## Half Persian 3 in I Bezel Instructions

Most basic chainmaille waves can be broken down into three categories: Japanese, European and Persian. The most popular Persian weaves are Full Persian (or Full Persian 6 in I), Half Persian 4 in I (which is a little more than half really) and Half Persian 3 in I. Half Persian 3 in I is the most simple of the Persian weaves. It is ideal for creating bezels for cabochons or coins because the chain can be woven into a continuous circle and because the finished chain has a ridge on one side and a valley on the other. This valley will cup the edge of the stone nicely.



The term Aspect Ratio is used in chainmaille to describe a ring s size based on the relationsip between the diameter of the wire itself and the innder diameter of the ring. Almost all chainmaille weaves have an ideal range of Aspect Ratio that will work for that weave. Half Persian 3 inluses an AR (Aspect Ratio) of around 3.9-4.8. The Aspect Ratio formula is Inner Diameter(ID) divided by Wire Diameter (WD):

For example, the ring sizes I use most for Jewelry bezels are: 20g 9/64" & 18g 11/64"

20g 9/64 18g 11/64 20g=0.032 18g=0.040 9/64" = 0.141 11/64" =0.172 AR=0.141/.032=4.4 AR=0.172/0.040=4.3

AR = ID + WD DIAMETER



\*Convert the wire gauge to millimeters or inches to match the ring's IDI.

## WIRE DIAMETER

If the AR is smaller than the advised range, the rings are too thick for the weave and you will not be able to fit all the needed rings into each other. If the AR is larger than recommended, the rings can be woven together in the pattern but it will be really loose.

The most difficult part of the weave is starting out and arranging the first few rings. One tip I've learned is if I'm making several bezels in the same size. I'll weave the chain a bit longer than I need then remove and keep this extra tail to build off of for the next chain.

Start by closing and opening several rings. Remember when opening rings to open them with an up & down twist. Don't pull them apart horizontally or you'll never get them back together in a true round shape.



Step I: Close three rings (1,2,3) and open one ring (A)

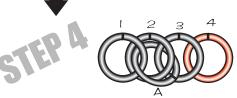


**Step 2:** Arrange the 3 closed rings on top of each other like this.



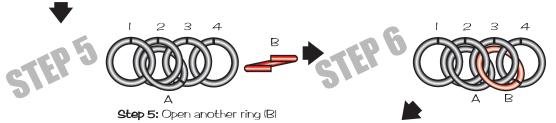
Step 3: Run the open ring (A)through the three closed rings going around and behind the overlapping rings on the right side (between 2 \$ 3) and through the eye on the left overlapping rings (between 1 \$ 2).

**Note:** I think of the open spaces made by the overlapping rings as eyes. Every time you weave a new ring, you will go behind the right eye and through the left eye.

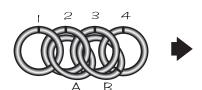


**Step 4:** Take the next closed ring (4) and place it underneath the end of your chain (behind 3). You will now have 4 closed rings in a row with three of those being connected by one ring.

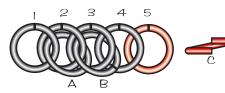
Note: There are two rows in half persian weaves. Each closed ring you add will be the top row. The open rings will go through the closed rings in the top row and become the bottom row. None of the rings in each row will go through rings in their same row.



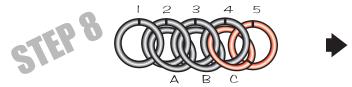
**Step 6:** Take an open ring (B) and run it through the currently unattached ring you just placed (4), around behind the eye, back through the middle of 3 then through the eye between 2 s 3 then close it.



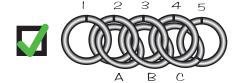
Check in: Make sure that your weave looks like this so far.



**Step 7:** Place another closed ring (5) under the end of your chain behind ring 4 and open a new ring (C).

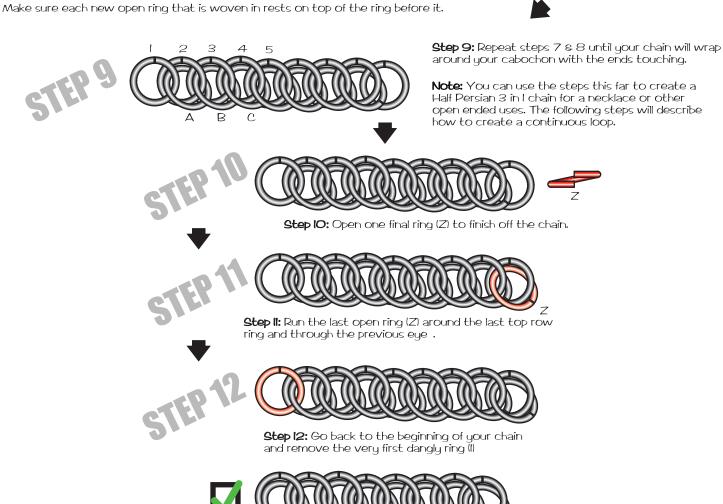


Step 8: Repeat Step 6- Take the open ring ICI and run it through the currently unattached ring you just placed (5), around behind the eye, back through the middle of 4 then through the eye between 3 & 4 then close it.



Check in: Make sure that your weave looks like this, so far.







Check in: Make sure that your weave looks like this.



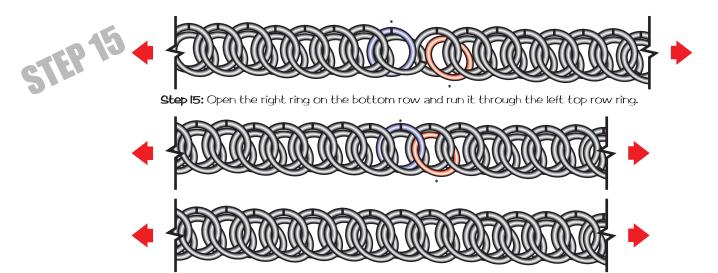
Step 13: Circle your chain around until the ends are lined up facing each other. Make sure the chain isnt twisted.



You are now going to open and overlap the ends. You will start with the ring on the left side bottom row.

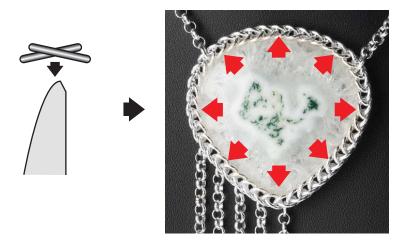


Step 14: Open the left ring on the bottom row and run it through the right top row ring then close it.



Now you should have a complete circle that you can test fit around your Cabochon.

Place your circle in your hand then place the cabochon domed side down on top of it. Gently push down and maneuver the cab into the bezel. Ideally it should be a very tight fit. No rings should come open through stretching but they should give just a tiny bit to hold the stone. If it is too tight, you with have to open the weave and add rings before closing again. If the stone passes through, you'll have to remove rings and close again.



Unlike traditional wire wrapping, there are no solid stabilizing prongs to hold your bezel onto your stone. I actually use a bit of glue around the edge to hold the bezel in place. I recommend a craft glue good for metals and ceramics such as E6000 or a two part Epoxy. If you have a particularly smooth Cabochon, I recommend running sandpaper (I use a nail file) over the edges where the bezel will cover. You can run a line of glue around the edge of your stone then ease the bezel around it or you can fit the bezel onto the stone then run glue around the joining edge on the back of the stone where it won't be seen. Allow it to dry and cure according to the recommended time of the glue and then you will have your wrapped Cabochon!



Use this element in any number of ways to create beautiful jewelry. Add a bail or jump ring and you have a simple pendant. Connect several of these together with other weaves to make a bracelet. As you become comfortable with this weave, try different size rings for different effects. Smaller jump rings can even make beautiful and comfortable finger rings!