.





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: Taurus

### materials

- Copper wire - [1 mm \(18 GA\)](#), [0.4/0.5 mm \(26 GA/24 GA\)](#) (+ [2 mm / 12 GA](#) for the hoop)
- 2x glass bead - diameter 5 mm, cabochon - oval or drop-shaped
- [Flat-nose pliers](#) and [wire cutters](#)
- Anvil + hammer

# instructions



1. Prepare a ready frame, all the materials for making the bull, and necessary tools on the table.

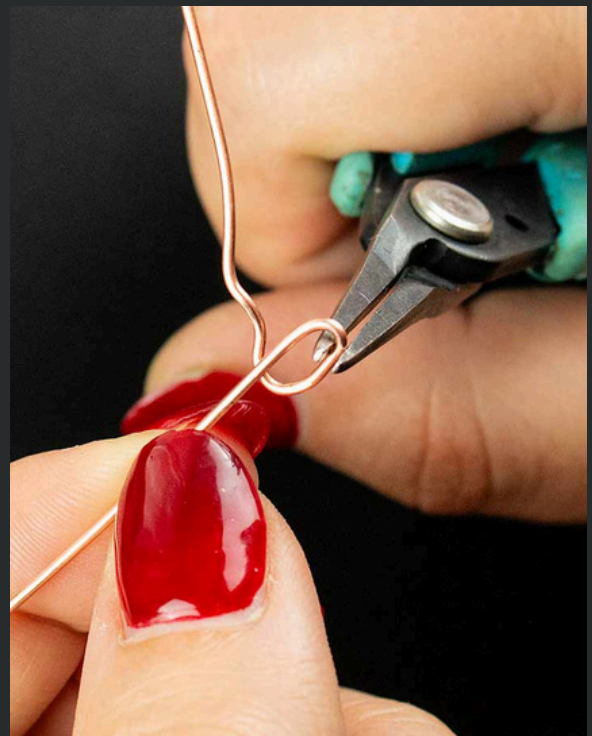


2. Smooth and cut a piece of copper wire with a diameter of 1 mm to a length of 20 cm (wire no.1).

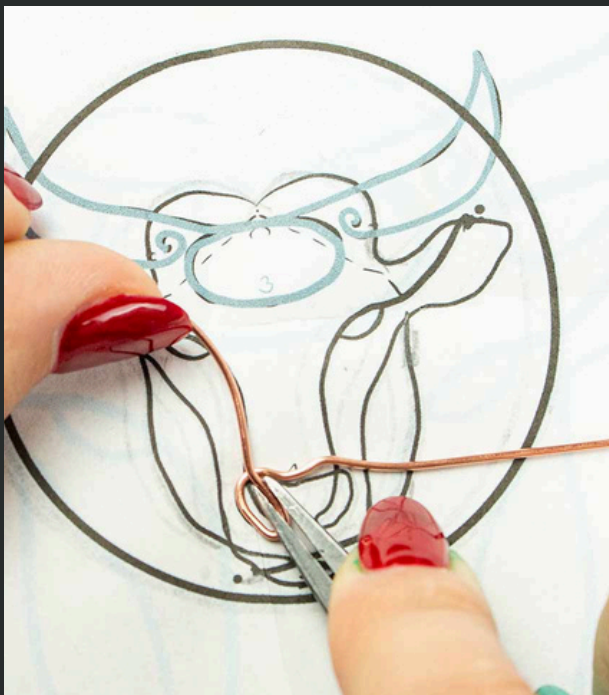




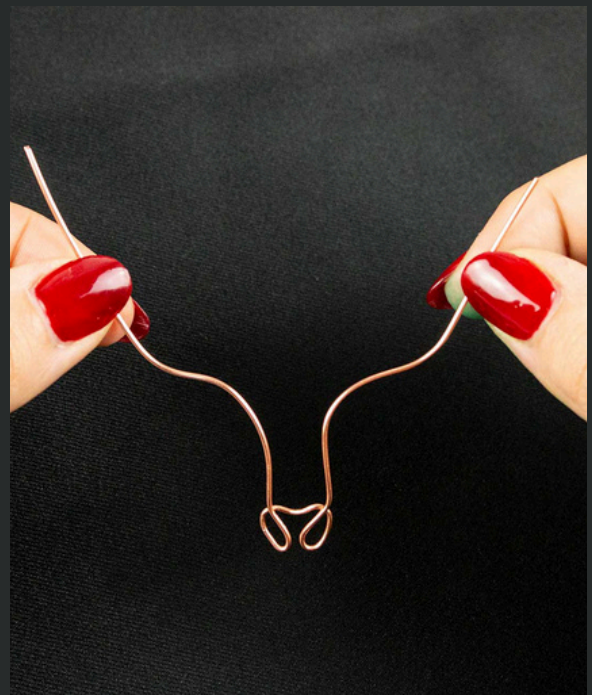
3. Bend the wire roughly in half.



4. Now, shape the nostrils at the bend according to the attached picture. Start from the left side.



5. Compare while shaping with the picture.

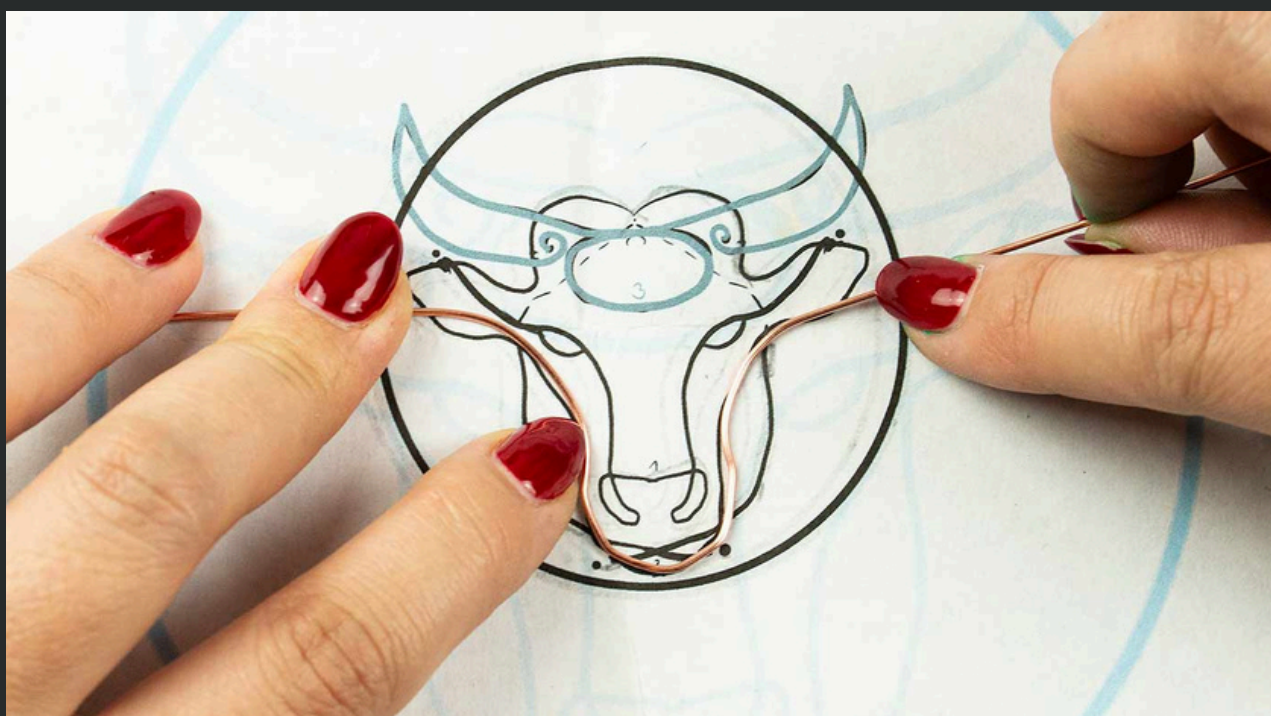


6. This is what the shaped inner part of the bull's face looks like.



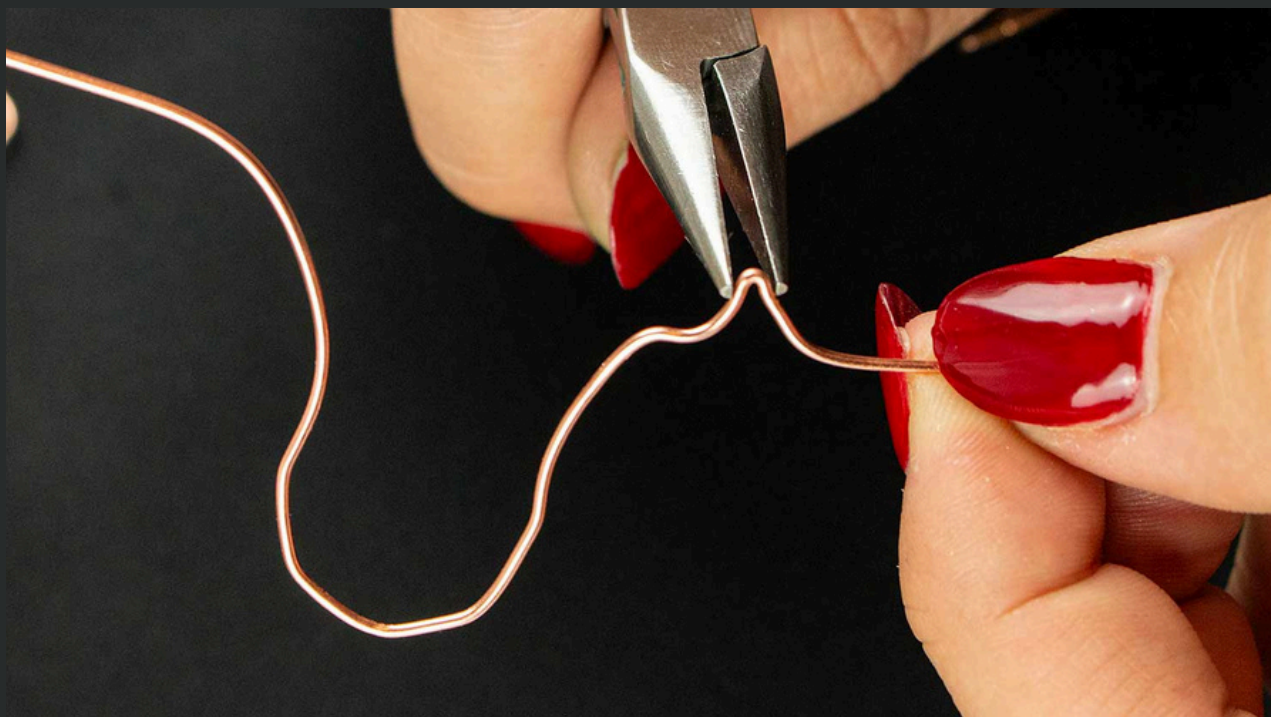


7. Then measure 40 cm of thick wire (wire no. 2). Smooth the wire and prepare it for work; you will shape the outline of the bull's head.

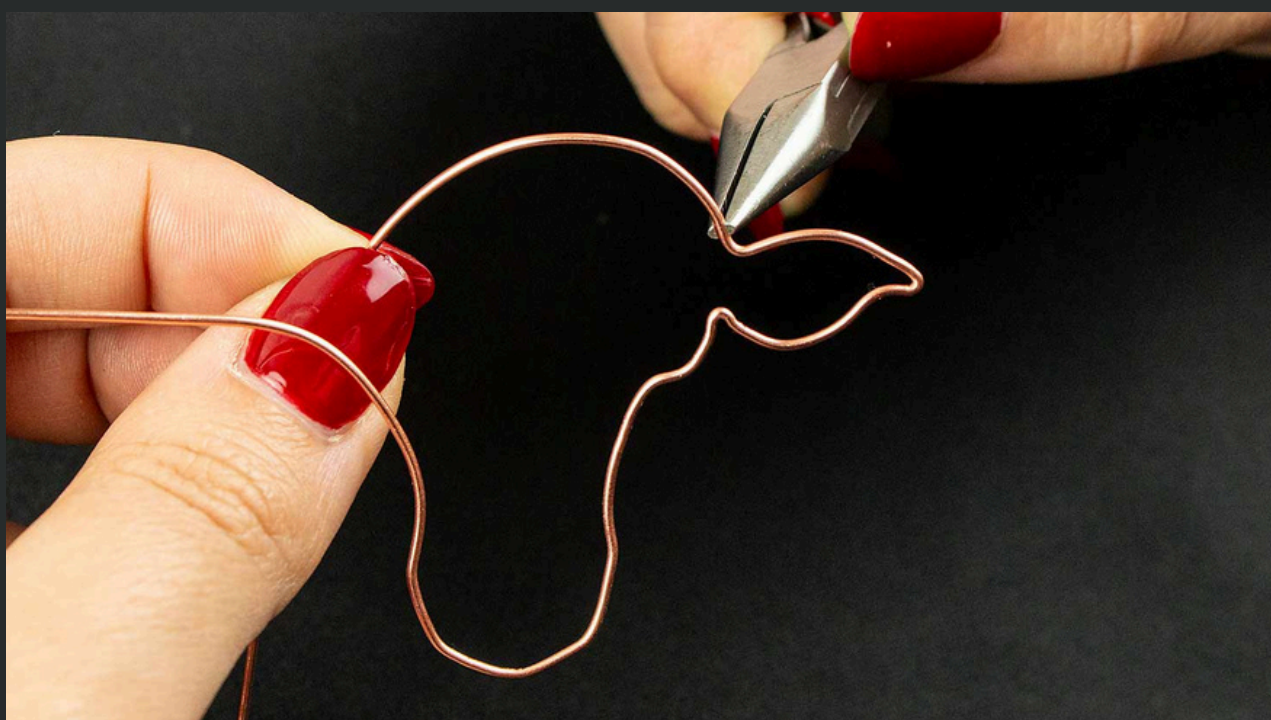


8. Then measure 40 cm of thick wire (wire no. 2). Smooth the wire and prepare it for work; you will shape the outline of the bull's head.

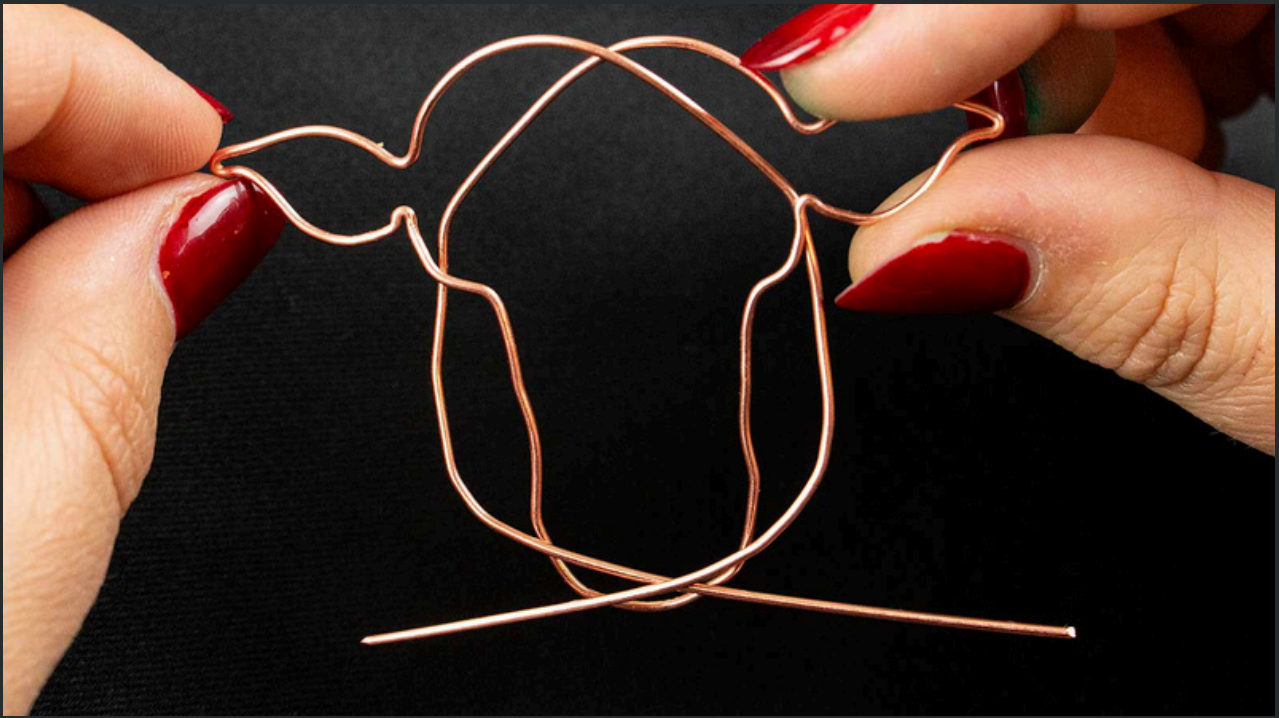




9. Continue by forming the bull's ears using pliers.



10. Follow with the rounded upper part of the head.



11. Shape both ends of the wires symmetrically; they will cross at the top, then lead them down where they will cross again at the mouth.

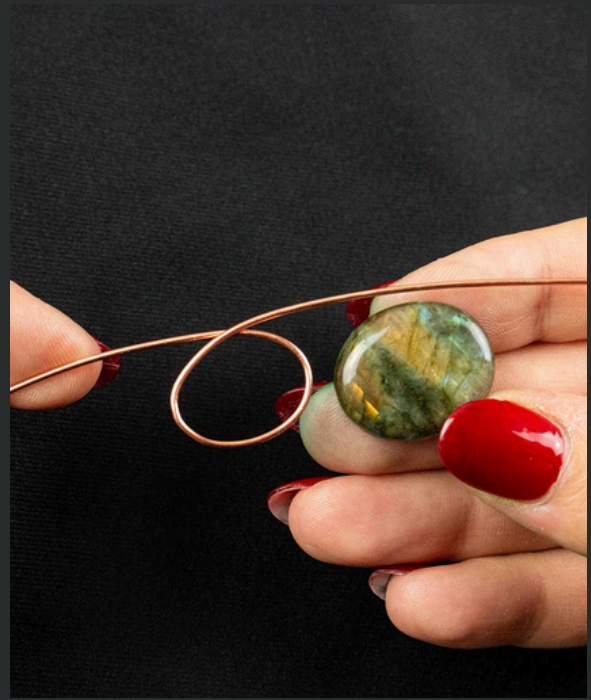


12. Lay both parts on top of each other and try to place the prepared cabochon on them.

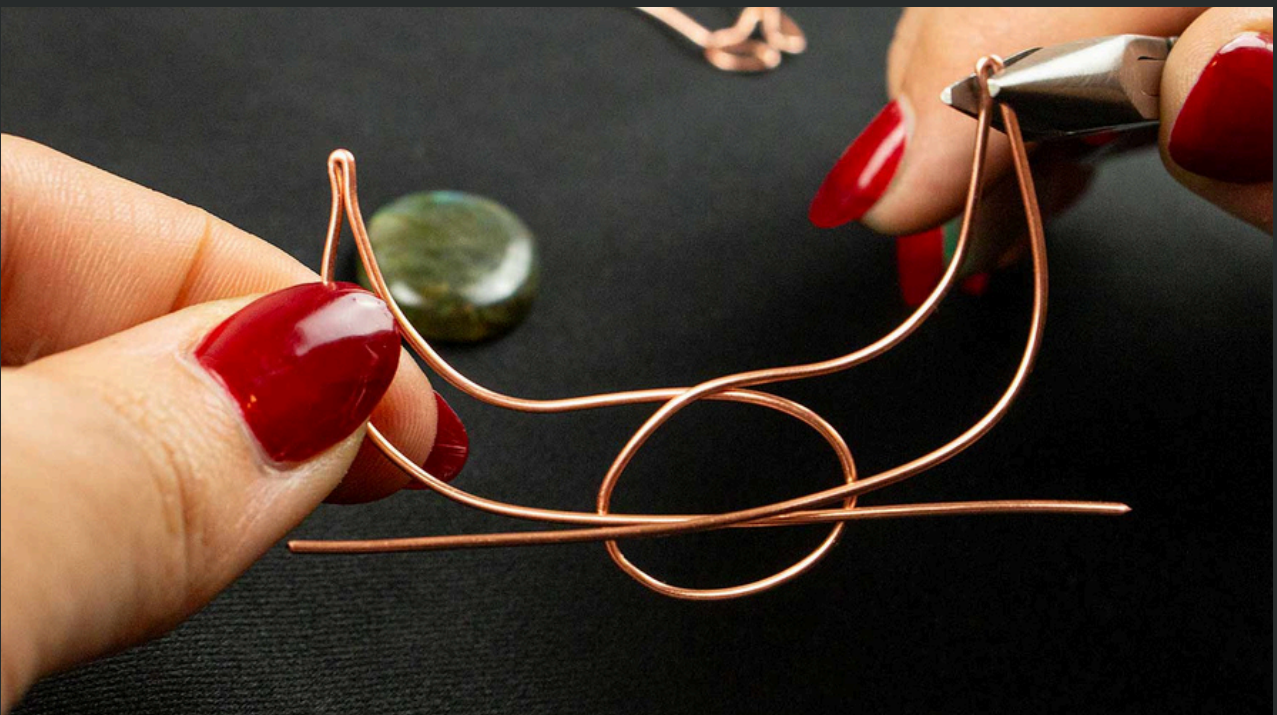




13. Prepare the last wire with a length of 30 cm (wire no. 3). Bend it into a rounded shape, into a U shape.

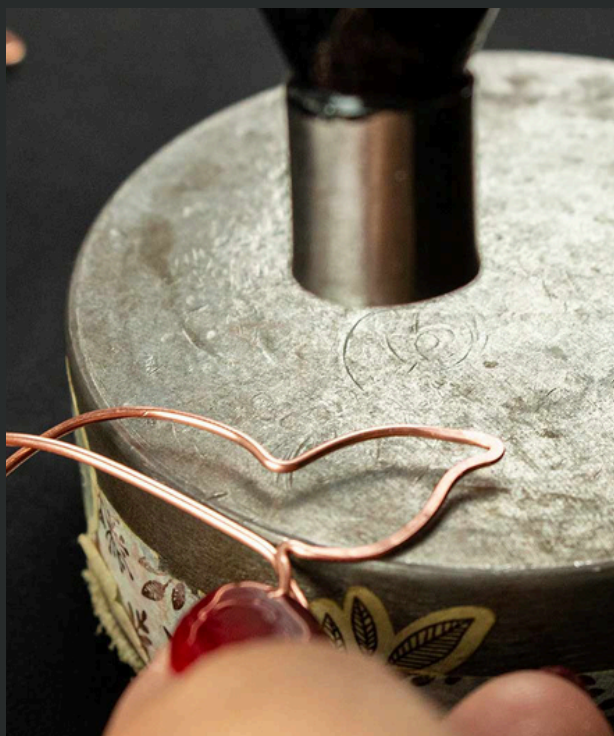


14. Then guide both ends of the wire towards each other, cross them, and shape a large loop roughly in the shape of the chosen cabochon. It should be slightly smaller than the prepared stone.



15. Using pliers, shape the bull's horns from this wire according to the picture. This is what the result looks like.

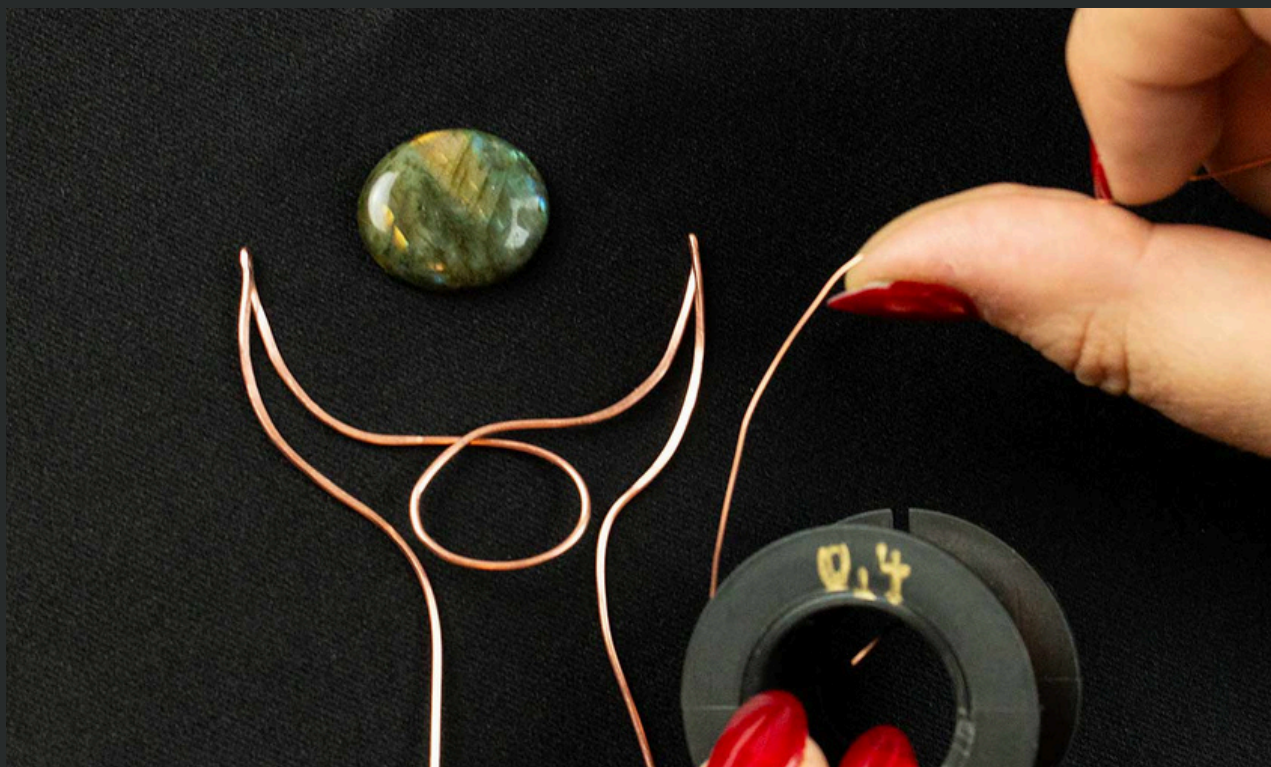




16. Then hammer the edges and ends of all three shapes on the anvil.



17. Slightly bend the ends of the horns upwards (forward) using pliers.



18. Prepare wire for weaving, either with a thickness of 0.4 mm or 0.5 mm. The larger the diameter of the weaving wire, the faster the weave will progress.





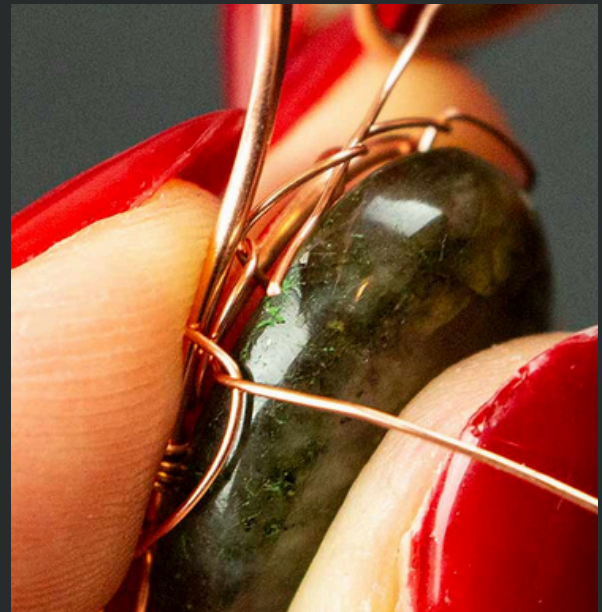
19. First, strengthen the loop connection with wire, and then attach the cabochon.



20. Begin attaching the cabochon to the loop using wire lace stitches.



21. This is what the first stitch looks like.



22. After completing the first row, catch the last loop onto the frame and firmly place the cabochon on it. The first row of stitches will spread out widthwise because the loop is slightly smaller than the stone. This prevents the stone from slipping through.



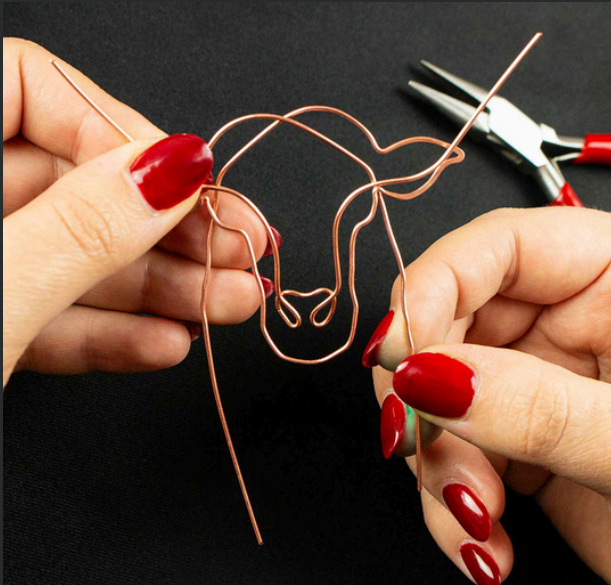


23. Continue with the second row of wire lace stitches.

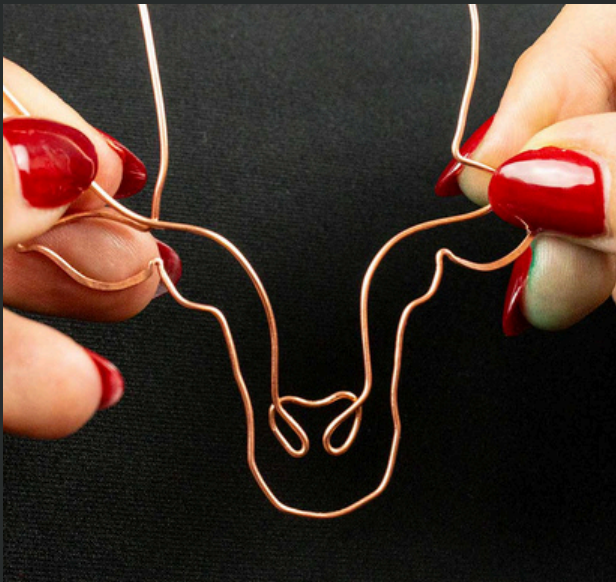


24. You can add a third row of stitches if needed. You can use pliers to bend the last row of stitches to tighten and reinforce them.





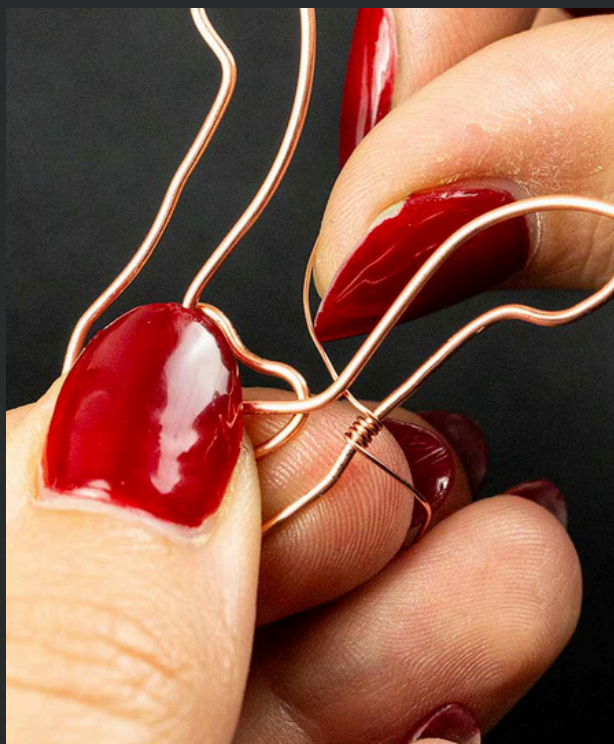
25. Then lay wire no. 1 and wire no. 2 shaped pieces together. Gradually assemble and stitch the individual parts of the bull's head together.



26. You can bend the ends of wire no. 2 facing downward upward during assembly for easier handling.



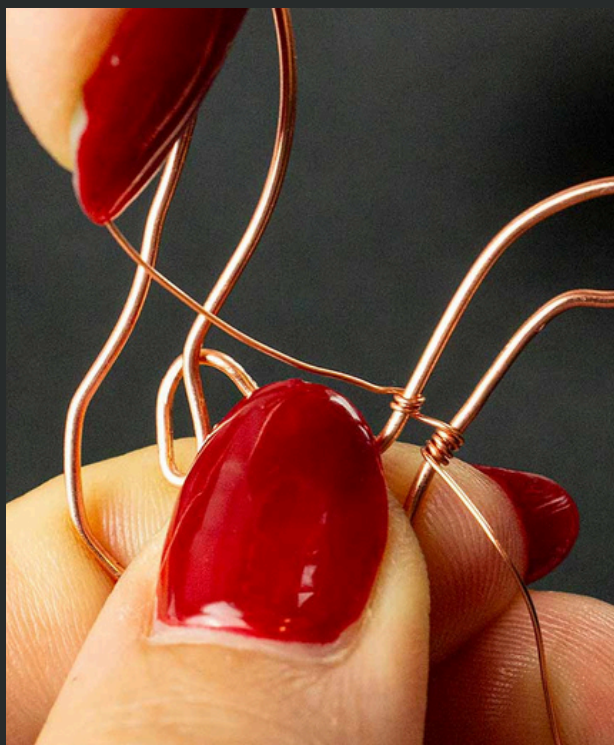
27. Cut a piece of thin wire with a diameter of 0.4/0.5 mm and attach it by wrapping it around the outline of the head above the mouth three times, as shown in the picture.



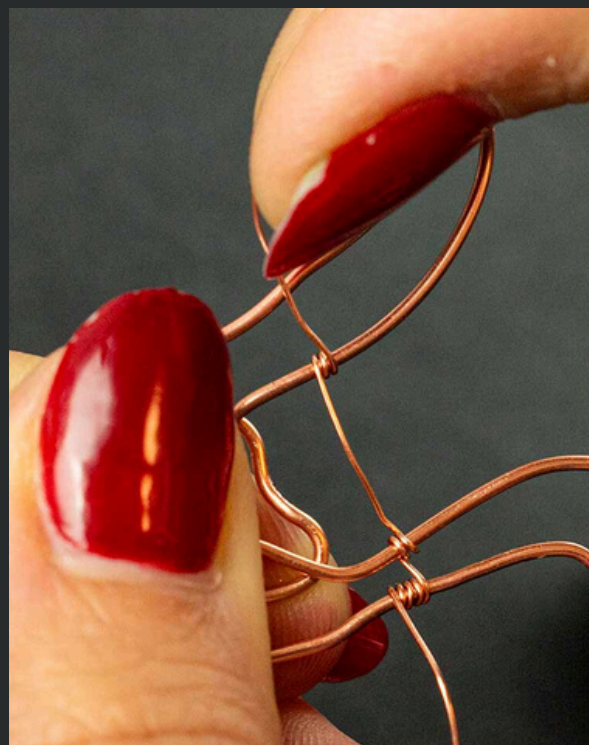
28. Attach the inner piece and start attaching both pieces together.



29. Guide the wire underneath to the opposite thick wire and wrap it twice.



30. Guide it upwards to the next opposite wire.

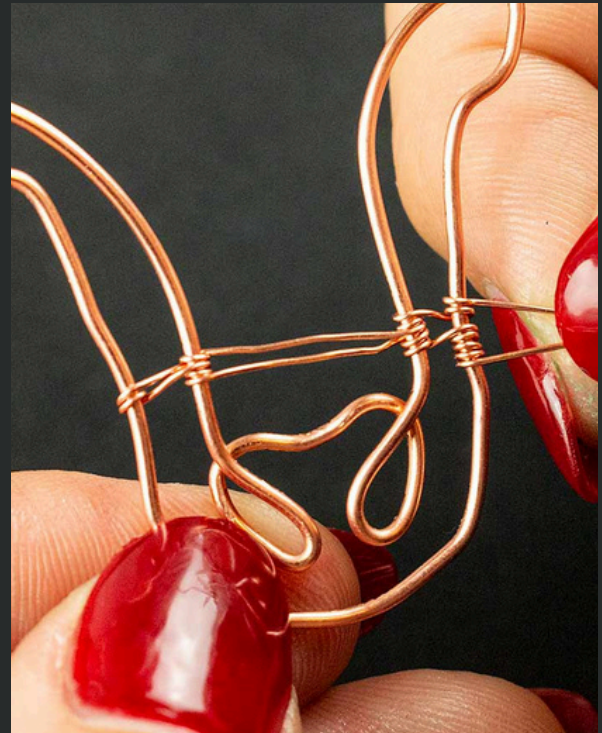


31. Wrap it twice again. Continue to the last wire underneath.

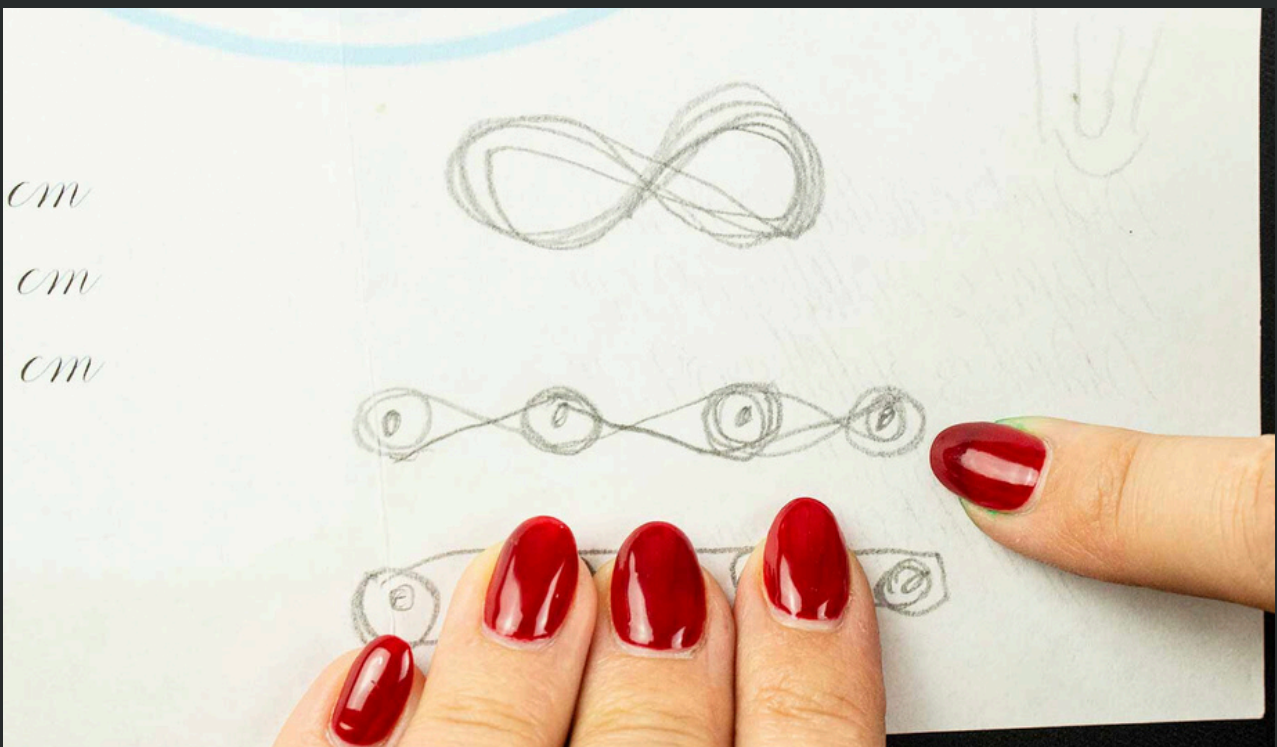




32. On the edge wire, you need to wrap the wire three times to be able to return. Guide the wire back in the same way, diagonally, so down, up, and down again, so that the weave from a side view forms "eights."

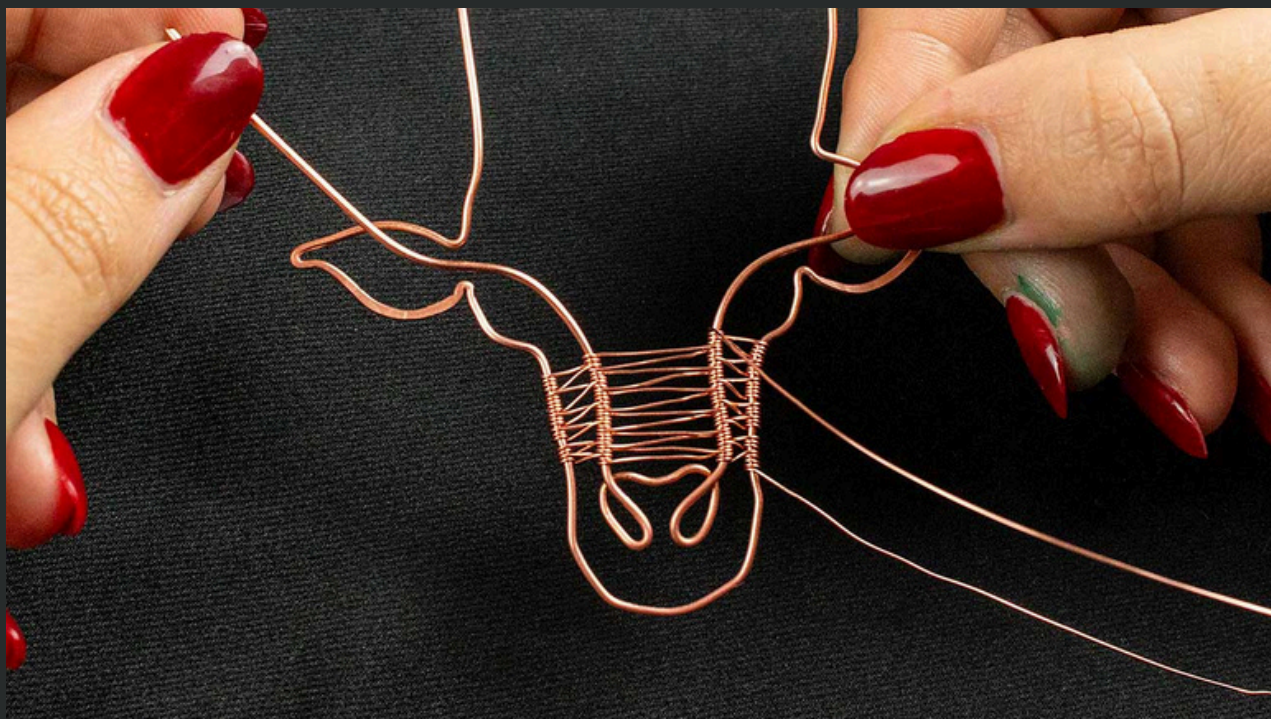


33. Wrap twice on each wire until you reach the first wire again.



34. Always guide the wire so that the weave from a side view forms "eights," as shown in the picture.





35. Continue weaving until below the bull's eyes.



36. Continue this figure-eight weave only between the middle wires and weave the bull's forehead.



37. At the bend above the bull's eyes, at the point where the ears begin, end the weave.





38. Wrap the wire around the main wire one last time and cut it.



39. Then secure it by squeezing it with pliers.

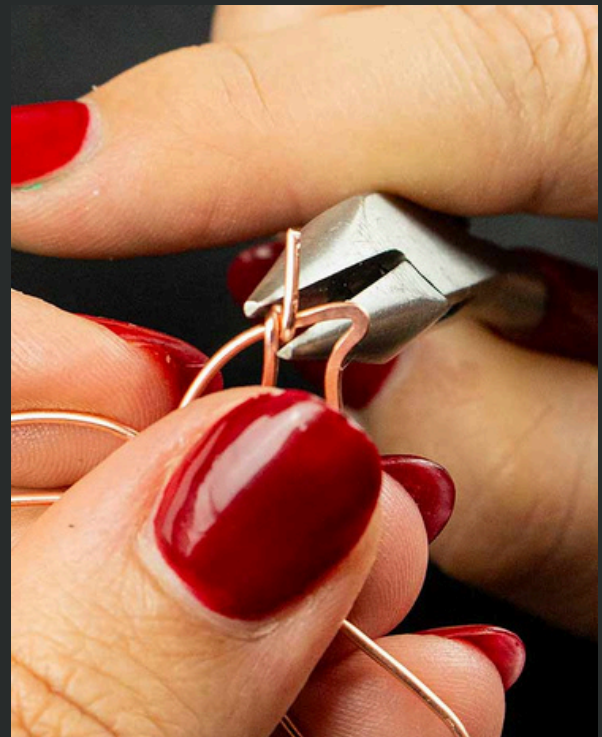




40. Now, join the two shapes made of thick wire together. First, bend the straight face wire (wire no. 1) over the ear wire at the top (wire no. 2) using pliers.



41. Leave approximately 1 cm and cut the wire.

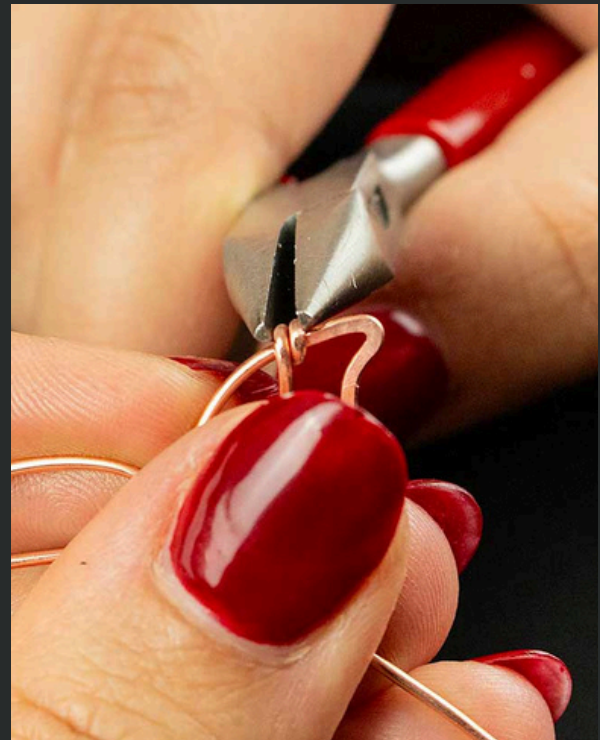


42. Wrap once and adjust the wrapping by squeezing with pliers to ensure a tight joint.





43. Leave a tiny piece of wire and cut off the rest.



44. Bend the end of the wire backward with pliers, adjust, and secure it by squeezing.

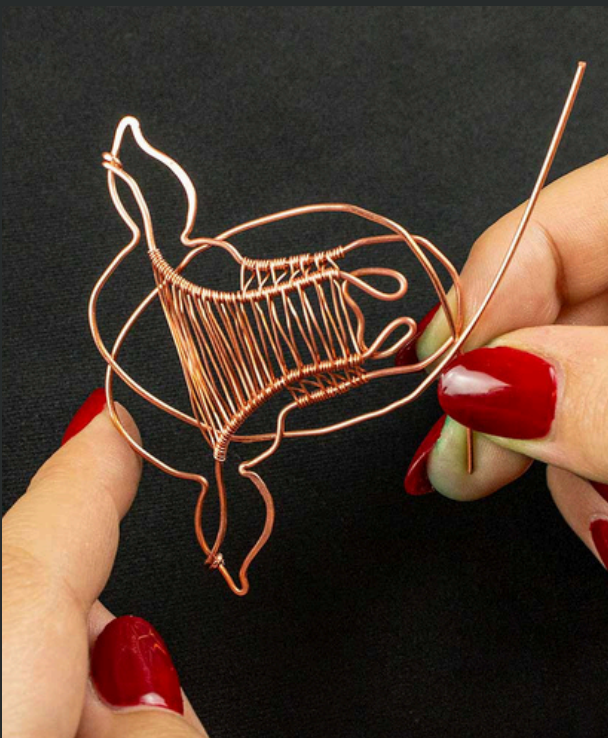


45. Connect the two main wires on the other side in the same way. This is what the result looks like.

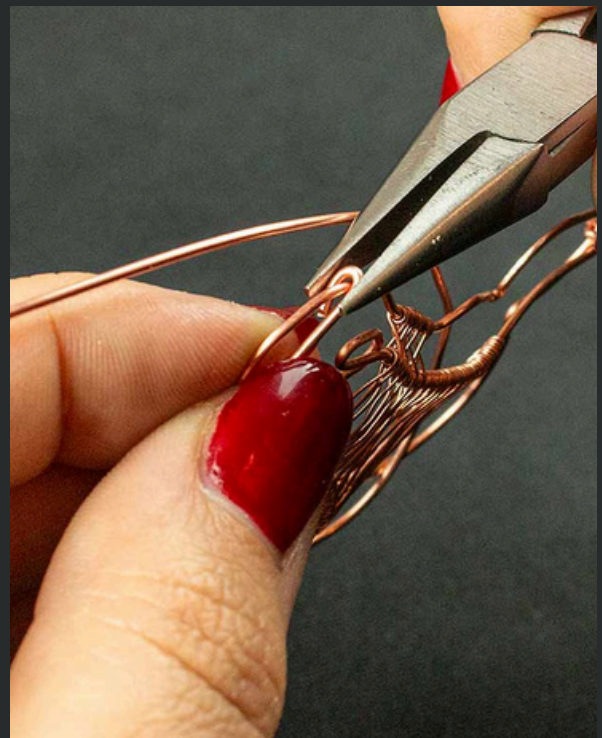




46. Now shape the bull's head into a convex shape. Simply push from underneath with your thumb into the middle part to achieve a 3D shape.

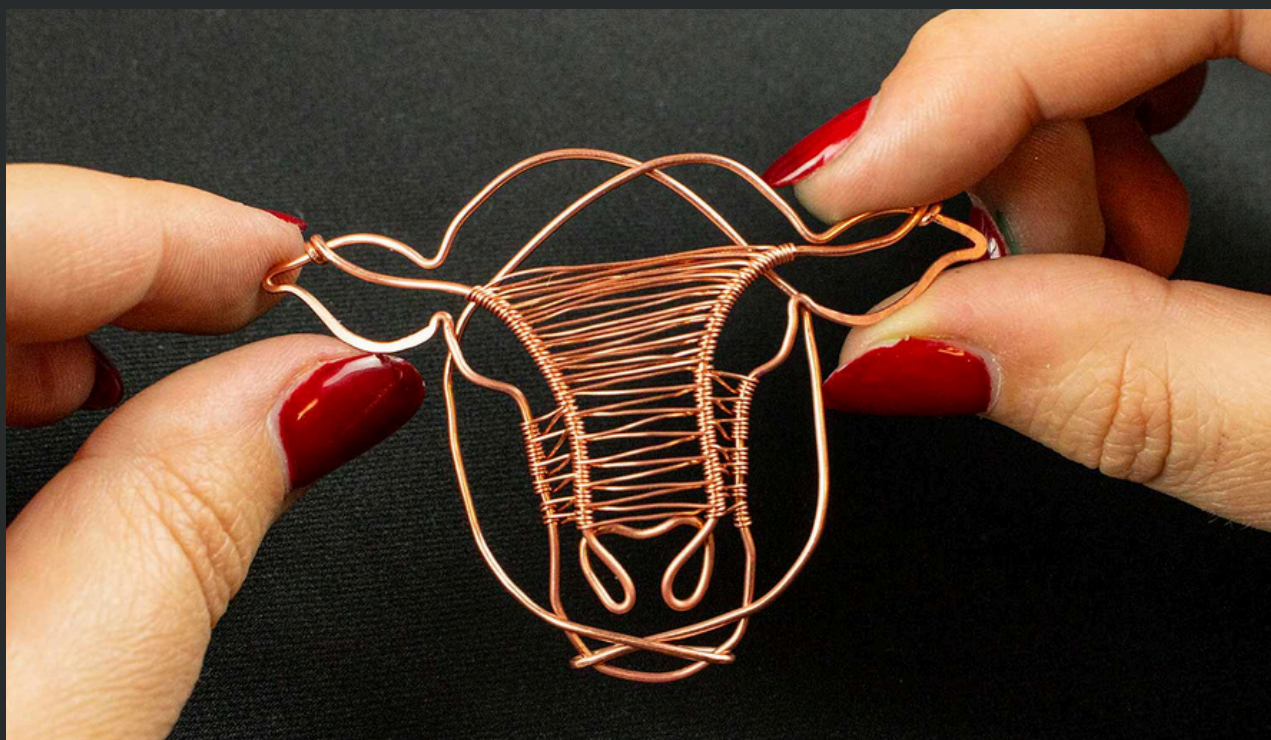


47. Now bend the outline wires of the head (wire no. 2) down towards the bull's mouth.



48. Attach each one to the outline of the snout, always to the opposite wire, in the same way you attached wire no. 1 to the ears. Adjust and secure each wrapping with pliers.





49. The two ends of wire no. 2 will cross at the bull's mouth. Finished.

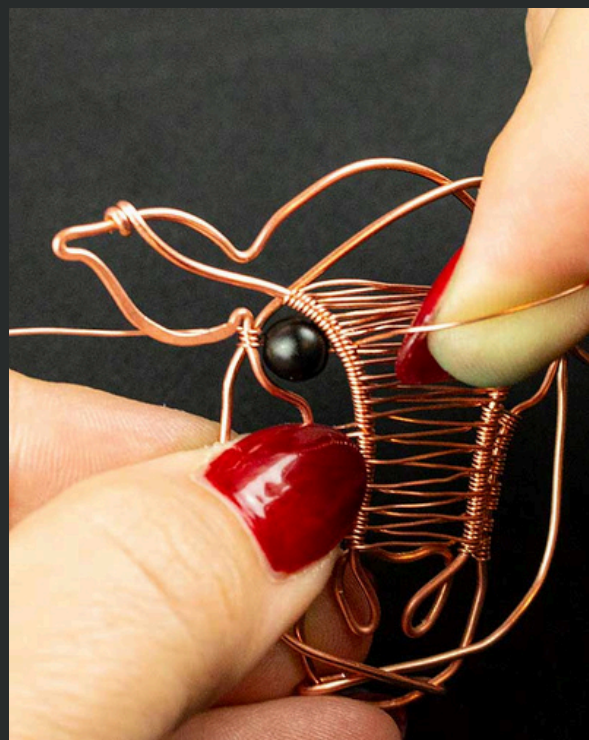


50. Now prepare both beads with a diameter of 5 mm and a piece of thin wire.





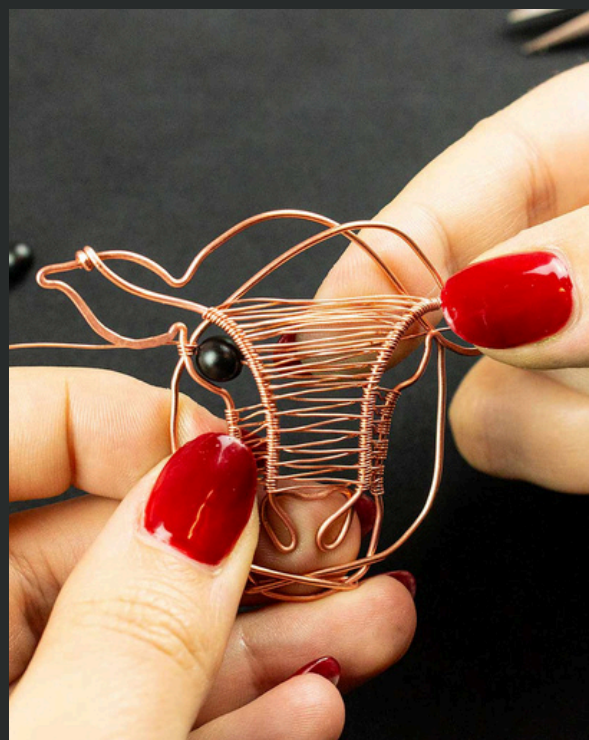
51. Attach the wire to the junction of both outline wires below the ear.



52. Thread the bead onto it and guide it to the opposite, central wire.



53. Attach the wire there by wrapping it. You must lead it into the weave like this.

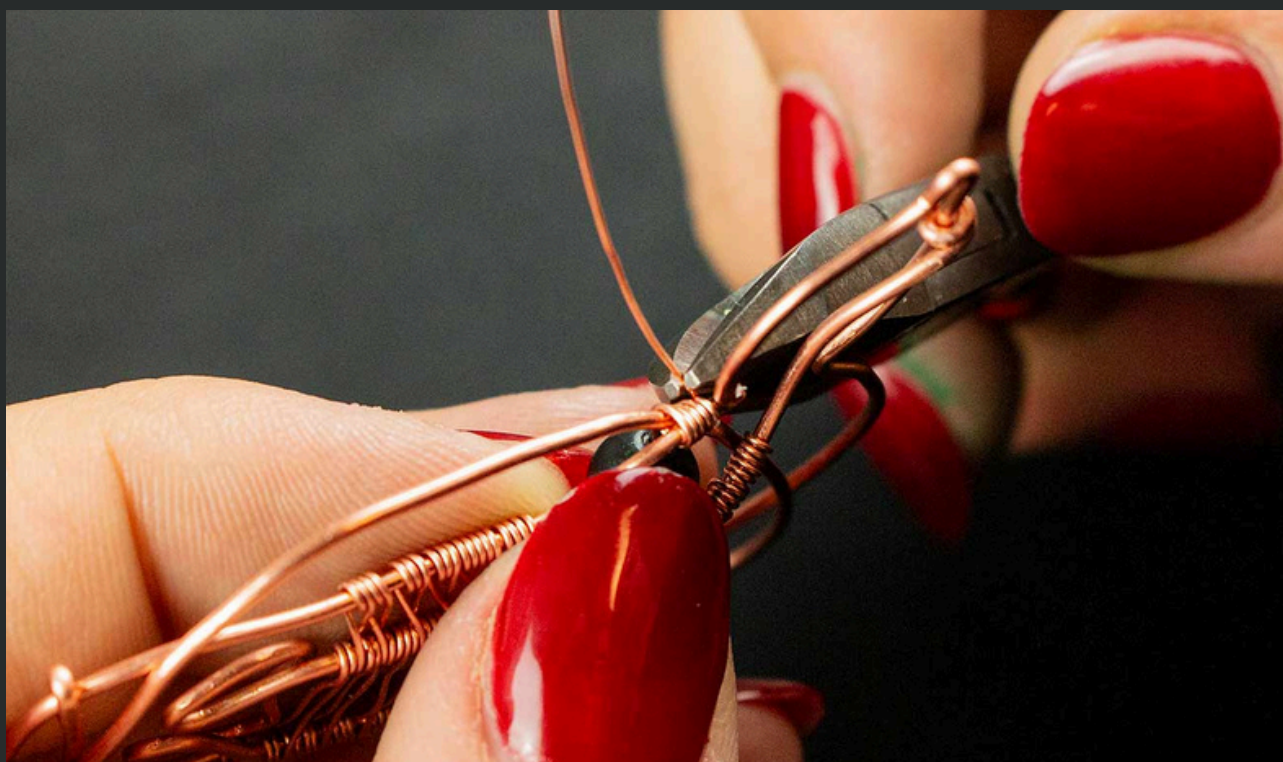


54. After attaching, thread the wire through to the other side of the head and wrap it again.



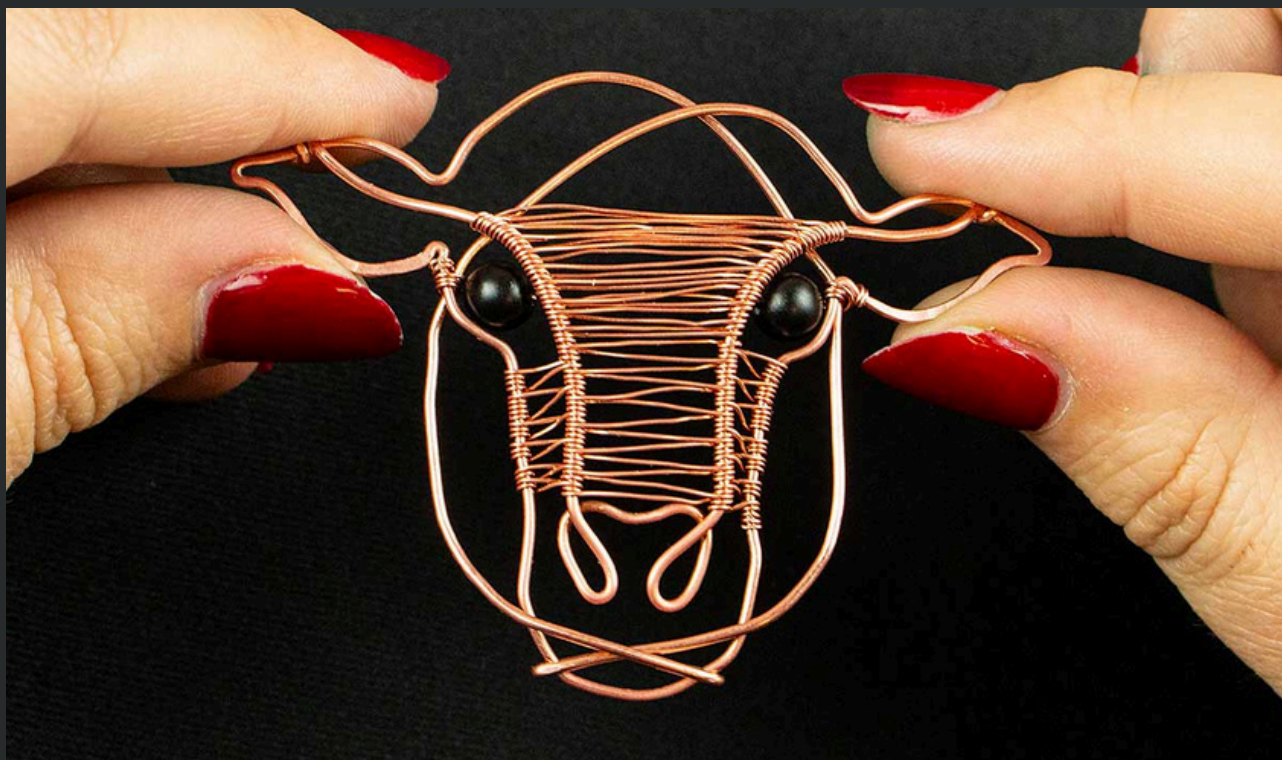


55. After attaching, thread the wire through to the other side of the head and wrap it again.



56. Cut both ends of the wire.





57. And secure on both sides. This is what the result looks like.



58. Now take the third part of the bull's head with the horns and the attached cabochon.



59. Place it on the bull's head, and thread one of the straight ends of the main wire of this part through the top wire of the head.





60. Wrap the wire tightly around the upper wire of the head at this point.



61. Then bend this wire over the cabochon with your fingers.



62. Begin shaping a small spiral at its end.



63. Complete the spiral and use pliers to straighten it into the correct position.

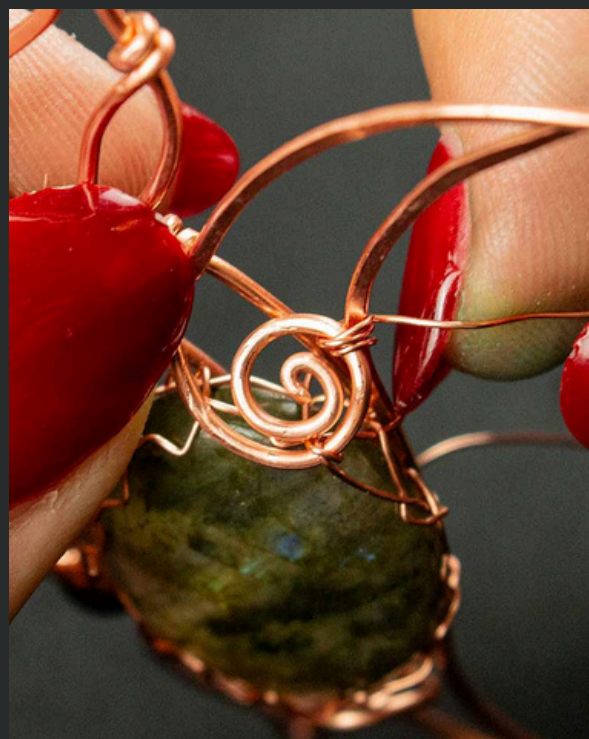




64. Repeat the same process on the other side; this is what the result looks like.



65. Next, use the remaining thin wire from the cabochon to attach one spiral to the outline of the horns.



66. This is a detailed view of this connection.





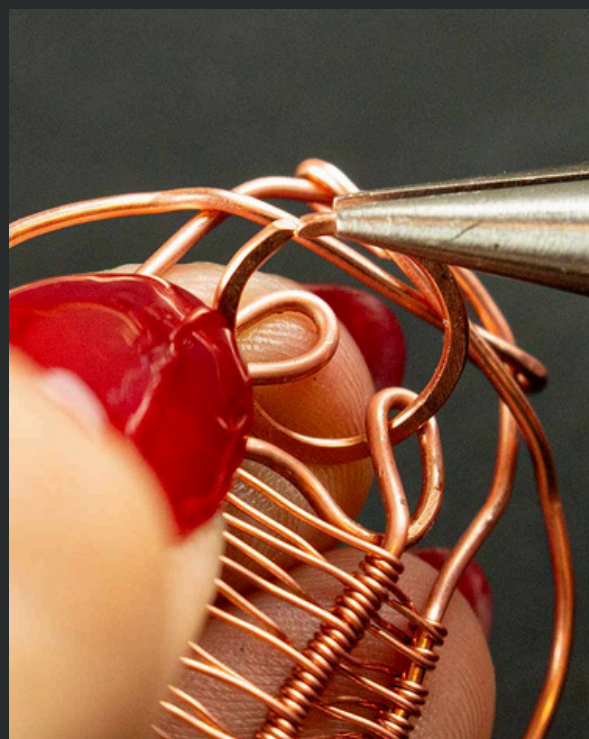
67. Wrap the wire several times around the horn wire, cut it, and secure it with pliers.



68. Repeat the same process on the other side with the second spiral.

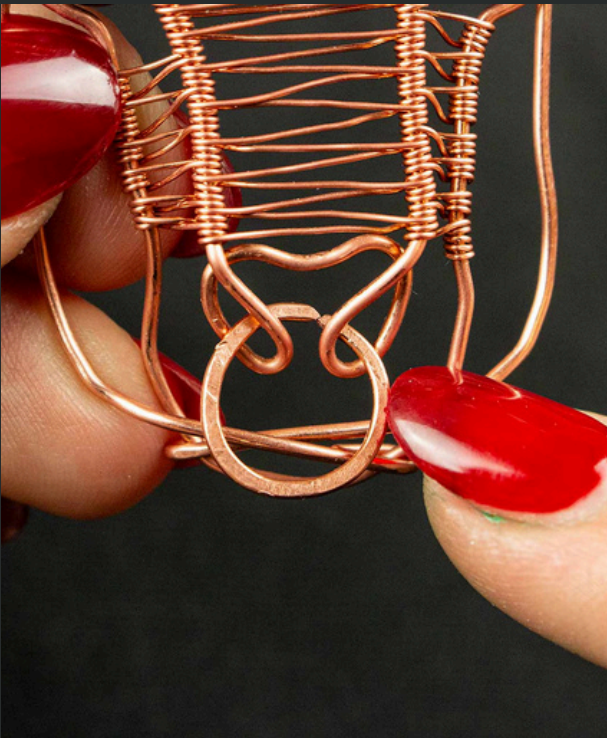


69. Now, make a ring from a piece of thick wire of appropriate size and hammer it on the anvil.



70. Then open it with pliers and thread it through the bull's nostrils.





71. Close the ring with pliers, and you're done.



72. These are what two finished bull heads look like.



73. Then take the ready frame (from the first chapter) and place the finished bull head on it. Gradually sew both horns to the frame with thin wire.



74. Attach the lower part of the muzzle.





75. The head is attached to the frame. And another zodiac sign is born!





## conclusion

Have you created your Taurus? 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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