



Bead-Making Instructions
for Beaded Beads:

How to Make Beads

from Beading Daily[®]



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TODAY'S HOW-TO FOR HANDMADE JEWELRY

Bead-Making Instructions for Beaded Beads:

How to Make Beads

from *Beading Daily*



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Bead-Making Instructions for Beaded Beads:

How to Make Beads

from *Beading Daily*



My recent obsession with seed beads has completely changed how I view my DIY (Do It Yourself) world, as well as added hundreds of new projects to my "must do" jewelry list. I love sharing this passion with my *Beading Daily* readers, and I'm super excited about these four new free projects; Bead-Making Instructions for *Beaded Beads: How to Make Beads from Beading Daily*.

You'll learn how to make fascinating triangle-shaped beaded beads as well as the ever-popular tubular peyote, herringbone, ladder, square, and brick stitches.

All of the beaded-bead patterns in *Bead-Making Instructions for Beaded Beads: How to Make Beads from Beading Daily* come with great step-by-step instructions, colored diagrams, and materials and tools lists. My fave part is the Artist's Tips. For example, Carol Huber Cypher recommends stuffing her Beaded Pillow Beads with herbs, scent, affirmations, or milagros instead of felt.

Lynn Davy's *Going Bananas* uses five different stitches. This particular necklace is like a seed-bead-stitched sampler, and you'll know the secrets to all five stitches by the time you've completed this beauty.

Party Girl Necklace by Robin Cowart pretty much says it all! This project includes wireworked links to your beaded beads for a fun twist.

Mel Jonassen says you can use her D'oh Nutz beads for earrings, hair accessories, or beaded tires on a miniature car! Vroom, vroom!

Everyone who wants to learn how to make beaded-bead jewelry will find something fun in this bead-mania eBook!

Try a few out and you'll be hooked like me. So grab your needles and seed beads; let's get stitching!

Kristal Wick, *Beading Daily* editor

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BEAD-MAKING INSTRUCTIONS
FOR BEADED BEADS:

How to Make Beads
from *Beading Daily*

editor, *beadingdaily* KRISTAL WICK

designer JANICE TAPIA

photography

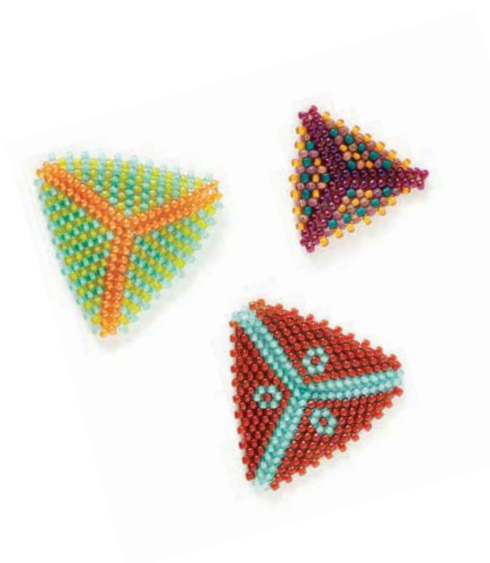
JOE COCA, ANN SWANSON

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project

beaded pillow beads

CAROL HUBER CYPHER



TECHNIQUES

:: peyote stitch

See pp. 14–15 for helpful technique information.

A strand of uniquely shaped wooden beads intrigued me. I was able to reproduce their form using two peyote-stitched triangles whose offset edges are seamlessly joined.

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ARTIST'S TIP

To personalize the beads, stuff them with herbs, scent, affirmations, or milagros instead of felt.

1) TRIANGLES.

Round 1: Use 3' of thread to string 3A and tie them into a circle. Pass through the first bead again.

Round 2: String 2A and pass through the next A of the previous round. Repeat around for a total of 6A. Step up by passing through the first A added in this round (Fig. 1).

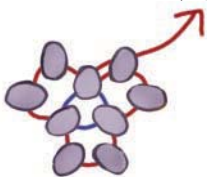


Fig. 1

Round 3: String 2A and pass through the second A in the pair from the previous round. String 1B and pass through the next A from the previous round. Repeat around for a total of 9 beads (Fig. 2). Step up by passing through the first A added in this round.

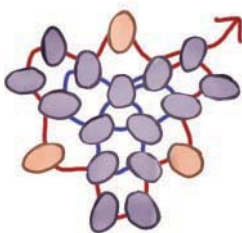


Fig. 2

Notice that we are peyote-stitching in the round, always increasing (adding

2A) between the increases (2A) and adding one more B to each side of the developing triangle.

Round 4: Work peyote stitch placing a B before and after each B and 2A between the 2A of the previous round, to add a total of 12 beads (Fig. 3). Step up by passing through the first A added in this round.

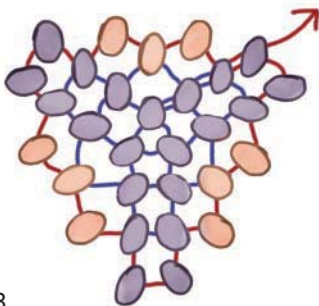


Fig. 3

Rounds 5–12: Continue working circular peyote stitch, increasing B as necessary between the A “spokes.” Exit from the second A of the final round.

Round 13: Work one side of the triangle using B. When you reach the corner, pass through the 2A of the previous round without adding beads (Fig. 4).

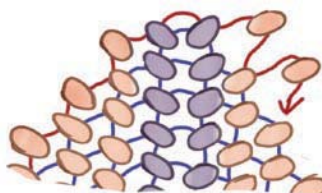


Fig. 4

Repeat around so your triangle has rounded corners. After placing the last B, pass through only the first A of the

MATERIALS

5 g each size 11° Japanese seed beads in 2 colors (A and B)
FireLine 10 lb beading thread
Felt stuffing

TOOLS

Size 10 or 12 beading needle
Scissors

FINISHED SIZE: $\frac{5}{8}$ " \times 1"

pair. Don't trim the thread. Set aside. Repeat Rounds 1–13 to make a second triangle.

2) FINISHING. Stack the triangles, offsetting the points so a point of the top triangle rests on the mid-point of the edge of the opposite triangle. The 2A of a point should straddle the sixth bead of an edge. Place a small wad of felt between the triangles.

Use the working thread of one of the triangles to pass through the sixth (center) center bead on the edge of the opposite triangle. Zip the edges closed slowly and carefully around the entire edge, matching the point to mid-edge each time. Pull tight. Secure the thread and trim. ♦

RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact: All materials: Beads by Blanche, (201) 385-6225, www.beadsbyblanche.com.



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project

d'oh nutz

MEL JONASSEN



TECHNIQUES

- :: ladder stitch
- :: brick stitch

See pp. 14–15 for helpful technique information.

D'oh Nutz have many uses—they can be employed as beads, earrings, lariats, color wheels, hair accessories, and even beaded tires on a miniature car.

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1) SLICES.

Round 1: Make a ladder-stitched base (see Techniques, page 16) 2 beads high and 6 long.

Round 2: String 4 beads and pass through the second row of the base. Add 4 beads on the opposite side and pass through the third row on the base. (Fig. 1). Continue add-

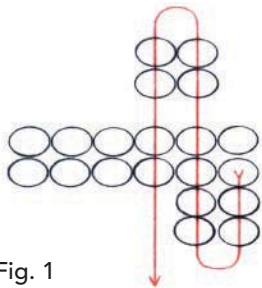


Fig. 1

ing 4 beads at a time to each side until you reach the last row. Add 2 beads to end the last row and weave the thread through the piece to reinforce it. Add 2 beads to the other end and pass down through the 4 beads of the first row. You should now have a base 6 beads high and 6 beads long.

Round 3: Brick stitch (see Techniques page 16) onto the base using 2 seed beads instead of 1. Work 4 rows, decreasing down to a two-bead point. When you reach the top, weave the thread back down to the base (Fig. 2).

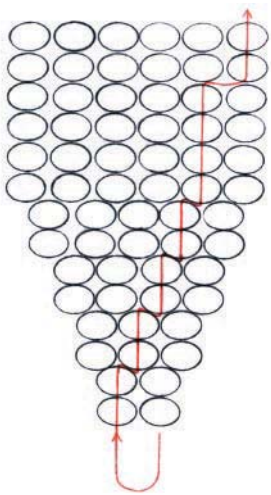


Fig. 2

Round 4: Repeat Step 3 for the other side. When you reach the end, curl the shape around your finger and stitch both ends together to make a ring. (Fig. 3). Weave in the loose threads to secure, and trim.

Make 8 slices total.



Fig. 3

2) ASSEMBLY.

Round 5: Secure a thread at the edge of one slice. Hold the piece that you are joining side by side with the other. Join one to another by passing down through 2 beads of the second slice and up through the 2 beads on the first slice that the thread originally exited. This will make a circle, and when pulled, should cause both rows of beads to lie side by side.

Round 6: Pass up through the next 2 beads of the first slice. Keeping the slices side by side, do the same stitch, always pulling to join (Fig. 4). Proceed around until the seams are fully attached. Weave the thread to the edge of the slice and repeat Steps 5 and 6. ♦

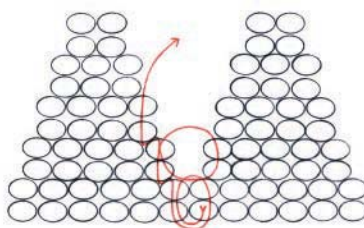


Fig. 4

RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact: All materials: Beyond Beadery, (800) 840-5548, www.beyondbeadery.com.

MATERIALS

Size 11° seed beads
Size B beading thread

TOOLS

Size 12 beading needle or sharps needle
Scissors

ARTIST'S TIPS

- If possible, use beads with large holes or a smaller needle and thread, as you will be passing through the beads several times when joining pieces.
- When joining the brick-stitched slices, always hold them side by side rather than using the thread to pull them into place.
- Instead of stitching all the pieces together to form the D'oh Nut, I prefer to make two halves and then attach them.
- Sometimes a bead shifts so its hole is flush up against another bead and it is hard to pass the needle through. Simply reach inside with a pencil eraser and gently push the bead upward so you can continue.
- If you leave the components flat and then join them, you could end up with a beach ball, umbrella, or starfish—the possibilities are endless.

project

party girl necklace

ROBIN COWART



These quick-to-make beaded beads require about ten minutes each, even for a beginner! The gorgeous, self-supporting beads are stitched flat, then gathered into beautifully rounded shapes. Make wire-wrapped links to connect the beads with shiny silver chain.

TECHNIQUES

- :: netting
- :: wireworking

See pp. 14–15 for helpful technique information.

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1) BEADED BEADS. Make 24 beaded beads, using a single color of fire-polished beads for each one:

Base: Use 3' of thread to string 3 seed beads (a, b, and c), leaving a 6" tail. Tie a knot to form a circle and pass through all beads to reinforce (Fig. 1).

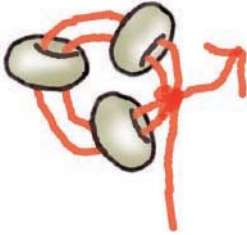


Fig. 1

Loop 1: Pass through the next base bead. String 1 seed bead, 1 fire-polished, 1 seed bead, 1 fire-polished, 3 seed beads, 1 fire-polished, 1 seed bead, 1 fire-polished, 1 seed bead. Pass through the same base bead (Fig. 2).

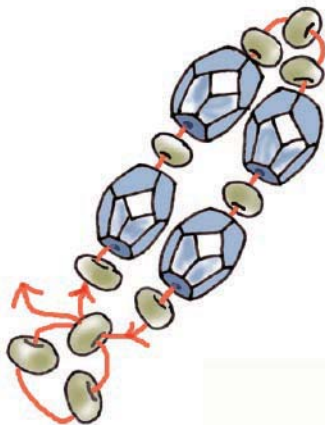


Fig. 2

Loops 2 and 3: Repeat Loop 1 (Fig. 3). Pass through all beads again to reinforce, exiting the center seed bead at the tip of Loop 1; do not allow loops to twist as you pull the thread tight to create a rigid bead.
Gathering: Pass through the center seed beads at the tips of Loops 2, 3, and 1 again. Gently, but firmly, pull the thread to gather the seed beads together like the top of a drawstring bag. With a little practice, the bead

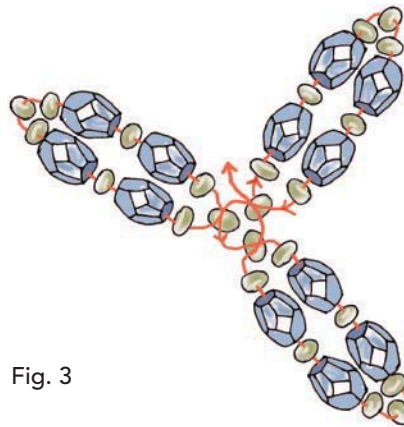


Fig. 3

loops will pop into position to form a nice, round shape. Pass through the 3 tip beads in a circular thread path three times to reinforce (Fig. 4).

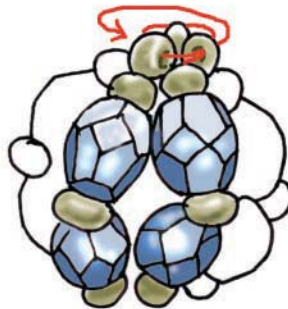


Fig. 4

Tie a half hitch knot and weave tails through several beads. Dab the knots with glue to secure and trim the tail. Repeat entire step to complete 4 beads in each of the 6 fire-polished colors.

2) ASSEMBLY. Cut the oval chain into forty-eight 1" pieces; cut the wire into twenty-four 1" pieces.

Links: Use round-nose pliers to form a simple loop with one wire; string 1 beaded bead, passing through the top and bottom base-bead rings and form a simple loop. Repeat with all wires and beaded beads for a total of 24 beaded-bead links.

Joining: Open one loop of one link and *string the end of 2 chains (Fig. 5). Attach the loop of another link to the free end of each chain. Open the other loop of the link and repeat from *.

MATERIALS

6 g white pearl size 11° Japanese seed beads
48 Czech 4mm fire-polished rounds in each of the following colors: transparent Montana blue, transparent amber, bronze AB, dark red opaque, transparent ruby red AB, and light red opaque AB
48" of sterling silver 1x1.5mm oval chain
24" of sterling silver 24-gauge half-hard wire
Size D beading thread
Thread conditioner
G-S Hypo Cement

TOOLS

Size 12 beading needle
Scissors
Round-nose pliers
Wire cutters

FINISHED SIZE: 39"



Fig. 5

Continue for the length of the necklace to add two chains between each link. Join the last two chains to the free loop of the first link. ♦

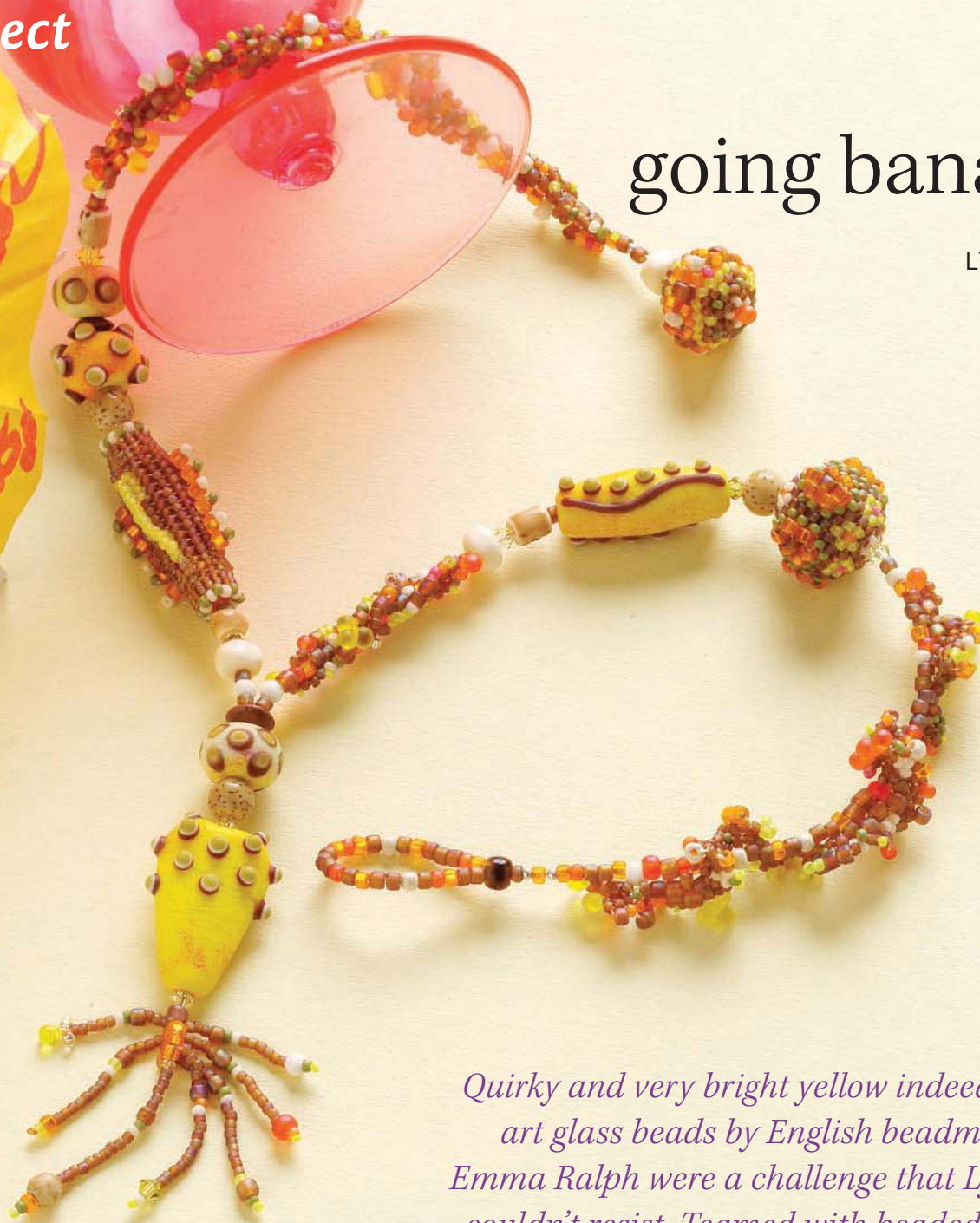
RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact: All beads and findings: We Got the Bead, (563) 584-0305, www.wegothebead.com.

project

going bananas

LYNN DAVY



Quirky and very bright yellow indeed, these art glass beads by English beadmaker Emma Ralph were a challenge that Lynn just couldn't resist. Teamed with beaded beads, peyote spirals, and organic accent beads, they eventually arranged themselves into a fun and funky neck piece in Caribbean colors: banana, mango, lime, and coffee. Perfect for a summer beach party!

TECHNIQUES

- :: circular peyote stitch
- :: tubular herringbone stitch
- :: square stitch
- :: ladder stitch
- :: fringe

See pp. 14–15 for helpful technique information.

More wonderful beadwork projects are available at www.interweavestore.com

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1) SMALL BEADED ROUND. Use tubular peyote stitch to cover the 12mm wood round:

Round 1: Use 3' of thread to string 5B and tie a square knot to form a circle, leaving a 6" tail. Step up for the next round by passing through the first bead strung (continue to step up after each round).

Round 2: Work tubular peyote stitch with 1A in each stitch.

Round 3: Work 2A in each stitch.

Round 4: Work 1D to split the 2A increases from Round 3, and 1C in each regular stitch.

Round 5: Work 1A in each stitch.

Round 6: Work 1A above each C, and 2D above each D from Round 4.

Round 7: Work 1D in each regular stitch, and 1E to split the 2D increases from Round 6.

Round 8: Work 1F on each side of the 1E from Round 7; pass through 2D to form a decrease.

Round 9 (center): Work 1I above the decrease, and one 3mm wood round above each E from Round 7 (Fig. 1).

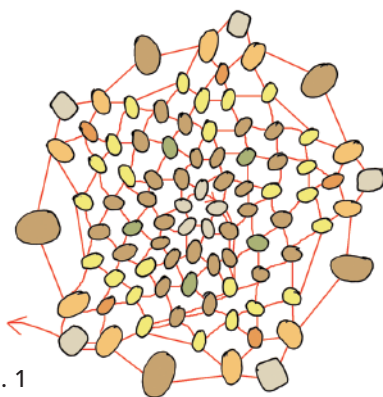


Fig. 1

Rounds 10–17: Place the 12mm wood round into the beadwork. *Note:* Keep the wood bead and beadwork aligned by passing the tail through the wood bead, making it possible to string the beaded bead later. Follow Fig. 1 to repeat Rounds 1–8 in reverse, covering the wood bead. Secure the thread and trim.

2) LARGE BEADED ROUND. Use tubular peyote stitch to cover the 15mm wood round:

MATERIALS

- 2 g each size 15° seed beads in bright yellow and topaz luster AB
- 5 g each size 11° seed beads in topaz luster AB (A), cream opaque matte (B), khaki opaque matte (C), transparent yellow matte (D), and mix of orange luster and bubblegum pink opaque matte (E)
- 5 g each size 8° seed beads in silver-lined orange luster (F), topaz luster AB (G), and orange luster (H)
- 2 g each size 6° seed beads in topaz luster AB (I) and orange luster (J)
- 2 g total of 4mm fringe drops in yellow and orange luster
- 10 total 4mm crystal bicones in jonquil and lime
- 1 topaz 6mm crystal bicone
- 25 cream 3mm wood rounds
- 1 natural 12mm wood round
- 1 natural 15mm wood round
- 15 white 4mm bone rounds
- 1 light brown 7×3mm bone rondelle
- 2 light brown 5×7mm bone cylinders
- 1 bone or acrylic 7×38mm hairpipe bead
- 1 light brown 5mm horn round
- 1 dark brown 6mm horn round

- 2 dark brown 8×4mm horn saucers
- 3 mocha latte 8mm tagua nut rounds
- 3 matte cream 5×7mm acrylic nuggets
- 1 cream/brown/olive green with dots 13×8mm lampworked rondelle
- 1 yellow/brown/olive green with bumps 14×9mm lampworked rondelle
- 1 cream/brown/olive green with dots 14×9mm lampworked rondelle
- 1 yellow/brown/olive green with bumps and swirls 11×29mm lampworked tube
- 1 yellow/brown/olive green with bumps 19×30mm flat lampworked heart
- 4 sterling silver 2mm crimp tubes
- Cream nylon beading thread
- 30" of .018 beading wire

TOOLS

- Size 10 or 12 beading needle
- Scissors
- Wire cutters
- Crimping pliers
- 2 bead stops

FINISHED SIZE: 20"
(WITH 4" FOCAL)

Rounds 1 and 2: Use 5' of thread to repeat Rounds 1 and 2 of the small beaded round.

Round 3: Work 2D in each stitch.

Round 4: Work 1E to split the 2D increases from Round 3, and 1A in each regular stitch.

Round 5: Work 1D in each stitch.

Round 6: Work 2A above each A, and 1D in each stitch above each E from Round 4.

Round 7: Work 1C to split the 2A increases, and 1A in each regular stitch from Round 6.

Round 8: Work 1A in each stitch above the D from Round 6, and 1C on each side of the C from Round 7.

Round 9: Work 1F between each C from Round 8, and 1C in the other stitches.

Round 10: Work 1A between each C

from Round 9, and 1F for the other stitches.

Round 11 (center row): Work 1G between the F from Round 10, and 1C for the other stitches (Fig. 2).

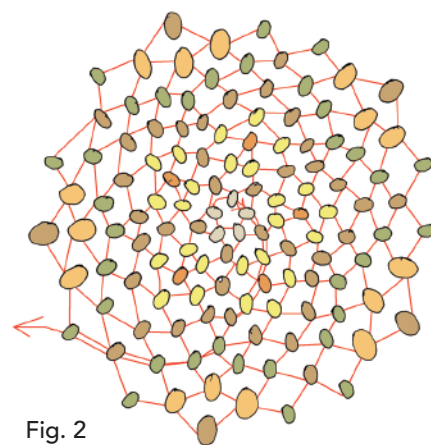


Fig. 2

Rounds 12–21: Place the 15mm wood bead inside the beadwork and pass

the tail thread through the wood bead as before. Follow Fig. 2 to repeat Rounds 1–10 in reverse, but using B instead of D in Rounds 16–19 and D instead of B in Round 21. Secure the thread and trim close to the work.

3) BEADED HAIRPIPE. Use ladder and tubular herringbone stitches to cover the hairpipe bead and add fringe and square stitch for embellishment:

Rounds 1 and 2: Use 5' of thread and topaz size 15's to ladder-stitch a strip 2 beads high and 14 beads long. Stitch the first and last column of beads together to form a ring. Slip the ring on the hairpipe. Work all remaining rounds in tubular herringbone stitch.

Round 3: Use topaz size 15's to work a round off of the ring. Step up at this round and the end of every round.

Round 4: Work the round using topaz size 15's and work an increase between each stitch (Fig. 3).

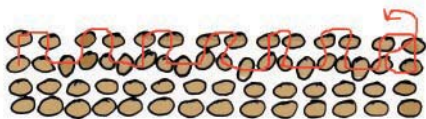


Fig. 3

Round 5: Work the round with topaz size 15's.

Round 6: Work the first stitch with 1A and 1D, the second and third with 2A, and the fourth with 1D and 1A. Complete the round using A.

Rounds 7–9: Repeat Round 6 to form 2 vertical lines of D.

Rounds 10–13: Repeat Rounds 6–8, but shift the position of the D beads one stack to the left or right.

Rounds 14–17: Repeat Rounds 10–13.

Round 18: Work the round with topaz size 15's.

Rounds 19–20: Repeat Rounds 4 and 5 in reverse.

Rounds 21–22: Work the round with topaz size 15's. Weave through

beads of the last round in a ladder-stitched thread path to match Rounds 1 and 2.

End rounds: Stitch 1C between each pair of stacks (Fig. 4). Weave

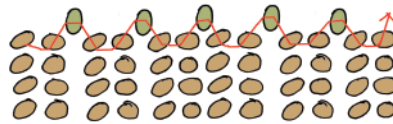


Fig. 4

through the beads to exit from a C just added; string 1B and pass through the next C. Repeat all around to add 1B between each C (Fig. 5a). Weave through beads to exit the other end of the hairpipe and repeat the embellishment. Pass back and forth through the hairpipe, stitching through the B opposite the B last exited before passing back to the other end, until all the B are connected (Fig. 5b).

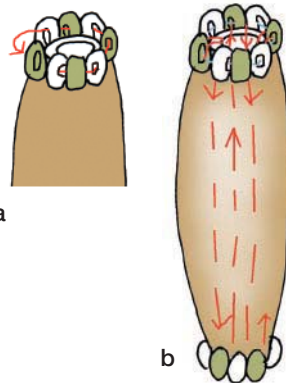


Fig. 5

Line embellishment: Weave through beads to exit between the first 1A/1D stitch of Round 6. Work a dimensional, vertical row (12 beads long) of square stitch off of the D beads added in Rounds 6–17, using 2D in each stitch. Pass through all the D just added again and pull gently to smooth out the beaded line. Weave through beads to the other yellow lines and repeat.

Fringe embellishment: Weave through beads to exit from an A midway between the two lines of D and

work a vertical line of fringe: *String 1F and 1C; pass back through the F and through the A of the next row below the exit point. Add another fringe, this time with 1F and 1B. Pass through the next A on the base. Repeat from * to add 6F in all, alternating B and C as the tip beads. Weave through beads to add a second vertical line of matching fringe along the other side of the bead. Secure the thread and trim close to the work. Set aside.

4) STRINGING. Use the beading wire to string 6F and slide them to the center. Use both ends to string 1G, one 4mm crystal bicone, the heart bead, one 4mm crystal bicone, 1 nut round, the 14×9mm lampworked bead with dots, and 1 saucer. Use 1 wire to string 1G, 1 bone 4mm round, 1G, 1 acrylic nugget, one 4mm crystal bicone, 1 bone rondelle, 1G, 1H, the beaded hairpipe bead, one 4mm crystal bicone, 1 nut round, the 14×9mm bumpy lampworked rondelle, 1 saucer, the 13×8mm lampworked rondelle, one 6mm crystal bicone, 1 bone cylinder, 1G, 1 wood 3mm, 1G, 50 mixed size 8° and 6° seed beads (core beads), 1H, 1G, 1 crimp tube, 1G, 1 crimp tube, 1 acrylic nugget, the small beaded round, and 1 orange drop. Pass back through the beaded round, nugget, crimp tubes, and a few core beads. Snug the beads and place a stop on the wire to keep the work in place.

Use the other wire to string 1G, 1 bone 4mm round, 1G, 17 mixed size 8° and 6° seed beads (core beads), 1 acrylic nugget, one 4mm crystal bicone, 1 bone cylinder, 1G, the lampworked tube, one 4mm crystal bicone, 1 nut round, the large beaded round, one 4mm crystal bicone, 1G, 1 wood 3mm, 42 mixed size 8° and 6° seed beads (core beads), 1 crimp tube, 1F, 1 crimp tube, 1G, the 6mm horn round, and enough size 8° seed beads to make a

loop that fits snugly over the small beaded round at the other end of the necklace. Pass back through the horn round, 1G, 1 crimp tube, 1F, 1 crimp tube, and as many other beads on the strand as possible. Snug the beads and place a bead stop on the wire to keep the work in place.

5) PEYOTE-STITCH RUFFLE. Use 3' of thread to string 1 tension bead, leaving a 6" tail. Pointing the needle toward the clasp loop, pass through 3–4 core seed beads of the strung section, just below the crimp tubes.

Row 1: Work peyote stitch down the section of core beads using 2A, 1G, or 1I in each stitch. Stop when you reach the wood 3mm just above the large beaded round.

Row 2: String 1 orange drop and 2A; pass back through the last bead of Row 1. Work free-form peyote stitch across the row, adding 1A between any 2A you placed in the previous row. Use 2A in some stitches to make random increases. In some stitches vary the colors as desired.

Row 3: Use one- or two-drop peyote stitch and random seed bead colors and sizes to work the row. Fill 2A increases from Row 2 with any color size 11° (Fig. 6).

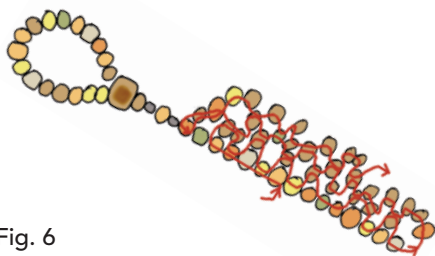


Fig. 6

Row 4: Use A to work one-drop peyote stitch across the row.

Row 5: Work one-drop peyote stitch across the row, widely varying the bead colors and types, including seed, small wood, and drop beads. Remove the tension bead. Secure the threads and trim close to the

work. Gently twist the spiral into a pleasing shape.

6) FREE-FORM SPIRALS. Use 3' of thread to string 1 tension bead, leaving a 6" tail. Pointing the needle toward the other half of the clasp, pass through 3–4 core seed beads, just below the large beaded round.

Work 2 rows of free-form peyote stitch down the section of core beads, as you did for the peyote-stitch ruffle, working increases at random and widely varying the bead colors and types.

Weave through the core beads to exit from the end of the section and work another free-form peyote-stitched ridge (Fig. 7). Repeat once more for a



Fig. 7

total of 3 ridges. Remove the tension bead. Secure the thread and trim close to the work. Gently twist the spiral as before.

Repeat entire step to embellish the remaining short section of core beads below the lampworked tube.

7) PENDANT FRINGE. Use 2' of thread to string 1 tension bead, leaving a 6" tail; pass through 3 of the first 6F strung in Step 4.

Fringe 1: String 3A, 1G, 1C, 1B, 6A, 1 bone 4mm round, 1C, and 1 bright yellow size 15°. Skip the last bead strung and pass back through the rest of the beads and exit the next loop bead (Fig. 8).

Fringe 2: Repeat Fringe 1 using 4A, 1G, 1C, 1B, 8A, 1J, 1E, and 1 bright yellow size 15°.

Fringe 3: Repeat Fringe 1 using 5A, 1G, 1E, 1B, 10A, one 4mm bicone, 1B, and 1 bright yellow size 15°.

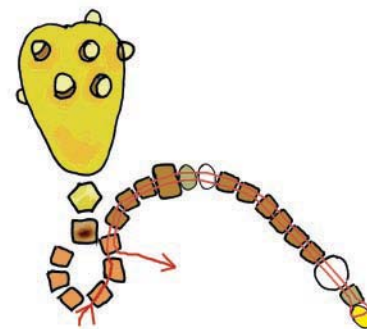


Fig. 8

Fringe 4 (center): Repeat Fringe 1 using 5A, 1G, 1C, 1B, 10A, the 5mm horn round, 1F, 1C, and 1 bright yellow size 15°.

Repeat Fringes 3–1, in that order, varying the accent beads as desired. Remove the tension bead. Secure the thread and trim.

8) FINISHING. Remove the bead stops and snug all the beads and beadwork so no wire shows, but the necklace is still flexible. Crimp the tubes. ♦

RESOURCES

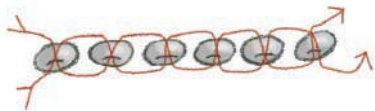
Check your local bead shop or contact:
 Art glass beads: Emma Ralph, www.ejrbeads.co.uk. Seed beads: The Bead Merchant, www.beadmerchant.co.uk.
 Similar wood, horn, and acrylic beads: www.beadsunlimited.co.uk.

ARTIST'S TIPS

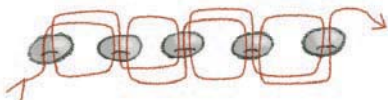
When making the peyote-stitched beaded beads, keep the tension fairly tight, especially on the decrease rounds after you've completed the center row. If the end-to-end construction doesn't work for you, start at the equator of the bead, make one half by decreasing, then come back to the center row and decrease to make the other half.

TECHNIQUES

Ladder Stitch



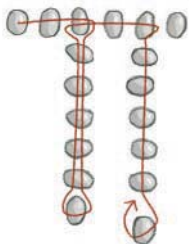
Using two needles, one threaded on each end of the thread, pass one needle through one or more beads from left to right and pass the other needle through the same beads from right to left. Continue adding beads by crisscrossing both needles through one bead at a time. Use this stitch to make strings of beads or as the foundation for brick stitch.



For a single-needle ladder, string 2 beads and pass through them again. String 1 bead. Pass through the last stitched bead and the one just strung. Repeat, adding one bead at a time and working in a figure-eight pattern.

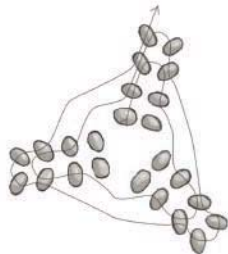
Fringe

Exit from your 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 create a fringe leg. Pass back into the foundation row or fabric.



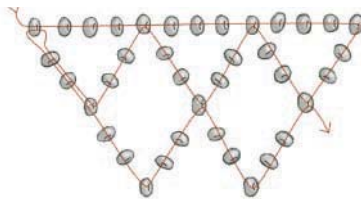
Tubular Herringbone Stitch

Begin with a foundation row of ladder stitch. Join the ends together to form a tube. String 2 beads. Pass down through the next bead and up through the following bead. Repeat around the tube. At the end of the round, pass through the first beads of the previous and current rounds to step up to the new round.



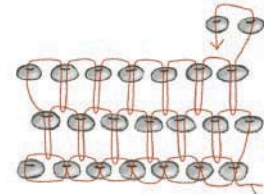
Netting (single thread)

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. To turn, pass back through the last 3 beads (one leg of the last net). String 5 beads, pass back through the center bead of the next net and continue.

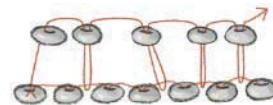


Brick Stitch

Begin by creating a foundation row in ladder stitch. String 2 beads and pass under the closest exposed loop of the foundation row and back through the second bead. String 1 bead and pass under the next exposed loop and back through the bead just strung; repeat.



To decrease within a row, string 1 bead and skip a loop of thread on the previous row, passing under the second loop and back through the bead.



To increase within a row, work two stitches in the same loop on the previous row.

For circular brick stitch, work increases as needed to keep the work flat; at the end of each round, pass through the first and last beads to stitch them together, then string 2 beads to begin the next round.

Crimping

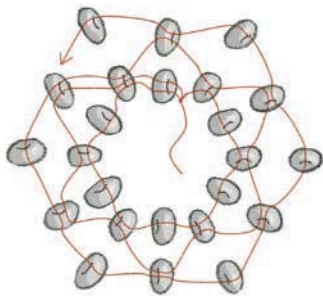
String a crimp tube and pass through the connection finding. Pass back through the tube, leaving a short tail. Use the back notch of a crimping pliers to pinch the tube into a U, leaving a wire on each side of the bend. Rotate the tube 90° and use the front notch to form the pinched tube into a clean cylinder.



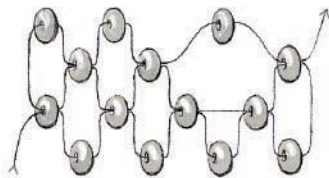
TECHNIQUES (CONTINUED)

Tubular Peyote Stitch

String an even number of beads and make a foundation circle by passing through them two more times, exiting from the first bead strung. String 1 bead and pass through the third bead of the foundation circle. String 1 bead and pass through the fifth bead of the foundation circle. Continue adding 1 bead at a time, skipping over 1 bead of the first round, until you have added half the number of beads of the first round. Exit from the first bead of the second round. String 1 bead, pass through the second bead added in the second round, and pull thread tight. String 1 bead and pass through the third bead added in the second round. Continue around, filling in the "spaces" 1 bead at a time. Exit from the first bead added in each round.

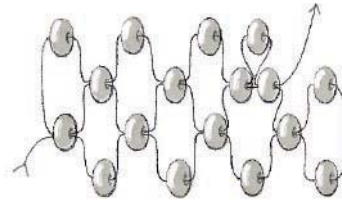


Peyote Stitch Decrease



To make a mid-project decrease, simply pass thread through 2 beads without adding a bead in the "gap." In the next row, work a regular one-drop peyote over the decrease. Keep tension taut to avoid holes.

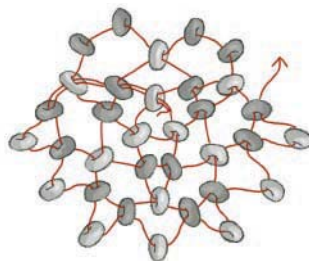
Peyote Stitch Increase



Make a mid-project increase by working a two-drop over a one-drop in one row. In the next row work a one-drop peyote between the two-drop. For a smooth increase, use very narrow beads for both the two-drop and the one-drop between.

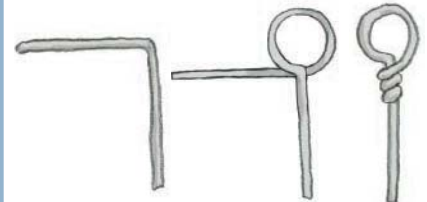
Circular Peyote Stitch

String 3 beads and form the first round by passing through the first bead. For the second round, string 2 beads and pass through the next bead of the previous round; repeat twice. To step up for the next 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 all around, then step up at the end of the round. Continue in this manner, alternating the two rounds. You may need to adjust the bead count depending on the relative size of the beads in order to keep the circle flat.



Wireworking

To make a simple loop, grasp one end of the wire with round-nose pliers. Holding on to the wire with one hand, gently turn the pliers until the wire end and wire body touch. Create a 90° reverse bend where they meet.



For a wire-wrapped loop, cut the desired length of wire and make a 90° bend 2" from one end. Use round-nose pliers to hold the wire near the angle and bend the short end up and around the pliers until it meets itself. Wrap the wire tightly down the neck of the wire to create a couple of coils. Trim the excess to finish.

Square Stitch

Begin by stringing a row of beads. For the second row, string 2 beads, pass through the second-to-last bead of the first row, and through the second bead just strung. Continue by stringing 1 bead, passing through the third-to-last bead of the first row, and through the bead just strung. Repeat this looping technique to the end of the row.

