

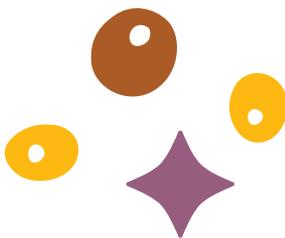


Beading Daily®

TODAY'S HOW-TO FOR HANDMADE JEWELRY

# *Right-Angle Weaving Instructions*

**+ 5 Free Right-Angle Weave Patterns**





Beading Daily

# Right-Angle Weaving Instructions

## + 5 Free Right-Angle Weave Patterns

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# Right-Angle Weaving Instructions

## + 5 Free Right-Angle Weave Patterns

Do you love working with right-angle weave? This superhero of bead-weaving stitches can do just about anything with any kind of beads that you have handy. When I want to bead just for beading's sake, I'll grab two or three colors of seed beads and start working in right-angle weave.

For those of us who love to embellish the surface of our bead-weaving with fringe and accent beads, right-angle weave provides the perfect base for us to let our imaginations run wild.

The thread path of right-angle weave is unique in that it goes in little circles as you work across each row or around in a tube. It's this thread path that makes right-angle weave such a strong and flexible bead-weaving stitch – you can even use it to create a right-angle weave beaded “fabric” that can be folded and stitched.

If you've never worked right-angle weave before, get an easy lesson in single-needle right-angle weave from none other than Jean Campbell in her *Stitch Pro* column from the pages of *Beadwork* magazine. Jean takes the guesswork out of right-angle weave with her clearly illustrated instructions.

Once you've mastered the basics, put them to use with one of these five free right-angle weave beading patterns:

- While Margo C. Field's Magic Carpet Bracelets may seem simple, the use of three different sizes of seed beads is kind of like a little right-angle weave test. By the time you've finished your bracelet, you'll not only have a great understanding of the right-angle weave thread path, you'll also know a little bit more about how to pull off a successful color gradation!
- Even though Shelley Nybakke's Crazy for Copper necklace only uses one base row of right-angle weave, it's a great way to practice that thread path. Bonus: you'll have a gorgeous copper and crystal beaded necklace when you're finished!
- Right-angle weave also makes beautiful and easy beaded beads. Learn how to make self-supporting right-angle weave beaded

beads when you make Amy Haftkowycz's Vintage Charm bracelet. Mixing the beaded beads with beaded dangles on a brass chain makes a beaded bracelet with a distinctive Victorian flair.

- The thread path of right-angle weave also makes it perfect for securing multiple components in a beading project. Kelly Wiese's Royal Chains Lariat takes a few strands of chevron stitch and joins them together using right-angle weave for a beautiful and sturdy beaded necklace.
- Now, if you're ready for a challenge, pick up two beading needles and make Trang Gordon's Diamond of Pearls Pendant. Use your favorite colors of sparking crystal beads, pearls, and seed beads to create this double layered pendant using two-needle right-angle weave!
- And finally, follow my step-by-step instructions to learn how to make a bezel using right-angle weave and peyote stitch! A right-angle weave bezel for a cabochon is easy to do, secure, and opens up a world of possibilities for embellishing.

Take a break from the ordinary and refine your bead stitching skills with these fantastic right-angle weave beading patterns. Layer it, shape it, embellish it – whatever you do with right-angle weave, you'll be one happy beader when you're finished. When you find yourself in a bead-weaving emergency, call on right-angle weave, the superhero of bead-weaving stitches, to save the day!

Jennifer VanBenschoten, Beading Daily editor



## Right-Angle Weaving Instructions + 5 Free Right-Angle Weave Patterns

editor, *beadingdaily* JENNIFER VANBENSCHOTEN

photography JOE COCA, ANN SWANSON

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# Stitch Pro

## Single-Needle Right-Angle Weave

JEAN CAMPBELL



### TECHNIQUE

- right-angle weave

### PROJECT LEVEL



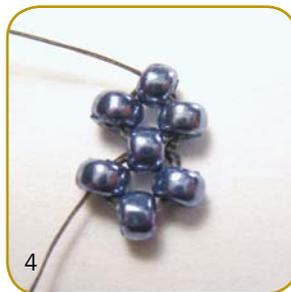
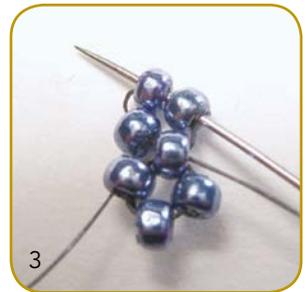
*This stitch, which creates a supple, strong fabric of beads, is done by weaving beads in a figure-eight pattern. The beads that create each stitch or “unit” all sit at right angles to one another, thus the name! Want to go one step beyond? Stitch up a couple of right-angle-weave squares, stack them, and stitch the sides together to form a faux cubic right-angle-weave component you can use as a charm, link, or earring dangle. For this lesson, all you need is two different colors of size 11° seed beads (A and B), a beading needle, and some thread to follow along.*

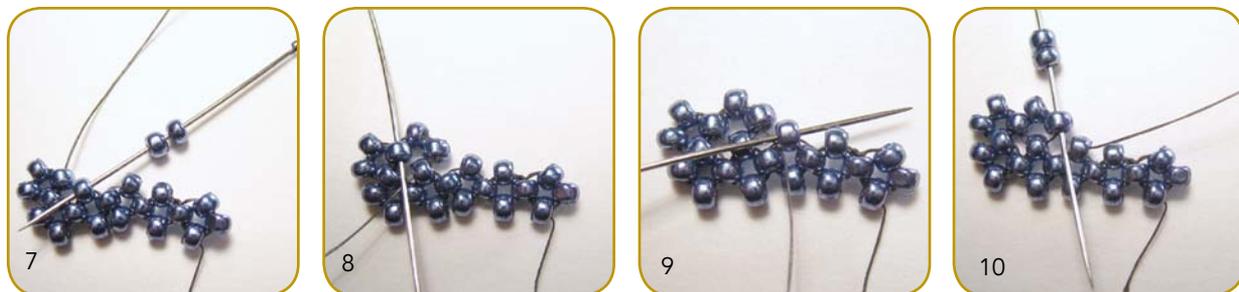
Row 1, Unit 1: String 4A and tie them into a tight circle; pass through the first 2A strung to clear the knot. This is the first right-angle-weave unit (Photo 1).

Row 1, Unit 2: String 3A; pass through the last A exited in the previous unit (Photo 2), and the first 2A just strung (Photo 3). Snug the beads to finish the unit (Photo 4).

Row 1, Units 3–5: Repeat Unit 2 three times to form a strip 5 units long. The thread path will resemble a figure eight, alternating directions with each unit. Turn the strip so it sits horizontally on the work surface. Exit through the top bead of the final unit toward the beadwork (Photo 5).

Row 2, Unit 1: String 3A; pass counter-clockwise through the last A exited in the previous row and the first A just strung (Photo 6).





Photos by Jean Campbell



### ARTIST'S TIPS

- Use as tight a tension as possible, especially for the first row.
- Once you have right-angle weave down, it helps to use doubled thread to fill the beads quickly, stiffening the fabric.
- Use a beading awl to poke each unit into shape.

Row 2, Unit 2: String 2A; pass clockwise through the top A of the next unit in the previous row (Photo 7), the last A exited in the previous unit (Photo 8), the 2A just strung, and clockwise through the top A of the following unit in the previous row (Photo 9).

Row 2, Unit 3: String 2A; pass counter-

clockwise through the last A exited in the previous unit (Photo 10), the last top A exited in the previous row (Photo 11), and the first A just strung (Photo 12).

Row 2, Units 4 and 5: Repeat Units 2 and 3.

Rows 3– 5: Repeat Row 2 (Photo 13).

Secure the thread and trim.

Jean Campbell is a jewelry-design artist, teacher, writer, and author of the book *Steampunk-Style Jewelry* (Creative Publishing International, 2010). Find out more about what's on Jean's mind on beading [wdaily.com](http://wdaily.com) and on her website, [www.jeancampbell-link.com](http://www.jeancampbell-link.com).

## LAYERED RIGHT-ANGLE WEAVE

### What Would Happen If?

Are you already a right-angle-weave pro? Love everything about it? How about cubic right-angle weave? Or maybe you're like me and like to do things a little quicker. If so, why not try stitching two identically shaped pieces of right-angle weave together, then working right-angle weave along the sides (Fig. 1 and Photos a, b, and c) to make it just look like cubic right-angle weave? When the strong internal thread structure of cubic right-angle weave isn't absolutely required for a piece, this technique can be a

great alternative. Pass a jump ring through the corner unit and you've got an instant pendant or charm.

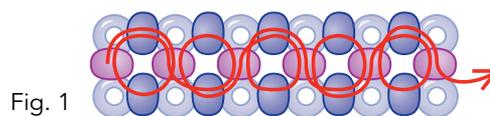
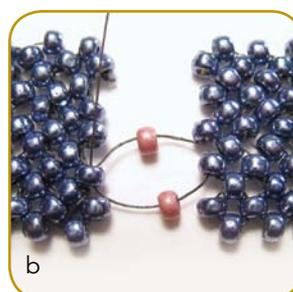
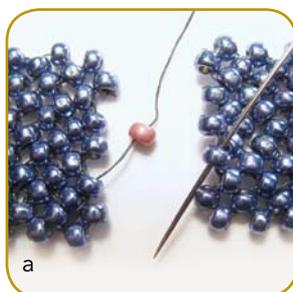


Fig. 1



# Royal Chains Lariat

KELLY WIESE

*This graceful lariat is made by combining two simple chain techniques with right-angle weave and square and peyote stitches. The fringe adds just the right amount of flair.*

## MATERIALS

10 g bronze iris size 15° Japanese seed beads (A)  
3 g metallic gold size 15° Japanese seed beads (B)  
9 g gold-lined clear size 11° Japanese seed beads (C)  
12 g cobalt iris size 11° Japanese seed beads (D)  
20 amethyst 3mm crystal bicones  
3 amethyst 4mm crystal bicones  
133 bright gold 3mm crystal pearls  
2 jet AB 6×10mm vertically drilled pressed-glass drops  
3 jet AB 6×16mm vertically drilled pressed-glass drops  
Tan size D nylon beading thread

## TOOLS

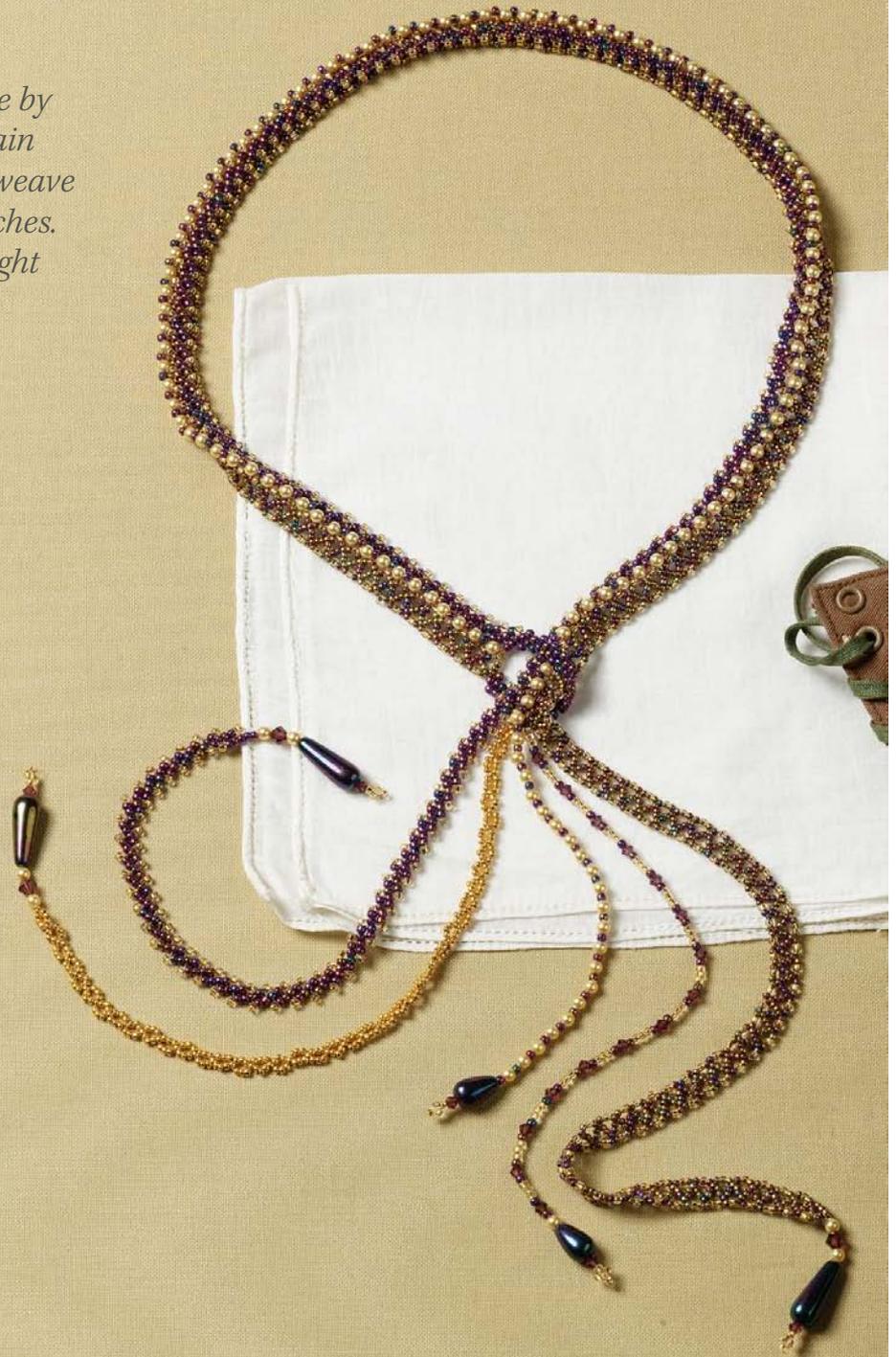
2 size 12 beading needles  
Scissors

## TECHNIQUE

- chevron chain
- fringe
- St. Petersburg chain
- square stitch
- right-angle weave
- circular peyote stitch

## FINISHED SIZE

30"



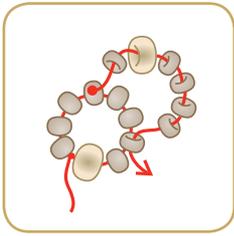


Fig. 1: Working Units 1 and 2 of the chevron chain

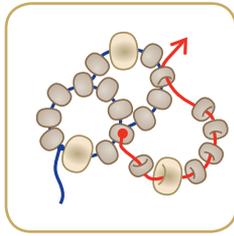


Fig. 2: Adding Unit 3 of the chevron chain

1) **CHEVRON CHAIN.** Use 5' of thread and A and C to weave a chevron chain:

Unit 1: Leaving a 12" tail, string 8A and 1C. Tie a knot to form a circle and pass through the first 4A.

Unit 2: String 1A, 1C, and 4A; skip 2A in Unit 1 and pass through the next 1A (Fig. 1).

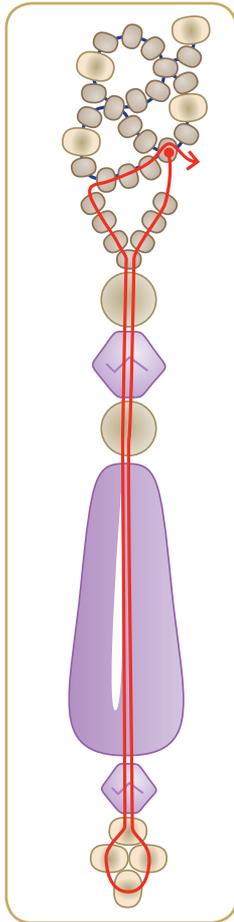


Fig. 3: Working the fringe at the end of the chevron chain

Unit 3 and on: String 1A, 1C, and 4A; pass back through the third 1A added in the previous unit (Fig. 2). Repeat to form a 28" long chain.

Fringe: String 4A, 1 pearl, one 4mm bicone, 1 pearl, one 6x16mm drop, one 3mm bicone, and 4C; pass back through the fourth-to-last C just strung and the next 6 beads to exit the fourth A just strung. String 3A; pass through the 4A at the end of the chain (Fig. 3). Repeat the thread path to reinforce. Secure and trim the working thread; don't cut the tail thread. Set the chevron chain aside.

2) **ST. PETERSBURG CHAIN.** Use 5' of thread and C and D to weave a St. Petersburg chain:

Unit 1: Leaving a 12" tail, string 4D; pass through the first and second D. String 1C and pass through the third and fourth D (Fig. 4).

Unit 2 and on: String 4D; pass through the first and second D just strung. Make sure the beads are snug against the beads of the previous unit. String 1C and pass back through the first and second D just strung and the nearest 1D of the previous unit (Fig. 5). String 1C and pass back through the fourth and third D just strung (Fig. 6). Repeat to form a 25½" chain.

Fringe: String 3D, then repeat the fringe from Step 1. Secure and trim the working thread; don't cut the tail thread.

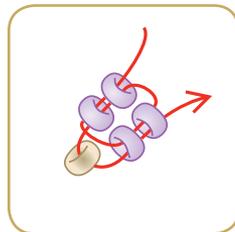


Fig. 4: Working Unit 1 of the St. Petersburg chain

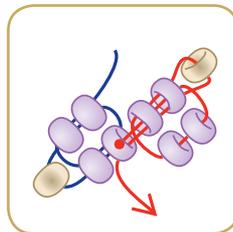


Fig. 5: Starting Unit 2 of the St. Petersburg chain

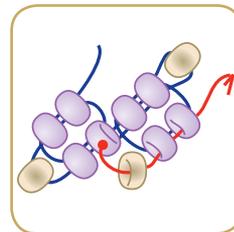


Fig. 6: Completing Unit 2 of the St. Petersburg chain



Starting unit: Place a needle on the tail thread. String 1D and 1C; pass back through the first and second D added in this step to complete Unit 1. Set the St. Petersburg chain aside.

3) **ASSEMBLY.** Start a new 5' thread that exits the last C added in Step 2 at the start of the St. Petersburg chain. Align the first ends of the two chains so they sit side by side. Position the St. Petersburg chain so its less-uniform edge touches an edge of the chevron chain. Connect the two chains with square stitch and pearls:

**Pearls:** Square-stitch the last 1C exited to the end 1C on the chevron chain. String 1 pearl; pass through the next 1C at the edge of the chevron chain (Fig. 7). Repeat to add a total of 104 pearls; end by square-stitching 2C. Secure the working thread but do not trim.

**Spine:** Start a new 3' thread that exits from the first pearl added in this step, toward the beadwork. String 1D and pass through the next pearl (Fig. 8); repeat to connect all of the pearls.

**Fringe:** Exiting the last pearl, string {1D and 1 pearl} twenty-two times. String 1D, one 6×10mm drop, one 3mm bicone, and 4C; pass back through the first C just strung and the remaining fringe beads. Secure the working thread and trim.

4) **ADDITIONAL FRINGE.** Work 2 more fringes between the chains:



**Straight fringe:** Place the needle on the thread left in Step 3. String {1D, 3C, 1D, and one 3mm bicone} fifteen times. String 1D, 1 pearl, one 6×10mm drop, one 3mm bicone, and 4C. Pass back through the fourth-to-last C and the remaining beads strung in this step. Exit from the end of the chains, from 1C next to where this fringe is attached.

**Right-angle-weave fringe:** Work a strip of right-angle weave 42 units long with 1B as the sides and 3B for the tops and bottoms of each unit. Repeat the fringe for Step 1, omitting the first 4A. Secure the thread and trim.

5) **CLASP.** Weave the St. Petersburg chain's tail thread through beads to exit the second bead added in Step 2. String 27D; pass through the end 1A of the chevron chain. Work circular peyote stitch off the 27D just added, using 1D

in each stitch and weaving through the chains' end beads to make the turnaround; repeat to form a fourth round (Fig. 9). Secure the thread and trim.

Kelly Wiese loves to work with size 15° seed beads and crystals. She travels occasionally to teach her designs. She has an online store specializing in her bead kits at [www.beadparlor.com](http://www.beadparlor.com).

## RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact: Kits including Nymo nylon beading thread and Swarovski crystal pearls: Kelly Wiese, [beadparlor@yahoo.com](mailto:beadparlor@yahoo.com), [www.beadparlor.com](http://www.beadparlor.com).

## ARTIST'S TIPS

- The chain sections and fringe can be made longer or shorter, depending on your preference.
- The lariat can be worn with the loop up tight against the neck such as a choker or looser such as a more traditional lariat.

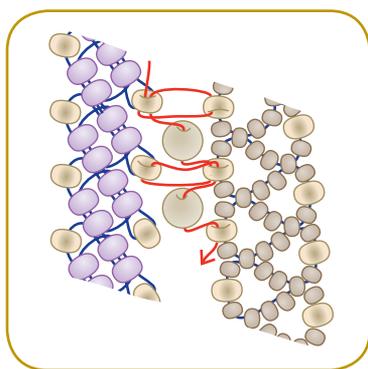


Fig. 7: Square-stitching the chains and adding pearls

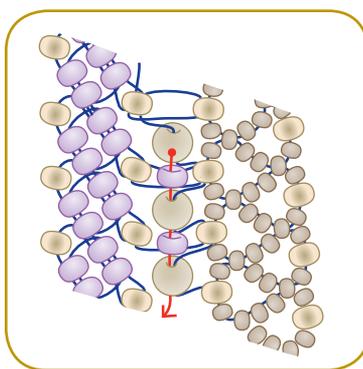


Fig. 8: Adding seed beads between the pearls to create the spine

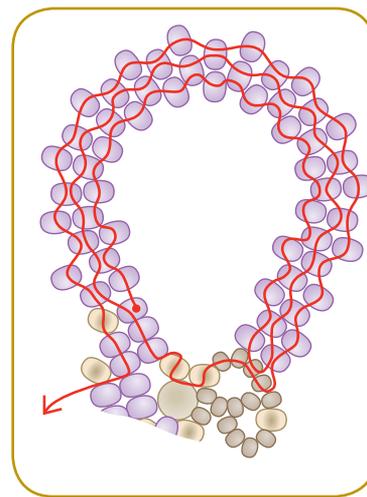


Fig. 9: Peyote-stitching the clasp

# Vintage Charm

AMY HAFTKOWYCZ

## MATERIALS

- 2 g silver-lined amethyst size 15° Japanese seed beads (A)
- 2 g silver-lined pale gold size 11° Japanese seed beads (B)
- 2 g silver-lined amber size 8° Japanese seed beads (C)
- 24 total assorted 3mm crystal bicones in natural colors, including at least 6 olivine and 4 topaz
- 17 total assorted 4mm crystal bicones, including topaz, topaz AB, erinite, olivine, light peach, and light Siam satin
- 22 total assorted 3mm fire-polished rounds in natural colors, including 8 transparent olivine AB and at least 4 each of mottled opaque mauve, light topaz AB, and transparent indigo AB
- 28 total assorted 4mm fire-polished rounds in natural colors, including at least 4 each of transparent indigo AB, topaz, transparent olivine AB, mottled opaque tan, and mottled opaque mauve
- 4 olivine AB 6mm fire-polished rounds
- 2 light blue 8x6mm fire-polished rondelles
- 6 natural brass 3mm melon rounds
- 5 natural brass 5mm dimpled rounds
- 8 natural brass 8x12mm filigree flat drop charms
- 2 natural brass 14x18mm leaf charms
- 4 natural brass 6x2-3mm assorted bead caps
- 2 natural brass 9x5mm 5-petal decorative bead caps
- 1 natural brass 17mm decorative toggle ring
- 1 natural brass 5x30mm decorative toggle bar
- 34 natural brass 2" head pins
- 16 natural brass 7mm 18-gauge jump rings
- 6 5/8" of natural brass 4-5x5-10mm (29 links) long-and-short oval chain
- Smoke 6 lb braided beading thread

## TOOLS

- Scissors
- Size 10 or 12 beading needle
- Round-nose pliers
- Chain-nose pliers
- Wire cutters

## TECHNIQUE

- right-angle weave
- netting
- wireworking

## FINISHED SIZE

7 1/2"

*Gracefully combine right-angle-weave beaded beads with brass findings, beads, and chain to make a captivating neo-Victorian charm bracelet.*



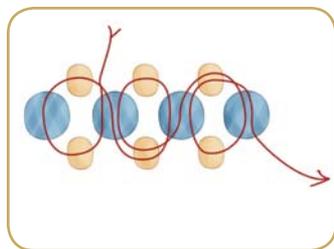


Fig. 1: Right-angle-weave base

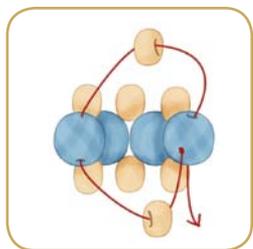


Fig. 2: Connecting the ends of the base

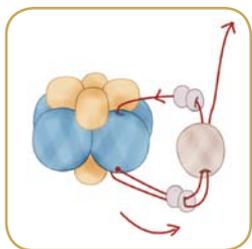


Fig. 3: Adding the netted embellishment

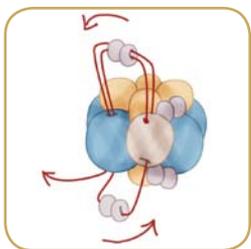


Fig. 4: Adding more nets

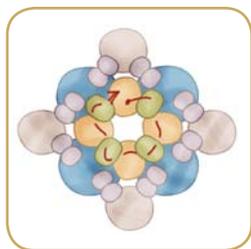


Fig. 5: Finishing the top of the bead

**1) BEADED BEADS.** Use netting and right-angle weave to make Beaded Bead 1 with seed beads and fire-polished rounds:

**Base:** Use 3' of thread to string 1 indigo 4mm round, 1C, 1 indigo 4mm round, and 1C, leaving a 6" tail. If desired, pass through all beads again, tie two over-hand knots to form a tight circle, and exit the first bead strung. String 1C, 1 indigo 4mm round, and 1C and pass through the last 4mm round exited and the first 2 beads just strung; repeat to form a strip of right-angle weave 3 units long (Fig. 1).

### ARTIST'S TIP

Assembling and attaching the jumping dangles is the most liberating part of this project—you can add the elements with reckless abandon! Attach dangles to both sides of the chain; this will result in wonderful visual texture and movement. After each addition, hold up the bracelet to see which areas need to be filled in and keep adding dangles until you are happy with the fullness and spacing.

Fold the beadwork in half. String 1C and pass up through the 4mm round at the end of the first unit. String 1C; pass down through the 4mm round at the end of the third unit to form a ring and complete the fourth unit (Fig. 2).

**Netting:** String 2A, 1 mauve 3mm round, and 2A; pass down through the last 4mm round exited and the first 3 beads just strung (Fig. 3). String 2A; pass down through the next 4mm round on the base. String 2A; pass up through the first 3mm round added in this step. Weave through the beads to exit down through the next 4mm round on the base (Fig. 4). Repeat around to embellish every base unit in the same manner.

**Finishing:** Weave through beads to exit from 1C at the top of the base. String 1B and pass through the next C at the top of the base; repeat around the top of the base, pulling very tight (Fig. 5). Pass through the beads again to reinforce. Finish the bottom of the base in the same manner. Secure the thread and trim.

Repeat entire step four times for a total of 5 beaded beads using the following colored beads in place

of the mauve 3mm and indigo 4mm and rounds: olivine 3mm and topaz 4mm rounds for Beaded Bead 2; light topaz 3mm and olivine 4mm rounds for Beaded Bead 3; indigo 3mm and tan 4mm rounds for Beaded Bead 4; and olivine 3mm and mauve 4mm rounds for Beaded Bead 5.

**2) CLASP.** Use 1 head pin to string 1C and the toggle bar; form a simple loop. Use 1 jump ring to attach the simple loop to 1 link at one end of the chain (this will hereafter be called Link 1). Use 1 jump ring to attach the clasp ring to the other end of the chain.

**3) FINISHING.** Make a variety of dangles to add to the chain:

**Beaded-bead dangles:** Use 1 head pin to string 1 olivine 3mm bicone, Beaded Bead 2, and 1 olivine 3mm bicone; form



detail

a wrapped loop that attaches to Link 2. Repeat using Beaded Bead 1, attaching it to Link 9. Repeat using Beaded Bead 4, attaching it to Link 22. Repeat using topaz 3mm bicones in place of the olivine 3mm bicones and using Beaded Bead 3, attaching it to Link 16. Repeat using topaz 3mm bicones in place of the olivine 3mm bicones and using Beaded Bead 5, attaching it to Link 27. Set the chain aside.

**Mixed-bead dangles:** Excluding all the seed beads but a few C, mix all of the remaining beads. Use 1 head pin to

string 1–4 beads; form a simple loop. Repeat twenty-seven times using the remaining head pins, beads, and bead caps for a total of 28 dangles. *Note:* Use the 9×5mm bead caps with the rondelles.

**Jump-ring dangles:** Use 1 jump ring to attach 2–3 dangles or charms to one link of the chain. Repeat thirteen times to attach clusters of the remaining charms and dangles to the chain at even intervals across the bracelet.

Co-owner of Artful Beads Studio and Workshop, Amy Haftkowycz is a self-taught and -published lampworker as well as a certified PMC artisan. More recently, Amy's beading ventures have turned to beadweaving projects, opening yet another exciting world to explore! She lives in Pennington, New Jersey, with her husband and six cats.

## RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact: All beads and findings: Artful Beads Studio and Workshop, (609) 737-1077, [www.artfulbeadstudio.com](http://www.artfulbeadstudio.com).



### ARTIST'S TIP

Remember that this bracelet reflects you—it can be as full and sparkly or as simple and muted as you want it to be. The most important thing is to have fun putting it all together.

# Crazy for Copper

SHELLEY NYBAKKE

## MATERIALS

- 15 g copper size 11° metal seed beads (A)
- 60 g copper size 8° metal seed beads (B)
- 116 jet AB2X 3mm crystal bicones (C)
- 123 turquoise AB2X 3mm crystal bicones (D)
- 1 antique copper 8mm ball-and-socket clasp
- Smoke FireLine 10 lb or 20 lb beading thread

## TOOLS

- Size 10 or 12 beading needle
- Scissors

## TECHNIQUE

- right-angle weave
- peyote stitch

## FINISHED SIZE

17"

*This elaborate-looking necklace is actually quite straightforward to make. It starts with a right-angle-weave strip, and increases are added to make the strip ruffle. For a sensational bracelet, wrap the necklace twice around your wrist!*

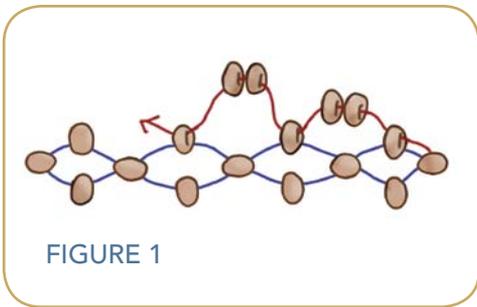


FIGURE 1

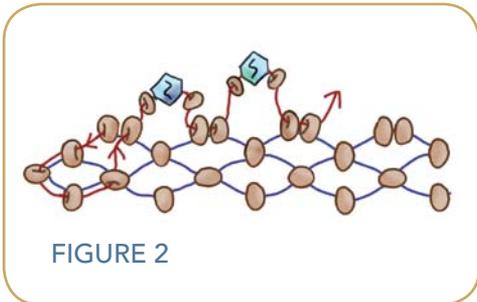


FIGURE 2

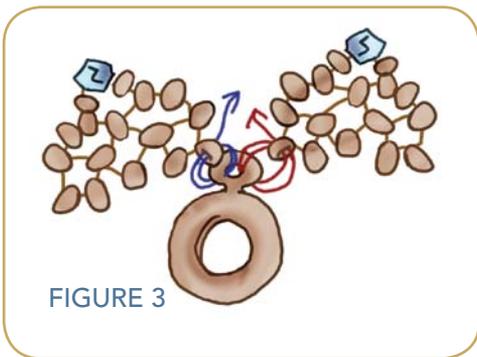


FIGURE 3



Wrap it twice to make a bracelet!

**1: BASE.** Use 3' of thread (use a single strand if working with 20 lb FireLine; double the thread if working with 10 lb) to string 4B, leaving a 10" tail. Tie the beads into a circle and pass through the first 2B. Work a strip of right-angle weave 1 unit high by 116 units long, keeping a tight tension.

**2: RUFFLE.** Add beads along one edge of the base, working peyote-stitch increases to create the ruffle:

**Row 1:** Exit the top of the last unit. String 2B and pass through the top bead of the next unit on the strip (Figure 1). Repeat down the strip, maintaining a tight tension. The work will begin to curl.

**Row 2:** Weave through the first unit of the base and pass back through the first 1B of the last 2B added between the right-angle-weave units. String 1A, 1C, and 1A. Pass through the next set of 2B (Figure 2).

Repeat down the strip, making a picot between each 2B set. When finished, leave a 10" tail. Set aside.

Repeat Steps 1 and 2 for a second base and ruffle, working 123 units instead of 116 in Step 1 and using D instead of C in Step 2.

**3: CLASP.** Thread a needle onto one of the tails and stitch the end of 1 strip to one half of the clasp; secure the thread and trim. Use the tail at one end of the other strip and stitch it to the same clasp half (Figure 3). Repeat at the other end of the strips to secure them to the other half of the clasp.

Shelley Nybakke owns the The Bead Parlor in Bloomington, Illinois, where she also teaches a variety of classes and takes great delight in getting people addicted to beads. She thinks a day without beads is hardly ever worth getting out of bed for.

## RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact: All beads and findings: The Bead Parlor, (309) 827-7708; [www.thebeadparlor.com](http://www.thebeadparlor.com).

# Magic Carpet Bracelets

MARGO C. FIELD



*This right-angle weave bracelet is made with three sizes of seed beads, giving it a supple texture. The color gradations are formed by changing to each new color one bead size at a time, using the new color for a few rows at each bead size. Like the magic carpet from Tales of the Arabian Nights, this many-colored bracelet may transport you to pleasure—both as you make it and as you wear it.*

## **MATERIALS**

Size 15°, 11°, and 8° seed beads in 5 colors  
Fireline B or D, PowerPro, or Dandyline .006 beading thread  
Two ½" buttons or beads for closure

## **TOOLS**

Size 10 and 12 beading needles  
Sharp scissors

## **TECHNIQUE**

- right-angle weave

## **FINISHED SIZE**

7"

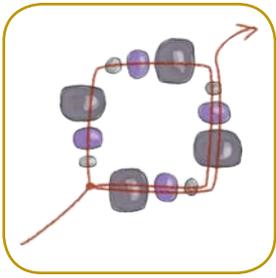


FIGURE 1: One unit.

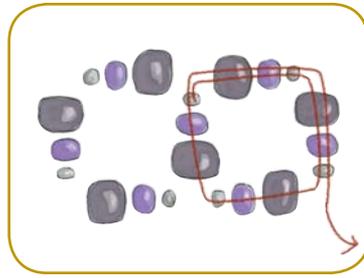


FIGURE 2: Two units with a shared leg.

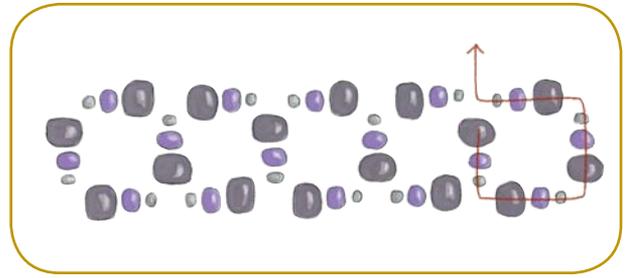


FIGURE 3: First row completed.

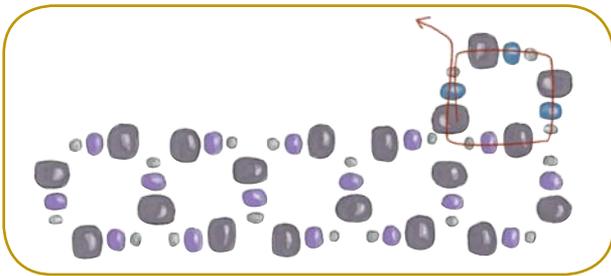


FIGURE 4: First unit of second row.

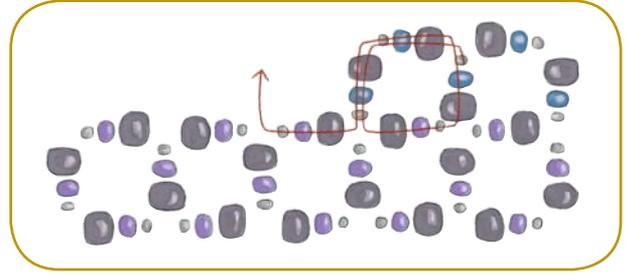


FIGURE 5

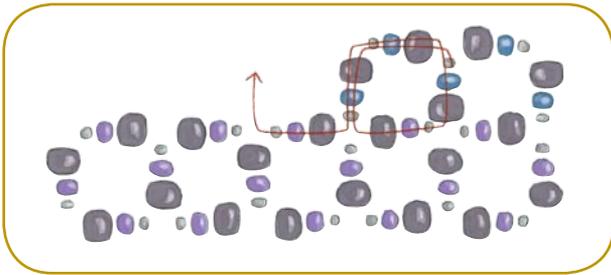


FIGURE 6

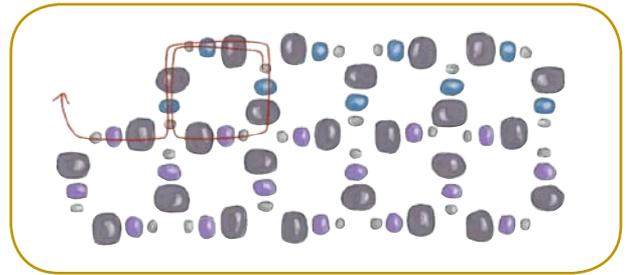


FIGURE 7

## BRACELET

**Step 1:** Using  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ' of thread, string 1 size 8°, 1 size 11°, and 1 size 15° four times for a total of 12 beads. Tie a square knot, leaving an 18" tail. Pass through the first six beads so that the tail thread and the working thread are on opposite corners (Figure 1).

**Step 2:** String three legs (size 8°–11°–15°) and work right-angle weave by passing through the shared leg of the last unit and the first two legs of this new unit (Figure 2). *Note:* Beads should always be strung in the order size 8°–11°–15°. The

thread path through previous legs should also be in size 8°–11°–15° order. If you find yourself trying to pass through the size 15° bead first, you're going the wrong direction.

**Step 3:** Repeat Step 2 for a total of five units. End the row by passing through all three legs of the last unit (Figure 3).

**Step 4:** String three legs and pass through the last leg of the previous unit and the first leg of this unit (Figure 4).

**Step 5:** String two legs. Pass through the shared leg of the previous row's fourth unit, the shared leg of the previous unit,

the last two legs of this unit, and the shared leg of the previous row's third unit (Figure 5).

**Step 6:** String two legs. Pass through the shared leg of the previous unit, the shared leg of the previous row's third unit, and the first leg of this unit (Figure 6).

**Step 7:** String two legs. Pass through the shared leg of the previous row's second unit, the shared leg of the previous unit, the two legs of this unit, and the shared leg of the first unit of the previous row (Figure 7).

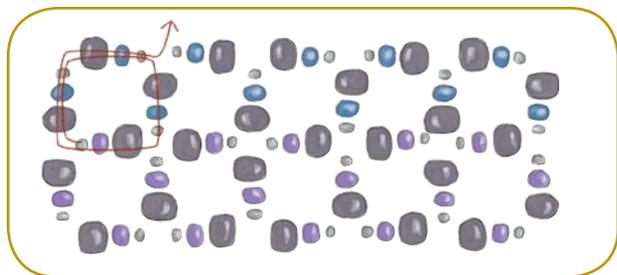


FIGURE 8

**Step 8:** String two legs. Pass through the shared leg of the previous unit, the shared leg of the previous row's first unit, then through the two legs of this unit (Figure 8).

**Step 9:** Repeat Steps 4–8 until bracelet is the desired length, minus ½" for the clasp.

### CLASP

**Step 10:** Work Steps 4 and 5 for two units. Do not advance to the third unit. Instead, place a unit on each of these two units to form a four-unit tab at one corner of the bracelet. Exit the center of the tab, string 3 size 15°s, 1 button, and 3 size 15°s. Pass back through the button and the first 3 beads and into the tab. For reinforcement, weave through the beads and button again, then weave through the

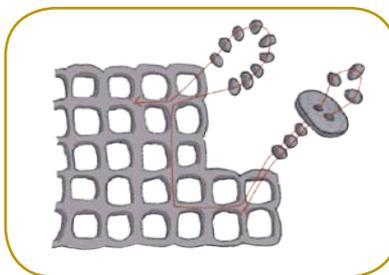


FIGURE 9

second-to-last row of the bracelet to exit the second unit. String enough beads to form a loop for the other button to pass through. Weave through the bracelet and the loop again to secure (Figure 9). Pass through several beads, tying knots between beads, and trim close to the work.

**Step 11:** Repeat Step 10 using the tail thread at the beginning of the bracelet. Be sure to switch which side the tab is on so that each button is opposite a loop.

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Margo C. Field "discovered" beads in 1990. After retiring from a career in hospital pharmacy, she opened Poppy Field Bead Company in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Margo teaches many classes at her store and workshops across the United States. Her website is [www.poppyfield.com](http://www.poppyfield.com).



### COLOR TIP

Changing colors can be challenging. Begin the bracelet with three sizes of beads all in the same color. After a few rows, change the color of one of the sizes of beads. Work a couple rows, then change the next size of bead to the new color. Work another couple of rows, then change the next size bead to the new color. Work a few rows, then start changing colors again. For a more layered look, change the color of only one of the bead sizes. In the black bracelet, the size 11°s change color every 3–5 rows, appearing to shift behind the larger size 8°s. Since it's easier to make a bracelet with only one size of bead that shifts colors, you might try such a bracelet first, especially if right-angle weave is a new stitch for you.



# Diamond of Pearls Pendant

TRANG GORDON

## MATERIALS

- 3 g medium amethyst rainbow size 11° seed beads (A)
- 2 g metallic gold size 11° seed beads (B)
- 1 g silver-lined green size 11° seed beads (C)
- 12 crystal satin AB 4mm crystal bicones (D)
- 56 cream 3mm crystal pearl rounds (E)
- 16 light purple 3mm crystal pearl rounds (F)
- 1 amethyst 7×15mm crystal faceted teardrop
- Crystal 6 lb braided beading thread

## TOOLS

- Size 10 or 12 beading needle
- Scissors

## TECHNIQUES

- two-needle right-angle weave
- netting

## FINISHED SIZE

1½" × 2¾"

## PROJECT LEVEL



## ARTIST'S TIP

For a reversible pendant with two different looks, use different-colored pearls on each side of the diamond.

*Double up two-needle right-angle weave to form this elegant two-layer, completely reversible diamond pendant.*

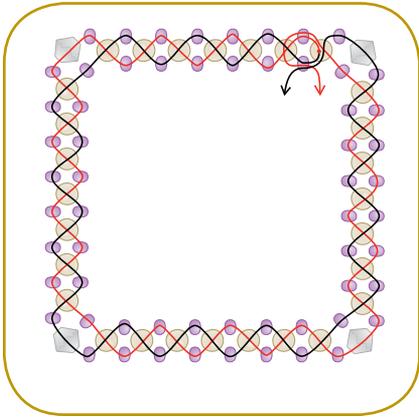


FIG. 1: Completing Layer 1

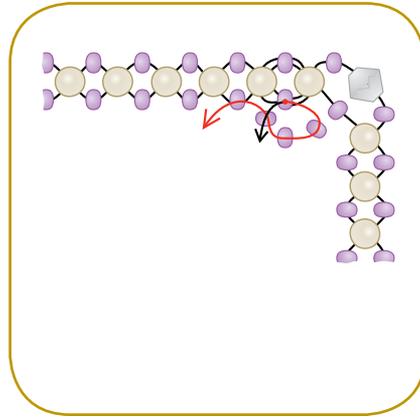


FIG. 2: Adding the first stitch at the inner edge of the square

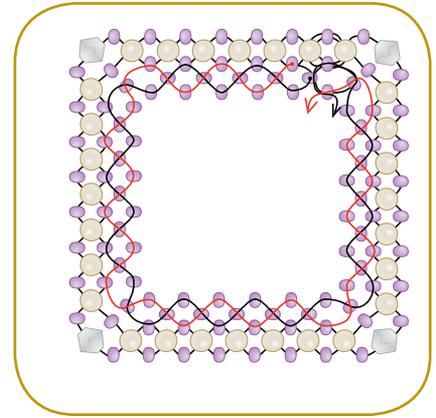


FIG. 3: Finishing the inner edge of the square

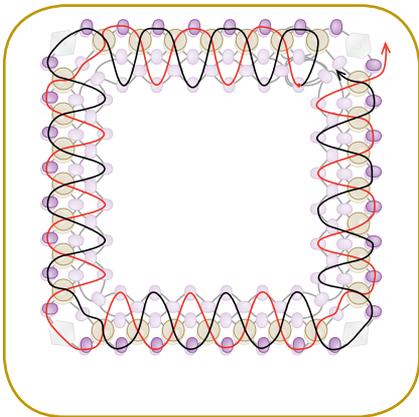


FIG. 4: Stitching Layer 2

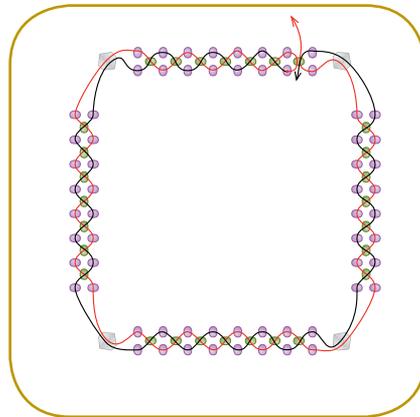


FIG. 5: Adding the outer edge

added in the previous step; repeat from \* three times, alternating red and black threads. String 2A on the black thread and cross the red thread through the second A just added. Skip 1A on the inner A added in the previous step and pass the black thread through the following inner A to form a decrease (Fig. 3a). Continue working in the same manner to add a round of double-needle right-angle weave to the inside of Layer 1. Weave through beads to exit from the second A added in this step, with the needles exiting in opposite directions (Fig. 3).

**1) LAYER 1.** Work two-needle right-angle weave to form the bottom layer of the pendant:

**Side 1:** Mark one end of 6' of thread with the red pen and the other end with the black pen. Place a needle on each end of the thread. String 1E, 1A, and 1E on the red thread, then string 1A on the black thread; cross the needles through the last E strung. String 1A and 1E on the red thread and 1A on the black thread, then cross the needles through the last E strung; repeat to add a total of 7E.

**Corner 1:** String 1A, 1D, 1A, and 1E on the red thread and 1A on the black thread; cross the needles through the last E strung to form the first corner.

**Side 2:** String 1A and 1E on the red thread and 1A on the black thread, then cross the needles through the last E strung; repeat to add a total of 7E.

**Corner 2:** String 1A, 1D, 1A, and 1E on the black thread and 1A on the red thread;

cross the needles through the last E strung to form the first corner.

Repeat Side 1, Corner 1, and Side 2.

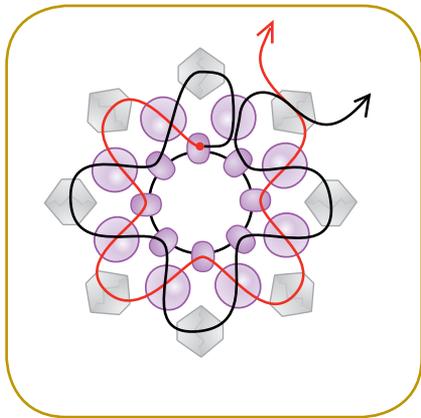
**Connect:** String 1A on the red thread and 1A, 1D, and 1A on the black thread; cross the needles through the first E added in this step. Pass the black thread through the nearest A. Weave the red thread through beads to exit toward the inside of the square, from the first A added on the black thread. *Note:* The needles will exit in opposite directions with the black on the left and the red on the right (Fig. 1).

**2) INNER EDGE.** String 3A on the red thread and cross the black thread through the third A just added. Pass the red thread through the next inner A added in the previous step (Fig. 2). \*String 2A on the black thread and cross the red thread through the second A just added, then pass the black thread through the following inner A

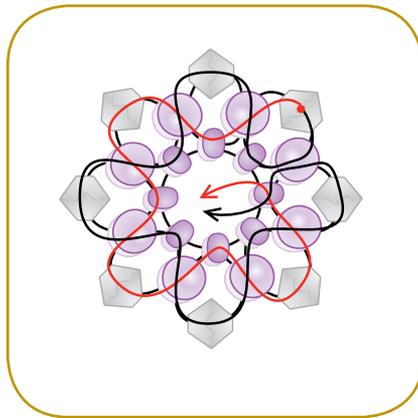
**3) LAYER 2.** Work double-needle right-angle weave, repeating Layer 1 but using the inner A from the previous step as the inner side of each unit (Fig. 4).

**4) OUTER EDGE.** Working around the outside edge of the square, connect the outer A of Layers 1 and 2 by adding 1C in each two-needle right-angle-weave unit on the sides and passing through 1D at the corners (Fig. 5). Secure the thread and trim. Set the square aside.

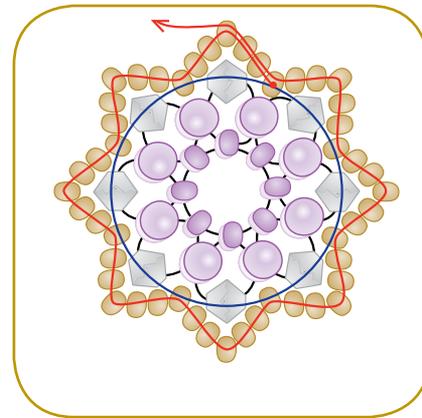
**5) FLOWER.** Work two-needle right-angle weave to form a 2-layer flower:  
**Round 1:** Use 6' of new thread to string 8A. Slide the beads to the middle of the thread and tie a knot to form a tight circle. Pass one end through the nearest A. Mark the end of the left thread with the red pen and the end of the right thread with the black pen.



**FIG. 6:** Stitching Round 2 of the flower



**FIG. 7:** Working Round 3 of the flower



**FIG. 8:** Stitching Rounds 4 and 5 of the flower

**Round 2:** String 1F, 1D, and 1F on the black thread and cross the red thread through the last F added; pass the black thread through the next A of Round 1. String 1D and 1F on the red thread and cross the black thread through the last F, then pass the red thread through the following A of Round 1; repeat around, alternating black and red threads, for a total of 7 right-angle-weave units. For the final unit, pass the black thread through the first F added in this step and string 1D; cross the red thread through the D (Fig. 6).

**Round 3:** String 1F, 1A, and 1F on the black thread and cross the red thread through the last F added. Pass the black thread through the next D of Round 2. String 1A and 1F on the red thread, cross the black thread through the last F added, then pass the red thread through the following D in Round 2; repeat around, alternating black and red threads, for a total of 7 right-angle-weave units. For the final unit, string 1A on the red thread and pass the black thread through the next D of Round 2, the first F added in this round, and cross through the A just added (Fig. 7). Weave through beads to exit from a D of Round 2, with the threads exiting in opposite directions.

**Round 4:** String 1B on the black thread and pass through the next D of Round

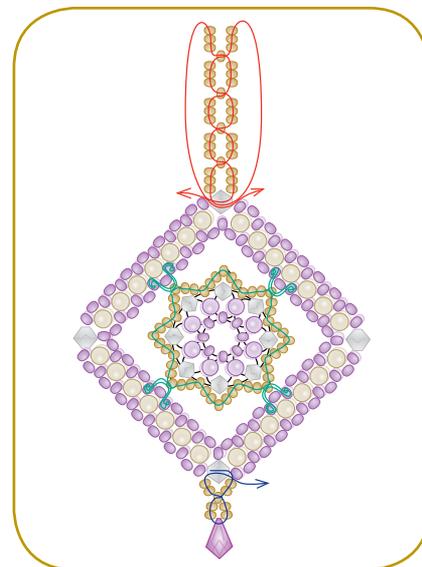
2; repeat to add a total of 8B (Fig. 8—blue thread).

**Round 5:** Pass the red thread through the nearest B of Round 4; string 5B and pass through the next B of Round 4; repeat around to add a total of 40B. Exit from the third B added in this round (Fig. 8—red thread).

**Connect:** Place the flower inside the beadwork formed in Steps 1–4 so four of the flower's nets added in Round 5 touch the inside edge of the square. Use any thread available to securely stitch the center B of each point to the inside edge of the square (Fig. 9—green thread). Secure the thread and trim.

**Drop:** Start 8" of new thread that exits a corner D on the square. String 5B, the teardrop, and 2B; pass back through the third B first added. String 2B; pass through the last D exited (Fig. 9—blue thread). Repeat the thread path to reinforce. Secure the thread and trim.

**Bail:** Start 2' of new thread that exits the D on the corner opposite the drop; thread a needle on each end and color one thread end red and the other black. String 4B on the red thread and 3B on the black thread and cross the needles through the fourth B just strung on the red thread; repeat three times (Fig. 9—red thread). String 3B on the red thread and 3B on the black thread; making sure the bail isn't



**FIG. 9:** Adding the flower, drop, and bail

twisted, cross the needles through the first D exited in this section. Secure the thread and trim.

Trang Gordon lives in Irvine, California, where she enjoys doing beadwork and sharing her designs with friends.

## RESOURCES

Check your local bead shop or contact: FireLine braided beading thread, Swarovski teardrop and pearls, and all other materials: JJ Bead, (714) 848-5626, [www.jjbead.com](http://www.jjbead.com).

# Cabochon Bezel with Right-Angle Weave

JENNIFER VANBENSCHOTEN



## MATERIALS

- 1 gram of size 11o seed beads in one or more colors to match or contrast with cabochon
- 1 gram of size 15o seed beads in color to match or contrast with cabochon
- 6 lb. Fireline or beading thread of your choice

## TOOLS

- Size 12 beading needle
- Scissors or thread cutter
- Chain nose pliers (optional, but helpful)

## TECHNIQUES

- right-angle weave

*Making an open-backed bezel for a cabochon has certain advantages over making one using bead embroidery techniques. If you're using a transparent or translucent cabochon, stitching an open-backed bezel for it will allow light to pass through it and make it brighter. Or when using a transparent cabochon, you don't want the color of the bead embroidery backing to show through, it makes more sense to stitch an open-backed bezel for it.*



STEP 1



STEP 2



STEP 3



STEP 4



STEP 5



STEP 6

You can make beaded bezels with peyote stitch and brick stitch, but I recently started using right-angle weave for some of my open-backed bezels. Using a strip of right-angle weave to create a bezel results in a better fit and a tighter bezel around your precious cabochons!

#### STEP BY STEP DIRECTIONS:

**Step 1:** Start by making a strip of right-angle weave to fit around the bezel. Use four beads for each unit. For the last unit, you'll only need to add one bead to the top and one bead to the bottom of the strip to join the ends. If the bezel is slightly loose, that's okay—you can tighten it later.

**Step 2:** Exiting from one of the beads on the outer edge of the bezel, pick up another size 110 bead and stitch through the next bead on the outer edge of the bezel. Fill in each space between beads in the right-angle weave bezel with another bead. I used a contrasting color for this row so that I could see where I was stitching.

Make a step-up at the end of the round like you do when working in tubular even-count peyote stitch.

**Step 3:** Working in peyote stitch, add a round of size 150 beads between each of the size 110 beads that you just added in the previous round.

Keep your tension tight as you work. Insert the cabochon into the bezel.

**Step 4:** Flip the cabochon and bezel over, and start stitching a round of 110 beads in between the beads along the outer edge of the strip of right-angle weave. Again, keep your tension tight as you stitch.

**Step 5:** Make a step up at the end of the round, and add a second round with the size 150 seed beads. Continue to work with a tight tension to make a secure bezel.

**Step 6:** A right-angle weave bezel is easy to embellish! Add fringe beads like magatamas or drop beads, pearls, or crystals.

Right-angle weave bezels are also easier to join together when stitching up several components for a beaded necklace or beaded bracelet. The spaces between the beads in the right-angle weave units make it easier to work your needle into the beads!