

step by stringing 1 size 6° bead on one wire (now called Wire A), and passing the other wire end (Wire B) back through this bead while you hold the wire ends and the bead in your fingertips just as you would while tying an overhand knot. Once the incom-

ing Wire B has passed back through the bead, pinch it between the thumb and forefinger of the hand opposite the one originally holding this wire (Hand A), then use Hand B to pick up the end of Wire A. In other words, cross the wire ends over from



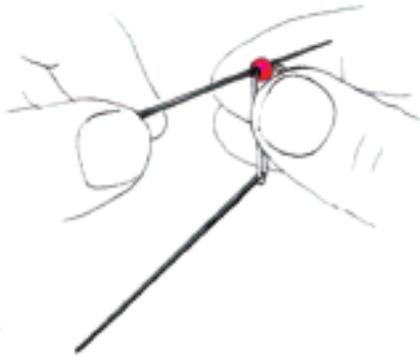


Figure 1. Pinch the crossing bead to keep the thread tight at the bottom on the bead hole.

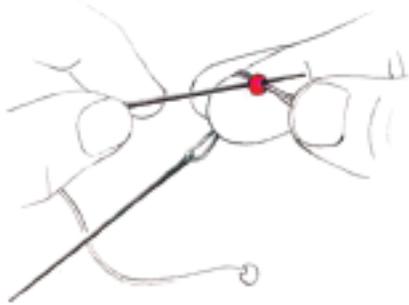


Figure 2. Drape thread over index finger and hold in place with middle finger and thumb.

#### TIP

*As mentioned in the “Basics” chapter, when using two needles to add one row alongside another, first do the pass through of the bead on the adjacent row, and then string the new beads on the other needle. Working this way makes it easier to decipher stripes and color changes. The South starting bead and the pass-through bead are known quantities, so get them out of the way first; then, you only have to deal with two beads. I use both hands to get the needle through an adjacent pass-through bead (Figures 3 and 4).*

one hand to the other with your thumb and fingertips. Pull the ends of the wire in opposite directions to tighten this oval at the center of the wire.

**STEP 3:** On each wire end, string 1 size 6° seed bead. On one wire, string another size 6° bead, and pass the other wire end back through this bead. Pull both wire ends to tighten.

**STEP 4:** Alternate Step 2 (ovals) and Step 3 (clovers) until you have 18 clovers. Use the masking tape to fasten the end of your chain to your work surface so that it doesn't flip around as you work.

**STEP 5:** String 10 size 10°s on each wire. Hold both wire ends together as one and string 1 size 6° seed bead, 1 crimp bead, and 1 size 6° bead. Pull these beads down fairly close to the size 10°s. Pass both ends back through the last bead strung, the crimp tube, and next 6° bead to form a loop. One at a time, carefully pull the wire ends to tighten this loop. When the loop is small enough, insert the toothpick or one tip of the round-nosed plier to prevent the loop from being

pulled through the beads. Holding the toothpick or round-nosed pliers horizontally, let the chain hang so that you can check the tightness. Pull on the wire ends to tighten if necessary. When you're satisfied with the drape of the chain, flatten the crimp tube with the pliers. Make sure you do a good, tight job of this, because this crimp tube is what will hold your chain together.

Use the wire cutters to trim the wire ends as close as you can to the hole on the size 6°—don't leave sharp, little ends that will prick your neck when you wear your necklace.

**STEP 6:** Use the oval jump ring to attach the clasp to the final wire loop.

#### MORE PRACTICE WORKING WITH NEEDLES

Return to the Rainbow Lanyard project. This time, instead of using monofilament, work through this project using a yard of 10lb test PowerPro with a size 10 beading needle threaded on each end and 6" thread tails. (Cutting and threading PowerPro is described in the “Materials and Tools” chapter.)