LEOPARD MOTIF BRACELET IN POLYMER CLAY

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Easy

1h30

In this Fimo tutorial, we'll teach you how to create a Leopard Fimo duck, an essential technique for reproducing this famous motif and creating leopard jewelry in polymer clay. The Leopard motif will give your wardrobe a wild and trendy touch.

In this tutorial, we'll take you step-by-step through the process of making a leopard motif bracelet. We'll work with Fimo and Premo polymer clay to create a leopard cane, which we'll then use to make the jewelry. Once the cane has been made, you'll discover how to apply it to create a rush bracelet, embellished with a fine brass border. The mix of polymer clay and gold-plated metal creates a trendy, autumnal piece of jewelry that will enhance this timeless animal motif.

Whether you're new to creating jewelry in polymer clay or already have some experience, this project will enable you to hone your skills while creating an original and trendy accessory. Léopard Fimo cane is a technique you can reuse for other creative projects, such as creating pendants, earrings or decorative elements for your jewelry. This tutorial is designed to inspire you and give you all the keys to mastering this Fimo technique.

So get out your tools, prepare your Fimo clay, and set about creating a one-of-a-kind piece of jewelry. This leopard print jewel is a must-have!

Which material to use for Leopard motif bracelet in polymer clay?

SUPPLIES

Jonc bracelet to decorate 12x65 mm nude brass x1
Ref. : BRACELET-352
Quantity : 1

Fimo Soft Polymer Clay 57gr Black (n°9)
Ref. : FIMO-009
Quantity : 1

Fimo Polymer Clay 57gr Sahara (n°70)
Ref. : FIMO-070
Quantity : 1

Premo Polyclay Accents 57gr Gold (n°5303)
Ref. : PE2-5303
Quantity : 1

SUPPLIES

40x30cm Modelling mat for polymer clay by Perles and Co - White - Brown x1
Ref. : ATT-342
Quantity : 1

3 blades set - Fimo
Ref. : TECH-153
Quantity : 1

Manual Polymer and Modelling Clay Rolling Mill Artemiox 1
Ref. : TECH-170
Quantity : 1

steps

⭐ Step 1/12

<? if(isset($step['description']) &&
!empty($step['description'])): ?>
Take a loaf of black dough, cut in half to make a slab, and
run it through the underlined dough machine at the widest notch.
The rest of the dough is cut into thin cylinders. Start by
rolling the first cylinder under your palm on a flat surface.
Stretch it out to obtain smaller cylinders.
<? endif; ?>

⭐ Step 2/12

<? if(isset($step['description']) &&
!empty($step['description'])): ?>
Take half a loaf of golden dough, cut about six portions
and roll them into cylinders the same length as the black
ones. These golden cylinders should be 4 or 5 times
larger than the black ones. Choose 2 of the larger golden
rolls, and use a skewer to make a slice along their entire
length, so that you can insert a cylinder of black dough.
For the other 3 cylinders, you'll need to surround them
with a slab of black dough, without going all the way
round.
<? endif; ?>

⭐ Step 3/12

<? if(isset($step['description']) &&
!empty($step['description'])): ?>
Now surround these cylinders with several strands of
black dough, always leaving an empty space on one side.
This should be done unevenly, i.e. an accumulation of
cylinders in one place and less right next to it - we're not
trying to make a round shape.
<? endif; ?>

⭐ Step 4/12

<? if(isset($step['description']) &&
!empty($step['description'])): ?>
Take a whole loaf of beige dough and prepare it in the
same way as for the black dough, with a thick sheet on
one side and thin cylinders on the other. Use this new
color to surround all your cylinders.
<? endif; ?>

⭐ Step 5/12

<? if(isset($step['description']) &&
!empty($step['description'])): ?>
Form each cylinder into a different shape. You can do
this by pressing down hard on each side with a spade,
which will press the dough in. You can also use a rolling
pin to make triangular shapes. Cut each cylinder in 2
lengthwise to create more patterns.
<? endif; ?>

⭐ Step 6/12

<? if(isset($step['description']) &&
!empty($step['description'])): ?>
Assemble all these pieces, occasionally placing a thin
beige cylinder between the others. Condense by
squeezing the dough in your hand. Start a cane reduction
to lengthen it, you should have a first cane of about 24 to
25 cm.
<? endif; ?>

⭐ Step 7/12

<? if(isset($step['description']) &&
!empty($step['description'])): ?>
Cut your cane into three segments, place the ends side
by side and then repeat the step where you press the
cane firmly in your hand to bind the pasta and condense
it together.Your leopard cane is finished.
<? endif; ?>

⭐ Step 8/12

<? if(isset($step['description']) &&
!empty($step['description'])): ?>
Using your blade, cut regular slices of duck, then cut each
slice into 2 parts.
<? endif; ?>

⭐ Step 9/12

<? if(isset($step['description']) &&
!empty($step['description'])): ?>
Arrange your slices side by side until you have a length of
24 cm.
<? endif; ?>

⭐ Step 10/12

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<? if(isset($step['description']) &&
!empty($step['description'])): ?>
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Place a strip of baking paper on the dough, then smooth the entire surface with a card to remove the joins between the slices.
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<? endif; ?>
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⭐ Step 11/12

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<? if(isset($step['description']) &&
!empty($step['description'])): ?>
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Place your strip of dough on the bracelet, press with your fingers to secure it, then <u>roll</u> over the whole thing.
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<? endif; ?>
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⭐ Step 12/12

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<? if(isset($step['description']) &&
!empty($step['description'])): ?>
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Cut away any excess from the bracelet, leaving the brass edges visible. Bake your bracelet and stand at 120 degrees for 30 minutes.
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<? endif; ?>
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Result