

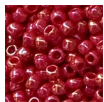
ANN·BENSON·BEADING

Euro Bead Crochet Pattern

Eggplant & Apples



Toho 11° 625F matte purple (up to 800 beads, about 8 grams)



Toho 11° 405 lustered red AB (up to 800 beads, about 8 grams)

Small business seed bead and crochet thread vendors:

<https://annbenso.beading.com/retail-beading-suppliers/>

Recommended supplies available on Amazon:

[Wonderfil Spagetti 12-weight cotton](#)

[Aurufil Mako 12-weight cotton](#)

[Cebelia 20-weight crochet cotton](#)

[Sulky 12-weight cotton](#)

[Recommended crochet hook 1.10mm to 1.25mm](#)

Also needed: 12-13mm inside diameter magnetic clasp; fiber bunch about 20" long, several light strands; strong glue for clasp

GENERAL ORDER OF PROGRESS, details follow

1. Determine your desired size (next page)
2. Thread and crochet the purple section 16-around
3. Thread and crochet the center section 16-around
4. Thread and crochet the red section 16-around.
5. Support the tube with a fiber bundle.
6. Glue the clasp in place.

Striations create a smooth color shift from one end to the other using only two colors



NOTE: When using a clasp in which the beaded tube will be inserted, you do not need to crochet unbeaded rounds after the initial foundation chain but should begin the beaded single crochet immediately. The general directions (later pages) show how to do this.

FREE YOUTUBE TUTORIAL FOR EURO BEAD CROCHET:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b27oiGcC1uU>

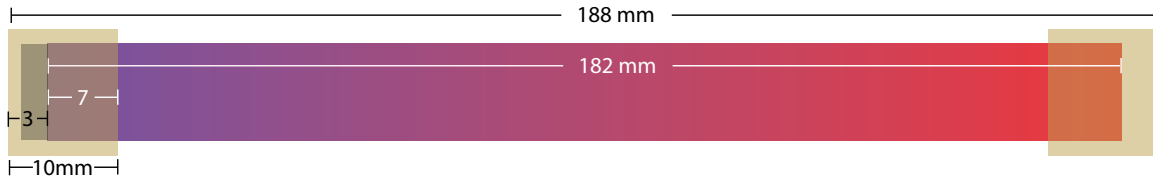
FREE YOUTUBE VIDEO FOR SUPPORTING A TUBE:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p6biWzEgBE8>

Figure the required length of your crocheted tube as follows:

Measure your wrist, add 7/8" (22mm) to accommodate wrist curvature and ease of wearing. Measure your closure method. **The example which fits a 6.5" wrist** shows a magnetic clasp with an overall length of 20mm (about 3/4") in two parts, 10mm each. The open insertion/gluing depth on both clasp parts is 7mm. Subtract the difference between the clasp overall length and the insertion depth, which is 3mm x 2 (6mm). Shorten the full crocheted length, including the initial chain and final unbeaded round on the ends to achieve this length.

Example: For a wrist that measures 6.5" (166mm): Add 7/8" (22mm) for a desired overall bracelet length of 7 3/8" (188mm). Subtract 6mm from the desired length including the clasp (188mm - 6mm = 182mm, or 7 1/8").

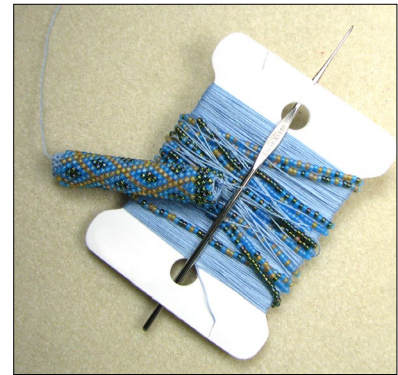


The center section measures 1 5/8" (44mm) when crocheted. The symmetrical outer sections, stitched fully in red or purple, are added to the center section to achieve the desired length. In our 182mm example, each outer section should measure $(182 - 44) \div 2 = 69\text{mm}$ (about 2 5/8"). There are ± 14 rounds in each inch of crocheted spiral. You will need 36-37 rounds for each outer section.

Each round has 16 beads, but in reality this works out to 16.5 because of the angle of the beads and the slant of the spiral rounds. The number of beads to be threaded is $37 \times 16.5 = 610$ beads. This is slightly more than 5 grams and can be measured as a rounded teaspoon.

Thread the fully purple section first. As described in the following technique directions, start with a foundation chain of 17 and join with a slip stitch to the first chain. Begin the beaded single crochet immediately and continue in a one-color purple spiral until the section length is achieved. You may have more beads than needed; if so they can be removed after the thread is cut. Secure your loop and cut the thread, leaving a tail of about 10" that will be secured within the crochet after the new section is attached.

Thread the center section as described on the next page; join it to the purple section and crochet 16-around until all beads are used.



Thread management is a challenge in any bead crochet project. The use of a winding/storage card is recommended.

Fine crochet thread will tend to curl or kink. To alleviate this, secure your working loop, and secure your thread (as much length as you can dangle while standing) at the slits in the winding card. Stand up, allow the thread to dangle; the winding card will rotate counter-clockwise and the thread will unkink. You may need to repeat this action from time to time in any bead crochet project.

Several times as you progress, you'll need to push the beads down the thread. This technique is thread-thirsty; each stitch requires about an inch of thread. Pull out the thread and push the beads slowly, because if you push too fast the thread may tangle (a nightmare!). Then rewind the beaded thread back onto the card.

Center section threading

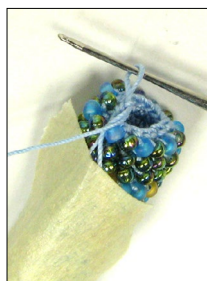
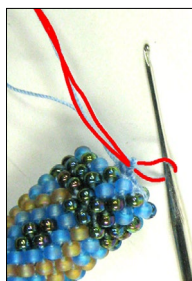
17 purple
49 red
17 purple
33 red
17 purple
17 red
17 purple
17 red
17 purple
17 red
33 purple
17 red
49 purple
17 red

As shown here, join the center section to the completed purple section. The first round will be fully red. Continue crocheting in spiral until all the center section beads have been crocheted. The last round will be fully purple. Secure the loop and cut the thread, leaving a tail of 10" to be secured later.

Load the same amount of red beads as you did for the fully purple section. Join the new section and crochet until both ends are the same size and your crocheted length, relaxed and unstretched, is the desired length.

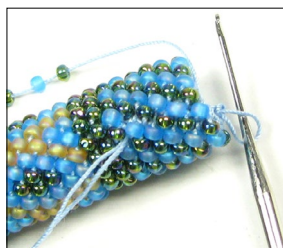
JOINING A NEW THREADED SECTION

Your hook is in the working loop of the last stitch of the first section. The beads of your second section are completely threaded. You're now ready to join the sections.

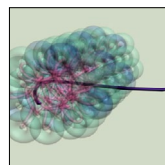
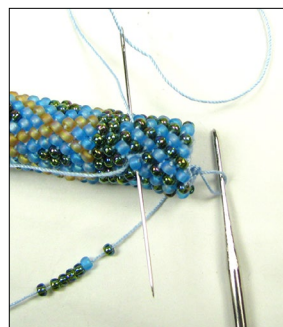


Pull the new thread (red) through the last loop of the first section to create a new working loop. Tighten the old thread. Use painter's or masking tape to secure the two loose thread ends to the side of the tube.

Bring a bead down the new thread and insert the hook in the next stitch; finish the stitch as usual with the new thread. Continue crocheting the tube, as if the new thread were the old thread. Check to be sure the beads are lining up correctly.

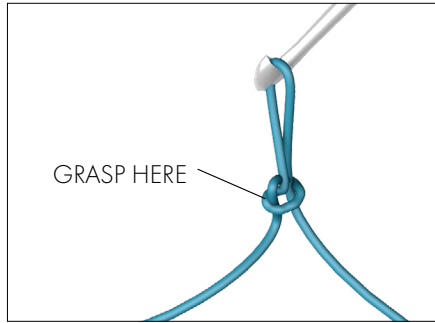
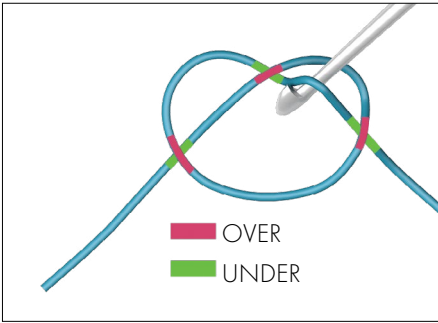


When you have four or five rounds beyond the join point, remove the tape. Secure the thread tails within the fiber walls of the tube, but NOT through the center of the channel, which must remain open for finishing. Take several short invisible stitches with each thread tail, then trim close to the beads, taking care not to cut stitching threads.



Keep all tails within the fiber wall when burying them; the channel must remain open for finishing

Every spiral tube starts with a foundation of chain stitches with **one more stitch(es)** than your design has in each round.



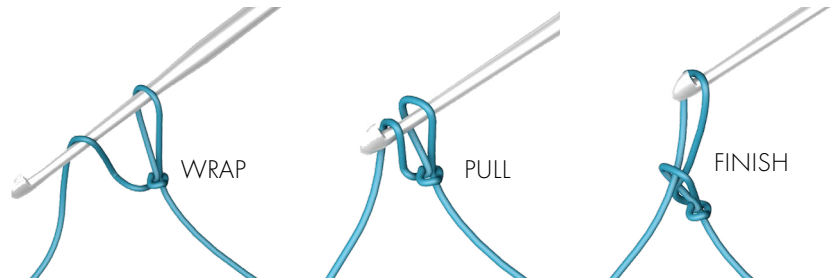
The basic chain starts with a slip knot. Pull out a foot of thread, form a “pretzel” shape, placing threads over and under as shown here. Insert the hook.

Pull up the hook to form a loop. Adjust the thread as needed, leaving a tail of 10” (25.4 cm). It helps to grasp the knot as you draw the loop up and in.

Wrap the thread around the hook. Here the thread is shown wrapped front to back, but back to front works just as well. Keep the slip knot fairly loose.

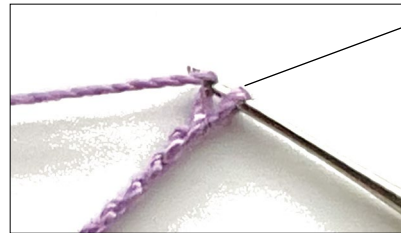
Pull the wrapped thread through the slip knot loop to form the first chain.

Finish the stitch by adjusting it to create a neat loop. Use this stitch as a model for the size of all subsequent chains.



Repeat these actions until you have the desired number of chain stitches. Keep the chains even, and watch your tension—it’s difficult to insert the hook into a chain stitch that’s overly tight.

Each chain will subsequently be the foundation for a single crochet stitch, either with or without a bead.



The best method for keeping your stitches even and consistent is to pay attention to the size of this loop before pulling the thread through it. Adjust each chain to achieve the same rough size of this loop.

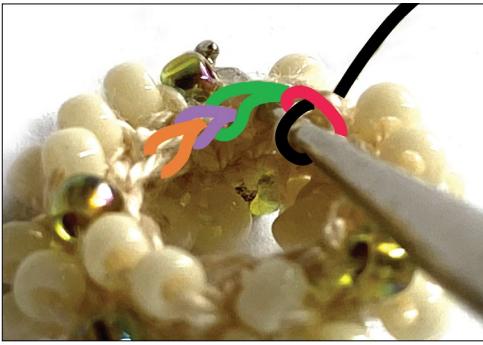


Working in the whole stitch

The diagram at right shows the back of the loop, the whole loop and the front of the loop. You should **ALWAYS insert the hook through the whole loop.**

That said, in the first few rounds **it can be a challenge to insert the hook through the whole loop;** stitches will turn inward until the tube has a few rounds completed. It’s OK to do a few back loop stitches when you simply can’t get the hook through the whole loop. Once the tube is established, however, beads in stitches that are not made through the whole loop will be looser and may protrude a bit from the rest of the tube.





- Working loop and thread
- Last stitch made
- Loop through which hook is inserted
- Next whole stitch loop
- Another whole stitch loop

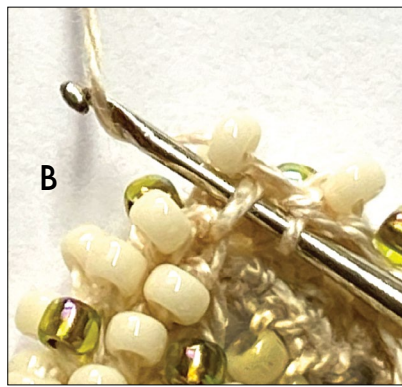
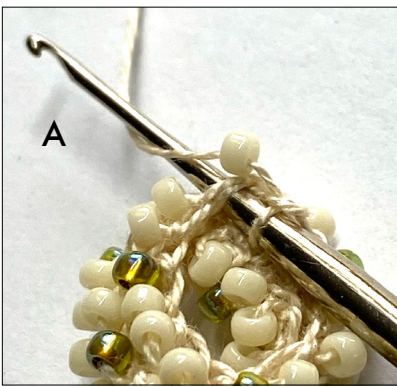
Identifying the loops

In this diagram the whole loops and working thread and loop of the round in the early start of a tube are shown clearly. In the first few rounds you'll need to make a specific effort to use the whole loop.

Keeping the bead on the outside of the stitch

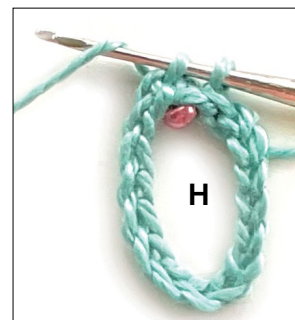
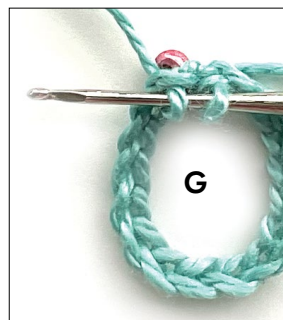
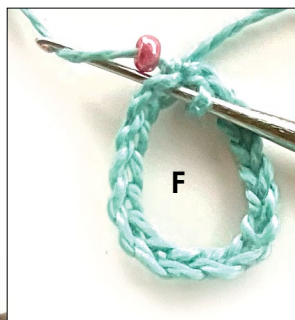
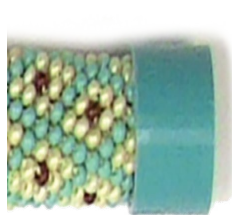
The whole point of creating a tube of beads is to have the beads on the outside and the fiber stitches on the inside. In photo A, the thread is wrapped from back to front over the hook prior to pulling it through. In photo B, the thread is grabbed from behind and under, which is the preferred manner, as the bead naturally falls to the outside.

In this photo, you can see the bead on the outside prior to pulling the thread through the two loops on the hook



If you want to insert the entire end of the tube into a closure or use a snap, start your beaded crochet directly on the foundation chain.

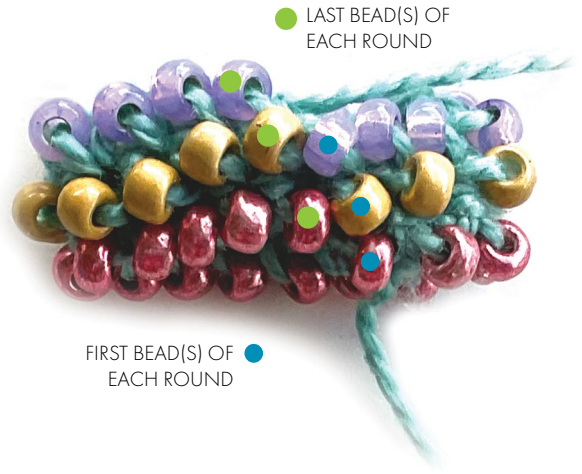
Insert the hook into the first chain and bring a bead down the working thread; wrap the thread round the hook. (F). Pull the thread through the chain (G) which catches the bead on the outside of the chain. Wrap the thread around the hook (H) and pull the wrapped thread through both loops on the hook (I).



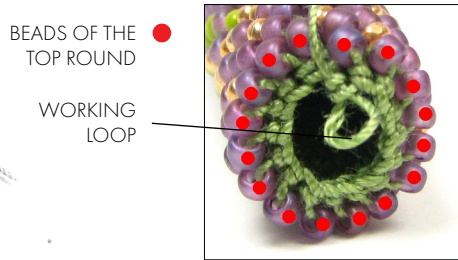
All sixteen beaded stitches are shown here, though the last bead added is hiding behind the working loop.

The red and blue dots (below, right) show how the tube is beginning to form a spiral. As the beaded crochet progresses, the spiral will be better defined.

The first bead will not initially land in the same position as it will when more rounds are added. Here it looks to be on the inside of the chain, but in reality it is on the outside and will be more visibly so with the addition of beaded rounds. The beads will shift slightly clockwise as rounds are added.



The first ten or so rounds will not be attractive and you may be tempted to start over or quit altogether. But after a few more rounds, the tube will take form and will be easier to handle.



Count the beads of the top round often to be sure your circumference remains consistent.

When the tube is complete, crochet one round of slip stitch without beads. Keep your tension loose as slip stitch rounds can tend to pull inward. Leaving a six-inch tail, cut the thread and pull it through the last loop to secure it.

The photos show a design with unbeaded rounds, but the support technique works fully-beaded tubes as well. Use a length of light wire slightly longer than your tube; loop it around the bundle of scrap fibers so the bundle is doubled. Insert the wire through the tube and pull the bundle through. If the bundle is too thick or not thick enough, pull it out again and remove or add strands until the fit is right



When you're satisfied with the fill, use the thread tails on both ends to roughly secure the fiber bundle. Make several passes back and forth. Cut the excess support threads and immediately saturate the end with glue. Allow the glued ends to dry. When dry, apply a generous drop of glue in each clasp and insert the dried ends. Keep the ends away from each other as the glue dries.



Well done!