

Keyword Glossary

Words in bold have an additional definition

acrylic	Cast thermoplastic that can be manipulated when heated. Available in rod, tube and sheet form in a variety of colours and thicknesses. Cuts and polishes well and can be dyed.
alloy	A mixture of metals
aluminium	Non-precious grey-coloured metal. Lightweight, corrosion-resistant and polishes well. Pure aluminium can be anodised to give a vast range of colours
annealing	Process of heating metal in order to strengthen and reduce brittleness, allowing the metal to be worked with and re-shaped.
anodised aluminium	Aluminium coated with a film by the process of electrolysis. The film can be dyed using bright colours and patterned using resists, which are coverings that protect the parts that the jeweller does not want to dye.
Art Deco	An influential visual arts design style, often characterized by rich colours, bold geometric shapes and lavish ornamentation.
bezel	The rim of metal that is used to secure a stone in a rub-over setting .
brass	Yellow - coloured metal alloy made from 70% copper, 30% zinc. Very hard but can be brittle if overworked so needs regular annealing.
brooch	an ornament with a hinged pin and catch, worn fastened to clothing
brooch pin	A piece of wire with a sharpened end used to fasten an object

burnout	In casting, the process of creating a mould for molten metal to be poured into by removing all trace of the original wax form.
butyrate	A type of thermoplastic, which can be melted and remolded into new shapes without altering its molecular structure. It can be sawed, drilled, and punched. It is a relatively tough plastic that can be produced in clear form or a wide variety of translucent or opaque tints and colours.
casting	Pouring molten metal or other material into a mould, various types of casting exist such as Lost-wax and cuttlefish.
casting from found objects	Any material which burns out completely can be cast, such as plastic, wood and most organic materials. A mould is formed around the original found object. As the found object burns away, molten metal is poured into the mould to create a metal replica.
chain	A series of objects connected one after the other, usually in the form of a series of metal rings passing through one another
chain mail	Series of small metal rings linked together, traditionally used in armour.
chasing	Technique for creating linear patterns on flat or shaped sheet metal. Unlike engraving , no metal is removed.
chisel	A long-bladed hand tool with a bevelled cutting edge and a handle which is struck with a hammer or mallet, used to cut or shape wood, stone, or metal
cold connections	Jewellery connections or joining/fastening techniques that don't require the use of heat or solder. Some types of cold connections are rivets , screws, tabs, and hinges .

commercial jewellery	Wearable, using traditional techniques and materials.
consumerism	Consumerism is a social and economic order and ideology that encourages the acquisition of goods and services in ever-greater amounts.
copper	A soft pinkish-brown-coloured metal that is very malleable. Holds three-dimensional structures well but can be sticky to cut. Oxidises quickly in air
crochet	Needlework done with a hooked needle for drawing the thread or yarn through intertwined loops
decorative	Serving to make something look more attractive, ornamental rather than functional.
die cutting	Metal, paper, or other material shaping process in which a metal die with sharp edges is pressed into the material to cut it.
doming	The process of creating a semi-sphere in metal using a doming block and punch
doming block	A steel block with hemispherical depressions, used to form domes in metal.
doming punch	Steel punches with rounded heads used with a doming block .
drilling	Drilling is a cutting process that uses a drill bit to cut or enlarge a hole of circular cross-section in solid materials.
enamel	Coloured glass fused onto the surface of melt at a high temperature.
enamel paint	Enamel that you apply with a brush
engraving	Technique for creating surface texture or lettering. Slivers of metal are removed from the surface of metal with

	a steel graver .
etching	In jewellery the use of acid on metal to produce a pattern.
felt	A material made by steaming and pressing wool until the fibres are matted together.
figurative	Representing forms that are recognizably derived from life.
flask	A type of tooling used to contain a mould in metal casting. A flask has only sides, and no top or bottom, and forms a frame around the mould.
fly pressing	See ' hydraulic press '.
forging	The controlled shaping of metal by the force of a hammer.
geometric	Characterized by or decorated with regular lines and shapes.
geometry	The branch of mathematics concerned with the properties and relations of points, lines, surfaces, solids, and higher dimensional analogues.
gold	Precious (costly) yellow metal that does not corrode or tarnish but can be made white or red by the addition of other metals. Its purity is measured in carats.
graver	Tool used for engraving .
hallmarking	An official mark stamped on gold and silver articles in the UK to attest their purity.
hammering	Can be used to create surface textures on metal, depending on the type of hammer different finishes/textures can be achieved.
hinge	A jointed or flexible device that allows the turning or pivoting of a part.

hydraulic press	A device using a hydraulic cylinder to generate a compressive force. Used to press sheet metal into 3D forms.
inanimate	Showing no signs of life.
investment mould	A mould used in casting that can withstand extreme heat.
jewellery findings	Fastenings for wearable objects such as earring hooks and backs, necklace clasps and brooch pins.
jump rings	A wire ring used in linking chain.
kiln	An oven-like heating chamber used to transform materials at high temperatures.
laser-cutting	A technology that uses a laser to cut materials.
leather	Animal skin, with the hair removed and prepared for use by 'tanning'.
linking	Connecting or joining something to something else such as jump rings or chain links.
lost wax casting	The process by which a duplicate metal sculpture (often silver, gold or bronze) is cast from an original sculpture.
luminous	Bright or shining.
metal leaf	Usually gold or silver that has been beaten into a very thin sheet, used in gilding.
mixed media	Using more than one material within the same work.
molten metal	Metal that has become liquefied by heat.
narrative	Illustrating a story or concept.

negative space	The space around and between the subject(s) of an image.
non-precious materials	Anything that is not considered of high monetary value due to rarity.
nylon	A man made material its fibres are tough and lightweight but also stretchy and can be used to make wire, rope and sheet.
organic	Relating to or derived from living matter.
origami	The Japanese art of folding paper into decorative shapes and figures.
oxidising	Tarnished or coloured, as a result of the exposure of metal to air or other chemicals.
Patina solution	A recipe of chemicals that creates a thin layer of colour on the metals surface. Different ingredients are used to create different colours.
patination	A process of colouring the surface of metals using chemicals and sometimes heat. It can also occur naturally.
pewter	A malleable metal alloy, traditionally 85-99% tin, with a very low melting point.
photo transfer	A process of transferring photographic imagery onto metal, to be etched
piercing	Using a saw to cut shapes from sheet metal. Can be very intricate as the blades used are very thin.
piercing saw	Small, delicate jeweller's saw used to cut shapes from sheet metal. The blade is held in tension in a metal frame. Blades frequently break.
pillar drill	A free standing machine that uses a motor to rotate the drill and can be brought down exactly perpendicular to the material to ensure straight drilling.

pitch	Pitch can be natural or manufactured, derived from petroleum, coal tar or plants and is used in techniques such as chasing and repousse as its properties enable it to be soft when heated but cool down very slowly.
planishing	Polishing or flattening by hammering with a smooth and slightly curved hammer face.
planishing hammer	Has a slightly curved face and is highly polished with no dents or scratches.
plating	A thin layer of metal (plate) is deposited on a piece of metal using an electronic current applied through an electrolytic solution with the piece suspended in it.
polishing	Make the surface of (something) smooth and shiny by rubbing it.
polythene	A tough, light flexible synthetic resin, chiefly used for plastic bags, food containers, and other packaging.
pop-art	Art based on modern popular culture and the mass media, especially as a critical or ironic comment on traditional fine art values.
PVC	Poly Vinyl Chloride, man made material produced from a mixture of salt and oil, used as a rubber substitute.
quilling	A type of ornamental craftwork involving the shaping of paper, fabric, or glass into delicate pleats or folds.
recycle	Convert waste into reusable material. Use something again.
resin	A solid or liquid synthetic organic polymer used as the basis of plastics, adhesives, varnishes, or other products.
resin casting	Casting with resin.

resin moulds	A mould made from resin.
ring linking	Linking multiple rings together to make " chainmail "
rivet	A metal pin is fed through holes in the parts to be joined, then a projecting tip on each end is hammered back on itself (upset) to create a head that locks the stack together.
rivet spacers	Tube place between two plates to create a gap.
rolling mill	A machine used for rolling metal into sheets.
rub-over setting	A type of stone setting that that uses a bezel - smooth finish with no claws to hold the stone/item in place.
rubbed back oxidization	Once oxidised , surface texture can be highlighted by using fine grain emmery paper to remove the darkened areas.
rubber	A strong stretchy substance.
saw blades	Hard steel blade with a toothed edge. Very sharp. Used for piercing and cutting metal.
scoring	The process of removing metal along the line of a proposed fold. On thin sheet metal it can be achieved with a sharp scribe. On thicker metal coring is done with a graver .
screen printing	A stencilling technique. Ink is forced by pressure from a "squeegee" through the open areas of the stencil.
semi-precious stones	Having commercial value as a gem but not classified as precious.
silicone	Man-made type of rubber - very durable and chemically resistant. Can either be soft and flexible or rigid depending on the type of silicone used.

silver	A pale whiteish grey precious metal, very popular with jewellers. The purest silver is the softest and the best for stone setting but alloys are usually used. The best known silver alloy is sterling silver .
soldering	A process in which two or more metal items are joined together by melting and flowing a filler metal (solder) into the joint, the filler metal having a lower melting point than the adjoining metal.
sprue	A channel through which metal or plastic is poured into a mould.
stainless steel	A type of steel containing large amounts of chromium which makes it resistant to corrosion under normal conditions.
stamping	A non-continuous series of indentations made by a tool, usually driven by a hammer.
steel	A hard, strong grey or bluish-grey alloy of iron with carbon and usually other elements, used as a structural and fabricating material.
sterling silver	Silver of 92.5 per cent purity.
stone setting	The art of securely setting or attaching gemstones into jewellery.
structural	Relating to or forming part of the structure of a building or other item.
suede	Leather with the flesh side rubbed to make a velvety nap.
sycamore	Type of wood with a fine and even texture. Works easily with both hand and machine tools, though the interlocked grain can be troublesome in surfacing and machining operations at times. Sycamore turns, glues, and finishes well.
synthetic	Man-made by chemical synthesis,

	especially to imitate a natural product. e.g. "synthetic rubber".
tactile	Designed to be perceived by touch.
tension setting	A setting wherein the stone is held in place by the pressure of the band's metal, which holds the stone in a tight 'squeeze'.
textile	A type of cloth or woven fabric.
titanium	A lightweight, hard metal that is difficult to work with, but which colours easily by applying heat or anodising .
tube	A long, hollow cylinder of metal, plastic or glass.
tube rivet	Type of cold-connection used to join sheet metal or plastics. Tube is thread into the drilled holes of two surfaces; the end is then spread to hold the rivet in place.
U-V	Having a wavelength on the electromagnetic spectrum shorter than that of the violet end of the visible spectrum but longer than that of X-rays.
upcycling	Reuse (discarded objects or material) in such a way as to create a product of higher quality or value than the original.
vulcanizer	A machine for heating and compressing rubber around an object to create a rubber mould .
Wax carving	Process of creating a form in wax, to then be cast into metal through the Lost-wax casting method.
wax injector	Machine for injecting molten wax into a mould .
wire	Metal drawn out into the form of a thin flexible thread or rod.
wire wrapping	Wire wrapping is one of the oldest

	<p>techniques for making jewellery by hand. In wire wrapping, jewellery is made using jewellery wire and findings similar to wire (like head-pins) to make components. Wire components are then connected to one another using mechanical techniques with no soldering or heating of the wire.</p>
<p>wood staining</p>	<p>Coloration produced by a dye that penetrates the wood.</p>

