



Single/Double Barrel Rock Tumbler

Operation Manual



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Safety Instructions

- Keep workplace uncluttered.
- Do not plug or unplug tumbler from power source with wet hands.
- Choking Hazard – Small Parts. Not for children under three years.
- Adult supervision required.

Warranty Information

- Two year manufacture warranty (registration required). Otherwise 90 days
- Lifetime Belt Replacement.



Scan QR Code or go here for Warranty Registration or to submit Warranty Claims:

www.wirejewelry.com/tumbler-warranty

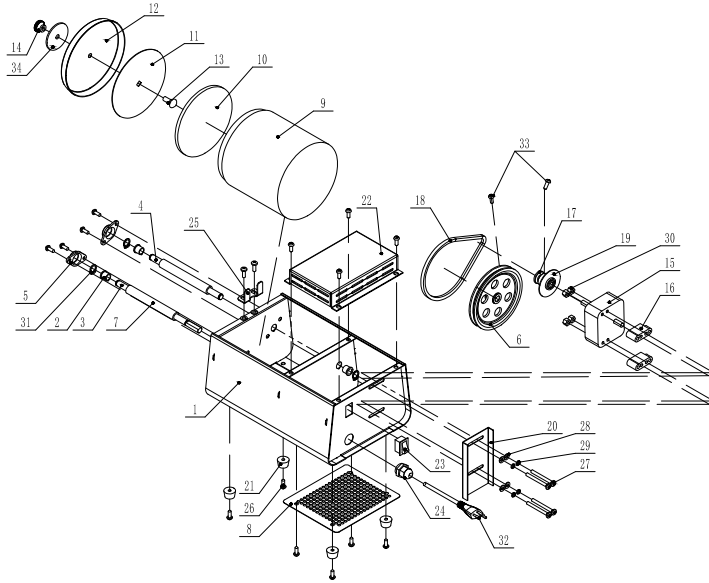
Save This Manual

Keep this manual for the safety warnings and precautions, assembly, operating, inspection, maintenance and cleaning procedures. Keep this manual and the receipt in a safe and dry place for future reference

Parts List & Diagram

Warning! Read instruction manual carefully before using this product. Failure to do so can result in serious injury.
NOTE: All instructions are per barrel (batch of rock)

Please note:
 Not all parts are washable.



ITEM	DESC	QTY	ITEM	DESC	QTY	ITEM	DESC	QTY
1	Housing	1	12	Barrel Outer Lid	1(2)	23	On/Off Switch	1
2	Bushing	4	13	Lid Bolt	1(2)	24	Cord Strain Relief	1
3	Drive Roller	1	14	Knurled Nut	1(2)	25	Barrel Spacer	1(2)
4	Idler Roller	1	15	Electric Motor	1	26	Phillips Head Bolt	16(18)
5	Bushing Cover	2	16	Motor Base	2	27	Motor Mount Bolt	4
6	Drive Pulley	1	17	Motor Pulley	1	28	Washer	4
7	Roller Tubing	2	18	Drive Belt	1	29	Spring Washer	4
8	Base Cover	1	19	Fan	1	30	Nut	4
9	Rubber Barrel	1(2)	20	Radiator	1	31	Circlip	4
10	Boot Gasket	1(2)	21	Rubber Foot	4	32	Power Cord	1
11	Barrel Inner Lid	1(2)	22	Motor Cover	1	33	Phillips Head Set Screw	2
						34	Barrel Washer	1(2)

Single Barrel Tumbler parts quantity shown with Double Barrel Tumbler parts quantity in (parenthesis) if different from Single Barrel Tumbler quantity.

How Rock Tumbling Works

A rotary barrel tumbler properly filled with rock, water, and abrasive media, simulates the natural erosion action of water on rocks. Beaches and river beds contain rocks and pebbles that are smooth and rounded as a result of moving water and the abrasive sand it carries. As rocks grind upon one another with constant flowing water and sand in the mix, they begin to become round and smooth. The speed of the water and grit in the water determine how long this process takes.

A rotary barrel tumbler significantly speeds up this natural erosion process by consistently rotating and using abrasive media rather than sand. The rotary action of the barrel creates a cascading effect, the rocks lift up the sidewall of the barrel and then slide and tumble back down the barrel over the top surface of the other rocks and abrasive media.

Golden Rules to Rock Tumbling

- 1 Garbage In Equals Garbage Out** – It is important to start the process with quality rocks, if you start with low quality rocks that have lots of flaws, you should expect a low quality result.
- 2 Avoid Contamination** – You will be using different abrasive media in each step of the process. It is important to thoroughly clean your barrel and lid between steps as to not contaminate finer grit steps with the coarser grit from the prior steps.
- 3 Be Patient** – Quality results take time, don't rush the process. If the edges of rocks aren't as smooth as you'd like during the initial grinding stage, don't hesitate to run them a little longer. If running them longer is not providing any results the grit may be used up and you would need to use some fresh grit.
- 4 Keep Records** – Keeping records will help you remember the kind of grit used last, the amount of time you tumbled the rock for and the results.

Initial Tumbler Setup

- 1 Determine a location to operate. Rotary tumblers are designed to operate 24 hours a day, for several weeks at a time. Choose a safe location that is accessible, but won't interfere with your daily activities. Do not operate in an outside location. The barrels contain water, and if frozen, will cause the barrel to become unbalanced, which could cause the motor to overload and damage the unit.
- 2 Before the first use, and once or twice per year thereafter, put a small drop of oil on the drive shaft bushings. (See Maintenance section for full details - pg 21)
- 3 Check the belt tension before each use. (See Maintenance section for full details - pg 21)

4 **Install & Removal of Motor Cover:** **Removal:**

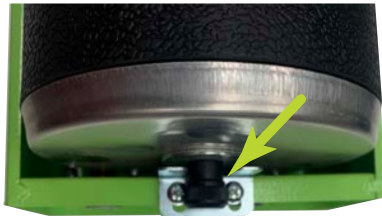
1. Unscrew the four Phillips Head bolts from the motor cover turning counter clockwise and set bolts to the side.
2. Remove motor cover

Install:

1. Place the motor cover on the housing making sure to align the bolt holes.
2. Re-install the four Phillips Head bolts and tighten the bolts turning clockwise.



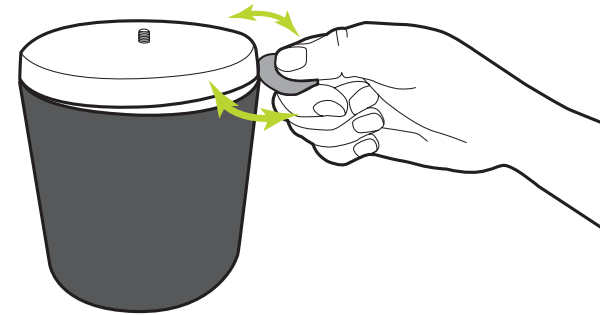
- 5 Adjust barrel spacer to lightly touch the barrel lid. This will prevent the barrel lid from rubbing against the housing and will reduce friction. Loosen bolts enough to enable the spacer to be adjusted and retighten bolts.



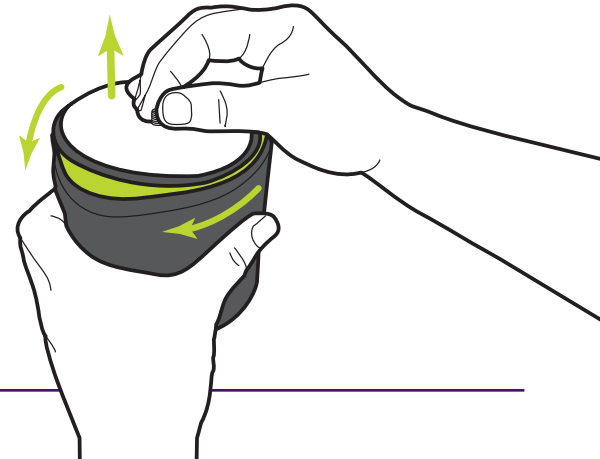
Opening and Closing the Barrel

Opening Barrel

- 1 Unscrew the plastic knurled nut from the top of the barrel turning counter clockwise and remove both the nut and washer.
- 2 Remove the barrel outer lid. This may need to be pried open by inserting the washer between the outer lid and the rubber barrel and moving the washer in an up and down or twisting motion.

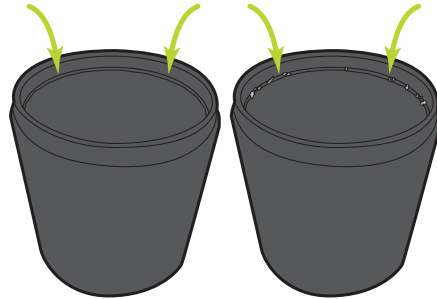


- 3 Remove the inner lid from the barrel by lifting from the center bolt while squeezing the barrel a few times while you pull the bolt upward.



Closing Barrel

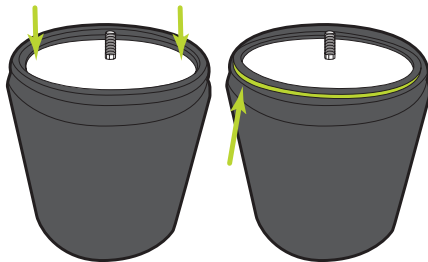
- 1 Check to make sure the barrel inner lip and inner lid are both clean and free of anything that might prevent a good seal.



Correct

Incorrect

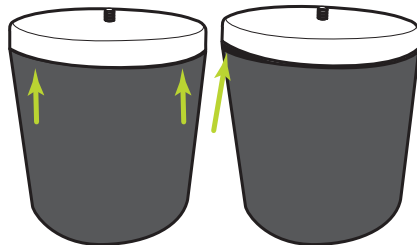
- 2 Insert inner lid into rubber barrel making sure the inner lid is seated on the inner lip.



Correct

Incorrect

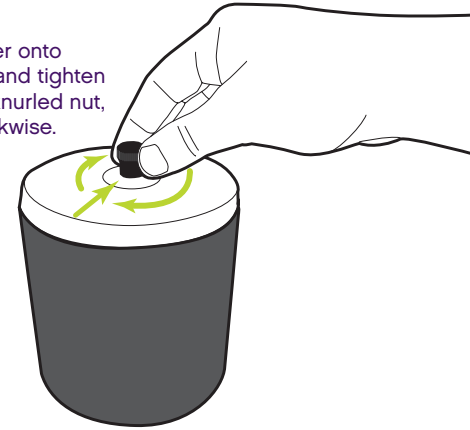
- 3 Place outer lid over the rubber barrel with the inner lid center bolt poking through the outer lid and make sure the edges of the outer lid are flush with the barrel to ensure a tight seal.



Correct

Incorrect

- 4 Place washer onto center bolt and tighten the plastic knurled nut, turning clockwise.



Rock Selection

When selecting your rocks it is important to remember **Golden Rule #1 “Garbage In Equals Garbage Out”**. To achieve a high quality result it is important to start with quality rough rock. Use your own judgment here and make notes in your log to learn from your experiences.

Rocks that are porous should be discarded. They will not polish out to that high quality brilliant shine that you are looking for and may carry grit from one step to another, creating an issue with **Golden Rule #2 “Avoid Contamination”**.

Rocks with fractures will most likely break while tumbling and scratch the other rocks in the batch. If you are able to break the rock at the fracture, the rock can still be used, otherwise it should be discarded.

To achieve the best result, the barrel should be loaded with rock of various sizes (1/2 inch up to 2 inch) and similar condition and hardness. Rocks with jagged edges will take longer than rocks without, thus both would have different processing times, same with hardness. By selecting rocks with similar condition and hardness, you are selecting rocks that have similar processing times. (See Rock Hardness Reference - pg 28)

NOTE:

If mixed rocks are used the processing times will vary based on hardness and size and some rocks will need to be pulled out at different times.

Mohs Hardness Scale

The Mohs Hardness Scale is used to help identify minerals and can be used to help determine what rocks can be successfully tumbled together. As a general rule, you want to tumble rocks with similar hardness together since they will have the same processing times and won't scratch each other. The Mohs Scale is shown below, using commonly known minerals to represent each degree of hardness.



To help determine hardness common objects can be used to perform a scratch test. To perform a scratch test, find a sharp corner of the common object being used to perform the test and scratch it against a smooth surface of the test object. If the common object scratches the test object, the common object is harder than the test object. Objects equal in hardness can scratch one another with difficulty.

When performing a scratch test it is always best to start on the softest end of the scale and work your way up.

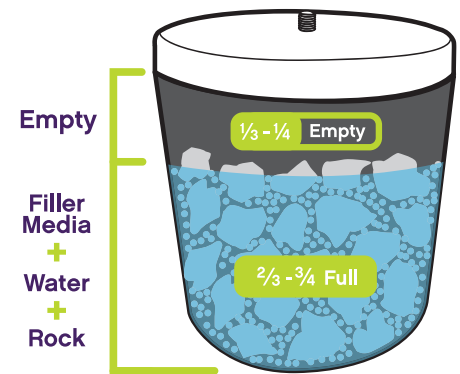
Loading the Barrel

Make sure the barrel is clean before loading, remember **Golden Rule #2 "Avoid Contamination"**. It is also imperative to load the tumbler with the proper amount of materials, or the process will not be successful, and the motor could be damaged. An under loaded barrel will not lift rocks up the inner side walls allowing the cascading effect. Also, the abrasive material in an under loaded tumbler will tend to form a slurry and will not be effective. An overloaded tumbler will not allow the rocks to cascade. Lastly, too much water will cause the abrasives to float and not do their job.

NOTE:
Illustration shows the cascading action of different fill levels.
(Barrel shown on it's side)
See Illustration.



Load your barrel from 2/3 to 3/4 full with rough rock. More pointed or abrasive rocks will require closer to 3/4 full, leaving a 1/2 full barrel when it comes time to polish. If you don't have enough rock to fill the barrel 2/3 full, we recommend filling the remaining volume with filler media (see types of filler media on pg 14).



Recommended Abrasive Quantity (3 lb. barrel)

If using WireJewelry Single Batch Grit packets, simply empty the entire contents of the packet into the barrel for the step you are on. If you are not using WireJewelry Single Batch Grit packets our recommendations are the following: (based on roughly 1 1/2 pounds of rock in a 3 pound barrel)

Coarse: 4 Tbsp, **Medium:** 4 Tbsp

Pre-Polish: 4 Tbsp, **Polish:** 6 Tbsp

Burnish (Liquid Hand Soap): 1-2 Drops

Filler Media (pg 14) (as needed to fill void and especially useful in polishing stages so rocks don't scratch each other)

Tumbling Rough Rock

Rock appearance
prior to starting
Step 1



{Step 1 – Coarse} Initial Grinding and Shaping

Run time: 7-10 days

This step is by far the most important step in the process and sets the stage for the subsequent steps. Fill 3 lb barrel about 2/3 full of rough rock, next add the entire contents of Step 1 packet and enough water to almost cover the rocks.

Seal the rubber barrel and replace the barrel lid, the washer and the knurled nut.

Set the rubber barrel on the rollers and turn on the power switch. Make sure to check the Lid seal during the first ten minutes to make sure the tumbler isn't leaking.

Remove the barrel after 12-24 hours to release gas build up. Slowly open the barrel lid, releasing the small amount of gas that builds up during the process. Check the rocks, they should show slightly rounded edges.

Clean the seals and close the lid. It is important to release the gas, otherwise it will thicken the abrasive

slurry. After another 24 hours check again. If the slurry is thickening, add a little water. Run for one hour and check again. If it is still thick, add some more water.

Let the tumbler run continuously, but check daily. Continue this process for 7-10 days to remove the sharp edges and rough areas.

Be patient. This is the most important step. When all of the edges are rounded you are ready for the next step.

Follow cleaning directions (see "Cleaning between steps" pg 14) before moving onto the next step.



Rock appearance after Step 1

When all the surfaces of the rocks are smooth and rounded, they are ready for the next step.

Cleaning Between Steps

WARNING!

Never pour the slurry into your plumbing system as it will cause damage!

Between steps you must clean the rubber barrel and rocks thoroughly.

- 1 Empty Barrel** – Pour off the slurry into a disposable container (such as a bucket or coffee can) with a plastic colander over the bucket to separate the rocks from the slurry.
- 2 Clean Barrel** – Fill the rubber barrel 1/2 full with water and clean out the remaining slurry and grit. Pour over rocks into the colander and bucket and repeat until the barrel is clean, this helps to begin cleaning the slurry from the rocks. Wipe and dry the barrel with a paper towel.
- 3 Clean Rocks** – Remove rocks from the colander while rinsing as needed over the bucket. The bucket may need to be emptied occasionally while rinsing. Reminder, don't pour slurry into your plumbing system. Inspect cleaned rocks for breaks and cracks and place them into the cleaned barrel. Discard broken or cracked rocks.
- 4 Clean Filler Media**

Plastic Pellets – Wash and dry plastic pellets. Store in a plastic bag labeled with the step for future use on the same step. **DO NOT USE PLASTIC PELLETS FROM PRIOR STEPS ON LATER STEPS TO AVOID CONTAMINATION.**

Ceramic Media – Wash ceramic media thoroughly. The same ceramic media can be reused in each step, but needs to be introduced before the polishing stages to avoid scratching your polished rocks with any jagged edges of the ceramic media.



{Step 2 – Medium} Smoothing Initial Grind

Run time: 7-10 days

Carefully replace cleaned rocks into the rubber barrel; next add entire contents of Step 2 packet and enough water to almost cover the rocks. If the barrel is less than 2/3 full, replace lost volume with filler media to help cushion the rocks. Close the barrel and tumble.

Tumble rocks for 7-10 days, check every 2-3 days and inspect several rocks. When the entire dried surface of the rocks have a matte finish you are ready for the next step. Clean the rocks, barrel and lid using the same process outlined in Cleaning Between Steps on pg 14.



Rock appearance after Step 2

When the entire dried surface of the rocks have a matte finish you are ready for the next step.

{Step 3 – Pre-Polish} Prepares Rocks for Final Polish

Run time: 7-10 days

Carefully replace cleaned rocks into the rubber barrel; next add entire contents of Step 3 packet and enough water to almost cover the rocks. If the barrel is less than 2/3 full, replace lost volume with filler media to help cushion the rocks. Close the barrel and tumble.

Tumble rocks for 7 days, the surface of the rocks should be smooth and have a slight shine. If not, remove any chipped or broken pieces and tumble rocks for 2-3 days more. Clean the rocks, barrel and lid using the same process you did in previous steps.



Rock appearance after Step 3

The surface of the rocks should be smooth and have a slight shine.

{Step 4 – Final Polish} Final Polish of Pre-Polished Rock

Run time: 7-10 days

Carefully replace cleaned rocks into the rubber barrel; next add entire contents of Step 4 packet and enough water to almost cover the rocks. If the barrel is less than 2/3 full, replace lost volume with filler media to help cushion the rocks. Close the barrel and tumble.

Tumble rocks for 7 days, the surface of the rocks should have a bright shine and look the same dry as they do wet. If not, tumble rock for 2-3 days more. Clean the rocks, barrel and lid using the same process you did in previous steps.



Rock appearance after Step 4

The surface of the rocks should have a bright shine and look the same dry as they do wet.

{Step 5 – Burnishing}

Run time: 2 hours

(Optional) Used to Remove
Trace Amounts of Residual Polish

Carefully replace cleaned rocks from Step 4 into the rubber barrel; next add 1-2 drops of liquid hand soap and enough water to almost cover the rocks. If the barrel is less than 2/3 full, replace lost volume with filler media to help cushion the rocks.

Dish soap or detergent is not recommended and will cause premature wear on the barrel.

Close barrel and tumble rocks for about 2 hours, remove and rinse.



Rock
appearance
after Step 5

Notes to remember

- Always clean rubber barrel between steps.
- When polishing or burnishing use filler media.
- Don't reuse plastic pellets on multiple steps.
- Use a logbook to keep track of each step. If starting with stream-worn or smooth rocks, you may be able to eliminate the first step.
- Purchase a mineral book which details the selection of rocks for tumbling. As you learn about relative hardness of each rock you will achieve greater success by not mixing soft and hard rocks.
- Always dispose of material properly.



For additional information and videos on Rock Tumbling please visit the following link:

www.wirejewelry.com/rocktumbling

Polishing Jewelry or Metal

Note

If the tumbler barrel is new. Run the barrel with Jewelers Mix Stainless Steel Shot (1 lb of shot in a 3 lb barrel), enough water to cover the shot and 1 to 2 drops of ShineBrite Burnishing Compound for 15-20 minutes. Rinse the tumbler barrel and shot well afterward, and your barrel is now ready to go.

WARNING

Do not add too much burnishing compound, it will damage your rubber barrel and turn your jewelry black.

Tumbling Instructions:

Tumbling your jewelry accomplishes a few things:

CLEANS:

Tumbling cleans your work and removes any dirt or oils that have accumulated on your pieces.

POLISHES:

Tumbling with stainless steel shot and burnishing compound will polish your work.

HARDENS:

By leaving the pieces in the tumbler long enough, the metal or wire will become "work-hardened", making it more durable and better able to hold its shape.

Procedure:

- 1 Open Barrel**
Open the barrel using the same procedure outlined in the "Opening & Closing the Barrel" Section (pg 7).
- 2 Add Tumbling Media**
Add 1 lb of Jewelers Mix Stainless Steel Shot.
- 3 Add Jewelry**
Add jewelry pieces to barrel.
- 4 Add Water**
Add enough water to cover the shot and jewelry. The water level should be about 1 inch above the shot and jewelry.
- 5 Add Burnishing Compound**
Add 1 to 2 drops of ShineBrite Burnishing Compound.
- 6 Close Barrel**
Close the barrel using the same procedure outlined in the "Opening & Closing the Barrel" Section (pg 7).

Golden Rule "Tumble briefly, check often".

7 Tumble

Place the barrel on the tumbler. Tumbling times will vary based on the material being tumbled. **The Golden Rule with tumbling jewelry is "Tumble briefly, check often".** When in doubt about the durability of a metal, gemstone or glass, check the tumbler frequently. Tumble jewelry for 30 minutes, checking as often as every 10 minutes. Tumble longer if the desired finish has not been achieved (up to 2 hours). Tumbling for longer than 2 hours can result in over burnishing and you could lose detail in your pieces.

Porous gemstones such as turquoise, precious gemstones such as rubies, emeralds, and pearls are examples of items that should never be tumbled.

Avoid tumbling brass and bronze with silver or copper, especially for extended periods of time to prevent discoloration of your pieces.

Silver can be tumbled for long periods of time, sometimes even overnight. This gives chain mail a silky smooth finish.

Copper will start to oxidize if tumbled longer than four hours. To keep it bright and shiny, tumbling for shorter periods is recommended.

8 Cleanup

Empty the contents of the barrel in a mesh strainer, draining out all of the liquid. Thoroughly rinse burnishing compound off from shot and jewelry. Be extra careful not to have any of the shot go down the drain. After removing all of the pieces of jewelry from the shot, spread the shot out on a flat surface on a paper towel or cloth to air dry. Shot should always be dried completely before being stored.

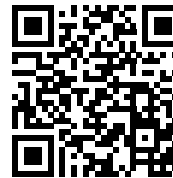
Maintenance

Video

Prefer to watch instead? Scan QR

Code or go to

www.wirejewelry.com/tumbler-videos



Oil Drive Shaft Bushings

Clean any possible debris or contamination from the drive bushing area by wiping with a cloth. Place a small drop of lightweight lubricating oil on all four drive shaft bushings making sure not to over lubricate. Bushing should be lubricated before first use and as needed depending on usage.



Oil Motor

Remove the motor cover (see detailed Motor Cover Removal instructions on pg 6) to gain access to the motor bearing located behind the motor pulley & fan. Place a small drop of lightweight lubricating lubricate. Install motor cover.

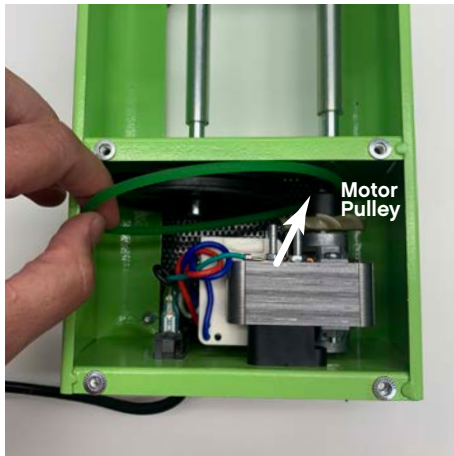


For additional information and videos on polishing metal or jewelry please visit the following link:

www.wirejewelry.com/jewelrytumbling

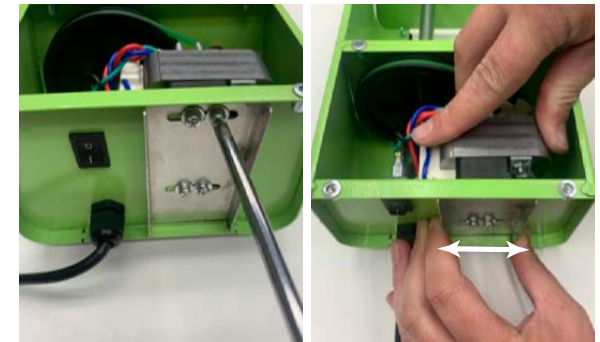
Changing the Drive Belt

Remove the motor cover (see detailed Motor Cover Removal instructions on pg 6) to gain access to the drive belt. Remove and discard the broken drive belt. Wipe the motor pulley and drive pulley with a cloth to remove any oils which can cause the drive belt to slip. Place the replacement drive belt onto the motor pulley and then partially onto the drive pulley. Hold the drive belt as you rotate the drive pulley counterclockwise to help seat the drive belt onto the drive pulley. After installing a new drive belt, adjust drive belt tension (see next maintenance item for details - pg 23). Reinstall motor cover.



Adjusting the Drive Belt Tension

Remove the motor cover (see detailed Motor Cover Removal instructions on pg 6) to gain access to the drive belt. Check belt tension and determine if it needs to be tightened or loosened. To adjust the drive belt tension, locate the four Phillips head motor mount bolts located on the side of the housing on the radiator and loosen by turning counter clockwise. **Make sure not to remove the bolts, just slightly loosen them.** Adjust the drive belt tension by holding the radiator and motor assembly and sliding the motor assembly along the adjustment slots on the housing. The tension must be kept as loose as possible without allowing the belt to slip. Too tight of tension can damage the motor and the motor bearings. Tension too loose will cause the belt to slip and not turn the drive pulley. When the desired tension is set, tighten the four Phillips head motor mount bolts and reinstall the motor cover.



Move left to loosen,
Move right to tighten.

Tumbler Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Barrel does not turn	No power to the unit	Make sure the tumbler is plugged in correctly and the outlet is operational.
	Barrel isn't installed correctly	Align barrel on tumbler correctly and adjust position of barrel spacer(s).
	Barrel is too heavy	Reduce barrel weight. Do not exceed the rated capacity. 3 lbs total weight per barrel.
	Drive belt is too loose	Tighten the drive belt. (Refer to Maintenance section - pg 23)
	Drive belt is too tight	Loosen the drive belt. (Refer to Maintenance section - pg 23)
	Drive belt is broken	Replace the drive belt. (Refer to Maintenance section - pg 22)
	Motor is defective	Replace the motor. (Refer to Warranty section - pg 3)
Tumbler is loud or noisy (You should expect a reasonable amount of noise from the motor running continually)	Normal Operation	Relocate tumbler to a location that will not disturb your normal daily routine.
	Bushings need to be oiled	Oil bushings (Refer to Maintenance section - pg 21)
	Motor needs to be oiled	Oil motor (Refer to Maintenance section - pg 21)

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Barrel leaks	Inner lid is not sealed correctly	Close barrel following the instructions in the "Opening and Closing the Barrel" Section - pg 7.
	Knurled nut over tightened	Loosen the knurled nut. The knurled nut should be hand tight, don't use tools.
	Gas build up in the barrel	Open the barrel occasionally to release gas.
	Boot gasket damaged or defective	Replace boot gasket.
	Barrel damaged or defective	Replace barrel.

Rock Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Broken rocks	Fractures in rocks	Fractured rocks should be broken at the fracture prior to tumbling if possible. If not, they should be removed from the batch.
	Lack of filler media	Add filler media to replace lost volume. Barrel should be 2/3 to 3/4 full.
	Underfilled barrel	The Barrel should be loaded from 2/3 to 3/4 full for a proper cascading action. If you don't have enough rocks, filler media should be used to fill the needed volume.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Not polished	Misuse or lack of tumbling media	Make sure to follow the instructions completely.
	Unsuitable rough rock	(Refer to Rock Selection section - pg 9)
	Contamination from filler media	Plastic filler media shouldn't be reused on multiple steps, the plastic absorbs some of the grit and polish. Plastic pellets can be saved for future reuse if used on the identical step.
		Ceramic media can be reused on multiple steps, but needs to be washed and rinsed thoroughly.
	Contamination from barrel	Clean the barrel thoroughly between each step. (See - pg 14)
	Contamination from porous rocks	Porous rocks should not be tumbled with non porous rocks.
	Inferior grit or polishing compounds	We recommend only using WireJewelry branded grit and polish since we can not guarantee the quality from other suppliers.
	Rushing the process	Make sure to follow the instructions completely.
Only Edges are polished	Barrel is under loaded	Load the barrel 2/3 to 3/4 full with rocks and/or filler media.
Only Centers are polished	Slurry is too thin	Add more grit or polish. (Refer to Recommended Abrasive Quantity section - pg 12)
Small indentations on rocks did not polish	Not enough variety of rock sizes in barrel	Load the barrel with a variety of rock sizes. (Refer to Rock Selection section - pg 9)

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Scratch Marks	Contamination from filler media	Plastic filler media shouldn't be reused on multiple steps, the plastic absorbs some of the grit and polish. Plastic pellets can be saved for future reuse if used on the identical step.
		Ceramic media can be reused on multiple steps, but needs to be washed and rinsed thoroughly.
	Contamination from barrel	Clean the barrel thoroughly between each step. (See - pg 14)
	Contamination from porous rocks	Porous rocks should not be tumbled with non porous rocks.
	New ceramic media was used on the final polish	Ceramic media can have jagged edges when they are new and should be introduced in the grinding stages of the process, not the polishing stages.
	Broken rocks	Fractured rocks should be broken at the fracture prior to tumbling if possible. If not, they should be removed from the batch.
	Mixed stone hardness	Batch rocks together with similar hardnesses. (Refer to Rock Selection section - pg 9)

Rock Hardness Reference

Madagascar Rock Mix



Amazonite (6 - 6.5)



Desert Jasper (7)



Labradorite (7)



Red Jasper (7)



Amethyst (7)



Green Opal (5.5 - 6.5)



Rose Quartz (7)



Septarian (3 - 4)



Blue Apatite (5)



Girasol Opal (5.5 - 6.5)



Petrified Wood (7)



Yellow Jasper (7)



Chrysocolla (2.5 - 3.5)



Indigo Gabbro (5)



Orange Calcite (2.5 - 3)



Zebradorite (6)



Chrysoprase (7)

Common Rock Types

Agate 6-7	Garnet 6.5-7.5	Obsidian 5-6
Amazonite 6-6.5	Goldstone 5-6	Opal 5.5-6.5
Apatite 5	Hematite 5-6.5	Petrified Wood 7
Aventurine 6.5-7	Howlite 3.5	Quartz 7
Calcite 2.5-3	Jasper 6.5-7	Rhodonite 5.5-6.5
Corundum 9	Labradorite 6-6.5	Sodalite 5.5-6
Dalmatian Stone 5-7.5	Lapis Lazuli 5-6	Tiger's-Eye 7
Diopside 5-6	Malachite 3.5-4	Tourmaline 7-7.5
Fluorite 4	Moonstone 6-6.5	Unakite 6-7

Additional Supplies



Rough Stones



Grit & Rocks Kits



Grit Refills



Pellets



Ceramic Media



Jewelry Tumbling Supplies



Rock Assortments Available visit:

 [wirejewelry.com](http://www.wirejewelry.com)



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