creative beading

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31

AMAZING PROJECTS

EASY-TO-FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS

Fantastic Chrismas Ideas for Everyone

PLUS

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CRYSTAL KING

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Regulars

Necklace,
Gorgeous Gifts

Earrings,
Bead Bliss

Bead Gallery

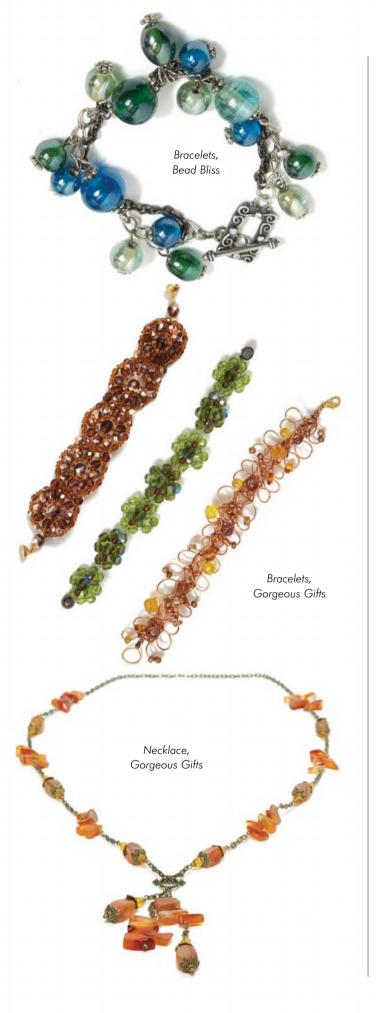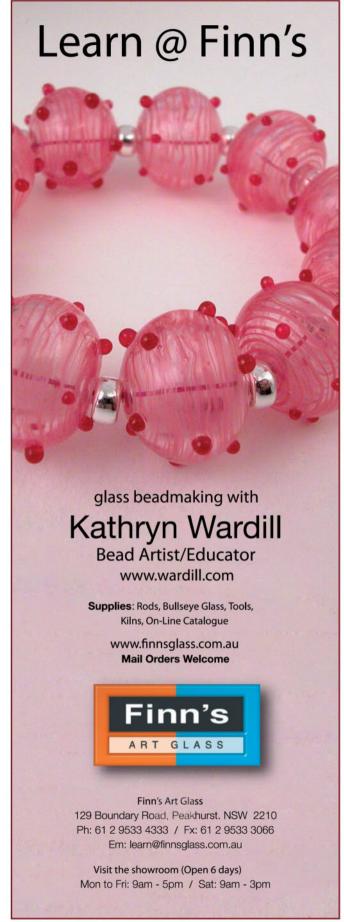If you would like a piece that you have made on display in our gallery please send an email with a photograph to adcopy@woodlandspublishing.com.au or send your photograph to Gallery, PO Box 8035 Glenmore Park NSW 2745.

Necklace,
Gorgeous Gifts

Necklace,
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Have a Very Beady Christmas!

CHRISTMAS IS FULL OF DECORATIONS AND PRESENTS – SO WHY NOT MAKE THEM BEADY? SARAH EZZY-DICKSON UNWRAPS SOME IDEAS.

Beads are the perfect finishing touch to put on a very special gift.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE is usually the centrepiece of the house and whether you choose a real tree or a fake one, the decorations really help to make it special. Draping long strands of clear or Christmas-coloured faceted beads in either acrylic or glass around the tree adds a subtle sparkle to the branches, while taking away those annoying little pieces of tinsel that fall onto the floor.

Christmas baubles look beautiful when they're beaded – by making a beaded net and draping it over the top of the bauble, you can then hang long drops from the edges to create an illusion of icicles hanging from the bauble. These make wonderful heirlooms and gifts, and, to give a more personalised touch, paint the recipient's name on the bauble in gold or silver paint.

While Christmas in Australia is far from chilly, it is sometimes fun to imagine that we're surrounded by snow and ice, and beaded icicles hanging from Christmas tree branches and windowsills will add to the illusion. Long bits of wire threaded with graduating beads in frosty colours look great as imitation icicles, and can be strung onto strands intermittently between other beads.

Similarly, snowflakes can be easily beaded as well. Plastic 'star flake' beads are perfect for making snowflakes because of their shape – when the beads spin on the wire the paddles catch in the light and sparkle as if they were really made from ice. You can then use these to adorn your tree branches and windows to give a really icy feel.

Polystyrene balls are great bases to use for making Christmas decorations. You can attach sequins to them with colour-topped pins and hang them in tree branches, or place them in bowls on your tables as centrepieces. In place of sequins, you could attach beads in the same way; thread the beads onto a pin or piece of wire and then insert one end into the ball (if you've used wire, make sure you make an end for the part that is sticking out, otherwise your beads will fall off).

A beaded star or angel sitting atop your tree would be a stunning finishing touch. Some 20 gauge beading wire will give you enough strength and flexibility to create the frame, and then use 22 gauge wire to attach the beads to the frame in any way imaginable! As your tree topper is hand-made, it too can be turned into an heirloom

or certainly can be used every Christmas until you get sick of it and make a new one!

Neck rings are a perfect size for making wreaths. You can either thread large holed beads directly onto the neck ring, or wire wrap beads around it. You can then make it as simple or elaborate as you want – crystals, drops and clusters of beads hanging on chain make eye-catching additions to your wreath and you could add bells for a musical twist. A store-bought wreath can also be jazzed up with beads; thread some beads onto some wire and then wind the wire around the wreath, securing it at the back. You can then add drops or clusters of beads to the wire you've just added for an even glitzier look.

Bunches of holly can be simulated by clusters of red beads, encircled with dark green leaf shaped beads, dark green paper, or real holly leaves. You could scatter these along the table, or hang them from your tree or doorways, and even use them to embellish table settings and gifts.

Christmas usually involves many family members, too much food and a great deal of sitting around the dinner table, so give your guests something to admire by adding beads to your table settings. Candles look fabulous on tables, and faceted beads are perfect to add to the lighting, as they reflect the light so well; little wreaths of beads placed around tea-light candles scattered around the table

give off subtle intimate lighting, and a bowl with Christmas-coloured glass beads, filled with water and floating candles is a perfect twist on that idea.

Place settings are a good idea for seating large numbers of people, and by adorning the name cards with sprays of beads resembling holly you've created keepsakes for your guests to take home. Napkin holders can also look Christmassy by using ring-sized memory wire and threading red, green, gold or silver beads onto them, then draping them around your napkins.

You shouldn't stop at just decorating your house and tree – you should decorate yourself too! For cute novelty earrings, sometimes cheap variety stores have small plastic tree decorations, shaped as Santa, angels, Christmas trees and reindeer. Simply remove the swing tag from the decoration and replace with an earring hook and voila, an instant set of cute earrings! Similarly, you can use metal, laser cut decorations, and these can look very elegant.

Little beaded sprays of holly make great brooches and buttonhole additions, and will help to make any outfit more Christmassy, as would headbands embellished with Christmas coloured beads. Charm bracelets with Christmas-themed charms add a subtle hint of holiday cheer, and make great keepsakes as a new charm could be given as a gift every Christmas.

Candles look fabulous on tables, and faceted beads are perfect to add to the lighting, as they reflect the light so well.

Small beads stitched onto the corners of cards make even the simplest of designs look special.

For those who appreciate fine gift-wrapping, beads are the perfect finishing touch to put on a very special gift. Clusters of beads attached to ribbon, then secured to the top of a gift is a simple, yet effective way of making your gift stand out from the rest, and as an added bonus, the recipient can use the decoration again either as a room decoration, or to place in a scrapbook, or even to turn into jewellery. For a more elaborate beady gift-wrapping style, you could attach a strand of beads in place of ribbon, also resulting in a bonus gift – a long single strand necklace! Diamantes are also a fabulous way to embellish gifts; you could place them in a random pattern or use them to spell out the recipient's name in a very 'bling' way.

Beads make a great gift for all ages. For younger children, bead kits made up of brightly coloured acrylic or wooden beads with waxed cotton to thread them on make fantastic presents. For older kids, Czech glass beads and pearls, and fire-polished crystals will allow them to create elegant jewellery to wear out with their friends over the holidays, and will keep them happy on rainy days. For adult beaders, bead related items are usually better than beads, as sometimes buying beads can be difficult – especially if you're not sure of what your recipient likes. Subscriptions to beading magazines are gifts that keep on giving all year round and are a great way to expose people to different styles of beading and information about beads. If you're stuck for ideas, a gift certificate from a bead shop will allow them go crazy choosing beads for themselves, leaving you safe in knowing they'll love everything they buy.

For the bead-obsessed people you know who love lampwork or art glass beads, a special commissioned focal bead from a glass artist can be turned into a fabulous piece of jewellery simply by threading it onto thin chain or leather, or simply presented in a lovely box for the recipient to put to good use.

Hand-made gifts are always special to receive, so if you've tried your hand at jewellery making or beading or even just considered trying it, Christmas is the perfect time to lavish your relatives and friends with your own range of jewellery. Giving a hand-made gift allows you to tailor it to suit each person's taste and the gift will always carry a special meaning with it, whenever it is worn.
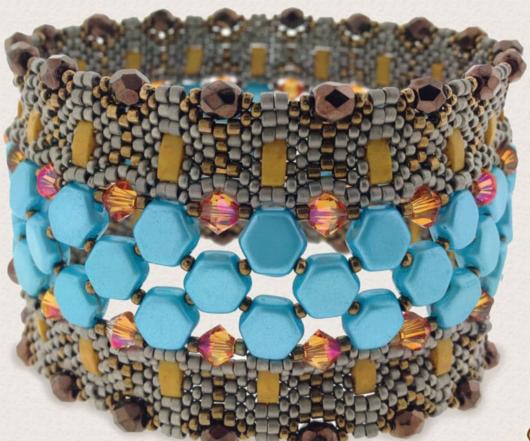
After Christmas has gone, thank you cards are a thoughtful way to show your appreciation, and beads have every right to stake their place on your cards. Small beads stitched onto the corners of cards make even the simplest of designs look special and will make a smile appear on the recipient's face. Similarly, hand-made beaded Christmas decorations can be a nice gift to say thank you as well, and will keep turning up on Christmas trees for years to come.

Christmas is a special time of year, so make it that little bit more special with beads – they'll bring cheer to everyone! ○

MATERIALS

1 x 4.5"snowflake frame

16cm Silver Metallic Mesh Ribbon

BEADS

1 x Sterling Silver 10mm Round Bead

12 x Swarovski Barrel 6 x 4mm

12 x Swarovski Barrel 7.4 x 5mm

12 x Swarovski Bicone 6mm

6 x Swarovski Bicone 8mm

TOOLS

Round nose pliers

Flat nose pliers

Cutters

KITS

All materials are available individually or in kit. Kit Price $32.95 (does not include glue).

These sparkling snowflakes from Beachi Beads will put you in the Christmas spirit.

STEP ONE

Cut 1cm off 5 of the snowflake arms. DO NOT cut off the 6th one (leave as is).

STEP TWO

Thread the crystals onto the uncut arm in the following order – small barrel 6x4mm, small bicone 6mm, large barrel 7.4x5mm, large bicone 8mm, large barrel, small bicone 6mm, and lastly a small barrel.

STEP THREE

Using round nose pliers bend the excess wire on this first arm to make a loop.

STEP FOUR

Follow step 1 and thread the crystals on to each of the arms this time before adding the last small barrel apply glue (we recommend GS Hypo Cement) to the tip of the arm and into the barrel crystal. Add to the end of the arm and continue until all arms have been completed. (Leave to dry for 10 – 15 minutes).

STEP FIVE

Thread the metallic ribbon through the loop that was made in step 2.

STEP SIX

Join both ends and roll between your fingers so that the metallic mesh will fit through the 8mm silver bead.

Once it will slide through, add the glue to the inside of the bead and thread the metallic mesh through the bead to your desired length, at least 1cm should be threaded through and visible at the top of the bead.

STEP SEVEN

Tie the 1cm end into a knot and rub together to form a thick knot (so the bead will not slip off).

DESIGNER'S NOTES

The wire frame is very strong and the use of flat nose pliers is a good idea if you are having difficulty bending the loop all the way – bend the loop as far as you can then use your flat nose to complete the loop by gently squashing the end of the loop in towards the rest of the frame.

We recommend the use of GS Hypo cement for this project as it dries quickly and is clear so any excess glue cannot be seen.

Beachi Beads
www.beachibeads.com.au

Rating

Crystallise Snowflakes

MATERIALS
CHAIN

70cm gold curb chain. Links approx 4mm

38cm fine gold curb chain links approx 1.5mm

19cm fine gold trace chain approx 1.5cm

CHARMS

1 x 30mm brass fan

1 x 20mm gold vine leaf

1 x 30mm gold seahorse

1 x 30mm gold cross

1 x 25mm gold heart

1 x 35mm gold leaf charm

FINDINGS

1 x gold triangular jump ring

1 x ring from toggle clasp

21 x 10mm gold jump rings

6 x 6mm gold bead caps

1 x 14mm gold jump ring

31 x 6mm gold jump ring

1 x 25mm round filigree finding

8 x gold eye pins (30mm)

2 x gold headpins (20mm)

BEADS

1 x 8mm opaque pink round bead

1 x 12mm gold round pearl

1 x 20mm flat oval faceted cherry quartz bead

1 x gold diamante bead 10 x 8mm

Continued ....

Rating

A sassy treasure full of charm to make your own designed by Danielle Mondo from Mondo Designs

DESIGNER'S NOTE

Any crystals, charms or beads may be substituted with any similar pieces.

STEP ONE – CUTTING CHAIN
HEAVY CURB CHAIN

Cut heaviest curb chain at 50cm. Cut next piece at 13cm. Last piece should be 7cm.
Tip: This necklace is 63cm long. If you would like it longer or shorter, adjust the 50cm length accordingly. If you're making it shorter, you will need a clasp on it, as it may be difficult to fit over your head without it.

FINE CURB CHAIN

Cut fine gold curb chain at 8cm. Cut 2 pieces at 3.5cm. Cut 2 pieces at 6.5cm. Cut 2 pieces at 3cm. Cut 2 pieces at 2cm.

FINE TRACE CHAIN

Cut first length at 11cm. Cut next piece at 8cm.

STEP TWO – PUTTING BEADS ON PINS

Take the eye pins and head pins and thread the beads on them as described in the image below. See Diagram 1
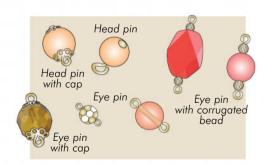

Diagram 1

The 12mm peach glass bead and 15mm salmon glass bead both require the 6mm bead caps at either end of the beads, threaded on the head pin, as pictured in Diagram

1. The 10mm cherry quartz round and the 20mm faceted cherry quartz nugget need to be put on eye pins along with the 4mm gold corrugated bead at either side, as pictured in Diagram 1. The 12mm gold pearl and the 8mm round opaque pink must be placed on head pins. Bead caps are also required with pearl as pictured in Diagram 1. The rest of the beads can be threaded straight onto eye pins.

STEP THREE

Preliminary assembly of necklace.
Tip: Instructions on assembling the necklace are described from left to right. All charms are attached to chain with 6mm jump rings

Take the 50cm of curb chain and attach the 18mm crystal octagon with a 6mm jump ring. Attach the toggle ring to the other end of the octagon with a 6mm jump ring. See Diagram 2.
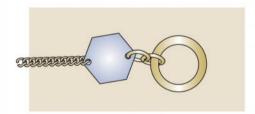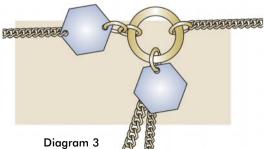

Diagram 2

Attach the 14mm octagon and 7cm heavy curb chain and 8cm fine curb chain to toggle ring with 6mm jump ring as shown in Diagram 3.

Diagram 3

Sassy

1 x 12mm peach faceted glass bead

4 x 4mm corrugated gold metal beads

1 x 10mm round cherry quartz bead

1 x 20mm cherry quartz faceted nugget

1 x 8mm pink faceted bead

1 x 15mm mother of pearl ring

1 x 15mm salmon pink faceted glass bead

1 x 8mm salmon fire polished bead

CRYSTALS
1 x 18mm crystal octagon with 2 holes

1 x Matrix crystal

1 x 20mm square quad crystal

1 x 38mm crystal teardrop

1 x 20mm snowflake crystal

1 x 15.4mm wide teardrop crystal golden shadow

1 x 14mm crystal octagon with 1 hole

TOOLS
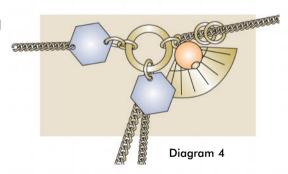Flat nose pliers

Round nose pliers

Cutting pliers

Finished length of design: 63cm

Attach 20mm vine leaf to bottom of 8cm fine curb chain. Attach 13cm length of heavy curb chain to toggle ring with 6mm jump ring.

STEP FOUR
Assembling the necklace. *Note: remember instructions are from left to right of necklace.* Attach the fan charm and pink round bead to first chain link with 6mm jump ring. Slide 2 x 10mm gold jump rings over chain and place them close to the fan charm as pictured in Diagram 4.

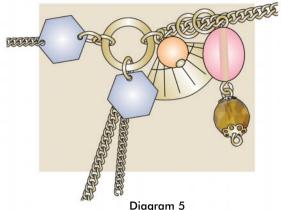
Diagram 4

DESIGNER'S NOTE
The 10mm jump rings are for decorative purposes and sit loosely on chain in between all the charms and beads.

STEP FIVE
Attach oval faceted cherry quartz bead to 6th link of chain from the fan. See Diagram 5. Attach 12mm gold pearl to bottom of cherry quartz oval bead. Slide 1 x 10mm jump ring over chain and place next to beads

STEP SIX
Attach seahorse charm 3 chain links away from the cherry quartz oval bead previously

Diagram 5

attached. Slide 2 x 10mm jump rings over chain and place close to seahorse charm

STEP SEVEN
Attach Matrix crystal 3 chain links away from seahorse, using a 10mm jump ring. Slide 1 x 10mm jump ring over chain and place next to Matrix crystal
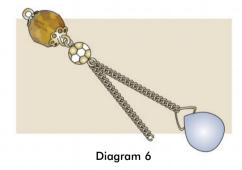
STEP EIGHT
Attach cross charm 4 chain links away from matrix crystal. Slide 2 x 10mm jump rings over chain and place next to cross charm

STEP NINE
Attach peach 12mm faceted bead 3 links from the cross. Attach diamante bead to bottom of peach bead. Attach 2 pieces of

Diagram 6

3.5cm fine curb chain to bottom of diamante bead. See diagram 6. Attach 15.4mm crystal golden shadow teardrop to one of the chains with triangular jump ring.

STEP TEN
Attach the 2 pieces of fine trace chain one link away from peach bead, using a 6mm jump ring. Slide 2 x 10mm jump rings over chain

STEP ELEVEN

Take the 14mm jump ring, open it, slide 16 x 6mm jump rings onto it and slide mother of pearl ring onto it. See Diagram 7.
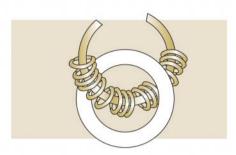
Diagram 7

Attach the 15mm salmon bead and 8mm faceted fire polished bead to any of the 6mm rings that you put on the 14mm ring. Add 2cm lengths of fine curb chain to the ends of each of those beads. Attach the 38mm crystal teardrop to the crystal quad with a 10mm jump ring. Attach the top of the crystal quad to the 14mm ring as pictured in Diagram 8.
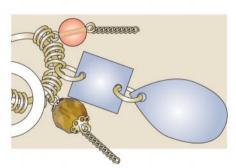
Diagram 8

Then attach the 14mm ring to the necklace chain 4 links away from the peach bead, using a 6mm jump ring. Slide 5 x 10mm jump rings over chain.

STEP TWELVE
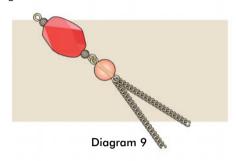
Attach snowflake crystal to the 4th link from the 14mm ring, using 1 6mm jump ring.

STEP THIRTEEN

Attach heart charm 9 links away from the 14mm jump ring you previously attached. Slide 3 x 10mm jump rings over chain and place next to heart charm.

STEP FOURTEEN

Attach cherry quartz faceted nugget 5 links away from heart. Attach 8mm pink faceted bead to bottom of cherry quartz nugget. Attach 2 x 3cm pieces of fine curb chain to bottom of 8mm pink bead as pictured in Diagram 9.

Diagram 9

STEP FIFTEEN

Attach 30mm leaf charm 3 links away from cherry quartz nugget. This should take you to the end of the 13cm chain

STEP SIXTEEN

Attach the round filigree finding to the end of the chain with a 6mm jump ring. See Diagram 10.
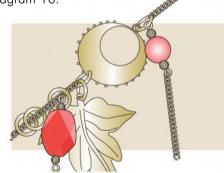
Diagram 10

Attach free end of 50cm chain to the other end of the round filigree finding. *This should close the necklace so that it could now be placed over your head.*

STEP SEVENTEEN

Attach 10mm round cherry quartz bead to 6mm ring at top of round filigree finding, as pictured.

Attach 2 x 6.5cm fine curb chain to bottom of round 10mm cherry quartz bead.

By Danielle Mondo

MATERIALS

3 metres of black 8.5mm round wire mesh

2 metres of 20 gauge wire (silver)

10 metres of 28 gauge wire (silver)

BEADS

60 x 4mm bi-cone crystals clear AB

TOOLS

2 pairs pliers

Create your own designer look festive wreath with the help of Annie O'Riley from Eureka Beads.

STEP ONE

Cut a two metre length of 20 gauge wire. Fold in half and, using two pairs of pliers, twist until wire looks like a cable and is 600mm long.

Diagram 1
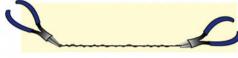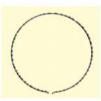
STEP TWO

Bend the wire into a circle. Cover the wire circle with black mesh. Twist the two ends of the 20 gauge wire circle together.

Diagram 2

STEP THREE

Using a small piece of 28 gauge wire, twist it over the two ends of the wire mesh to hold the pieces securely. Trim the wire close to the wreath.

Diagram 3

STEP FOUR

Cut 20cm off roll of 28 gauge wire and place aside for later finishing. Unwind 40cm off the roll of 28 gauge wire. Thread on 60 bi-cone crystals, pushing them up to the spool. Bring one crystal back to approximately 75mm from the start of the wire. Using your thumb and forefinger, gently twist the wire until the crystal is at the end of a 2.5cm 'spike'.

Diagram 4
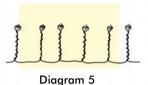
STEP FIVE

Bring the next crystal to approximately 7.5cm from the spike and twist the wire to make a

second spike. *Design note: You should have a rough gap between the spikes of about 2.5cm.*

Diagram 5

STEP SIX

Continue until all the crystals are used or you reach the end of your wire.

STEP SEVEN

Wind your string of 'spikes' around the mesh wreath, twisting the two ends together to hold securely.

STEP EIGHT
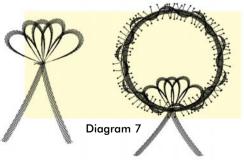
Using one metre length of mesh tubing, wind around the wreath between the spikes. Secure with a small twist of 28 gauge wire.

Diagram 6

STEP NINE

Make a bow with one metre of the wire mesh. Make five loops with a 20cm tail either side. Wrap the bottom point of the loops with your retained piece of 28 gauge wire, attach firmly to the bottom of your wreath.

Diagram 7

*R*ating

Festive Bead Wreath

MATERIALS
30cm medium link silver chain

1 x 10mm silver parrot clasp and end tag

54 x 4mm silver jump rings

26 x 19mm silver headpins

BEADS
26 x Czech glass beads (6-10mm in size)

26 x metal leaves

TOOLS
Round nose pliers

Chain nose pliers

Wire cutters

Erin Dove from Bead Shack has designed this gorgeous anklet for Spring using exquisite Czech glass beads and top quality findings.

DESIGNER'S NOTE
Can be made into a bracelet by shortening length of chain to suit wrist length. Quantities listed above are enough to make an extra-large sized anklet – you may have some beads left over.

STEP ONE
To make charms, place each bead onto a headpin. Using wire cutters cut excess pin leaving 1cm in length above the bead. Using round nose pliers roll wire to create a closed loop with the remaining length.

STEP TWO
Using wire cutters trim the chain to a snug or desired fit around your ankle. Remember that the clasp will add another 15mm. Using the chain nose pliers, open a 4mm jump ring. Link the end of the chain to the parrot clasp using the opened jump ring and close. Repeat at other end using a jump ring and the end tag.

STEP THREE
Lay the charm beads on pins out into desired pattern, and place a silver leaf in between each.

STEP FOUR
Using chain nose pliers and jump rings, attach each bead and leaf in the pattern to the chain leaving one link free in between each.

Designer's tip: Open a jump ring laterally, so that it keeps its shape when closing. It is sometimes easier to grasp using two pairs of pliers.

Kit available: $18.65 including regular postage.

Bead Shack
Telephone 02 4234 1197
Email info@beadshack.com.au
www.beadshack.com.au

Rating
● ● ● ● ●

Leaves of Spring Anklet

MATERIALS – RED, GOLD, GREEN

64 x gold plated headpins

1 x gold plated heart toggle clasp

2 x gold plated split rings

2 x gold plated ear hooks

BEADS

36 x 4mm Czech fire polished – Siam AB

18 x 6mm gold plated filigree

18 x 6mm Czech fire polished – Green Emerald

18 x 4mm Czech fire polished – Emerald AB

28 x 6mm Czech fire polished – Crystal AB

10 x 8mm Czech fire polished – Siam

10 x 14mm Czech glass Angel Wing beads

36 x 8/0 silver lined topaz seed beads

MATERIALS – CRYSTAL, BLUE, SILVER

64 x nickel-plated headpins

1 x nickel-plated heart toggle clasp

2 x nickel-plated split rings

2 x surgical steel ear hooks

BEADS

36 x 4mm Czech fire polished – Sapphire AB

18 x 6mm silver-plated filigree

Rating

Bracelet and Earring Sets of crystal angels designed by Gemjewels to whisper in your ears.

DESIGN NOTE

If you wish to make a longer bracelet you will need to add on additional pins.

RED, GOLD, GREEN BRACELET STEP ONE

Prepare nine of each of the following combinations onto head pins, following the basic instructions up to Step 3 for wrapped loops (DO NOT WRAP THEM YET) in order as listed below:

A – 4mm Siam AB, 6mm Filigree, seed bead
B – 6mm Green Emerald, 4mm Siam AB
C – 4mm Emerald AB, 6mm Crystal AB, seed bead
D – seed bead, 6mm Filigree, 4mm Siam AB
E – 4mm Siam AB, 6mm Green Emerald
F – seed bead, 6mm Crystal AB, 4mm Emerald AB
To complete the Angels, thread 8mm Siam, Angel Wings, 6mm Crystal AB, complete; eight angels.

CRYSTAL, BLUE, SILVER BRACELET STEP ONE

A – 4mm Sapphire AB, 6mm Filigree, seed bead
B – 6mm Sapphire, 4mm Silver
C – 4mm Sapphire AB, 6mm Crystal AB, seed bead
D – seed bead, 6mm Filigree, 4mm Sapphire AB
E – 4mm Silver, 6mm Sapphire
F – seed bead, 6mm Crystal AB, 4mm Sapphire AB
To complete the Angels thread 8mm Sapphire, Angel Wings, 6mm Milky White; complete eight angels.

STEP TWO

Use 1 x A pin and wrap as shown in basic instructions Step 4. Take 1 x B pin, slip through the A pin loop and complete wrap; take 1 x C pin, slip through the B pin loop

18 x 6mm Czech fire polished – Sapphire

18 x 4mm Czech fire polished – Silver

18 x 6mm Czech fire polished – Crystal AB

10 x 8mm Czech fire polished – Sapphire

10 x 14mm Czech glass Angel Wing beads

10 x 6mm Czech fire polished – Milky White

36 x 8/0 silver lined light sapphire seed beads

TOOLS
Flat nosed pliers

Round nosed pliers

Cutters

Finished Bracelet length: Approximately 21cm

and complete wrap; take a D pin and, as completed with ABC pins, continue to add and complete wraps for D, E and F pins. Use an Angel pin and slip through the F pin loop and wrap. This forms the pattern for the bracelet. Continue in this way until all of the pins have been used and you should end on an F pin.

STEP THREE
To connect the toggle clasp to the bracelet take the split ring and attach one end of the toggle clasp to it and then attach the split
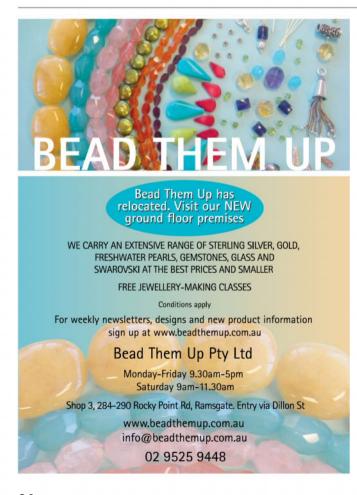
ring to the final pin loop in the bracelet; do the same for the second end.

EARRINGS
STEP ONE
Make two sets of the Angels as made for the bracelet and wrap them as per basic instructions. Attach to ear hook.

Gem-jewels
www.gemjewels.com.au
raelene@gemjewels.com.au
Fax: 02-9836-3905

New Setting Kits

Learn how to make your own DIY jewellery with our new setting kits.

Step 1: Select the image that you would like to use. You will need to use a toner based image or the ones provided in our starter kit.

Step 2: Adhere the glaze drop over the image and then smooth over. Trim around with craft scissors.

Step 3: Adhere to the base and seal on top with 3d crystal laquer, leave to dry.

3pc Setting Kit - $6

WISHWAREBEADS.COM.AU

Ring Kit - $3

WishWare BEADS

Postal: PO Box 891, Bunbury, WA 6231
Shop: 20 Bourke Street, Bunbury, WA 6231
Phone: (08) 9721 6566 | Fax: (08) 9721 6376
Email: info@wishwarebeads.com.au

Beading is her Business

Written by Deb Gibbons

AN ENTREPRENEURIAL STREAK WAS IGNITED WHEN LOUISE JENSEN WAS JUST 10 YEARS OLD, SELLING HER HAND-MADE BEADING WARES AT HER LOCAL MARKETS. SHE HAS CONTINUALLY HONED HER CREATIVE SKILLS AND BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE, AND NOW IN HER EARLY 20s, IS THE PROUD OWNER OF WISHWARE BEADS IN BUNBURY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

LOUISE ADMITS HER EARLY creations were fairly simple, however she steadily worked on her craft, studying textiles at school and being accepted into Fine Arts at University. She declined the university course in favour of working full time and studying for a retail certificate. As her job was "paying peanuts", Louise decided to supplement her income by selling beads on the internet at night. This became so successful that she decided to open a bead store to display her ever-expanding range, with her mum Irene working at the store during the day and Louise helping after hours, until Louise made the decision to leave her other job and work on her business full-time.

Having a vision for the future, Louise still sees herself in her store during the next five to 10 years, and expects she will have expanded her range, incorporating new products and crafts and they become available, and adapting to fads and fashions as they come along. Louise aims to build up a strong profile in the beading industry, and also to evolve her jewellery range into shops.

Louise loves Venetian glass lampwork and beads, and likes sourcing and incorporating these in the jewellery pieces she creates. She also does machine embroidery, which she sells to art and craft galleries. Being a creative person, Louise admits to favouring the more original, one-off style pieces that are available in her store.

Enjoying the variety of people who come into her store for guidance and advice, Louise recalls one lady who asked for her help to enter an art competition entitled "Sea of Life". The finished piece of jewellery was a teal/sea foam shell with hints of coral, with a base of 16 gauge wire with smaller beads on the core, and shells and wire wrapped around it. It is now proudly on display in the woman's gallery at Kangaroo Island, and Louise also uses it in her advertisements.

When asked to nominate Wishware Bead's best sellers, Louise says that her most popular lines are Swarovski crystals and pewter clasps, Venetian glass and hard-to-find vintage components. Her store also stocks metalised plastic, an enormous array of findings, natural brass, charms, Czech glass, handmade beads, dichroic glass, wire, books and kits. A wide range of wire-working tools is also carried, including wire whackers, coilers, anvils and metal blocks. Louise says Oriental/Japanese influenced jewellery is

Below: One of Louise's early creations

growing in demand, and she is increasing her breadth of stock in these lines.

Wishware Beads is becoming well known for its range of vintage components, including beautiful rhinestone fittings with vintage Swarovski crystals, and vintage buttons. A huge range of Delica beads is also available, as are all the products needed to create jewellery using peyote and brick stitch.

Louise also creates jewellery and accessories for weddings and special occasions, including flower pins that are becoming popular replacements for corsages. She says they have had quite a few customers coming into the store with the clothes they are planning to wear to a special occasion and Louise creates designs to complement the style and colour of their clothing.

Wishware Beads runs classes where students can learn all aspects of beading, from tiger tail to complicated wire designs. Louise says that most people who come to the classes are looking to learn basic techniques, both to give their jewellery a more sophisticated look, and also save them time. The classes also give her students more confidence in combining colours and textures, and in tackling more challenging designs.

Happy to give advice, Louise encourages beginners to work on simple projects with tiger tail, and once they feel confident with their

abilities, they can then venture to wire work, as this gives them more creative possibilities, and more freedom of choice. She says that beading can be as expensive or as budget-conscious as necessary, however she stresses to people that they should always buy good quality tools, as inferior tools will need to be constantly replaced.

To ensure she offers the latest and best quality merchandise and techniques for her customers, Louise keeps her finger on the pulse by reading all the latest magazines and web sites.

Irene is a familiar face at the store, helping customers with their selections, while most of Louise's time is taken up with sourcing and buying products, teaching, updating the web site, packing orders and stock control. Irene has recently developed a keen interest in peyote stitching, so expect to see some peyote classes on offer in the near future.

In addition to selling beads and complementary products both in-store and on-line, Louise is kept busy creating projects for beading magazines. She is also expanding her business ideas, and is currently developing a new website to showcase her jewellery. Entitled Wishware Designer Jewellery, it will be used by fashion and jewellery stores to buy her designs. Expect to see more of this talented young lady in the near future.

WishWare Beads Bunbury
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Web: www.wishwarebeads.com.au

Melbourne BEAD EXPO

November 10th - 12th 2017

NEW LOCATION

Holmesglen Institute Conference Centre
Corner Batesford and Warrigal Rd,
Chadstone

The Melbourne Bead Expo is moving to an exciting new venue in Chadstone. It's sure to be the highlight of your beading calendar.

Australia's top beading exhibitors will be there, providing you with a unique opportunity to browse and source beads, findings and gems. Many stunning hand crafted pieces also for sale.

There will be exciting workshops, from beginner level to advanced, conducted by experienced Australian tutors, teaching a variety of beading related techniques.

Workshops often fill quickly, so be sure to book in early.

LEFT: 2016 Bead Challenge 1st Place judged vote and 3rd place public vote, Catriona Starpins

Be sure to stop by the member Showcase Exhibition and the annual Bead Challenge Display.

BSV
Bead Society of Victoria
FOR ALL AUSTRALIAN BEADERS

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PO Box 5312,
Pinewood. Vic. 3149

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Visit www.beadsociety.com.au for full details

SERVIETTE RINGS MATERIALS

Beading thread – medium bonded Nylon

BEADS

15 gm in total Size 6 Seed beads one colour

or 7.5gm each for 2 colours

1 x 8mm Round red pressed glass bead

2 x Green Glass Leaves

TOOLS

Size 10 Beading Needle

Small Thread Scissors

Clear Nail Polish for sealing knots

SERVIETTE HOLDER & BOTTLE HOLDER MATERIALS

1 x 28 ga reel of Red Beading wire

1 x 28 ga reel of Green Beading wire

BEADS

28g Size 8 Red Silver Lined Seed Beads

38g Size 8 Green Silver Lined Seed Beads

TOOLS

Wire Cutters

Rating

Stun all your holiday guests with a total themed look by creating these …

SERVIETTE RINGS
STEP ONE

Threading Method

Cut 2 metres of thread place on beading needle. Place a stop bead approximately 30cm from the end by threading 2 or 3 times through the bead so it doesn't slide along, this will hold work in place, then leave an end to weave in. *Tip: Later this bead will be removed. Peyote stitch must be tightened firmly each row*

STEP TWO

Rows 1 & 2

Thread – 1-Colour 1(C1) seed bead, 1-Colour 2 seed bead(C2), 1-C1, 1-C2, 1-C1, 1-C2, 1-C1, 1-C2. These 8 beads will form Rows 1 and 2.

Row 3

Turn work thread 1-C2 then through 7th bead on Rows 1&2, 1-C2 then 5th bead on Rows 1&2, 1-C2 then 3rd bead on Rows 1&2, 1-C2 then 1st bead on Rows 1&2. Tighten up the row.

Row 4

Thread 1-C1 and go through C2 on Row 3, 1-C1 and through C2 – repeat to end and tighten up. Continue starting each row with end colour for 55 rows total – tightening after each row.

56th row is the last joining row. Thread end colour then go through raised bead on each end. Weave in threaded end.

Remove stop bead from beginning thread, go through 1 and 2 beads then thread on 1 x green leaf, 1 x 8mm red bead, 1 x green leaf – go through several base beads to attach and weave in end.

SERVIETTE HOLDER & BOTTLE HOLDER DESIGNER'S NOTE

When working with Seed Beads you may have to add a few or take a few off as they are often uneven in size.

STEP ONE

STEM: Cut 30cm of Green Beading Wire wrap a small amount (approx 4cm) around the base of the stem 3-4 times then cut off loose end. Bring the remaining wire from inside of the stem down under the bottom rack to the front of the Stem.

STEP TWO

Thread approx 40 Size 8 Green Silver Lined Seed Beads onto the wire and twist the beaded wire around the stem 6 times tightly right up to the top of the stem making sure that there are no gaps in between the beaded twist. Leaving approximately 5mm gap in between each twist to get an even twist up to the top.

STEP THREE

Make sure the beads sit under the flower and do not go over the flower. Bring wire over the top of the flower then pull it down from the inside of the serviette holder and twist the wire

Drinks Everyone?

around the top of the stem 3-4 times pull tight then cut off excess wire leaving no loose ends.

ZIG ZAG FLOWER
STEP ONE
Cut 15cm of Red Beading Wire wrap a small amount (approx 4cm) around the bottom side of a petal 3-4 times starting from the centre of the flower; then cut off loose end. Bring the remaining wire to the front of the petal.
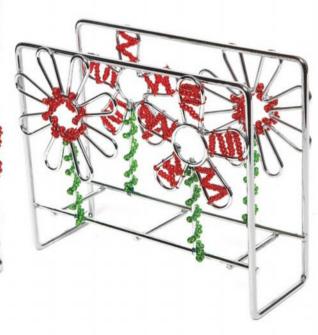
STEP TWO
For the first row thread 5 Size 8 Red Silver Lined Seed Beads on the wire then wrap the wire over the petal at an angle bring the wire from behind. Thread 6 Seed Beads on the second row then repeat the wire wrap process adding 7 Seed Beads on your third row once again repeating the wire process.

STEP THREE
On the fourth row thread 6 Seed Beads, pull wire tight, and wrap the wire around the end of the petal 3-4 times cutting off any loose ends. Repeat the process on the remaining petals and remember to work on an angle in order to get a zig-zag effect throughout the petal.

CENTRE TWIST FLOWER
STEP ONE
Cut 15cm of Red Beading Wire wrap a small amount (approx 4cm) around the metal frame in the centre of the flower close to the base of any petal 3-4 times starting at any point. Cut off loose end. Bring the remaining wire to the front of the flower.

STEP TWO
Thread approximately 67 Size 8 Red Silver Lined Seed Beads onto the wire then weave the beaded wire in and around each petal making a twist design around the centre of the flower. Make sure to pull tight as you weave to make shore are no loose sections or gaps in between the Seed Beads.

STEP THREE
Repeat the weaving process till you are back at the starting point. Make sure the beads sit under the first Seed Bead and do not over lap. Thread the wire through the first Seed Beads and pull the wire tight making sure that you have a tight flowing twist with no gaps. Then bring the wire to the back of the wire frame and wrap around the frame 3-4 times making sure you do not wrap over the Seed Beads but under them. Cut off any excess wire.

BOTTLE HOLDER INSTRUCTIONS
STEP 1
STEM: Cut 50cm of Green Beading Wire wrap a small amount (approx. 8cm) through the bottom mesh base then wrap it around the base of the stem 3-4 times. Cut off loose end. Bring the remaining wire to the front of the Stem.

STEP 2
Thread Approx. 80 Size 8 Green Silver Lined Seed Beads onto the wire and wrap the beaded wire around the bottom part of the stem 3 times leaving even spacing between the twists. Weave one twist between the two petals of the flower and then weave four even twists to the top of the stem making shore that there are no gaps in between the beaded twists

Step 3: Make sure the beads sit under the flower and do not go over the flower. Bring wire over the top of the Flower then pull it down from the inside of the Bottle Holder and twist the wire around the top of the stem 3-4 times pull tight then cut off excess wire leaving no loose ends.

ZIG ZAG FLOWER
Follow Step 1 to 3 in Serviette Holder.

CENTRE TWIST FLOWER
Follow Step 1 to 3 in Serviette Holder.

Wine ring 2

Wine ring 1

Wine ring 1

Wine ring 2

WINE RING 1
STEP ONE

Wine Ring 1 – Threading Technique:
Open wine ring and thread beads onto ring till you get to the centre. *Tip: I find starting with small beads at the beginning and building up to larger beads close to the centre works well.*

STEP TWO

Using a bead or your choice or a charm make a centre piece by placing it on eye pin or head pin leave 1cm at the end of pin, cut off any excess and roll the end over to make a loop.

STEP THREE

Thread on your centre piece. Once your centre piece is on, continue your pattern around the other side of the ring graduating your beads from large to small following the design on the opposite side till you reach the top of the wine ring. Then bend the wire back on an angle so that the beads can not come off and thread it through the loop on the opposite side of the wine ring to create a latch.

WINE RING 2
STEP ONE

Use 30cm of 32gu wire. Wrap wire (Approx

4cm) tightly around one side of the ring 3-4 times and cut off any excess wire. *Tip: for added strength add glue*

STEP TWO

Start with small beads and build up to larger beads by threading them loosely onto the beading wire at random whiles wrapping the wire around wine ring always moving towards the centre. *Tip: This is known as wire free form, you can push the beads and wire together as you work around the ring giving the wire a clustered look.*

STEP THREE

Once you reach the centre thread on your centre piece though the beading wire then repeat your pattern around the other side of the ring. Graduating your beads from large to small following the design on the opposite side till you reach the top then wrap the wire around the ring tightly and cut off loose ends. *Tip: for added strength add glue.*

STEP FOUR

Bend the wire back on an angle so that the beads can not come off and thread it through the loop on the opposite side of the wine ring to create a latch.

WINE RING 1
MATERIALS
Wine ring

Head pin

Eye pin

Charm

BEADS
Of your choice

TOOLS
Flat nose pliers

Round nose pliers

Wire cutters

WINE RING 2
MATERIALS
Wine ring

32 ga wire

Charms

BEADS
Of you choice

TOOLS
Flat nose pliers

Wire cutters

Glue – optional

WINE BOTTLE COLLAR MATERIALS
Beading Thread

BEADS
25g size 6 seed beads green

15g size 6 seed beads gold

4 x size 6 seed beads red

3g size 8 seed beads gold

4 x 6mm Round red pressed glass bead

8 x 8mm Round red pressed glass bead

12 x Green Glass leaves

TOOLS
Size 10 Beading Needle

Thread scissors

Clear nail polish

WINE BOTTLE COLLAR DESIGNER'S NOTE
Peyote stitch must be tightened firmly each row.

THREADING METHOD
Cut 2 metres of thread then thread the needle. Place a stop bead approx 30cm from the end by threading 2 or 3 times through the bead so it doesn't slide along, this will hold work in place, then leave an end to weave in. *Tips: Later this bead will be removed.*

STEP ONE ROWS 1 & 2
Thread 1 gold, 1 green size 6 seed beads twice onto the thread, they will form rows 1 and 2.

Row 3
Turn work around and add on 1 green seed bead then go through the 3rd gold seed bead in rows 1 & 2, add on another green seed bead then bring it through the 1st seed bead in rows 1 & 2. Tighten up the row.
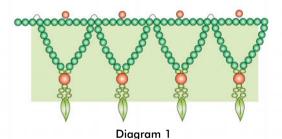
Row 4
Now thread 1 gold seed bead and go through the green seed bead of row 3 then thread a gold seed bead and go through the 2nd seed bead and tighten the row. Continue this pattern process till you finish your 15th row then thread 1 gold – pick up bead from previous row – 1 Size 6 red seed bead and through last bead of previous row. Repeat these 16 rows 3 more times.

Once you have completed the 63rd row join the 2 ends by threading 1 gold go through raised bead from beginning 1 red then last raised bead. Knot after removing stop bead then weave in both ends.
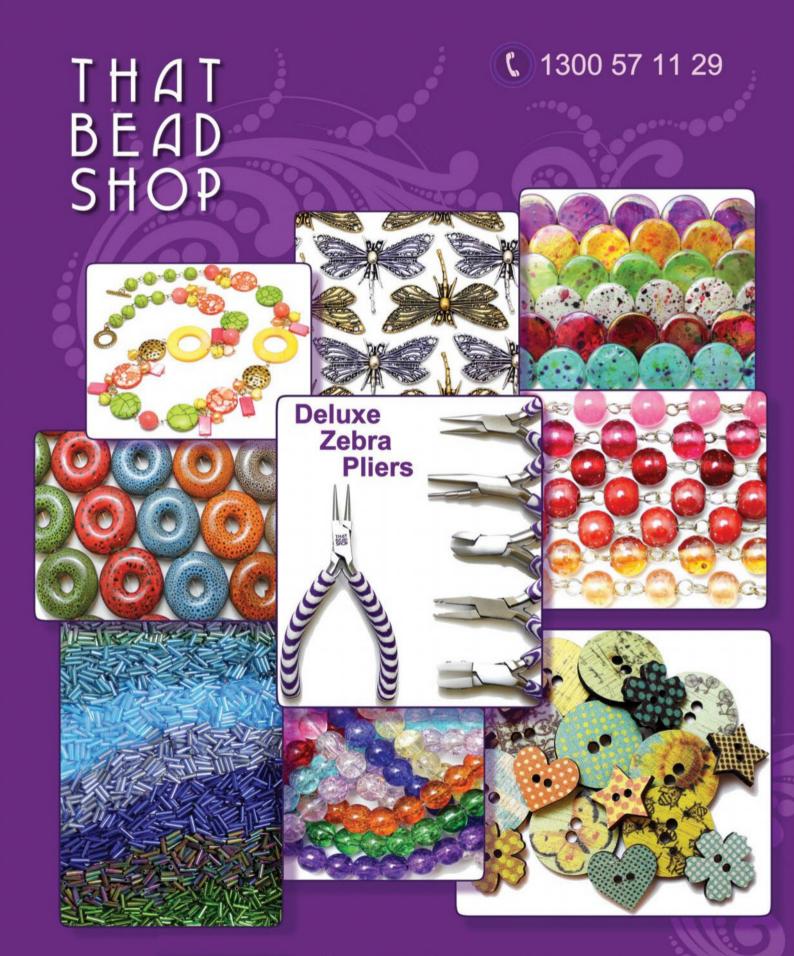
STEP TWO – DROPS
Row 1
Cut 2mts of thread and thread down through the Size 6 green seed bead below the red one in any of the 4 places in Step one. Thread one gold size 8 seed bead then thread 1 6mm red pressed glass bead, 1 gold size 6 seed bead, 2 gold size 8 seed beads and 1 green leaf. Thread 2 gold size 8 beads back through the size 6 seed bead and red pressed glass back through size 8 gold and through the green back to where you started. Go down through the next green seed bead on collar. Then thread 7 green size 6 and 1 gold size 8 seed bead. Thread 1 8mm red pressed glass bead, 1 gold size 6 seed bead, 2 gold size 8 seed beads and 1 green leaf. Thead 2 gold size 8 back through the size 6 seed bead and red pressed glass, 1 size 8 gold seed bead then 7 green. Then go up through the 7th bead from where you came down through the next green base bead then repeat this process 3 times. Knot and thread in ends and trim.

Diagram 1

Row 2
Start 2nd row of drops by threading through your gold Size 6 Seed Bead below the 8mm pressed glass in your 1st row of drops. Thread 7 green size 6 seed beads and 1 gold size 8 seed bead. Thread 1 8mm red pressed glass bead, 1 gold size 6 seed bead, 2 gold size 8 seed beads and 1 green leaf. Thread 2 gold size 8 back through the size 6 seed bead and red pressed glass, 1 size 8 gold seed bead then 7 green. Bring your 2nd drop over to the next drop in the 1st row of drops and repeat the process till you reach the starting point in your 2nd row and knot and thread in ends up through the pressed glass bead.

The Bead Company of Victoria
336 Smith St, Collingwood
Phone: 03 9419 0636
www.beadcovic.com.au

THAT
BEAD
SHOP

**Deluxe
Zebra
Pliers**

These small angels, designed by Polly's Beads, are little treasures to create just for the fun of it.

MATERIALS
3.30m quilting thread

1 pr earring wires

BEADS
5g Olaf Size 9 seed beads white (41) = m

80 Olaf Size 9 seed beads gold (22) = c

2 x 8mm pearls for head

2 x 4mm pearls for body

TOOLS
Beading needle

DESIGNER'S NOTE:
Cut the thread in half. Thread the needle with the 1.65m of quilting thread and tie a reef knot with the two ends. Move the knot 2cm away from the fold in the thread so the knot is worked into the beading as soon as possible.

   Buttonhole stitch (ie: pass the needle through the bead (or under a thread) then pass the needle back through the loop of the cotton.

   This design starts at the base of the dress and forms 2 rows with steps 1 to 5.

STEP ONE
Buttonhole 1m. Make sure to hold the bead as you buttonhole.

STEP TWO
Add 1m and pass the needle down through the 1m from step 1.

STEP THREE
Add 1m, pass the needle up through the bead added in step 2.

STEP FOUR
Continue in this manner adding one m at a time until there are 11m on the bottom row and 10m on the top row in a brickwork formation.

STEP FIVE
Turn your work at the beginning of each row and work from left to right (Left handed people work from right to left).

STEP SIX
Forming the triangle dress, working along the top row (10m). Add 1m, pass the needle under the thread between the 1st & 2nd beads, then thread up through the bead just added.

STEP SEVEN
Continue across this row adding 1m at a time and passing the needle under the next thread between two beads and up through the bead just added until there are 9m in the row.

STEP EIGHT
Continue in this manner using m beads to make the triangle with one less bead in each row, until you complete the row with two beads.

STEP NINE
Thread on 1 x 4mm pearl and pass the needle under the cotton on the side of the first bead added in the previous row, then pass the needle back through the pearl again. *Tip: The hole of the pearl will sit parallel (horizontal) to the 2m beads, this is the body bead.*

STEP TEN
Thread on 1 x 8mm head bead and 12c. Thread back down through the head bead and through the other side of the body bead. *Tip: Make sure that the head sits on top of the body bead. The head does not always sit correctly until the arms and wings have been done*

STEP ELEVEN
Thread on 12c and pass the needle back through the body bead. Repeat for the second wing.

STEP TWELVE
Thread on 4m, 1c, miss the 1c and thread back up through the 4m and pass the needle back through the body bead. Repeat for other arm.

Rating
● ● ● ● ●

Christmas Angels

SPAGHETTI BEAD ANGEL MATERIALS

1 x bead cap to fit 14mm pearl

8 x 3 x 6mm faceted spacers (rondell) SP

30 cm x 28 gauge beading wire

Quilting thread

BEADS

12 X 8mm faceted beads FB

1 X 10mm faceted bead (for body)

1 x 14 mm white pearl for Head

12 x 6 x 19mm Spaghetti beads SB

120 x 3mm gold pearls P

TOOLS

Needle

STEP THIRTEEN

Thread up through the head pearl and at the base of the halo button-hole through the earring wire 3 times. Coat the thread near the wire with clear nail varnish and thread through 4 beads of the halo. Cut thread. Make another Angel earring to match.

SPAGHETTI BEAD ANGEL DESIGNER'S NOTE

Use thread double throughout.

STEP ONE

Using needle and thread, button-hole on 1 x 8mm FB then thread on another 11 FB, pass the needle back through 1st FB to from a ring (base).

STEP TWO

Add 1SB, 1P, 1SB, miss one FB in base. Continue around base until 6 groups in all have been done. Pass needle up through 1SB and 1P.

STEP THREE

Add 1P, between each P at the top of each group (12P). Draw into a firm circle (waist of angel).

STEP FOUR

Sew 1x 10mm FB (body) across the top of this circle so the holes of this bead sit parallel to the base (body). Finish off by button-holing between two beads then thread down through any beads to a FB in the bottom circle.

STEP FIVE

Add 5P miss 1FB and sew through next FB, repeat around circle until all 12 FB have been scalloped with 5P beads (you will travel around base twice). Tie off thread by button-holing between two beads, thread through two more beads, repeat button-hole again twice before cutting off thread.

STEP SIX

On 30cm of wire centre 12P. Bring both ends of wire together and add bead cap and 14mm pearl.

STEP SEVEN

Separate wire and pass one end through the body bead and the other end through from the opposite side. Pull firmly.

STEP EIGHT

On one wire add 15P pass back through the body bead. *Tips: This forms a wing. Add 4SP beads and 3P. Bend wire and wrap around "wrist" in front of rondell. This creates an arm and hand. Cut off excess wire. Using the other end of the wire repeat step 8 for other wing and arm.*

SMALL PEARL ANGEL STEP ONE

Fill 12 small gold safety pins with 4 x 4mm pearls to a pin. Close pins. Cut 14cm of wire and thread through head of a pin (the end of the pin which opens), and one 6mm pearl. Continue adding alternately, pin & pearl until you have 12 pins and 12 pearls on the wire. Be sure pearls on the pins are all facing out. Twist the wire ends together to form circle.

STEP TWO

With a 12cm piece of wire thread through the tail end of the safety pins and pull into a firm circle, (with pearls facing out). Using this wire, thread the two ends through the body pearl so it sits across the circle of pins. Be sure the hole in the pearl is lying straight across the circle. Secure the wire and cut off excess.

STEP THREE

Cut a 40cm piece of wire and thread on 12 x 3mm pearls for the halo. Centre the pearls on the wire and bring both ends of wire through the top of the bell cap and through the head bead. Separate the wire and bring one end through each side of the body pearl.

STEP FOUR

*On one of these wires add 12 x 3mm pearls and bring back through the body pearl. This forms a loop for the wing. Continuing on this wire, add 3 x 4mm pearls and 3 x 3mm pearls. Miss the
last 3 pearls added and thread back up the other 3 pearls. Twist wire around
itself and cut off excess. This forms an arm and hand. *Repeat from * to * with the other end of wire to form the second wing and arm.

Polly's Beads
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www.pollysbeads.com.au
Email: info@pollysbeads.com.au

SMALL PEARL ANGEL MATERIALS

12 x #00 Small Gold Safety Pins

1 x 12mm Bead cap

70CM x 28gauge gold wire

BEADS

1 x 12mm Pearl for head

1 x 8mm Pearl for body

12 x 6mm Pearls for base

54 x 4mm Pearls dress & arms

42 x 3mm Pearls for wings, halo & hands

TOOLS

Cutters

MATERIALS

6 metres of bead thread

10cm silver wire 20 gauge

1 silver eye pin

2 silver closed rings 6mm

2 silver bead caps

1 silver bell cap

10cm Tigertail

1 crimp

BEADS

1 ceramic focal donut

1 Indian glass bead 18mm

35g (approximately) silver lined clear seed beads, size 9

5g (approximately) transparent sapphire seed beads, size 8

5g (approximately) transparent light sapphire seed beads, size 8

30 Indian glass beads 4mm

TOOLS

Big eye beading needle

Round nose pliers

Chain nose pliers

Glue

Length: 1-1.2 metres

Rating

Use an individual ceramic focal bead to add your own style to this lariat by Bead Bliss.

STEP ONE
Make a wrapped loop at one end of 20 gauge silver wire. Cut bead thread into 6 x 1 metre lengths.

STEP TWO
Knot one end of all six strands of bead thread onto your wrapped loop. Add a drop of glue to your knots and trim.

STEP THREE
Using big eye needle, thread the clear silver lined seed beads and randomly add the two blue coloured seed beads and 4mm Indian beads as you go.

STEP FOUR
When desired length reached, thread a 4mm bead and silver lined seed bead, bring thread back around outside of seed bead and back into 4mm bead, eight more seed beads, pull end of thread out between beads. Tie a double knot between beads, thread through about 10 more beads, pull out and trim.

STEP FIVE
Repeat for all six strands.

STEP SIX
Using Tigertail thread enough silver lined seed beads to fit twice around focal donut; slide on a solid silver ring and crimp to secure.

STEP SEVEN
Slide bell cap over other end of 20 gauge wire.

STEP EIGHT
Attach the other solid silver ring whilst making a wrapped loop at end of bell cap.

STEP NINE
Open eyelet in eye pin and attach to same solid ring and close.

STEP TEN
On same eye pin thread a bead cap, 18mm glass bead and another bead cap and make a loop.
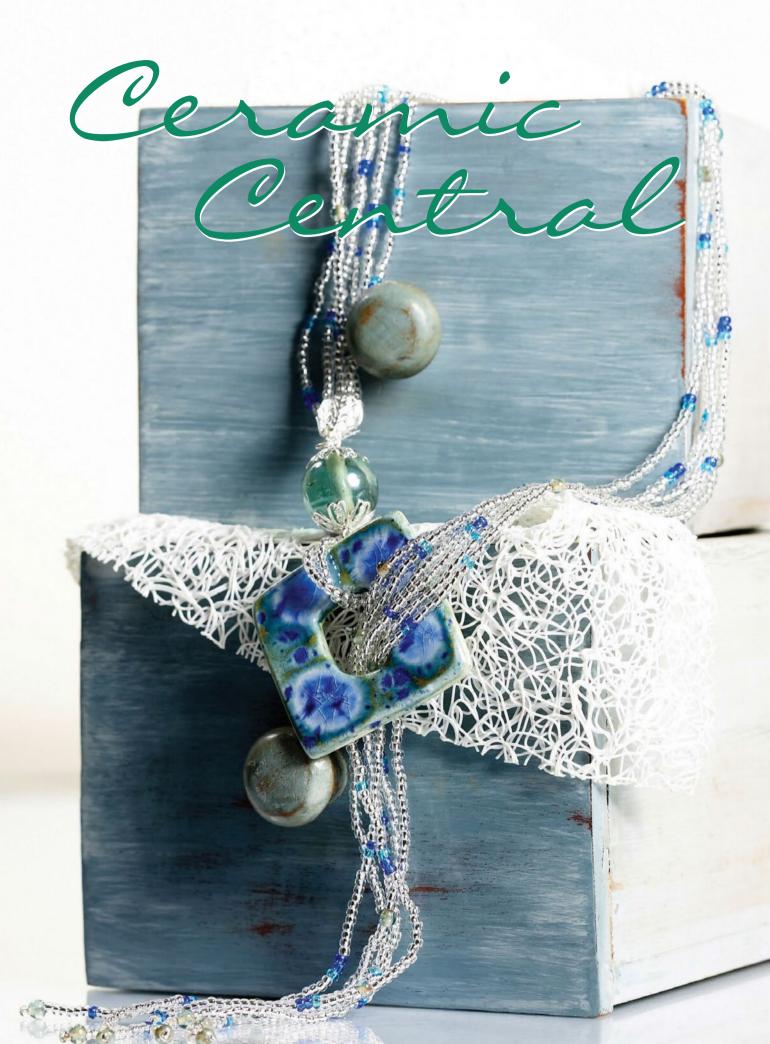
STEP ELEVEN
Open the loop just made and attach to the solid silver ring on focal donut.

Kits available, no two ceramic pieces will be the same. Order by colour choice. $25 each.
Ceramic focal piece made by Bead Bliss, heaps of different colours and shapes available.

Bead Bliss
Mardi Awagah
Telephone: 02 4950 9700

Ceramic Central

MATERIALS
1m x 28 gauge artistic wire – brass

BEADS
6 x 20mm Swarovski wide icicle – crystal

6 x 6mm Swarovski bi-cone – Emerald, Siam or Crystal Dorado x 2 (gold)

1 x 8mm Swarovski round – Crystal AB

TOOLS
Round nose pliers

Wire cutters

Star light, star bright, create one in each colour for a festive twinkle in your home. Designed by Angel Dreams for Crystal Park.

STEP ONE
Use 1m of 28 gauge artistic wire. Thread 6 x 20mm wide icicles onto wire. Thread wire through all six again. Leave a 10cm tail at one end of wire. Pull wire tight and twist the two ends together three times to secure.

STEP TWO
Take the long end of the wire over the top of the first wide icicle and to the back of the star. Then bring the wire up through the hole in the middle of the star to the front again. Repeat with remaining five teardrops.

STEP THREE
Working on the outside of the circle, weave the wire over and under each wide icicle, twice around.

STEP FOUR
Thread the wire back up through the hole in the star. Thread on 1 x 6mm bi-cone. Take the wire to the back of the star and then up through the centre hole to the front again.

STEP FIVE
Thread 6mm bi-cone and repeat Step 4 another five times.

STEP SIX
Bring the wire up through the hole in the front. Thread on the 8mm round. Take the wire back down through the hole in the centre of the star.

STEP SEVEN
Weave the long length of wire around until it is in the same position as the 10cm tail length. Twist both pieces together three times to secure. Take the short length to the front of the star and trim.

STEP EIGHT
Fold the long length of wire in half to form a loop. Twist the end together at the base of the star, so that you have a 3cm length of twist below the loop. Trim any excess wire.

Crystal Park
9 Cassia Street, Browns Plains Qld
Telephone: 07 3800 3825
www.crystalpark.com.au

Rating

Crystal Star

MATERIALS
1.4m wire

35cm wire

BEADS
125 x 3mm pearls

25 x small rice pearls

20 x 4mm bi-cones

16 x 4mm faceted beads

10 x 6mm bi-cones

TOOLS
Cutters

Pliers (optional)

These snow crystals look great together hanging in a window or on your tree.

STEP ONE
Start with long wire, thread 20 x 3mm pearls to centre of wire. Twist wire with pearls into a loop. See Diagram 1, A.

STEP TWO
With both wire ends together, thread 1 x 3mm pearl, 1 x rice pearl, and another 3mm pearl. See Diagram 1, B.
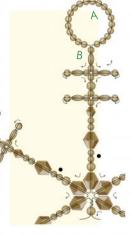
STEP THREE
Separate wires. On one end, thread 3 x pearls as above. Leaving out the third pearl, re-thread wire back through the other two to make a point. Repeat with other wire end.

STEP FOUR
With wire ends together, add 1 x 3mm pearl, 1 x faceted 4mm bead, and 1 x 3mm pearl. Repeat Step 3.

STEP FIVE
Again with wires together, thread the remaining pearls and beads as in diagram.

STEP SIX
This is the base of the first arm of your Snow Crystal. Separate wires. Each of these separated wires shall make two more arms. Use one wire end for the following two steps.

Diagram 1

STEP SEVEN
Thread beads and pearls in reverse order, making the points on one side of the arm as you go. At the tip, return through the same beads, but add beads to make the two other points. This is your second arm.

STEP EIGHT
Repeat Step 7 and make third arm.

STEP NINE
Using the other wire end, repeat Steps 7 and 8 to make the fourth and fifth arms.

STEP TEN
Place both wire ends together, thread a 4mm faceted bead to base. Fold wires, with bead to the centre of the Snow Crystal. Attach and secure wires. Cut off excess.

STEP ELEVEN
Using short wire, attach one end of this wire to an arm at point indicated in diagram. Following diagram, thread beads, making a point with a bi-cone and 3mm pearl. Twist wire around next arm in same position on arm.

Diagram 2

STEP TWELVE
Repeat, until you have made 5 x star points, attaching all five arms.

Kits available.
Cabeadle
24, Market Plaza, Adelaide
08 8410 3838
cabeadle@kern.com.au
www.cabeadle.com.au

Rating
● ● ● ○ ○

Let it Snow

MATERIALS
50cm x Accu-flex wire

38 x silver plated curved bars

4 x crimps

2 x jump rings

1 magnetic clasp

BEADS
58 x 2mm silver balls

9 x red jade

9 x fancy silver

TOOLS
Cutters

Crimping pliers

LENGTH 18-20cm

The simple curves of this necklace will swing and sway around your neck.

STEP ONE
Cut wire in 2 lengths. Thread 1 x crimp on to one end threading back through the crimp to leave a small loop. Fold crimp and trim excess wire.

STEP TWO
Thread bracelet as follows, making 1 strand slightly shorter to give a layered effect.

Strand 1: silver ball (SB), silver curved bar (CB), SB, jade, SB, CB, SB, CB, SB, silver fancy, SB, CB, repeat this 4 times, SB, CB, SB, Jade, SB, CB, SB, thread 1 x crimp.

Strand 2: SB, CB, SB, CB, SB, silver fancy, SB, CB, SB, CB, SB, jade, repeat 3 times, SB, CB, SB, CB, silver fancy, SB, CB, CB, CB, SB, thread 1 x crimp.
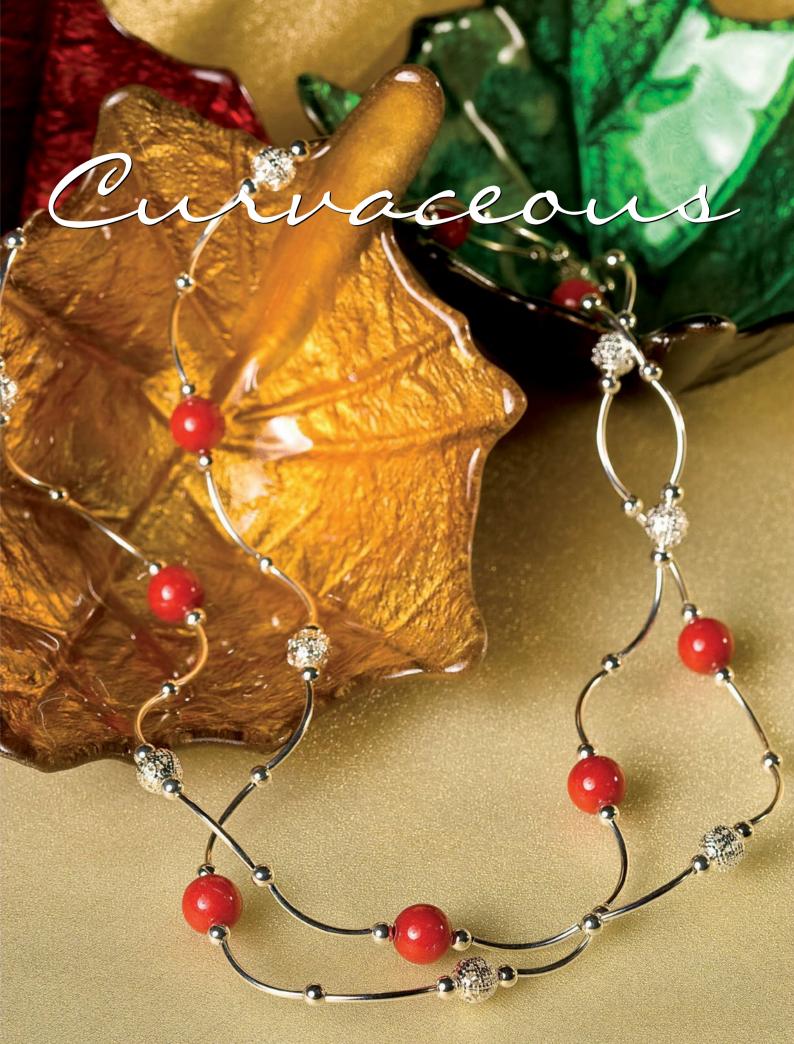
STEP THREE
Finish crimps and like Step One form small loops.

   Add 1 jump ring to 2 loops of wire adding 1 loop of magnetic clasp. Repeat for second side.

KITS available.

Jet Music and Books
Shop 17/514 Warwick Rd
Yamanto, QLD, 4305.
Ph 07 3288 0156
www.jetmusicandbooks.com.au

Rating

Curvaceous

MATERIALS
24ga copper coloured artistic wire

30ga artistic wire

Florist tape

Silk ribbon

Brooch pin or hair clasp

BEADS
50 gram bottle 'Pink Berry' 11/0' Japanese Toho

TOOLS
Craft glue

Wire side-cutters

Round nose pliers

Scissors

Finished size: 9 cm x 17 cm

The Cooktown Orchid is inspired by Australian flora. This piece is from the exhibition series 'Essence of Australia' designed by artist Leeza Silverman, exclusive to the ArTTable.

STEP ONE
Creating the Basic Frame
Cut 65 cm x 24ga wire, measure 13cm from the top of the wire, make a loop and twist together in the middle three to four times. See Diagram 1. This will create a Basic Wire (BW), the Stem Wire (SW) and the Feed Wire (FW).

Diagram 1

STEP TWO
Thread 22 x seed beads onto the BW. See Diagram 1. Form a small loop at the top of the BW with round nose pliers. This is to stop the beads from accidentally tipping off. From now only feed onto the feed wire end. Start threading the beads onto the FW in blocks of colour. Thread 40cm of beads along the FW, loop the end of the FW to prevent the beads falling off.
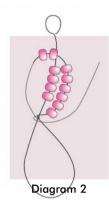
STEP THREE
Creating Rows
To create first row slide enough beads to fit snugly next to the beads on the BW. Hold the FW across the front of the BW at the top of the beads on the BW. Check to see that there are enough beads on the FW so that no exposed gaps on the wire appear when it is anchored against the BW. See Diagram 2. With the FW held firmly against the front of the BW, make a full turn, looping the FW around to the back of the BW, bring around to the other side of the work ready to start next row as shown in Diagram 2. When making rows, work will be looping around both the top and the bottom of the basic frame; each time slide more beads along, each time ensuring the row fits along the previous row.

Diagram 2

STEP FOUR
Repeat the same steps from the first row to make second row securing at the bottom of the frame. The completed sections will have 9 rows in total and will be made with a Pointed Top (PT) and a Rounded Bottom (RB).

Pointed Top:
to create PT of the element, hold the FW on a 45 degree angle to the BW before wrapping around to the back. As you wrap over to the other side, ensure that you continue the plane upwards as you exit the wrap. See Diagram 3. To create a sharp point, bring down more beads from the FW and press firmly the first three or four beads tightly against the existing row.
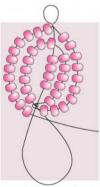
Diagram 3

Rounded Bottom: to create the RB, bring the FW across the BW at the bottom of the element this time holding the FW at a 90 degree angle from the BW before wrapping. When you commence the next row, gently bow the FW against an existing row rather than pressing it into shape as you did to create the PT.

Rating

Cooktown Orchid Brooch

Repeat until 9 rows have been completed (see Diagram 4) using a 45 degree angle to create the PT and 90 degree angle to create the RB. The last row will be at the bottom of the work. To finish, wrap feed wire tightly around stem wire several times, trim and flatten down.
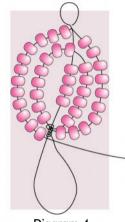

Diagram 4

STEP FIVE

Curl and fold the top of the BW behind the completed PT of the element; cut the stem wire loop open at one side. See Diagram 5. To prevent the wire from snagging, flatten it down against the stem wire with pliers. This completes one petal element which has 22 beads on the basic frame (22 BB) and with 9 rows.

Diagram 5

STEP SIX

Making more Petal Elements

This Cooktown Orchid set comprises of two complete flowers and three flower buds. You will now make more petal elements however each has differing Basic Wire bead counts and differing row counts as follows:

Cut 65cm of wire to make total of 2 x 22BB

with 9 rows. The first has been completed already in steps 1 – 5. These form two large outer petals. 1 x 22 BB with 7 rows forms the bottom centre petal with throat.

STEP SEVEN

Cut 45cm wire to make 2 x 14BB with 5 rows. These form bottom two petals. 1 x 22BB with 5 rows form top centre petal.

STEP EIGHT

To make the second flower, repeat the entire petal sequence again; each flower has a total of 6 petal elements.

STEP NINE

To make the flower buds, cut 45cm of wire to make 2 x 14BB with 5 rows.1 x 10BB with 5 rows.

STEP TEN

Assembling the Flower

Select large outer petal, wrap a 30 cm piece of 30ga assembly wire around the base of this petal element several times. See Diagram 6. Use the same length of wire to attach and wrap around the opposite large outer petal, then the top central petal, the central throat petal and lastly the two smaller lower petals to form a competed flower. See Diagram 7. Pull the wire tightly with pliers to secure the shape, wrap and trim excess.

Diagram 6

Design note: To create a soft, realistic flower you need to position and gently bend each petal to form the orchid shape. Bend the petals as follows: the central throat petal protrudes forward before rounding down. The lower small and top central petals although not flat remain straight. The two large outer petals balloon gently backwards.

Diagram 7

STEP ELEVEN
Assembling Cooktown Orchids Spray
Shape each flower bud, twisting into shape by gently twisting each of the three petals into a spiral from top to bottom to create the tight bud. See Diagram 8. Connect the three flower buds using another length of 30ga wire. Start with one bud then add the 2nd and 3rd. Stagger the lengths of the flower buds to cascade gradually. See Diagram 9.

Diagram 8

Diagram 9

STEP TWELVE
Splay open the 24ga feed wire from the bottom of each assembled flower. Pick up two assembled flowers and wrap them together using a 30cm length 30ga assembly wire.

See Diagram 10. Attach assembled flower buds at the end of the first two flowers using a length 30ga wire. Leave the far two wires exposed.

Diagram 10
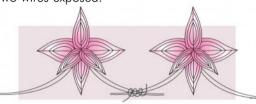
STEP THIRTEEN
Finishing your piece
Wrap green florists' tape, at a 45 degree angle, around the exposed wires, starting with each of the three flower buds. Continue to cover all exposed wire work right down to the two final trimmed end wires. Cover the same area with the silk ribbon. Place a dab of glue at the ribbon ends to hold. Position a brooch pin or hair clip under the middle section and wrap with more silk ribbon to cover and secure it in place.

Design notes: You can change this design with many simple or complex variations such as:
- *Make single flowers with single buds*
- *Add more wire to make more flowers*
- *Control the colours to create darker throats in your orchids*
- *Attach to florists' stem wire to create tall vase displays*
- *Combine several kits to make a bridal bouquet*

Kit available for $40.00

the ArTTable
www.thearttable.com

MATERIALS
3.5m 6lb Smoke Fireline

BEADS
65 x 3mm Czech Fire Polished rounds Jet Vitrail (3FPR)

130 x 4mm Czech Fire Polished rounds Jet (4FPR)

1 x 6mm Czech Fire Polished round Jet (6FPR)

1 x 8mm Czech Fire Polished round Jet (8FPR)

1 x 10mm Czech Fire Polished round Jet (10FPR)

1 x 20 inch strand size 11 seed beads Black (S11)

3.5g size 15 seed beads Black (S15)

TOOLS
Size 12 beading needle

Clear nail polish

LENGTH: 50cm

Rating
● ● ● ● ●

This advanced two needle cross weaving technique has the look of a early Victorian Jet lace necklace.

STEP ONE
Thread a needle onto each end of 1.5m of Fireline. Pick up 4FPR and move it to the centre of the thread.

STEP TWO
On bottom needle pick up S15, 4FPR, S15, 4FPR.

STEP THREE
On top needle pick up S15, 4FPR, S15 and pass this needle down through the last 4FPR added in Step 2 in the opposite direction. See Diagram 1.

Diagram 1

STEP FOUR
On the bottom needle pick up S15, S11, S15, 3FPR.

STEP FIVE
On the top needle pick up S15, S11, S15.

STEP SIX
Pass top needle down through the last 3FPR added in Step 4 in the opposite direction. See Diagram 2.
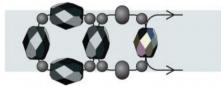
Diagram 2

STEP SEVEN
On bottom needle pick up S15, S11, S15, 4FPR.

STEP EIGHT
On top needle pick up S15, S11, S15 and pass top needle down in the opposite through the last 4FPR added in Step 7.

STEP NINE
Repeat Steps 2 to 8, 14 times. See Diagram 3. Repeat Step 2 and 3 to finish.
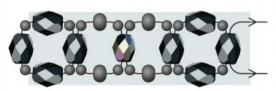
Diagram 3

Design note: If you would like the necklace longer, repeat steps until you reach the desired length.

STEP TEN
The needles/threads will be exiting top and bottom of 4FPR.

STEP ELEVEN
Adding Clasp on end of Chain
Pick up 3 x S15, 2 x S11, 25 x S15 and pass back through the 2 x S11 you just picked up to form a loop. Pick up 3 x S15 and pass through 4 FPR. See diagram. Follow the thread path again to reinforce and knot. Do not cut threads; you will use these to embellish the edges of chain.

STEP TWELVE
Embellishing Top of Chain
Pass one of the needles through the S15, 4FPR and the next 2 x S15s. Pick up S15, S11, S15, S11, S15, S11, S15 and pass the needle through the second S15 from the 4FPR. See Diagram 4. Repeat this step for the length of the chain.
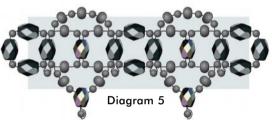

Diagram 4

Victorian Empress

Design note: Keep your tension firm so that your chain will curve a little.

STEP THIRTEEN

Embellishing Bottom of the Chain.
Pass the remaining needle which is near the clasp end of the chain, through S15, 4FPR, S15. Pick up a S15 and pass through the next S15. Pick up S15, S11, S15, 3FPR, S15. Pass the needle back up through the 3FPR skipping the last S15 just added. Pick up S15, S11, S15 and pass through the second S15 from the 4FPR. Pick up S15 and pass through the next S15, 4FPR, S15. Repeat this step for the length of the chain. Leave tail threads here to join on focal bead in Step 21.

Diagram 5

Design note: Tension should not be too firm as this will cause the embellishment to be stiff. See Diagram 5.

STEP FOURTEEN

Make a second chain by following Steps 1 to 10.

STEP FIFTEEN

Adding other side of Clasp to end of Chain
Pick up 3 x S15, 3 x S11, 8FPR, S11 and pass back through the 8FPR, 3 x S11. Pick up 3 x S15 and pass through the 4FPR in the opposite direct (see Diagram 6). Follow the thread path again to reinforce and knot. Follow Steps 11 to 13 to embellish chain.

Diagram 6

STEP SIXTEEN

Focal Embellishment
See Diagram 7. Thread needle with 45cm Fireline. Pass through the centre of the 10FPR focal bead and pick up S15, S11,

S15, S11, S15, S11, S15, S11, S15, S11, S15, S11, S15. Pass the needle through the focal bead again so the beads wrap around the outside of the bead. Pick up S15, S11, S15, S11, S15, S11, S15, S11, S15, S11, S15, S11, S15 and pass the needle through the focal bead again. Tail thread should be exiting from the bottom of the focal bead and needle thread should be exiting from the top.
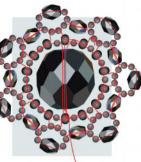
Diagram 7

STEP SEVENTEEN

Pick up S11 and pass through all the beads on one side of the focal bead; once you reach the last S15 at the bottom, pick up S11 and pass thread through the beads on the other side of the focal bead including the S11 you picked up at the start of this step. Keep tension firm so beads form a ring around the focal bead.

STEP EIGHTEEN

Pick up 2 x S15 and pass thread through the next S11, S15, S11. Repeat this step for the complete ring. This will form a picot around the ring. Pick up S15, 3FPR, S15 and pass through the first picot of S15s. Continue this pattern around the ring. On the last picot pick up beads and pass needle through last S15 in the first picot and the next S15 and 3FPR. If it is 'bunching' at this point tension is too tight or you have passed through the wrong bead.

STEP NINETEEN

Pick up 2 x S15, 4FPR, 2 x S15 and pass through the 3FPR. Continue this pattern around the ring. Once last picot is completed, the thread is exiting from the side of the focal bead. Pass thread down through the beads until it is exiting from the last 4FPR at the bottom of your focal bead.

Diagram 8

STEP TWENTY

Pick up 3 x S15, S11, 3FPR, 6FPR, S11. Pass back up through the 6FPR and 3FPR.

Diagram 9

Add S11, 3 x S15 and pass through the 4FPR in the opposite direction. Pass thread up through beads to knot with tail thread. See Diagram 8.

STEP TWENTY-ONE

Joining Chains to Focal Bead
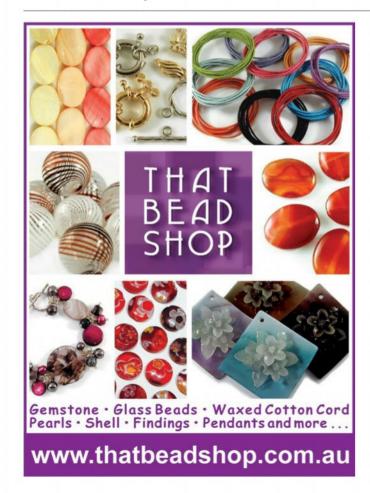Using the tail threads remaining on the chain, pick up S15 and pass through the beads shown in Diagram 9. Pick up S15 and pass thread through 4FPR on chain. Reinforce join by retracing thread path. Knot remaining tail threads together.

Kit price: $39.95

Terrena's Treasure Pty Ltd
170 Vincent Street
Cessnock NSW 2325
www.terrenastreasure.com.au
Ph: 02 4990 5560

CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATION MATERIALS

1 x Pewter Tree

2 x Jump Ring 7mm Nickel

2 x Crimp small Nickel

Approximately 18cm tiger tail

BEADS

12 x Ruby Red ½ foil 6mm faceted bead

12 x Dark Emerald ½ foil 6mm faceted bead

TOOLS

Flat Nose Pliers

Round Nose Pliers

Side Cutters

WINDOW CHARM MATERIALS

2 x Jump Ring 5.5mm Silver

1 x Jump Ring 12mm Silver

2 x Crimp tube 2mm Silver

1 x Pewter Angel with horn

1 x Head pin 25mm Silver

Approximately 15cm Tiger Tail

Assorted beads and bead caps

TOOLS

Round Nose Pliers

Flat Nose Pliers

Side Cutters

Rating

Cassie and Skye of Benjamin's Crafts have created these fun and easy to make Christmas decorations that can be used in a variety of ways

STEP ONE
Start by opening a 7mm jump ring and hooking it onto the Christmas tree charm. Close the ring up tightly.

STEP TWO
Cut approximately 18cm of tiger tail.

STEP THREE
Thread a crimp onto the tiger tail. Thread the wire through the jump ring and then back through the crimp. Squash the crimp flat with your Round Nose pliers. Either back thread or trim off the extra tiger tail.

STEP FOUR
Thread on 12 green and 12 red ½ foiled beads, alternating the colours.

STEP FIVE
Repeat Step Three to finish the end of the wire to the jump ring.

STEP ONE
Cut approximately 15cm of tiger tail.

STEP TWO
Thread a crimp onto the tiger tail. Thread the wire through the hole at the top of the Angel and then back through the crimp. Squash the crimp flat with your round nose pliers. Either back thread or trim off the extra tiger tail.

STEP THREE
Thread a pattern of beads onto the tiger tail. You may want to use decorative beads and bead caps.

Repeat Step Two to finish the end of the wire to the 12mm jump ring.

STEP FOUR
Open up a 5.5mm jump ring and hook it onto the bottom of the Angel charm. Close the rings up tightly.

STEP FIVE
Thread a feature bead and bead caps onto the 25mm headpin and trim the pin so you have about 1cm of wire sticking out of the bead. Make a loop using your round nose pliers. Open the loop and hook onto the bottom jump ring and close.

Christmas Decorations

MOBILE PHONE OR HANDBAG CHARM

MATERIALS

2 x Crimp small Nickel

1 x Jump Ring 7mm Nickel

1 x Pewter Bells

1 x Cell Phone Strap Black

Approximately 10cm Tiger Tail

BEADS

Assorted glass and metal beads and bead caps

TOOLS

Flat Nose Pliers

Round Nose Pliers

Side Cutters

STEP ONE

Start by opening a 7mm jump ring and hooking it onto the Bell charm. Close the ring up tightly.

STEP TWO

Cut approximately 10cm of tiger tail.

STEP THREE

Thread a crimp onto the tiger tail. Thread the wire through the jump ring and then back through the crimp. Squash the crimp flat with your round nose pliers. Either back thread or trim off the extra tiger tail.

STEP FOUR

Thread a pattern of beads onto the tiger tail. You may want to use decorative beads and bead caps.

STEP FIVE
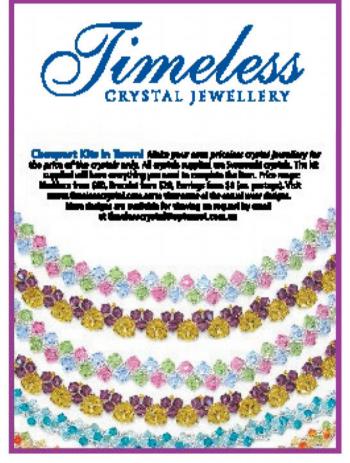
Repeat Step Three to finish the end of the wire to the Cell Phone Strap.

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MATERIALS
2 x earring hooks

2 x 50mm headpins

2 x small star spacers

Small quantity of tinsel or shredded foil

BEADS
2 x hollow blown beads

2 x 4mm AB glass cubes

TOOLS
Round nose pliers

Side cutters

Chain nose pliers

Just for fun try this Christmas earring idea.

OPTION 1
STEP ONE
Fill 1 x hollow glass bead with foil or tinsel.

STEP TWO
Thread 1 x star spacer onto 1 x headpin, threading through 1 x hollow glass bead, 1 x AB glass cube, forming a wrapped loop.

STEP THREE
Gently open loop on 1 x earring hook, adding wrapped loop of the headpin. Close loop.

STEP FOUR
Repeat for second earring.

Try these alternative design ideas in Step One:

OPTION 2
STEP ONE
Using spray adhesive with precision tip, spray inside hollow glass bead, then siphon glitter into hollow glass bead and shake out excess.

OPTION 3
STEP ONE
Fill inside of hollow glass bead with micro glass balls and seal ends with GS Hypo Cement (or similar).

KITS $8.00 plus postage.

Available from That Bead Shop.
www.thatbeadshop.com.au

Rating

Christmas Tinsel

MATERIALS
5 x Teardrop Filigree pieces

1 x Hairpin

2 x 6mm Jump rings

1 roll 32 Gauge beading wire

BEADS
15 x 4mm Facetted round glass beads

10 x 6mm Facetted round glass beads

1 x 6mm lighter shade facetted round glass beads
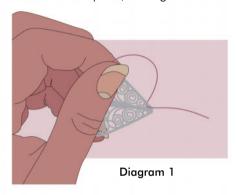
29 x assorted shades, shapes and sizes of glass beads

TOOLS
Cutters

Rating

Be ahead of the crowd with this lovely hair designed piece for Spring Carnival from Bizzarr beads
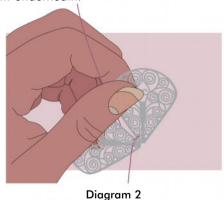
STEP ONE
Cut the loops off the five filigree pieces. Cut 1.5 metres of beading wire. Thread one end of the wire through the bottom right hole at the pointed end of the piece, leaving 20cm below.

Diagram 1

STEP TWO
Thread the longer piece of wire down through the bottom left hole of the next piece. Then thread the wire back through the first hole from underneath.

Diagram 2

STEP THREE
Thread on a 4mm facetted bead and thread the wire back through the second hole again. Pull the wire taut and make sure the bead is sitting horizontal. Then thread the wire from underneath to come up through the next hole on the same piece. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until you have joined all the filigree pieces together.
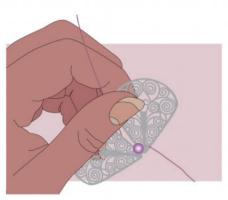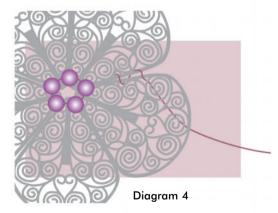
Diagram 3

DESIGNER'S NOTE
When threading the last bead on, don't bring the wire up through the next hole.

STEP FOUR
Thread the wire from underneath up through the next hole vertically along the piece (heading down towards the big end). Thread across and down through the hole opposite. Repeat this process until you have the wire threaded up into the larger top hole near the edge.
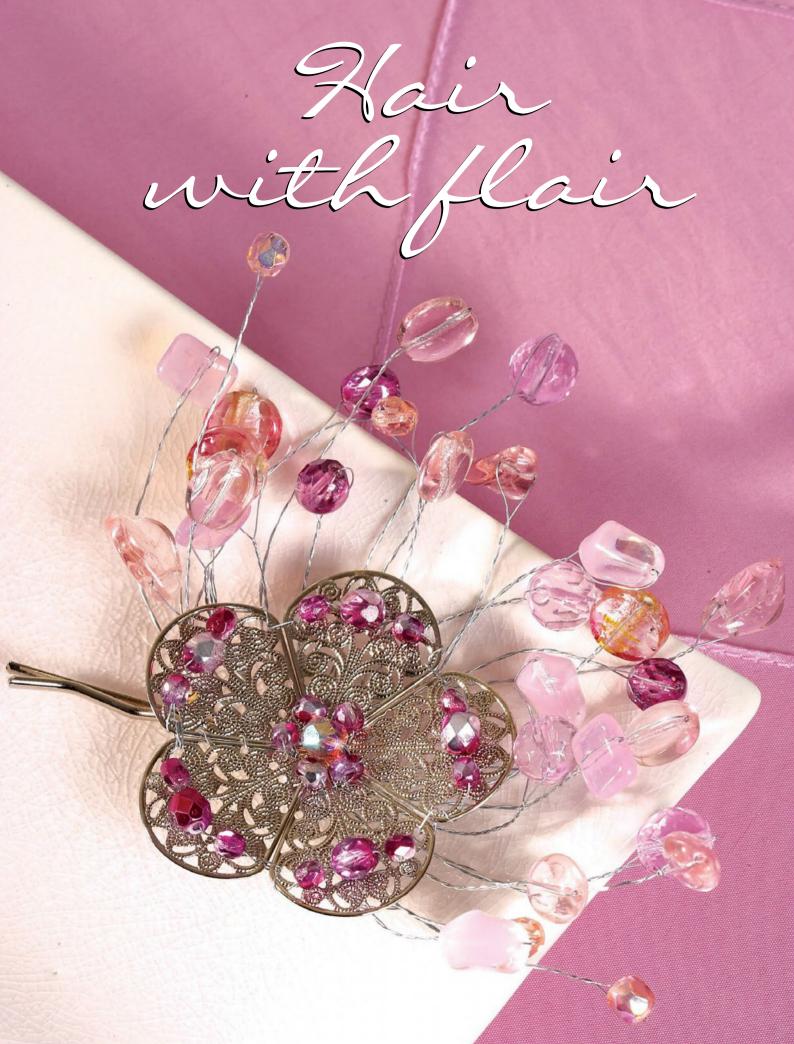
Diagram 4

STEP FIVE
Thread a 4mm facetted glass bead onto the wire. Head towards the centre of the filigree piece and thread your wire down through the hole next to the centre hole. Thread back up through the hole on the other side of the central hole.

Hair
with flair
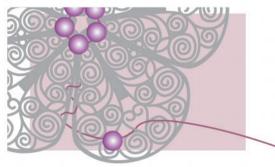
Diagram 5

STEP SIX

Thread on a 6mm facetted glass bead and back-thread the wire into the same hole the last bead was threaded down into (to one side of the centre hole). Then, from underneath, thread the wire up through the hole you started this step with.
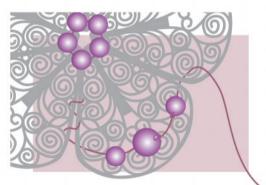

Diagram 6

STEP SEVEN

Thread another 4mm facetted glass bead onto your wire and thread down through the final hole of the filigree piece.

STEP EIGHT

Thread the wire up through the hole on the next piece and thread back through the hole on the current piece. Thread back through the same hole on the new piece from underneath again.

DESIGNER'S NOTE

When joining the pieces together, leave approximately a 1mm gap between pieces so they will join flat.

STEP NINE
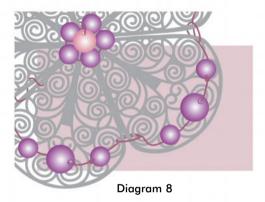
Wind the wire over the outer edge and up into the starting position for this piece. (Refer to step 5).Repeat steps Five to Nine until all pieces are joined.

STEP TEN

Thread the wire through the 4mm bead and cut off the excess wire with your cutters.

STEP ELEVEN

Take the 20cm tail from below and thread up through a hole near the centre. Thread on the lighter shade 6mm facet. Thread the wire across and down through the opposite hole. Repeat this process to secure the bead in the middle. Leave the remaining wire on the flower and put aside.

Diagram 8

STEP TWELVE

Cut 2 metres of beading wire.
Thread one end through the 6mm jump ring, leaving a tail of 20cm behind. Wind the wire around the jump ring twice to secure the wire to the ring.

STEP THIRTEEN

Thread a random bead onto the beading wire. Thread your wire back through the jump ring, ensuring the wire is on the opposite side of the last strand. Using your thumb and index finger hold the bead and twist it, making your wires twist together.
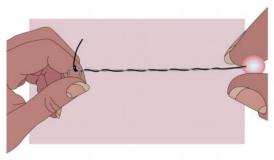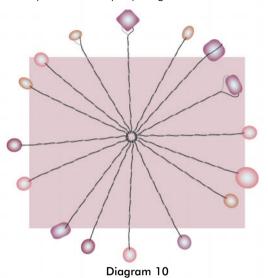

Diagram 9

STEP FOURTEEN

Repeat step Thirteen with varying lengths of wire and various beads. Try to keep the lengths of wire roughly around your desired size. Repeat this process thirteen times, moving evenly around the jump ring.

Diagram 10

DESIGN NOTE

Make the bottom half longer than the other side. When placed in your hair the spikes won't be too long for the top of your head.

STEP FIFTEEN

Bring the 20cm tail together with the leftover wire and trim to the same length. Twist these tails together and place aside.

STEP SIXTEEN

Repeat steps Twelve to Fifteen with the sixteen leftover beads. Make the twists on this one shorter and roughly all the same length.

STEP SEVENTEEN

Position the two circles of twists on top of each other. Ensure the leftover tails of wire are sitting on opposite sides of each other. You may also want to place the flower on top to position the twists correctly with your fingers.

STEP EIGHTEEN

Take the flower off and carefully lift up the two sets of twists. With one tail end, thread the wire down through the centre of the jump ring and underneath to the opposite side. Repeat

this for the other tail. Continue winding the tail ends around the entire jump ring to secure the two layers together. Ensure the wires end up sitting horizontally opposite each other.

STEP NINETEEN

Place the flower on the top in a position you like and bring the tail from the flower down through the jump ring. Loop this tail around the jump ring and back into a hole near the centre of the flower. Repeat this process, threading around the entire jump ring to secure the flower to the twists.

STEP TWENTY

Once you have secured the flower to the jump ring, twist the flower tail into the tail of one of the twisted layers and trim the excess with your cutters, making them the same length.

STEP TWENTY ONE

Thread one tail through the hairpin and repeat for the other tail. Bring the two wires together at the top, cross them over and then repeat the above step. Repeat this as many times as you wish until you feel the hairpin is secure. Finally, twist these two wires together and cut all excess off with your cutters. Push these twisted ends into the jumping to conceal the ends and stop them from scratching you.

STEP TWENTY TWO

Once you have attached the hairpin, you can flip the hairpiece over and straighten out your strands.

Bizzarr beads
Phone 03 9645 9458
www.bizzarrbeads.com.au

Back to Basics

ELIZABETH FROM DANGLLEY BITS & THINGS BRINGS US UP TO SPEED WITH SOME BEADING BASICS.

JUST HOW DOES ONE make sense of all the different terms, not to mention just what to do with all those "goodies" that one can find in a beading store? It can seem like a foreign language until you get to understand the different labels used to describe beading "bits". Oh, and don't forget what some call by one name actually hangs or sits on the shelf under a completely different name … isn't beading such fun?!

So let's put some things into a language we can all understand.

FINDINGS
Findings is the term used to cover a diverse range of beading items which generally provide the basis for all jewellery designs.

Ear hooks – these come in different finishes, sizes, and shapes. Basically this is the piece that goes through the ear lobe for those with pieced ears, or clip ons for those without pierced ears.

Head pins and eye pins – these are used to add beads and bits which are then attached by a wrap loop or hook loop to the ear hook.

You have just created your first set of earrings.

Bails – this term can also refer to latches and clasps, yet the bail is what attaches to chains or cord on a pendant.

Latch/Clasps – this group is quite diverse in styles, names, finishes, sizes and colours, and is what gives your necklace or bracelet the ability to stay closed. Names such as parrot clasp, 'S" latch, toggle clasp, and magnetic clasp all may be familiar. These all open and close so you can safely wear your creation without worrying whether it will fall off.

Crimps – these magical little things lock everything in place, and can attach the clasp to your creation.

Split rings or jump rings – these can be used to join sections together; hang beads and bits from; and attach clasps to. They come in multi sizes, metal types, and various styles. Chain maille uses jump rings.

This is only a small, basic outline of some of the more commonly used findings.

THREADS AND WIRES
So how about all those different types of threads and wire used to hang everything? Once again, this area also has a diverse range of products on the market for doing all sorts of things. There are different terms used in this area as well which can have multi terms describing the same thing.

The more commonly used items include:

Tiger Tail/Beadalon Wire
This wire comes in different thicknesses and is usually described by numbers, which simply mean the number of steel wires enclosed with nylon casing. There is a diverse range of prices and types. You don't need a needle to use this wire - just simply thread on your bead creation and use crimps to lock it all in place, and don't forget the latch.

Threads
This group requires a needle to thread on the beads and bits. Threads also have numerous ranges of products one can use, such as Nymo or nylon. Whilst they thread beads, they are often used for different styles of jewellery.

Cords
This group covers such things as waxed cotton – great to hang a donut off or use for knotting. Also good to use if

you wear a piece of jewellery all the time - even in and out of the water. Stretch cord is great for bracelets. Leather, cord and various imitation cord types are also available.

TOOLS

Ever walked into a bead shop and there on the wall were so many different types of tools, that you just didn't know where to start? The range of tools and the specific types of applications for beading is growing. Some tools only do one job, so you can end up with a huge collection. Let's have a look at just what is often referred to as the basic set of tools, although this will vary according to individual tastes.

Round nose pliers – creates loops, bends, and coils. A very versatile tool.
Wire cutters – needed to cut wire, and trim.

Bent nose or chain nose pliers – you can crimp with these or wrap, open jump rings and close bead ends. This is also a very versatile tool.

With these three tools you can create a diverse range of jewellery, yet at the same time there are other tools including:

Nylon jaw pliers – these straighten wires without marking them.
Split ring pliers – opens up the split ring, and saves fingernails from breaking.
Crimping tool – gives a very neat finish to one's creation.
Contour pliers – gives constant coils and rings every time.

The list is endless. It just depends on your specific passion for creation.

ILLUSIONAL NECKLACE

This is where beads are threaded onto tiger tail and spaced out. Crimps are used to keep the beads in place. Clasp, bead tip, and split rings are used to finish the necklace, plus an extension chain is added to vary the length.

Cut the tiger tail 5-8 cm longer than the required finished length. Space out the beads and include threading crimps either side of each bead. Crimp them when you have the beads where desired.

To finish, simply add the bead tip, thread the tiger tail through the small hole, and crimp the end of the wire. Pull it gently back into the bead tip. Add a chain extension to the loop. Using round nose pliers, coil the loop back into the bead tip then close the two sides

together. Repeat on the other side, ensuring this one includes the split ring and lobster clasp.

You have just created your unique necklace. Even though the concept and techniques are simple, the variety of styles you can create is endless.

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1. CRYSTAL FLOWER BROOCH MATERIALS

2m x 28 Gauge Silver Wire

1 x Sieve – Silver

1 x Small Brooch Back

BEADS

5 x 6mm Swarovski Bicone – Rose

5 x 4mm Swarovski Bicone – Chrysolite

5 x 10mm Frosted Pink Leaf

TOOLS

Round Nose Pliers

Wire Cutters

Flat Nose Pliers

Note: Same tools are needed for all ten projects.

2. FIRE & ICE EARRINGS MATERIALS

4 x 12mm Twist Spacer

10 x Head Pin – Silver

2 x Earring Hooks – Surgical Steel

2 x Small Jump Ring – Silver

BEADS

2 x 6mm Swarovski Bicone – Sapphire

2 x 4mm Swarovski Bicone – Sapphire

4 x 6mm Swarovski Bicone – Fire Opal

2 x 4mm Swarovski Bicone – Fire Opal

Rating

● ● ● ● ●

Start early and prepare these great gifts from Crystal Park now for all those special people in your life

1. CRYSTAL FLOWER BROOCH
STEP ONE
Using nail scissors, and cutting in a smooth circular shape, trim the 2 outer rows off the sieve

STEP TWO
Thread 5 x Glass Leaves onto 1m of 28 gauge silver wire. Leaving a 5cm tail at one end, line all leaves up close to each other. Working in the same direction, thread wire through 1 more leaf again to form leaves into a circle. Diagram 1. Finish off the 5cm tail by wrapping twice around the wire between nearest 2 leaves.

Diagram 1 5cm tail Working thread
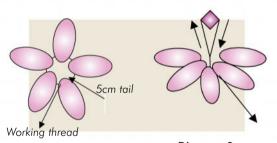
Diagram 2

STEP THREE
Centre the flower on top of the sieve. Attach flower to sieve by mainly using the outer circle of holes. Go down one hole and come up on the onside of the wire between 2 of the leaves. Take the working wire over this wire and back down another hole. Move along to the next hole closest to the wire between the leaves and come up and come up on the inside of this wire. Take the working wire over this wire etc....

STEP FOUR
Bring the working wire up through the hole in the centre of the sieve. Thread 1 x 4mm Bicone on. Leaving 1cm of wire between the Sieve and the Bicone, fold wire over and take back down through the same hole. Diagram 2. Twist the 2 pieces of wire together. Using the centre and next row of holes, repeat this another 4 times.

STEP FIVE
Repeat Step 4 with 5 x 6mm Bicones, making the twisted wire slightly shorter.

STEP SIX
With remaining working wire attach brooch back to sieve and finish off.

2. FIRE & ICE EARRINGS
STEP ONE
Onto a head pin thread 1 x 4mm Bicone Sapphire – 1 x 6mm Bicone Fire Opal. Trim Excess and turn a loop. Onto another head pin thread 1 x 4mm Bicone Fire Opal and 1 x 6mm Bicone Sapphire. Trim excess and turn a loop.

STEP TWO
Onto a head pin thread 1 x 6mm Bicone Fire Opal and turn a loop. Trim excess at other end and turn another loop.

STEP THREE
Refer to photograph for construction.

STEP FOUR
Repeat all of the above for the other earring. Enjoy!

10 Great Gifts to Make For Under $10 Each

3. MIDNIGHT & MOONBEAMS MATERIALS

1 x Fine Plated Steel Trace Chain – Silver

2m x Artistic Wire 22 Gauge – Silver

2 x Head Pins - Silver

BEADS

7 x 6mm Imperial Glass Cube – Jet

6 x 6mm Imperial Glass Bicone – Jet

14 x 4mm Imperial Glass Bicone – Jet

6 x 6mm Imperial Glass Bicone – Metalic Silver

14 x Tibetan Silver – Square Spacer Bead

4. BUTTERFLY SUNCATCHER MATERIALS

12 x 14mm Octagon – Single Hole

10 x Silver Crimp

40cm Silver Tiger Tail

BEADS

2 x 6mm Swarovski Bicone – Indian Salmon

2 x 6mm Swarovski Bicone – Chrysolite

2 x 6mm Swarovski Bicone – Violet / Lilac

2 x Tibetan Silver Butterfly Bead

WIN

these gifts!
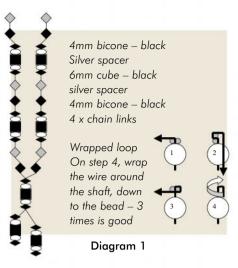
For details see our *Beads Glorious Beads Competition* on pages 66 and 67.

3. MIDNIGHT & MOONBEAMS
STEP ONE

Cut your length of wire in half so that it is easier to work with. On to one of the pieces thread 1 x 4mm Bicone – 1 x Spacer – 1 x 6mm Cube – 1 x Spacer – 1 x 4mm Bicone. Follow diagram below and turn a wrapped loop. Cut wire 5cm below the beads and turn another wrapped loop.

STEP TWO

Repeat Step 1 for the remainder of beads needed – refer to Diagram 1 for quantity of each. Note that the 2 x dangles at the end of

4mm bicone – black
Silver spacer
6mm cube – black
silver spacer
4mm bicone – black
4 x chain links

Wrapped loop
On step 4, wrap the wire around the shaft, down to the bead – 3 times is good

Diagram 1

the pendant use head pins and only need 1 x wrapped loop each.

STEP THREE

Each piece of chain used between the beads is 4 links long. Join each piece to the wrapped loop by opening the link. One of the dangles also has a 4 link chain. The other has an 8 link chain.

STEP FOUR

Determine the finished length and add chain, using the clasp from the chain to finish off.

4. BUTTERFLY SUNCATCHER
STEP ONE

Thread 2 x crimps onto a 30cm length of Tiger Tail. Thread 12 x 14mm Octagons onto the Tiger Tail. Make a 5cm tail at one end and your working length at the other. The crimps and Octagons should be at the 5cm tail end.
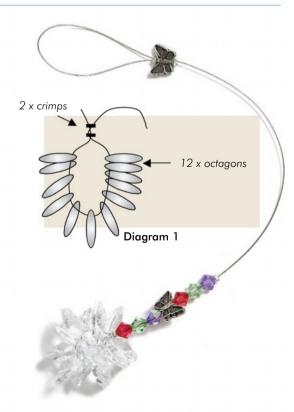
STEP TWO

Thread working end through the 2 crimps, Diagram 1. Hold 2 end of Tiger Tail tightly and close the crimps.

STEP THREE

Thread 3 x Bicones – 1 x Butterfly – 3 x Bicones – 1 x crimp onto working thread. Tuck what is left of you 5cm tail into beads. Close crimp against last Bicone threaded on.

Thread 1 x crimp – 1 x Butterfly – 1 x Crimp onto working end. Thread end back through all 3 to form a loop for hanging and close crimps. Trim excess off the end.

2 x crimps

12 x octagons

Diagram 1

5. BEAD WRAP HAIR COMB MATERIALS

1.5m x 28 Gauge Wire – Silver

1 x 8.5cm wide – Hair Comb – Black

BEADS

15 x 6mm Imperial Glass Bicone – Tanzanite

15 x 6mm Imperial Glass Bicone – Crystal AB

15 x 6mm Imperial Glass Cube – Milky Jade

5. BEAD WRAP HAIR COMB
STEP ONE

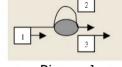Working with 1m of 28 gauge wire, randomly thread 1 bead on. Leaving a 5cm tail and working in the same direction, thread the wire through the bead again. Diagram 1.

Diagram 1

STEP TWO

Repeat Step 1 until beaded wire measures approx. 26cm. Randomly pick beads.

STEP THREE

Fold wire into 3 equal lengths and lay across top of 8 – 8.5cm long comb. Using the remaining wire wrap beaded length

to comb. Go down through the first two teeth, up the back and back down between the second and third teeth, securing the beaded wire into position.

STEP FOUR

Continue to the end and if you have any wire left, work back in the other direction again. When you are left with approx. 5cm tail, wrap it securely around a bead and trim. Repeat with the 5cm tail that you began with in Step 1.

6. PRETTY PASTEL KEY RING MATERIALS

4 x Tibetan Silver – Pretty Flower Bead Cap

1 x Tibetan Silver Butterfly #3

2 x Head Pin – Silver
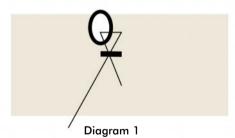
10cm x Tiger Tail – Silver

5 x Crimp – Silver

1 x Key Ring + Chain – Silver

BEADS

2 x 6mm Swarovski Pearl – Powder Rose

2 x 8mm Imperial Glass – Multi Facet – Peridot

2 x 10mm Imperial Glass – Cross Holed Cube – Rose

6. PRETTY PASTEL KEY RING
STEP ONE

Thread 1 x crimp onto a 10cm length of Tiger Tail. Fold end over by 1.5cm. Place last link of key chain into this loop. Slip crimp up over the 1.5cm end of loop, and close. Diagram 1.

Diagram 1

STEP TWO

Follow Diagram 2 for threading order. When threading is finished, thread crimp on, turn a 0.5cm long loop. Thread Tiger Tail back through the crimp and close it.

STEP THREE

Thread 1 x 8cm Cube and 1 x Bead Cap onto a Head Pin. Make a wrapped loop – note that before wrapping the loop at #4, slip the Tiger Tail loop onto the Head Pin loop.

Tiger Tail
6mm Pearl
Bead Cap
8mm Glass
Bead Cap
10mm Cube
Bead Cap
8mm Glass
Butterfly
6mm Pearl
Head Pin
Bead Cap
10mm Cube

Diagram 2

7. BEADED BOOKMARK MATERIALS – DARK

2 x 8mm Czech Fire Glass Cobalt

5 x 6mm Czech Fire Glass Sapphire

5 x 4mm Czech Fire Glass Crystal AB

5 x Tibetan Silver Dot Spacer

2 x End Tidy – Silver

5 x Head Pin – Silver

30cm x Navy Blue Cord

MATERIALS – LIGHT

2 x 8mm Czech Fire Glass Rose

5 x 6mm Czech Fire Glass Crystal AB

5 x 4mm Czech Fire Glass Rose

5 x Tibetan Silver Dot Spacer

2 x End Tidy – Silver

5 x Head Pin – Silver

30cm x White Cord

TOOLS
Round Nose Pliers

Wire Cutters

Flat Nose Pliers

8. BUTTERFLY GIFT DECORATION MATERIALS
2 x Head Pin – Silver

1m x 28 Gauge Wire – Silver

BEADS
3 x 6mm Swarovski Pearl – Light Blue

3 x 4mm Swarovski Pearl – Light Blue

3gm Matsuno Seed Bead 8/0 Baby Blue AB

TOOLS
Round Nose Pliers

Wire Cutters

7. BEADED BOOKMARK STEP ONE
Trim end of cord so it is 27cm long. Attach an End Tidy to each.

STEP TWO
FIRST DANGLE Thread 1 x 8mm Czech Fire Glass – 1 x Tibetan Silver Spacer – 1 x 6mm Czech Fire Glass onto a Head Pin. Trim excess and turn a loop.

STEP THREE
Attach this loop to one End Tidy.

STEP FOUR
SECOND DANGLE: Repeat Step 2. Onto a Head Pin thread 1 x 4mm Czech Fire Glass – 1 x Tibetan Silver Spacer – 1 x 6mm Czech Fire Glass. Turn a loop at one end. Trim excess and turn a loop at the other end.

STEP FIVE
Onto a Head Pin thread 1 x 4mm Czech Fire Glass – 1 x Tibetan Silver Spacer – 1 x 6mm Czech Fire Glass – 1 x Tibetan Silver Spacer – 1 x 4mm Czech Fire Glass. Turn a loop. Trim excess from the other end and turn another loop.

STEP SIX
Join these three components together and attach to other end tidy.

8. BUTTERFLY GIFT DECORATION STEP ONE
FEELERS. Cut head off head pin. Fold in half and wrap once around the head of another head pin. With round nose pliers curl both ends.

STEP TWO
BODY. Onto the same head pin as the feelers thread 3 x 6mm Pearls and 3 x 4mm Pearls. Turn a loop at the end leaving a small gap for the wire wrapping of the wings. Diagram 1.

Diagram 1

Diagram 2

STEP THREE
WINGS. Use 1m of 28 gauge wire. Leave 10 tail and wrap tightly twice around the body head pin between 2nd and 3rd 6mm Pearl, thread 20 seed beads. Wrap twice around head pin body between 1st and 2nd 6mm Pearl. With wire on opposite side to the wing just made, thread 20 x seed beads and wrap twice between the 2nd and 3rd 6mm Pearls.

STEP FOUR
With wire on opposite side to wing just made, thread 15 x seed beads and wrap twice between the 3dr 6mm Pearl and the 1st 4mm Pearl. Thread 15 x seed beads and wrap twice between the 2nd and 3rd 6mm Pearls.

STEP FIVE
Use remaining wire for attaching to gift, card etc.

9. WINE GLASS CHARM MATERIALS

8 x Tibetan Silver – Gold – Small Bead Cap

10 x Head Pin – Gold

4 x Earring Hoop – Gold

8 x Crimp – Gold

BEADS

3 x 6mm Czech Fire Glass – Ruby AB

3 x 6mm Czech Fire Glass – Olivine

3 x 6mm Czech Fire Glass – Capri

3 x 6mm Czech Fire Glass – Topaz

16 x 4mm Czech Fire Glass – Crystal AB

TOOLS
Round Nose Pliers

Wire Cutters

9. WINE GLASS
STEP ONE
SPIRAL CHARM – Using Round Nose Pliers and an eye pin, twist the eye pin around and around to form a spiral. The actual 'eye' of the pin will be the hanging loop.

STEP TWO
HANGING PIECE – Attach the Spiral to the eye of another eye pin. Refer to Diagram 1 for threading order. Trim excess and turn a loop at other end.

STEP THREE
Gently bend tab of earring loop straight. Follow Diagram 2 for threading order.

STEP FOUR
Centre all beads and close crimps to secure.

---

10. ANGEL TREE DECORATION MATERIALS

20cm x 20 Gauge Artistic Wire – Silver

20cm x 22 Gauge Artistic Wire – Silver

BEADS
1 x 6mm Swarovski Round – Crystal AB

2 x 4mm Swarovski Bicone – White Opal

1 x Glass Flower Bead – Frosted

TOOLS
Round Nose Pliers

Wire Cutters

10. ANGEL TREE DECORATION
STEP ONE
LEGS. Cut a 2.5cm length of 22 gauge wire. Turn a loop at one end. Thread 4mm crystal onto wire and turn a loop at the other end. Repeat for second leg.

STEP TWO
WINGS. Cut an 8cm length of 20 gauge wire. In the middle, wrap twice around the end of your round nose pliers. Using Round Nose Pliers, curl each end towards the middle.

STEP THREE
BODY. Turn a loop at one end of remaining 22 gauge wire and before closing the loop, thread the legs onto it. Thread glass bead onto wire, then the wings, head and hat. Turn a wrapped loop to finish off.

STEP FOUR
Attach chain to turned loop for hanging.

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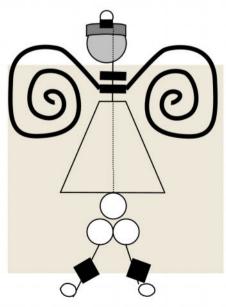
Diagram 1

Basics and 'all that other stuff' you need to know … eventually

by Annlee Butler

I AM ALWAYS AMAZED at how many talented beaders and wire workers we have in Australia. Again this year our Inspiration Beading book is filled with projects to fuel your creativity. The diagrams and techniques described here will provide you with a general guide to complete the projects in this book and have been developed by trial and error over many years of beading and teaching. Sometimes it is the smallest things that can make your beading time more enjoyable – like being able to thread a beading needle first go, or rolling neat loops, or being confident that your knots will not come undone. Even if you are an experienced beader I hope that this information is helpful to you.

Price verses Quality: Remember, the same is true in beading as in all aspects of product purchasing.

As a general rule, if it's 'cheaper' it is because the quality is not as good or as consistent as a comparable more 'expensive' item. If your project does not require uniform beads or you do not use wire tools very often, try to get the best you can in quality for the price you are willing to pay.

TOOLS

The most important thing … make sure your tools are comfortable to hold. I like my tool handles to come past the end of my thumb muscle. I once turned 700 eye pins in one day and used a shorter handled pair of tools. The bruise in the palm of my hand was a spectacular blue and black for a week.

These are the tools I would recommend as a general kit:

Chain nose pliers: These pliers are available straight or bent and have a flat surface in the middle and a rounded outside edge. They are ideal for opening and closing jump rings, pulling a needle through beadwork, and are the first step in forming any loops. See diagrams.

Chain nose pliers

Crimping pliers: Have two shaped holes specifically designed to achieve a folded crimp.

Crimping pliers

Wire cutters: Come in two forms – flush cutters or side cutters. Flush cutters are useful for cutting straight lines and side cutters form a point on the wire end … a lot of cutters have both these cuts. Look closely – if one side is straight and the other forms a 90 degree angle, you will be able to use both by just turning the tool to the side you wish to use.

Wire cutters

Cutter for memory wire: Memory wire will ruin your good cutters so I recommend you purchase an inexpensive pair from a hardware store.

Round nose pliers: Have two round cone shaped jaws and are used for second steps in forming loops.

Round nose pliers

Nylon jaw pliers: Have two jaws that are made of nylon and are used for tensioning wire or work that requires special care to leave no marks.

Nylon jaw pliers

THREADS

Silimides: C-lon, S-lon, and Nymo have a one way warp. What does that mean? Just like materials, if it is threaded the wrong way to the warp it will be difficult to use; it will constantly spiral into a knotted mess. If you are not sure if your thread has a warp or not, thread it as if it does and you can't go wrong.

To make sure you thread correctly: Pull 10cm of thread off the bobbin and thread your needle on this 10cm; now pull off the rest of the thread of the bobbin and cut the thread. This is a good practice to get into. If you have to answer the telephone, you will know which end is the correct working end as your needle will already be on.

Fireline: Use this thread if you are working with crystals or bugles. I definitely recommend it for strength and durability.

Glues: Please do not use superglues, they crack and will break threads and knots when they crack. The best glues are ones that are safe to wear on the skin, such as Hypo-cement, E6000 and just plain clear nail polish for spotting knots.

OTHER TOOLS

Beading needles: Come in a variety of sizes and lengths. As a general rule, if you are working with size 11 to size 6 beads, a size 12 will pass easily through a couple of times with thread. If you are working with size 15 beads, a size 13 is more comfortable but will bend much quicker; keep a few on hand and think about changing sizes while you work if you find a size 13 slower to work with.

Fine pointed scissors: A fine pointed pair of scissors such as patchworkers or embroiderers use are really great – they usually have a cover and the small pointed ends allow you to get tight up to the bead work to trim thread.

Awl, for pearl knots and others: This small device allows you slip your knot into place before tightening. I have found the best awl is an extra large paper clip – pull one end of the paper clip wire straight, the remaining bent section is a good finger-holding size and the wire diameter is perfect.

Beads in a gram		
Types of bead	How many per gram approx	
15 seed	290	
Cylinder seed	190 to 220 *	The metallic style are heavier so there will be fewer
11 seed	110	
8 seed	38	
6 seed	15	
How many beads strung per linear measure		
Type of bead	How many per cm	For you inch people
15 seed	9	24
Cylinder seed	7	20
11 seed	7	18
8 seed	5	13
6 seed	4	10
How many beads per square area		
Type of bead	Per square cm	Per square inch
15 seed	54	330
Cylinder seed	42	285
11 seed	35	216
8 seed	20	108
6 seed	12	70

HOW MANY BEADS?

How many is enough? Stupid question … never enough.
I once made a lamp shade fringe with size 11 seed beads, and not really knowing how many beads I needed to make it, I purchased two kilograms of the main colour and 500 grams of the other colours combined. Now, how many should I have bought?

There were 525 drops of 15cm each, so using the chart below I could have calculated this way:
1cm = 7 beads. 15cm x 7 beads = 105 beads per drop.
105 beads x 525 drops = 55,125 beads.
55,125 beads divided by 110 beads per gram = 501.1 grams. Just a little less than the 2.5 kilograms I bought.
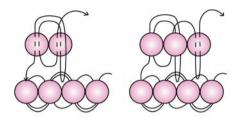
To get a square area, multiply width by height. So, if I had a loom amulet bag that was 5 x 6 cm for one side, I would go:
5 x 6 cm = 30cm
30 cm x 2 sides = 60

Using cylinder beads:
60 x 42 = 2520 beads divided by 200 average
12.6 grams needed – so I would most likely purchase 15 grams.

By the way, I am still using up the rest of the leftover two kilograms of beads I bought for the lamp.
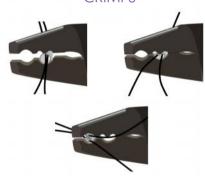
BRICK STITCH
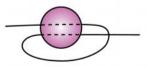
After forming ladder to start.

Begin each brick stitch row with 2 beads go under thread between the second and third bead on the ladder, go up through the second bead added, then down the first. Come back up the second bead. Continue by adding one bead and passing the needle under the next loop of thread on the row below.
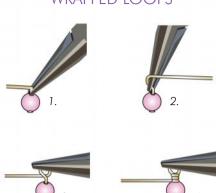
CRIMPS

Position crimp and wire in pliers cup shaped hole. This is usually closest to handle. Squash crimp. Move squashed crimp to circle shaped hole at front of pliers, with cup facing sideways like a back to front "C" gently compress to form a ball. Test to ensure crimp is secure.

STOPPER BEADS

A stopper bead is used to temporarily secure beads at the start or finish of work, Choose a different colour bead than your work unless it is to stay in bead work. Leave approx 10 — 15cm of thread and go back through bead in the same direction a couple of times for tension. To remove after work is finished roll bead in your hand and loosen with your needle.

WRAPPED LOOPS

1. *2.*

3. *4.*
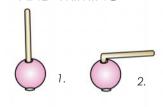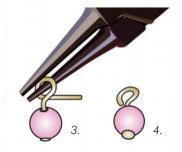
Using roundnose pliers grip wire above bead press with fingers to right angle. Place pliers in upright position and pull wire over top of pliers and back to right to form neat round loop. The size of your loop will vary on where you place the pliers on the wire.

So when wrapping a number of loops that you require the same size, draw a line across your pliers with a ink marker at the point you wish to wrap at. Move pliers to hold loop just formed. Pull wire firmly up to bottom of circle and wrap wire in tight circle motion around wire above bead, cut and trim excess wire.

LOOP TURNING AND TRIMING

1. *2.*

3. *4.*

Cut head or eyepin leaving approx 1 cm of wire above bead (or as project instruction). Bend to right angle. Grip tip of wire with roundnose pliers and curl inwards to bead hole moving slowly place downward pressure to get a rounded shape that sits directly above bead hole.

OPENING AND CLOSING JUMPRINGS

To open a jumpring grasp the open ring either side of the opening with flat or chainnose pliers. Bring one pair of pliers toward you and push the other away.

To close a jumpring reverse this movement. Apply slight pressure inwards on rings that are widely opened. Never pull rings apart outwards as this will distort shape and weaken jumpring.

FLAT EVEN COUNT PEYOTE

Thread on an even number of beads. This forms 1st and 2nd row. This can be done with any number of beads as long as it is an even number.

Diagram 1

Pick up 1 bead and thread back through 2nd bead from needle in opposite direction this is the 3rd row. Pick up 1 beads and skipping 1 bead go through next bead. Pick up 1 bead, skip next bead and go through last bead.
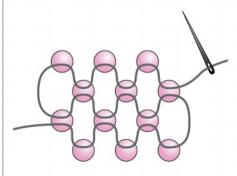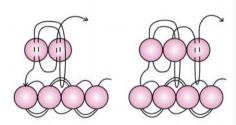
Diagram 2

Next, and all following rows, pick up 1 bead and going into the first high bead. Pick up 1 bead and go through next high bead, continue across row to complete.

HOW TO MAKE A LOOP EYEPIN OR WRAPPED EYEPIN

Cut a section of wire at least 3 cm longer than the bead/s you wish to use, turn a simple loop on one end, thread bead/s complete with a simple loop for the second end. To wrap eyepin cut wire 4 cm longer than the bead/s to be used, turn a wrapped loop on one end of wire, thread bead/s, complete with a wrapped loop for the second end, do not forget to add next link or clasp before completeing.

BRICK STITCH

After forming ladder to start.
Begin each brick stitch row with 2 beads go under thread between the second and third bead on the ladder, go up through the second bead added, then down the first. Come back up the second bead. Continue by adding one bead and passing the needle under the next loop of thread on the row below.

FLATTENED CRIMP
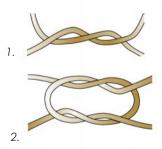
Position crimp gently with chainnose pliers, making sure that wires are tensioned correctly gently flatten crimp using pliers, so it remains in alignment with wire in a neat square shape. Test to ensure crimp is secure before proceeding.

BEAD CONES

Create a wrapped loop as in diagram, on one end of wire. A "wrapped loop" is better than a loop as this will stop stringing from slipping out. Place stringing onto loop, attach using knots or crimps as per your necklace design.
Slip wire and stringing into cone as high as possible. Create a second wrapped loop on the top of the cone using wrapped loop instructions, do not forget to add clasp if needed before completing wrap.

KNOTS

1.

2.
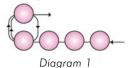
Square knot: bring left-hand thread over the right-hand thread and around. Cross right over left and go through the loop. Spot glue all knots.

Surgeon's knot: bring left-hand thread over the right hand thread and around. Form a loop and go through the loop. Go through again. Move knot to exact spot you require it before tightening, this knot is very secure and will not undo easily. Spot glue all knots.

SQUARE STITCH BASICS

String the required number of beads for the first row. String 1st bead of row 2. Go through the last bead of row 1 in a circular direction going also through 1st bead of row 2. This bead will sit on top of the last bead of the 1st row.

Diagram 1

Continue picking up 1 bead and in circular direction pick bead up from row below. Continue until the end of the row.
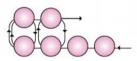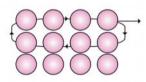
Diagram 2

At the end of the row simple turn your work over and complete diagram 1 and diagram 2 for the next row. It is important to turn your work as this will give you correct tension and your work will not have a sideways slope.

At the end of each third row run your thread through the row below where you finished and the row you are on now back to the same position.

CHARLOTTES

Thread tiger tail or thread through charlotte hole. Place a flattened crimp on tiger tail or knot thread so that it sits in the cup area. Trim excess. Using chain nose pliers fold cups sections together.

WIRE GUARD

These are a fairly new invention and are great to use with Tigertail and crimp finishing. They are 'U' shaped with a channel that the Tigertail threads through and are added into the clasp loop to stop wear on the Tigertail. To use, thread a crimp, thread Tigertail through the left side channel, hook through the clasp loop, thread Tigertail through clasp loop, take Tigertail back down the right side channel and through crimp. Lastly, fold or flatten crimp.

COIL ENDS

1. Double the end of your cord. (Optional: add a dab of glue.)

2. Twist the cord slightly as you push it all the way into the coil end. Since cord width varies, so does the ease of this step.

3. Using a regular pair of jewellery pliers, crimp down the last half coil, securing the coil end.

FRENCH WIRE

French Wire has many names it is also known as bullion or gimp, it is a fine coil of wire that was mainly used in the past for protecting silk while stringing pearls but is now being used on other wires and threads as a protector, it has no strength to hold, so you still need to add a crimp or a knot, while it is fiddley to use, as it will quickly unravel to look just like a fine piece of wire, it is well worth the effort to give work a professional finish. To use: cut a small section with very sharp cutters, thread a crimp or a seed beads to hide knot on to work, string French wire onto threading material, and finding being used, pass back through crimp or bead and pull gently until French wire is firm in a loop through finding. A word of caution you only get one go at this process tension gently before crimping or knotting.
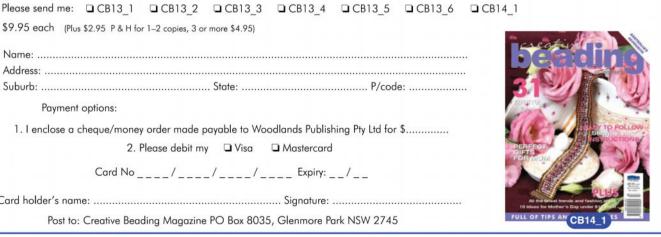
BASIC BEAD GLOSSARY

Beads are three-dimensional objects and are often described in a combination of two and sometimes three dimensions ie; flat round; long thin tube.

Barrel
So-called because of its resemblance to a wine barrel or beer barrel, these oval shaped beads are generally flat on the ends. They ca n also be slightly more cylindrical and still be called a barrel.
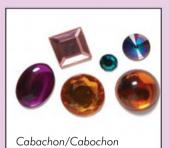
Bicone
A bicone is essentially two cone shapes joined at the base. Bicones can be long or short, smooth or faceted. When a bicone is long it is often called a diamond.

Bone
A bone is also called bamboo or hourglass and the hole is generally drilled on its long axis.

Branch
Generally made from shell, coral and pearl, branches are characterised by being top drilled and irregular in shape.

Cabachon/Cabochon
A cabochon (also spelt cabachon or cabouchon) does not have a hole, and features a convex top with a flat back. It is traditionally smooth and not faceted, however, in popular use, cabochon is also applied to faceted flat backed beads, ie; a domed cabochon or a faceted cabochon.

Chaton
A chaton has no hole and is multi-faceted on one side with a pointed back for gluing into a metal stamping, or capturing in claws.

Chips
Chips are small irregular shapes and sizes, generally shell or semi-precious stone.

Coin
Coins are flat round beads with the hole through the long axis.

Cube
A square with the same width, height and depth. They can be centre or diagonally drilled.
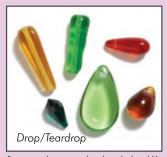
Diamond
Diamond beads are shaped like a 'baseball' diamond with the hole either along the long axis, or top drilled.

Disc
Discs are generally flat-sided with either a rounded or straight edge, unlike rondelles which are curve-sided. The hole is across the flat dimension of the bead.
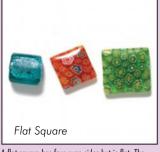
Donut
A donut bead, as its name suggests looks like its sweet namesake with a large hole which is side drilled (the hole is across the flat dimension of the bead).

Drop/Teardrop
Drops are wider at one end, and mostly shaped like a teardrop or pear. The hole can be through the length of the center of the bead (vertical drill) or at the top end (top drilled).

Drum
A short cylindrical bead which is flat top and bottom.

Flat Square
A flat square has four even sides but is flat. The hole is through the long axis.

Hairpipe
Generally made of bone or horn, hairpipes are long barrel shaped cylinders with a large hole and were traditionally braided into the hair of indigenous peoples.

In addition, a feature of the bead is often used to describe its characteristics ie; hexagonal tube, twisted oval; faceted bicone, carved barrel.
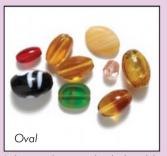
Irregular

Generally refers to beads with irregular angular cuts (ie; more like sharp facets, not curves, or twists.

Melon

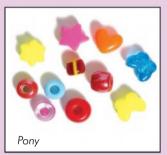The melon bead is generally round but it can be in other shapes — it is called Melon because of the grooves along its side.

Nugget

As the name suggests nuggets are of a random shape and size with soft or rounded edges.

Oval

Ovals are even-diameter egg shaped with rounded edges (not flat like barrels). Other types of ovals are a flat oval and a faceted oval.

Pillow

A pillow is generally square or slightly rectangular with two angled sides, so it resembles a pillow.

Pony

Beads made of glass or plastic, typically slightly oval in shape, with a large hole. They are also called crow beads. The word pony is also used to describe shaped acrylic beads with large holes — ie; flower pony, heart pony, star pony and butterfly pony.

Potato

A potato bead is an irregular shaped round bead, and resembles its namesake.

Rectangle

Unlike a cube, a rectangle is a square or rectangular shaped bead with uneven dimensions. Other types are flat rectangle and faceted rectangle.

Rice

Some rice shaped beads look exactly that — a grain of rice, but rice shaped pearls are similar to potato except they are more 'oval' in shape than 'rounded'.

Rondelle/Saucer

A rondelle (also called saucer because of it's resemblance to a flying saucer) is a pillow-shaped, rounded bead. It can be faceted or smooth and is side drilled (the hole is across the flat dimension of the bead).

Round

Shaped like a ball, rounds have an even diameter. Other types of rounds are flat round and faceted round. Smooth round beads are also called druk.
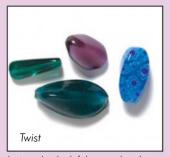
Shield

Shields are flat and oval-shaped with angular edges, so called because of their resemblance to ancient Viking shields.

Triangle

A tri-sided flat bead, triangles can be vertical or top drilled, with square cut or slightly rounded edges.

Tube

A tube has the hole drilled on its long axis and is also called a cylinder. Other types of tubes are hexagonal tubes.

Twist

A twist can be a bead of almost any shape that looks like it has been grasped at either end and twisted in opposite directions. Also sometimes called a swirl.

When giving dimensions of a bead it is customary for the first measurement to be the axis where the hole (or aperture) is located, so for example if a bead is 25mm x 10mm x 6mm, the hole would run through the 25mm axis.

Next Issue

Creative Beading Vol 15 No 1

- Tips and advice to improve your beading experience

- Easy-to-follow instructions

- Special gift giving issue

- Last minute Christmas ideas

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