

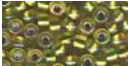




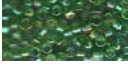






DESIGNER BEADING PATTERN ANN BENSON

Satin Cord Bracelet



designed by Ann Benson

MATERIALS

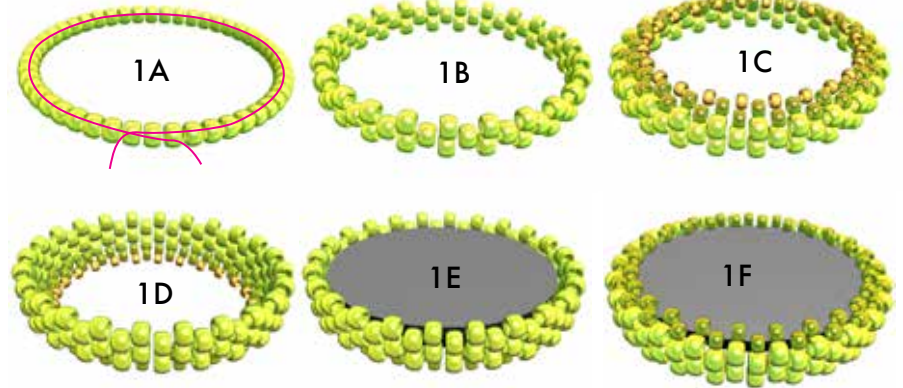
| | | |
|--|-----------|---|
|  | 11°A | Toho 11° #1811, silver-lined lime AB (432) |
|  | 11°B | Czech 11° #0144BL, silver-lined cranberry AB (1259) |
|  | 11°C | Miyuki 11° #0179L, transparent grass green AB (213) |
|  | 15°A | Toho 15° #1811, silver-lined lime AB (184) |
|  | 15°B | Miyuki 15° #0701, rose-lined topaz (22) |
|  | 15°C | Toho 15° #0167, transparent grass green AB (60) |
|  | Delica | Delica #0163, spring green AB (80) |
|  | 8° | Matsuno 8° #643A, silver-lined grass green AB (22) |
|  | Charlotte | Czech Charlotte 13° #18581, galvanized gold (38) |
|  | pearl | 3mm glass pearl, coral (14) |
|  | bicone | 3mm Swarovski crystal bicone, padparadscha (4) |
|  | rondelle | 4mm x 6mm Chinese crystal rondelle, spring green AB (4) |

Also:

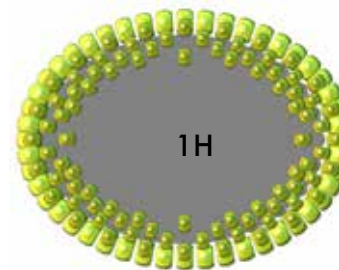
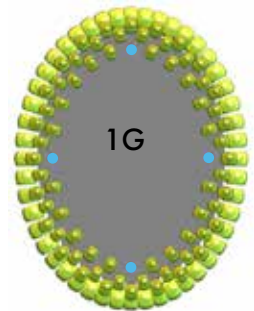
18mm x 24mm glass cabochon; Satin cord, 3/8" diameter, two 8" pcs; Strong jewelry glue such as E-6000; Masking tape; nylon beading thread; beading needle.

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STEP 1 Surround the cabochon. On one yard of thread, string forty-eight (48) 11°A. Leaving a six-inch tail, go through the first few beads again (1A). Add one round of 11°A in Peyote stitch in the round (1B). If you are unfamiliar with this stitch, see the general instructions on the last page. Add two rounds of 15°A and one round of Charlottes (1C). Weave through the beadwork to the opposite side of the ring and add one round of 11°A (1D). Place the cabochon front-side down in the cupped bezel (1E). Add two rounds of 15°A (1F).

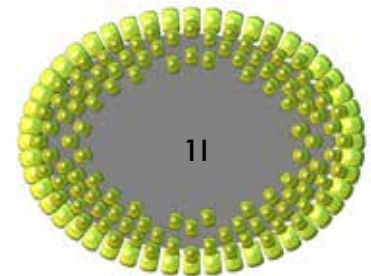


Add one more round with 15°A on the back of the surround, but skip a space at each of the four compass points, marked with blue dots in Figure 1G. The round should consist of four repeats of [five 15°As, then one space]. These spaces will be reductions that will tighten this back side of the surround. The back of the cabochon will not be seen in the finished piece.



Add another round of 15°As, adding only one bead in each of the four spaces left in the previous round (1H).

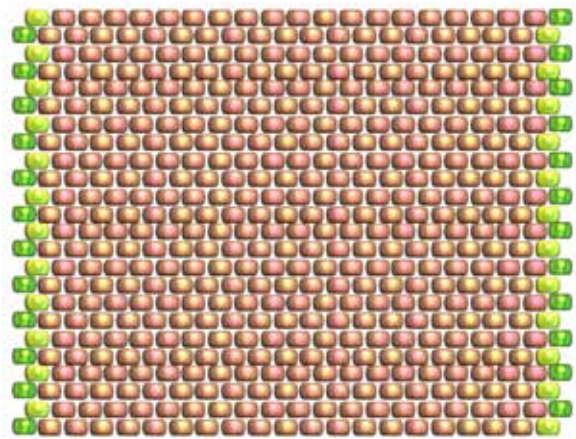
Add one last round of 15°As. This round will really pull the surround in and complete the four reductions at the compass points (1I). If you have more than eight inches of thread left, you can leave it hanging for STEP 3.



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STEP 2 Create the brick stitched bands. If you are unfamiliar with brick stitch, review the general instructions on the last page. Though brick stitch and peyote stitch look similar, do not use peyote stitch to create the bands unless your stitch tension is very tight; stiffness is needed in these parts.

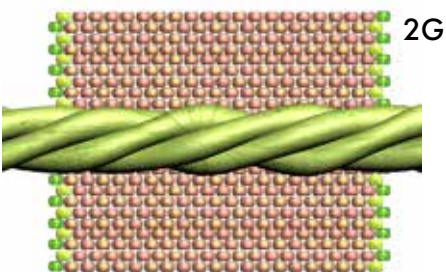
Start by anchoring one 11°C on one yard of thread (2A). Ladder one 11°B to the first bead (2B). Continue anchoring 11°Bs onto the previous bead until you have added nineteen 11°Bs (2C). Last, anchor one 11°A (2D). You've created the foundation row on which you will stitch subsequent brick stitch rows. Brick stitch a row onto the first with the same number of beads; start with an 11°C, add nineteen 11°Bs, then add one final 11°A (2E). Diagram 2F shows how the entire strip should look.



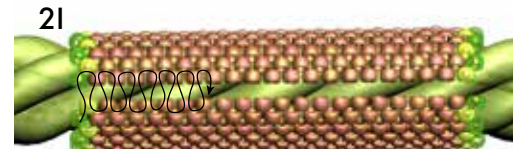
Continue brick stitch for a total of twenty-four (24) rows, always starting the row with an 11°C and ending with an 11°A (2F).

2F

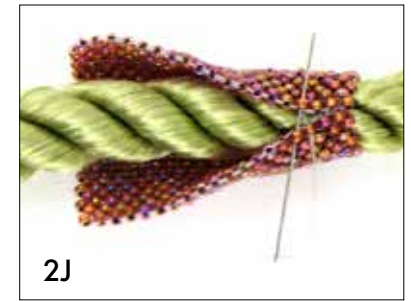
Center the brick stitch band under one section of the satin cord (2G) so the green edge beads are perpendicular to the cord.



Wrap the brick stitch band around the cord, bringing the two ends together (2H).



Zip the two long edges of the band together by threading through the first and last rows in a serpentine or Figure-8 pattern (2I, 2J).

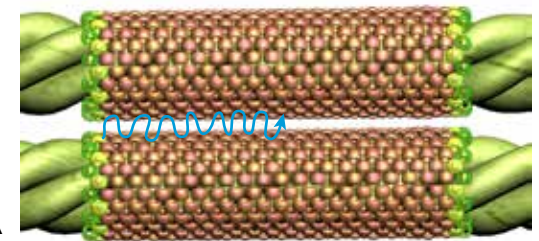


When the thread is tightened, the edges will come together. You can double your thread for strength if desired. There will already be considerable threading within the beads, so you may need to switch to a finer needle. You'll need to pull tightly to secure the ends of the brick stitch together. When finished, secure your thread within the beadwork and trim.

Repeat STEP 2 to create a second brick stitch band.

STEP 3 Secure the cabochon to the brick stitched bands.

Place the two cords next to each other and line up the brick stitch bands. Align the seams so they are touching, then stitch the two brick stitch bands together as invisibly as possible (3A).

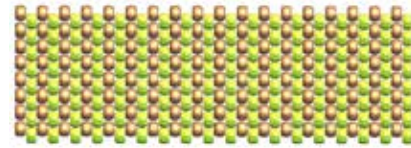


Dab glue onto the innermost rounds on the back side of the surround, then center the cabochon surround on the brick stitch bands (3B). Stitch between the innermost exposed rounds on the back side of the surround and the brick stitch bands. You can run your needle through the entire assembly, but don't pull the thread so tightly that it distorts the bands. Secure the joining thread and trim it.

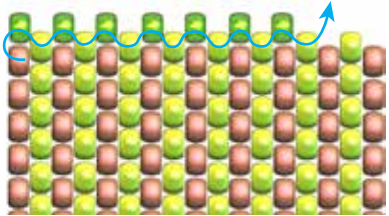
STEP 4 Create the cord ends. The ends of the satin cord are wrapped in a strip of brick stitch to provide a strong foundation for the toggle (4A). The dense threading of brick stitch offers the required strength and beautiful appearance. Each strip must have a number of rows that is divisible by four, in this case, thirty-six rows. Weave the strip eight beads wide, alternating rows of 11°A and 11°B to create a striped appearance (4B).



4B



On the side that has 11°As sticking out, add one row of 11°Cs in peyote stitch (4C).



4C

Size the bracelet. Mark the places on each side of the bracelet where you will trim with a fine-tipped marker, allowing a gap of about one inch, since the toggle will add about 1 1/4 inches to the total bracelet length. Wrap masking tape around each end to a depth of about 1/2" from where you are going to trim. The tape should be tightly wrapped to contain the threads; you can wrap the tape twice for security. Trim each end at the end of the tape (4D, 4E)



4D



4E

Wrap the brick stitch strip around the satin cord end. Position the strip so 11°B is the outermost bead and the outer edge lands just below the cut on the satin cord. Join the first and last rows of brick stitch together by weaving back and forth between the beads as you did in STEP 2 (4F).

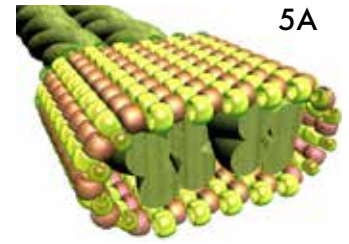
4F



Weave back and forth through the tube and the satin cord a few times and bring the thread out of any 11°B in the top edge.

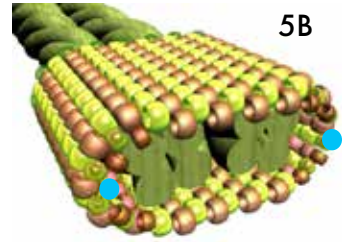
STEP 5 Reduce the end caps to hide the cut end of the satin. Add five 11°As centered along each long edge of the end cap, and four 15°As centered along the curved, short edges (5A). Then step up through the first bead you added in that round.

5A



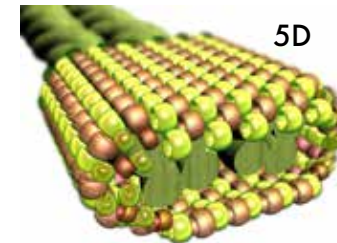
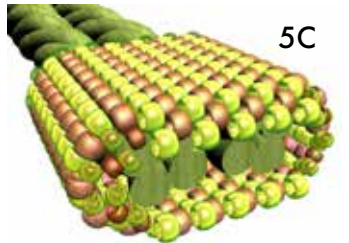
Add four 11°Bs in the spaces between the 11°As just added, on each long edge of the end cap. Add two 15°Bs on each short end, leaving one space (blue dot) for a reduction in the next round (5B). Then step up through the first bead you added in the round.

5B



Add five 11°As centered on each long edge of the bead cap. Add three 15°As on each short, curved edge of the bead cap. Add only one bead between the two 15°Bs spaced far apart on each side, completing a reduction in those spots (5C). Then step up through the first bead in the round.

5C

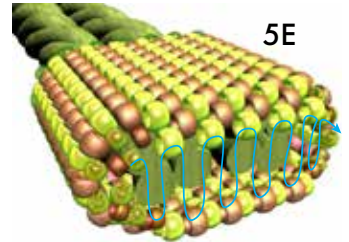


5D

Weave through to the first 11°A on either of the long sides of the bead cap. Add four 11°Bs in the spaces between the 11°As on that side only (5D).

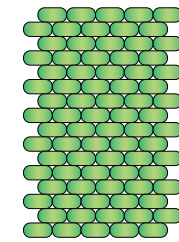
"Zip" the cord end by threading alternately through the last row you added and the row of 11°As on the opposite side (5E).

5E

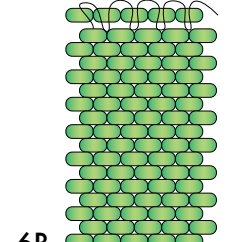


STEP 6 Create the toggle bar and ring. On a thirty (30) inch thread, pick up sixteen (16) 11°C. Weave in flat peyote stitch until the strip is ten rows (five edge beads) wide (6A). At one end, add five beads in brick stitch to create a strip that is seventeen beads wide by ten rows (6B).

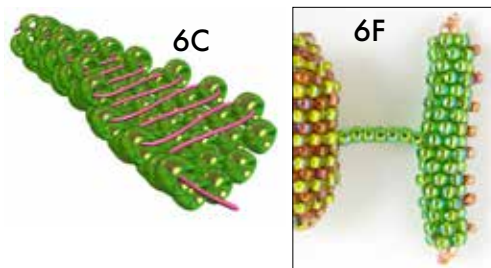
6A



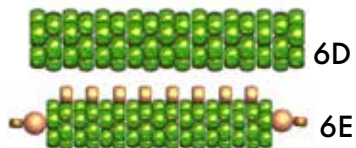
6B



Step 6 continued. Roll the long edges of the strip together and weave them together in a "zipper" fashion (6C). Tighten the thread as you progress to keep the edges well connected. When the zipping is complete (6D), secure the shorter thread within the weave and trim; retain the longer thread. Decorate the open ends of the toggle bar with pearls, anchored with one 15°B (6E). Bring the thread out of the center of the bar.

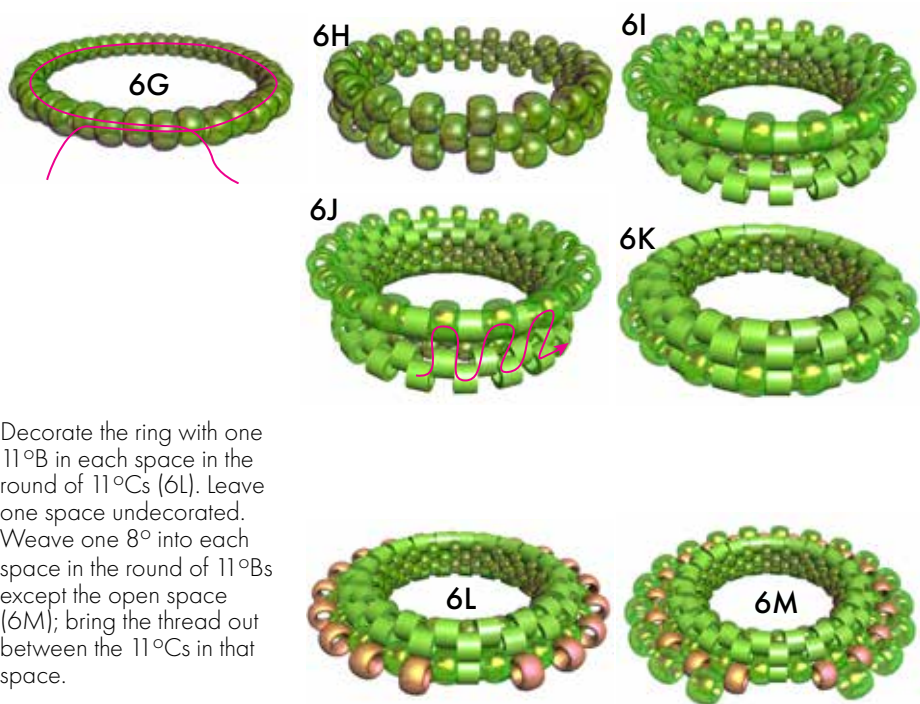


Join the bar to the end cap with five or six 11°C (6F). Run the thread down through the hole in the cap end. Weave up and down as many times as possible, then bury and trim the thread.



Create the toggle ring using peyote stitch in the round. Thread forty (40) 15°C onto a 36" thread and form a ring by running back through the first few beads (6G). Center the ring on the thread length. Work one additional round of 15°C (6H). Switch to Delicas for two rounds, then add one round of 11°Cs.

Pick up the other thread; bring it out of any 15°C in the innermost round. Add two rounds of Delicas and one round of 11°C; the ring will shape itself into a "tire rim" (6I). Roll the edges together and "zip" the edges together by weaving back and forth (6J). The completed ring will have no visible seam and will be quite solid (6K).

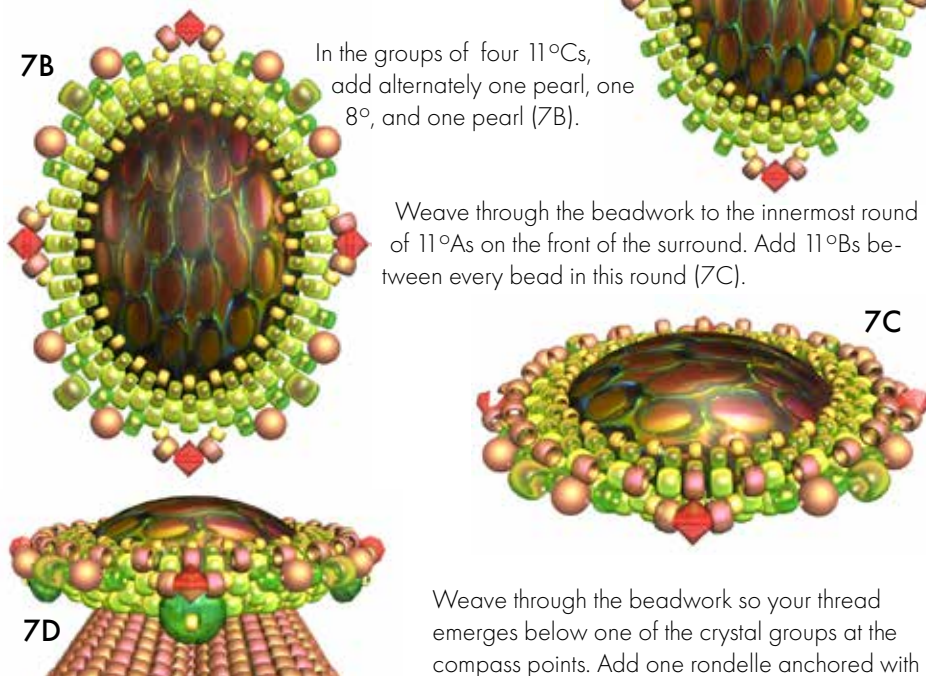


Decorate the ring with one 11°B in each space in the round of 11°Cs (6L). Leave one space undecorated. Weave one 8° into each space in the round of 11°Bs except the open space (6M); bring the thread out between the 11°Cs in that space.

STEP 6 continued. Join the ring to the other end cap with two 11°Cs (7N). Run the thread down into the cap hole and out of the side of the cap, then reverse direction and make another pass, keeping the thread invisible on the outside of the cap. Make as many passes of thread as you can to secure the joint. Bury the thread end within the cap or the toggle ring and trim it.



STEP 7 Embellish the surround. Weave a new thread into the surround and bring it out in the second innermost round of 11°A on the front of the surround, making sure you are at least two spaces away from a compass point. At the compass points, add groups consisting of one Charlotte, one 11°B, one bicone, one 11°B, spanning one bead of the 11A round. Add 11°Cs between each compass point group (4A).

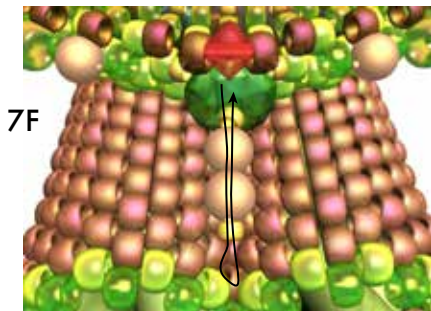
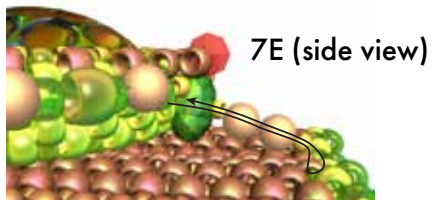


In the groups of four 11°Cs, add alternately one pearl, one 8°, and one pearl (7B).

Weave through the beadwork to the innermost round of 11°As on the front of the surround. Add 11°Bs between every bead in this round (7C).

Weave through the beadwork so your thread emerges below one of the crystal groups at the compass points. Add one rondelle anchored with one Charlotte at each of the compass points (7D).

Step 7 continued. Bring your thread out of one of the two side rondelles and the Charlotte anchoring it. Pick up two pearls and one Charlotte, and stitch down into the beadwork where the two brick stitch bands meet so the added beads cover the seam between the joined bands (7E, 7F). Repeat this process with the other side rondelle. Secure your thread and trim it.



EVEN COUNT FLAT PEYOTE STITCH

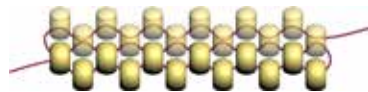
Following your chart or pattern, thread on the first TWO rows.



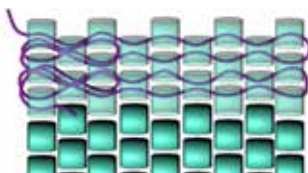
Reverse direction; pick up beads according to your pattern. Skip every other bead, weaving into the initial threading so a "zipper tooth" emerges.



Continue in this manner, reversing direction at the end of each row.



ODD COUNT FLAT PEYOTE STITCH

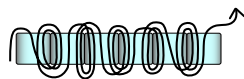


When the starting row has an odd number (odd count peyote), the technique is basically the same, but the ends will be woven in a "figure eight" manner to position the thread correctly.

BASIC BRICK STITCH

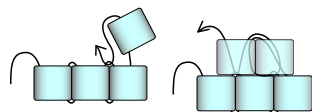
For a detailed, animated tutorial video on brick stitch, please visit the tutorials page at www.beadseast.com

Brick stitch starts with a "ladder" foundation row; loop the beads together, tightening the thread as you go. This foundation row will not look neat.

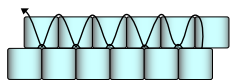


FOUNDATION ROW

Pick up two beads and run the thread through the next loop of thread. Run back through the second bead added and tighten the thread so the beads sit neatly on the foundation row.

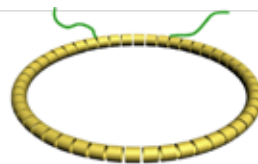


START OF SECOND ROW



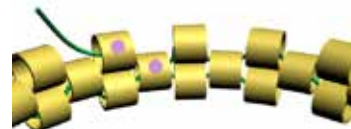
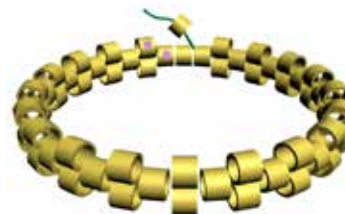
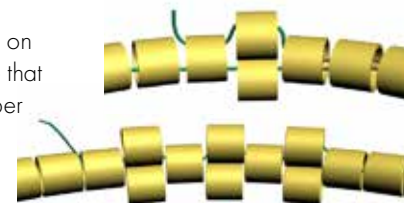
Continue in the same manner, picking up one bead at a time, looping into the threads of the previous row, and running back through the added bead. At the end of the row, reverse the work and start with two beads again, then continue with one bead at a time.

BASIC PEYOTE STITCH IN THE ROUND



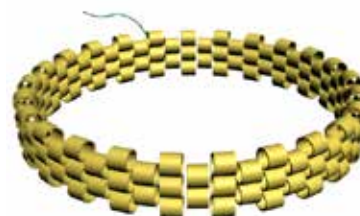
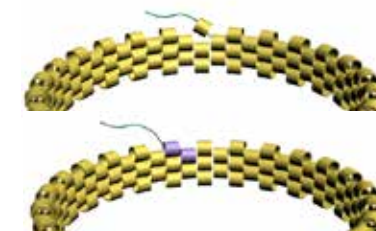
Peyote stitch in the round starts with an initial ring of beads. Your specific directions will tell you how many beads should be threaded. Create the ring by running the thread back through several beads. This ring will later become the first TWO rounds of stitching.

Pick up one bead, skip one bead on the initial ring, then run the thread through the next bead on the ring. As you tighten the thread you'll notice that the beads shift their positions and form a "zipper tooth" pattern.



At the end of each round, prior to starting the new round, you must "step up". When you have three beads left on the initial ring and your thread emerges from the first of those beads, you're ready to step up. After picking up the bead to be added, go through TWO beads on the upward diagonal. These beads are shown here dotted in orchid. When you tighten the thread, your three-round ring will have no visible start or end.

In subsequent rounds, you'll recognize the step up by the distinctive V-shaped gap at the end of the round. Again, you'll pick up your bead and go through TWO beads on the upward diagonal (shown in orchid).



Continue in this manner, adding rounds as your directions specify, stepping up in preparation for each new round.