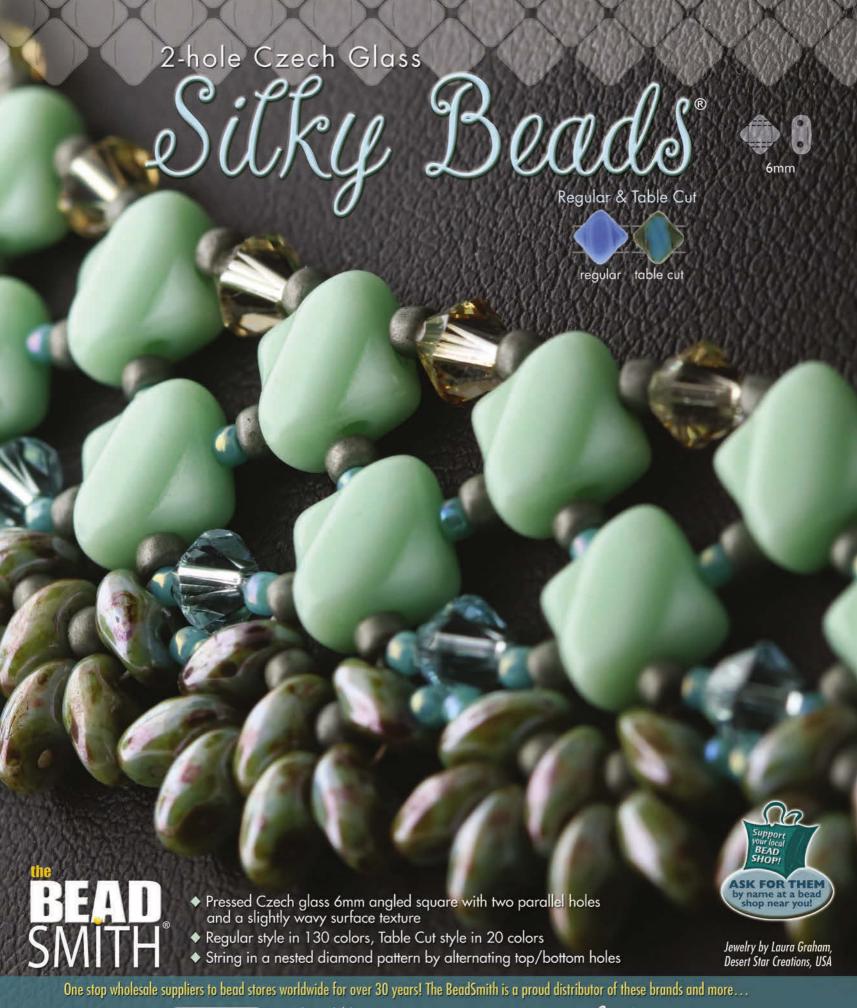
WINTER SPECIAL 2016 ISSUE 74 £5.99 Www.beadmagazine.co.uk









Kumihimo braiding





SUPERDUO**



content



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Winter Special 2016 | Issue 74

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Or write to: Bead&Jewellery, PO Box 2258, Pulborough RH20 9BA

Great Britain

email: support@ashdown.co.uk

Website: www.beadmagazine.co.uk

US office: Ashdown Inc., 68132 250th Avenue, Kasson, MN 55944, USA.

Tel: 507 634 3143

email: usoffice@ashdown.co.uk Website: www.beadmagazine.net

Editor: Katie Dean

email: editor@beadmagazine.co.uk

Editorial Director: Richard Jennings email:richard@ashdown.co.uk

Advertisement sales:

UK office: Maria Fitzgerald Email: maria@ashdown.co.uk

US office: Sara Vix

Email: sara@beadmagazine.net

Design: Richard Jennings & Wendy Crosthwaite

Subscriptions:

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"we make it simple...you make it special"



Welcome



Welcome to the 2016 Winter Sparkle special! For me, the dark dull days of winter are always brightened by the prospect of Christmas. Although the build up to the festivities seems to get

earlier and earlier, and a little more excessive each year, it takes nothing away from that special opportunity to get together with friends and family. Whether you're partying your way through the season, or wanting to show loved ones how much you value them, I hope you will find something in this issue to help. If nothing else, it's a great excuse to spend those winter evenings all cosy and warm inside with a pile of beads!

Projects to inspire

I have tried to pull together a selection of projects that will make great Christmas decorations or stunning jewellery for the party season. In some cases, they could be

used either way. Nealay Patel's gorgeous Vintage Poinsettia Pendant looks lovely on your favourite chain, but could be used as a stunning tree decoration as well. Kleshna has designed a clever, but simple fivepointed star that you can run up in no time for jewellery or decorations. If you enjoy the tradition of an Advent Candle, then you will certainly need Anna Lindell's beautiful candle ornament. I have been struggling to translate a snowflake idea into beads for a couple of years now: finally, I think I have succeeded with a design that works, so prepare yourself for some stunning snowflake decorations! If you want to celebrate someone very special in your life, then Rachel Hyde's beautiful Christmas Card design is the perfect way to show them how much you care. The Winter Sparkle special wouldn't be complete without a fabulous bauble from Spellbound beads, so we have a brand new design for you.

If parties are more your thing, then we

have some fabulous crystal jewellery on offer. Donna Sanders has beaded a beautiful necklace. Erika Sandor brings you a bracelet that could also be turned into a pair of earrings, and Hortense Thompson has a wonderful sparkling bangle design.

Bead news

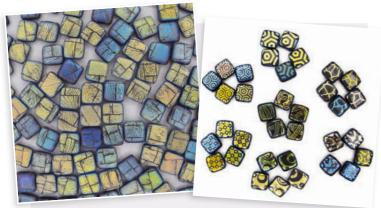
We also have our regular book reviews and a special design corner that will help you make your beaded Christmas wish list. If you follow beading competitions, then we are celebrating the efforts of our regular designers in the Battle of the Beadsmith – I get to work with such a talented and dedicated team of people here! If you want to try a new beading skill, then Tips, Tricks and Techniques this issue is all about bead crochet. So I hope you find plenty to enjoy in the Winter Sparkle Special – happy beading!

Katie Dean, Editor email: editor@beadmagazine.co.uk



eadStash

THE TRENDS, THE INNOVATIONS AND THE MUST TRY BUYS



Textured tiles

The Old Bicycle Shop has just taken delivery of some Czech Tiles which are fabulous. They are the only company in the UK that sells them. These tiles are 6mm in size and are available in 26 different coatings at present: the range is constantly expanding. Some of them are also available as Czech bricks. The tiles cost £1.25 for 30 beads and these will be available at their stand at the

Big Bead Show if anyone would like a closer look. www.oldbicycleshop.co.uk

New kits!

Text Spellbound beads have some gorgeous new kits just launching this Autumn. Boneyard Bauble is £14.95 and a tricky 8 out of 10 for difficulty. If you are getting into the festive spirit, they also have three new pairs of Christmas earrings - Reindeer and Stockings, both made with size 15 seed beads, and the Presents (a mix of Delicas and 15s). All the earrings will be £6.95 a pair and are more like a 7 out of 10. You can get all these fabulous kits from Spellbound Beads, www.spellboundbead.co.uk.



Swarovski Rose Montees and Chaton Montees

These sparkling Swarovski chaton montees and rose montees come in a great range of colours and can be used in jewellery making as well as embroidery. Swarovski chaton montees are pointed back stones in settings - the domed setting has 4 holes at the base to sew through.

Swarovski rose montees are round flatback stones in settings - the setting has 4 holes in a criss-cross channel

The Swarovski flatbacks in settings work very well with multi-hole beads such as diamonduos, arcos par Puca beads and CzechMates quadratiles while the chaton montees look very effective in wirework pieces.

> Creative Beadcraft is a Swarovski Authorized Retailer and offers a great selection with fast delivery and very competitive prices. Prices vary according to pack size. Wholesale prices are also available.

Visit www.creativebeadcraft. co.uk or phone 01494 778818.

New from the Beadsmith

Honeycomb jewels, a BeadSmith exclusive!

Borrowing from one of Mother Nature's most efficient shapes, these hexagonal beads fit together to form beautiful

geometric designs.

Honeycomb Jewels are 6.5mm twoholed beads and feature one raised. multifaceted side for a jewel-like appearance. Use in place of Honeycombs in most patterns to add rich dimensions.



Santa and His Sleigh

"Santa and His Sleigh" is the first Project Book published by Oak Tree Crafts. It is a wire-bound book and contains over 100 pages of instructions, diagrams, photos and charts to build the project. The content is split up into sections, each dealing with a particular part of the build. The RRP for the book is £17.50 but is being sold at an introductory price of £14.50. An essential part of the project are the wooden moulds, the

Sleigh, Santa, etc., available separate-Santa and His ly. To support the book there is also a Kit Component Pack containing all beads, findings and the wooden moulds to create one project. Please note that some glu-

ing is required to complete the project and some painting is advised.

Eternity design frames (BeadSmith) provide endless inspiration for beadwork, wirework and more! These are base metal, channeled findings are pierced all around with holes sized right for many stringing and stitching materials. Available in antique brass and silver plate, there are shapes including rounds, rounded rectangle, long rectangle, oval and teardrop.





Preciosa Cornelian star

PRECIOSA ORNELA presents the PRECIOSA Cornelian Star, a new type of rocaille containing a combination of glass types. A cornelian is a rocaille with a round hole, an intermediate layer of white chalk with a rounded edge and a lining of transparent glass in the colours of purple, black, blue, green, turquoise, yellow, orange and red. The PRE-CIOSA Cornelian Star is a new type of cornelian which includes an intermediate layer in the shape of a six-pointed star. The points of the white core filter through the coloured transparent lining and its shadows give the impression of fine stripes. The PRECIOSA Cornelian Star can be manufactured in the size range from 8/0 to 34. An interesting shadowing effect is created on the surface of the larger sizes. To find out more, please visit www.preciosa-ornela.com.

IT'S HOT Dont miss the new fabulous Bead&Jewellery slipcases. See page 62.





The new shiny and matt nebula superduos are the latest additions to Creative Beadcraft's extensive range of more than 170 colours. Each of the nebula colours is a blend of shades that creates an interesting but subtle effect. Creative Beadcraft also stock a selection of the nebula colours in their fast-growing range of 2x4mm miniduos.

Creative Beadcraft is able to offer extremely competitive prices for these as they are sourced direct from Matubo in Czech Republic. Prices vary according to pack size. Wholesale prices are also available. Visit www.creativebeadcraft.co.uk or phone 01494 778818.

captivating Crescents

ou can make this project in a couple of hours. The design looks as though it could be complex, but in fact the steps are very simple, making this the perfect place to start if you are just beginning to work with two-holed beads. The design looks great in either contrasting colours or different shades of the same colour.

The Cabochon



String 1(B), 1(A) fourteen times and tie your working thread and tail thread in a double knot to form your string of beads into a circle. Go through all the beads again until you are exiting from an (A) bead. Step up by passing through its second hole.



Pick up 5(D) and go into the second hole of the next (A) bead. Repeat 13 more times to complete the round. Step up through the first 3(D), so you will be exiting from the middle of the first group of beads that you added in this step.



Pick up 2(D) and go through the middle (D) bead of the next 5(D) beads. Repeat 13 more times to complete the row.



Place the stone in the casing so that it is facing down (ie the front is sitting against the pearls) and pull the thread tight. Pass through all the beads one more time to tighten the casing and hold the cabochon in place.



Weave through the casing to exit the second hole of the (A) bead at the top of the cabochon - look carefully at the photo



You will need:

- Crescent Beads (A)
- 4mm pearls (B)
- 3mm magatamas (C)
- Size 11 seed beads (D)
- 30 x 20mm crystal stone
- Clasp of your choice
- One-g thread
- Size 10 needle
- Scissors



so you can see the placement of the next beads. Pick up 1(D), 1(A) and go into the second hole of the next (A) bead (this should be the centre top). Pick up 1(D), 1(B), 1(D) and go into the second hole of the next (A) bead. Pick up 1(A), 1(D) and go into the second hole of the next (A) bead. Finish your thread securely and set the pendant to one side while you make the necklace.



The necklace

String 1(A), 1(C), 1(A), 1(B) forty-one times, or until your necklace is the desired length. Finish with an (A) bead.



Pick up 8(D) and go into the second hole of the next (A) bead.



8

Pick up 1(A), 1(D), 1(A) and go into the second hole of the next (A) bead. Pick up 1(D) bead and go into the second hole of the next (A) bead. Repeat this sequence until you reach the other end of the necklace.



Pick up 8(D) and go into the second hole of the (A) bead on this end. Knot the thread securely and trim it to finish.



10

Start a new thread and exit the second hole of the first (A) bead you added in step 8. Pick up 1(D), 1(A), 3(D), go into the second hole of the (A) you have just added. Pick up 1(D) and go into the second hole of the next (A) in the row. Pick up 1(B) and go into the second hole of the next (A) in the row. Repeat this sequence 19 more times.



11

Pick up 1(D) and go into the second hole of the (A) bead on the side of the cabo-

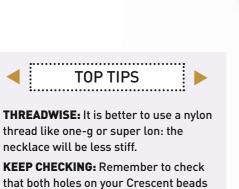
chon. Pick up 1(D) bead and go into the second hole of the next (A) bead in the necklace - check that the cabochon is facing the right way before you continue. Pick up1(B) and go into the second hole of the next (A). Pick up 1(D) and go into the second hole of the (A) bead on the other side of the cabochon, pick up 1(D) and go into the second hole of the next (A) bead in the necklace.



Pick up 1(B) and go into the second hole of the next (A) bead in the necklace. Pick up 1(D), 1(A), 3(D), go through the second hole of the (A) bead you have just added, then pick up 1(D) and go into the second hole of the next (A) bead in the necklace. Keep repeating this sequence until you reach the end of the necklace.

13

Finish the necklace by adding your clasp to the string of seed beads at either end.



are free before you use them. RIGHT WAY UP: Magatama beads have a distinctive shape, so take a bit of time to assess them before you start and then try to pick each bead up from the same

TOP TIPS

side as you work.

necklace will be less stiff.





PRECIOSA Traditional Czech Beads™

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PRECIOSA Cornelian Star ART No.: 311 69 001 SIZE: 8/0 - 34







Single or double sided, this chunky Christmas star is sparkly enough to decorate any tree, large or small!

DESIGNED BY JUSTINE GAGE ****

his Christmas star can either be made single or double sided. If you are making the double sided version, super-duo beads of the second colour are incorporated into the first star, which will later link both sides. For the single sided version, the linking super-duos are replaced with 11/0

You need to choose which version you are making at the start! The single

version can be made for about £10 and takes around an hour and a half. The double sided version costs around £19 and will take about three hours to make. For a fresher look replace super-duos on the first side with transparent yellow, and the seed beads with silver. On the other side use frosted mint super-duos, and a crystal AB rivoli: use ribbon to match.

You will need:

For the single sided version:

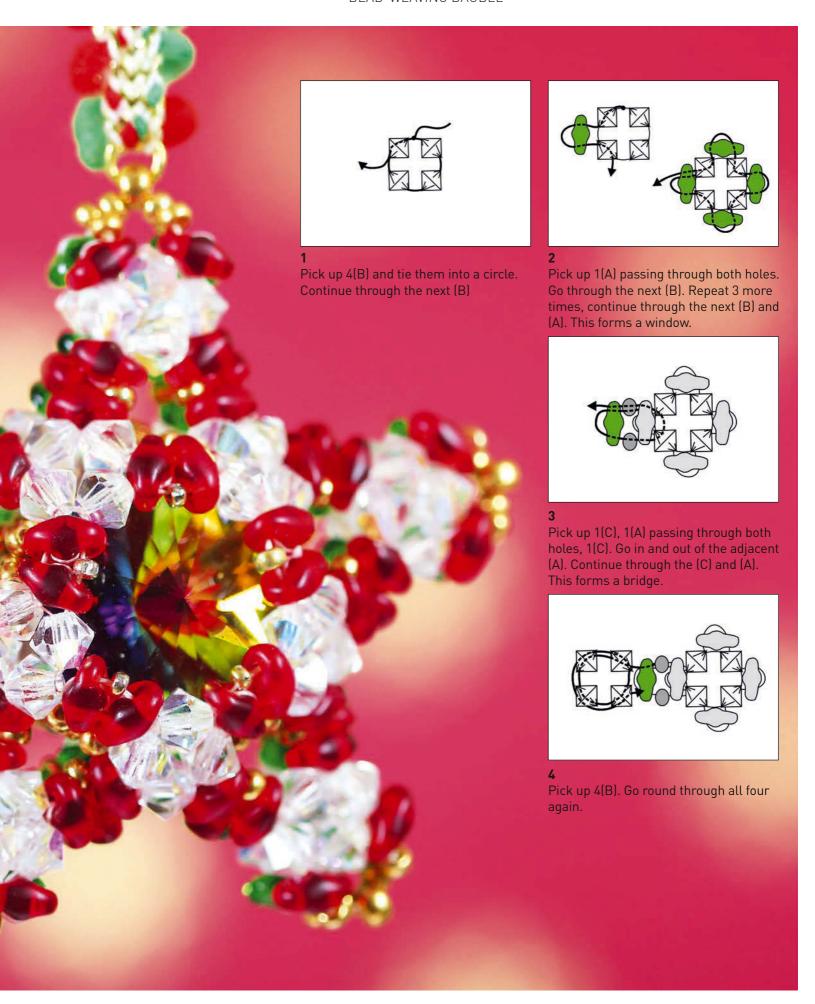
- 1 x 18mm Swarovski rivoli crystal
- 40 x super-duo beads transparent green (A)
- 40 x Swarovski 4mm bicones crystal (B)
- 2g 11/0 miyuki seed beads duracoat yellow gold 4202 (C)
- 1 x 8/0 miyuki seed beads duracoat yellow gold 4202 (D)
- Jump ring

- Decorative ribbon
- Size 10 or 11 needle
- Fireline crystal, 6lb

In addition, for the double sided version:

- 1 x 18mm Swarovski rivoli vitrail
- 50 x super-duo beads transparent red (E)
- 40 x Swarovski 4mm bicones crystal (B)



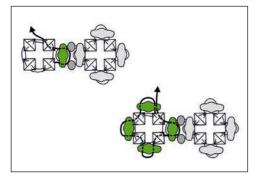


BEAD-WEAVING BAUBLE

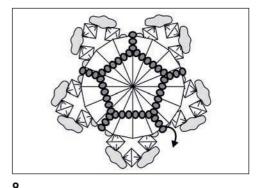








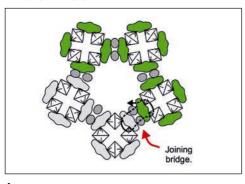
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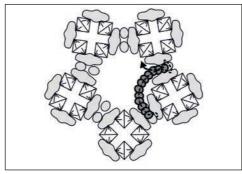


Go through both holes of the (A). Continue through the (B). Add 1(A) between each (B), as in step 2. Go through both holes of the first (A). Continue through the (B) and (A).

Reinforcement: Make a full lap of the centre, going through: (C), (A), (B), (A) five times. Continue through the next (C), (A) (both holes), (C), to exit at the outer edge.

Pick up 9(C), pass through the next outer (C). Go Back through 3(C). Repeat three more times. On the last repeat, pick up just 6(C). Go through the first 3(E) and the outer (C). Pop the rivoli into the centre, and tighten. Make a couple of half hitch knots to hold it firmly in place.





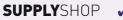
Repeat steps 3 to 5 three more times, for a total of 5 windows. Pick up 1(C). Go through the (A) in the first window, passing through both holes. Pick up 1(C). Go through the (A), passing through both holes. This bridge joins the circle.

Rivoli Setting: Pick up 12(C), pass through the next outer (C). Go Back through 3(C).

Points: Turn the work over and pass through to emerge from an outer (A), as marked.

For the Single Sided Variation: Make a bridge as in step 3.

For the Double Sided Variation: Pick up 1(E), through just one hole, 1(A) through both holes, 1(C). Go round to emerge from (A) just added.



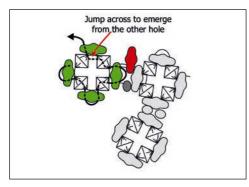
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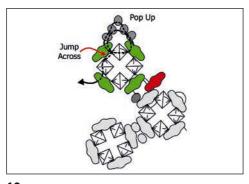
BEAD NERD

A super-duo bead is engineered to fit together with its friends. If you look at it sideways, it has "hips". These help them to lock together into a firm

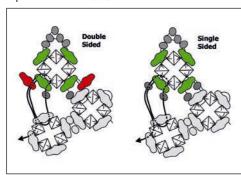
BEAD-WEAVING BAUBLE



11 Make a window as in steps 4 and 5. Jump across the last (A) to emerge at the position marked.



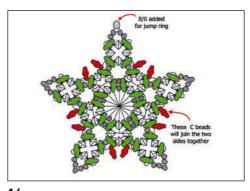
12 Pick up 5(C). Circle round through the (A), (B), (A). Go through 2(C), skip the middle (C), go through 2(C). Continue through (A), (B), (A) - as shown and 'Pop Up' the middle (C) bead.



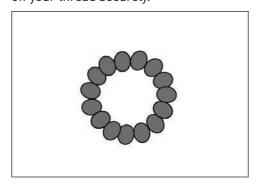
For the Single Sided Variation: Make a bridge as in step 3, joining to the next window.

For the Double Sided Variation: Pick up 1(E), the next (A) on the main work, passing through both holes, then 1(C). Go through both holes of (A) just added and the (E).

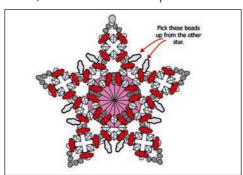
Both: Continue through the (B) and (A)



14 Repeat steps 10 to 13 four more times, to make a total of five points. On the last point add 1(D) in the middle of the five bead group in step 12. this is to accommodate a jump ring for hanging. Finish off your thread securely.

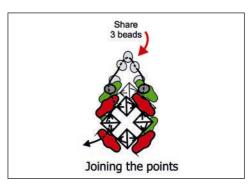


For the Double Sided Variation Only: On a new thread, pick up 15(C). Tie them in a circle and fasten off, then weave in the ends. You will need this later when you have made two stars. Sandwich this between the two stars, just before you finish, to cushion the rivoli points.



Starting from step 1, repeat the entire process, replacing all (A) beads with (E) superduo beads. BUT...in step 10, pick up 1(E) from the first star, matching the stars together back to back. In step 12 Points:





Pick up 1(C), share the middle 3(C) from the corresponding point on the other star, pick up 1(C), go through 1(E) etc. This joins the points.



Finishing Off: Place a jump ring through the (D) in the corner. Put a piece of coloured ribbon through the jump ring to hang.

BEADLINK: tootalltobead.co.uk



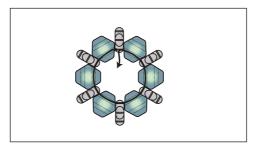


Wear the night sky on your wrist!

DESIGNED BY ERIKA SÁNDOR

- 3 x 14mm Swarovski Elements crystal round stone (1122) in Crystal Metallic
- 2 x 14mm Swarovski Elements crystal round stone (1122) in Crystal Moonlight
- 30 x 8mm Trinity beads in Matte Metallic Silver (A)
- 34 x 6mm Honeycomb beads in Glittery Matte Silver (B)
- 1g Miyuki size 11 seed beads in Metallic Dark Bronze (457) (C)
- 35 x 4mm fire polished beads in Glittery Matte Silver (D)
- 1g Miyuki size 15 seed beads in Nickel Plated (190) (E)
- 1g Miyuki size 15 seed beads in Matte Nickel Plated (190F) (F)
- 1q Miyuki size 15 seed beads in Metallic Dark Bronze (456) (G)
- 1a Mivuki Delica size 11 beads in Nickel Plated (190) (H)
- 60 x 3mm Swarovski Elements bicone beads (5328) in Turquoise 2xAB (I)
- 3 x Miyuki size 11 seed beads in Nickel Plated (190) (J)
- Clasp
- Size 15/0 beading needle
- 0.15 mm smoke-grey Fireline
- Thread burner or sharp scissors
- Bead mat

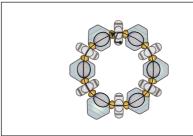
¶ he Nebula bracelet is an advanced project featuring the newest two and three hole beads. Try your fingers and get comfortable working with Honeycombs and Trinities. You can make this bracelet in an evening and it is perfect to keep your motivation through the long dark winter evenings. Choose a vibrant colour for your bicone beads to make the bracelet shine. Try to find a similar colour for the Trinities and the fire polished beads - this way the Swarovski Elements will get the attention. You could use five different colours of cabochons - your new jewel will be really versatile, and you will be able to wear it with different outfits. Erika works as a member of the Bead-



smith Inspiration Squad and created this

design for them.

String 6 (A) and 6 (B) alternately. Tie a knot to form a circle, and go through the first (A) again.



Pass through the second hole of the (A) so you will now be moving in the opposite direction. Add 1(C), 1(D), 1(C) between the middle holes of the (A) beads all the way around.

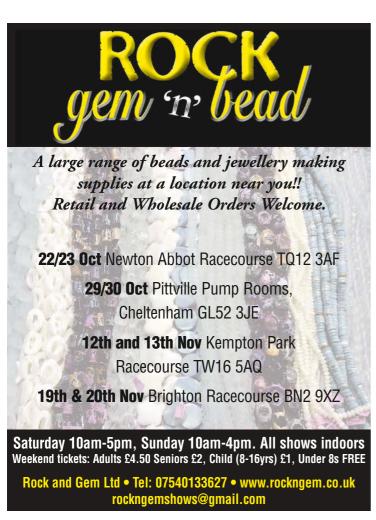


Exit an (A) and add 1(E) between the (D)s and the middle holes of the (A)s. The (E) beads should be nested above the (C) beads added in the previous step, forming a slightly smaller circle than the (C)s. Finish the step by going through the middle hole of an (A), and insert the rivoli in the middle

Note that the rivoli and the (B) beads are not shown on the following diagrams





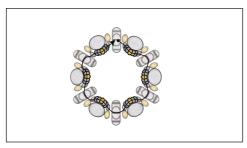




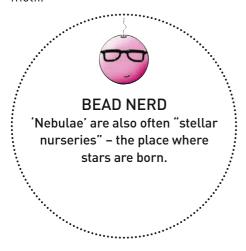


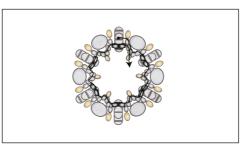


(steps 5-8) to make the thread path more visible.

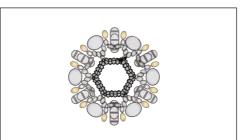


Go through an (E) and add 2(F), 1(G) and 2(F). Continue through the (E), the middle hole of the (A) and the next (E). Add the same group of beads all around the motif.

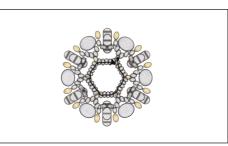




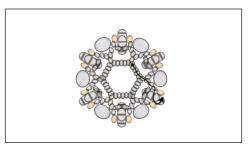
After exiting an (A) bead go through 1(E) and 4(F), skipping the (G) bead in the middle. Add 2(H) and continue through 4(F). Add 2(H) all around between the (H) beads. After adding the last 2(H) go through 2(F) and 1(G).



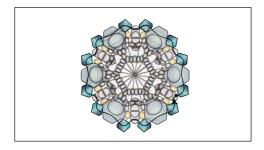
String (F), (E), (F), (E) and (F). Go through the next (G). Add the same group of beads all around between the (G) beads. Finish by going through a (G).



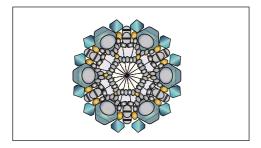
Go all around through the beads added in the previous step. Skip the (G) beads between them.



Go to the edge of the motif by beading through (F), (E), (F), (E), (F), (G), 2(F) and (E). Go through the middle hole of the (A) then turn to move in the opposite direction by passing through the outer hole of the same bead.

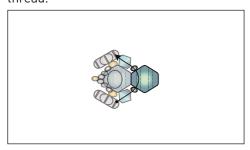


Fill in (I) beads between the outer holes of the (A) beads and the (B) beads.



10

The first motif is finished. If you are an experienced beader and have a long enough length of Fireline left, you don't need to secure the thread and cut off the remaining part, but can continue to make the next motif with the same thread.



11

You exited the outer hole of an (A) bead. Go through an (I) and add (E), (B) and (E). Continue through the nearest (I) and the outer hole of the neighbouring (A).



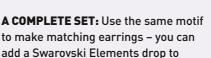
12

Pass back through the middle hole of the same (A) you exited before. Go back through the (I), (E), (B), (E), (I) and (A) to make the connection stronger.



elegant.

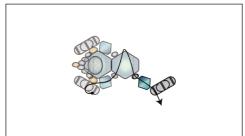
TOP TIPS



FLEXIBILITY: Use a lobster clasp and a little piece of chain to make your bracelet adjustable.

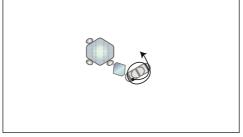
the bottom to make them even more

RIGHT SIDE UP: The Glittery Matte Silver Honeycomb beads have a different colour coating on each side. Make sure to use them the right way up.



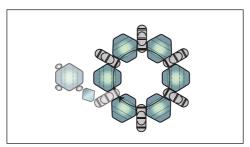
13

Turn back through the middle hole of the (A), and continue to string through the (I), (E) and (B). Turn back again through the second hole of the (B) and add (E), (I) and an (A) bead.



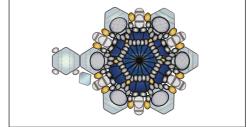
14

Secure the (A) bead by going through the new inner, outer and inner hole of it again. This way it will be easier to bead the next motif.



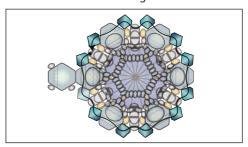
Repeat step 1, but instead of adding 6(A) add only (5) new ones. Use the (A) bead attached in the previous steps as the sixth one, and join them into a circle.





16

Repeat steps 2-8. If you would like a bracelet with different colours of rivolis, remember to use the right colour.

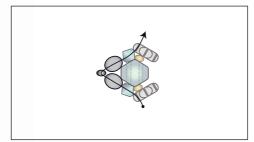


17

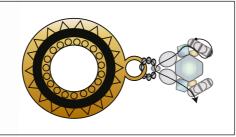
Fill in (I) beads between the outer holes of the (A)s and (B)s, just as you did in step 9. When you reach the (I) bead added in step 13, string through that one instead of adding a new (I) bead.



travelling in the opposite direction), and go through (I), (E), (B), (E), (I) and (A) to strengthen the connection.

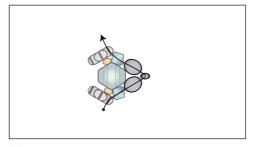


Continue until you have enough motifs for a bracelet. Go to the spot marked for the first half of the clasp. String through the outer hole of an (A) and an (I). Add (D), (J) and (D), then go through the (I) and the outer hole of the (A) on the other side.



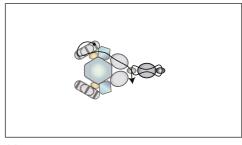
21

Turn back through the inner hole of the (A), then go through (I), (D) and the (J) added in the previous step. String 7(E) and the O-shaped part of the clasp. You may have to adjust the number of the (E) beads depending on the clasp you use. Go through the (J) again, and continue along the edge of the bracelet.

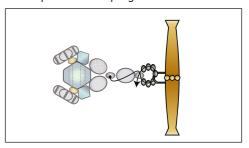


Pass back along to the other end of the bracelet. After going through an (A)

and an (I) add (D), (J) and (D). Continue through the next (I) and the outer hole of the (A).



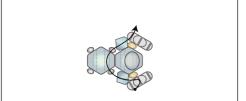
Turn back through the inner hole of the (A) bead, then go back through (I), (D) and the (J) added in the previous step. Add (D) and (J), then go back through the (D) just added and through the (J) added in the previous step again.



24

Go through the (D) and (J) beads, then add 7(E) and the other half of the clasp. Go through the (J) again to form a loop from the (E) beads.

Secure the ends of your thread and cut off the remaining part. Your bracelet is finished.



Go through the (A) and (I) closest to the

joint between the two completed motifs.

Add 1(E) and continue through the (B),

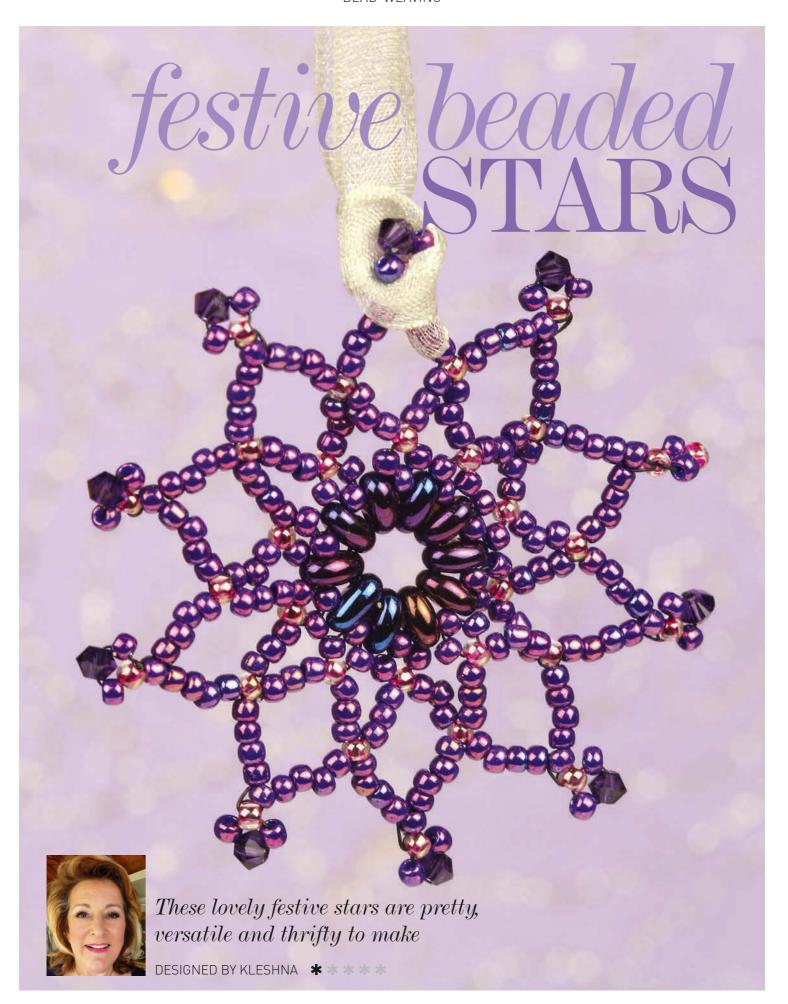
(E), (I) and the outer hole of the (A).

Pass through the middle hole of the (A) bead you just exited (you will now be

BEADLINK: www.thestorytellingjeweller.com

SUPPLYSHOP

★ Perles & Co, www.perlesandco.com or ask for Beadsmith products in your local bead store





■ he beaded star project is just such a wonderful festive inspired project. The star motif design is so versatile and can make the most glorious jewellery pendants or decorations and special gifts! Add a ribbon or organza to dress them up. Each Star costs about 50p and takes about 40-60 minutes to make. The more you make the quicker you will get!

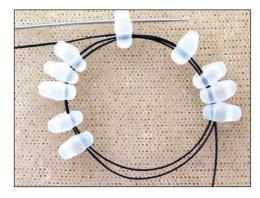


- 10 Twin Beads (A)
- 1g size 11 seed beads in main colour
- 1g size 11 seed beads in contrast colour (C)
- Beadalon 0.15m gauge Wildfire **Thread**
- Size 12 or 10 beading needle
- 3mm Organza Ribbon (optional)

SUPPLYSHOP

- ★ Beads Direct Ltd, Unit 10, Duke Street, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 1ED Tel: 01509 218028 www.beadsdirect.co.uk
- ★ Beadalon, to find an Artistic Wire/Beadalon retailer near you, please visit www.beadalon.com/store_locator.asp

......



Thread 1.5m of Wildfire and use it single. Pick up 10(A) and pass through all these beads again to form a circle - make sure you pass through the same hole that you used when you picked the beads up. Pass through the same hole on all the beads once more to reinforce the circle, leaving a 6" (15cm) tail to hold on to.



Tighten up the ring and step up through the upper (empty) hole of the (A) bead. Pick up 1(B) and pass through the unused hole of the next (A).



Keep repeating step 2 until you have added 1(B) between each (A). I find this centre section is so small to hold, so I keep the tail on the piece to give me an anchor as you can see from the photo - this is the easiest way to hold your beadwork at this stage.



Pick up 1(B), 1(C), 1(B). Go back on yourself through the (B) that you were exiting as you started this step, then through the next (A) and (B).



Pull your thread tight and you should have formed a little picot edge as shown. Repeat steps 4-5 all around the circle.

Enjoy these little motifs as jewellery or beautiful delicate decorations for table and tree



When you have worked all around your circle and completed the final picot, pass on through the first two beads that you added on your first picot, so you should be exiting from the top of the contrasting bead.



Thread 2(C), 1(B), 5(C), 1(B). Go back through the last (C) as shown.



Pick up 4(C), 1(B), 2(C), miss the next picot in your circle and go through the top (C) bead of the next picot. Repeat steps 7-8 four more times so you should end up with five points.



Pass through the beads in your circle until you can access an unused picot as shown.



Pick up 2(B) then pass through the (B) on the side of the nearest star point. Then pick up another 5(B), 1(C).



Pass back down through the last (B) that you added in step 10. Then pick up 4(B). Pass through the (B) on the side of your next point, pick up 2(B) and pass through the (C) at the top of your next empty picot. Repeat steps 10-11 four more times to add the remaining points, joining between your original points.



Work your way up to the top of the nearest point. Pick up 7(B), 1(C), pass back down through the last (B) added, then pick up 6(B) and go through the bead at the tip of your next point.

Repeat step 12 another nine times to complete your star. Finish off your threads and your star is ready to use for jewellery or as a Christmas decoration.



BEADLINK: www.kleshna.com



ALL IN THE COLOUR: Do use the contrasting beads at the nodes as I have detailed. It means you do not to have to stop and bead count plus it provides a visual marker where you have to cross and it looks pretty too!

COLOUR COMBINATIONS: Once you have made your first star and worked out the pattern, you can have some fun creating different colour combinations. Try some classic festive colours like red and gold or green and silver. Or just go for your favourite colours. This project is a great way of using up odd leftover beads.

with Katie Dean This month: The essential bead stash.

don't know about you, but I'm struggling to keep pace with all the new beads on the market and my bead stash is growing so fast that I may



even run out of storage for it all! I'm lucky that, as this is my career, I can justify this increasing stash, but what if it were just a hobby? What if you're just discovering the world of beads - where do you start? These questions came to mind after an interesting conversation with a bead buyer who was trying to work out what seed beads to purchase. The more we talked, the more I thought this would make an interesting article for the magazine, so here we go.

Seed Beads

It used to be that seed beads were pretty simple: little round pieces of glass with a single hole through the centre. There were a few sizes from which to choose, depending on your project, or possibly on your eyesight! The colour range has always been large, so that seemed like just about enough choices to make. Now we have beads in interesting shapes, beads



with two holes or three holes or four holes. All of these also come in a huge range of colours,

so the choice can seem overwhelming.

The first point that occurred to me is that it is perfectly possible to enjoy decades of beading with nothing more than rocailles or cylinder beads in your stash. There are new colours coming out every year and new finishes as the main manufacturers compete to try and improve upon the quality of the beads they offer. It used to be that I would advise avoiding beads with a metal finish, pretty as they are, because the finish had a high likelihood of rubbing off. Now we have Galvanised and Duracoat finishes and I find that my use of beads that look as if they are made of metals has increased! I would recommend that, from a design perspective, you want to try and get a mix of finishes in your stash.

I see a lot of beaders fall into two categories: those that love sparkle and those that do not! Whichever you consider yourself to be, you should try to mix up some shiny and matte finishes. You will find that if you play with them together in a design, they enhance one another. If you create a design with entirely silver-lined beads, even if the colours you use are very different, the overwhelming sparkle will mean that none of the beads really sing out as they should. Try adding in some opaque or matte finish and you will see the sparkle is even more stunning.

I talked a little in last issue about ideas for colour schemes. I think this is probably the key consideration when you are thinking about building up a stash of seed bead basics. If you need a starting point in all this sea of choice, then try thinking about what you intend to use your beads for. If you are planning to make jewellery for yourself, then just open your wardrobe and go with the colours that you see in there. If you are thinking of making jewellery to sell, then it is a good idea to start following fashion trends and go with the colours that are popular for each season. Of course this means you are likely to be adding more and more to your stash as the fashions change so much more often than the colour choices in most people's personal wardrobes, but at least it is a starting point.

Design Interest

You can create plenty of design interest just by mixing your colours and your finishes in the basic seed beads, but when you start out, this can be quite challenging. Most people find it takes a bit of time to get to understand how bead colours work with one another. So, in my opinion, if you are after a quick and easy design statement, it may be time to start thinking about those shaped seed beads.

A very simple combination of one of the shaped seed bead varieties and your standard seed beads can create a stunning design. Just take a look at the Kheops bracelet: it only contains Kheops beads and Delicas and it is essentially a band of beads around the wrist. Yet, the shape of the Kheops makes it immediately more interesting than a band of, say, plain Peyote stitch. The design is no more complicated to bead, but the end result is fascinating.

You will find that if you play with



You may also find that the size of these shaped beads means a single pack can go a long way, not to mention bead up a lot faster than the equivalent area of little seed beads!

So, where do you start with the shaped beads? Well, again, I think you can go on instinct and just choose the shapes to which you are drawn. There are plenty, like the Kheops, tiles, Quadra tiles, that are based upon strong geometric shapes. So if you like clean lines and bold statements, then maybe this is a place to start. Then there are softer shapes like the Superduos, peanut beads, lentils, piggy beads that are all based on more rounded shapes and curves. This will give your work a softer, more feminine, romantic look.

If you don't feel brave enough to embark straightaway upon your own designs, then take your lead from the many patterns out there. Find a pattern that you love and work from that to guide you to the beads you want to use. This will also allow you to familiarise yourself with the new shapes. I think that they are easier to use in some ways as you can really create ornate designs by simply stringing beads, not having to worry about complicated thread paths or step ups. Plus, the shaped beads are all larger which makes them easier to use as you are not straining to work with such tiny objects.

Highlights and accents

Lastly, think about some accent beads. I tend to think of these as the larger beads that will add a single splash of shape or colour to your design. I'm thinking of things like crystals, firepolish, faceted rounds, pearls, gemstones. If you are simply into stringing beads, then these will be your staple material and you may be looking at the seed beads as spacers. If you are beadweaving, doing bead embroidery or even working on a loom or doing wirework, then these accent beads are the ones that add a finish to your design. The shapes tend to be round or oval, so as with the seed beads, your main choice is in colour and texture.

Accent beads can also be used to create a focal feature. Think about Swarovski Rivolis, cabochons, semi-precious stones: these are all great for placing in the centre of a design, whether it's a bead-woven or wirework pendant, or a piece of bead embroidery. I think you will want a few of these in your stash, so go with what appeals to you and fits with your style. If you like sparkle, then crystals will call out to you. If you have a more 'earthy' style, then think about gemstones. If you are looking for timeless elegance, then look no further than pearls.

How to build a stash

When it comes to the shopping list, or the Christmas wish list (seeing as it's that time of year!), what are you going to put on it? Well, I think you are looking for a

stash that has a good mix of bead types so that you can create designs with a lot of interest.

Colour choices are personal and may reflect your own favourites or maybe follow the wider fashion industry. You do want to get a mix of finishes though: remember, even if those matte grey look terribly boring, they will really bring your sparkly beads to life when you put the two next to one another. Then you can be a little more conservative and opt for new beads that have already been tried and tested by your favourite designer. Or, go out on a limb and pick a shape that you just love, then work out how to incorporate it later on!

Whatever you decide, I hope that this has helped to give you some structure to how you decide to spend your precious 'beading fund' and I hope that Father Christmas will be bringing you a few lovely surprises to add to your stash.

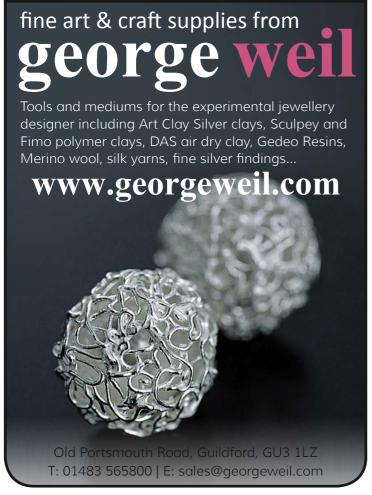
Over to you:

We'd love to see what you've been making, or hear the stories behind your bead purchases.

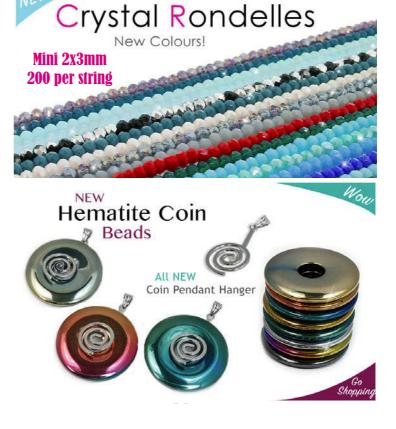
Please email in to editor@beadmagazine.co.uk and your story might be featured in the magazine. Remember, the star letter wins a beading prize, so that could be a lovely way to increase your stash!

them together in a design, they enhance one another.'









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Established 1920



he decoration is made in four stages – the ring around the bauble neck, the net over the bauble, the dangling fringe strands and the hanging loop above the bauble. Follow the diagrams carefully to ensure the thread passes in the correct direction through the correct hole of each Twin bead. It may be tempting to try this with a different brand of beads, but Czech seed beads tend to be more rounded than Japanese seed beads and therefore make neater snowdrop motifs and softer stranding. You can make this bauble in three hours and it will cost under £15.

BEADLINK: www.spellboundbead.co.uk

- One 40mm lilac glass bauble
- 12g PRECIOSA Rocailles 10/0 in silver lined crystal (A)
- 6g PRECIOSA Rocailles 6/0 in silver lined tanzanite (B)
- 15g PRECIOSA Twin™ in white Ceylon
- 4q of silver lined lilac AB size 3 (7mm) bugle beads (D)
- Twenty-five 4mm crystal AB PRECIOSA fire polished facets (E)
- Sixteen 9x7mm crystal AB PRECIOSA fire polished drops (F)
- One 8mm crystal AB PRECIOSA fire polished bead (G)
- A reel of white size D beading thread
- One size 10 beading needle
- Scissors



Sparking snowdrops for an Arts and Crafts inspired elegant decoration

DESIGNED BY JULIE ASHFORD ***

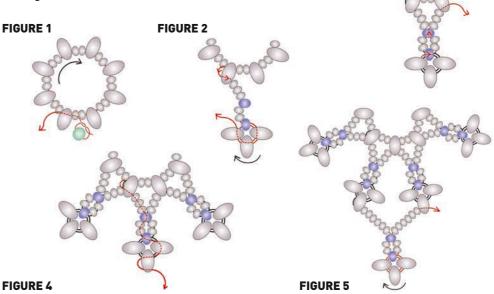
The Ring

Prepare the needle with 1.2m of single thread and tie a keeper bead 15cm from the end. Thread on eight repeats of 1(C) and 2(A). Drape the row around the bauble neck - it needs to fit snugly. If necessary, adjust the (A) bead count between the (C) beads to give you eight evenly-spaced (C) beads. Pass the needle through the beads again to make a ring. Remove the ring from the bauble. See figure 1.

The Net

Pass the needle through the outer hole of the current (C) bead - the first row of the net will hang from the outer row of holes around the ring. *Thread on 3(A), 1(B), 2(A), 1(B) and 3(C). Pass the needle through the last 1(B) and 3(C) again to make a ring. See figure 2.

FIGURE 3



3

Pass the needle through the (B) bead again and thread on 2(A). Pass the needle up through the previous (B) bead and thread on 3(A). Pass the needle through the outer hole of the next (C) bead around the ring. See figure 3. Repeat steps 2 from * and step 3 seven more times.

4

Pass the needle down through the first net stitch to emerge from the outer hole of the central (C) bead. See figure 4.

The second row of netting hangs from the outer row of holes of the central (C) beads. Work the second row of netting using the same technique as the first, using a count of 6(A) instead of 3(A) to start and finish each section. See figure 5.

6

Position the needle for the start of the third row as before, to emerge from the outer hole of the central (C) bead on the first motif of the second row. Work the third row as before swapping the 6(A) count for 3(A), 1(B) and 3(A) beads. See figure 6.

The Fringe Strands

There are sixteen fringe strands. One strand hangs from each of the eight snowdrop motifs and a strand bridges across the extra (B) beads in each gap between the motifs. Position the needle for the start of the fringe row as before to emerge from the outer hole of the central (C) bead on a snowdrop motif.







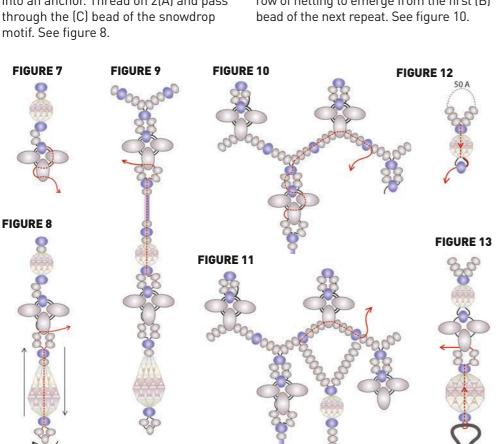
Thread on 2(A), 1(B), 1(A), 1(D), 1(A), 1(B), 1(A), 1(E), 1(B), 2(A), 1(B) and 3(C). Pass the needle through the last 1(B) and 3(C) to make a ring as before. Pass through the (B) bead, the inner holes of the next 2(C) and the outer hole of the middle (C). See figure 7.

Thread on 2(A), 1(B), 1(A), 1(F), 1(B) and 3(A). Pass the needle back up the last 1(B), 1(F), 1(A) and 1(B) to pull the 3(A) into an anchor. Thread on 2(A) and pass through the (C) bead of the snowdrop motif. See figure 8.

Pass the needle through the inner hole of the same (C) bead, the following 1(C) and 1(B) beads. Thread on 2(A). Pass the needle up through the previous (B) on the main strand* and the following seven beads. Thread on 2(A) and pass through the middle (C) bead of the snowdrop motif. See figure 9.

11

Pass the needle up through the beads of the motif and the stranding of the third row of netting to emerge from the first (B)



12

Thread on 7(A), 1(B), 1(E), 1(B), 8(A), 1(D), 1(A), 1(B), 1(A), 2(D), 1(A), 1(B), 1(E), 1(B), 2(A), 1(B) and 3(C). Pass the needle through the last 1(B) and 3(C) as before. Referring to figure 7 pass through the (B) bead again, the inner holes of the next 2(C) and the outer hole of the middle (C).

13

Repeat step 9 to the * in step 10. Pass up through the following twenty beads to emerge from the first (B) bead in step 12. Thread on 7(A). Referring to the figure 11, pass the needle through the preceding (B) bead along the last row of netting and the following 3(A), 1(C), 3(A) and 1(B). This completes the fringe strand. See figure 11. Repeat from step 7 seven times. Finish off the thread ends neatly and securely and place the decoration over the bauble.

The Hanging Loop

14

Prepare the needle with 1m of double thread and tie a keeper bead 15cm from the end. Thread on 1(E) and 1(B). Pass the needle back through the (E) bead to pull the (B) into an anchor and thread on 1(B) and 50(A). Pass the needle back through the previous (B), the (E) and the (B) bead anchor. See figure 12.

Thread on 3(C). Pass through the previous (B) bead to make a snowdrop motif. Pass through these four beads again to make the motif firm and reposition the needle to emerge from the outer hole of the central (C) bead. Thread on 2(A), 1(B), 1(G) and 1(B). Pass the needle through the metal loop at the top of the bauble and back up through the 1(B), 1(G) and 1(B) just added. Thread on 2(A) and pass through the (C) bead of the motif. Pass the needle through the beads of the connection to the bauble again and finish off all the remaining thread ends neatly and securely. See figure 13.

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By beaders for beaders



Meet the fantastic team from Spoilt Rotten Beads: they are all bead enthusiasts and work to help other beaders

BY KATIE DEAN

e caught up with Juliet Browse, owner of Spoilt Rotten Beads in Cambridgeshire. If you have never been to this bead shop, then now is a great time to visit. Juliet told us all about their recent refurbishment and the exciting workshops they have planned for the future.



Beads, but the business has now grown to a staff of seven and everyone who works at Spoilt Rotten Beads designs and makes jewellery. Spoilt Rotten Beads is very much run by beaders for the benefit of fellow beaders!

KD What have been your biggest hurdles?

JB We have such a wide range

of stock with over 5000 different products that one of our biggest problems is space - we're always expanding and adding new lines. Trying to fit it all in to our shop can be

KD What have been your proudest moments?

JB One of my proudest moments was when all the staff at Spoilt Rotten Beads pitched in over the Easter bank holiday weekend and helped to re-fit our shop: it was a real achievement and great to be part of such a dedicated and fun team! That's not all though: we've won many awards for our customer service, marketing and have twice been given a Best Bead Store award which we're very proud of!

KD Have you any upcoming news to tell us about?

JB We have just refurbished our shop and it's now bigger and brighter so now is a great time to visit. We have a great programme of workshops this autumn including visits from Gemma Crow and Pru McRae, but places are booking up fast so you'll have to be quick!

KD Thank you very much for sharing your story with us. We wish you every success for the future!

KD Can you start by telling us more about your business?

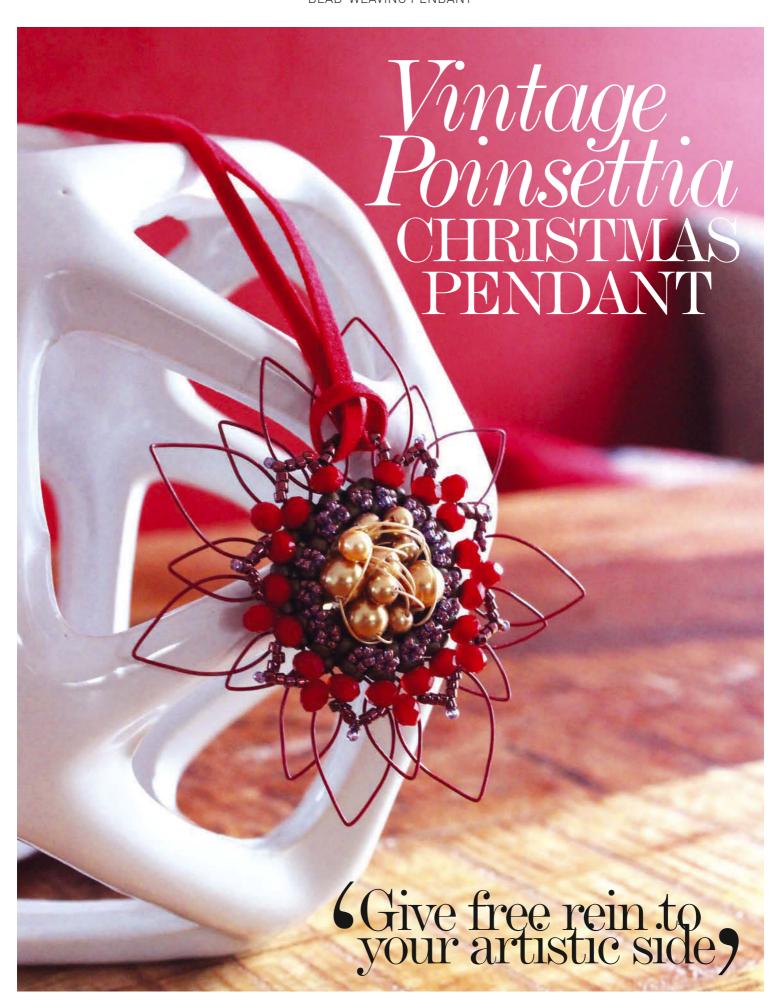
JB We sell over 5000 different beads and jewellery supplies. Our shop, which is located just outside Cambridge, is a real Aladdin's cave. We specialise in Miyuki Beads and Czech shaped beads, but also have a wide range of semi-precious stones, freshwater pearls, books, magazines, tools, wires and lots, lots more!

We run a varied programme of beading workshops in our dedicated teaching studio above the shop, covering all aspects of beading, wirework and kumihimo and we host tutors and designers such as Pru McRae, Gemma Crow, Melanie DeMiguel, Heather Kingsley-Heath, Suzie Hoad and lots more!

We also hold a monthly free beading group called Beads and Banter where you're welcome to drop in with your latest project and we'll help you get started, give you advice or you can just enjoy a cup of tea and a chat with some new beady friends.

KD Who owns and runs the company?

JB Spoilt Rotten Beads is owned by Juliet Browse who started making jewellery as a hobby around twelve years ago and is now totally hooked! Juliet teaches and designs many of the kits on sale at Spoilt Rotten





This is the perfect pendant to wear at any holiday event - I really like poinsettias so using Soft Flex wire was perfect for sculpting out those petals

DESIGNED BY NEALAY PATEL ***

- 3g size 8/0 Seed beads matte metallic olive green (A)
- 2g size 11/0 Delica beads metallic plum (B)
- 3g size 15/0 Seed beads transparent plum luster (C)
- 25 5mm faceted rondel beads opaque red (D)
 - 4 6mm pearls bright gold colour
 - 4 4mm pearls bright gold colour
- Two 2mm crimp tubes
- Pin screen back
- 3 ft. Soft Flex beading wire-garnet
- 2 ft. Soft Flex beading wire-24k gold
- Bead stoppers or flat nose alligator
- Chain nose pliers
- Double-flush cutters
- Scissors
- Round nose pliers
- Beading Needles and thread (Fireline 6lb. test)
- Bent nose pliers
- Nylon-jaw pliers

his is a wonderfully versatile project. You can change up the colour to make it a different flower all together! You will be using a combination of traditional bead-weaving and mixing in some wire. The project can be made in an afternoon and it will allow you to give free rein to your artistic side.



Cut a comfortable length of beading thread and thread on a needle at both ends and pick up 4(A). Cross through the first (A) to form a loop.



Pick up 2(A) on one needle and 1(A) on the other needle. Cross through the second (A) of the first set.



Repeat step 2 fifteen more times. Add one final unit to connect back to the first unit and form a circle. To do this, pick up 1(A) on each needle, and cross both needles through the very first (A) on the first loop. With one of the needles, go to the edge of the beadwork and add 1(B) between each (A). The large ring will start to flatten and look like picots.

BEAD-WEAVING PENDANT



Weave through to the (A) beads on the other edge of your ring and add another row of Right Angle Weave using the (A) beads - you can use the two needle method as you did for steps 1 and 2 (ie instead of adding 2(A) to one of the needles, go through the top (B) of the stitched ring, pick up 1(B) on each needle and cross the needles through the (B) that will sit on the side of your unit). Once the second row of the beaded ring is completed, add 1(B) between each (A) on the back edge. Before securing the thread, insert the insert the pin screen back.



To embellish the bezel, stitch up through one of the middle (A) beads. Pick up 3(D) and pass down through the next (A). Pick up 5(C) and go up through the same (A) and third (D) bead. Pick up 4(C), 1(D), pass down through the last (B) and pick up 3(B), 1(D). Pass down through the next (A) and pick up 5(C). Go up through the (A) and the (D).



Continue repeating step 5 to embellish

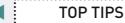
the remaining bezel. When you reach the final stitch, string 8(B) instead of the (D) beads. Secure the thread.



Weave the Garnet Soft Flex wire through each of the (A) beads from the back side of the pendant. You will be weaving in a circular motion so that you are creating loops around each (A) bead. Look carefully at the photo to see how the size of the loops alternates and take care to try and keep your loops even (you will be shaping them in the next step).



After the last loop, cross the beading wires through a crimp and secure. Use your crimp pliers to pinch the top of each wire loop into a petal shape.



RIGHT ANGLE WEAVE: The pendant base is made using Right Angle Weave and the two-needle method has been used, but you can use the one-needle method if you prefer.

ARTISTIC LICENSE: The key to creating a beautiful Poinsettia is in the way in which you create the wire loops. So take some time over this step and make sure that your loops are evenly sized and of a size that will look right as petals. Use your artistic side here!

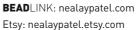


Weave the Gold Soft Flex wire through the holes of the pendant, picking up a pearl as the wire passes through each

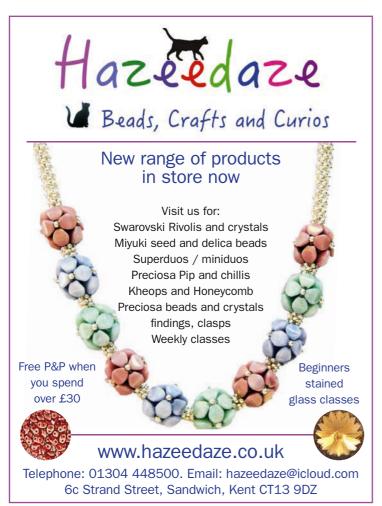


Secure the gold wire ends on the back of the pendant using a crimp.

Tie a Ribbon through one of the loops to finish and your pendant is ready to wear.





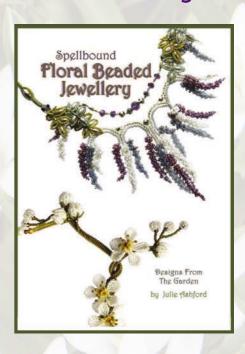






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Cabochon motif

Use Trinity beads to bezel a Swarovski rivoli to make a quick cabochon

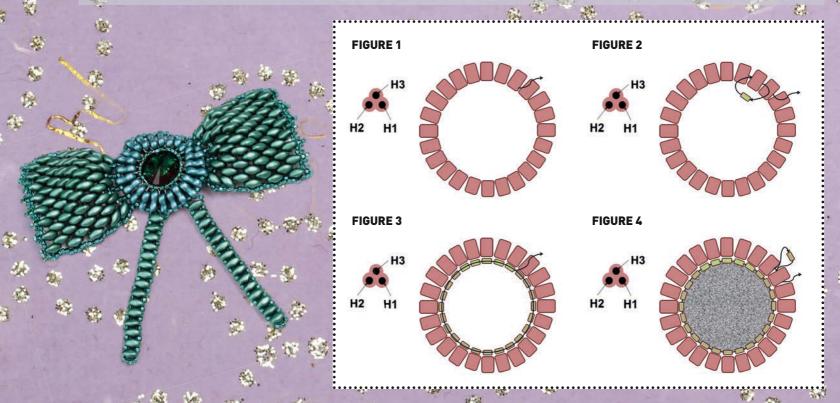
DESIGNED BY KATIE DEAN

In this feature we give you a quick-to-make beaded bead or motif to inspire you to go away and create. What can you turn your motif into? How can you combine motifs to create jewellery? We would love to see what you create from this inspiration, so please send a high resolution photo of your work to editor@beadmagazine.co.uk with the subject line 'Inspirational Motifs' and the story behind your design. The

best projects will be featured in the magazine.

As soon as I saw Trinity beads, I thought their structure would give them the potential to use for bezelling around a stone. Of course this is the Winter Sparkle issue, so what better stone to use than a sparkly Swarovski rivoli? The cabochon that results is just lovely on its own, but it also has huge design potential. The Trinity beads mean it is pretty quick

to bead around the stone using two of their three holes. This leaves the third hole free for you to add more beads, so you could create a centrepiece for a mandala. I used my cabochon to make a Christmas tree decoration in the shape of a bow. Maybe you just want to make a collection of these and stitch them together for the focal section of a necklace. There are so many options, so what can you do with your motifs?



INSPIRATIONAL MOTIFS



You will need.

- 24 x Trinity beads (A)
- 1g size 15 seed beads (B)
- Your choice of thread
- Beading needle
- Scissors



■ TOP TIPS

PULL UP When you are adding the (B) beads, take care that you pull the thread tight each time. They may sit a little awkwardly on the edge of the Trinity beads, but this will all be sorted out when you pull the casing into shape.

KEEP A COUNT When you are passing through the (B) beads to form the inner circle for the casing, make sure you do not miss any out. They have a tendency to flip out and can be easily missed. To avoid this, keep a count of the beads as you go to make sure that you do pass through all twenty-four beads.

1

Cut at least 4' (120cm) of thread and leave a tail thread that can be stitched in at the end. Pick up 24(A), through hole 1 (H1), and pass through them all again, still moving through the same hole, to form them into a circle. Knot your working thread and tail thread to keep everything secure. See figure 1.

2

Pick up 1(B) and pass through the same hole on the (A) you are currently exiting, but move into the hole from the other side, so you will exit from the same spot where you began this step. Pass on through the next (A). See figure 2, and note the thread path carefully.

3

Repeat step 2 a further twenty-three times so you will add a (B) onto the edge of each of the (A) beads in your circle. When you have done this, pass into the last (B) you added and then pass through all the (B) beads so you pull them into a circle as well. This should pull them inwards. Pass through all these beads a second time to make sure the circle is really held firmly. See figure 3.

1.

Pass back into the nearest (A) bead, so you will go back into hole 1, then pass from here into hole 2 (H2) on the same bead. Pass through (H2) on all the (A) beads in your circle. Make sure the beads are still all in alignment as you do this.

5

Repeat steps 2 and 3 to add the (B) beads to this side of your casing, but before you pass through all the (B) beads to join them, pop your Rivoli inside the casing. Joining the (B) beads in your second circle should pull the back of the casing tight and secure the Rivoli inside.

4

Finally, move back into your nearest (A), through (H2), then pass into hole 3 (H3) in this same bead. *Pick up 1(B) and pass through (H3) in the next (A) bead. Repeat from * another twenty-three times to complete your casing. See figure 4.

7

You can finish your working thread and tail thread at this point, or go on to add more beads to your motif – the choice is yours!

Crystal cascade





Bead simple sparkling components and join them together to make a film-star necklace

DESIGNED BY DONNA SANDERS, DELICATE SPARKLES ***

You will need:

- 10g size 15/0 seed beads (A)
- 2g size 11 Delicas (B)
- g size 11/0 seed beads (C)
- 132 Superduos (D)
- 27 4mm pearls (E)
- 12 4mm chatons
- 10 8mm chatons
- Clasp of your choice
- Two jump rings
- Fireline 6lb test or similar
- Beading needle
- Scissors
- Pliers for opening the jump rings

ake this stunning necklace from a series of individual components that you will join together at the end. There is nothing quite like Swarovski for sparkle, but if you are on a budget, you can look at other brands of chaton – just make sure you buy the size listed. I love component projects as you can make them a little bit at a time over several sessions. Each of these components will take about half an hour to make, so you can grab a short beading fix at any point in the day! The finished necklace looks complex, but as you will see, this is a great project for any level and it will make a real statement for this year's party season.

The focal (make 1)



Thread your needle with about 1m of fireline and pick up 12(A). Go through all 12(A) again and the first (A) bead once more and pull tight to form a circle. You only need to leave a short tail thread for finishing off later.





Pick up 2(A), 1(B), 2(A) and go through the (A) bead you were exiting and the next (A) in the circle.



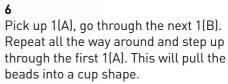
Pick up 2(A), 1(B) and go down through the 2(A) added in the previous stitch, the (A) you were exiting, and the next (A) in the circle.



Repeat Step 3 nine more times.



Go up through the 2(A) from the first stitch, pick up 1(B) and go down through the 2(A) in the previous stitch. Following the existing thread path, work through to exit a (B) bead.





Insert an 8mm chaton, pointed side down, and pick up 1(A). Go through the next (A) bead, making sure that the new (A) sits on the inside of the (B) bead.



Repeat Step 7 all around the circle to add 1(A) between each of the previous (A) beads, keeping a tight tension to secure the chaton in place.



Go through all the (A) beads from the last step again to reinforce the stitches and work through to exit from a (B) bead. *Pick up 1(C) and go through the next (B) to form a peyote stitch. Repeat from * eleven more times and step up through the first (C).

BEAD-WEAVING NECKLACE





Pick up 1(D) and go through the next (C). Repeat eleven more times to complete the row. Step up through the first (D) bead and then go through the unused hole in the same bead. You will now be working in the opposite direction around your circle for the next couple of steps.



Pick up 1(D) and go through the unused hole in the next (D).



12 Pick up 1(E) and go through the unused hole in the next (D).



13 Repeat Steps 11 and 12 five more times to complete the row. Step up through the first (D) and go through the unused hole to change direction again.



Pick up 1(A), 1(C), 1(A) and go through the next (E) bead.



Pick up 1(A), 1(C), 1(A) and go through the unused hole of the next (D) bead.



16 Repeat Steps 14 and 15 five more times and step up through the first 1(A), 1(C), 1(A).



Pick up 5(A) and go through the next 1(A), 1(C), 1(A).



Pick up 3(A) and go through the next 1(A), 1(C), 1(A).



Repeat Steps 17 and 18 five more times to finish the row. This completes your Bezel, so you can now finish off all the thread ends.

BEAD-WEAVING NECKLACE

Large component (make 9)



20

Thread your needle with about 80cm of fireline. Repeat Steps 1 – 8 to create a bezel for the chaton and go through all the (A) beads again to tighten the bezel.



21 Exiting a (B) bead, pick up 1(A), 1(D), 4(A) and go through the unused hole of the (D) bead.



Pick up 1(A) and go through the nextbut-one (B) bead. Repeat five more times to complete the row.



Work through to exit the second (A) of 4(A), pick up 1(A), and go through 2(A), 1(D), 1(A)



Pick up 1(A) and go through the next 1(A), 1(D), and 2(A) of the 4(A) stitch.



Repeat Steps 23 and 24 five more times to complete the row. Leave the working thread attached for joining later.

The medium component (make 10)



26

Thread your needle with about 70cm of fireline and pick up 6(A), leaving a short tail to be woven in later. Go through all 6(A) again and the first (A) bead once more and pull tight to form a circle.



Pick up 1(A), 1(B) and 1(A). Go through the (A) you were exiting and the next bead in the circle.



28

Pick up 1(A) and 1(B). Go down through the first (A) added in step 27, the (A) you were exiting at the start of this step and the next (A) of the circle.



Repeat Step 28 three more times.



For the last stitch in this row go through the 1(A) of the first stitch, pick up 1(B) and go down through the 1(A) of the previous stitch. Following the existing thread path, work through to exit a (B) bead.



Pick up 2(A) and go through the next (B). Repeat five more times to complete the row.

BEAD-WEAVING NECKLACE



32

Place a 4mm chaton in the centre of the bezel. Pick up 1(A) and go through the next (B), making sure this (A) sits on the inside of the 2(A) added in Step 31.



Repeat five more times to complete the row. Retrace the thread path to tighten the bezel and work through to exit 2(A).



Pick up 1(D), 4(A). Go through the unused



Work through to exit the second (A) of 4(A), pick up 1(A), and go through the next 2(A), 1(D), 2(A), 1(D), 2(A).



Repeat Step 35 five more times to complete the row. Leave the thread ends attached. You will use the working thread for joining the components and it is easier to finish them both off at the same time to avoid blocking up the holes in the (A) beads.

The small component (make 2)



37

Thread your needle with about 50cm of fireline. Repeat Steps 26 – 33 to bezel the chaton. Pick up 3(A) and go through the next 2(A) around the bezel to form a picot.



38

Repeat Step 37 five more times to complete the row. Step up through the first 2(A) added to exit the point bead of the picot. Leave the thread ends attached as before.

Joining the components



39

Exiting a point bead in the focal component, pick up 1(A), 1(E), 1(A) and go through a point bead on a large compo-



Pick up 1(A) and go back through the 1(D). Pick up 1(A) and go back through the point bead you were exiting and the following 1(A).





41 Pick up 5(A), skip the 1(D) and go through the 3(A).



42 Pick up 5(A), skip the 1(D), and go through the next (A) then work through to the back of the chaton bezel and finish off the thread (and also the tail end if you haven't already).



43

Repeat Steps 39 - 42 to join the five components that will form the upper front section - this should be the main focal in the centre with one large then one medium on each side of it.



Repeat steps 39-42 to add the components that dangle from the front section. You should have one large dangling from the focal, one medium dangling from each large component and one small dangling from each medium component. Now add the remaining components to either side of the necklace, so you will



TOP TIPS

CHOOSING THREAD: Try and use thread to match the colour of the superduos as it may be seen in the focal component.

TAILS: Leave the tail ends of thread attached until you have joined the components to avoid blocking up the holes in the seed beads.

CHECK THE HOLES: Make sure you check that both holes in your Superduos are free before you use each bead.

alternate three medium components and three large components on each side – you should end up with a medium component at each end and you should leave the thread on each of these so you can add the clasp.

The clasp



Work through to exit the point bead on your final component - this will be the point opposite the one that is joined to the rest of the necklace. Pick up 5(C) and go through the point bead, all 5(C), and the point bead again to form a circle.



Go through the first (C) of the circle, pick up 1(A), and go through the next (C). Repeat three more times to complete the row and finish off the thread ends.



47

Repeat Steps 45 and 46 to add another loop to the opposite side of the necklace. Attach one half of the clasp to each loop with jump rings.

SUPPLYSHOPS 🗸



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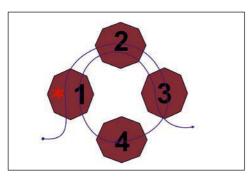
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Take right angle weave to the next level and dress your wrist in a delightful bangle every day

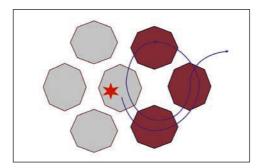
HORTENSE E. THOMPSON ****

he perfect adornment for the party season, this gorgeous bangle can be dressed up with plenty of sparkle or used as an elegant statement. You can make this piece in about six hours and it won't break the bank. So you could line up a whole range of colours on your arm, or just keep to the one. Once you have created your Right Angle Weave base, the embellishment is great fun to add. You are bound to get plenty of admiration as you wear this beautiful design!

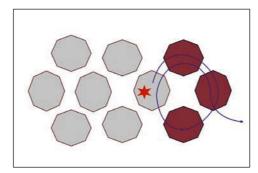


On a comfortable length of thread, string 4(A). Pass back through the first bead in a clockwise direction - to form a circle creating one unit. Pass on through two more beads and exit the third bead.

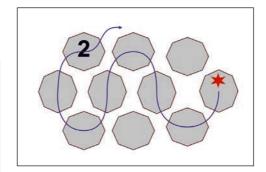
- 300 x 4mm faceted beads in Aluminium silver (A)
- 150 x 4mm pearls in Silver grey (B)
- 2g size 11/0 seed beads in galvanized silver (C)
- 1g size 15/0 seed beads in galvanized pewter (D)
- 5g Crystal Vitrail Matte drop beads (E)
- Nylon fishing line 0.20mm
- John James beading needles #10
- Thread clippers



Pick up 3(A). In an anti-clockwise direction pass back through the starting bead. Pass on through 2(A).



Pick up 3(A). Pass back through the starting bead (clockwise) and on through 2(A).



Pass back through 7(A) as shown in the diagram and exit through the second bead in the first unit.

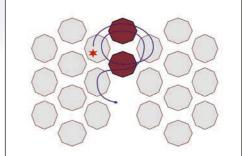


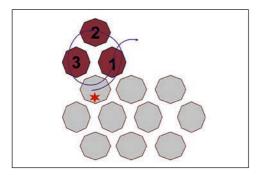




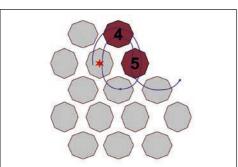


The grey beads represent beads which have already been strung. The red star indicates the starting point for the step being worked.

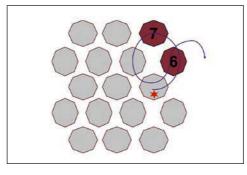




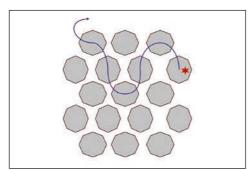
Pick up 3(A). Pass back through the starting bead (anti-clockwise) and on through 1(A).



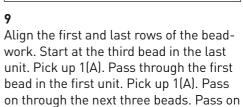
Pick up 2(A). Pass through the top bead in the next unit. Pass through the starting bead and the two beads picked up in this step. Pass on through the top bead in the next unit.

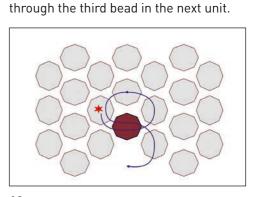


Pick up 2(A). Pass through the second bead picked up in the previous step, the starting bead and into the first bead picked up in this step.

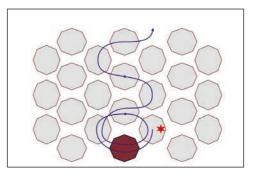


Start at the first bead picked up in the previous step, pass through 5(A) and exit through the bead at the top of the unit. Repeat steps 5 to 8 until your strip is the desired length.





Pick up 1(A). Pass through the beads shown in the diagram and exit through the first bead in the next unit.



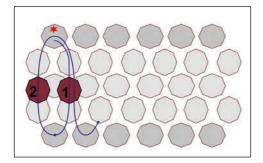
Pick up 1(A). Complete the unit by passing through the beads shown in the diagram. Pass on through the next five beads.





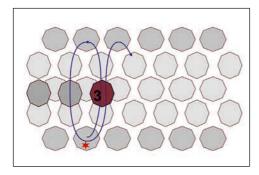


BEAD-WEAVING BANGLE

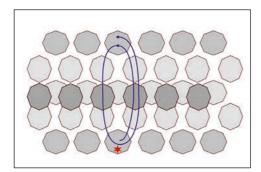


12

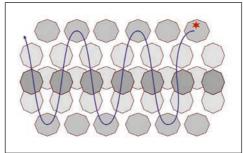
Fold the beadwork so that the first and third rows are aligned. Starting at the top unit, pick up 1(A), pass through the corresponding bead in the third row. Pick up 1(A), pass through the starting bead, the bead just picked up and the next bead in the next unit.



Pick up 1(A). Pass through the beads as shown in the diagram. Pass on through the next bead in the next top unit. Repeat this step until a circular tube is created.

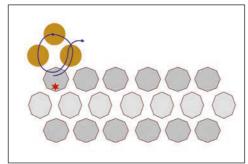


Connect the last unit to the first unit in the join. Pass through all the beads as shown in the diagram.



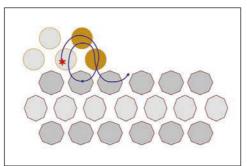
15

Pass back through the newly added units to strengthen the beadwork.

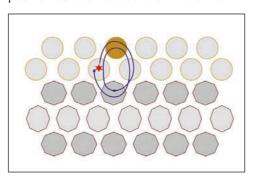


16

Add the layer of pearls. Starting at the inside edge of the tube, pick up 3(B). Pass through the starting bead and the first bead picked up in this step.

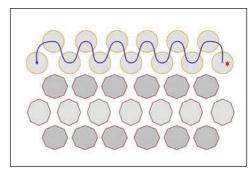


Pick up 2(B). Pass through the bead in the next unit, through the starting bead and the two beads picked up in this step. Pass on through the next bead in the next unit. Repeat this step until a layer of pearls has been added to all the units.



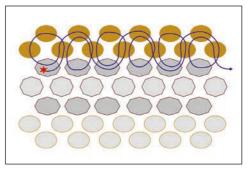
Complete the last unit by picking up 1(B).

Pass through the pearls in the first and last units to complete the unit.

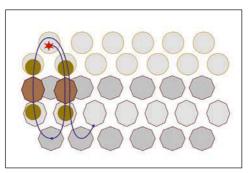


19

Pass back through the pearls to stabilise



Repeat steps 16 to 19 to add a layer of pearls to the inside edge on the other end of the beadwork.



Join the pearl unit to the facet at the front of bangle. Start at the top of one of the pearl units. Pick up 1(C), 1(A), 1(C). Pass through the corresponding facet at the front of the beadwork. Pick up 1(C), 1(A), 1(C). Pass through the starting bead and the first group of beads added in this step. Pass on through the next facet in the next unit.

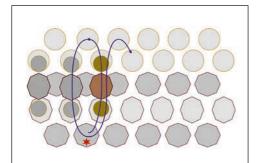
BEAD-WEAVING BANGLE



TOP TIPS

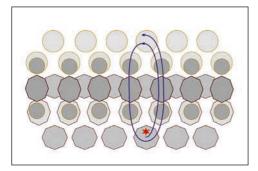
MORE BLING! In steps 21 and 22 use 4mm bicone crystals instead of 4mm facets to add extra sparkle.

THREAD IDEAS: Use 6 or 8lb braided beading thread instead of the nylon thread.



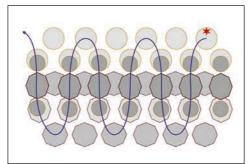
22

Pick up 1(C), 1(A), 1(C). Pass through the pearl in the next unit and through the first group of beads picked up in step 21. Pass through the starting bead, the beads picked up in this step and on through the next pearl. Add the remaining units to complete this half of the beadwork.



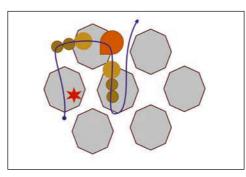
23

Join the first and last units added as shown in the diagram.



24

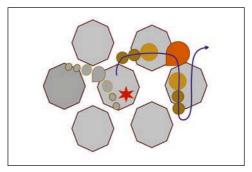
Pass back through the beads to stabilise the beadwork. Repeat steps 21 and 22 to complete the second half of the beadwork.



25

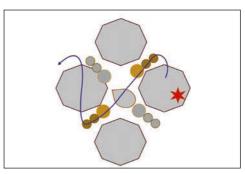
Add embellishments at the front of the beadwork. Start at any unit in the bead where the hole runs vertically. Pass the thread from bottom to top. Pick up 2(D), 1(C), 1(E), 1(C), 2(D). Pass through the opposite bead in the same unit from bottom to top.





26

Repeat step 25 until the embellishments are added to all the units at the front of the beadwork.



27

At the last unit, reverse the sewing direction. Pick up 2(D), 1(C). Pass through the drop bead. Pick up 1(C), 2(D). Sew into the next facet. Repeat this step until the embellishments are added to all the units at the front of the beadwork. Tie off any remaining threads and trim.

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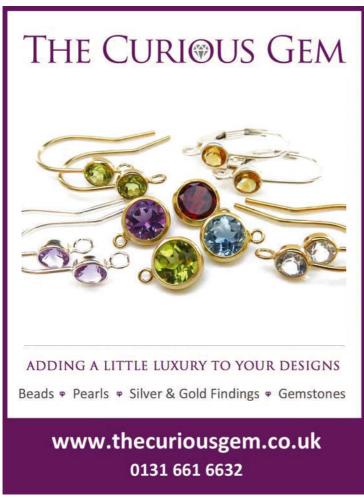
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Treat a friend or family member with a card and gift in one. This snowflake uses the minimum of materials and adds a delicate sparkling touch to decorations

DESIGNED BY RACHEL A HYDE ****

his is a card and gift in one, but if you are giving another present why not make a tag using the offcuts of card and your snowflake templates. You could even make a mini snowflake by simplifying the pattern. This card can be made in a weekend and the materials will cost less than £10. Once you have learned the techniques, you can use your artistic licence to make your own variations. For a smaller decoration simplify the branches by omitting one or more of the sets of "arms". For a larger decoration use thicker wire and larger beads. You could make a fantasy flake using a combination of different colours to match your Christmas décor. If you wish, you can just make the snowflake to give you some pretty new decorations for your tree.

Card base



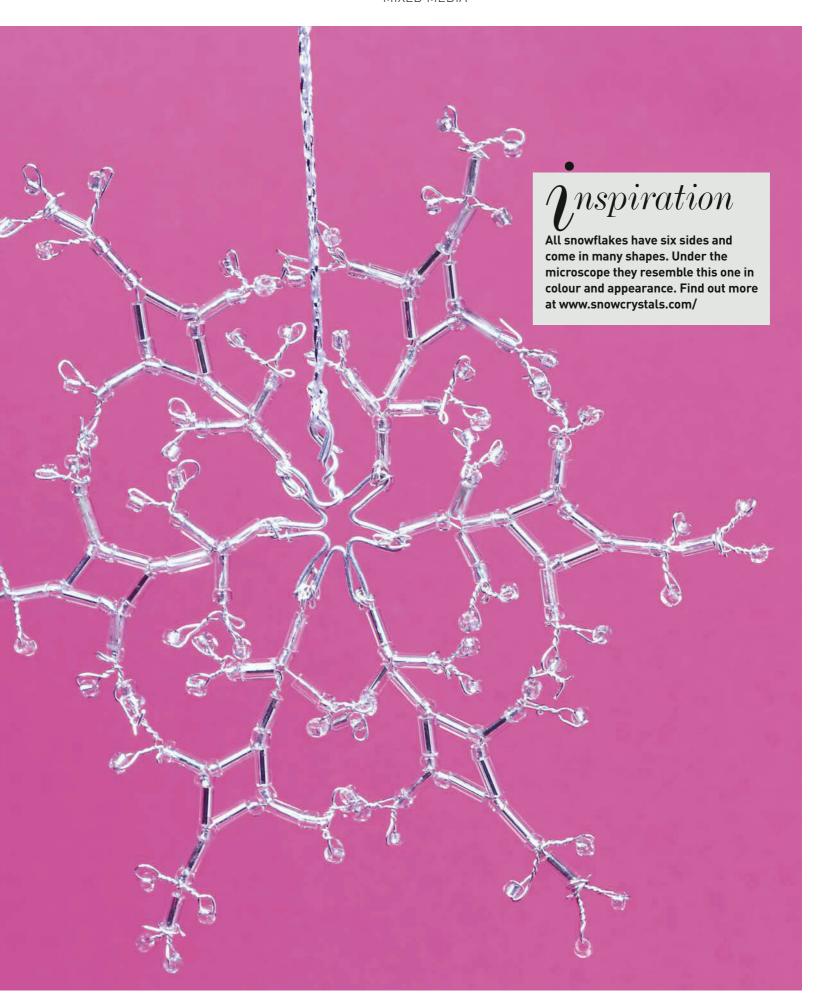
Cut a card blank 14cm x 28cm (5½" x 11") and lightly score down the centre.



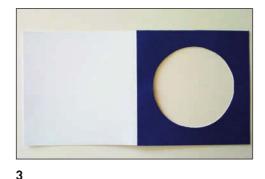
Cover the front of the card with a piece of 14cm² (5½"²) blue card or paper.

- Sheet of A4 white card
- Piece of dark blue card or paper
- Dressmakers carbon paper in a light colour
- Masking tape
- Size 8° silver lined transparent seed beads
- 5mm silver lined transparent bugle beads
- 0.8mm silver wire (size 20)
- 0.4mm silver wire (size 26)
- Silver or transparent cord or thread
- Craft knife
- Ruler
- Tape measure
- PVA glue
- **Cutting pliers**
- Round nosed pliers
- Silver pens: medium and fine



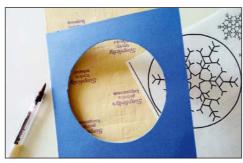


MIXED MEDIA

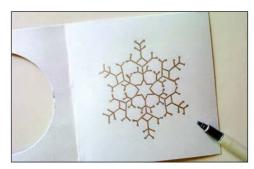


Find the centre of the card and make a pencil dot. Draw a circle using compasses set at 10cm (4") diameter and

cut out with the craft knife. For ease of cutting use a sharp pointed pencil and press hard making a groove when drawing the circle. This makes it easier to run the craft knife around and cut out a neat circle. Tip: For a "die cut" edge run a fingernail around all cut areas.



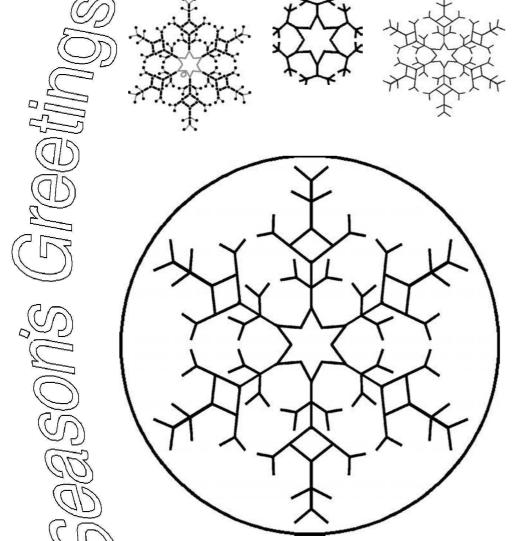
Trace, photocopy or scan and print the drawn snowflakes and greeting. Place the large design (Central Snowflake) in the circle inside the card so the circle exactly fits the one on the card front, then slip a sheet of dressmaker's carbon paper between it and the card. Using a "dead" biro trace all over the design pressing hard enough to transfer the ink.



Go over all the lines with the silver pen. When finished it should look like the photo.

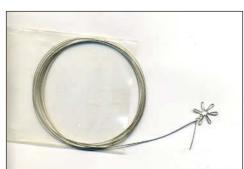


Repeat steps 4 and 5 to transfer the greeting to the front. Use the same technique to draw a selection of the small snowflake motifs (Snowflakes 1-3) on the card front. Finish off by adding some snow dots with the silver pen. Take a look at the photo to see the design, for some ideas.



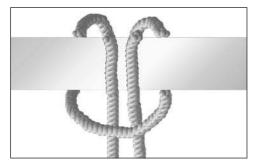
BEADLINK: http://rachelahyde.blogspot.co.uk/

Snowflake



Unroll some 0.8mm wire and bend into the star shape as shown. This has a diameter of about 2cm (3/4"). Twist the ends together to form a ring that you will use to hang the decoration. Then cut the wire from the spool. Bend the points so that they are the same distance from each other.

MIXED MEDIA



8

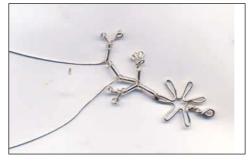
Cut a piece of 0.4mm wire 42cm (161/2") long and bend it in half. Push the bent end through one of the star points and push each wire one at a time through the loop to form a lark's head knot.



Wrap each wire around again at the side of the knot and press the knot flat. Thread a bugle bead and a seed bead onto each wire.



Part the two wires and thread a bugle bead and a seed bead onto one wire. **Thread on another seed bead about 7mm along and bend the wire back towards the earlier seed bead, twisting the wires together with the bead on the end. Repeat this with another seed bead to form a second short twisted branch and carefully push the wire back down the seed and bugle bead mentioned at the start of this step.** Repeat with the other wire.

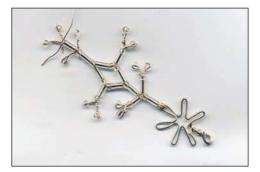


11

With both wires together again thread on another bugle bead and seed bead, then part the wires. Thread a bugle bead and seed bead onto one wire, then another bugle bead and seed bead and repeat the last stage from ** to **. Repeat this whole step with the other wire.



Bring both wires together again and thread on a seed bead, a bugle bead and another seed bead. Doing this should make a diamond shape appear.



Part the wires again and make a twisted branch with a seed bead on the end of both sides. With the wires together thread on one more bugle bead and make two more branches. Leave the excess wire uncut for now.

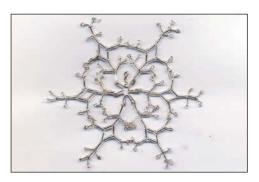


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TOP TIPS

WIRE HELP If your fine wire breaks don't start again. Twist the end to secure and start a new wire, matching the length with the existing other half of the wire you are using. To secure the new piece simply push one end through a couple of beads and bend the end back to hold in place.



14

Repeat the last five steps again with another five lengths of 0.4mm wire to make snowflake branches on every point of the central star. Lay the shape down and make sure that it is flat and the branches are evenly spaced. Using short pieces of the wire, link the branches together by attaching the bottom outermost twisted branch to the central arm that extends from the diamond.



Cut a length of silver or transparent cord about 25cm (10") long and loop it through the ring on the central star. Tie a knot close to the ring and another to attach the ends together. Place the snowflake on the card front so it makes a fancy star with the drawn design and then loop the cord over the back. Attach it with a small piece of masking tape. This will make it easy for the recipient to ease the decoration off the card and put it on their Christmas tree.

Lampwork FIBULA

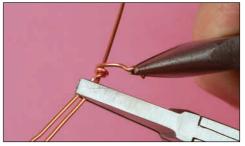


Combine beads and wire, wrapping and bending for this wirework brooch

DESIGNED BY ALISON INGLIS ***

his project is a great way to improve your wire working skills and use up some odd beads, or show off a stunning focal lamp work bead. A brooch is the perfect finishing touch to any festive outfit and this one is quick to make. These would also make beautiful gifts: how about using a friend's favourite gemstones or birthstone for an extra special touch?

Cut a piece of wire 10" (25.5cm) long and straighten out with fingers or flat nosed pliers. Using round nosed pliers a quarter of the way up the barrel, bend the wire 2" (5cm) from one end.



Using your flat nosed pliers to hold the wires together, wrap the tail end wire round the long length of wire 3 times as if you were making a wrapped loop. Cut off the excess wire and tuck in the end.

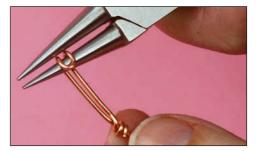


- 1mm silver/gold plated wire or copper wire
- Lampwork focal bead
- Accent beads and spacers, i.e. crystals, Czech fire-polished rounds, large seed beads
- Wire cutters
- Round nosed pliers
- Flat nosed pliers nylon coated
- Needle file



2

Leave an inch of doubled wire and using your round nosed pliers make a 45° bend so that the tail end of the wire crosses the longer length of wire at a right angle.



Using the tip of your round nosed pliers make a small lip at the very end of the doubled wire. Do not squeeze the wire together as this is where the sharp end of the pin will sit.





Take your round nosed pliers and place them half way up the doubled wire and about half way up the barrel of the pliers. Bend the doubled wire over the barrel in the opposite direction to which the lip is facing. If needed, manipulate the wire to make a pleasing curve to the hook.



Thread an accent bead or spacer onto the wire, followed by your lampwork bead and accent beads to mirror the other side. Using your round nosed pliers, hold the wire about half way up the barrel and keeping snug against the end bead/spacer, coil the wire three times around the pliers, moving and opening the pliers as necessary, ending with the length of wire facing towards the hook.



Arch the wire slightly and ensuring the wire reaches beyond the lip (you can always trim, but you can't put it back on!) cut the wire. Using your needle file, file the end to a fine point.

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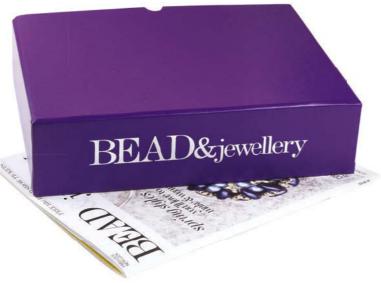


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BY LINDA LEHMAN

TIPS, TRICKS & TECHNIQUES

Getting started with bead crochet

THIS MONTH: BEAD CROCHET



he learning curve for bead crochet is really quick and the technique allows you to make fabulous jewellery without spending a fortune. An 8-around bangle, once you have mastered the technique, can be made for under \$10.00 and in about 1 - 2 evenings. It makes great gifts, and no one would know how inexpensive they are!

Starting out

Begin by taking a look at this link: www. youtube.com/watch?v=oXpXqde-PKY

However, you are going to change the materials from what the instructor used to make it easier for you to learn. Grab three colours of size 8 seed beads. Load your beads onto the crochet cotton using a Big Eye Needle in the following order: 3(A), 1(B), 2(C), 1(B), and crochet your tube 7-around.

Now, trying to follow the video, attempt to start your bead chain. Once you have the bead chain completed, with the beads making a semi-circle and facing outwards (or away from each other), attempt to connect them into a circle by going under the first bead you chained, pulling up a bead, and making a slip stitch. In each case, the colour of the bead that you pull up should be

the exact same colour as the one you are about to go under. The trickiest part to this technique, is to NOT let the working yarn get wrapped around one of the beads that has already been crocheted. If your working yarn gets wrapped around one of the beads that is about to be crocheted, the yarn will pull the bead towards the centre of the tube. When this happens, your tube will no longer look like a tube, but rather more like a clump of grapes.

The last sentence may not mean much until you actually try the crochet and make this mistake. If and when it happens, pull the yarn out very slowly, and you will be able to see if it has caught underneath a

Once you have succeeded in constructing a small tube (about 15 rounds/rows) using size 8 beads, try the same exact process, but substitute size 11 seed beads, size #20 crochet cotton, and a size #4 steelite hook.

Changing yarn

After crocheting the last strung bead, make one beadless chain. Cut the yarn leaving about a 4-inch tail and pull the tail through your loop. Once you have loaded the beads you wish to use next, fold the end of your new working yarn over, creating an open loop. Put your hook under the last bead you crocheted, and pull the loop (made with the new working yarn) under the bead. Now, do one bead-less chain using both "sides" of that loop. In other words, you will be crocheting this one stitch with two pieces of yarn. Now, grow the loop. Make it as big as needed to allow the short end to come free. Once you have only one piece of yarn in your loop, tighten the loop back down and begin crocheting as usual. Crochet at least 4 to 6 rounds. Check your work to make sure that the pattern is lining up. If you are satisfied, take the two loose ends that are sitting in the centre of the tube and give them a good tug. Then make a square knot using both pieces of yarn. Cut off the excess varn approximately 1/2 inch from the knot.

Invisible join

Almost every bead crocheter has attempted to join bracelets/bangles/necklaces in a way that will not show. These



instructions are for just that. Once mastered, you will find that the invisible join is not difficult to do. Nor will you ever find where you joined a piece! When you have completed crocheting your tube, cut the yarn about 8 inches from the tube and lock your last stitch by pulling the yarn through the last loop made. You will use this long tail to connect the two sides together.

Take a good look at both ends of the tube. I will refer to the first side that you crocheted as the "chain" side, and to the last side you crocheted, as the "live" side.

You will work the chain side from the first bead that you "bead chained" to the last bead that you bead chained. Remember, you only bead chained the very first row, all the rest of the stitches were made using a slip stitch.

There are several ways to know which is the first bead that you chained, and it is helpful to know them all. In the first place, your initial yarn tail will be coming out from the first bead. You will also notice that that bead is the highest bead in the initial circle. And lastly, if you look at your diagram, table or row sequence, you will see which is the last bead you loaded: this will be the very first bead that you chained. You crochet your beads in the exact opposite direction of the way you loaded them. Therefore, if your pattern was a 17-row repeat, and was crocheted 8 beads around, the last bead in the 17th row is the one you chained first.

Look at the live side of your tube. You will be connecting that side in the order that you would have crocheted them, had you continued crocheting the tube. The first bead you will be connecting on the live



side is the very next bead that you would have crocheted.

Prior to connecting the tube, you will want to get rid of the yarn from the chain side. (You will be using the varn attached to the crocheted end to make the invisible join, so do not remove that one.) Thread the chain side yarn onto a tapestry needle and run it into the tube, exiting one side of the tube about 1 - 2 inches from the end. Cut the yarn as close to the tube as possible.

Next, thread the yarn on the live side through a thin tapestry needle. Bring your needle to the first bead you are going to connect on your chain side. You will see that there is a small piece of thread that appears to be coming out of the tube and going into the centre of the bead. Pass your needle and yarn under that piece of thread, away from your body. Then take your needle back to the live side, and pass it to the right of the first bead you want to connect. (This is the bead that you would have crocheted next.) Flip the bead, just as you would have if you were crocheting it. In other words, you will be using the tapestry needle exactly the same as you would have used the crochet hook when beginning your slip stitch. However, in this case pull your tapestry needle as far as you can because you are going to go back to the chain side with it. Watch carefully that your "flipped bead" does not flip itself back, it tends to

> want to when you are not really crocheting it.

Come back to the chain side and go under the yarn going into the hole of the second bead that you chained, and pass the needle and yarn away from you, then back to the live side again. Continue working this way, turning the tube towards



your body. (I do not usually tighten up my work until I am at least half way around the tube.) Be careful not to cross the yarn over

Once you are close to the end, tighten up your work. If you are very sure that you like the connection, pass your needle through the first stitch again. Once you have completed this step, it will be very difficult to pull your work out, so make sure that you are satisfied prior to doing it. After you have gone through your first stitch a second time, pass your needle into the tube, exiting about 1 1/2 - 2 inches away from the join. Give it a tug, to ensure that your connection is tight. Then pass your needle through the tube on the perpendicular. Again, give it a little tug, feed your needle into the centre of the tube again, past the connection and exit on the other side, again about $1 \frac{1}{2} - 2$ inches from the connection. When you are sure the yarn is secure, cut it as close to the work as possible.

If you have followed this far, then it is time to try the Infinity Rings Necklace project and put your new-found Bead Crochet skills to good use.

Top tips

Make a needle: You can always load the beads for this initial learning step using a "self-needle". To make a "self-needle", strengthen the end of the yarn using either glue or nail polish topcoat. This will make it easy to then thread the beads directly onto the yarn.

Personal Tuition: Be sure to email me (etsy.wearableartemporium@gmail.com), or convo me through the shop, if you get stuck at any point in the learning process and before you get frustrated enough to give up. I'm happy to troubleshoot and help, and will try to minimise the frustration!





Linda's necklace is not only chic, but versatile and surprisingly simple once you get the hang of bead crochet

DESIGNED BY LINDA LEHMAN ***

his necklace is made with a fairly thin bead crocheted rope and is finished with three rings made from the colours used to make the 'chain'. Although the rings can slide on the 'chain', they cannot come apart from each other, nor does the necklace open. You simply drop it over your head before you run out the door and still look fantastic.

The steps in this project assume prior knowledge of bead crochet. If you aren't familiar with the technique, have a look at Linda's tutorial in Tips, Tricks and Techniques.

You will need:

- Approximately 40 grams of size 11 seed beads in each of 3 different colours
- Size 8 Susan Bates Crochet hook
- Size #20 crochet cotton, tightly plied, such as Lizbeth or Flora OR if you are a very tight crocheter, for this particular piece, use Jean Stitch
- Big Eye Needle
- Thin tapestry needle for the invisible join
- Safety pins or stitch markers

1

Assign each bead colour a letter and load them in the following sequence for the "chain" part of the necklace:

Row 1: 1(A), 1(B), 2(A), 2(C) Row 2: 1(B), 3(A), 2(C) Row 3: 2(B), 2(A), 2(C) Row 4: 2(B), 2(A), 2(C) Row 5: 2(B), 3(A), 1(C) Row 6: 2(B), 2(A), 1(C), 1(A) Row 7: 2(B), 2(A), 2(C)

2

Crochet the entire necklace 6-around. Crochet the chain between 20 – 24 inches long (or as desired), remembering that it has to be long enough to drop over your head. NOTE: Approximately (depending upon bead manufacturer) 17 rows of size 11 seed beads loaded = 1 inch crocheted. If you want to stop, make sure that you always end at the end of a sequence, unless you are just fixing a mistake. Use the instructions for "Changing Yarn" to fix a mistake.

3

Using a single colour for each, make three different rings as follows: Load a single colour, and crochet a small tube (8-around) that is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. You will now have 4 tubes, one long one and 3 little ones.

Finishing work

4

Using safety pins or stitch markers, "fake" close the small rings. Open one of them, and feed it through the other two rings. Close that ring with the invisible join.

5

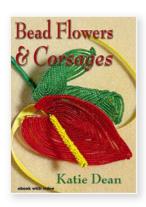
Take the second ring and again, feed it through the other two rings. Join the second ring, then thread one end of your long rope (chain) through the center of the two rings that you have already joined. Close the third ring around the first two rings and the chain and join that ring.

6

Finally, connect both ends of your chain (long rope), using the invisible join. Your necklace is now ready to wear.

BEADLINK: www.etsy.com/shop/WearableArt Emporium

THE BOOKS WE'RE READING AT BEAD&JEWELLERY THIS MONTH



Bead Flowers and Corsages Katie Dean

ISBN: 978-1-906314-90-3

Published by Vivebooks Available from www.beadflowers.co.uk www.Viveooks.com or on Amazon

This is the seguel to Katie's first ebook about French Beading. Just like the first book, you will be able to learn the techniques from both written instructions and clear video demonstrations. Katie has been inspired to create designs using some of the more advanced French beading techniques, so this is a great way to build on your skills. The book also covers all the basics. so even if you are new to the craft, you can learn all you need to know. Katie shows you how to make several flowers, included Cornflower, Morning Glory, Anthurium, Grape Hyacinth and a set of leaves that can be used to create sculptural effects. You will then learn how to turn these into stunning corsages that are perfect for weddings, school proms or just decorating your favourite outfit on a special occasion. The designs are inspiring and the instructions are so easy to follow, with lots of helpful hints along the way.

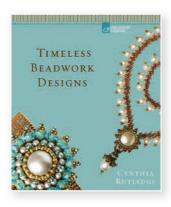


Beading for the Absolute **Beginner**

Jean Power and Liz Thornton

Published by Search Press Available from www.searchpress.com ISBN: 9781782212669

Two well-known UK beaders get together in this publication from Search Press to bring you a wonderful guide for beginners. You will learn all about the materials and tools, plus useful tips on planning a design. The book is arranged so that you get to learn a technique, then practice it with some easy, but lovely projects. You will be learning how to make necklaces, bracelets, brooches, keyrings, earrings, hair accessories, barefoot sandals and belts. The techniques include basic wirework, working with elastic cord, leather and fabric cords, plus using basic jewellery findings. There is plenty to inspire and the instructions are really easy to follow with clear photos to illustrate the techniques. The book is spiral bound which makes it wonderfully easy to use as well.



Timeless Beadwork **Designs**

Cynthia Rutledge

Published by Lark Press Available from www.gmc.com ISBN: 978-1-4547-0875-9

Cynthia Rutledge is one of the world's favourite beading designers with a style that is elegant and intricate. This latest book from her is absolutely stunning. It is hardback with with beautiful photographs and designs. As the title suggests, these are designs that are timeless. For each project Cynthia explains how she has been influenced by history, including a fascinating little story about the painting or art movement that has inspired her design. The projects are aimed at intermediate and beyond and each project is clearly labelled with its skill level. The book includes a really helpful introductory chapter that talks about materials and covers the beading techniques you will be using, primarily bead-weaving. The diagrams are very clear, as are the instructions and the projects are inspiring, just as you would expect from this wonderful designer.



The Jewelry Recipe Book Nancy Soriano

Published by Artisan Press Available from Amazon ISBN: 9781579656188

This beautiful hardback book is all about finding your own creativity and learning how to make stunning and whimsical jewellery from found objects. Nancy's own background is lovely to read, explaining how design has always been a part of her life and talking about the influences that have inspired her jewellery making journey. The book opens with a brief chapter talking about tools and techniques before moving on to the projects. Each chapter is themed with a type of bead or found object. You can make projects from buttons, charms, candy, embroidery floss, paper, polymer clay, shrink plastic, wood, wire and yarn, to name just a few of the chapters. The book includes over a hundred projects, so there is plenty to inspire and entertain. You will be learning how to use basic jewellery making techniques, rather than bead-weaving and the instructions are clear. This is a lovely book if you are interested in all types of craft.

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BEAD jewellery



Use wire and a few different types of beads to make a holiday themed candle ornament

DESIGNED BY ANNA LINDELL



mament

You will need:

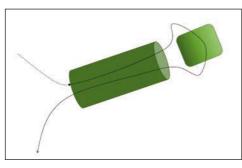
- 3m 30ga (0.25mm) Artistic Wire Kelly green
- 2g 3mm Miyuki Bugle beads (A) BGL1-26
- 1g size 15/0 Miyuki seed beads (B) 15-158
- 2g 6mm Miyuki Bugle beads (C) BGL2-26
- 3m 24ga (0.5mm) Artistic Wire Non-tarnish Brass
- Five 6mm round beads in red (D)
- Five Ivy Resin Leaves in different sizes (E)
- A set of pliers

se some really easy wirework to make this clever design for your Advent Candle. The design has been created with safety in mind, so the wire is less of a fire risk than a decoration made with beading thread. The resin leaves from Stitchncraft were something that Anna saw at the Big Bead Show, so the story behind this design shows just how a new bead can spark off a new idea. The decoration is inexpensive and quick to make, so you could make several. You may even like to try a silver or gold variation instead of the natural greens and reds. This would make a great gift for someone or a beautiful decoration that will become a family heirloom for sure!

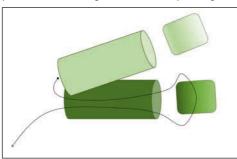
WIREWORK



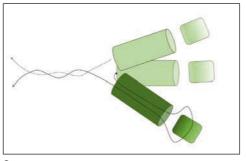
Making spruce branches



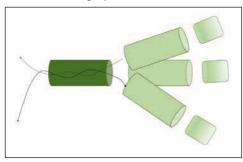
Cut 1m of 30ga Artistic Wire, and pick up 1 (A) and 1 (B). Leaving a 15cm tail wire, pass back through the (A) and pull tight.



Pick up 1 (A) and 1 (B) on your long working wire. Pass back through the (A) and pull tight, so that the new beads snug up next to the ones from step 1.



Repeat step 2 once. Then twist the two wires together a couple of laps, so that the beads snug up next to each other.



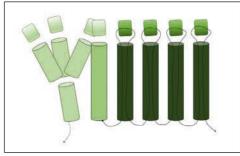
Pick up 1 (A) on both wires and push it over the coiling, to make a spacing for the next row.



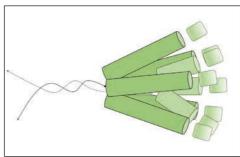
minimise the risks involved with an open flame when the candle is lit.



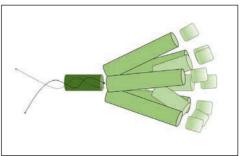
On your working wire, pick up 1 (C) and 1 (B). Pass back through the (C) and pull tight, snugging the new beads up to the bead from the previous step.



Repeat step 5 four more times, so that you have a row of five (C) and (B) beads next to each other.



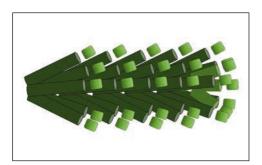
7 Under the spacing bead from step 4, twist the two wires together a couple of laps. The newly added (C) beads should snug up around the spacing bead from step 4.



Pick up 1 (A) on both wires and push it over the coiling, to make a spacing for the next row.

1,nspiration

I found the beautiful resin leaves made by Hilary Hailes at Crafty Leaf Beads at the Big Bead Show last year. I've had an idea of making spruce branches with Bugle beads for some time, and the leaves completed the design perfectly.



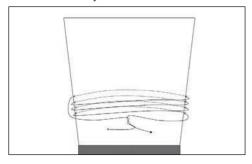
Repeat steps 5 - 8 four more times to make a spruce branch, then put aside for later. Do not cut the wire ends.

10

Make two more spruce branches by following the steps above. If you make a shorter branch by decreasing the rows of (C) beads, you will get a more natural end result.

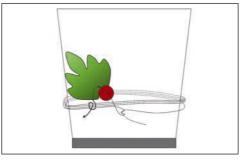
Adding the resin leaves 11

Cut 1.5m of 24ga Artistic Wire. Find a glass or cup that has a slightly larger diameter than your chosen candle.



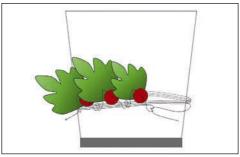
12

Wrap the wire around the glass for four loops/wraps. Make sure you have two end wires about the same length, before fastening them together by twisting the wire ends a couple of times around each other.



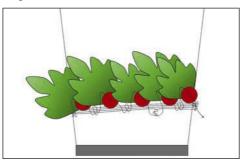
13

On one wire end, pick up 1 (D) and 1 (E). Wrap the wire end around the four loops of wire around the glass, to the left of the fastening twist and pull tight.



14

Repeat step 13 twice, laying the new decoration behind the previous one each time. Then wrap the wire end a couple of times around the four loops, before cutting the wire.



15

On the other wire end, pick up 1 (E) and 1 (D). Lay the new decoration in front of the previous one, then wrap the wire around the four loops. Repeat once before fastening and cutting the wire as in step 14.

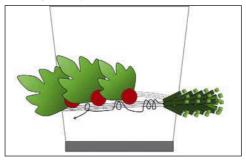
★ Stitchncraft Beads, 2 Chaldicott Barns,

Tel: 01747 830666 www.stitchncraft.co.uk

Tokes Lane, Semley, Dorset SP7 9AW

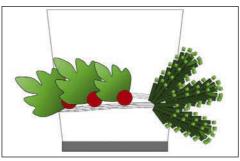
SUPPLYSHOP

Adding the spruce branches



16

Pick up one of the three spruce branches. Wrap the wire three times around the four loops, moving towards the decorations already added. Then wrap it between the previous decorations, before cutting the wire.



17

Repeat step 16 for the other two spruce branches. Make sure that you place the branches on top of the previous ones that are already in place.

When all the wire ends are securely fastened and cut, pull the candle ornament off the glass and exchange it for your chosen candle. All done!



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Battle of the Beadsmith 2016 has once again been an incredible battle full of jaw-dropping pieces of bead art

BY KATIE DEAN

or a number of reasons I didn't take part in this year's Battle of the Beadsmith and I must confess it was lovely to admire all the beadwork without feeling the pressure of being a participant. As I was poring through the incredible pieces this year it occurred to me how lucky we are at Bead and Jewellery Magazine to be working with so many talented designers. I kept seeing battles that feature designers who contribute regularly to the magazine and I feel very lucky to be able to bring their fabulous beadwork to you

So it seemed only fitting to celebrate the amazing pieces they have created for this year's battle, along with a few words from each designer about what their piece means to them. I hope you enjoy this wonderful gallery and hope that you have,

like me, been enjoying following the progress of all the battles in another stunning year.

Anna Lindell, Tranquility

"I have a thing for trees. Whenever I'm stressed out. I take a walk in the woods and always come back harmonious and tranquil. As a fun touch, I added an acrylic painting of mine as a backdrop to the beadwork, since people sometimes say that I paint with beads."

Erika Sandor, Safekeeper

A while ago I moved again, and it was not easy to make a selection: which things to keep and which ones to throw away and forget. No matter, how much time passes and how many things remain with us carefully packed away in boxes or exhibited proudly on a shelf, there's always some empty space in our lives which cannot be filled with materialistic objects.

Debora Hodoyer, Closer

This necklace was born and developed, almost as a tale, mostly during the nights of a very difficult time of my life. Its name. 'Closer'. means 'the one who closes' or 'within a shorter distance'. She who closed her earthly life has gotten me closer to a pain that has carved a deep scar. A scar that, day by day, I wanted to fill with the beauty of the colors, the shapes, the reflected light of the crystals in an almost therapeutic process.

Justine Gage, I lost my heart in this garden

I'm most happy when coming up with new designs. I mostly work in a geometric style, building things up with individual elements and I have been enjoying the challenge of designing with

all the new bead shapes. This piece is mostly stitched with 'Double O Stitch', a new way of using O beads.

Jenny Argyle, Iridescence of a Peacock

'Iridescence of a Peacock' was inspired by an invite to an exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum - 'Bejewelled Treasures - The Al Thani Collection'. The image of a stunning peacock hair piece was used to promote the exhibition and this influenced the shape of the necklace designed.

From top left clockwise:

Anna Lindell, Tranquility; Jenny Argyle, Iridescence of a Peacock; Justine Gage, I lost my heart in this garden; Debora Hodoyer, Closer; Erika Sandor, Safekeeper.











Workshops and a beading cat

Penny Crawley contacted us to tell us about a wonderful beading group project at the Malthouse in East Sussex – it even involves a cat!

BY PENNY CRAWLEY

his new craft shop which is a learning centre for stained glass and other crafts is located in the centre of the East Sussex village of Herstmonceux. It is owned by Suzanne Jones who was born in Virginia, USA, and is married to a Welshman. She studied stained glass and glassblowing as part of her Anthropology degree at Franklin Pierce University, in New Hampshire, USA. After graduation, she worked in a production glass studio in Maryland, where she first taught classes and managed the retail supply side of the business. Suzanne also taught glass courses for Adult Education in Arlington County, Virginia. After a detour into financial project management, motherhood and primary education, she once again found her way back to teaching stained glass for The Adult College of Rural East Sussex (ACRES), and has expanded into teaching mosaics, felting and numerous other crafts. Just under two years ago Suzanne went out for a meal with friends at a local Bistro (The Malthouse) and was musing that it would be a

wonderful place to do stained glass when the owner said those fateful words 'It is for sale'. Fortunately, the rest of the family liked the idea and they moved in. The shop opened in September 2015 selling a selection of pieces made by local craftspeople alongside the teaching space.

Suzanne approached people she knew would be able to provide quality teaching in crafts that would be popular in the area so that she now provides classes in crochet, arm knitting, encaustic art and beading alongside all the crafts she teaches. She has also introduced a Tuesday afternoon session called the Crafternoon where you can go along to create using paper, inks and stamping. The local artists who sell their handcrafted items in the Gift shop have had a huge influence on the evolution of the supplies that are stocked for retail sale. The crochet basket maker could not find a good supply of t-shirt yarn in patterns, only solids, so Suzanne found Hoooked Zpagetti and began to import it wholesale, which then created opportunities for teaching crochet using t-shirt yarn

and arm knitting.

Beading classes started last November when I went along to introduce the students to the joy of off-loom beading, the initial class was a success and I now go on a Wednesday afternoon once a month to teach the different stitches. Initially I decided what would be taught but now the students ask for different stitches which is a great development. On 3rd August as part of National Beading Week the Malthouse Beaders started to create a banner based on the First World War bag from the January issue of the Beadworkers Guild magazine. This has been adapted to include Herstmonceux Castle, the date 2016 and our name. It is being made in strips using Square Stitch which the beaders only learnt in June. Once all the strips are completed, it will then be sewn together to make the final banner which will be hung up in the shop. The Malthouse Beaders now meet on a Wednesday morning to catch up on pieces started in class that need completing or to start other pieces as they develop their skills. There is even









talk of entering the Beadworkers Guild group competition if we can decide on a design. I encourage the beaders to develop their own style whilst ensuring that they are competent with the stitches and hope that over time they will be able to work on their own designs. I have an assistant in the form of Schrodinger the Crafty Cat who absolutely loves the beads and thinks that the beading mats are for sleeping on!

Suzanne found that the glass beads were a natural extension of her glass addiction along with stained glass and mosaic; she finds that glass is a material that dazzles and delights in any form. This led to her starting to stock a growing selection of quality seed beads and Miyuki delicas, and now she has moved on to stocking various Czech 2-holed beads as well. When the beaders saw the 2-holed beads they wanted to start making with them so I am now designing new projects for them. The first of these was a bracelet using super duos that was taught at the September class and this will be followed by my new design using the lovely crescent beads.

Also during National Beading week the Malthouse brought this celebration of beading to the Summer Kid's Activities and taught beading to the 8 year old and over students which also helped to raise money for the various charities that Suzanne promotes. Everyone is welcomed into the shop and Suzanne wants all visitors to have a go at creating something beautiful whilst making new friends.



CONTACTDETAILS **✓**

★ The Malthouse, Hailsham Road, Herstmonceux BN27 4LH Tel: 01323 819216 Beads@TheMalthouse.email Facebook.com/coldfusionglass





or a long time I have had a beaded snowflake in mind, but, despite a few attempts at creating this, my ideas have not worked out as I wanted. The idea originated when I saw the spike beads in crystal and I thought they would make perfect arms for the snowflake, but I struggled to create the three-dimensional form that I needed. Finally, I realised that I could achieve what I wanted by using a snowflake form, so this design was born! The decoration is made in several stages, so you will begin by creating a series of components and then assemble them to make the snowflake. This project assumes that you have a good understanding of Right Angle Weave. The technique is not that difficult, but you do really need to be able to read the beads in their RAW structure when it comes to adding the snowflake

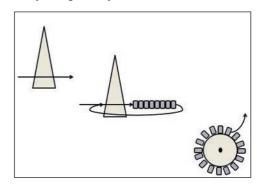


Use Right Angle Weave and Peyote stitch to bead over a snowflake form with a little Swarovski sparkle and some icy Spikes

DESIGNED BY KATIE DEAN ***

arms. You will also be using a little bit of Peyote stitch in both its normal and twodrop variations. The final note is to make sure that you use the brand of seed bead that I have named and note that this project uses two different brands. If you try to make this with a different brand, then you will find the beads do not fit properly. This is quite a long project to make, but you can easily do it in shorter stages.

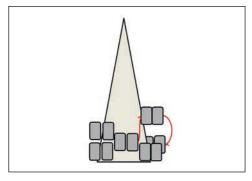
Preparing the spike beads



- 7g size 11 Matsuno seed beads in Ceylon White (A)
- 20g size 11 Miyuki seed beads in Ceylon White (B)
- 1g size 15 Miyuki seed beads in Crystal (C)
- 3g size 15 Miyuki seed beads in Silver Lined Crystal (D)
- 156 Superduos (2.5x5mm) in Crystal AB (E)
- Two 14mm Swarovski rivolis in Crystal
- 18 Spike beads (7x17mm) in Crystal
- One 3" snowflake form (NB each arm is 3", so the full diameter is 6")
- 4lb Fireline in crystal
- Beading needle
- Scissors

Cut at least 3' of thread. Leaving a tail thread that is just long enough to stitch in at the end, pick up your spike bead and tie the two ends of your thread together to secure the bead. Pick up 8 (A), then pass through the Spike bead again. Pick up 8 (A) and pass through your first eight beads, then on through the beads you have just added, so you should have created a firm circle of beads around the base of your spike bead.





Still using the (A) beads, begin to work in tubular two-drop peyote, so you will

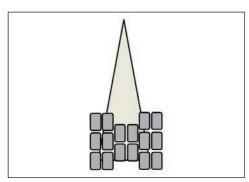
pick up 2(A), skip the next two beads in your circle and then pass through the two beads after that. Repeat three more times to complete a row and remember to step up through the first two beads you added.



BEAD NERD

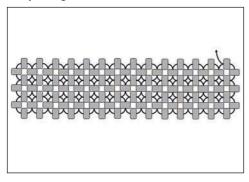
It is said that nature makes every single snowflake different.You could do the same: mix up colours or try the easier Peyote stitch version I have on my website.



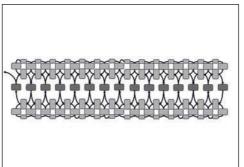


3 Stitch two more rows of two-drop Peyote (remember the step up at the end of each row) and you should have five rows in total. This completes your spike so finish your threads and put it to one side. Repeat this technique to bead around all the spike beads.

Preparing the snowflake arms



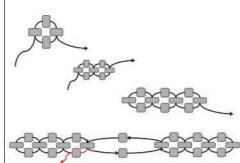
Cut an arm-span of thread and use the (B) beads to stitch a piece of RAW that has fourteen units in the first row. Add another two rows, so you will end up with a strip that is 3x14 units.



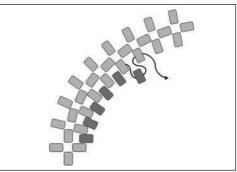
Carefully fold your strip in half lengthwise and then add a fourth row that zips row 1 to row 3. The thread path is illustrated in the diagram above. When you have completed the join, you should have a tube of RAW. Finish your tail thread and leave the working thread to use later.

Repeat steps 4 and 5 another five times so you will end up with a total of six RAW tubes.

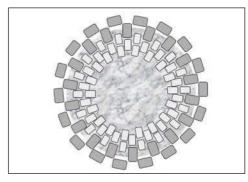
Preparing the rivolis



Cut an arm-span of thread and bead around your two Rivolis using the following technique for each Rivoli. Use the (B) beads and stitch a length of 17 units of Right Angle Weave. Join unit 17 to unit 1, taking care not to twist your strip in the process. Then weave through to exit from a bead on the side of your unit. The diagram above gives a reminder of the technique if you need it.



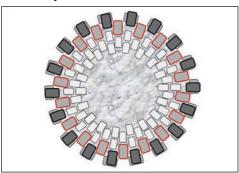
Make sure you are exiting from a bead in the edge of your RAW circle. Use the (C) beads to stitch three rows of circular Peyote. The diagram above shows the thread path for the first row. Each row will contain 18 (C) beads and you should remember to step up at the end of every row.



Weave through to exit from the bottom edge of your RAW circle. Carefully insert your Rivoli into this casing, so that the front of the Rivoli is sitting against the Peyote stitch rows. Now repeat step 8

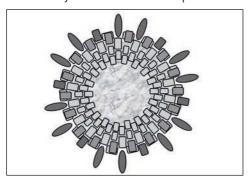
to encase the back of the Rivoli. Note: you may find that the casing feels a little loose. This is fine, just as long as the Rivoli will not fall out. Do not reduce the size of the casing as you need the eighteen units for the assembly. If you are concerned that your Rivoli might fall out, you can add an extra row of Peyote, although you may need to include some decreases in this row to keep the (C) beads sitting flat. This completes your first Rivoli, so put that to one side, leaving the working thread to use later, and follow steps 7-9 once more to encase your second Rivoli.

Assembly

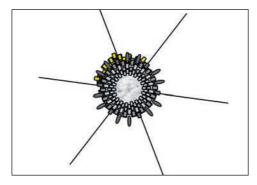


10

Take one of your encased Rivolis and weave through to exit from a (B) bead in the row that joins onto the (C) beads at the front of the Rivoli. Pick up 1(B) and pass through the next (B) in this row. Repeat seventeen more times to complete the row and then step up to exit from the first bead you added in this step.



You are going to stitch another row of circular Peyote. Pick up 1(E) and pass through the next (B) from your last row, pick up 1 (E) and pass through the (B) from your last row, pick up 1(B) and pass through the (B) from your last row. Repeat this sequence five more times to complete the row. Pass on to exit from the first (B) you added in this row and put this to one side.



12

Take your second Rivoli and repeat step 10. Now take your snowflake form and place this Rivoli on one side of the centre and the other Rivoli on the other side Imake sure the front of each Rivoli is on show). Alian both Rivolis so that the (B) beads sit in front of the Snowflake arms. Now, still working on your second Rivoli, repeat step 11, but instead of picking up a new (E) each time, pass through the un-used hole on the (E) beads from your first Rivoli. You should find that the (E) beads join the two Rivolis on the front and back of the snowflake form and the (B) beads are at the base of each arm of the snowflake.

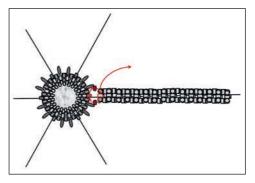


TOP TIPS

KNOW YOUR RAW If your Right Angle Weave is a little bit shaky, then do please make sure you do a little refresher before you start this. When you come to the assembly part, it is critical that you understand RAW structure because as you mix up different types of bead, it can get a little tricky to see where you are going!

TENSION You need to maintain a good, even, tension to make a neat casing for both the Rivolis and the Spike beads, so if necessary, you can repeat thread paths to pull your tension in a little tighter.

USE YOUR DISCRETION When you are adding the size 15 seed beads to the Rivoli casings, feel free to use your discretion and add more, or fewer rows. You can even decrease in some places in the final row. You are just looking to get a secure fit for the Rivoli so it won't pop out and also to make sure that the beads sit flat.



13

Carefully slide one of your RAW tubes onto the arm of the snowflake where your thread from the Rivoli is exiting - make sure that the working thread from the RAW tube is at the outer edge of the snowflake. Use RAW technique to join the base of your RAW tube to the (B) bead, so you will pick up 1(B), pass into the (B) at the base of the RAW tube. pick up 1(B) and pass into the bead from which you started in the snowflake.

14

Continue to add a RAW unit to the bottom of your RAW tube, so this unit will sit on the side, in next to the (E) beads and will not join onto the snowflake. You will need to add 2(B) beads in this unit.

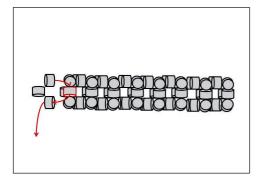
15

Continue on to join the third side of your tube to the (B) on the other Rivoli, using the same thread path described in step 13. This means you will add 1(B) and also use the beads from the side of your second unit (step 14), the top of the rivoli section and the bottom of the RAW tube.

16

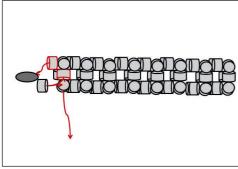
Add the final RAW unit to the base of the other side of the RAW tube. This means you will add 1(B) to join the two sides of units 3 (step 15) and 1 (step 13). This completes the join for your first arm, so weave on through the final row in your Rivoli until you are exiting from the (B) at the base of the next arm.

Repeat steps 13-16 to attach the rest of your RAW tubes over the arms of the snowflake. Note: you can use the working thread from both your Rivolis to complete this step, or join a new thread if you run out.

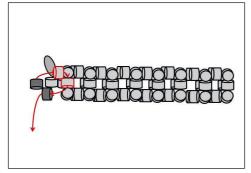


18

Thread your needle onto one of the working threads at the top of a RAW tube. You now need to work out which is the front, back (the two sides in line with the Rivolis) and sides (the two sides facing the other arms of the snowflake) of your tube and then move to exit from the top bead in the front of the tube. Pick up 3(B) and pass through the bead you are exiting to form a RAW unit. Pass on through the first bead added.



Pick up 1(E), 1(B) and pass through the top bead on the side of your tube, then on through the bead from which you started, to form a second unit of RAW. Pass on through the two beads added and into the next top bead at the back of vour RAW tube.

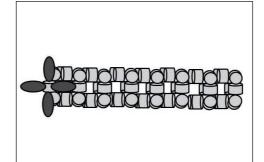


Pick up 2(B) and use these to form your third RAW unit. Pass through the first (B) added.



21

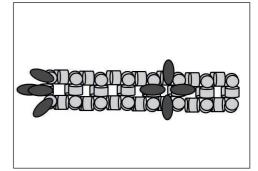
Pick up 1(E) and use this to form the final RAW unit in the row - at the side of your snowflake arm. Pass on to exit from the (E).



In the next row of tubular RAW, you need to add 3(E) beads in unit one (at the side). In unit 2 (front, you need to add 1(B) at the top and 1(E) at the side of the unit. In unit 3 (other side) you will add 2(E). In unit four (back), you will add 1(B). So you should now have a unit comprising 4(E) on each side of your arm. Note, as you work around this row, you will be using the same hole in each (E) bead that you have already used, so the second hole should remain empty.

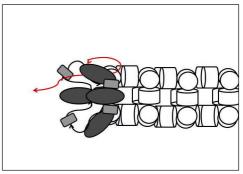


As soon as I saw the crystal Spike beads, I thought of icicles and crystals on snowflakes and I knew I need to use this in a snowflake! I struggled for a while to work out how to construct the rest of the snowflake and, as I experimented with the ice crystals I came up with a couple of other Christmas decorations and a pair of earrings. You can find the patterns for all of these on my website.



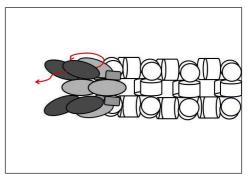
23

Stitch four more rows of RAW using just (B) beads. Again, when you are working through the (E) beads as you add the first row, you will use the same hole you have already used, so the second hole will remain empty. Add one more row of tubular RAW, but use 1(E) for the top of each of the four units. End up exiting from one of the (E) beads.



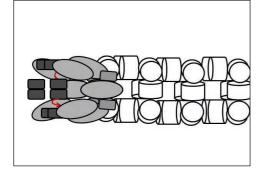
24

Pick up 1(B) and pass through the next (E), passing through the same hole that you have already used. Repeat three more times to complete the row, then step up to exit from the second (un-used) hole in the next (E).



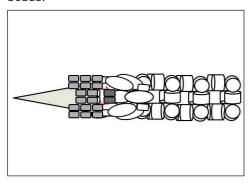
Pick up 1(E) and pass through the unused hole in your next (E). Repeat this three more times to complete the row. Step up to exit from the second hole of one of the (E) beads you added in this step.





26

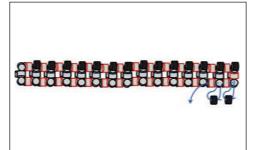
Pick up 2(B) and pass through the unused hole in the next (E). Repeat three times to complete the row. Pass through all these beads again to reinforce this row and end up exiting from a pair of (B) beads.



Take one of your prepared spike beads

and attach this to the row of beads you added in step 26. This means you will be zipping the fifth row of two-drop Peyote on your spike bead to the pairs of beads you added in step 26. Pass through these beads again to reinforce the row.

Weave back down through the snowflake arm until you are exiting from one of the (E) beads on the sides of your arm. You are now going to repeat steps 24-27 to add a spike bead to this side. Then weave back through to the other side of the arm and use the same method to add the spike on this side.



Weave up through the RAW tube to exit from a bead on the vertical axis at the top of your snowflake arm. You are now going to use the (D) beads to reinforce the RAW tube. Pick up 1(D) and pass through the next (B) in the vertical axis. Repeat all the way down the tube. When you get to the bottom, pass through the horizontal bead that joins onto the Rivoli section, then add the (D) beads all the way up the next vertical axis. Again, turn around through the horizontal bead at the top and add the (D) beads down the third vertical axis. Turn around at the bottom and add the (D) beads all the way up the final vertical axis. Finish your thread.

Repeat steps 18-29 on each of the other snowflake arms. Your decoration is now complete and ready to use.

BEADLINK: www.beadflowers.co.uk

Where it all began..



Erika Sandor talks about the start of her beading journey

What was your first ever beading project? As I remember, beading was always present in my life. First in the form of vibrantly coloured wooden beads with big holes intended for children, then some precious Czech seed beads. I had barely enough for a necklace: even though we lived only a couple of hundred kilometres from the Czech bead paradise, Jablonec nad Nisou, 25 years ago it wasn't possible to buy more beads in my hometown, and I treasured what I had

greatly. I restrung and restrung them again and again, or just grouped them into flip-top contain-

ers one day based on colours, the next day based on shapes.

Several years later I finally came across a shop selling seed beads. They were made of glass, but were highly irregular. I had never seen a beaded jewel with a "contemporary look", so I dug into traditional folk designs. The wide, netted collars kept me busy for a while, but I didn't like to wear them, and after a while I got bored with the seemingly similar designs.

After some research on the internet I finally discovered beadwork with a modern look, but because of the lack of the right materials and components it brought more frustration than satisfaction.

So where did you go from here? I had serious thoughts about giving it all up at this moment. I didn't know if I was doing something wrong or if there was a problem with my tools, the thread or beads I used. Fortunately, my husband encouraged me to visit a "real" bead

shop in Budapest, Hungary, and it became a turning point! I finally found not only quality materials, but a supportive, like-minded com-

The owner (also called Erika) was a very inspirational friend with a strong character. She encouraged me not only when only a couple of months later I decided to open my very own bead shop (the first one is Slovakia), but also when I started to travel and visited India the backpacker way. Truth to be told, the second one proved to be the tougher and more shocking experience of the two!

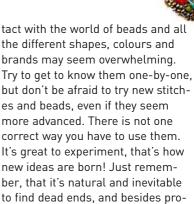
In the meantime, I learned different techniques. I enjoyed Marie Geraud's tutorials a lot, but I truly found myself in bead embroidery. The first bead embroidered piece I made was quite quite small, but it took me forever to finish. Using twisted bugle beads and triangles wasn't the wisest choice for the first project of this kind. They didn't want to fit, and it didn't seem possible to sew them on nicely. However, after a couple of hours (maybe days?) later I was finally happy with the result.

What advice would you give to other people who are just starting out in the world of beading? The first con-



One of the first jewels I made. I enjoyed working with Marie Geraud's designs very much: I learned a lot from them.

Celebrating King's Day in The Netherlands with an orange bracelet.



ductive beading you will regularly

use the scissors, too. Don't worry

- that's part of the process!

Find like-minded friends. They will understand you celebrating that new, sensational bead shape, they will feel your troubles when you are looking for the perfect colour combination, and will answer your questions and help you brainstorm. Together you will learn and grow, admire each other's work, but also enjoy belonging to the same crazy, creative group. It will bring you inspiration, good talks, a lot of

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laughing and true friendships.



Beading with my dogs some years ago in our home in Hungary.







Holiday Workshop 3rd Annual

12 Projects for All of Your Holiday Gift Giving

Celebrate the gift giving season with friends at your local beads store. Join in the fun and win prizes with hashtag: #TrendSettersHoliday



Top Row: Pendant by Leslee Frumin, Earrings by
Stephanie Goff, Earrings by Kassie Shaw. Middle Row: Pendant
by Ayako Kosaka, Bracelet by Kathy Simonds, Earrings by Emi Yamada,
Pendant by Nichole Starman. Bottom Row: Bracelet by Vicky Roberts, Bracelet by Kathy
Simonds, Bracelet by Cheryl Erickson, Bracelet by Hannah Rosner, Bracelet by Nichole Starman.

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