

Michael's®

Made by you™



John Bead
ESTABLISHED 1954

What You'll Need

Czech Seed Bead 3-Pack Cardinal, SKU 10699453
Czech Seed Bead 3-Pack Rust, SKU 10699491
Czech Seed Bead 3-Pack Cerise, SKU 10699454
Czech Seed Beads 3-Pack Bumblebee, SKU 10699458

Preciosa Czech Crystal Bicones, SKU10686743

18K Gold Plated Wire Guardians, SKU 10697674

Size D Beading Thread, SKU D295283S
Size #10 Beading Needle, SKU 10332394

Chain Nose Pliers SKU D571873S,

Beading Mat, SKU 10348546

Precision Scissors, SKU 10591717

A review of our prior class, Brick Stitch Bees, will be helpful for this class.

[Review Brick Stitch Bees](#)

Advanced Beadweaving

2 Hour Workshop

Color Legend



Cardinal
10699453



Bumblebee
10699458



Rust
10699491



Cerise
10699454

Join us for a Holiday Beading Party! In this 2-hour workshop, we will work through the creation of an intricate, brick-stitch flower design and optional fringe embellishment. This design can be made as an ornament, pendant, or make two for earrings. It is gift-ready gorgeous.

This project takes many hours to complete, but the techniques used are beginner-friendly. What makes this class advanced is the large size of the pattern, the asymmetry of the pattern, and working with small, round beads as opposed to a precision cylinder. The goal of this workshop is to share strategy for tackling big projects and to demonstrate confidence working with a more challenging bead and design. In class we will cover adding thread, which you will need to do a few times during this project. We will also share tips for following an asymmetrical pattern and keeping track of your place.

Beginners may find this design easier to work by substituting an 11/0 Delica seed bead for our Czech 10/0.

Abbreviations

S10 - Size 10/0 Czech Seed Beads - Colors A through H - per pattern

B4 - 4mm Czech Bicone Crystal, Siam

Step 1

Cut 120 inches of beading thread. Thread a beading needle. Working from the midpoint of the thread (leaving a 60 inch tail) ladder stitch the middle (widest) row of the pattern.

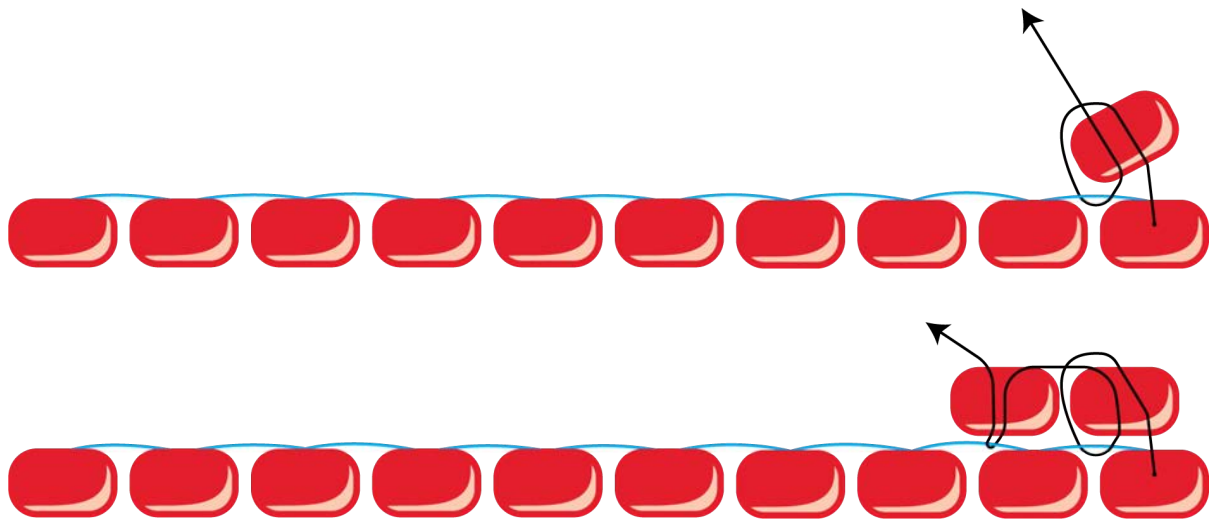


Step 2

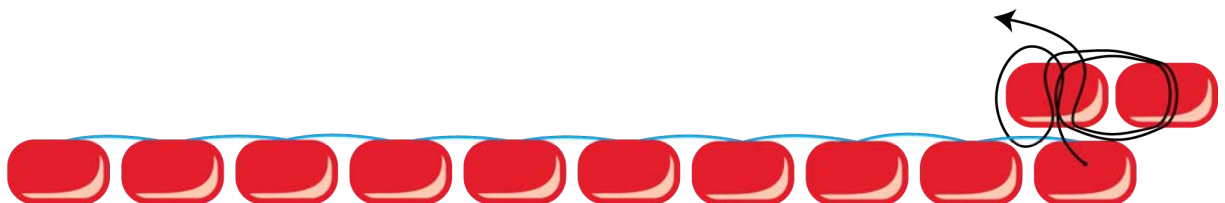
Using brick-stitch, create the pattern working up and down from this middle row, using the tail thread to complete the bottom half. In class we will demo a refresher of increase and decrease techniques to create the pattern.

Decreasing, Increasing, and Placement for Larger Indents - One bead method

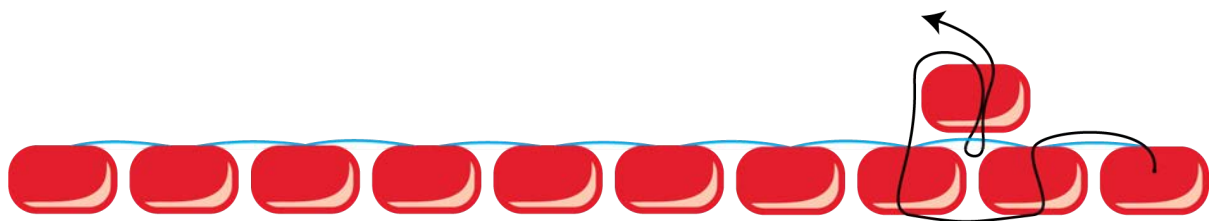
Starting each new bead in the first thread bridge will result in a natural decrease of 1 bead to every row.



To increase, add one bead to the first thread bridge as shown above, but then ladder stitch the next bead to increase out. The ladder can be repeated to the number of beads needed.

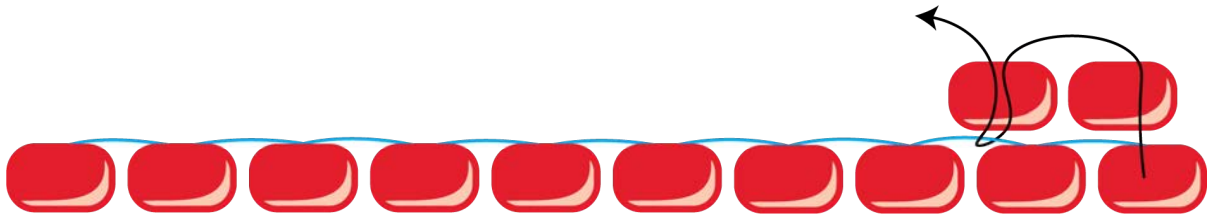


Placement in other positions, such as a decrease of more than one bead, can be accomplished by weaving to exit from a bead that is below the desired thread bridge. Work the first bead into the desired thread bridge after weaving to exit from one of the beads below it.

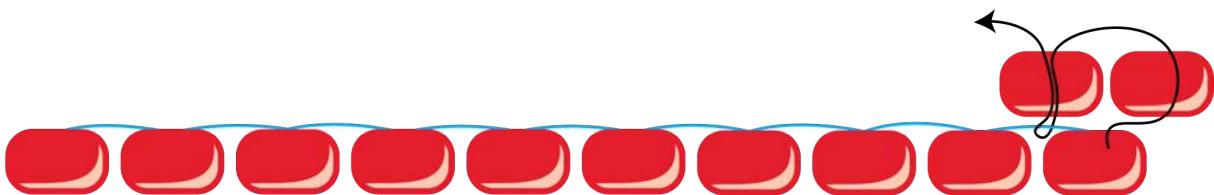


Decreasing, Increasing, and Placement for Larger Indents - Two bead method

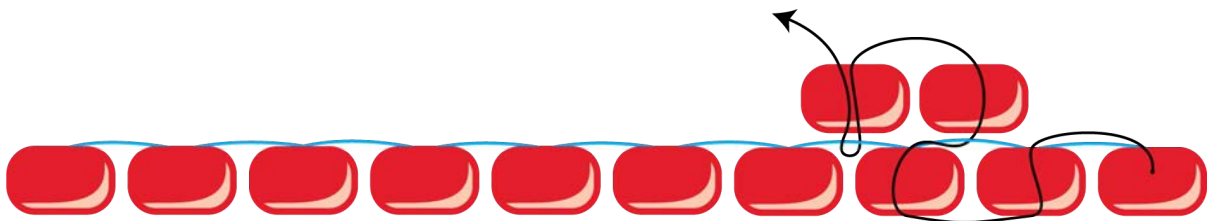
Starting your pair of beads into the second thread bridge will result in a natural decrease of 1 bead per row.



To perform an increase, you can add two beads to the first thread bridge.



Weave to placement method: weave to exit from the bead that is just past the thread bridge where your first bead is needed. Go under the thread bridge of desired placement. String 2 beads. Go under the next thread bridge and up through the second bead.



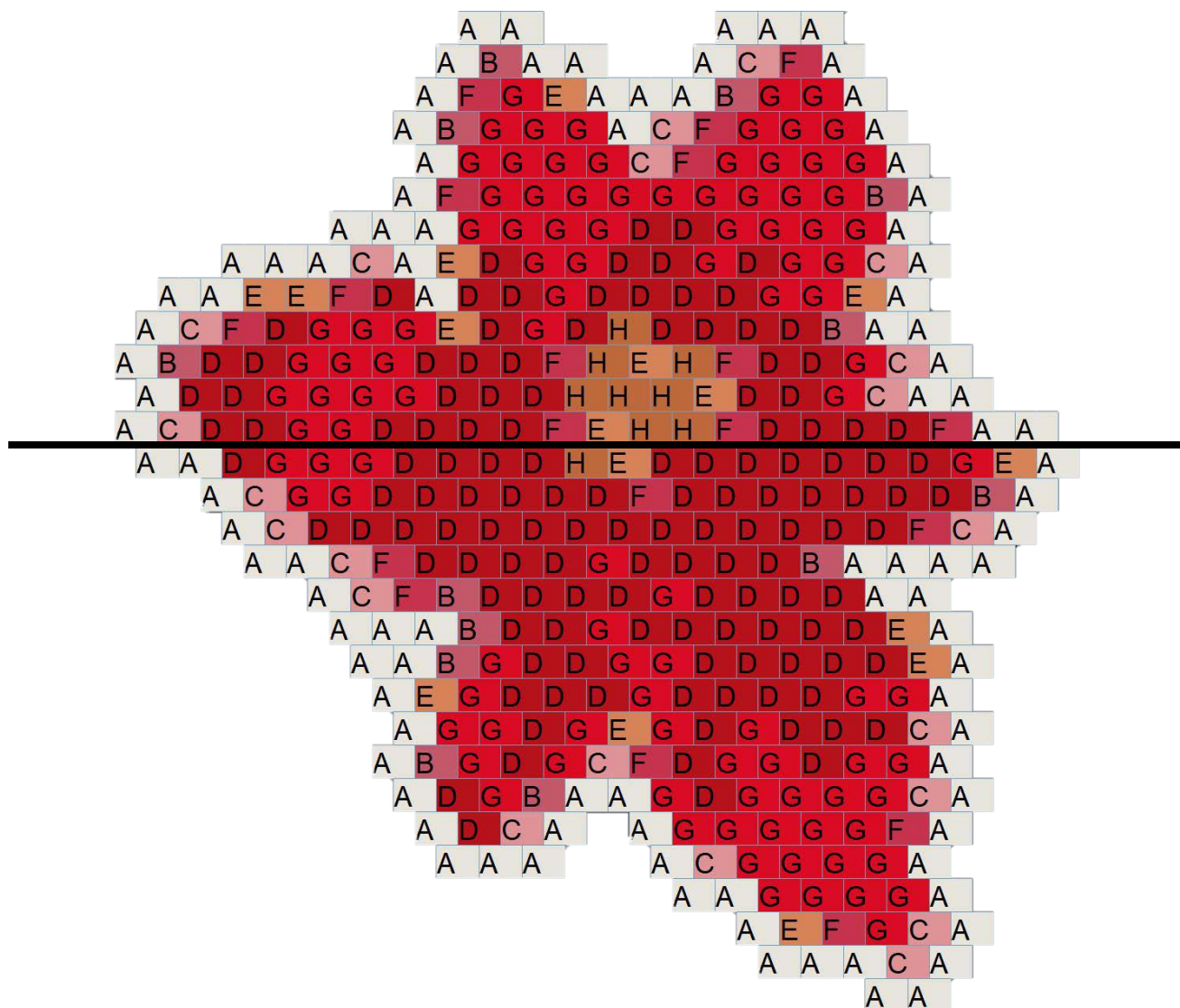
For a refresher on increasing and decreasing, this past class, brick-stitch bees, will be helpful.

[Review Brick Stitch Bees Class](#)

The row underlined is the laddered row.

Tips: Your tail thread is the best indicator for keeping track of which side you're on when working the top portion. When you switch to working with the tail thread to complete the bottom half, the pattern will be developed enough to orient you by sight. Use a ruler or post it to follow each row.

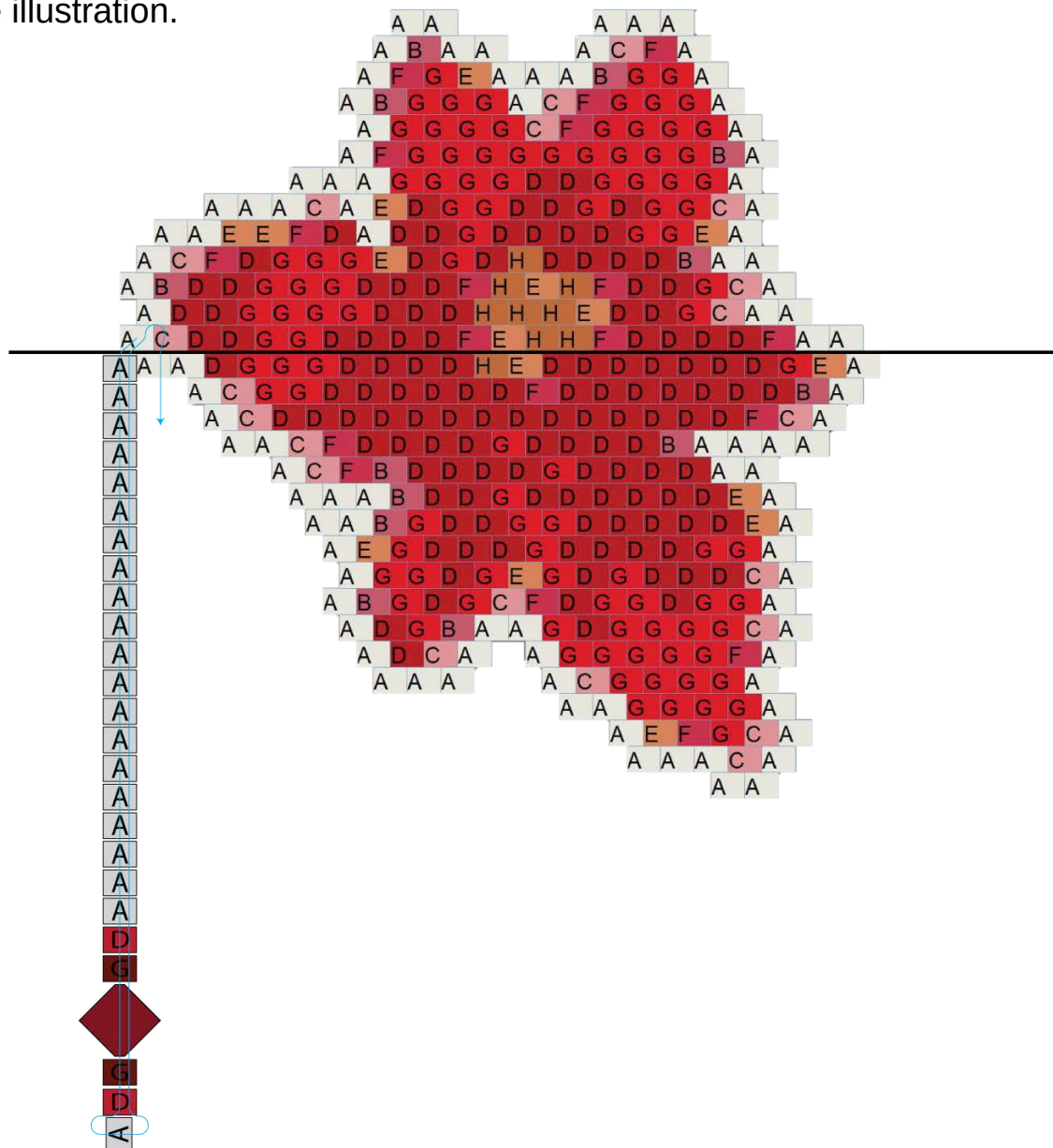
When you need to add thread, leave the old thread in place and weave a new strand to meet it. This will also help you keep track. A good way to lock in new threads is to go through a bead, pick up the thread bridge below it, and then come up through that bead. Travel through a few beads and do this for a solid weave in.



Step 2 - Optional Fringe Embellishment

Adding fringe in this design adds bulky, striking sparkle. The fringe strands overlap a bit due to the stepped nature of the brick-stitched bottom border. Feel free to change up the spacing of these strands for different looks. The first strand of fringe starts at the left, edge most bead of the laddered row, as shown. The pattern for each strand of fringe is: (20)S10A, (1)S10D, (1)S10G, (1)B4, (1)S10G, (1)S10D and (1)S10A, the turning bead.

Note the weaving that will be necessary to navigate the steps in many places along the border as you add the fringe strands. There are also two beads where I recommend skipping adding a fringe. They are circled on the next page illustration.



The last strand of fringe is placed from the bottom most bead on the right. The fringe will be bulky and overlap in some places. The lengths will generally cascade down toward the right. Note the two, circled beads where it was best to skip adding a fringe. There are a total of 30 strands.

Step 3

Travel up to the top center with your remaining thread, or weave in a new strand near the top. Attach a wire guardian in the position shown.

Step 4

Weave in any remaining tails and trim.

Congratulations on completing an epic bead weaving project!

Share your designs with us!

#JohnBead

#MakeItWithMichaels

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