

Beaded Object Class

Unit 3

Stitches and Components

Lesson in Patience <https://youtu.be/mXpHARkf-xU>
Lesson in Patience components <https://youtu.be/lO1KT3FXqxo>

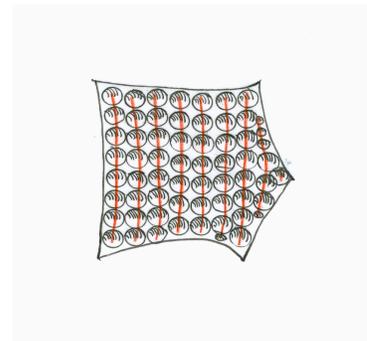
Stitches

Stitches for Filling in Backgrounds

Here are three different ways you can fill in between those cabochons or beadwork and make them blend in. I have used the same odd shape to give you an idea of how the three different backgrounds can work in an uneven world. It also helps to have smaller beads the same color to fit into those small places. Use the backstitch for the backgrounds below.

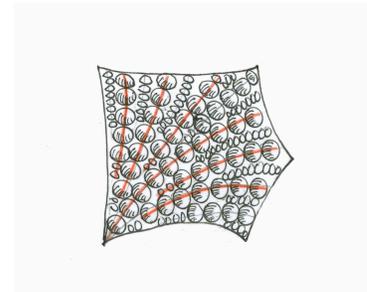
Straight background

This background follows the lines of a main cabochon, center piece or just a line you have added, the lines continue throughout the design. Be careful not to crowd the rows or they will buckle.



Fanning background

If you like a more unusual background with different sizes of beads fanning works great. Start in a corner and draw out some lines starting with the middle line first, then a line in between the first line and the cabochon or center piece. Use smaller beads to fill in the smaller places.



Blocking background

Use this background to fill in a space with either the same color or fade the colors in each row to give it a shading effect. Start with a row around each side, the row will end with each side and not be a continues line. The rows will get smaller and smaller until your in the middle with only a few beads. If your shading the colors could get darker in the middle or lighter.

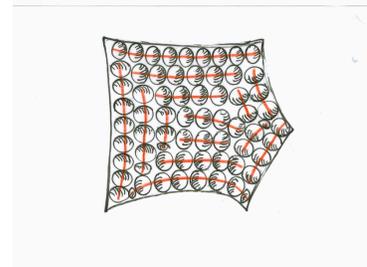
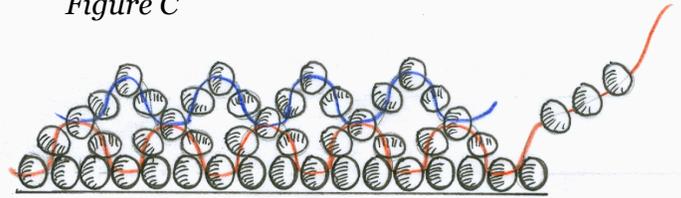


Figure C

Web Bezel Figure C

Webbing is great for beading up the side of a tall cabochon or center piece. Start by sewing your first row of beads down using the backstitch. Come back up through a bead and add three or five beads. Always use an odd number of beads so you have a middle bead to add another row. In figure C, you are adding three beads, going over two beads and into the next bead, adding another three beads, over two beads and into the next. Continue this all around your stone or row of beads, you may need to adjust the number of beads toward the end. Now bring your needle up through the second or middle bead of one of the three beads you just added. Again you can add three or five beads here, if this is going to be your final row I recommend adding only three beads as this will bring your beadwork tight to the stone, go through the last row with your thread to help pull everything snug and straighten the row. If you want to continue the rows of webbing you can continue as before, by adding and subtracting beads you can go around unusual cabochons and shapes be creative here. Use different size or colored beads too to give the bezel color and texture.



Foundation Webbing Figure D

Webbing on your foundation is a similar process to bezel webbing. Add your webbing beads as described above in the web bezel. Start with adding five beads and going over two beads. Lay the beads flat against your foundation rather than up the side of a stone. You may need to adjust the number of beads if you are beading in the inside of a circle rather than a straight line. For your second row of beads come out the middle or third bead, or tack bead, as shown in figure D. Add another five beads and continue along the row. Again you may need to adjust the number of beads so they lay flat along the foundation. You will also be tacking down the tack beads as you work. This way it keeps the webbing flat to the foundation rather than buckling. You can add another color bead in the space the webbing leaves, I call this a snake bead, as it looks like snake skin, figure D

Figure D

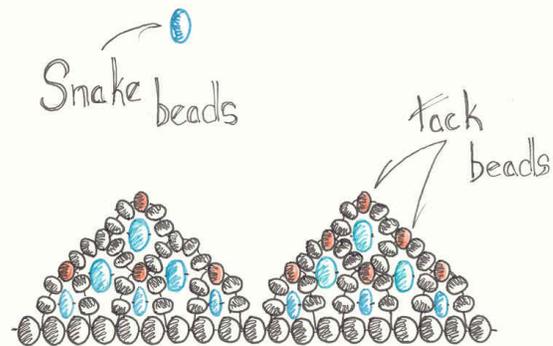
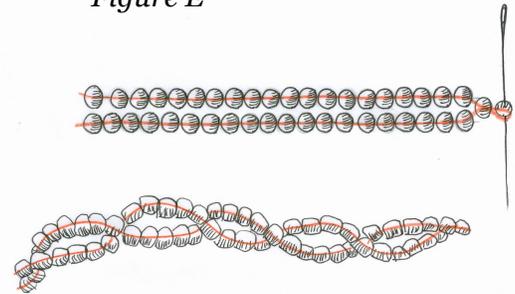


Figure E

Adding a Twist *Figure E*

Twisting a row of beads can really add some life to your beadwork. If you want that three dimensional look, some crazy hair or flowing lines add some twisted beads. When twisting add more beads on the row than you think because twisting them will shorten the row. Start by pushing the needle and thread up where you want the twist to start. Add thirty beads and with the needle go back down through second to the last bead, or stop bead. Add twenty eight more beads. You should have something that looks like figure E above, push the needle back down through the foundation next to the first row and pull the beads snug. With the needle go back up through the first row of beads and out the last stop bead pulling the thread. Using your needle push it onto the last stop bead don't go all the way through the bead but use the needle to twist the two rows of beads, once you get the desired tightness or twist push the needle down into the foundation where you want it to lay. Now that you have the hang of it you can make your rows as long or as short as you want.



If you have a really long twisted row you may want to tack it to the beaded foundation so it doesn't flop around. Add your twist on top of your beadwork to bring fullness and texture to your piece.

EDGING STITCHES

Simple Edging *Figure F*

You can use this simple edging on all your projects. Once your project is glued and trimmed your ready for edging. Thread a #12 sharp beading needle with 2-ft. length of thread and knot one end. Sewing between the foundation and the backing, bring your needle up through the top of the suede foundation about 1/16" from the edge (this will hide the knot). Add four beads pulling them down next to the suede, and sew back up through the backing and foundation about 1/8" down from where you started and back through the bottom of the fourth or last bead. Make sure and pull your thread snug and add three beads this time, again push your needle about 1/8" over from where you started. Sew back up through the bottom of the third or last bead and pull the beads snug. Repeat this process all along the edge. Add or omit beads as needed or as desired. Once you reach the starting point, add the required amount of beads needed and go back down through the top of the first bead you strung and the backing. Tie a knot, push your needle back into the backing about an inch and back out with the needle and cut the thread. You can be creative with this edging, and add different colored beads or sizes.

Figure F



Slanted Edging *Figure G*

This edging is great where you really want a heavy and bold edge. Start by pushing the needle in between the backing and the ultra suede foundation to hide the knot and out the front of the foundation about 1/16" from the edge. Add three size 15 beads and with the needle go through the ultra suede backing and foundation about 1/8" down from where the needle came out before. Pull the thread and beads snug add three more beads and continue the slanted edging keeping the needle placement evenly spaced every 1/8 inch, this spacing may depend on the size beads you use or the quantity, a larger bead or more beads will need to be spaced further apart.

Figure G

