

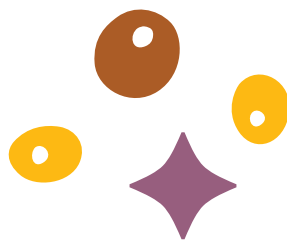


Beading Daily

TODAY'S HOW-TO FOR HANDMADE JEWELRY

**FREE BEAD NETTING
PATTERNS & INSTRUCTIONS**

*for
Netted Beadwork*





FREE BEAD NETTING PATTERNS & INSTRUCTIONS *for Netted Beadwork*



TECHNIQUES *p.* 20



FREE BEAD NETTING PATTERNS & INSTRUCTIONS *for Netted Beadwork*



What's not to love about bead netting? This open-weave beading stitch creates a flexible, supple beaded fabric that can be used to create beaded jewelry in so many ways! Whether you want to make a strong beaded rope using netted beadwork, or a series of intricate beaded components using circular netting, there are dozens of ways to innovate using a simple netting stitch for your beaded jewelry designs.

We chose five of our favorite bead netting patterns, plus two great bead netting tutorials, and put them together in our latest free eBook just for you! Want to get a jumpstart on your beaded netting skills? We've got it all covered here for you, from a basic bead netting tutorial all the way to combining beaded netting with other bead-weaving stitches.

- For a simple, elegant take on bead netting, stitch up the Cleopatra Necklace by Nadia Pakosh. Using seed beads and other easy-to-find beads makes this beaded necklace project a fun way to learn the basics of bead netting.
- Taking a cue from centuries of ethnic beadwork, Susan Yvette England's African Inspirations combines bead netting, fringe, and bead stringing for a classic beaded necklace.
- Learn how easy it is to combine beaded netting with other bead-weaving stitches when you make Hortense Thompson's Lavender Lattice bracelet. The lacy look of bead netting pairs flawlessly with the openwork of right-angle weave in this pretty bit of wrist candy.
- Callie Mitchell's deceptively easy XOXO Bracelet combines crystal pearls with long glass drops and seed beads for a lovely beaded bracelet design using simple bead netting.
- Enjoy stitching up these fun, flirty bead netting components in Melinda Barta's Lacy Bouquet bead netting pattern. Use them to create beaded earrings, necklaces, or bracelets using your favorite seed beads.
- Circular netting is a wonderfully versatile way to create components for your beaded jewelry designs using just about any bead you have handy, and Dustin Wedekind's Lessons in Seed Beading: Circular Netting tutorial is perfect to get you started.
- Our Stitch Pro, Jean Campbell, has created a fabulous bead netting tutorial to get you started working with this popular off-loom bead-weaving stitch. Once you've mastered the basics here, the sky's the limit!

Seed beads, crystals, gemstones, and glass beads have an unexpected beauty to them when you give them a little room to "breathe" in the open-work look of beaded netting. Find some space in your repertoire of beading techniques when you include these fun techniques for learning beaded netting!

Bead Happy,



Cleopatra Necklace

Nadiya Pakosh



This delicate necklace was created by a third-generation Ukrainian jewelry designer whose grandmother, Sofia Gurniak, passed the generations-old design down to her. Nadiya's husband Oleh Kolos made the unique clasp. The result is a necklace truly worthy of an Egyptian queen.

Materials

11 g opaque cobalt size 11° Czech seed beads
2 g blue ceylon size 11° Czech seed beads
2 g gold silver-lined size 11° Czech seed beads
2 g rainbow cobalt size 2 Japanese bugle beads
14k gold-filled clasp
Black Nymo beading thread

Notions

Size 13 beading needle
Scissors

Techniques See pages 20 for how-tos

Tension bead, netting

Finished Size 14"

Step 1: Using 3' of thread, string a tension bead, leaving a 9" tail. String 1 gold bead, 1 bugle, 1 gold, 4 cobalt, 3 blue, 1 gold, 2 cobalt, 1 gold, 1 bugle, 1 cobalt, 1 gold, 1 blue, 1 gold, 1 cobalt, and 1 bugle. Pass back through the fourth gold bead to form a loop (Figure 1).

Step 2: String 2 cobalt, 1 gold, and 2 blue. Pass back through the first blue in Step 1. String 4 cobalt and pass back through the second gold, first bugle, and first gold (Figure 2).

Step 3: String 1 cobalt, 1 gold, 1 bugle, 1 gold, and 1 cobalt. Pass through the second cobalt in the previous row. String 5 cobalt and pass back through the next gold of the previous row (Figure 3).

Step 4: String 3 blue, 1 gold, and 2 cobalt. Pass back through the third cobalt bead of the previous net. String 4 cobalt and pass back through the gold, bugle, and gold at the start of the row (Figure 4).

Step 5: String 1 cobalt, 1 gold, 1 bugle, 1 gold, and 1 cobalt. Pass back through the second cobalt (the fifth bead) in the previous row. String 2 cobalt and 3 blue. Pass back through the next gold of the previous row. String 2 cobalt, 1 gold, 1 bugle, 1 cobalt, 1 gold, 1 blue, 1 gold, 1 cobalt, and 1 bugle. Pass back through the first gold just strung to form a loop (Figure 5).

Step 6: Repeat Steps 2–5 to reach the desirable necklace length minus the length of the clasp (about 42 loops along the bottom). Complete the final row by repeating Step 2.

Step 7: Work a 2-bead-wide peyote-stitched strip for about 1". Pass through one half of the clasp and the end of the strip several times to secure. Weave back through the strip and into the necklace. Tie knots between beads and trim close to the work. Remove the tension bead and repeat with the tail thread to attach the other half of the clasp. ❁

Every weekend, Nadiya Pakosh presents her jewelry at juried jewelry art shows and exhibitions. Nadiya teaches at Northampton Community College in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and at several local bead stores. For a complete listing of her shows and classes and to see her work, visit www.pakoshbeads.4t.com.

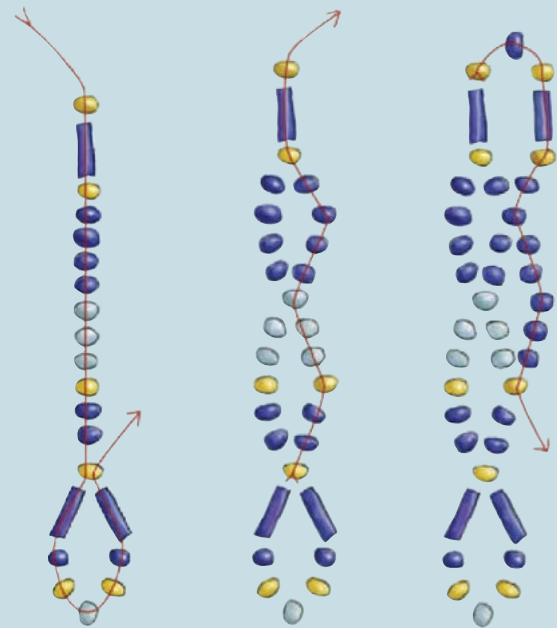


Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

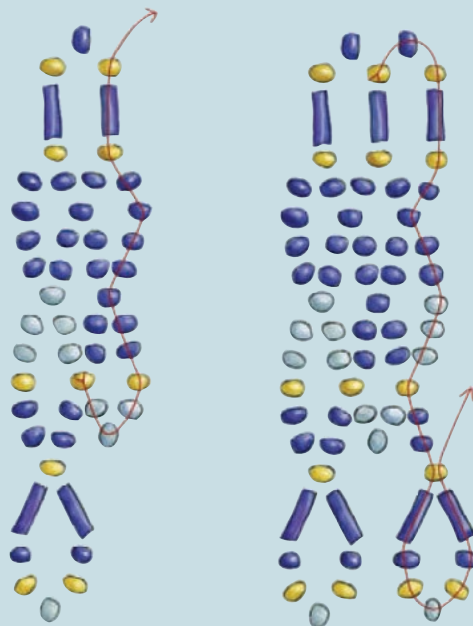


Figure 4

Figure 5



African Inspirations Susan Yvette England

The tube and loop necklaces by Zulu and Ndebele beaders were Susan's inspiration for this necklace. She created her own version by combining the two tube styles into a necklace and pendant with dangles. The technique is easy and the beadwork has a wonderfully supple feel.

Materials

30 g dark blue opaque luster size 11° seed beads (A)
 20 g gold metallic size 11° seed beads (B)
 12 gold 4mm metal rounds

6 gold-filled 6×10mm irregular ovals
 Size 0 beading thread

Tools

Size 10 beading needle

Use tubular netting stitch to work the necklace one side at a time (Tubular Netting sections are divided up by sections of Accent Loops and Tubular Accent Netting). Join the long ends and add fringe.

straps

1: Tubular netting. Use 6' of thread to string 2A and 1B, leaving a 6" tail. Repeat twice for a total of 9 seed beads. Pass through all beads again and tie a knot to form a circle. Exit from 1B (Figure 1).

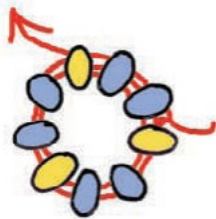


Figure 1

Loops: String 2A, 1B, and 2A; pass through the next B in the base ring to form Net 1. Repeat twice around the ring. Step up for the next round by passing through 2A and 1B in Net 1 (Figure 2).

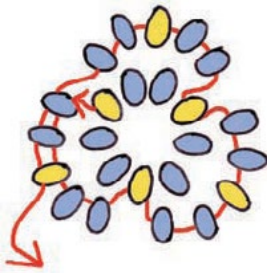


Figure 2

Repeat thirty times for a total of 32 rounds, stepping up each round. *Note:* When the tube is laid on its side you will be able to count 16 complete diamond shapes.

2: Small accent section. Work a section of gold Tubular Accent Netting between sections of blue Short Accent Loops:

Short accent loops: Pass through a net to exit a B in the center of a loop: String 10A, 1B, 10A, and pass through the center B in

the next net to form Short Accent Loop 1. Repeat twice for a total of 3 loops. Step up for the next round by passing through 10A and 1B in Short Accent Loop 1 (Figure 3).

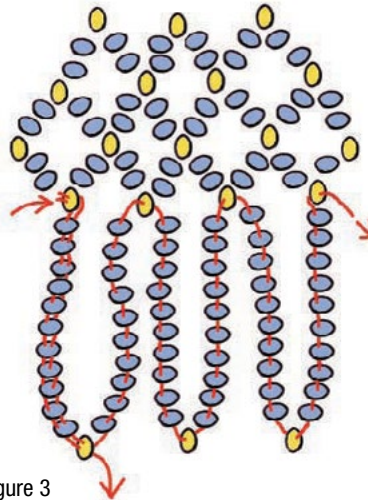


Figure 3

Tubular accent netting: String 2B, 1A, 2B, and pass through the center B in Short Accent Loop 2. Repeat to add a total of 3 nets (Figure 4a). Step up for the next round by passing through 2B and 1A of the first net. String 2B, 1A, 2B, and pass through the center A in the next net. Repeat to add a total of 3 nets. Repeat sets of 3 nets for each round

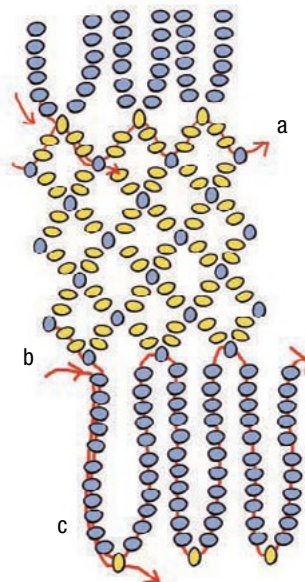


Figure 4

for a total of 6 rounds. Exit from a center A (Figure 4b).

Repeat Short Accent Loops for another set of 3 loops (Figure 4c).

Repeat Step 1 to stitch 32 more rounds of tubular netting.

3: Large accent section. Create another section of gold Tubular Accent Netting between sections of blue Long Accent Loops:

Long accent loops: Exit the center B in Net 1 in the last round of netting. String 10A and 1B; repeat four times for a total of 55 seed beads. String 10A and pass through the center B in the next net. Repeat twice for a total of 3 Long Accent Loops. Step up for the next round by passing through 10A, 1B, 10A, 1B, 10A, and 1B in Long Accent Loop 1.

Tubular accent netting: Repeat Tubular Accent Netting from Step 2 for a total of 6 rounds.

Medium accent loops: Exit a center A of a net. String 10A and 1B three times for a total of 33 seed beads. String 10 blue and pass through the center A in the next net to form one Medium Accent Loop (Figure 5). Repeat entire sequence twice for a total of 3 Medium Accent Loops. Step up for the next round by passing through 10A, 1B, 10A, and 1B in the next net. Knot thread, but do not trim.

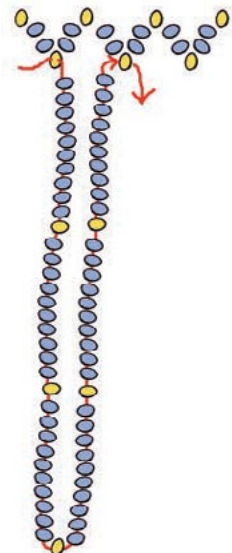


Figure 5

4: Side two. Secure 6' of thread at the beginning round of Step 1, exiting from the center B in Net 1. Use the first row of the first tubular netting section as your base row.

Repeat Steps 1–3 to complete the second side of the necklace.

pendant

5: Joining. Lay the completed tube out flat so it is not twisted, and separate the Medium Accent Loops at each end. *Note:* The Medium Accent Loops of side one are now called Loops 1–3; the Medium Accent Loops of side two are called Loops 4–6. Exit the B at the end of Loop 1. String 2B, 1A, 2B, and pass through the center B in Loop 2; repeat five times for a total of 6 nets joining Loops 1–6 in order. Step up for the next round by passing through 2B and 1A in Net 1. String 2B, 1A, 2B, and pass through the center A in Net 2. Repeat five times for a total of 6 nets (Figure 6). Step up for the next round by passing through 2B and 1A in the next net.

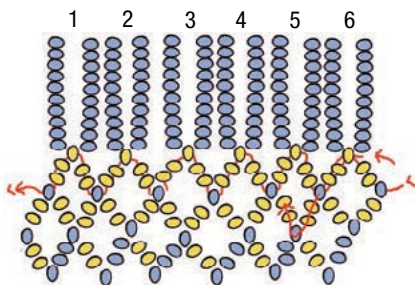


Figure 6

6: Basketweave pendant. Work 5 rounds of 6 nets with small diamond shapes, then work increasingly longer nets for 5 more rounds; end with long fringes:

Rounds 1–5: String 2B and 3A and pass through the center A in Medium Accent Loop 2; repeat five times for a total of 6 nets. Step up for the next round by passing through 2B and 1A; repeat four times for a total of 5 rounds.

Rounds 6–10: String 3B, 4A, and pass through the center A in Net 2; repeat five times for a total of 6 nets. Step up for the next round by passing through 3B and 1A. String 4B and 5A; pass through the center A in the next net; repeat five times for a total of 6 nets. Step up for the next round by passing through 4B and 1A in the first net of this round. String 5B and 6A and pass through the center A in the next net;

repeat five times for a total of 6 nets. Step up for the next round by passing through 5B and exit through 1A.

Fringe: String 6B, 1 gold round, 1A, 1 gold round, 10A, 1 gold oval, and 5A. Skip the 5A and pass back through the gold oval, 10A seed beads, 1 gold round, 1A, and 1 gold round; pull the beads snug. String 6A and pass through the center A in the next net (Figure 7a); repeat five times for a total of 6 fringes. Tie a knot, weave the ends into the piece, and trim the thread close to the work. ♦

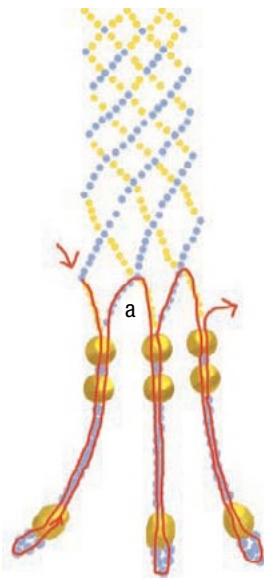


Figure 7

Susan Yvette England operates an art studio and gallery in Columbus, Georgia. The studio offers jewelry, clay art, and bonsai as well as a small bead shop. You can view Susan's work at www.earthelementsart.com.

RESOURCE

Check your local bead shop or contact: Seed beads and metal rounds and ovals: Earth Elements Art Studio and Gallery, (706) 571-9887, www.earthelementsart.com.



lavender lattice

HORTENSE E. THOMPSON

Netting and right-angle-weave stitches merge seamlessly, creating this richly textured, elegant bracelet.



TECHNIQUES

- :: right-angle weave
- :: netting
- :: peyote stitch

See p. 20 for helpful technique information.

PROJECT LEVEL



1) BASE. Work right-angle weave and netting to form the bracelet's base:

Unit 1: Leaving a 12" tail, place a tension bead at the end of 5' of thread. String 4A, 1F, and 3A; pass through the first 4A and 1F (Fig. 1a). String 3F; pass through the 1F previously added and the first 2F just added to form a circle (Fig. 1b). String 7A; pass up through the

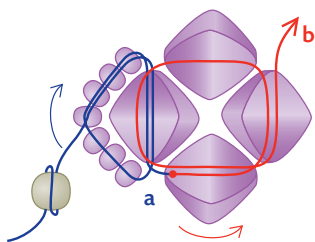


Fig. 1: Adding A to the left side of Unit 1

last 1F exited and weave through beads to exit 1F at the bottom of the unit (Fig. 2).

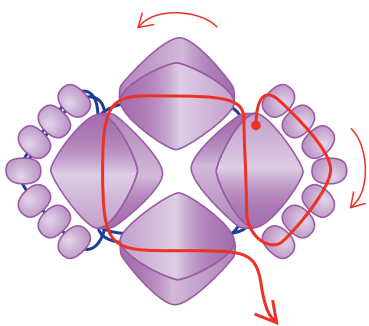


Fig. 2: Adding A to the right side of Unit 1

Unit 2: String 3F; pass through the bottom F in Unit 1 and the 3F just added. String 7A; pass up through the last 1F exited (Fig. 3a). String 1B; pass up through the nearest 1F of Unit 1 and

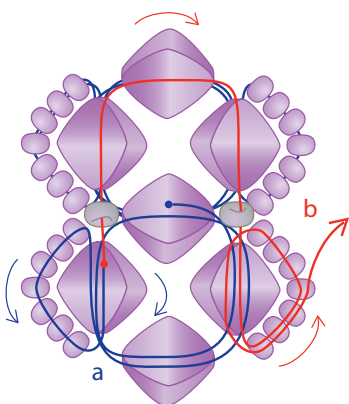


Fig. 3: Completing Unit 2

continue through 2 more F. String 1B; pass down through the nearest 1F of Unit 2. String 7A; pass down through the last 1F exited and the first 4A just added (Fig. 3b).

Netted connection: String 7A; pass up through the fourth A at the nearest edge of Unit 1. String 8A; pass down through the first 4A added in this section and the first A exited (Fig. 4a). String 8A; pass through the fourth A added in this section and the next 9 beads to exit the top-right corner of the netted connection (Fig. 4b).

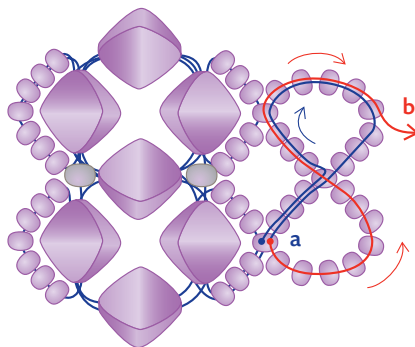


Fig. 4: Stitching the netted connection

Unit 3: String 3A, 1F, and 3A; pass through the last A exited and the 3A and 1F just added (Fig. 5). String 3F;

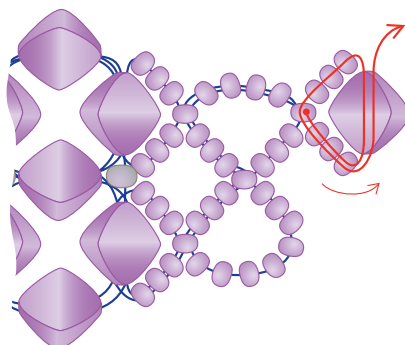


Fig. 5: Working the first stitch of Unit 3

pass through the last F exited and the first 2F just added to form a circle (Fig. 6a). String 7A; pass down through the last F exited and the next 1F to exit the bottom of the unit (Fig. 6b).

Unit 4: String 3F; pass through the last F exited and the first F just added to form a circle. String 3A; pass through the middle A of the nearest net. String 3A; pass down through the last F

MATERIALS

10 g light amethyst size 11° German seed beads (A)
 28 silver-lined clear size 9° German seed beads (B)
 12 amethyst 3mm crystal bicones (C)
 28 violet 4mm crystal bicones (D)
 28 light amethyst AB 4mm fire-polished rounds (E)
 49 light amethyst 6mm pressed-glass rounded bicones (F)
 1 light amethyst 12mm button with shank
 Clear 6 lb braided beading thread

TOOLS

Size 12 beading needle
 Scissors

FINISHED SIZE: 6 3/4"

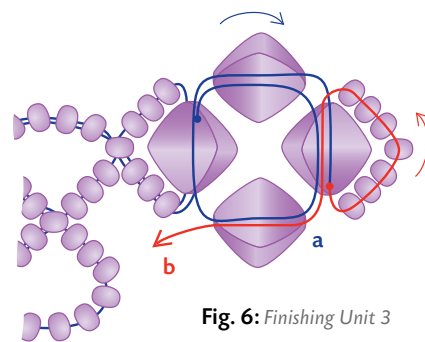


Fig. 6: Finishing Unit 3

exited and the next 2F. String 7A; pass up through the last F exited (Fig. 7a). String 1B; pass up through the nearest F of the previous unit and the next 2F. String 1B; pass down through the nearest F of this unit, the next 2F, the nearest 1B, and the nearest 1F of the previous unit (Fig. 7b). Weave through beads to exit up through the bottom-right 4A in Unit 4 (Fig. 7c).

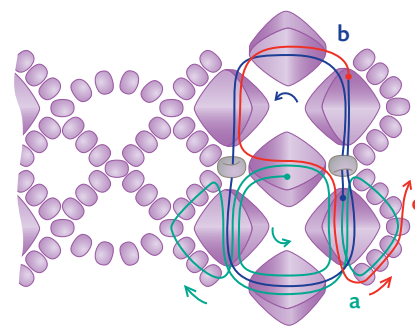


Fig. 7: Completing Unit 4

Repeat the netted connection and Units 3 and 4 five times or to the desired length. Secure the thread and trim.

ARTIST'S TIP

If you use 4mm crystal bicones in place of the fire-polished rounds for embellishment, add one size 11° seed bead before stringing the bicone since the bicones tend to be smaller.

2) EMBELLISHMENT. Use fire-polished rounds and bicones to embellish the base:

Right-angle-weave units: Start 3' of new thread that exits up through the left F of Unit 1. String 1E, 1B, and 1D; pass up through the right F of Unit 1. String 1E, pass through the B just added, string 1D, and pass up through the left F of Unit 1. Weave through the next 2F and 1B, then down through the right F of Unit 2. String 1E, 1B, and 1D; pass down through the left F of Unit 2. String 1E; pass through the last B added, string 1D, and pass down through the right F of Unit 2 (Fig. 8a). Tighten the embellishment by weaving through the outside edge of Units 1 and 2. Position for the next embellishment by exiting the sixth A of the netted connection (Fig. 8b).

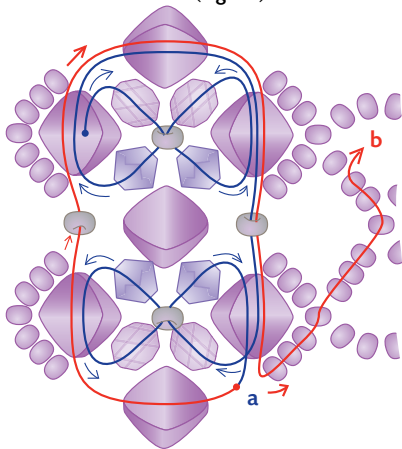


Fig. 8: Embellishing the right-angle-weave units

Netted connections: String 1C; pass through the opposite A on the netted connection. Weave through beads to repeat this embellishment on the lower portion of the netted connection. Exit the left F of Unit 3 (Fig. 9).

Repeat the embellishments down the base.

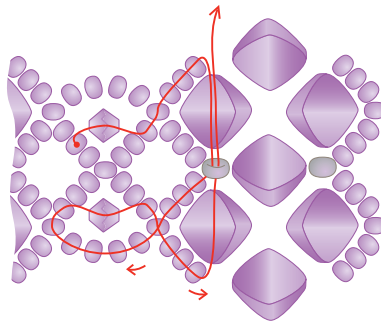


Fig. 9: Embellishing the netted connection

3) CLASP. Form a button/loop clasp:

Connection: Weave the working thread through beads to exit the middle A at the end of the final bottom unit. String 4A; pass through the middle A at the end of the final top unit. Weave through beads again to reinforce the connection; exit from the fourth A added (Fig. 10a).

Button: String 5A, the button shank, and 5A; pass through the 4A added for the connection (Fig. 10b). Repeat the entire thread path to reinforce. Secure the working thread and trim.

Loop: Remove the tension bead. Use the tail thread to repeat the connection

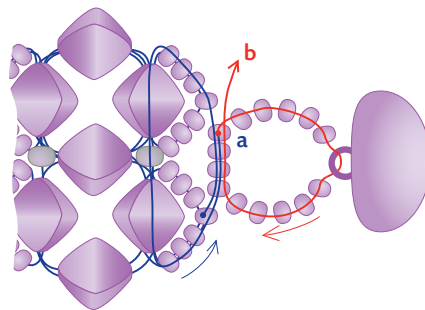


Fig. 10: Attaching the button

ARTIST'S TIPS

- German seed beads are a bit smaller than Japanese seed beads, but either will work well for this project.
- Size 9° seed beads are readily available in most of Europe, but if you are unable to locate them, size 11° seed beads are the best substitution.

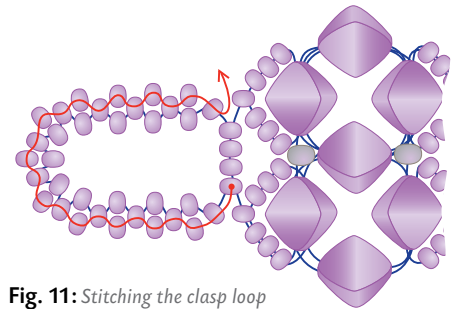


Fig. 11: Stitching the clasp loop

section at the other end of the bracelet. String 23A or enough to fit snugly around the button; pass through the 4A connection beads just placed and the first A just strung. Work peyote stitch around the loop using 1A in each stitch (Fig. 11). Reinforce the thread path. Secure the thread and trim. ♦



HORTENSE E. THOMPSON is a hobby beader. She has published three beginner books on netting and right-angle weave. Reach Hortense at www.beadybeadz.com.

RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact: All beads and findings: Gutermann, www.mailorder-beads.co.uk/gutermann.html. Similar beads and findings: Fire Mountain Gems and Beads, (800) 355-2137, www.firemountaingems.com.

XOXO bracelet

CALLIE MITCHELL

This pretty bracelet design, based on much experimentation and lots of dreaming, is made up of stitched squares and nets that create a series of beaded bundles.



TECHNIQUES

:: daisy chain variation

:: netting

See p. 20 for helpful technique information.

PROJECT LEVEL

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ARTIST'S TIP

While working the foundation row, keep the beads comfortably snug. Don't worry if there are small gaps in the strand or if the thread shows here and there; working subsequent rows will tighten the strand.

1) STRAND 1, PASS 1 (FOUNDATION).

Use 5' of conditioned thread to form the foundation for Strand 1, which is made of beaded squares and links of pearls:

Square 1: String a tension bead, leaving an 8" tail. String 6C; pass through the third C added (Fig. 1). Pull tight to form a square.

Link: String 1D and pass through the next C in the square. String 1C, 1B, 1 pearl, and 1B (Fig. 2).

Square 2: String 5C; pass through the second C of the 5C just strung, pulling tight to form another square (Fig. 3).

Note: The squares may look more like diamonds at this point because the strand wants to hang crooked.

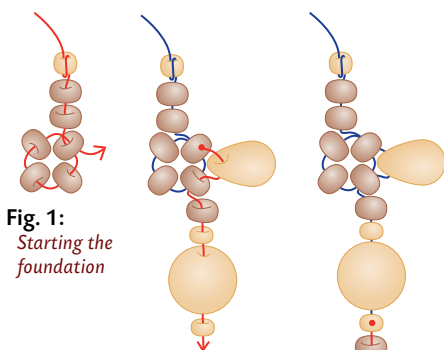


Fig. 1:
Starting the
foundation

Fig. 2:
Adding
the first drop
and link

Fig. 3:
Working
Square 2

Repeat the link and Square 2 instructions seven more times. Repeat the link instructions, omitting the 1C/1B/1 pearl/1B, to add a total of 9 squares and 8 pearls. String 2C.

2) STRAND 1, PASSES 2-4. Finish Strand 1 by working passes up and down the length of the foundation:

Pass 2: Orient the work so the thread exits from the top of the strand and the D are lined up along the right side. Skip the last C added; pass back through the second-to-last C and the first left C in the square (Fig. 4a). *String 1D; pass through the nearest left C in the square, the square's bottom C, 1B/1 pearl/1B, the next square's top C,

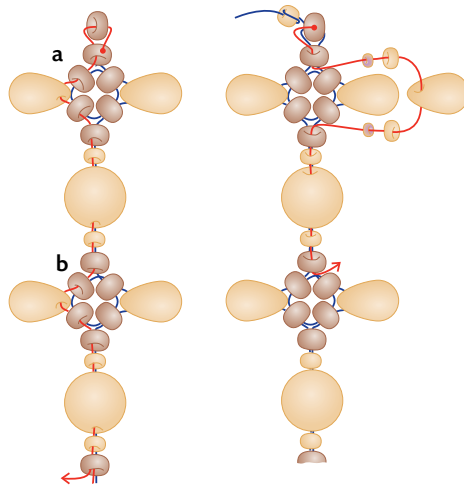


Fig. 4: Starting Pass 2

Fig. 5: Beginning Pass 3

and the first left C in the next square (Fig. 4b). Pull tight to snap the square into shape, straightening the strand. Repeat from * down the length of the strand, exiting from the end 1C.

Pass 3: Orient the work so the thread exits from the top of the strand and the D project from each side. Pass back through the top C of the first square. String 1A, 1B, 1D, 1B, and 1A; pass through the square's bottom C, 1B/1 pearl/1B, and the next square's top C (Fig. 5). Repeat down the length of the strand, exiting from the end 1C.

Pass 4: Orient the work so the thread exits from the top. Repeat Pass 3, making sure these nets sit between the 1C/1D/1C nets added in Step 1 and in Pass 2.

Secure the working thread and trim. Remove the tension bead; secure the tail thread and trim. Set aside.

3) STRAND 2.

Repeat Steps 1-4 to make a second strand, this time beginning and ending the strands with the link instructions from Step 1, rather than a square (Fig. 6). This will allow you to form a strand with 8 squares linked by

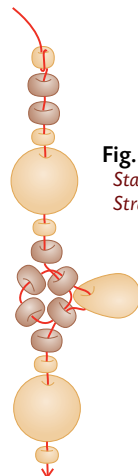


Fig. 6:
Starting
Strand 2

MATERIALS

2 g purple-lined amber size 15° seed beads (A)
3 g galvanized gold size 11° seed beads (B)
4 g iris bronze size 8° seed beads (C)
68 gold-luster 4x6mm magatama drops (D)
17 bright gold 6mm crystal pearl rounds
6 gold-filled 4mm jump rings
1 vermeil 15mm decorative toggle clasp
Gold size D nylon beading thread
Thread conditioner

TOOLS

Scissors
Size 12 beading needle
Chain- or flat-nose pliers

FINISHED SIZE: 7 3/4"

9 pearls, ensuring that when the two strands are placed side by side, the squares will be staggered.

4) ASSEMBLY. Attach 1 jump ring to the C at each end of both strands. Use 1 jump ring to connect the jump ring at one end of Strand 1 and the jump ring at one end of Strand 2 to the ring half of the clasp. Repeat using the remaining jump ring, the other ends of the strands, and the bar half of the clasp. ♦

CALLIE MITCHELL is a lifelong knitter and has long enjoyed adding beads to her knitted fabrics. Callie's youngest daughter introduced her to beadweaving a few years ago, and there's been no turning back. She now spends at least half of her creative time (and there's never enough of it) beading. Contact her at peregrinebeader@gmail.com.

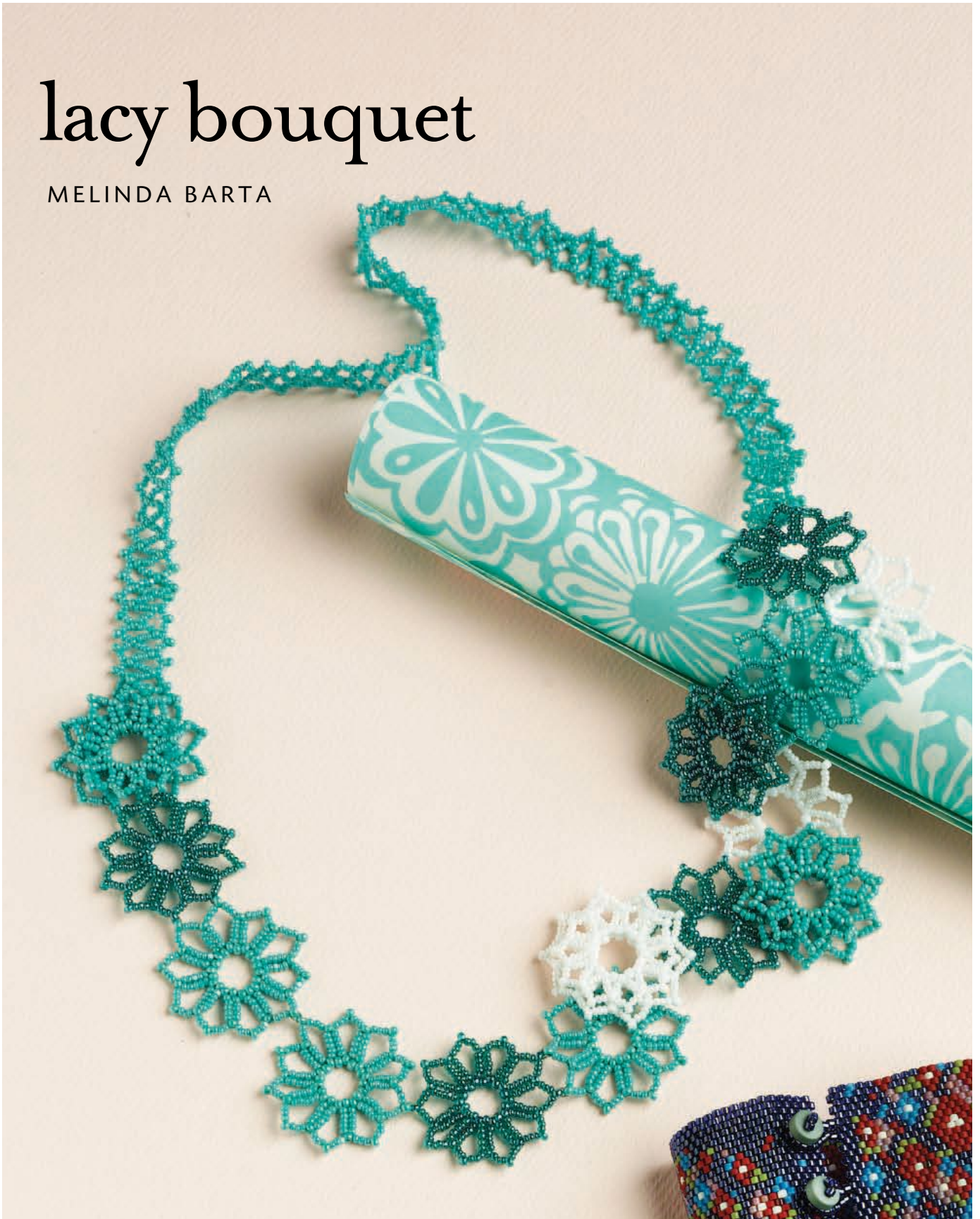
RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact:

Miyuki magatama drops: Joggles.com, (401) 615-7696. Matsuno size 8° beads: Circle of Fire Beads, (352) 344-3473, www.circleof fireartandbeadshop.com. Swarovski pearls: Peace Creek Beads, www.peacecreek.com. Size 11° beads: Beads!, (813) 258-3900, www.eBeads.com. Size 15° beads: A Bead or Two, (575) 388-8973, abeadortwo@cybermesa.com. Jump rings: Michaels, (800) 642-4235, www.michaels.com. Similar toggle clasp: Nova Beads and Creations, (713) 868-1310, sales@novabeads.net, or Elegant Notions, (713) 864-0992, www.elegantnotions.com.

lacy bouquet

MELINDA BARTA



lacy bouquet

MELINDA BARTA

This summery necklace is full of surprises with its gentle asymmetry. Its flowers, color palette, and play of positive and negative shapes were inspired by printed paper.



MATERIALS

8 g turquoise size 15° charlottes (A)
 2 g white size 15° charlottes
 5 g teal size 15° charlottes
 4 g turquoise size 11° Czech seed beads (B)
 2 g white size 11° Czech seed beads
 2 g teal size 11° Czech seed beads
 Crystal 4 lb braided beading thread
 Green thermally bonded .006 beading thread

TOOLS

Scissors
 Size 12 beading needle

FINISHED SIZE:

24 1/4"

NOTE:
 Unless otherwise specified, use green thread when stitching the turquoise and teal beads; use crystal thread with the white beads.

1) LARGE FLOWERS. Form large flowers using netting:

Center: Leaving a 6" tail, use 2' of thread to string 20B. Tie a square knot to form a circle and pass through the first B.

Petal 1: String 5A, 1B, 3A, 1B, 3A, 1B, and 5A; pass through the last center bead exited (Fig. 1—blue thread). Pass through all the As in this loop, skipping the B and pulling tight to form points. Pass through the last center B exited and the next 2B of the center B (Fig. 1—red thread). (Fig. 1—red thread).

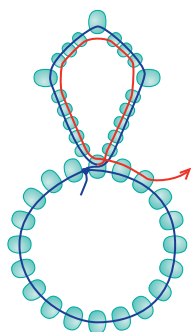


Fig. 1: Working Petal 1

Petals 2–9: String 5A, 1B, 3A, 1B, and 3A; pass back through the first B of the previous petal. String 5A and pass through the last center bead exited (Fig. 2—blue thread). Pass through all the As in the petal, skipping the Bs and pulling tight to form points. Pass through the last center bead exited and the next 2B of the center (Fig. 2—red thread).

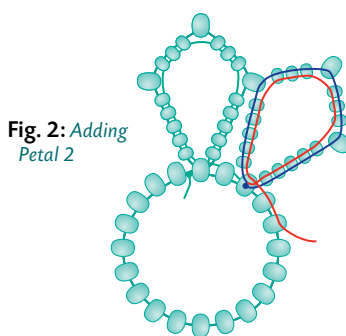


Fig. 2: Adding Petal 2

Petal 10: String 5A; pass back through the third B of Petal 1. String 3A, 1B, and 3A. Pass back through the first B of Petal 9. String 5A and pass through the last center bead exited (Fig. 3—blue thread). Pass through all the As in this

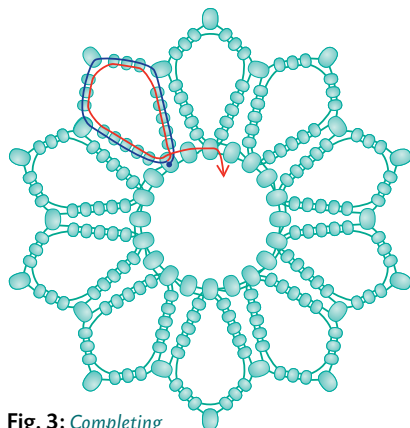


Fig. 3: Completing a large flower

petal, skipping the B and pulling tight to form points. Pass through the last center bead exited and the next 2B of the center (Fig. 3—red thread). Secure the tail thread and trim; do not trim the working thread.

Repeat entire step thirteen times for a total of 6 turquoise, 5 teal, and 3 white large flowers. Set aside.

2) SMALL FLOWERS. Make small flowers to layer on top of some of the large flowers (one will become the clasp):

Flowers: Follow Step 1 to make a flower, this time forming shorter petals by stringing 3A in the places that call for 5A, and 2A in the places that call for 3A (Fig. 4). Secure the threads and trim. Make a total of 2 turquoise, 1 teal, and 1 white small flowers.

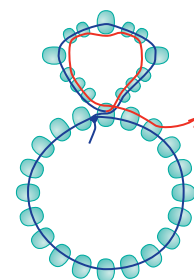


Fig. 4: Bead count for a small flower

Layering: Use the working thread of 1 large turquoise flower to square-stitch the center Bs of this flower to the center Bs of 1 small

ARTIST'S TIP

When passing back through the beads of the strap to create the curved shape, occasionally spread out the beadwork on your work surface and gently push and pull the beadwork into the arched shape.

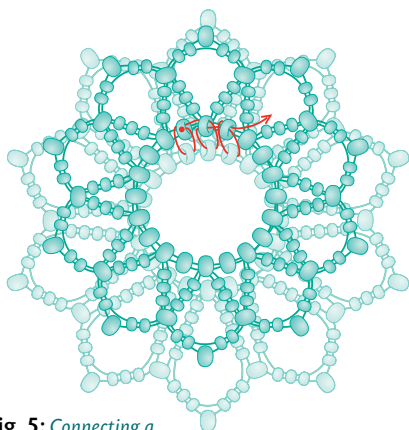


Fig. 5: Connecting a small and large flower

turquoise flower (Fig. 5). Repeat, using the remaining small flowers and matching large flowers. *Note:* One layered turquoise flower will be used for the clasp.

3) STRAP. Use chevron chain to form the strap, ending and starting new lengths of thread as needed:

Unit 1: Leaving a 12" tail, use 4' of crystal thread to string 1B, 3A, 1B, 2A, 1B, 2A, 1B, and 3A; pass back through the first B.

Units 2–36: String 2A, 1B, 2A, 1B, and 3A; pass back through the last B added in the previous unit (Fig. 6). Repeat thirty-five times.

Unit 37 (increase): String 3A, 1B, 2A, 1B, and 3A; pass back through the last B added in the previous unit (Fig. 7).

Units 38–40: Repeat Unit 2.

Units 41–120: Repeat Units 37–40 twenty times.

Units 121–128: Repeat Unit 2 eight times.

Shaping: Pass back through the nearest 2A in Unit 127. Pass back through all As along the outside edge of the strap, skipping the Bs and pulling tight to form points (Fig. 8). Weave through Unit 1 and exit from the first 2A added

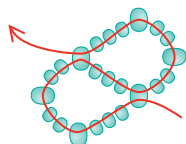


Fig. 6: Starting the chevron chain

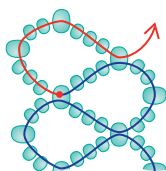


Fig. 7: Working an increase

Fig. 8: Passing back through the strap beads

in Unit 2; repeat shaping along the inside edge of the necklace. Do not trim the thread.

4) ASSEMBLY. Join the flowers and strap and complete the clasp:

Strap: Place the needle on the strap's tail thread and pass through the first 2A of Unit 2. String 2A and pass through 1B at the tip of 1 layered turquoise flower. Tie a small knot around the thread between beads and pass back through the last B exited. Weave through beads to exit the second B of Unit 1 (Fig. 9—blue thread). Pass down through 1B that lies between 2 petals to the left. Tie a small knot

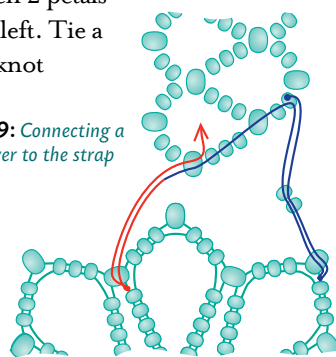


Fig. 9: Connecting a flower to the strap

around the thread between beads and pass back through the last B exited (Fig. 9—red thread). Repeat thread path to reinforce. Use the working thread and the same method to attach the final 2 units to 1 teal single-layer flower.

Clasp loop: Weave through the beads of 1 teal single-layer flower to exit 1B at the tip of a petal. String 43A (or enough A to fit around the small turquoise flower attached to the strap), pass through 1B at the tip of an adjacent petal, and back through the A just added (Fig. 10a). Repeat thread path to

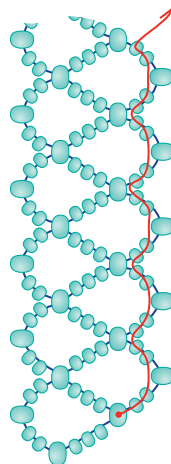
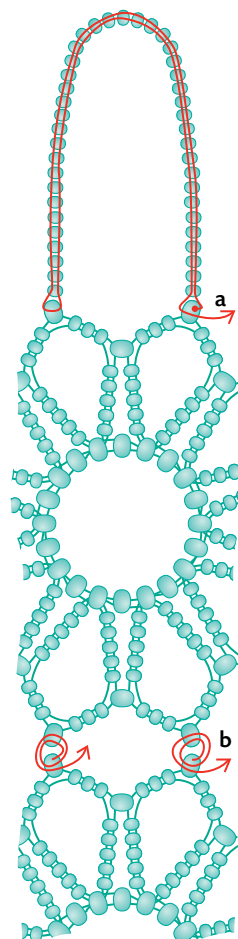


Fig. 10: Clasp and flower connections

reinforce. Slip the loop over the small flower of the turquoise layered flower attached to the strap.

Flowers: Set the layered flowers and 1 single-layer flower aside. Spread out the strap and remaining flowers flat on the work surface and arrange them in a pleasing manner. Use the working threads of the flowers to join the flowers end to end with square stitch, connecting 1 or 2 Bs at the tip(s) of the petal(s) (Fig. 10b). Place 1 layered flower on top of the chain of flowers and attach in 2 or 3 points in the same manner; repeat with the remaining layered flowers and single-layer flower. Secure the threads and trim. ♦





Circular Netting

Materials

- Size 11° seed beads (A and B)
- Size 8° seed beads (C)
- Beading thread

Tools

- Beading needle
- Scissors

The open lacework of beaded netting adapts easily to odd shapes, making it a great technique for covering an object with beads. Drape a spherical ornament with circular flat netting. Make a beaded bead or cover strung beads with tubular netting. Begin a bottle cover with a flat circular net at the neck, then work the sides with tubular netting.

A single “net” is made up of one intersection bead between two legs of beads. To make a flat net, you must increase the length of the legs on each round; for a tube, the legs are the same length in every round. Add or subtract leg beads as necessary to achieve the desired change in size.

CIRCULAR FLAT NETTING

Round 1: Begin with a foundation ring: string 4A and 1C six times. Pass through the beads again and exit the first C.



Figure 1

Round 2: String 4B, 1C, and 4B; pass through the next C of the previous round (Figure 1). Repeat around; step up by passing through the first 5 beads of this round (Figure 2).

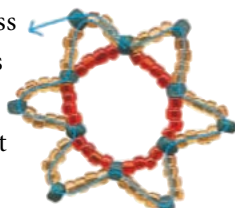


Figure 2

Round 3: String 5A, 1C, and 5A, then pass through the next C of the previous round. Repeat around; step up by passing through the first 6 beads of this round (Figure 3).

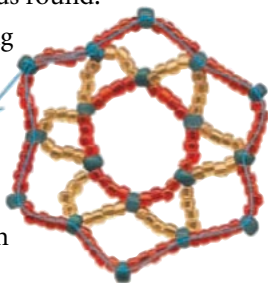


Figure 3

Round 4: Repeat Round 3, stringing 7B, 1C, and 7B for each stitch; step up by passing through the first 8 beads of this round.

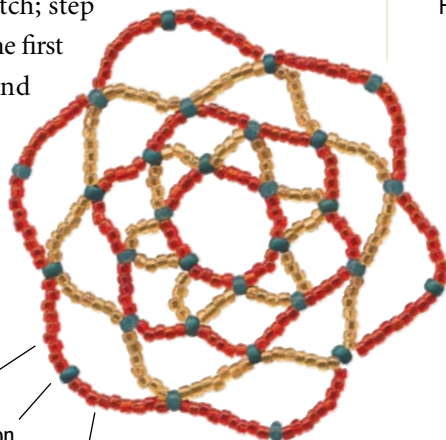


Figure 4

Round 5: Repeat Round 3, stringing 9A, 1C, and 9B for each stitch; step up by passing through the first 10 beads of this round (Figure 4).

Continue, adding beads to the legs of each round; the number you add will increase as the circumference of the net increases.

TUBULAR NETTING

Round 1: String 4A and 1C six times.

Step up by passing through the first 4 beads of this round (Figure 5).



Figure 5

Round 2: String 4B, 1C, and 4B; skipping the next C, pass through the following C of the previous round. Repeat around; step up by passing through the first 4 beads of this round (Figure 6).



Figure 6

Round 3: Repeat Round 2, stringing 4A, 1C, and 4B for each stitch (Figure 7).

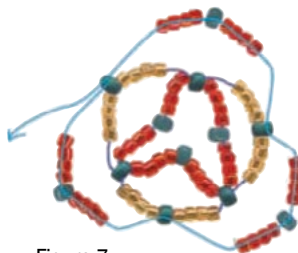


Figure 7

Repeat Rounds 2 and 3. ●



Necklace made with decreasing tubular netting around strung beads.

Dustin Wedekind is senior editor of *Beadwork* magazine. If you have seed bead insights or inquiries, please e-mail beadwork@interweave.com.

stitch pro { NETTING }

Jean Campbell



TRIANGLE

Row 1: String beads in a multiple of 4, then string 2 more. Pass back through the second-to-last bead strung (Photo 1).

Row 2: String 5 beads, skip 3 beads from Row 1, and pass back through the next bead; repeat across the row. Set up for the next row by stringing 1 bead and passing back through the last bead exited and the last 3 beads added in this row (Photo 2).

Row 3: String 5 beads and pass back through the middle bead of the next net added in the previous row; repeat across (Photo 3). To turn the thread



MATERIALS & TOOLS

Size 11° seed beads
Size B nylon or 6 lb braided beading thread
Scissors
Size 11 beading needle

TECHNIQUES

netting

PROJECT LEVEL ●○○○

Netting is a simple stitch that produces exactly what you think: little nets of beads. Think fishnet stockings, rope hammocks, or onion sacks. Here, I show you how to make five-bead nets, but you can work with any number in your own designs.

What Would Happen If?

Netted triangles are pretty easy to make, but what about a rectangle? Here's how it's done:

around for the next row, you can do one of two things:

- Pass back through the last 3 beads added in this row (your thread will show) (Fig. 1); or
- Make a hidden turnaround by looping the working thread around the thread that connects 2 beads in a previous row and weaving back through beads to exit the last 3 beads added in this row (Fig. 2).

Row 4: Repeat Row 3 until you've created the final net.

Embellish: It helps to form the point of the triangle if you add 3 seed beads to the center bead of the final net (Photo 4). ♦

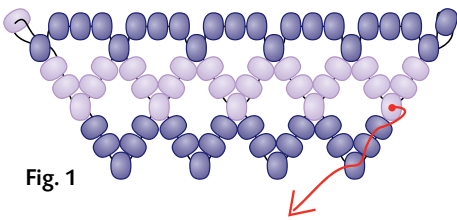


Fig. 1

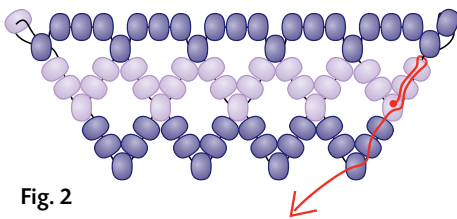


Fig. 2



Row 1: String beads in a multiple of 4, then string 2 more.

Pass back through the second-to-last bead strung.

Row 2: String 5 beads, skip 3 beads from Row 1, and pass back through the next bead; repeat across the row. Set up for the next row by stringing 1 bead and passing back through the last bead exited.

Row 3: String 6 beads and pass back through the middle bead of the next net added in the previous row (Photo a); repeat across with 5 beads in each stitch. For the final stitch, string 6 beads and pass through the middle bead of the final net from two previous rows (Photo b). Form a turnaround as illustrated in Fig. 1 or Fig. 2 and pass back through the last 4 beads added (Photo c).

Row 4: String 5 beads and pass back through the middle bead of the next net added in the previous row; repeat across. For the final stitch, pass back through the fourth bead added in the first net of the previous row (Photo d).

Rows 5 and on: Repeat Rows 3 and 4 to desired length.



a



b



c



d

JEAN CAMPBELL is senior editor of *Beadwork* magazine and a jewelry-design artist and teacher. She is also the author of *Creating Glamorous Jewelry with Swarovski Elements* (Creative Publishing International, 2010). Read Jean's weekly blog at beadingdaily.com and visit www.jeancampbellink.com.

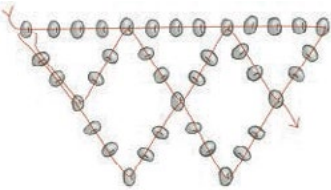
TENSION BEAD

A tension bead (or stopper bead) holds your work in place. To make one, string a bead larger than those you are working with, then pass through the bead one or more times, making sure not to split your thread. The bead will be able to slide along, but will still provide tension to work against when you're beading the first two rows.



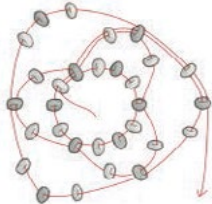
NETTING (SINGLE THREAD)

Begin by stringing a base row of 13 beads. String 5 beads and go back through the fifth bead from the end of the base row. String another 5 beads, skip 3 beads of the base row, and go back through the next. Repeat to the end of the row, passing through the fifth, fourth, and third beads of those just strung and exiting from the third. Turn the work over and go back across the same way.



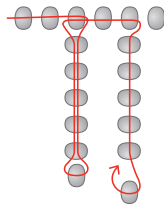
TUBULAR NETTING

String 1A and 1B six times; pass through them again to form a circle for the foundation round. *String 1A, 1B, and 1A; skip 1B and pass through the following 1B in the previous round. Repeat from * twice, then step up for the next round by passing through the first 2 beads of this round. Work each round the same way.



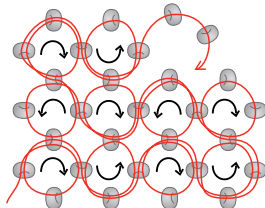
FRINGE

Exit from the foundation row of beads or fabric. String a length of beads plus 1 bead. Skipping the last bead, pass back through all the beads just strung to form a fringe leg. Pass back into the foundation row or fabric.



RIGHT-ANGLE WEAVE

For **one-needle right-angle weave**, string 4 beads and pass through the first 3 beads again to form the first unit. For the rest of the row, string 3 beads and pass through the last bead exited in the previous unit and the first 2 just strung; the thread path will resemble a series of figure eights, alternating directions with each unit. To begin the next row, pass through beads to exit the top bead of the last unit. String 3 beads and pass through the last bead exited and the first bead just strung. *String 2 beads, pass back through the next top bead of the previous row, the last bead exited in the previous unit, and the 2 beads just strung. Pass through the next top bead of the previous row, string 2 beads, pass through the last bead of the previous unit, the top bead just exited, and the first bead just strung. Repeat from * to complete the row, then begin a new row as before.



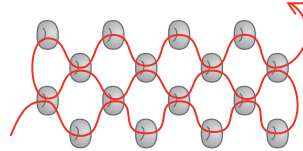
DAISY CHAIN

Begin by stringing a small number of beads and forming a circle by passing back through the first bead strung. String 1 bead and pass through the bead opposite the first bead of the circle, forming the "daisy."

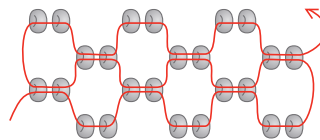


PEYOTE STITCH

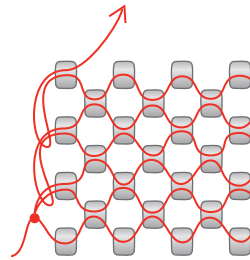
For **one-drop even-count flat peyote stitch**, string an even number of beads to create the first two rows. Begin the third row by stringing 1 bead and passing back through the second-to-last bead of the previous row. String another bead and pass back through the fourth-to-last bead of the previous row. Continue adding 1 bead at a time, passing over every other bead of the previous row.



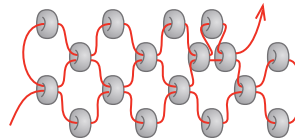
Two-drop peyote stitch is worked the same as one-drop peyote stitch, but with 2 beads at a time instead of 1 bead.



For **odd-count flat peyote stitch**, string an uneven number of beads to create Rows 1 and 2. String 1 bead, skip the last bead strung, and pass through the next bead. Repeat across the row (this is Row 3). To add the last bead, string 1 bead and knot the tail and working threads, clicking all beads into place. Start the next row (Row 4) by passing back through the last bead added. Continue in peyote stitch, turning as for even-count, shown above, at the end of this and all even-numbered rows. At the end of all odd-numbered rows, add the last bead, string 1 bead, pass under the thread loop at the edge of the previous rows, and pass back through the last bead added.

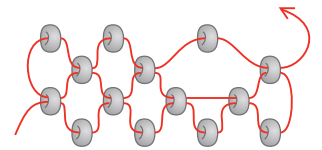


Begin a **midproject peyote-stitch increase** by working a stitch with 2 beads in one row. In the next row, work 1 bead in each stitch, splitting the pair of beads in the previous row. For a smooth increase, use very narrow beads for both the two-drop and the one-drop between.

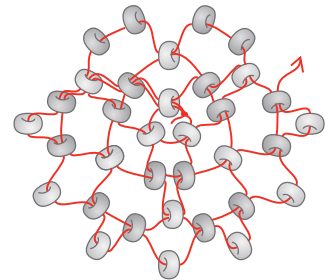


To make a **midproject peyote-stitch decrease**, simply pass the thread through 2 beads without adding a bead in the "gap." In the next row, work a regular one-drop

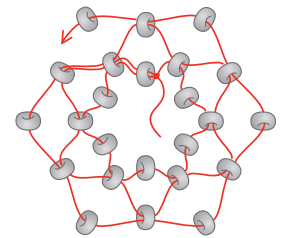
peyote stitch over the decrease. Work with tight tension to avoid holes.



For **circular peyote stitch**, string 3 beads and knot the tail and working threads to form the first round; pass through the first bead strung. For the second round, string 2 beads and pass through the next bead of the previous round; repeat twice. To step up to the third round, pass through the first bead of the current round. For the third round, string 1 bead and pass through the next bead of the previous round; repeat around, then step up at the end of the round. Continue in this manner, alternating the two previous rounds. It may be necessary to adjust the bead count, depending on the relative size of the beads, to keep the circle flat.



For **even-count tubular peyote stitch**, string an even number of beads and knot the tail and working threads to form the first 2 rounds; pass through the first 2 beads strung. To work Round 3, string 1 bead, skip 1 bead, and pass through the next; repeat around until you have added half the number of beads in the first round. Step up through the first bead added in this round. For the following rounds, work 1 bead in each stitch and continue to step up at the end of each round.



Work **odd-count tubular peyote stitch** the same as even-count tubular peyote stitch, but it isn't necessary to step up at the end of each round.