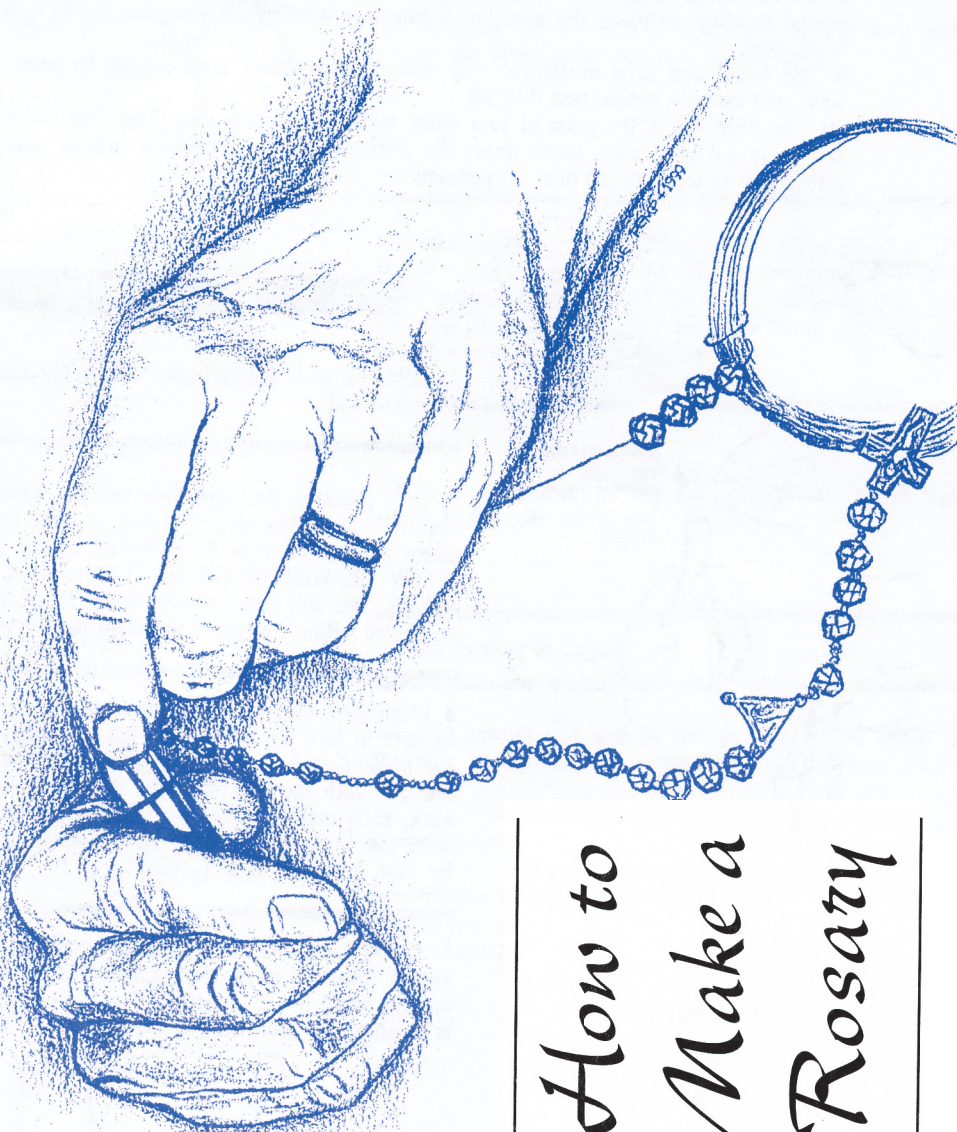


The Rosary Maker's Prayer

Dearest Mother,
to you we pray,
Bless the Rosaries
we make today;
With loving hands
we add each bead,
Then with trust in you,
we further plead.

Bless the ones who in
foreign lands, Reach for
them with outstretched
hands; And pray like we,
That God hear our call,
for a WORLD UNITED
and PEACE for ALL!



How to Make a Rosary

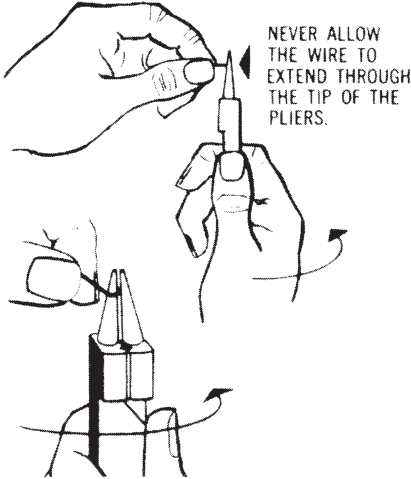
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Be sure to get a good pair of rosary pliers from the catalog. To do good work you must have a good tool.
 2. Be patient — learn just one step at a time. Perfect each step before going to the next.
 3. Study the sample in the book first. Bad habits are easily learned but hard to change. A mistake on the first step will make the first and second more difficult.
 4. If right handed, the pliers are always held in the right hand and the wire in the left.
- Never lay down the wire or the pliers between steps.**
5. A beginner may start with a short piece of wire, but later work with the entire 8 ft. coil.
 6. A loop is made on the end of the wire so that when the beads are threaded they will not slip off. Put on not more than 10 beads at first.
 7. Beginners often scar the wire by gripping the pliers too tight. Grip the plier just firm enough to do the job.
 8. Do not try to rework old mistakes. Aluminum wire, though strong, will not permit repeated bending. Gripping the wire too tightly may weaken the wire, causing it to break when bent.
 9. Use finger and wrist movement only. Waving elbows and arms around becomes awkward, and makes a simple task difficult.
 10. The plier lies in the palm of your hand, cutting edge facing up. Your first inclination will be to put your index finger inside the plier, as if using a scissors. Instead, use your little finger to separate the plier, as pictured.



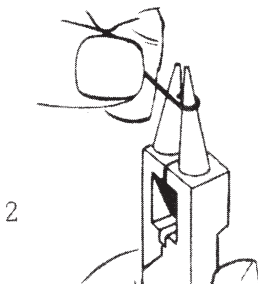
Part 1 — BEADING

1. Hold the wire in left hand so that the natural curve is with the hand.



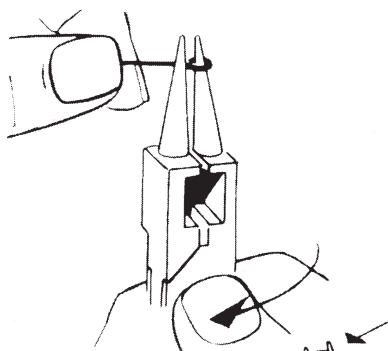
2. With pliers in the right hand, let the cutting edge face the left hand. Now grip the wire at right angle with the pliers a short distance from the tip of the pliers. **NEVER ALLOW THE WIRE TO EXTEND THROUGH THE TIP OF THE PLIERS.** This will make oblong loops. The more the wire is concealed within the pliers the more perfect the loop.

3. In all three steps, beading, chaining and making the bows, be sure to turn the wrists from left to right, after the manner of winding a clock. While turning the right wrist, push the wire with the left thumb so that each will do half the work, each making a quarter turn. Neither make the right wrist nor the left thumb do all the work. Use both wrists for ease and comfort.



4. Continue turning the wrists until the wire has made an almost complete circle around the pliers, leaving an opening just about the thickness of the wire itself. The failure here is stopping too soon, leaving the loop half complete.





5. Without pulling the plier out of the loop, loosen the grip on the wire and turn the plier back to this position to give it a back bend, like a question mark.

6. Then you get this.



plier points

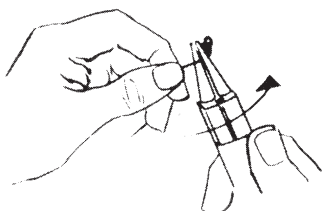


7. Since this is your first loop, you simply close it in this manner.

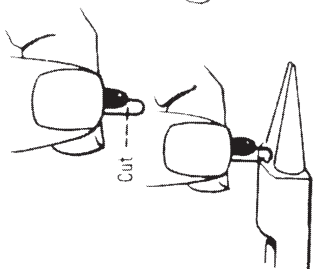
8. Before advancing, practice by making three perfect loops.



9. Having threaded some 10 beads on your wire, now move one bead up to the loop just completed. Place plier snug against the bead, a little back from the plier points. Hold so as to be able to look through the eye of the loop.

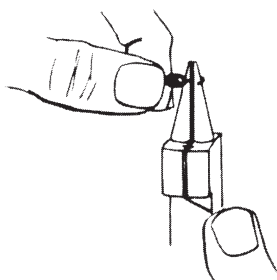


10. Push down with your thumb, while turning the plier as shown by arrow until the wire is along side of the bead.



11. Hold the wire that is to be cut toward you and cut at the place indicated.

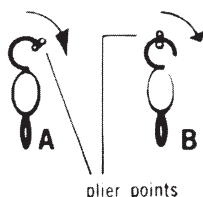
12. Cut just the one wire.



13. Again grip the wire, snug against the bead. Push down with the thumb, to bend the wire like a question mark. The snug grip will force the bead tight on the 1st loop.

14. Now you have this.

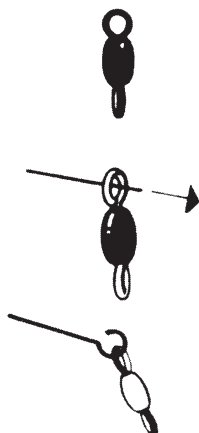




15. Take care to close your loop in this order. Grip the wire at the top with the pliers to bend the tip in sharply (A). Take another grip a bit higher (B) and tuck the wire in the bead. This may take a bit of practice. Try again. If difficult, make a larger loop by placing your wire more into your plier (No. 11), or give a more sharp back bend (No. 16).

Before advancing, practice by making three separate beads.

16. Top and bottom loops will face opposite directions. A plastic bead should be tight.

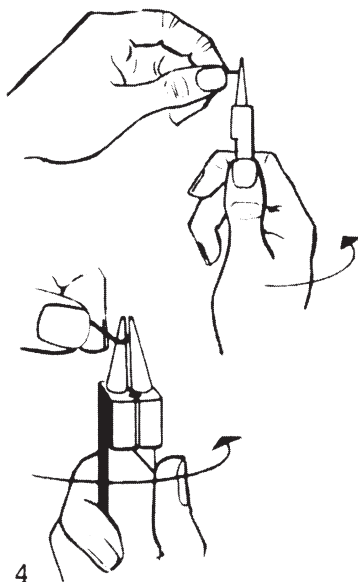


17. With question mark facing you, thread the wire from left to right. (Threading each bead the same way makes the chain between decades fall in a matching pattern.)

18. Move the bead back on the wire, leaving you free to repeat steps from No. 2 to No. 8. Now move the 1st bead forward to get this.

Before advancing make five decades. Hang them on a wire to discover which will be matching decades for the rosary.

Part 2 – CHAIN



19. Grasp the wire in the same manner as in No. 2. Again, use both wrists.

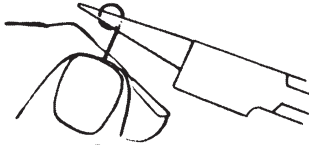
NEVER ALLOW THE WIRE TO EXTEND THROUGH THE TIP OF THE PLIERS. This will make oblong loops. The more the wire is concealed within the pliers the more perfect the loop.

20. Turn wrist as before, from left to right after the manner of winding a clock.

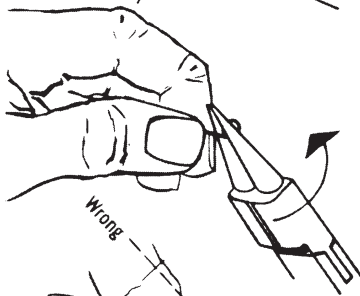
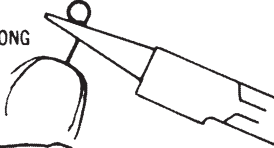
21. To get this.



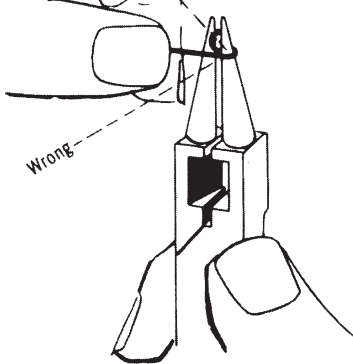
plier points



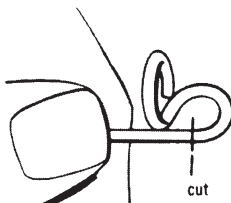
WRONG



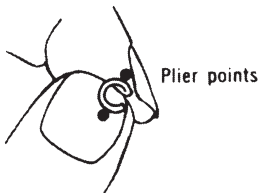
Wrong



Wrong



cut



Plier points

22. With pliers in this position close the loop. (You do not make a back bend as you did before in making the bead.)

23. Place plier in this exact position, **across the loop itself**, with the loop facing away from you.

24. Wrong. Such a mistake will make oblong links in your chain. This is the difference between good and poor chain.

25. While pushing down with the thumb, turn the plier in direction of arrow, until the wire is flush against the plier on the other side.

26. The wire is placed snug against the plier, in what appears as a little "corner," made by the plier and the 1st loop. Do not let the wire hang in the air. Do not deposit the wire on top of the 1st loop, nor way back on the plier but right snug in the little "corner."

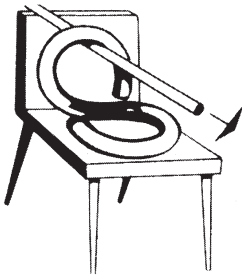
27. On the plier the figure appears like this.



28. The extended wire which must now be cut is held facing you. Cut at the place indicated, just a bit short of meeting the 1st loop.

29. Close the link in this manner. If you drop it don't look for it.

Practice by making three links before advancing.

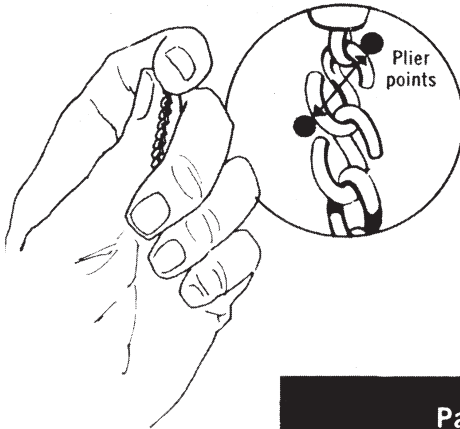


30. The links should sit upright, as if in a chair.

31. Thread the wire from the back of the "chair," never from the inside of the figure.

32. Move the link back on the wire, leaving you free to repeat steps from No. 21 to No. 23.

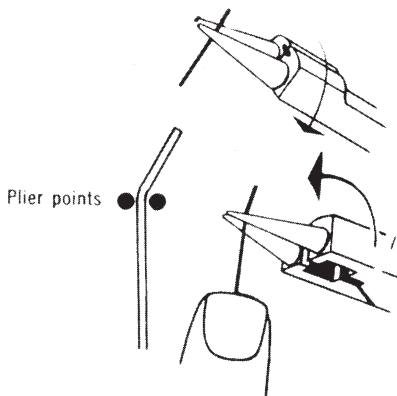
33. Now move the 1st link forward to get this. Proceed in repeating steps from No. 25 to No. 31. It would be well to make some 6" of chain for practice.



34. The best of rosary makers will find their chain somewhat rough and will need to go back over their work to close each link as shown here.

35. The chain, at first quite broad and uneven, is made neat by this closing process. Mission rosaries use three links between the decade and the "Our Father" bead. Hold the chain tight between your fingers so that the open part of the chair is looking up to you. Now place the plier points as pictured to get the greatest tension for closing. Your best grip is found by placing the plier points at the highest point of each loop.

Part 3—THE BOWS



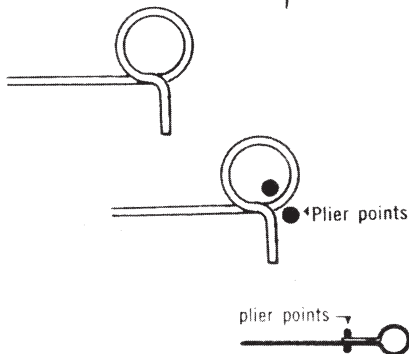
36. Grip the wire in this position and bend only **slightly**, in direction of arrow.

37. Right.

38. Wrong.

39. Grip the wire just beyond the bend completed.

40. Bend it backwards in the exact opposite direction of the previous bend, as directed by the arrow, from left to right.



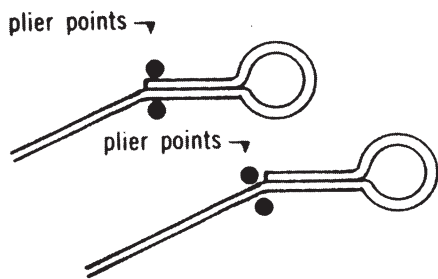
41. Continue all the way around until you have bypassed the previous wire.

This complete twist can be made easier by taking a second grip with the pliers when only half completed. Now it looks like this.

42. Without removing the plier, swing it around loosely and give a back bend in direction of arrow.

43. **Before advancing practice by making three loops.**

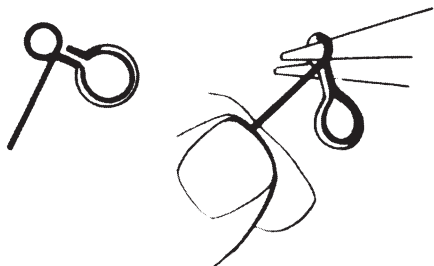
44. Grip the figure in this manner. It matters little if you are able to keep the one wire sitting on top of the other or not.



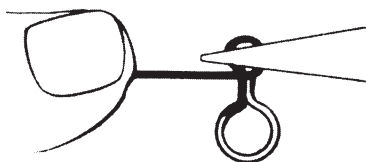
45. With your pliers in this position you make the same motion as #38, bending the long wire toward you. The two wires pictured in your pliers may sit on top of one another or may lay side by side; it doesn't matter, just so the long wire bends where the other wire ended.

46. Be sure yours looks like this (being flat . . . all on one plane).

47. As in No. 41 grip the wire in the position beyond the bend just completed, snug against the figure. Turn wrist from left to right after the manner of winding a clock.



48. Continue all the way around, placing the wire snug against the pliers again, not down on the figure.



49. Take out your pliers and place them across the loop just finished. Push down with the thumb. You may continue to wrap, guiding it around with the thumb, changing grips with the plier as you go, or else keep the same grip and just wrap the wire around with the left hand.



50. Wrap as needed leaving the wire protruding at right angles to the eyes of the bow.



51. Cut as snug as possible.

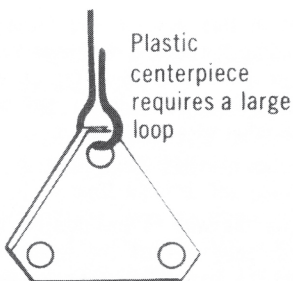


52. Just enough end will be left to tuck in the center of the bow, making the bow smooth enough to wear around the neck.

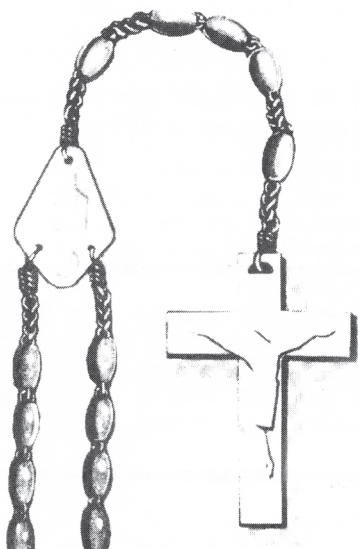
chain end of bow



53. Practice by making three or more bows, before continuing. Bows uneven may be twisted into shape with a little touch of the pliers.



54. To place on a crucifix or a centerpiece repeat steps from No. 38 to No. 44, then place on the crucifix or center. Plastic requires a large bow. By gripping the wire in Step No. 41 way back on the plier you will get a large bow that will swing loosely on the crucifix. Now proceed with steps No. 46 to No. 54.



55. Check the finished product. If the chain does not all face the same way, the beads were not threaded correctly. Check step No. 19.

With some practice you may eliminate many steps by taking 8 ft. of wire and threading 60 beads. First make the four bows needed. From the center piece proceed to make three links of chain etc. working out to the crucifix. Then proceed around the rosary, making chain and beads as you go. After a few rosaries the decade will match perfectly without being specially matched.

When the rosary is completed, go over it once more to tighten the chain. Now you are prepared to make good strong rosaries for the missions. Remember that a poorly made rosary is a cause of distraction, and one well made is a source of devotion, and an instrument of salvation.

8-00

Our Lady's Rosary Makers

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