

• YOUR STEP-BY-STEP JEWELLERY & HOME DÉCOR MAGAZINE •

the **BEAD** Book

ISSUE **32**

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a *Bouquet*
just for you

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is springtime fun petals sunny friends happiness joy flower
sunny friends happiness joy flower

Rings



Necklaces



Bracelets

Earrings

Accessories (Non Jewellery)

Art Clay Silver/Precious Metal Clay

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Larissa does Resin



Larissa and I have been chatting for a while now trying to arrange for her to come and teach us about working with resin. What we didn't realise was that after months of emails and conversation the workshop will come together in less than two weeks!

Larissa was coming to visit her family in South Africa and we decided that it was now or never. We had less than 10 days to arrange the entire workshop so we needed all the help we could get. Vera and Pierre from Craftersmarket selflessly agreed to host it at their lovely shop in The Glen shopping centre. We sent out emails to shop owners and posted it on our facebook page. We sent out mass sms's and emails to all our readers in the Gauteng and North West areas. Larissa selflessly left some of her clothes behind and instead packed boxes of resin, molds, tools, etc.

We would never have managed to arrange all of this on our own and I would like to thank everyone that helped with the arrangements. I truly appreciate everyone's efforts to make this a success.

On Tuesday, 23 October we kicked off with the first workshop. I myself had been looking forward to this class for such a long time and what a privilege to learn from someone as experienced as Larissa. We recently featured a few articles about resin and working with resin but this really is only the tip of the iceberg.

The workshop was inspiring and crammed with information that will help us to give you expert advice and exciting new ideas. The students were eager and excited to learn and ranged from beginners to advanced resin artists. We even had a professor in chemical engineering join us! Our facebook friend Marcia won herself a seat in the workshop by answering a very easy question on our facebook page. So, if you've not joined

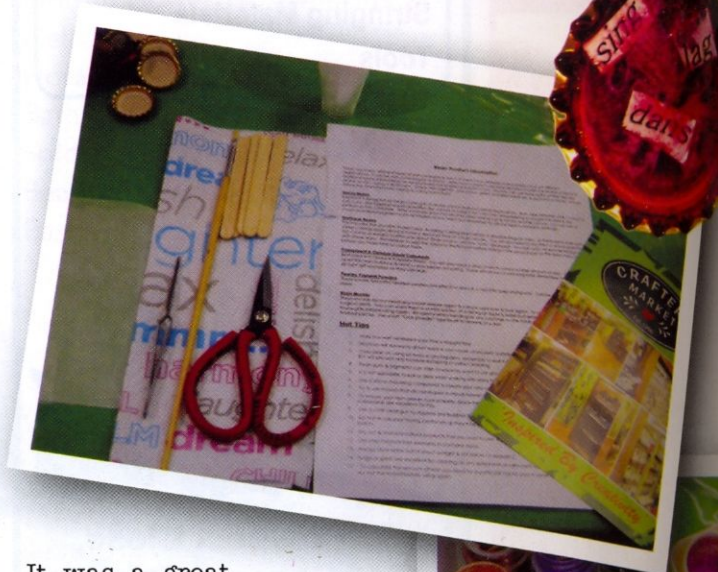


our facebook page yet, do it now because you're missing out on great giveaways and up to date info on your favourite magazine!

The link to our facebook page is: <http://www.facebook.com/#!/pages/The-Beadbook/191353240761>

I thoroughly enjoyed the workshop and meeting Larissa Johnson. I loved the way you can incorporate colours and pretty things in resin. It was very interesting to see a different style that I am used to. Larissa's message was strong and clear ... the possibilities are endless.

Mercia Gravett



It was a great experience and it seems that resin truly joined new friendships and two continents together. We look forward to future workshops with Larissa and we hope to see you there too.

If you wish to purchase some of the molds that we used during the workshop you are more than welcome to phone the office and we will send you photos and a price list of the products available. Please note that we have very limited stock left. ☺



"I thoroughly enjoyed learning how easy using resin actually is and loved the projects I made during the workshop"

Vera Perfors, CEO Crafters Market



Who is Larissa Johnson ?

Larissa Johnson is a Senior Certified Art Clay Instructor with many years of experience in the Jewellery Making industry. As a young woman, she studied Jewellery Design at University in South Africa and has in recent years had many articles published in the UK trade press.

She has gone on to develop new techniques in this field - with the latest being 'SilverEtch'™. Since being introduced to metal clay she has been won over by the versatility of the product and suitability for use at all skill levels.

She currently runs her own business supplying Art Clay, Resins, Polymer Clay and associated jewellery making products and tools. She also runs courses and workshops in her Berkshire studio as well as other venues around the UK and Europe. Soon after being introduced to Silver Clay, Larissa began the search for a method of adding colour to this material. Traditional methods such as enameling were not always practical as a kiln is required and resins proved to be the solution. After two years of research and much frustration, she found the perfect range of resin products to complement this material. Since its introduction into the company's range of products, it has grown beyond expectations and developed into a mainstay product for the company and the versatility of this product continues to amaze.

A wide range of jewellery can be made using resin on its own or by adding to other mediums. It is an easy, fun and versatile medium to work with, yet relatively inexpensive.

Hot Tips

1. Work in a well-ventilated area that is draught free.
2. Moisture will adversely affect resins and can cause air pockets, bubbles, etc.
3. If you plan on using pictures or photographs, remember to seal them first with a clear spray varnish or PVA glue. This will prevent any moisture escaping or colour bleeding.
4. Resin dyes and pigments can stain, so you may want to use gloves or an apron to protect your clothing.
5. **DO NOT EAT OR DRINK WHILE WORKING WITH THE RESINS, IF THE RESIN IS CONSUMED SERIOUS HEALTH ISSUES CAN OCCUR!**
6. Use a silicon molding compound to create your very own non-stick molds.
7. Try and use molds that do not require a mold release agent.
8. To ensure your resin pieces cure properly, place them on a level surface in a warm, dust free environment. Airing cupboards are excellent for this.
9. Use a craft heat gun to disperse any bubbles that appear in resins before they cure.
10. Do not re-use your mixing containers as they may contain remnants of previous mixes and can contaminate the new batch.
11. Dry out and seal any natural products that you want to use, e.g. leaves, shells, etc.
12. Use only moisture-free elements in Urethane resins.
13. Always store resins out of direct sunlight and not below 16°C.
14. Surgical spirits are excellent for cleaning up any spilled resin or colourants before they cure.
15. To calculate the amount of resin you need for a particular mould, pour in some water and measure. Remember to dry out the mould before using it again.

Thanks for the invitation to the resin workshop. It was really great and opened new creative ideas for our businesses and for the thousands of beaders. Larissa is a great teacher and it is so wonderful that she shared her years of experiences in the resin field.

Thank you
Sophia
BeadCraft



Ring-a-Rosy



This project was submitted by
Quality Beads: (018) 771 7333

Materials:

- 1 x 10 mm perforated ring base
- 11 x flower charms
- 50 cm gut
- Craft Glue (must dry clear)

Instructions:

Step 1

String 3 charms on the gut. Centre the charms on the gut and tie a double surgeons knot. Thread the ends of the gut into the centre of the ring base. Fix the flowers to the base with a surgeons knot.



Step 2

The next bit will require a bit of planning. For every gap where the ring base can be seen, 2-3 flowers will be tied down. Take one end of the gut and push it up from the underside of the ring to the top. Exit as close as possible from the centre bouquet. Pick up 2 flowers (3 if your base is bigger than the one used). Push the gut down through the ring base.



Tie a surgeon's knot – double if need be to make sure the flowers are firmly fixed and not hanging loosely.



Step 3

Continue in the manner described in step 2 and "feel" your way around the ring to ensure that the flowers sits in the right places and do not move easily when tied down onto the ring base. In fact there must be no moveability in the charms at all, after they have been tied down.



Step 4

Secure the gut with a few knots at the back. Cover the back of the ring with glue and ensure that all knots have a layer of glue on them so as to prevent the knots from scratching one's skin and also to secure them. Once the glue has dried properly trim away the gut. ☐

Tip:

When using gut make sure that it is not too thick or too thin, 0.22 mm will work well. Using fishing line with at least a 2.7 kg strain weight will ensure that the gut will not break when the flowers are tied down.



Kits can be ordered
from Quality Beads.
Contact Hettie on:
(018) 771 7333

Flower Breeze

Materials:

- ⊙ 1 x rose Toggle
- ⊙ 1 x flat round nickel spacer (18 mm)
- ⊙ 2 x medium sized crystal barbells
- ⊙ 1 x glass pearl (16 mm)
- ⊙ 6 x nickel rose spacers
- ⊙ 1 x acrylic bead (34 mm)
- ⊙ 2 x half round crystal (12 mm)
- ⊙ 5 x top drilled (briolette) for flower
- ⊙ 15 cm jewellery wire (0,5 mm)
- ⊙ 8 x jump rings (8 mm)
- ⊙ 1 x jump ring (6 mm)
- ⊙ 1 x jump ring (6 mm) thin
- ⊙ 2 x leather ends (4 mm hole)
- ⊙ 75 cm silver leather (1,5 mm)
- ⊙ 1 x crystal charm (16 mm)
- ⊙ 18 cm belcher chain (2 mm)
- ⊙ 19,5 cm belcher chain (6 mm)
- ⊙ 1 x crystallised heart charm
- ⊙ 1 x rhodium twisted spacer
- ⊙ 1 x crystal Pandora
- ⊙ 1 x frosted Pandora
- ⊙ 1 x crystal spacer (16 mm)
- ⊙ 1 x nickel spacer (8 mm)
- ⊙ 1 x large barbell
- ⊙ 2 x nickel charms
- ⊙ 1 x seed bead ball
- ⊙ 2 x eye pins (60 mm)
- ⊙ 1 x crystal spacer (14 mm)
- ⊙ 1 x nickel spacer (12 mm)
- ⊙ 1 x Swarovski (4 mm)
- ⊙ 1 x nickel spacer (4 mm)
- ⊙ 1 x rhodium flat oval
- ⊙ 1 x oblong spacer
- ⊙ 2 x nickel crimps
- ⊙ 16 cm of tiger tail (0,45 mm)

Instructions:

Step 1



Thread five briolette beads onto the 0,5 mm jewellery wire to make a flower. Bring both ends of the wire together and twist to create a daisy design. Reinforce the flower by wrapping between the petals and finish with some jewellery glue to keep the wires intact.

Step 2

Once your flower is dry, crimp the tiger tail between two of the petals and start threading as follow: crystal spacer,



acrylic bead, six rose spacers, glass pearl, and two medium barbells ending with a flat nickel spacer. Cut 8 cm of the belcher chain (6 mm) and crimp the tiger tail piece onto the first link after back threading. Use an 8 mm jump ring to attach the rose toggle onto the other side of the chain.

Step 3

Divide the silver leather into three even parts and glue all



three pieces into the leather end. While the glue is drying make a tassel of the 2 mm belcher chain and slip it through a thin 6 mm jump ring. Attach the crystal heart charm to a 6 mm jump ring. Slip both the 6 mm jump rings into an 8 mm jump ring.

Step 4

When the glue has dried, slip the crystallised charm and the tassel piece through one strand of leather. Now knot all three pieces of leather together. Thread the rhodium twisted spacer over all three pieces of leather followed by the crystal Pandora and the 16 mm crystal spacer ending with the frosted Pandora.



Knot all three leather pieces together again.

Step 5



Thread the 8 mm nickel spacer onto the middle piece of leather and make a single knot onto this. Thread the large barbell after the knot and make another knot using the middle leather plus one other piece knotted together. To finish, knot all three pieces together. Trim the excess leather and glue the pieces into the other leather end.

Step 6



Thread a seed bead ball and the 14 mm crystal spacer onto a 60 mm eye pin. Use the second eye pin to thread a half round crystal spacer, nickel spacer (12 mm) and an oblong Indian spacer. Attach the first eye pin with one belcher link to the leather end. Link the pins together and finish on the other side with an 8 mm jump ring attached to the flat rhodium oval spacer.

Step 7

Use 10 cm of belcher chain and insert an 8 mm jump ring through the 12th link and attach it to the other side of



the rhodium flat spacer. Thread the two pieces of chain through the 8 mm jump ring and slip in the toggle bone before closing the jump ring.

Step 8



To finish the piece use two belcher links onto the one charm and end with an 8 mm jump ring. The second charm is attached only with an 8 mm jump ring. Both hang from the single belcher link above the leather end.



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a
Bouquet
just for you

Materials:

- 4 x medium flower pendants (+/- 35 mm)
- 1 x large flower pendant (+/- 50 mm)
- 85 x assorted small beads in different shapes and sizes no larger than 6 mm
- Hobby drill with 1 mm and 1,5 mm drill bit
- Hobby grinder
- Electrical hobby-sander or sanding paper
- Silver ball head pins
- 4 x 1 mm x 14 mm (OD) silver jump rings
- Tiger tail
- 2 x 10 mm pink Chinese crystal
- 2 x bead cap
- 1 x 38 mm twisted rectangular rose quarts
- 1 x 18 mm cube rose quarts bead
- 2 x dumbbell spacer beads with rhinestone embellishments
- 5 x 3 mm silver spacer beads
- 1 x 8 mm Bali bead
- 2 x 4 mm Swarovski crystals
- 1 x 7 mm glass nugget bead
- 1 x 10 mm round flat foil bead
- 1 x 10 mm round glass faceted pink bead
- 1 x 8 mm round glass pearl
- Chain of your choice to extend the necklace
- Clasp of your choice
- Silver gimp
- 2 x bead caps
- 2 x crimps
- 1 x 2 mm x 8 mm (OD) solid ring
- 4 x 2 mm x 8 mm (OD) jump ring

Instructions:



where you grinded or use sandpaper.



1,5 mm drill bit and drill through the same holes to make them larger. Repeat for all remaining flowers. Wipe them clean and put to one side.

Step 1

Use your hobby grinder to cut off all the bails at the back of the pendants. Use safety glasses to protect your eyes. Use the electrical hobby sander to smooth the surface out

Step 2

Use the 1 mm hobby drill and drill a hole approximately 4 mm from the edge of the flower petal. Drill another 1 mm hole in the opposite flower petal. Then switch over to the

Step 3

Take the assortment of small beads that you have put together and thread each bead onto its own head pin and turn a simple loop (see basics on how to turn a simple loop). These will be thread together at a later stage to form small bouquets.

Step 4



Cut a 55 cm length of tiger tail. Thread a crimp bead and 1 cm length of gimp and solid ring onto the tiger tail and centre it. Thread the tiger tail back through the crimp and slowly pull tight. The gimp will form a little loop catching the ring. Flatten the crimp bead and cover with a crimp cover. The tiger tail has also halved and both pieces of tiger tail can be threaded through the following sequence of beads: 8 mm pearl, silver spacer, 10 mm glass bead, silver spacer, round foil bead, silver spacer, nugget bead, Swarovski crystal, Bali bead, Swarovski crystal, bead cap, Chinese crystal, silver spacer, two dumbbell beads, silver spacer, cube rose quartz, Swarovski crystal, 20 x head pin beads (step 3), one rectangular rose quarts, bead cap, Chinese crystal.

Step 5



Thread one crimp bead and push both pieces of tiger tail through one of the holes on the large flower pendant. Push the tiger tail back through the crimp and pull tight so there are no gaps between the beads and the head pin beads bunch up to form a small bouquet. Thread the tiger tail back through the crimp from the top and pull tight again. Flatten the crimp using flat nosed pliers or a crimping tool and cover with a crimp cap.



Step 6

To connect the flowers with each other we will use the large jump rings. Open one jump ring and thread 16 head pin beads onto it. The jump ring should be about $\frac{3}{4}$ full.

The beads will push up once you do that so take care not to lose some of the beads. Take one medium pendant and thread it face down onto the left side of the jump ring. Grab the left side with a pair of pliers and close the jump ring. There should be no beads at the bottom of the necklace and they should all group together on top of the flowers to form a little bouquet. Connect the remaining flowers in the same manner.



Step 7



Use small jump rings to attach the lengths of chain onto each side of the necklace and to attach the clasp. ☐

Grab the left side of the jump ring with your left hand at the top using pliers and with your right hand push the remaining hole on the large flower onto the right side of the jump ring. The flower should face down and all the beads should be grouped at the bottom of the jump ring. Take your right hand and grab the right side of the jump ring with a pair of pliers. Slowly release the grip of your left hand and remove the pliers on the left side of the jump





Brilliant Bronze

A bracelet; that's a choker; that's a necklace,
that's a bracelet!

Step 3



Step 2



Step 1



Step 5



Step 4

Materials:

- 4 x light green jadeite gemstones (+/- 17 x 14 mm)
- 5 x bronze metal nuggets (+/- 14 x 10 mm)
- 60 cm bronze tiger tail
- 4 x bronze crimps
- 4 x crimp covers
- 7 x 10 mm round coral beads
- 6 x bronze lobster clasps
- 4 x 14 mm (OD) rope spacer rings
- 3 x 18 mm (OD) plain spacer rings
- 5 x 8 mm rondelle Chinese crystals in light green
- 4 x bronze bead caps
- 2 x rose design spacer rings
- 1 x 8 mm bronze spacer bead
- 5 x bronze jump rings
- 12 x 8 mm rose charms
- 2 x bronze donut rings with holes on the side
- 8 x 10 mm bronze rose connectors
- 40 cm bronze 6 mm rolo chain

Instructions:

Step 1



Cut 3 x 3 cm lengths of rolo chain and 2 x 1,5 cm lengths of chain. Attach one 1,5 cm chain to a rose connector. Do this by opening the last link of the chain and hook the connector onto it, close the link again. Continue to link

the three remaining connectors with each other by using the 3 cm lengths of chain. Attach the last 1,5 cm length of chain to the last connector and hook it onto one 18 mm plain spacer ring. Use a jump ring to attach a lobster clasp to the other side of the chain.

Step 2



Open a jump ring and attach a donut disc to the 18 mm spacer ring used in step 1. Cut a 30 cm length of tiger tail and thread a crimp bead onto the one end. Thread the tiger tail through the hole on the other side of the donut disc and back through the

crimp. Pull tight so the crimp pushes up to the donut ring. Take the short end of the tiger tail and push it through the crimp bead once more from the top so it wraps around the crimp bead. Pull tight and flatten the crimp bead using flat nosed pliers or a crimping tool. Cover the crimp with a crimp cover.

Step 3



Onto the tiger tail thread the following sequence of beads: 1 x metal nugget, 1 x Chinese crystal, 8 x rose charms, 1 x coral bead, 1 x jadeite gemstone, 1 x rope design spacer ring, 1 x plain spacer ring, 1 x rope design spacer ring, 1 x Chinese crystal, 1 x metal nugget, 1 x bead cap, 2 x coral beads, 1 x bead cap, 1 x jadeite gemstone, 1 x rose spacer, 1 x Chinese crystal, 4 x rose charms, 1 x coral bead, 1 x metal nugget. Thread one crimp bead and a lobster clasp, thread it back through the crimp bead and pull tight. Take the short end of the tiger tail and thread back through the crimp and pull tight. Cover the crimp with a crimp cover and thread the remaining tiger tail back through the beads.

Step 4

Make another 18 cm length of chain as in step 1 but attach lobster clasps to both ends of the chain.



Step 5

Open a jump ring and attach a donut disc to a lobster clasp. Cut a 30 cm length of tiger tail and thread a crimp bead onto the one end.

Thread the tiger tail through the hole on the other side of the donut disc and back through the crimp. Pull tight so the crimp pushes up to the donut ring. Take the short end of the tiger tail and push it through the crimp bead once more from the top so it wraps around the crimp bead. Pull tight and flatten the crimp bead using flat nosed pliers or a crimping tool. Cover the crimp with a crimp cover.

Step 6

Onto the tiger tail thread the following: 1 x metal nugget, 1 x coral bead, 1 x rose spacer, 1 x Chinese crystal, 1 x jadeite gemstone, 1 x rope design spacer ring, 1 x plain spacer ring, 1 x rope design spacer ring, 1 x Chinese crystal, 1 x bead cap, 2 x coral beads, 1 x bead cap, 1 x metal spacer, 1 x jadeite gemstone, 1 x metal nugget. Finish off the end in the same manner as in step 3. □



Tip:

Use the lobster clasps to attach the different pieces to each other to make a bracelet or necklace. Play around and make different combinations so you can wear a different necklace or bracelet every day! Here are a few ways it can be worn:







Candied Roses

On a good day I was out bead shopping, whilst at the till point my eye caught a sad looking *made-in-china* necklace set. Upon a closer look I fell in love with the earrings and pendant. They glistened like sweets! Candied roses to be precise. So I promptly whisked them off home, where I set about redesigning them into a romantic jewellery set.



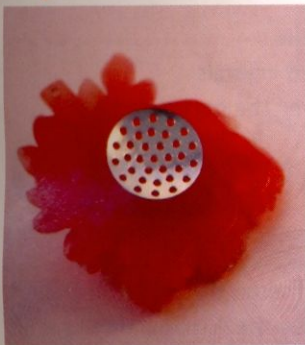
Necklace

Materials:

- 1 x 1 mm silver snake chain
- 1 x perforated disc
- 1 x large rose pendant
- 10 crimps
- 3 x 6 mm silver balls
- 6 x jump rings
- 1 x 8 mm rose quartz rondelle
- 1 x 8 mm rose Chinese crystal rondelle
- 1 x 8 mm Czech crystal
- 2 x bead ends
- 2 x textured connector rings
- 1 x eye pin
- 5 x small bead cups
- 2 x head pins
- Hot glue gun
- Tools: cutters, smooth bladed flat nosed pliers, round nosed pliers

Instructions:

Step 1

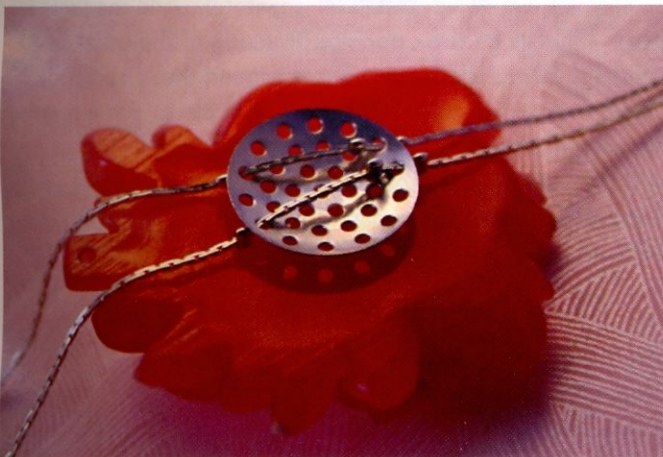


Glue the perforated disc to the back of the rose pendant with a hot glue gun. Leave to set

Step 2

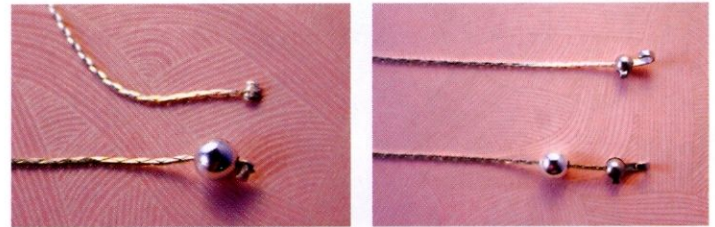


Thread the chain through one of the top most holes of the perforated disc followed by two crimps. Thread the chain back from the top of the disc downwards.



Use a bit of prestik to secure the position of the chain and the pendant. See that it fits over your head. Pull the two crimps down close to the perforated disc and flatten. On the two loose ends thread a crimp onto each piece of chain. Push them upwards to the two holes that were threaded and crimp them as close as possible to the disc. Now thread the two ends through a hole at the bottom most part of the disc in order to separate the two chains. Thread crimp onto each piece of chain. Push them up closely to the disc and crimp them in place.

Step 3



At the ends, the one can be shorter than the other. Thread a silver ball onto the shorter piece followed by a crimp. Crimp the crimp closed at the very end of the chain. Proceed to do the same with the longer piece, but do not thread a silver ball. Cover the crimped ends with bead ends.

Step 4



Make two dangles. The longer dangle: thread the one head pin with a bead cup followed by a rose quartz rondelle and another bead cup. Proceed to make a wrapped loop (see Basics at the back of this magazine). Onto an eye pin thread a silver ball followed by a bead cup, a crystal rondelle and another bead cup followed

by a silver ball. Turn a simple loop. Connect the rose quartz to a connector ring with two jump rings. Connect the eye pin to the connector ring with two jump rings. Hook this dangle up to the shorter piece of chain with the loop of the bead end.



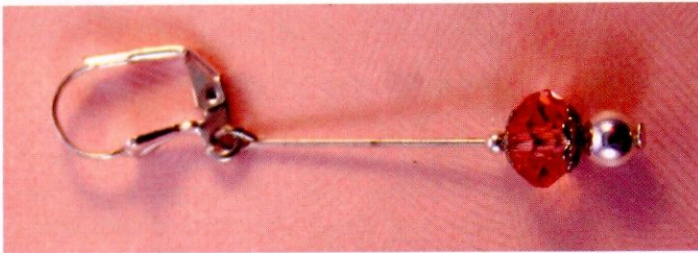
The shorter dangle: thread a head pin with a bead cup and a Czech crystal and proceed to make a wrapped loop. Connect this dangle to the last connector ring using two jump rings. Hook this short dangle to the other end of the chain which has the silver ball followed by the bead end.

Earrings

Materials:

- 2 x lever back earring wire
- 2 x 5 cm head pins
- 2 x 6 mm silver balls
- 4 x bead cups
- 2 x 8 mm Chinese crystal rondelles
- 2 x 2 mm silver balls

Instructions:



Thread the eye pin with a silver ball followed by a bead cup, a crystal and another bead cup and end with the small silver ball. Keep the rest of the head pin clear and turn a small loop at the very end of the wire. Hook this loop onto the loop of the earring finding. Repeat for the other earring.

Tip:

It is very important that the head pins used is as straight as an arrow. If not bend them straight with a pair of smooth bladed pliers.

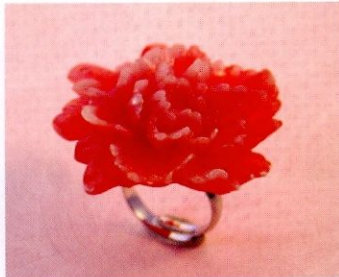
The ring

Materials:

- 1 x perforated ring base
- 1 x rose pendant
- Hot glue gun

Instructions:

Glue the pendant to the ring base using a hot glue gun. Leave to set completely.



Alice band



Materials:

- 1 x Alice band
- 10 cm x 1 cm wide soft pink satin ribbon
- 1 x perforated disc
- 0,4 mm craft wire
- 1 x rose pendant
- 2 x 6 mm rice pearls
- 1 x 8 mm rose quartz rondelle
- 2 x 6 mm Czech fire polished crystals
- 1 x small piece of felt to cover the perforated disc
- Hot glue gun

Instructions:

Step 1

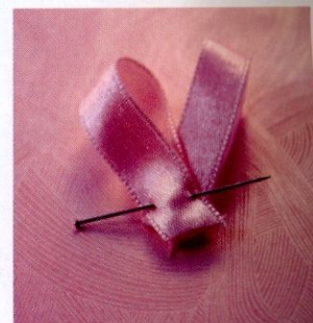


Fasten the perforated disc to the Alice band using craft wire. With the two left over ends make two Czech crystal tendrils by threading the bead onto the wire and then folding it back onto itself. Proceed to twist the bead into place. Add the rose quartz rondelle tendril separately. Add the two

pearl tendrils to the opposite direction of the other bead tendrils. Wind the excess wires around the Alice band close to the disc to partially keep it in place. For any other wires, twist them together and trim them to 5 mm and bend them down onto the back of the disc.

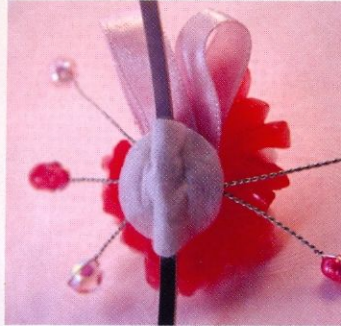
Step 2

With the ribbon fold two "leaves" and stitch them into place with needle and



thread. Trim any excess thread and singe the ribbon to prevent it from fraying. Move it around on the disc to see that it balances with the bead tendrils. Glue the leaves into place according to preference onto the perforated disc.

Step 3



Proceed to glue the rose pendant on top of the perforated disc with the leaf ribbons. Leave to set completely. Flip the Alice band over and glue the piece of felt over the back of the perforated disc to hide any and all unsightly wires and also to prevent the wire from getting stuck in your hair, as well as fixing the disc firmly in place. Leave to set completely. ☐

Classifieds

GAUTENG PROVINCE

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Your favourite craft store now has a brand new range of beads! The range includes a wide variety of acrylic beads, findings, pendants, charms, fresh water pearls, stringing material, tools etc. to only name a few.

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Who Is ...



Monkeybiz



The Monkeybiz Vision

The Monkeybiz vision is to build an iconic, world renowned brand acknowledged for its poverty alleviation efforts. They aim to do this through up-skilling the people within the impoverished communities and the bead artists' benefit.

Origins

The Monkeybiz Bead Project began as a shared vision among three ceramic artists to regenerate the indigenous art of beadwork, while creating employment opportunities for women in the most under-resourced areas of the Western Cape.

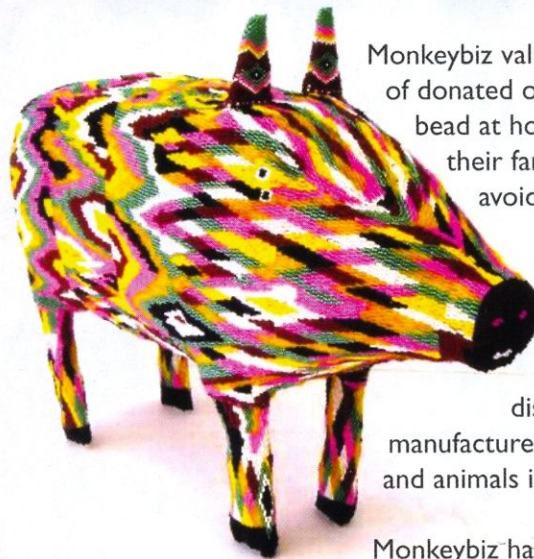
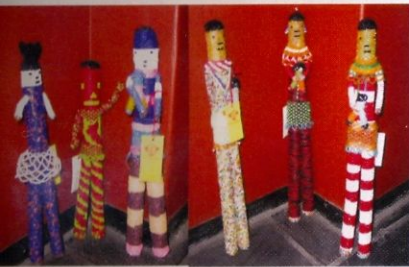
The artists date the origins of Monkeybiz to late 1999, when Mathapelo Ngaka-Mtati, then a domestic worker and part-time student at the late Barbara Jackson's Cape Town Ceramic Studio, approached Barbara and fellow ceramic artist Shirley Fintz with some beaded bracelets that her mother, Makatiso, had made. Recognising the need for job creation and convinced of the possibility for economic development through the arts, Shirley and Barbara gave Mathapelo a bowlful of glass beads, thread, and two beaded dolls that Barbara had purchased at the 1994 Grahamstown Arts Festival. When Mathapelo returned to the ceramic studio with a small doll that she and her mother had beaded, Barbara and Shirley were hooked.

Over the past ten years, this thriving women's economic development initiative has established a vibrant and growing community of nearly 450 bead artists, many of whom are the sole breadwinners within their households.

Monkeybiz provides beads, thread, cotton and skills training for the artists, who are paid according to the merit of their

work. Monkeybiz then markets the artworks in galleries and shops worldwide, as one of the social responsibility programmes of the iconic CaRRol BoYeS FUNCTIONAL ART brand.





Monkeybiz values the privilege of operating out of donated office space. The artists, however, bead at home, allowing them to look after their families, manage the household and avoid transport costs.

Sustainable Development

“One man’s trash is another man’s treasure,” is taken to heart in this project as Monkeybiz uses discarded off-cuts from clothing manufacturers as the filler for the beaded dolls and animals in an effort to up-cycle.

Monkeybiz has also assisted in the creation of a line of recycled rubber products. RUBBERPRO’s range includes jewellery, figurines, belts and bags made with recycled rubber from old car tyres. These products are available for purchase through Monkeybiz.

Black Economic Empowerment

Legislation passed in South Africa in 2003 encourages firms to adopt Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) strategies that promote diversity in the management and ownership of businesses. Monkeybiz is proud to have achieved the second highest BEE accreditation in South Africa.

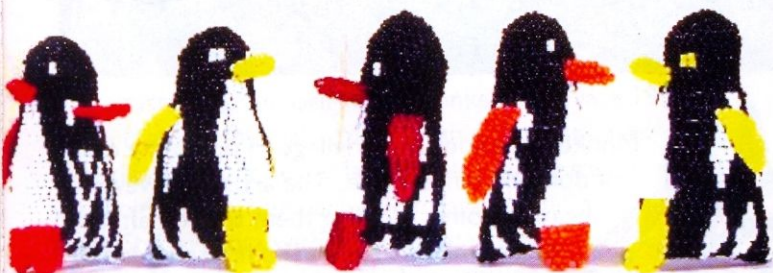


Zisiwe Lmkwana, Age 48

Moving away from the long-established figurative pictures of Monkeybiz, Zisiwe has transformed and contemporised the art form with her creative talent and untapped sense of colour. Her enthusiasm for beadwork has helped her overcome her dependency on alcohol and the money she receives is now used to raise her children, put food on the table, and have a funeral policy.

Nomhle Nkolovana, Age 50

In 1982, Nomhle moved from Centani in the Eastern Cape to Cape Town because she desperately needed a job. After explaining to a neighbour how she was suffering, the neighbour advised her to go check out the Monkeybiz project because she had heard that they did beading and might be able to help her. Since she began working for Moneybiz Nomhle says, "Now I have bread on top of my table and when I need to borrow money from someone, they know I will always pay them back after the next Market Day". ☐



Monkeybiz articles are available from these fine stores internationally:

Dice and Dice in Japan
ABC Carpet and Home in New York
All Carrol Boyes Stores: New York, London, Athens, Beirut, Croatia, Cyprus
Fashion Island LA
Holland
Jeddah
Perth
Different Home Stores in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia,
Stores in:
New Zealand
Denmark
Norway
Sweden
Iceland
Germany
and in stores in the various States in the US.



Spring Fever

Intermediate



This project was made by Lynne Kruger of The Bead Studio: 083 654 9966



Materials:

- 1 x 14 mm Rivoli crystal - vitrail
- 9 x 3 mm fresh water pearls - pink (A)
- 14 x 4 mm Swarovski bicone crystals - vitrail(B)
- 8 g Delica/cylinder beads - galvanised gold (C)
- 1 g Miyuki beads size - galvanised gold 15 (D)
- 3 g Miyuki beads - purple iris size 15 (E)
- 1 x size 12 beading needle
- C-lon beading thread

Instructions:

Step 1

Using 1,5 m of thread, pick up 36 C and place in the middle of thread. Tie loosely into a circle with a surgical knot and go through the first delica again (this forms row 1 and 2).

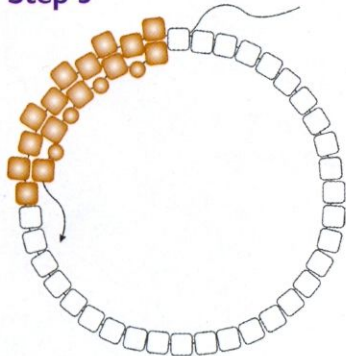


Step 2

Bead one row in peyote stitch using C, step up at the end of the row (row 3).



Step 3



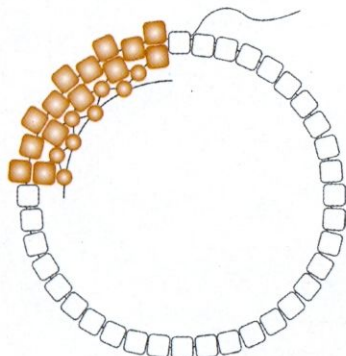
Bead two rows in peyote stitch using D.

Step 4

Secure by passing your needle through the last row a second time, and pull tight. Secure with half-hitch knots.

Step 5

Remove your needle from this thread, and thread the 'tail' side.



Step 6

Repeat step 3, but after the first of the two rows, insert the Rivoli crystal and then bead the second row.

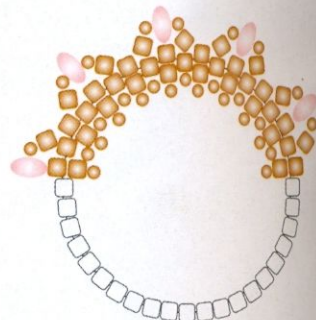
Step 7

Repeat step 4 and end off with half-hitch knots.

Step 8

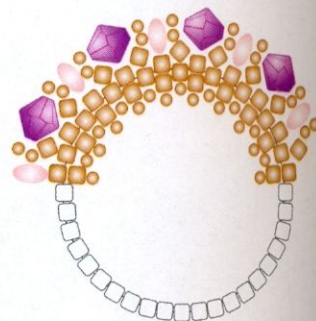
Start a new thread, 1,5 m in length, and thread to the middle row of Cs, securing the thread with half-hitch knots. Work a row as follows:

Pick up one C, one D, one A, one D and one C, skip two Cs in the circle and pass the needle through the next C. Repeat this step all the way round i.e. picking up a total of nine As.



Step 9

Exiting the next pearl in the round, pick up one D, one B and one D and pass the needle through the next pearl. Repeat this step all the way round, i.e. picking up a total of nine B's.



Step 10

Exiting the last D after going through an A in the round, pick up five Ds and pass the needle through the next D, A and D i.e. this embellishment row is worked around the B (bicone crystal). Repeat this step all the way round.



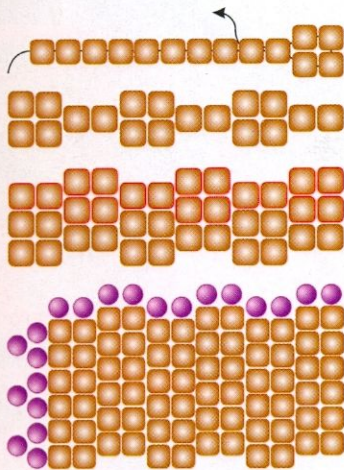
Step 11

Secure thread with a series of half-hitch knots.



Band:

Using 2,5m thread, work a two-drop peyote band, 18 beads wide i.e.: pick up 16 C, pass the needle back through the 14th and 13th beads, pick up two Cs and pass the needle back through the 10th and 9th beads, pick up two Cs and pass through the 6th and 5th beads, pick up two and pass through 2nd and 1st beads. Turn and continue the two-drop peyote stitch until your bracelet is the desired length. Bead a 3-bead picot edging on both sides of the bracelet, as well as the top and bottom (narrow ends), using E.



Beaded Clasp - Making the T-Bar

Using 1 m of thread, pick up 14 C, and work approximately nine rows in even count peyote. Zip-close the T-bar and add one B and one D on each end. Attach

the bar to the band using two B's.

Making the toggle:



Using 1 m of thread, pick up 36 Es and place beads in the centre of the thread. Tie loosely in a circle and pass the needle through the first E. Working in peyote stitch, add two rows of C remembering to do the step-up at the end of each row. Add

two more rows, using E. Remove needle and thread up 'tail' thread. Work one row using E, two rows using C and two rows using E again. 'Zip' close the circle, to form a ring which will act as the toggle. Attach the toggle to the other end of the band, using one B. Ensure that all threads are worked away using half-hitch knots. ☐



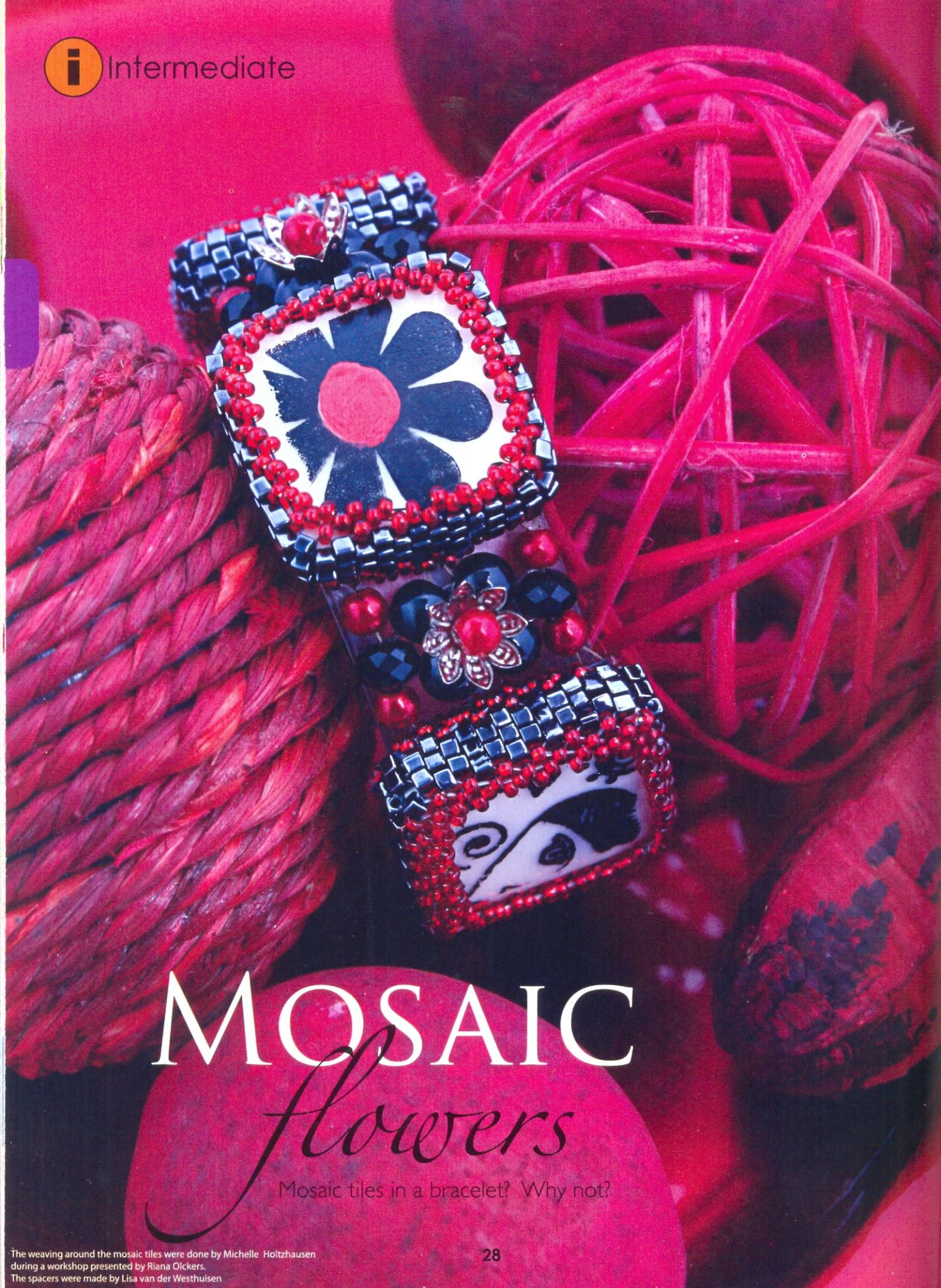
Bead Workshops. Classes in all bead weaving and other techniques. Beginners to Advanced beaders, and also kiddies are all welcome!

We stock a wide variety of Japanese seed beads, delicas and miyukis, as well as freshwater, shell and glass pearls, semi-precious stones, swarovski crystals, glass beads, pendants, findings and tools.

A large range of handmade jewellery is available for sale, and orders for special occasions are most welcome! We also stock various kits and patterns. The kit for the project featured is also available.

Pewter workshops are also hosted here.

*Contact Lynne on 083 654 9966 or email lynnek@icon.co.za
Weltevreden Farm/Nursery
(at the Second Cup Coffee Shop)
John Vorster Drive, Weltevreden Park
(next to the Rock Cottage Centre).*



MOSAIC

flowers

Mosaic tiles in a bracelet? Why not?



Materials:

- 5g x 1,8 mm Miyuki gunmetal cubes
- 5g x 11° red Czech seed beads
- S-lon (D) beading thread
- Size 10 beading needle
- 3 x 24 mm printed mosaic tiles
- 1 x toggle clasp
- 2 x deep flower bead cups
- 4 x black Chinese rondelles
- 16 x black Chinese seed beads
- 24 x 6 mm black glass pearls
- 29 x 4 mm red glass pearls
- ± 3 m 0.22 mm gut
- Bead/craft glue

Instructions:

Cupping the tiles



Step 1

Pick up 52 Miyuki 1,8 gunmetal cubes. Centre the beads on the thread and thread the needle back through the first eight beads to exit at the 9th bead.

Step 2

Peyote five rows in total with the cubes.

Step 3

Peyote two rows using the red Czech beads size 11.

Step 4

Step up and take out the needle. Thread the needle onto the other side of the thread. Repeat step 3.

Step 5

Step up, pick up one red bead and thread through the two protruding beads, repeat to complete the row, step up. Make half hitch knots and work away thread securely.

Step 6

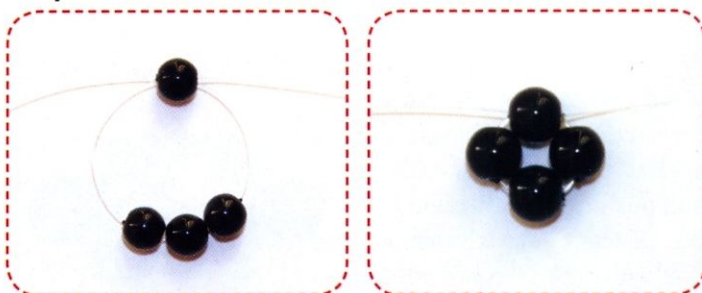
Thread needle onto tail end and repeat step 5.

Step 7

Repeat steps 1 – 7 for all the remaining tiles.

Making the flowered connectors

Step 1

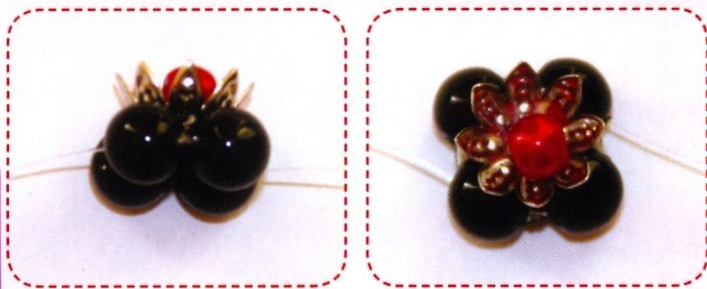


To connect the tiles with each other we will create two flower connectors. Cut 40 cm of gut and thread 4 black pearls onto the gut. Criss-cross the two ends of the gut through the last pearl threaded. Take the one end of the gut and thread it through 3 more pearls. Tie a surgeon's knot and push the gut through the next bead pulling the knot inside the bead.

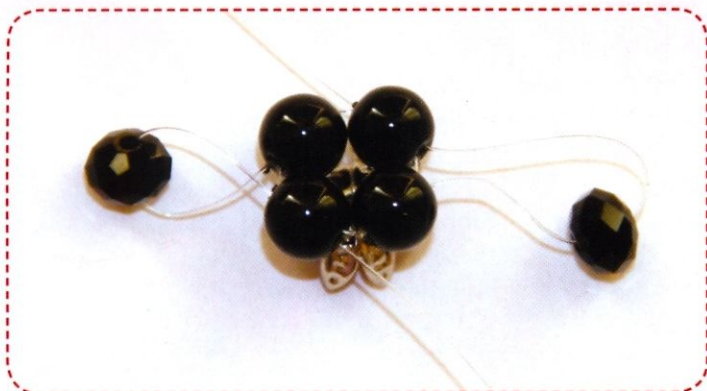
Step 2



On the one end thread a deep flower bead cup and a red pearl. Skip the pearl and push the gut back through the bead cup. Take the gut diagonally over the pearl square and thread the gut from right to left so that both ends of the gut faces the opposite direction. Pull tight and centre the flower created in the middle of the square.



Step 3



Onto each end of the gut thread the 6 mm Chinese crystal rondelles. On each end push the gut through the adjacent pearl so that the rondelle sits in between the two pearls. Tie the two ends of the gut together (to strengthen the square) with a surgeon's knot. Repeat step 1-3 for the second flower connector. Do NOT trim the gut!



Connecting the tiles

Step 4



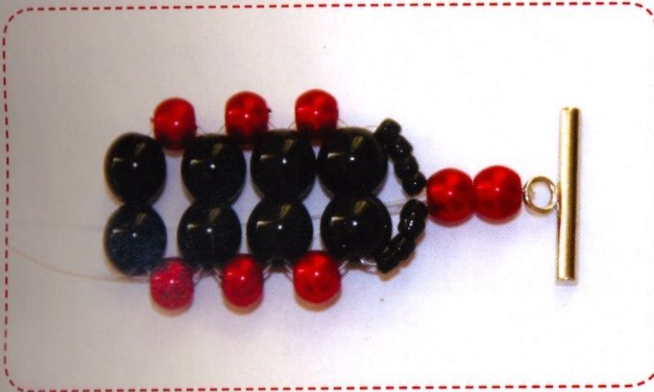
To connect two tiles together flip them over face down and position the flower connectors in the middle of the two tiles. Thread each end of the gut through the rondelles first. From the one end of the connector; pick up a red pearl and continue to thread the gut through the

bead/cube closest to its position on the tile. Thread it through a couple of beads then turn around and thread the gut back through the red pearl and black rondelle. Pick up another red pearl and proceed to fasten it to the bead work of the second tile. Weave the ends of the gut back to the centre of the connectors and tie off with a surgeons knot. Trim and dot the knot with glue. Repeat with the other side. If preferred, you can further strengthen the connection by stitching the connectors to the tiles it with C-lon thread after the initial gut connection has been made.



Adding the toggle bands

Step 5



After all the tiles have been connected with each other, the toggle bands are made. Cut \pm 50 cm of gut. Thread 1 x red pearl, 2 x black pearls, 1 x red pearl and 2 x black pearls. Criss-cross the gut through the last two pearls added. Centre on the gut and pull tight. Continue in this manner by adding 2 more sets of black and red pearls. On each end of the gut: pick up 4 x black seed beads. Pass both pieces of gut through a red pearl and the loop of the toggle clasp. Skip the clasp and push the gut back through the red pearl. Pull the bead work tight. Tie a surgeon's knot.



Split the two pieces of gut and weave them back through the black seed beads. Exit. Pick up a cube on the one piece of gut and thread the gut through the next red pearl. Pick up another cube and thread the gut through the next red pearl. Repeat once more. All the gaps will be filled with cubes between the pearls. Repeat for the other side, but use an extra pearl before threading the t-bar so that it will be long enough to hook through the loop.



Step 6

The toggle band will be connected as follows: On the one end of the gut pick up a cube and a red pearl. Position the band in the middle of the tile's edge. Thread the gut through the closest bead/cube on the tile. Repeat with the other end of gut. Thread the pieces of gut through a few beads. Then proceed to tie the two ends together with a surgeon's knot at the back of the tile. Weave the ends away and trim. Dot the knot with a bit of glue. Repeat step 5-6 for the other side of the bracelet. ☐





square
Daisies



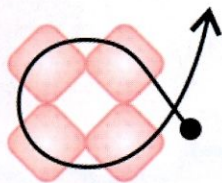
Materials:

- 36 x 3 mm cubes for 18 cm bracelet
- 9 x 4 mm bicone crystals
- Size 15 seed beads silver or gold
- Size 11 Delicas to contrast
- Size 11 beading needle
- Clasp of your choice (I used a 2 ring barrel clasp)
- Fire line or bead cotton of your choice

Instructions:

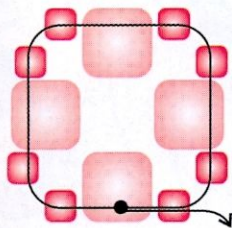
Step 1

Pick up four cubes and slide them to 5 cm from tail end. Work through all four cubes to form a circle, make a knot and work through cubes twice more to reinforce.



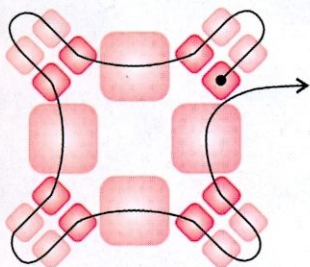
Step 2

Weave into next cube and pick up two Delicas and take needle through following cube – pick up two Delicas and repeat right around so that there are two Delicas between each cube. Step-up into first delica added.



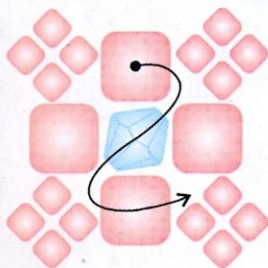
Step 3

Pick up two Delicas and go down through second delica in same herringbone group, go through 3 mm cube and up first delica. On fourth group of herringbone do NOT go up into Delica, ONLY travel needle through the cube.



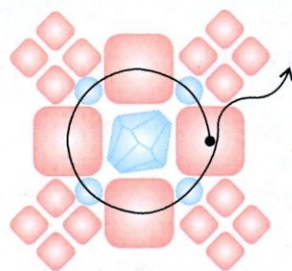
Step 4

Pick up a 4 mm bicone crystal; pull across to middle of four cubes. Weave through the cube directly opposite in an anti-clockwise direction. Be sure to go through a cube only.



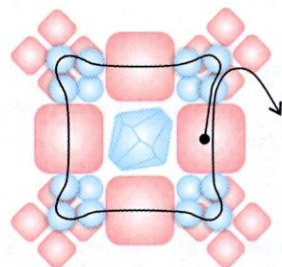
Step 5

Exiting a cube, pick up one size 15 seed bead and weave into next cube. Repeat this all around with one seed bead between each square. Exit a cube.



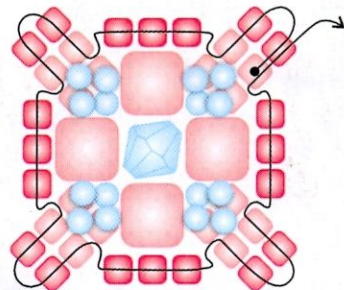
Step 6

Pick up three size 15 seed beads and weave into next cube. These seed beads will curve around the previous row's one seed bead. Continue with three beads around each cube. Step-up into the two delicas beads of first herringbone corner. Guide needle into these two beads if necessary.



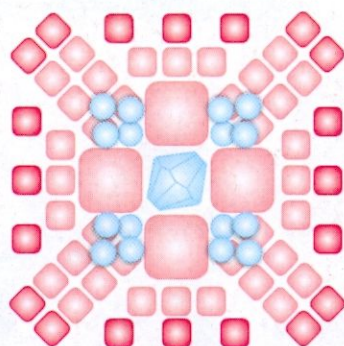
Step 7

Pick up two Delicas and go down next delica. Pick up three delicas and go up into next herringbone corner. Continue right around and remember to step-up into two delica beads at the end of the row.



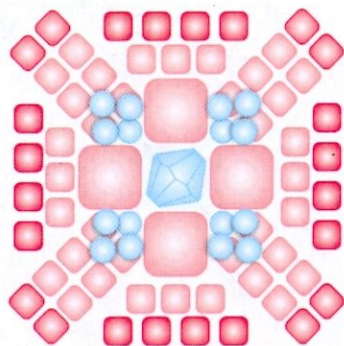
Step 8

Pick up two Delicas and herringbone into corner. Pick up one delica and peyote stitch into first delica in bridge. Pick up one delica and peyote into third delica. Pick up one delica and peyote into herringbone corner's first delica of previous round. Repeat this all around and step up into two beads of herringbone corner.



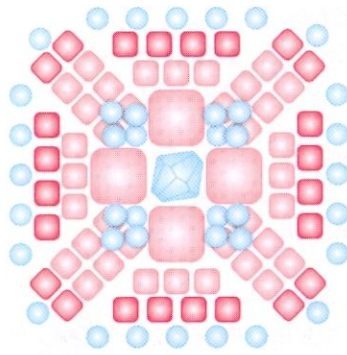
Step 9

Repeat another row of herringbone corners and peyote stitch in-between corners. There will be four Delicas between corners. Step up into first two beads of first herringbone corner.



Step 10

Pick up one size 15 seed bead and weave into herringbone corner. Pick up one 15 seed bead and peyote into each delica. Go into first delica of corner and pick up one 15 seed bead and weave down into next delica bead.



Continue right around. You should have 24 size 15 seed beads right around square. End thread and travel needle around beads to work away thread. You have now completed one square.

Step 11

Repeat step 1 to 10, but after the last 15 seed beads added go through the delica of the previous row and pick up a size 15 seed bead, turn, and peyote back into last row. Continue to last bead before the corner; use this row to zip on to previous square.

Step 12

Continue making nine blocks, in the same way as step 11 or as many as you need to fit around your wrist. Add a clasp of your choice. ☐

Square Daisies

The requirements for this project are available from Beads 4 Me.

Enquire on the details below:



Beads 4 Me

Where beads and inspiration meet

Louise (011) 954-3652

Shop 30, Anthos Centre, Voortrekker Road, Monument, Krugersdorp





Spiralling

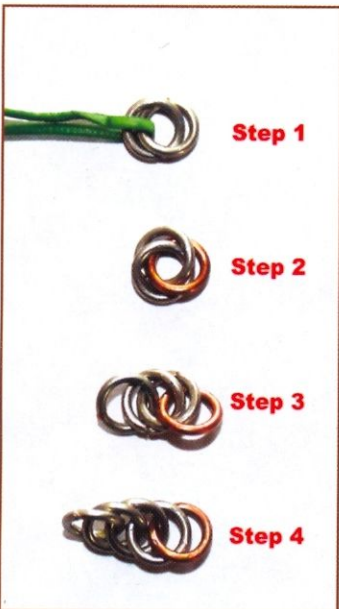
The 4-in-1 spiral weave will only stay twisted if the ends are joined, or if two identical chains are twisted together and joined at the ends as we have done here. Using contrasting colours of rings makes for a very attractive finish!

Materials:



- 2 pairs of pliers with smooth jaws, one flat nose and one bent nose is the best combination to use
- Brass jump rings 1,0/4,0 mm ID
- Tinned copper jump rings 1,0/4,0 mm ID
- Purchased ear hooks - or make your own with beads to match
- Beads and head or eye pins as desired for decoration

Instructions:



Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

Close one tinned copper ring and open another 24. Open as shown in the *Basics* pages at the back of this magazine. Do the same with the brass rings, but keep them separate.

Note:

The new rings in each step are shown here in a copper colour. For a better view we have also taken the wire tie off the starting rings, but do keep it on while constructing your chain.

Step 1

Working with the tinned copper rings only, hook an open ring into the closed ring and close neatly. Hook a wire tie or paper clip through the two rings to hold them together and form a starting 'handle'.

Step 2

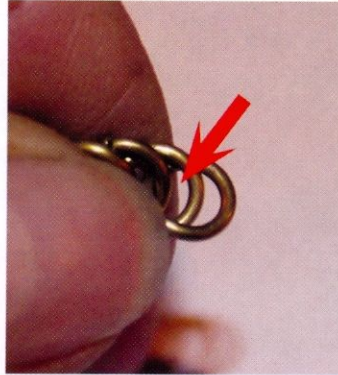
Make sure your two rings are orientated as shown, and hook another ring through both and close.

Step 3

Hook another ring through the previous two rings only,

making sure that they are still in the pattern as shown, and close. The spiral is now beginning to show.

Step 4



Make sure to keep holding the chain so as to have the rings in the correct manner to keep joining in the new rings. If you put the chain down, just twist it again to get the shape back before attaching the next ring! Here you can see how to grip the rings so that it is easy to thread the next ring

into the gap indicated by the arrow.

Step 5

You can see how the twist forms in the chain, with each ring parallel to the previous rings.



Step 6

Keep adding the new rings, each going through the two previous rings, until you have used all 25 rings. Make an identical chain with the brass rings.



Note:

Make sure when you start that you have your rings orientated the same way as the tinned copper rings, or your chain will twist the wrong way! They will not twist together unless both are made the same way. Join one end of the chains with a brass or tinned copper ring as shown, and lay them side by side, twisting each to get the spiral pattern.



(Step 7)

Step 7

Starting at the joined end, twist the two chains together. This will take a few tries to get it right, but once you have the first spiral twisted over the parallel chain, it becomes easier to twist them together to the end.

Step 8



You can see how the brass chain has been twisted over the tinned copper chain to get them to stay smoothly together. Just keep the twist in each chain tight, and smooth the two together, holding them tightly.

Step 9



Ensure the twist is tight and connect the last two rings with another brass or tinned copper ring. If the twist loosens when you let it go, carefully take out the joining ring, twist one of the end rings tighter, about 90°, and rejoin to the other chain. The two chains should stay together with a neat spiral. If they appear to have rings out of place, hold the end and gently shake the chains, and the rings will drop back into the correct alignment. Make sure you have the same number of rings in each chain, or it will not lie smoothly together.

Step 10



Attach ear hooks to one end, and bead dangles as desired on the other end.

Step 11

Make the other earring the same way. If you have access to a tumble polisher; this is the best way to finish your chain maille. The brass and tinned copper will also become bright and shiny if you soak it for a minute in a mixture of two tablespoons lemon juice to half a cup of water with a pinch of salt. Keep this mixture in a small glass jar to polish up brass and copper when it gets dull. You can also scrub chain maille clean with an old toothbrush and baby shampoo.

If these earrings are too long for your liking, make shorter chains, but remember to count the rings as the chains need to be identical in length to twist together successfully. The shorter earrings shown here were made with 20 rings in each chain. This pattern can also be used to make a bracelet or choker necklace. ☐



Dragon Glass

SPIRAL CHAINMAILLE EARRINGS

All materials and tools for chain maille, including our comprehensive step by step tutorial DVD, are available from Dragon Glass.

Contact Stan or Heather at:

Tel/Fax 011 849 6430

Cell 082 457 2951

e-mail: dragon@dragonglass.cc





Flower

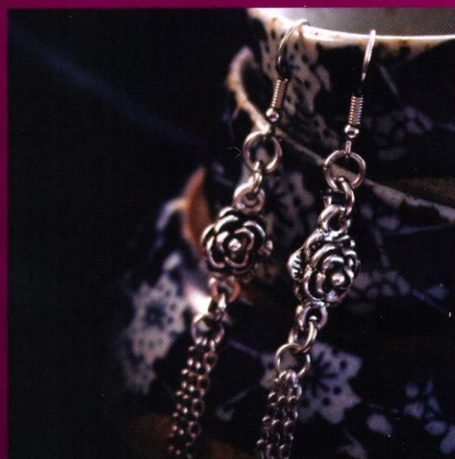
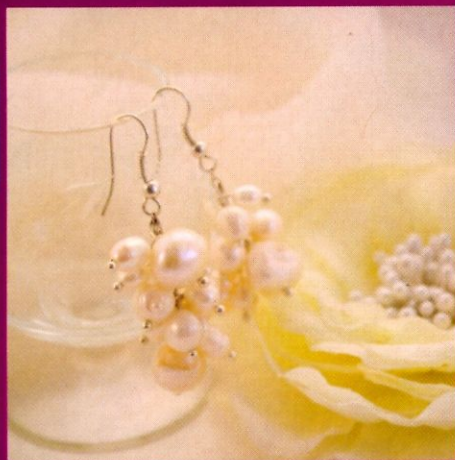




Power



8 quick fashion earrings



Earrings are a great way to use up odds and ends left in your beading cabinet. Use these examples and see what little earlobe wonders you can create in a jiffy.

Pearl Clusters



Materials:

- 6 x large freshwater pearls (+/- 10 mm)
- 8 x medium freshwater pearls (+/- 8 mm)
- 10 x small fresh water pearls (+/- 6 mm)
- 24 x silver ball head pins
- 1 pair silver shepherds hooks
- 40 mm fine silver link chain
- 2 x small jump rings

Instructions:

Step 1

Thread each pearl onto its own head pin and turn a simple loop (see the back of the magazine on how to turn a simple loop).



Step 2

Cut two 18 mm lengths of chain.

Step 3

Plan your earrings before you hook the pearls onto the chain. Start with a large pearl at the bottom (use the very last link on the chain), middle and top (use the second to last link) of the chain.

Step 4

Each large pearl should be followed by a medium sized pearl. The large pearl in the middle should have a medium sized pearl at the top and bottom of it.

Step 5

Fill the gaps with the small pearls. Make sure that all your loops are properly closed; you don't want to lose your pearls along the way.

Step 6

Hook a small jump ring onto the link you left open at the top of the chain (step 3). Open the jump ring and hook the shepherds hook onto it, close the ring (see basics on how to open and close a jump ring). If preferred the shepherds hook can be hooked directly onto the last chain link.

Step 7

Repeat for the other earring.

Silver Leaves



Materials:

- 1 x pair of Shepherds hooks
- 10 x filigree leaves

- 8 x jump rings
- 10 x rhinestone links
- **Tools:** Flat nose pliers, bent nose pliers, Side cutter



Instructions:

Step 1

Open a jump ring with the pliers and hook one filigree leaf and rhinestone link onto the jump ring. Close it with the pliers.



Step 2

Open another jump ring with the pliers and hook one filigree leaf and the other end of the rhinestone link used in step 1 onto the jump ring. Close it with the pliers.

Step 3

Continue with step 1 and 2 until you have five rhinestone links.



Hook one end of the last rhinestone link onto the Shepherd's hook with another filigree leaf. Close the hook with the pliers.

Step 4

Use the side cutter to cut off the unused hook of the rhinestone link at the bottom of the earring.

Step 5

Repeat step 1 to 4 to make the other earring.

Black 'n Silver Hoops



Materials:

- 2 x Shepherd's hooks
- 14 x silver head pins
- 2 x round silver earring findings
- 4 mm silver filigree beads
- small black Chinese crystals (4 mm)
- 2 x large black Chinese crystals (8 mm)
- **Tools:** side cutter, round nose pliers, flat nose pliers and bent nose pliers

Instructions:

Step 1

Put one small Chinese crystal onto a headpin. Cut off excess wire with the side cutter and make a loop, using round nose pliers.



Open one earring finding and thread the head pin into it, followed by a filigree bead.

Step 2

Put one silver bead and one small Chinese crystal onto a headpin. Cut off excess wire with the side cutter and make a loop, using round nose pliers. Hook this onto the finding, followed by another silver bead.

Step 3

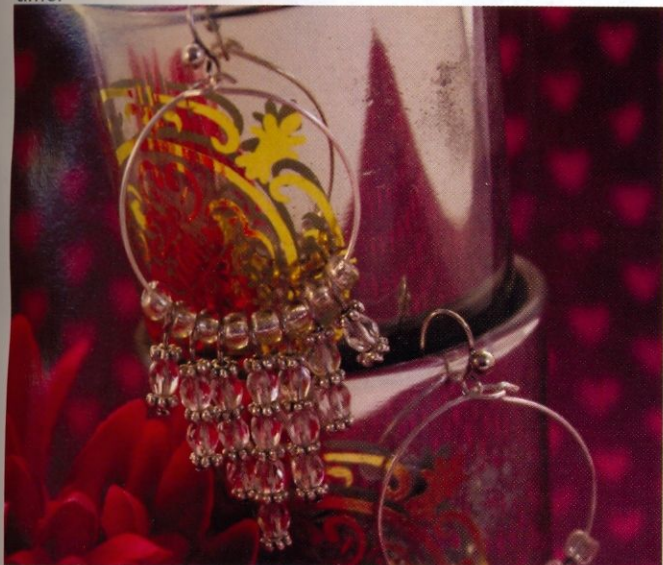
Thread one filigree bead, one black Chinese crystal, one filigree bead and one black Chinese crystal onto a new head pin. Cut off excess wire with the side cutter and make a loop, using round nose pliers. Hook this onto the finding, followed by another silver bead.

Step 4

Put one Chinese crystal and one silver bead onto a headpin, followed by a large Chinese crystal and another silver bead and Chinese crystal. Cut off excess wire and make a loop. Hook this onto the finding, followed by another silver bead.

Step 5

Repeat step 3, 2 and 1 in this order. Do not put a silver bead onto the finding when finishing step 1 for the second time.



Step 6

Connect the shepherds hook and the silver earring finding and secure it with the round nose pliers.

Step 7

Repeat step 1 to 6 to make the second earring. This same method can be used to create a clear chandelier hoop. See bottom left of page for variation.

Silver Roses



Materials:

- 2 x Shepherds hooks
- 2 x rose links
- 8 x jump rings (6 mm)
- 15 cm silver cable link chain (1 mm)
- **Tools:** flat nose pliers, round nose pliers, side cutter and bent nose pliers

Instructions:

Step 1



Cut three 2,5 cm pieces of chain. Hook all three onto one jump ring and close it with the pliers.

Step 2

Hook another jump ring onto the one used in step 1. Hook one end of a rose link onto the jump ring and close it with the pliers.



Step 3

Hook one jump ring onto the other end of the rose link and close it with the pliers. Hook another jump ring onto this and connect it to the shepherd's hook.



Close the jump ring with the pliers.



Step 4

Repeat step 1 to 3 to make the other earring.

Black Drops

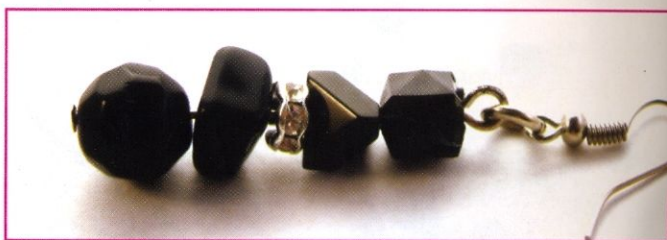


Materials:

- 2 x Shepherd's hooks
- 2 x head pins
- 2 x jump rings (6 mm)
- 2 x rhinestone embellished spacers (6 mm)
- 2 x black round faceted glass beads (10 mm)
- 2 x square black beads
- 4 x black freeform glass beads
- **Tools:** flat nose pliers, round nose pliers, side cutter

Instructions:

Step 1



Thread one round bead, one freeform, one spacer, one freeform glass bead and one square bead onto the head pin.

Step 2

Cut off excess wire with the side cutter. Use the round nose pliers to make a loop at the end of the head pin.

Step 3

Hook one jump ring onto the loop formed in step 2 and onto the shepherd's hook. Close the jump ring with the pliers.

Step 4

Repeat steps 1 to 3 to make the other earring.

Floral Filigree



Materials:

- 6 x filigree flowers
- 8 x jump rings
- 2 x Shepherd's hooks
- **Tools:** flat nose pliers and bent nose pliers

Instructions:

Step 1

Connect three of the filigree flowers with jump rings. Close the jump rings with the pliers.



Step 2

Hook a jump ring through the last flower. Close the jump ring with the pliers.



Step 3

Repeat step 1 and 2 to make the other earring.

Elegant

Materials:

- 2 x Shepherds hooks
- 2 x jump rings
- 2 x head pins
- 2 x eye pins
- 8 x silver bicones (4 mm) (Preciosa)
- 8 x silver spacer rings (4 mm)
- 2 x rhinestone embellished connectors
- 4 x black rondelle chinese crystals (6 mm)
- **Tools:** round nose pliers, flat nose pliers, side cutter and bent nose pliers

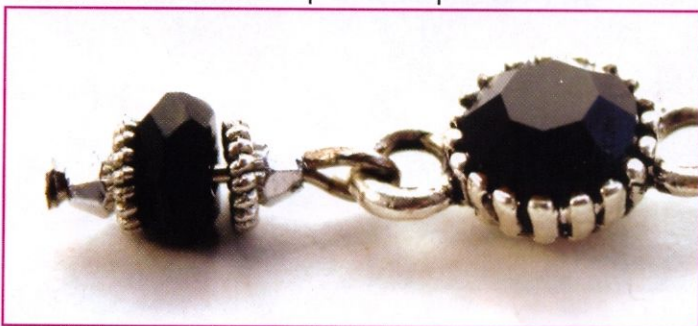
Instructions:

Step 1

Thread one silver bicone, one spacer, one rondelle bead, one spacer and one silver bicone onto a head pin.



Cut off excess wire with the side cutter. Use the round nose pliers to form a loop and hook it onto the link connector. Close the loop with the pliers.



Step 2

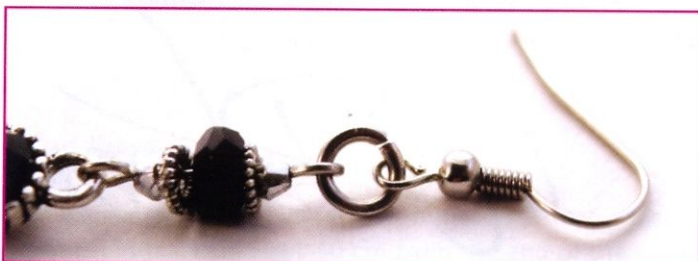
Thread one silver bicone, one spacer, one rondelle bead, one spacer and one silver bicone onto an eye pin. Cut off excess wire with the side cutter. Use the round nose pliers to form a loop and hook it onto the other end of the connector. Close the loop with the pliers.

Step 3

Hook a jump ring onto the other loop of the eye pin. Hook it onto a Shepherds's hook and close the jump ring with the pliers.

Step 4

Repeat step 1 to 3 to make the other earring. □





Summer is in Bloom

Shake off those winter blues
and revamp an old handbag
with some new feathers:
beaded flowers!

Materials:

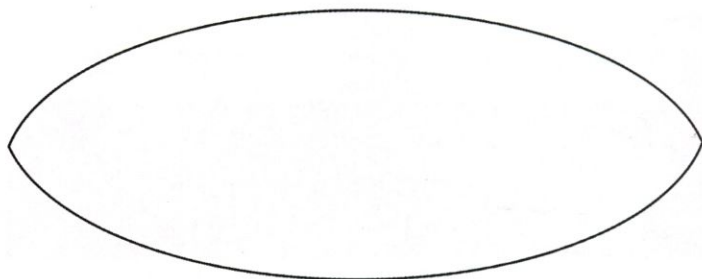
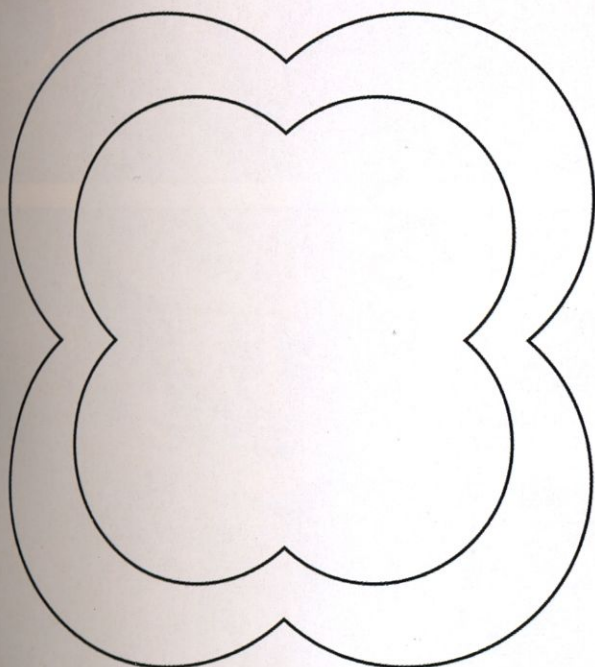
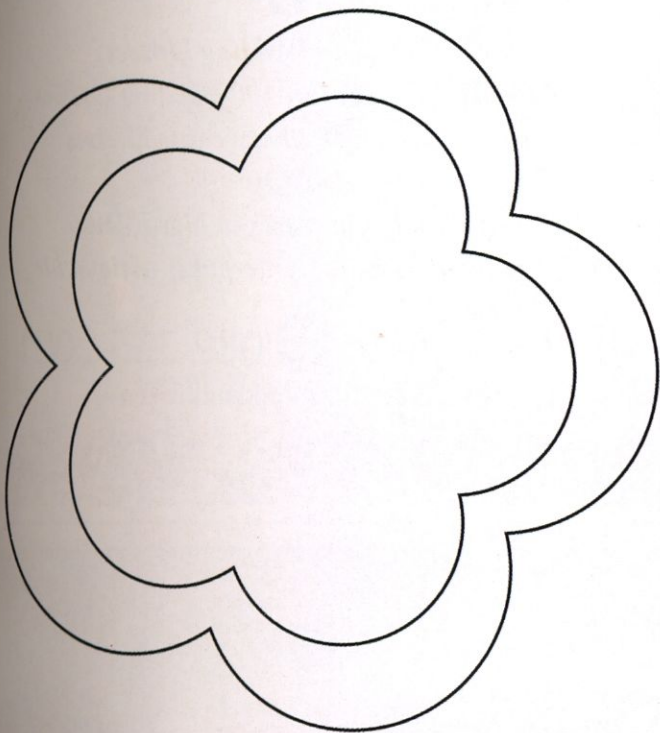
- Beads
- Fake suede
- Nylon gut
- Black marker
- Soldering iron
- Needle and thread

Instructions:

Suede flower

Step 1

Trace and cut flowers from template on suede.



Two large cut-outs and two small cut-outs make one flower. Stick two cut-outs together with backs facing each other. Scourge edges of flower with soldering iron.

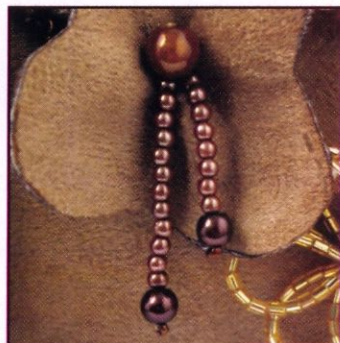
Tip:

Use a soldering iron to scourge edges of suede, a candle will leave black marks on the material.



Step 2

Tack a small circle with needle and tread on the small flower. Pull thread tight to form petals, and secure with knot at the back of flower.



Step 3

Thread the same needle to the front and string different size beads (approximately 3 cm long). Secure front of string with a small bead and thread back through beads to the centre of the flower. Repeat step 3 to make a second string. Thread needle to the back and secure.

Tip:

Do not thread beads too tight, or the beads will appear rigid and not hang down; rather string the beads too loose than too tight.



Step 4

Sew the small flower onto the big flower to get a 3D effect.

Step 5

Sew flower onto handbag or garment. These instructions are how to make one flower; you can decide how many flowers you want to put on.

Bead flower

Step 1

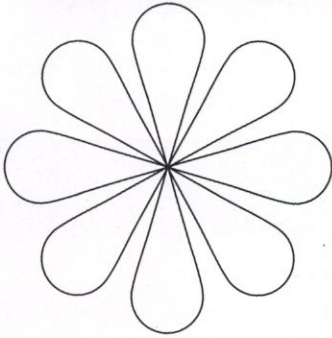
Make eight markings 6 cm apart on nylon gut with a black permanent marker. Start 10 cm from the end of the gut.

Step 2

String approximately 45 cm beads on to nylon.

Tip:

Secure the open end of gut over a candle flame so that beads do not fall out. This will make the handling of the string of beads easier when you twist the nylon to make the petals.



Step 3

Put 6 cm of beads between the first and the second markings. Twist nylon to make a loop, secure with needle and thread. Put 6 cm of beads between the second and the third markings and make a loop to make a

figure 8 and secure at same place as first loop. Repeat until you have eight petals.



Step 4

Sew on to handbag or garment.

Step 5

Use the leaf diagram and cut a few leaves for the flowers. Use the same method as for the flowers. Tack a line straight through the middle of the leaf and pull tight to gather. Sew to the handbag or garment. If preferred sew some of the beaded flowers on top of the leaves. ☐



Some of the embroidery elements in this project have not been discussed here. Use the photographs as a guide to embellish the handbag to your preference.



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Butterfly

brooch



Materials:

- ⦿ A variety of stamped metal components, beads, spacers, brooch pin and rivets
- ⦿ Wire: Vintage bronze, non-tarnish: 18 and 24 gauge
- ⦿ Riveting hammer
- ⦿ Side cutter
- ⦿ Sharp nosed pliers
- ⦿ Round nosed pliers



Instructions:

Step 1



Thread the body of your bug. Use 18 gauge wire and make a small ring at the back end of the body. Use metal and glass beads alternatively and end with a larger metal bead for the head.

Step 2



Use your round nosed pliers to make a coil tongue for your bug.



Step 3



Use rivets and your riveting hammer to join the stamped metal pieces to form the wings.

Step 4

Use the thinner 24 gauge wire to secure the wings to the body.

Step 5



Use the same piece of wire to attach the brooch pin to the back of the body.

Step 6



Twist a short piece of 18 gauge wire just behind the head and use your round nosed pliers to coil an antenna for your bug. ☐



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Advanced

Some knowledge of gold leaf/gilding required.

Poppies



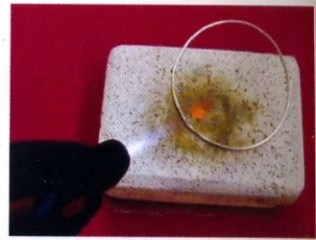
This project was made by Debbie Rijns of The Beaded Door (Pty) Ltd: pmcafrica.blogspot.com

Materials:



the wires get that orange glow. I fired each wire separately to make sure they sintered properly.

The fired, quenched and cooled wires.



Instructions:



I used my gold bangle to measure the 2 lengths of fine silver wire needed for the armature.

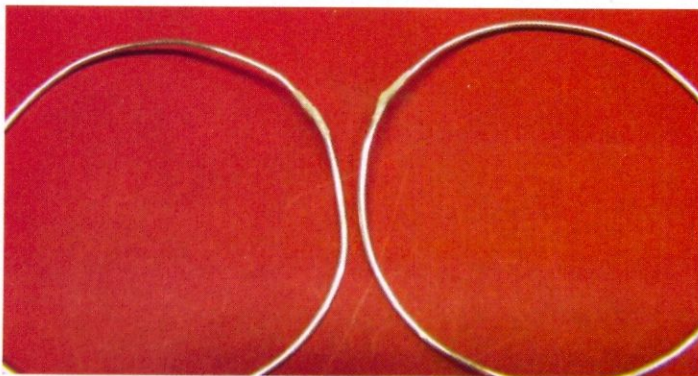


Use a round object to shape the wires. I don't have a bangle mandrel, so I used the bottom of a plastic jar. If you want a slightly oval bangle, press the wires into shape.

Tie the wires together, I used hemp string. This will assist in keeping the wires together for the next step.



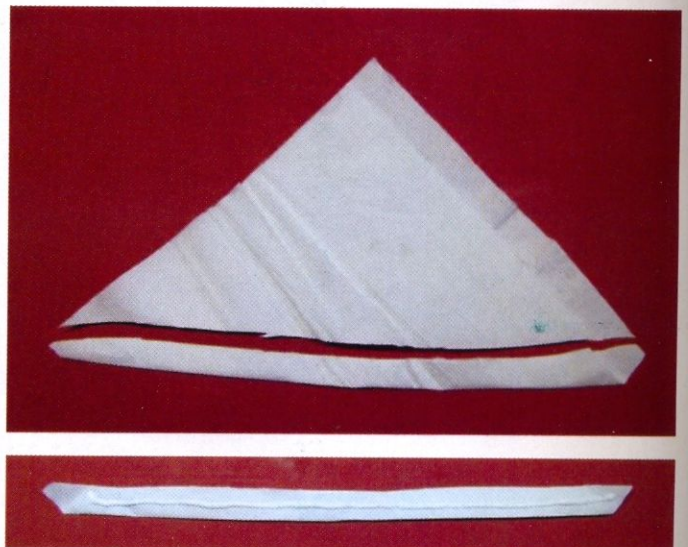
Fold a tissue corner to corner and cut off a piece of about 1cm from the bottom.



Shape the wires into circles so that the ends meet. Paste the joins well with PMC3 paste and let dry.



Fire the wires for 1 minute. Time the firing from when



Using a non-toxic white glue, extrude a line across the tissue and spread the glue to cover the surface.



Wind the tissue around the armature making sure you cover the wires completely. The reason for this layer is that if PMC3 clay is placed directly on the wire armature, when fired the clay will shrink and pull apart because it has no space to shrink into. This way, the tissue fires away and leaves a space for the clay to shrink into.



The covered wires. Let dry completely. If there are any rough spots, sand them away with a 400 grit sandpaper.

Roll out PMC3 clay into long strips. These strips are 1,1 mm thick.



Wind clay around the armature making sure that each successive wind overlaps the last one. Using a wet paintbrush, go over all the overlaps. Let dry.



Give the bangle a good layer of PMC3 Paste to ensure that all joints are secure. Dry thoroughly.



Form some small balls of PMC3 Clay and flatten with your fingers. Press the clay onto the handles of different size paintbrushes to form the flowers. Remember to balm the handles of the brushes. You can let the poppies dry on the brushes if you wish. However, they will dry quicker if they are removed.

*** We regret to have placed the wrong inspirational comment from Debbie with the project published in the previous issue (31); Object d'Art beaded frame.*



The poppies are dry, and the next step is to sand the bottom of each flower so it has a small flat area. Decide where you want to place the flowers and mark with a pencil. Sand those areas every so slightly to flatten. Using PMC3 Paste, attach the poppies to the bangle. Remember to wet around the joins after pasting.



The dried bangle. Kiln fire at 1640°F (895°C) for 75 minutes.

After firing, I brushed the bangle very lightly with my steel brush (I did not want this piece to have a high shine) and dipped it into a solution of liver of sulphur.



First Dip

I was not happy with the original dip so I did it again. Once again, this was not what I was looking for.

This is exactly the effect I wanted. Next step was to remove the liver of sulphur from inside the poppies.



Second Dip



Final Dip

After using a cleaning pad, I cleaned the poppies with alcohol to degrease.

I decided to embellish the flowers with artificial gold leaf.



I would get the effect I was looking for, but would not break the bank by doing it. And because the poppies are concave, I knew the gold would not be affected by wear.



I painted the inside of the flowers with gold size. After waiting till the size was tacky, I applied the gold leaf. Using a very soft brush, I pressed the leaf onto the size and let it dry.



All the poppies are gilded and left to dry.

After the size has dried, take a very soft brush and brush away the excess leaf. Continue brushing the gold leaf to bring up the shine and remove any tiny bits of leaf that may still be there.



There are many other ways you could finish this bangle. I love the contrast of the dark silver and the gold, it gives the piece both an antique look as well as a very modern feel. If you are into colour, this bangle will be exquisite when given a high shine and the flowers are enameled. Make it yours!

My thanks go to my friend Zelda Horden for being the inspiration for this project.**



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flower box

This is a great gift for a friend and an even greater table decoration. It is so quick and easy to make you can have it ready for your Saturday afternoon braai!

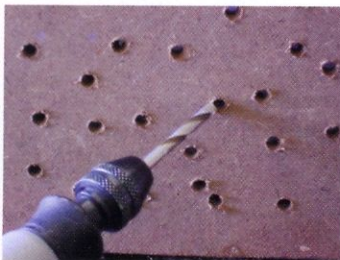




Materials:

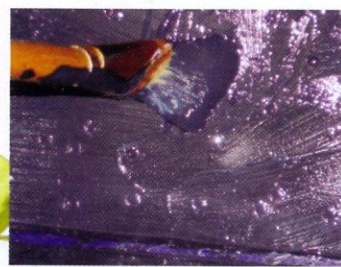
- 1 wooden blank handbag
- 100 ml Tokreen
- Hobby drill
- Wooden flower cut-outs
- Seed beads in different colours and shapes
- Craft glue
- 1 x paint brush
- 1 x large round paint brush for dry brushing
- Paint of your choice to cover the background of the handbag
- Contrasting colour of your choice for the dry brushing
- Assorted colours of craft paint that will complement the beads you've chosen
- Old newspaper
- Old drying cloth
- Tweezers
- Toothpicks
- 1 x pot plant
- 1 x square water dish large enough to fit the handbag

Instructions:



Step 1

Use your hobby drill and drill a number of holes in the bottom of the handbag. This will allow water to drain away from the roots of the plant and to prevent your wood from rotting.



Step 2

Dust the article so it is clear of any saw dust. Use the Tokreen and paint a thick layer of the Tokreen on the inside of the handbag. The Tokreen will seal the inside of the handbag so

it becomes waterproof. On the outside also paint the bottom of the handbag and about 2 cm up from the bottom onto the sides as this will be standing in the dish with water. Use a toothpick to open the holes (step 1) while the Tokreen is still wet. Leave it to dry completely.

Step 3



While you are waiting for the Tokreen to dry, spread out your piece of newspaper and place the wooden flowers on it. Paint each flower a different colour that will correspond with the colour of the beads that you wish to use on it later. Leave it to dry.



Step 4

Once the flowers are dry, take one flower and place it in a small plate or container that will catch the beads when you scatter them onto the flower. Use a small paint brush and paint a layer of craft glue onto the flower and immediately scatter some beads all over the flower. Lift the flower and turn it upside down so the excess beads will fall





off. Use tweezers to move the beads around or to add more beads where needed. Use a toothpick to clean around the edges and in between small gaps. Leave it to dry completely. Repeat with all the remaining flowers. Remember to make enough flowers to cover the whole handbag as

you will be using it as a table decoration and people will be sitting on all four sides of the handbag.



Step 5

Once the Tokreen is dry, paint the outside of the handbag with the base colour and leave it to dry. Add a second coat if needed. Craft paint dries very quickly if it's left in a well ventilated area. Remember to paint the side dish as well.

Step 6

Take the big round brush and the paint of your choice for the dry brushing. Dip only the tip of the brush into the paint and then remove most of the paint from the brush by rubbing it onto an old drying cloth. Take the brush and lightly brush over the handbag in one direction until you have the desired effect. Leave it to dry.

Step 7

Use the craft glue and glue your flowers in position. Leave it to dry completely.



Step 8

Plant your pot plant inside your handbag and use as a table decoration for a summer table! ☺

TIP: Glue flat back rhinestones around the side dish to add a bit of sparkle to the table.

The laser cut flowers used in this project are available from:
Riana Marias
082 494 2990

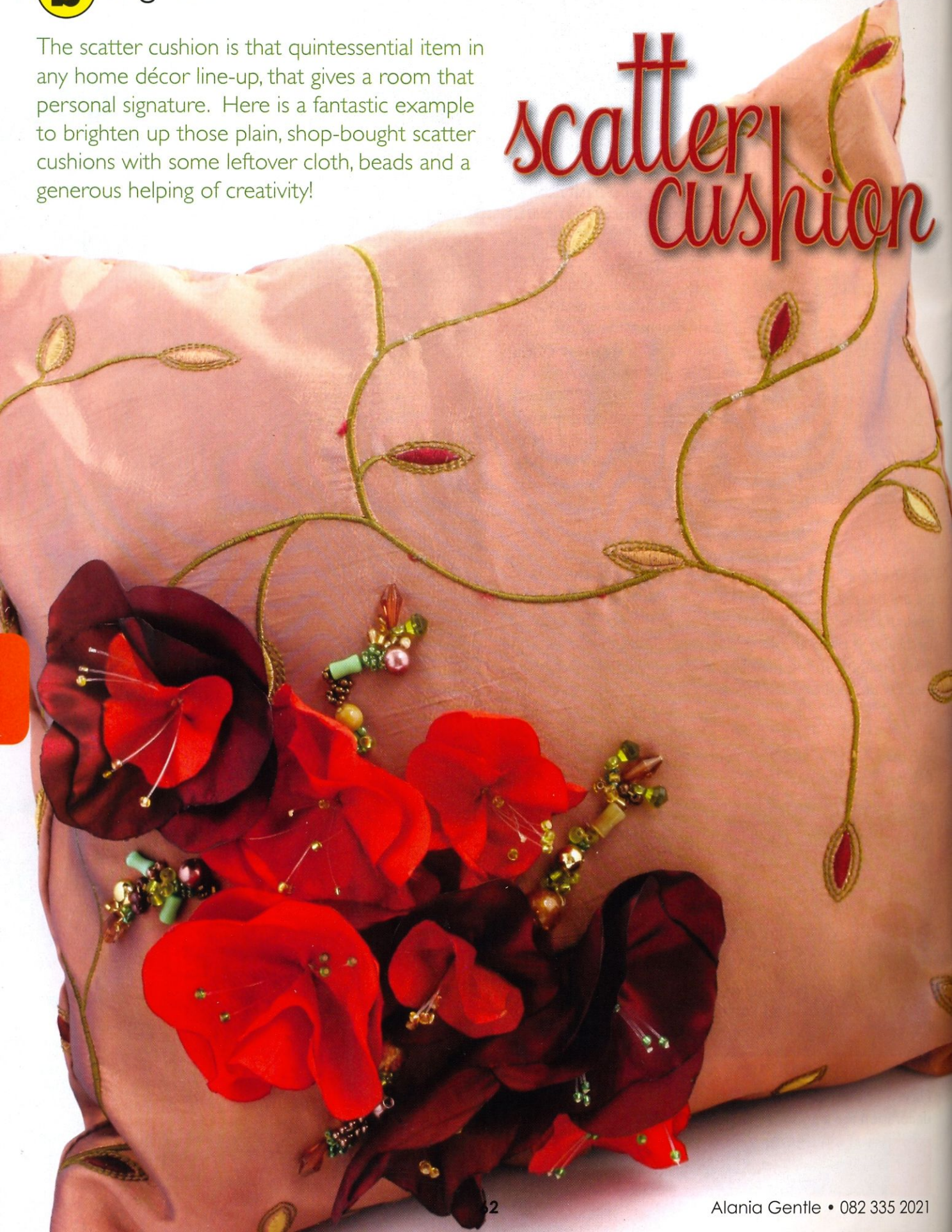


b Beginner

This project was made by Alania Gentle of Gentle Creations: 082 335 2021

The scatter cushion is that quintessential item in any home décor line-up, that gives a room that personal signature. Here is a fantastic example to brighten up those plain, shop-bought scatter cushions with some leftover cloth, beads and a generous helping of creativity!

scatter cushion



Materials:

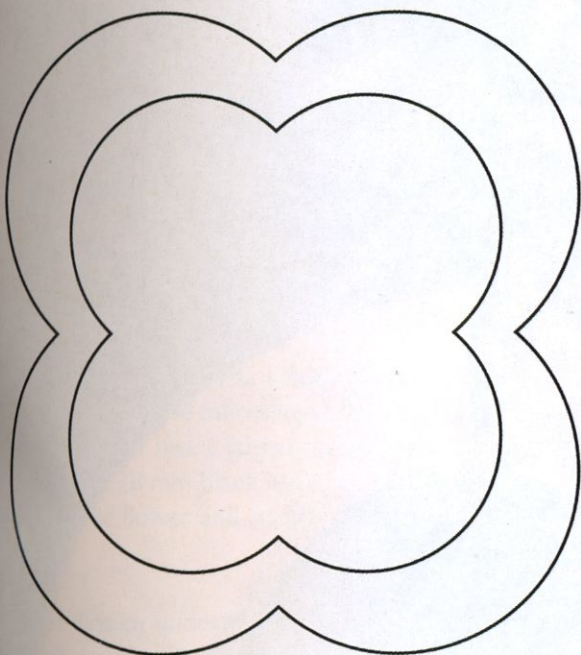
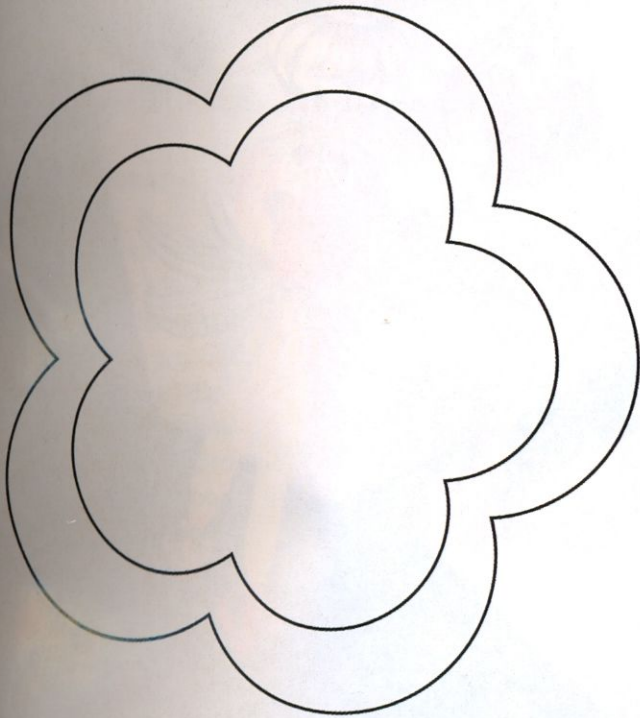
- ▣ Beads
- ▣ Nylon gut: 3 x 6 cm for pollen stems
- ▣ Taffeta: 10 cm x 10 cm for one cut-out
- ▣ Candle
- ▣ Needle and thread
- ▣ Quick glue

Instructions:

Taffeta flower

Step 1

Cut out flowers from template on taffeta.



Step 2

Scourge taffeta flowers' edges over a candle.



Tip:

If you use a synthetic material like taffeta, the edges will curl up when using a candle to give the flower a more authentic look.

Step 3

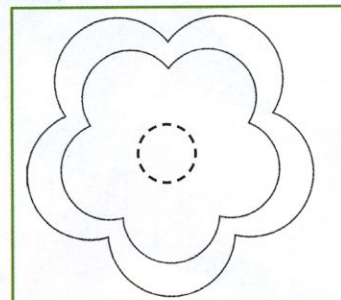
To make the pollen stems: thread two beads on to 6 cm nylon. Secure ends of nylon over the candle and secure the beads on each end of the nylon with a drop of glue. Repeat step 3 to make three pollen stems.



Step 4

Sew the pollen stems onto the flower in the middle of the flower with needle and thread. Bend the pollen stems in half so that the beads lay next to each other; this will make the sewing easier.

Step 5



In the middle of the flower, tack a small circle with needle and thread around the sewn-on pollen stems. Pull thread tight to form petals, and secure with knot at the back of the flower.



Tip:

You can sew various quantities of these cut-outs onto each other to give different effects.



dotted flowers tableweights

Spring is definitely in the air. That means it's time to dine alfresco! Keep that tablecloth at bay with these cute dotted flower tableweights.



Materials:

(per table weight)

- 1 x crocodile clasp
- 55 cm ribbon (1 cm wide)
- 25 cm ribbon for bow
- 2 x 12 – 14 mm bicones (black)
- 1 x 8 mm round bead (clear)
- 1 x 10 mm round bead (clear)
- 1 x 40 mm acrylic heart
- 1 x 20 mm rhodium bead
- 1 x 28 mm bead (black)
- 2 x large bead caps to fit 28 mm bead
- 1 x large holed spacer
- 1 x fancy metal ring
- 1 x 70 mm acrylic flower clear
- 15 cm tiger tail (fold in half to use as a needle)

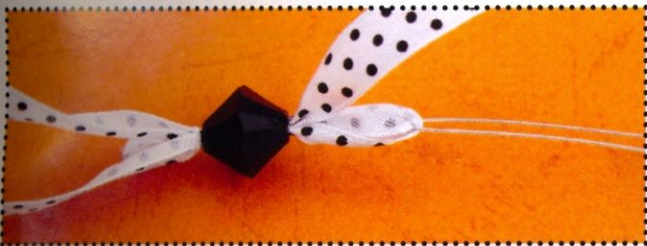
Instructions:

Step 1

Fold your 55 cm ribbon to get the middle and push the doubled ribbon from the front of the crocodile clasp through the hole to the back passing both ends of the ribbon through the middle of the ribbon to create the knot (see picture).



Step 2



Use the piece of tiger tail as a needle to pull the beads onto the ribbon in the following order: start with the black bicone, clear heart, large hole spacer, 20 mm rhodium bead, bead cap, 28 mm black bead, bead cap, fancy metal ring, the acrylic flower and lastly a 10 mm clear bead.

Step 3

Tie a knot directly underneath the 10 mm bead so that the knot holds your beads on the ribbon in place.



Use your tiger tail needle to pull the 12 mm black bicone on the one end of the ribbon and tie a knot underneath.

Step 4

Repeat with the other end of ribbon using the 8 mm clear round bead, and tying a knot underneath.

Step 5

Trim the excess of the ribbon and use a lighter or candle to melt the knots at the bottom of your table weight to ensure that they do not loosen easily. You can alternate the lengths of the ribbon that you want to leave at the bottom according to taste.

Step 6

Lastly tie a small bow over the top knot just under the crocodile clasp. ☐



Tip:

If at any stage you battle to get both ribbons through the hole of a bead, pull only the one side through first and then the other side of the ribbon thereafter, it makes it much easier.



Celebrate Life

We can all agree that beading for men is tricky. Scrapbooking for male themed projects with beads are even more difficult. However, we present a perfect example of how to pull it off and still keep that masculine feel to the finished item.

Materials:

- 2 x printer trays
- 3 x sheets of patterned paper
- 3 x sheets of chocolate brown Bazzil cardstock
- 3 x brass hinges
- 1 x latch
- 4 x brown eyelets
- Heat gun
- String/wire
- Brown chalk
- Corrugated cardboard
- White gel pen
- Modge podge
- Small beads
- Buttons
- Ribbon
- Metal embellishments
- Stamps
- Foam core
- Embossing ink
- Dazzles spray – blue, green and brown

Instructions:

Cover of tray



Step 1

Hinge the two trays together using brass hinges and then secure a latch on the front edge of the hinged trays.

Step 2

Cover the front of the tray with one sheet of patterned paper using modge podge and a roller to ensure that you have no bubbles underneath.

Step 3

Tear a piece of corrugated cardboard into two lengths for the upper and bottom area on top of the tray.

Step 4

Tear off the front layer of the cardboard, chalk the edges using a brown chalk and then secure the cardboard to the top and bottom of cover.

Step 5

Now matt a photograph measuring 14 x 16 cm on a brown piece of cardstock measuring 14,5 cm x 18,5 cm, glue onto foam core and secure to the top left hand corner.

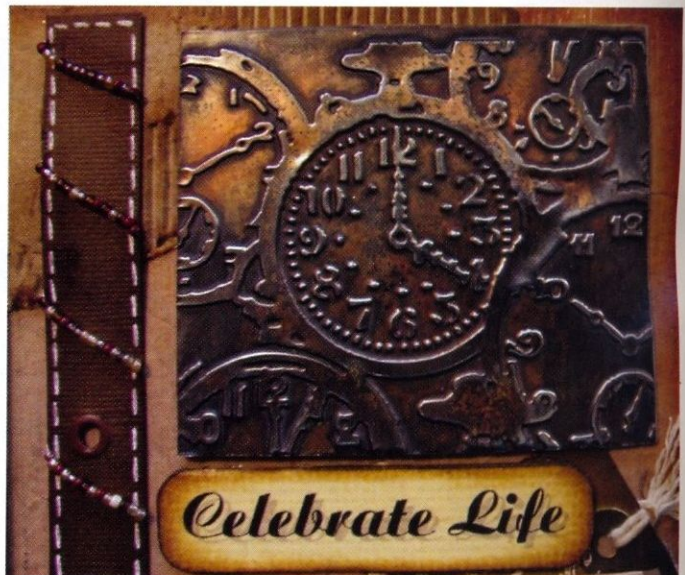
Step 6



Thread three strings of beads and then secure the strung beads just below the photograph, securing the ends with gold or silver brads.

Step 7

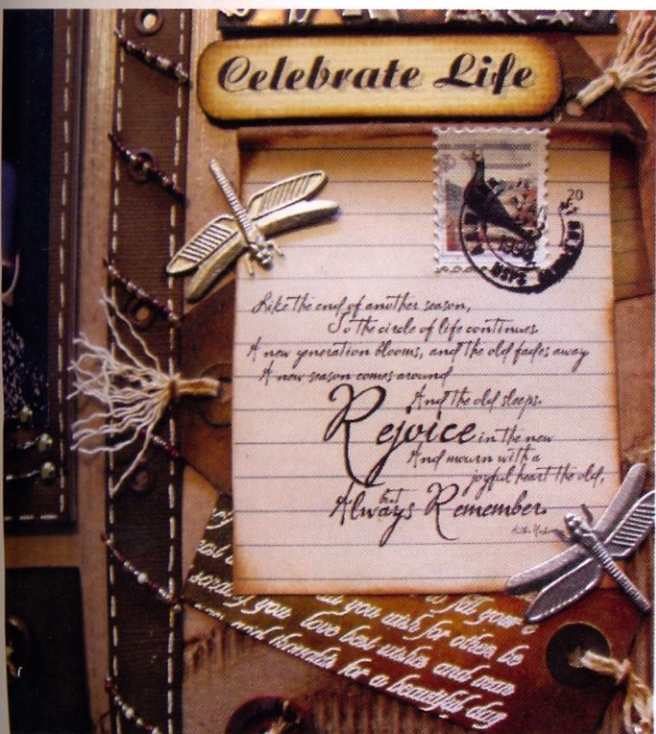
Cut a strip of brown cardstock measuring 28 cm x 2 cm,



punch four holes about 2,5 cm apart, set four brown eyelets into the strip and secure a buckle to the end.

Step 8

Thread some beads onto a long piece of wire/string and then wrap around the belt and secure to the centre of the page.



Step 9

Cut one big tag and two smaller tags out of your brown cardstock.

Step 10

Using embossing ink, ink the stamps you wish to use onto the tag and then sprinkle clear embossing powder over the stamped area.

Step 11

Shake off the excess powder and then using a heat gun, heat the embossed area.

Step 12

Now using Dazzles Spray, spray the entire tag with blotches of blue and green, then spray brown over the green and blue.

Step 13

Dab excess off with tissue paper and leave it to dry.

Step 14

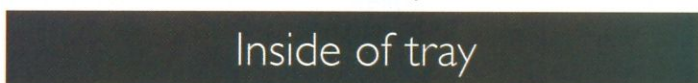
Secure the big tag underneath the large photo, matt a smaller photo onto brown cardstock and secure to tag.

Step 15

Arrange the two smaller tags on the right hand side of the cover and then add a journal in the centre of the tags.

Step 16

Decorate the rest of the cover with metal embellishments and ribbon and other elements of your choice.



Floral gift charm

We all like getting small gifts and presents, brighten up a friends day with this floral gift charm.



Materials:

- 1 x fancy heart clasp
- 1 x pink rhinestone connector
- 1 x twinset polyclay roses
- 1 x eye pin
- 3 x chain links
- 1 x oval chain link
- 1 x rhodium heart charm

Instructions:

Thread the roses onto the eye pin and turn a simple loop. Connect the pieces as follows: 1 x heart clasp, 2 x chain links, 1 x rhinestone connector, polyclay roses, 1 x oval link, 1 x chain link and finally the heart charm. ☐

Kits can be ordered
from Quality Beads.
Contact Hettie on:
(018) 771 7333



Beads can really be used just about anywhere and bathrooms are no exception.

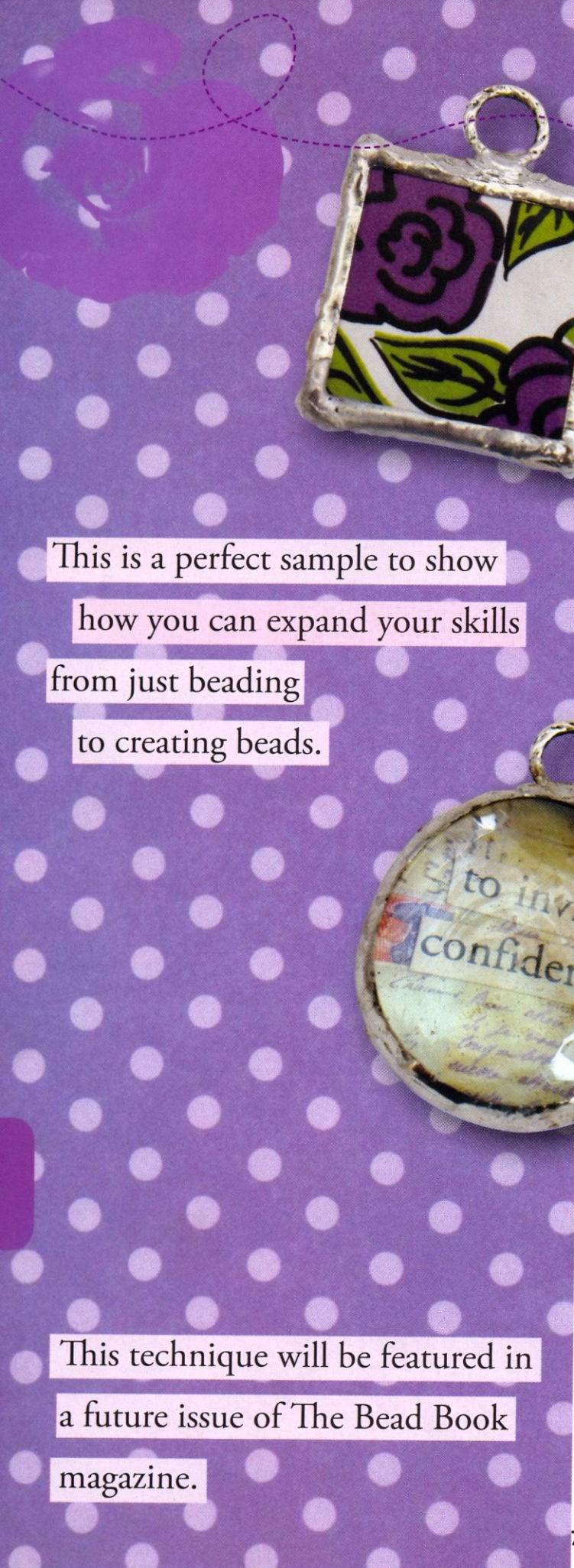
The towel embellishment on this page was created by Quality Beads: (018) 771-7333.

The bath plug on the opposite page was created by The Bead People: (011) 022 9747

Bathroom



Embellishments



This is a perfect sample to show
how you can expand your skills
from just beading
to creating beads.

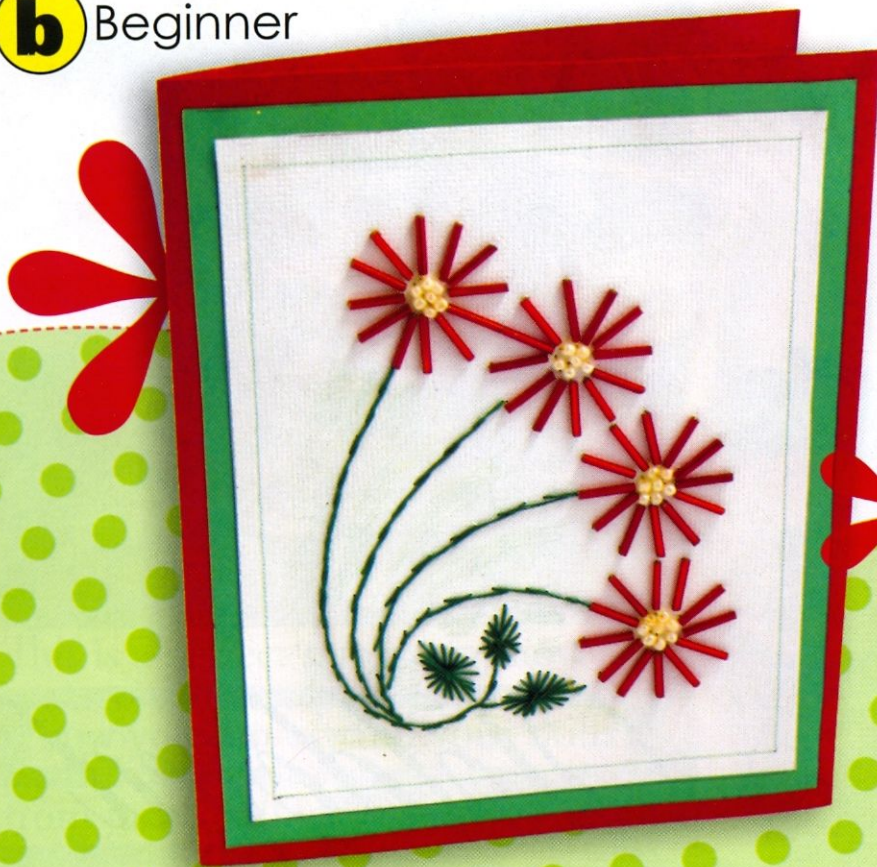
This technique will be featured in
a future issue of The Bead Book
magazine.





Soldered pendants

The lovely ladies of [betweencupcakesandtea](#) have done it again! Something completely different from things we never thought could be used in beading. Soldered pendants. Yes, plain old soldering wire that you buy from the hardware store combined with collage, mosaic tiles and beads. Uniquely handcrafted to make that super special piece of jewellery.



Bead Embroidery

on paper
(prick stitch)

Materials:

- ◆ Card stock colour of your choice
- ◆ A pattern from a craft supplier (various patterns available)
- ◆ Pricking mat
- ◆ Pricker
- ◆ Approximately 50 x 10 mm bugle beads
- ◆ Approximately 32 x no. 11/0 or 8/0 seed beads
- ◆ Embroidery thread

Instructions:

Step 1

Position card stock on pricking mat.

Step 2

Place your pattern on top, and start transferring the design on the card stock by using the pricker.

Step 3

Attach the bugle beads by using the embroidery thread and needle.

Step 4

After completing the outer part of the flower, start filling the middle with the 8/0 beads as required.

Step 5

Complete all the flowers.

Step 6

We used green embroidery thread for the stem and using the stem stitch method.

Step 7

The leaves are done with green thread and using the straight stitch method.

Step 8

Finish the card by using a double side tape and a piece of card stock to cover the back where the stitching took place. □

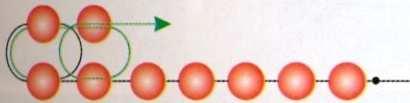
How Square stitch works

“Square stitch” is sometimes called faux loom stitch, as the beads are organized in neat columns and rows in the same way as loom weaving. This produces a strong fabric that is fairly stiff with rows and columns of beads.

String the required number of beads for the first row. Then string the first bead of the second row and go through the last bead of the first row and the first bead of the second row in the same direction. The new bead sits on top of the old bead and the holes are horizontal. See diagram below for the first step.

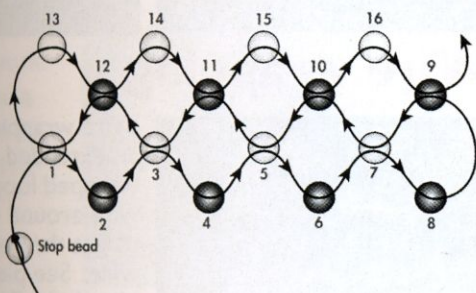


String the second bead of row 2 and go through the next-to-last bead of row 1. Continue through the new bead of row 2. Repeat this step for the entire row. See diagram below for the second step.



Peyote stitch

When you're first learning the stitch, use two contrasting colour beads. It will help you keep your place and reveal the full design of the stitch. Keep your work flat and don't let it twist. Keep your tension even and snug, and be especially careful on the first three rows while you lay your foundation.



Even Peyote

count with 4 beads:

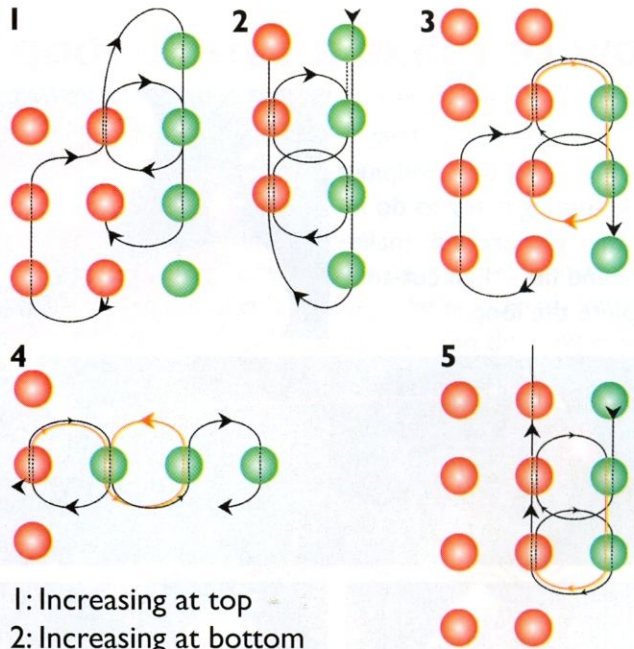
Thread your stopper bead. Thread 8 beads. This will form the first and second row of your foundation. Add your ninth bead and pick up the 7th bead, add the 10th bead and pick up the 5th bead. Continue until you have reached the end of the row. Pull tight. You now have your first three foundation rows for even count peyote stitch.

How increasing and decreasing works

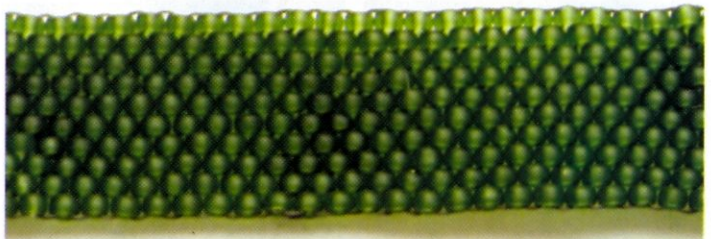
Increasing and decreasing for shaped designs

Pick the widest or highest part of the design to start your square stitch as it is easier and tidier to decrease rather than increase, but bear in mind when working with Delica or small seed beads that the proportions of the design will change a little. Using Delica's with square stitch you get 7 beads x 6 rows per centimetre so it is not perfectly square.

Here are 5 methods for increasing and decreasing:



- 1: Increasing at top
- 2: Increasing at bottom
- 3: Decreasing at top
- 4: Increasing at side
- 5: Decreasing at bottom



Open & close a jump ring

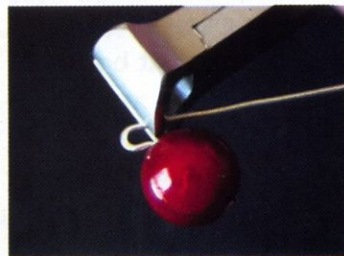
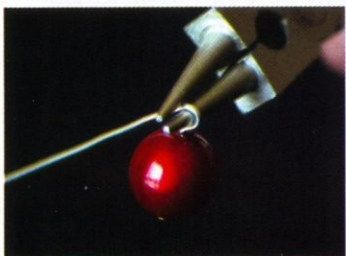
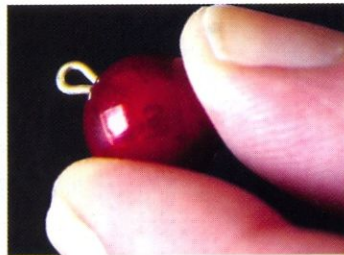
Regardless of the size, type of metal, or thickness of the jump ring, you **MUST** use 2 pairs of pliers to open and close jump rings. Flat nose or chain nose with smooth blades, **NOT** round nose pliers. They have no grip! With the points of the pliers facing the sky, and elbows tight to your sides, grasp as much of the ring in the jaws as possible. This way the ring is supported while you are opening, and it will not be distorted.



Grasp the ring in the pliers as shown, and rotate your right wrist towards yourself to open. When closing, grasp as shown, and gently push the ends inwards while rotating your wrist away from yourself, till the ends meet and line up perfectly. Rings should be opened with the right side coming towards you if right handed, opposite for left handers. The mark of a well made piece of jewellery or chain maille is seen in how well the rings are closed! - Heather and Stan (Dragon Glass)

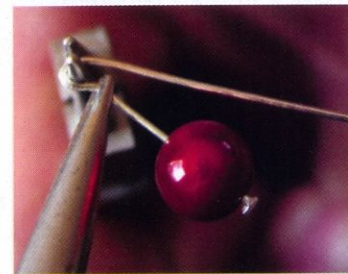
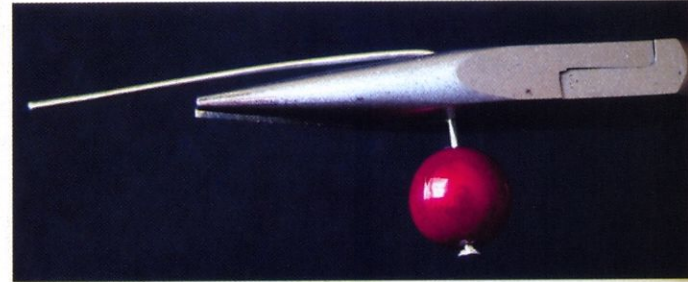
How to make a simple loop

Use soft headpins. Practise makes perfect. If you struggle with cutting the headpin before turning it, try to do it the other way around: make your bend first, then cut and complete the loop.



Wrapped Loop

Use soft bronze headpins to master this technique. Always use round nosed pliers for those perfect round loops. Chain nosed pliers will make the loop look warped.



Wire wrapping

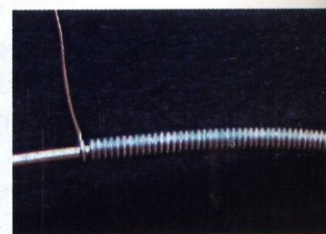
Too thin a wire will snap the loop.



Too thick a wire will distort the coils.



Wire wrapping is basically an extended version of a wrapped loop. Wrap 0.4mm wire around 0.6-0.8mm wire to get the perfect wrapped wire. See pieces created by Henrietha Fazzini on how these wrapped wires are used.



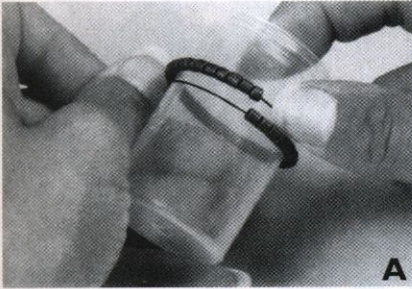
Circular Peyote

An alternative method:

Circular peyote can be a tricky one. The work can very easily start to flare out from the first row and lose that firm tension. Reason being, when working peyote stitch there is always a little space created between the beads around the container even when the correct amount of beads are strung for the first row. To prevent this, half the beads are removed and this will create a space into which the second row can be woven.

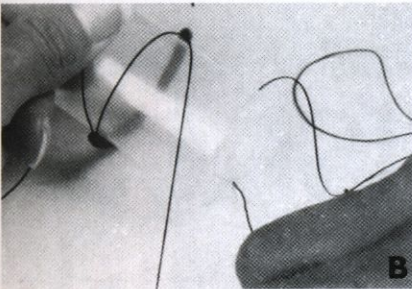
Step 1 - A

String on enough beads for the circumference of the container used in the pattern and wrap it around the container. Then remove half of the beads. Example: if the pattern states 32 beads, half will be 16 beads. If there is 50 beads, half will be 25 beads, add 1 bead more so that there is an even amount of beads. This will come in handy if you are working with a pattern that uses alternate number of coloured beads in an even count.



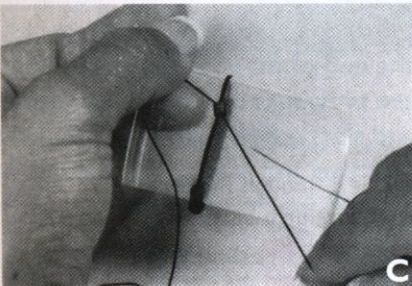
Step 2 - B

Pass the needle through all of the beads again and place it over the container, just below the edge of the container. Tape the tail of the thread to the container; this will help to keep the tension of the work firm and give you a few extra fingers to feel the work with.



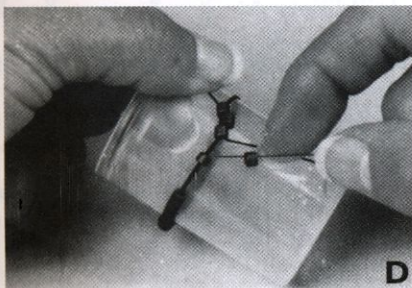
Step 3 - C

Pass the needle through 1 bead on the first row to lock it.



Step 4 - D

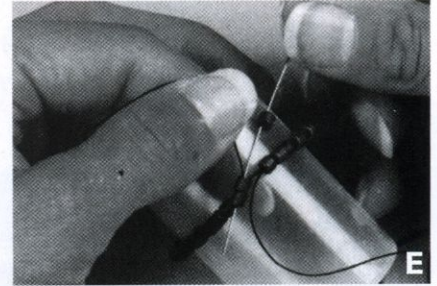
Pick up 1 bead and pass the needle through the next bead on the first row. Repeat this step until



you have reached the last bead on the first row. Because you are working with an even number of beads you will need to step up to the second row. If an uneven amount of beads is used, just keep working to the next row. Basically you will spiral upwards.

Step 5 - E

Pick up one bead and go through the last bead in the first row, the bead in Step 3. Then go through the first bead of the second row. This is called a "step up". If you do not step up and simply skip the bead in the first row, you are increasing a bead and the work will flare out.

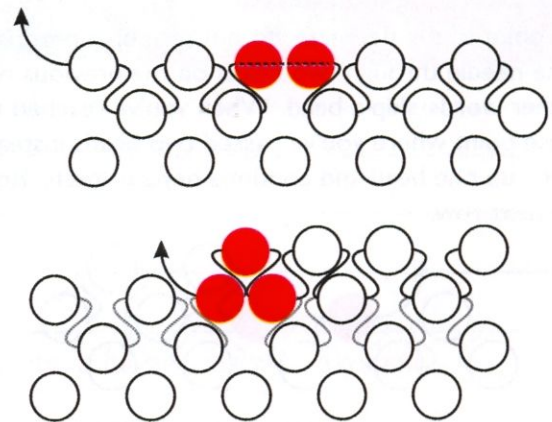


Increasing and decreasing in peyote

You've got the basics down in working with a peyote stitch, but being adventurous you now have a pattern that needs increases and decreases. Here's how:

Peyote stitch: Rapid increase

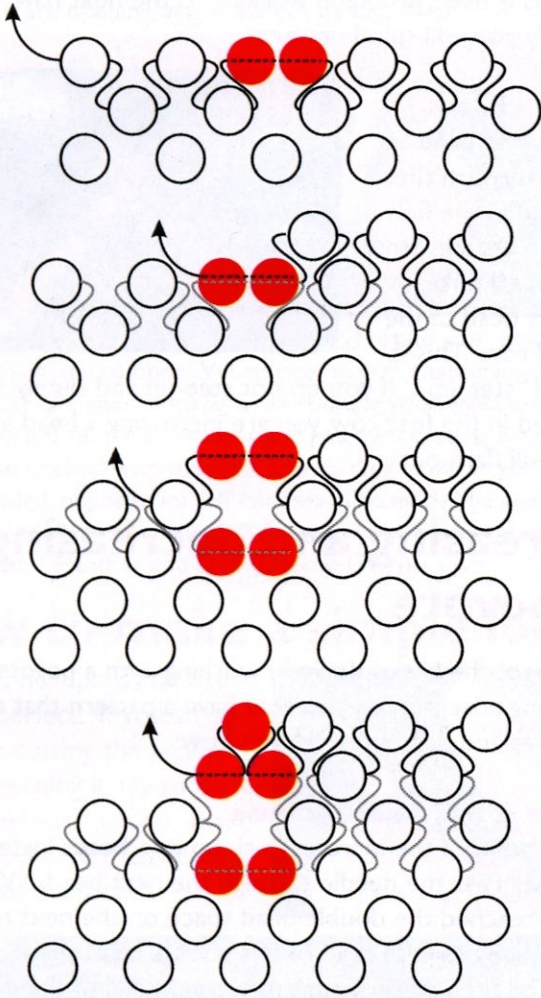
At the point of the increase, pick up two beads instead of just one. Pass the needle through the next bead. When you've reached the double bead space on the next row, go through the first bead of this double bead space, add a bead, and then go through the second bead of the double bead space.



Peyote stitch: Gradual increase

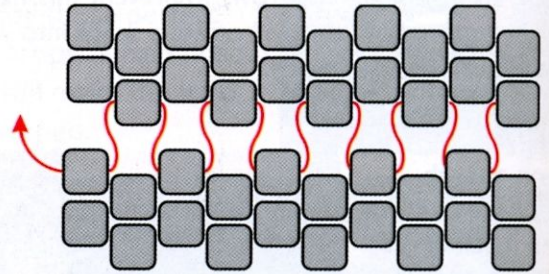
For a gradual increase four rows will be used. At the point of the increase, pick up two thin beads (or smaller beads of the same colour). Go through the next high/protruding

bead. When you get to the two thin beads strung in the previous row, just pass them as if they were one bead. On the 3rd row, place two regular sized beads in the two thin bead's space. When you get to those two beads on the 4th row, go through the first bead in the double bead space, pick up a bead, and then pass the second bead of the double bead space.



Joining peyote pieces

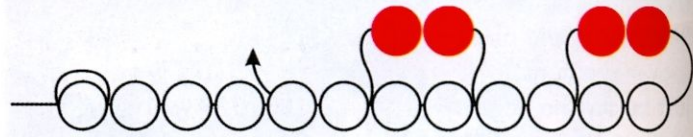
To join two sections of flat peyote invisibly: begin with a high bead on the one side and a low bead on the other side. Go through each high bead, alternating sides. So basically you will be "zipping" it closed.



Two drop peyote

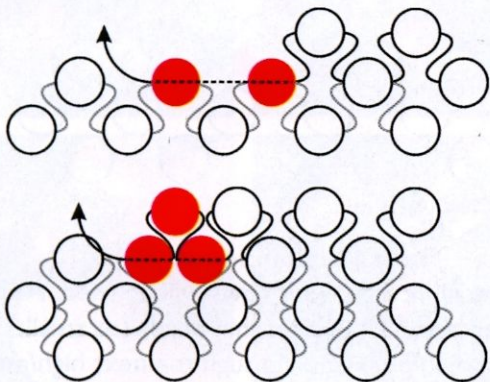
Work two drop peyote stitch just as you would normal peyote. The difference is treating every pair of beads like a single unit.

Start with an even number of beads that can be divided by four. Eg 16 beads. Pick up 2 beads and skip the first 2 beads of the bottom row and pass the needle through the next 2 beads. Complete the row. When you have completed the row you will see that you have ended two beads short of the end of the row. Pass the needle through the bottom row's last 2 beads.

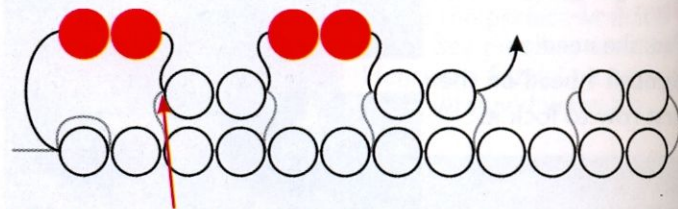


Peyote stitch: Rapid decrease

At the point of the decrease, do not pick up a bead, but pass the needle through two beads on the previous row – in other words: skip a bead. When you've reached the decrease point where you've passed two beads instead of one, pick up one bead and continue peyote stitch. Repeat on the next row.



Pick up 2 beads and pass the needle through the last 2 beads added in the previous row. Complete the row. At the end of the row you will see that there are 2 beads of the previous row. Pass your needle through these 2 beads and start a new row by picking up 2 beads, skipping the first two and passing the needle through the second set of 2 beads.



Take the needle down to the bottom two beads and exit there to start the new row.