

How To Make a Wrapped Loop on a Head Pin

Here are some simple instructions on making a wrapped loop on a head pin. This technique can be handy for making basic earrings, adding drops from a necklace or bracelet, and many other cool beadwork applications.

Difficulty: Easy

Time Required: 20 minutes

Here's How:

1. Place beads or other objects on the head pin, making sure they go all the way down the shaft, and that the head of the pin is flush with the bead.
2. Using a pair of chainnose pliers, bend the wire right next to the bead away from you at a right angle.
3. Grasp the bent wire with your round nose pliers just beyond the bend. Pull the end of the wire back around the tip of the pliers. Go all the way around and make a loop around the tip of the pliers, until the wire points in the other direction.
4. Now that you have the loop formed, you may slip the chain, ear wire or other finding into the loop, so that you will be closing the wrapped loop with the item attached.
5. Grasp the top of the loop with your round nose pliers to hold it steady while you use your chainnose pliers to grasp the remaining free wire and wrap it twice around the wire below the loop.
6. Cut the remaining wire flush with the work, and press it against the wire gently, using the tip of your chainnose pliers.
7. Use a small file to clean any rough edges from the cut.
8. Straighten the top of the loop gently, using the round nose pliers. Handle carefully to avoid scratching or marring the wire.
9. Place the completed wrapped headpin onto your earwire or other piece, if you did not do so before you closed the loop.

Tips:

1. If a headpin is bent or curved, you can straighten it by rolling it between two hard surfaces, such as a tabletop and a wooden block.
2. When turning your wire back at an angle, do not bend it too close to the top bead, as you will need a little room below for wrapping.

3. Keep your pliers moving when making the wraps; this will ensure a smooth wrap. Adjustments can be made after the wire is wrapped, using the tip of your chainnose pliers.

What You Need:

- Wire Headpin
- Beads for Project
- Chainnose Pliers
- Round Nose Pliers
- Wire Clippers

How To Do Square Stitch

Square Stitch, also known as faux loom stitch, is a very easy, versatile stitch, used extensively in beadwork for many applications.

Difficulty: Easy

Time Required: Varies 30 minutes to learn the stitch

Here's How:

1. Begin by threading a #12 beading needle with about 1 yard of prepared thread, Nymo or Sylamide are recommended.
2. Place the first bead onto your thread. Pass the needle back through the bead, making a loop around it.
3. Add your next bead, and pass your needle back through the first bead strung and the bead you just placed. Your thread will be exiting the second bead placed.
4. Add another bead and pass back through the last bead you added, then through the bead just added. Continue in this manner until you reach the end of the first row.
5. When you reach the end of your first row, turn the work over and add the first bead for your second row.
6. Pass the thread through the last bead of the row you just completed (the row underneath) moving right to left. Then pass through the bead you just added, moving the thread left to right. Continue in this manner until all rows have been added.
7. Upon completion of all the rows in your chart, weave any loose ends back into the finished piece.
8. Add any findings or embellishments to your finished piece.

Tips:

1. Keep in mind that you are making a series of loops with your thread; this will help you track the stitch pattern.
2. Keep a moderate to tight tension on your thread with this stitch for added stability.
3. Use this stitch anywhere you would use loomwork, and use it with loom graphs.

What You Need:

- Size 11/0 Seed Beads
- #12 Beading Needle
- Nymo "D" Thread
- Pattern for Square Stitch

How To Do Flat Peyote Stitch - Even Count

Flat Peyote Stitch Even Count is an easy, all around basic stitch, used for making any flat piece of beadwork. Used extensively for Amulet bags, straps and even to make beads out of beads, this is a must-know stitch for any beader.

Difficulty: Average

Time Required: Varies about 60 minutes to learn the stitch

Here's How:

1. Start by threading a #12 beading needle with about 1 yard of prepared thread. Use Nymo or Sylamide thread for best results.
2. String your first bead onto the thread and loop through it again. Be sure to leave a 6 inch tail. This bead will hold your work in place and the thread will be unlooped and woven back into the finished piece.
3. String the rest of your beads for rows 1 and 2 onto the thread. Make sure they are alternating, row 1 bead, row 2 bead, etc. and make sure there are an even number of beads strung.
4. When all beads for the first 2 rows are strung, begin your 3rd row.
5. Pick up a Row 3 bead, then pass the thread through the second bead from the end.
6. Continue the 3rd row by picking up a bead, and passing through every other bead ie: the 4th, 6th, etc. until you come to the end of the row.
7. To start row 4 and for all rows after, pick up a bead and pass through the last bead strung on the previous row.
8. Continue on in this manner until all of the beads indicated on your graph or chart have been strung.
9. Complete your piece by weaving any loose threads back in to the piece.

Tips:

1. After stringing all of the beads for the first 2 rows onto your thread, place the beads for the 1st row onto a long needle or thin piece of wire to make starting the third row much easier.
2. Introduce new thread at the beginning of a row. Just thread your needle and start the row as if it were the same thread, then weave in the ends later.
3. To make reading a graph easier, make yourself a graph ruler by cutting along the edge of a blank graph and covering it with tape or plastic laminating material.

What You Need:

- Nymo D thread
- #12 Beading Needle
- 11/0 Seed beads
- Flat Peyote Pattern

How To Do Tubular Peyote Stitch - Even Count

An easy, step-by-step instruction guide to doing Tubular Peyote stitch, Even Count. This stitch creates a cylinder of beadwork and is one of the most popular for creating Amulet Bags.

Difficulty: Average

Time Required: 60 minutes to learn the stitch

Here's How:

1. String all of the beads for both Round 1 and Round 2, leaving a 6 inch tail of thread, making sure you have an even number of beads strung. Remember that each completion is called a 'round', rather than a 'row'.
2. Holding the tail in your left hand (for righties), pass through the first bead strung to make a circle.
3. String the first bead for round 3, then pass through the next bead in line below from Row 2.
4. Continue in this manner until all of the rounds in your graph have been completed.
5. Finish by weaving any loose threads back into the piece.
6. If you are making an Amulet Bag out of your cylinder, stitch the bottom of the bag up (the beads will fit together like the teeth of a zipper), then add a strap and some fringe, as you like.

Tips:

1. When starting the first round of this stitch, remember that in your pattern, the first bead strung will be a Round 2 bead.
2. When you finish a round and are ready to move up to the next level, don't forget to pass through the last bead of the round you are ending and then add your first bead for the next round.
3. Use a paper tube (from bathroom tissue or paper towels) as a work holder for this stitch. Just cut it up the middle and re-size it to fit inside your circle of beads. It makes this stitch easier to work on.

What You Need:

- Size 11/0 Seed Beads
- #12 Beading Needle
- Nymo "D" Thread
- Cylinder to hold work
- Peyote Sitich pattern

How To Do Brick Stitch

Brick Stitch, which looks very similar to Peyote Stitch, is very different in construction, lends itself well to increases and decreases, and leaves no thread showing along the edge.

Difficulty: Average

Time Required: Varies 45 minutes to learn the stitch

Here's How:

1. Start by threading a #12 beading needle with about 2 yards of prepared thread, Nymo or Sylamide are good choices.
2. Place 2 beads on your thread. Go back through both of these beads, in the same direction, making a loop and pulling the beads together side by side.
3. Add the 3rd bead and pass through the 2nd bead again, from top to bottom.
4. Bring the thread back up through the 3rd bead, from bottom to top.
5. Add the 4th bead, passing through from top to bottom, then passing through the 3rd bead from bottom to top.
6. Continue in this pattern, alternating direction (top to bottom, bottom to top) on every other bead.
7. When all beads are added for the first row, go back and zig zag stitch through the row, to tighten the base row and make it secure.

8. Begin the second row by adding 2 beads, and passing under the thread that connects the 2nd and 3rd beads on the base row.
9. Pass the thread up through the 2nd bead and down through the 1st bead, and then up through the 2nd bead again.
10. For the rest of the row, and all remaining rows, pick up one bead at a time, passing the needle through the loop on the row below, moving back to front, and then back through the bead just added.
11. When all the rows in your graph or pattern are complete, weave any remaining threads back into the finished item.
12. Add findings or embellishments as needed!

Tips:

1. Remember that a Peyote stitch pattern can be turned into a brick stitch pattern, just by turning it on its side.
2. Keep thread tension tight when stitching beads to the row below so that the work does not loosen up.
3. Rows can be decreased easily, just by moving in by one bead when starting the next row, and ending one bead short of the row. This can be used to make a triangular piece, as for earrings.

What You Need:

- Nymo D thread
- #12 Beading Needle
- Size 11/0 Seed Beads
- Brick Stitch pattern

How To Do the Dutch Spiral Beadwork Stitch

The Dutch Spiral Beadwork Stitch makes a great necklace or bracelet by itself and can be used for other applications as well. Try it as a strap for an Amulet Bag, or even as earrings!

Difficulty: Average

Time Required: 60 minutes to make a short piece

Here's How:

1. Begin the Dutch Spiral Beadwork Stitch by threading a #12 beading needle with about 4 or 5 yards of thread, depending upon your thread length preference. Nymo works well.

2. Add 6 beads in this order: 1 size 8/0, 1 size 11/0, 1 size 8/0, 1 size 11/0, 1 size 8/0, 1 size 11/0.
3. Tie this into a circle, and leave a tail of about 10 inches. This tail will be used for adding your clasp or findings.
4. Start the next row by passing the needle through the first Size 8/0 bead you strung.
5. Pick up 2 Size 11/0 beads and 1 size 8/0 bead.
6. Pass the needle through the next size 8/0 bead from the previous row.
7. Continue adding 2 size 11/0 and 1 size 8/0 until you finish the row. Each row has 3 sets of 3 beads each.
8. For the third row, add 3 size 11/0 and one size 8/0, then pass through the first size 8/0 bead from the previous row.
9. Continue in this count until your chain reaches the desired length.
10. To decrease at the end, reduce the size 11/0 added to 2 for one row, and then to 1 for one row.
11. Use the remaining thread to add your clasp or findings. Add a clasp at the other end, too, using the tail that was originally left.

Tips:

1. Keep your thread tension tight and even for best results with this stitch.
2. Use Czech type beads (rounded) rather than Delica type beads (cylindrical) when you first start out with this stitch.
3. Don't wax your thread for this stitch, as you do not want a stiff thread. However, you can use a silicon based product to keep the thread from tangling.

What You Need:

- Nymo D Thread
- #12 Beading Needle
- Size 11/0 Seed Beads
- Size 8/0 Seed Beads

How To Knot Between Beads Using Tweezers

Many beginning beaders find knotting between beads challenging - here are some simple steps using bead cord and tweezers to assure your knot success!

Difficulty: Average

Time Required: 45 minutes

Here's How:

1. Start with a silk or synthetic stringing material with an attached needle, such as Griffin brand bead cord, making sure that it is a small enough size for two strands to pass through your beads.
2. Using two separate cards of bead cord, unwind them both and place them next to each other to make a doubled thread.
3. Tie a double knot in the end of the cord opposite the needle.
4. Place a clamshell end on the doubled thread, cups turned in toward the knot.
5. Place a drop of glue on the knot and close the clamshell tightly.
6. Place the first bead on the threads, going through the bead first with one needle, then with the other, pushing the bead up close to the clamshell.
7. With your fingers, loop the threads to tie a very loose knot.
8. Holding the crossed threads of the knot in your left fingers, leaving the loop on the right, place the tweezers through the loop and grasp the threads right next to the bead.
9. Begin tightening the knot on the tweezers, pushing it along towards the bead and using your fingers to push it off the end of the tweezers and onto the cord.
10. Release the tweezers and remove them from the knot loop.
11. Using the side of the tweezers, lightly grasp the threads on the far side of the knot and push it up against the bead, making a snug knot.
12. Taking the two separate threads in each hand, gently tug them apart, tightening up the knot and evening out the threads.
13. Place your next bead on the thread, and proceed from Step 7.
14. When all beads are strung and knotted, end your strand by adding the final bead, do not make a knot, but place the second clamshell on the threads with the cups facing out.
15. Make your final knots inside the clamshell, add glue, trim your thread and close the clamshell. Place your findings on the clamshell loops.

Tips:

1. If you have trouble matching thread, use one a shade darker and one a shade lighter to make a blend that will add depth and look very nice in your finished product.

2. Check your knot and bead placement carefully before you slide your knot off of the end of the tweezers and make any changes then.
3. If you make a mistake, knots can be untied BEFORE the final tug on the separate strands. After that, it's pretty hard to undo the knots.

What You Need:

- Silk Thread - Self Needle
- Beads or Pearls
- Clamshell End
- Clasp
- Jump Ring

How To Make Twisted Fringe

Making Twisted Fringe is easy, if you just follow these simple steps.

Difficulty: Average

Time Required: 10 minutes per fringe

Here's How:

1. Pass the needle out of the bead in the base row, where ever you want the fringe to begin.
2. Add all the beads for one side of the fringe.
3. Add your "bottom beads". It helps if there is at least one larger bead (4 - 5 mm) at the bottom of the fringe, especially when you are just starting out.
4. Pass back through the "bottom beads" and add the beads for the other side of the fringe.
5. Setting the piece near the edge of a table, let your needle dangle over the edge of the table. Wax the free side of the thread to keep the needle in place.
6. Holding the thread close to the end of the seed beads you just added, begin twisting. Using a fingertip moistener from the office supply store will help tremendously.
7. Start the twist at the first joint of your index finger, and roll the thread towards the tip of the finger. Do this 4 or 5 times.
8. Holding the thread near the beads, let the dangling needle untwist itself, to keep it from tangling. Make remaining twists.
9. Pass back through the top bead or the next open place on your base row. The fringe will twist on to itself, and should hold.
10. Pull the thread taunt, but not too hard. Pass out of the next bead in the base row and start from Step One again.

Tips:

1. Wax the top few inches of thread to keep the needle from slipping during the dangling.
2. Use your left hand to twist and your right had to pinch and hold the thread, if you are righthanded.
3. Reverse Tip 2 if you are left handed.
4. Rolling the thread is the fastest and easiest way to get the twists in place.
5. Use the same number of twists on each fringe. Practice really does make perfect!

What You Need:

- Fringe Beads
- Fringe Thread
- Beeswax
- Fingertip moistener
- Needle

How To Use French Wire (AKA Bullion or Gimp)

How to add a professional looking finish to your projects with French Wire

Difficulty: Average

Time Required: 10 minutes

Here's How:

1. Cut a piece of French Wire approx 1/2 inch long from the strand.
2. Pass your needle through the strand of wire, making sure not to catch the thread on the wire.
3. Add your finding to the thread, and make sure it is over the French Wire.
4. Pass the thread back through the last bead added (making a loop with the French Wire covered part) and knot tightly.
5. Repeat on the other side of the project.

Tips:

1. Be careful not to let your needle pass out of the coil of wire, This could cause the thread to break.
2. Don't worry about passing the thread through the wire twice. This usually makes for a disaster!

3. After a few tried, you'll get the hang of how much wire to use, and how to pull the loop together. Practice with Nymo and wire a couple of times, before attempting to use this on a project.
4. Making sure your thread is well waxed helps, too.
5. For jewelry, use the size .340 French wire. This size will easily pass through most findings.

What You Need:

- French Wire
- Nymo
- A project
- your findings
- glue (optional)

How To Make a Spiral Chain

This gorgeous stitch makes a great necklace or bracelet, and can be used for other applications as well. Try it as a strap for an Amulet Bag, or even as earrings!

Difficulty Level: easy **Time Required:** 60 minutes to make a short piece

Here's How:

1. Begin by threading a #12 beading needle with about 2 or 3 yards of thread, depending upon your thread length preference. Nymo works well. Double your thread and knot the end to keep the threads together.
2. Add 6 beads in this order: 1 size 8/0, 1 size 11/0, 1 size 8/0, 1 size 11/0, 1 size 8/0, 1 size 11/0.
3. Tie this into a circle, and leave a tail of about 10 inches. This tail will be used for adding your clasp or findings.
4. Start the next row by passing the needle through the first Size 8/0 bead you strung.
5. Pick up 2 Size 11/0 beads and 1 size 8/0 bead.
6. Pass the needle through the next size 8/0 bead from the previous row.
7. Continue adding 2 size 11/0 and 1 size 8/0 until you finish the row. Each row has 3 sets of 3 beads each.
8. For the third row, add 3 size 11/0 and one size 8/0, then pass through the first size 8/0 bead from the previous row.
9. Continue in this count until your chain reaches the desired length.
10. To decrease at the end, reduce the size 11/0 added to 2 for one row, and then to 1 for one row.
11. Use the remaining thread to add your clasp or findings. Add a clasp at the other end, too, using the tail that was originally left.

Tips:

Keep your thread tension tight and even for best results with this stitch.

Use Czech type beads (rounded) rather than Delica type beads (cylindrical) when you first start out with this stitch.

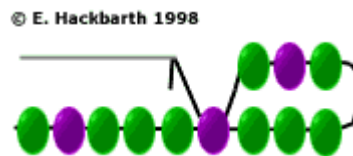
Don't wax your thread for this stitch, as you do not want a stiff thread. However, you can use a silicon based product, such as Thread Heaven, to keep the thread from tangling.

Flat Netting

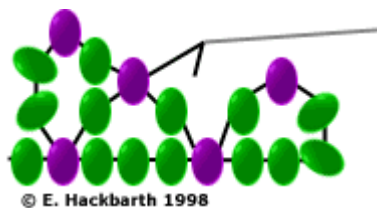
This feature started the way many of them do, a reader wrote and asked a question that caught my interest. Thanks for asking about this [Twlitt!](#) :-). What I'm going to do here is show you the thread path and then give you the tools to design in this stitch without a lot of brain pain.

(g)

The base row for this stitch is always made up of sets of four beads each. The example below shows three sets of four, with the last set forming both the end of the first row and the beginning of the second. I will call this the "turn." So, to make a base row for flat netting, pick up as many sets of four as you wish to use plus one extra set for the turn. Count six beads back and go through the seventh to form the turn.



Each row after the base row is created from 3 bead sets for each stitch except the turn stitches at each end which use sets of four. So pick up 3 beads, skip 3 beads in the base row and go through the 4th. Continue adding sets of 3 beads in this manner until you get to the end and you need to turn again. Then pick up four beads and go through the middle bead of the last set of three you added to make the turn.

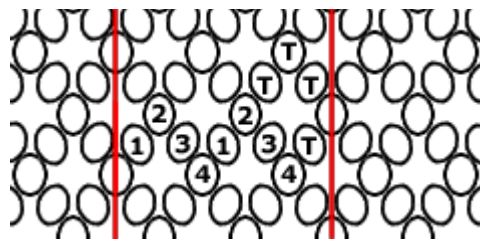


That's it really, except at the very end when you are finished, add one more bead to square up the corner.

Now, before we get to the graph paper, let me explain how to use it. I didn't want to make a separate graph for say, two sets, three sets, four sets, etc, because that would be too limiting in terms of what you could design on it. Instead I'm going to give you a full page of graph paper and explain how you can use it to design pieces with any number of sets in the base row.

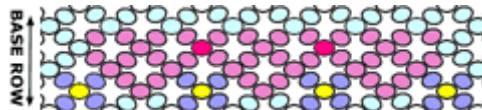
For the design to be workable, it needs to start with the bead one below and to the left of the bead at the top of a diamond shape. I know that's kinda confusing, but the picture should help clarify. Look at your graph, see how only the beads at the tops and bottoms of the diamond shapes are perfectly vertical? Choose one of these beads and draw a vertical line through the

middle of it extending to the top and bottom edges of the paper. A ruler might help. ;-) Now, beginning from the next bead up and to the right of the vertical bead you chose, count as many sets of four as you want to use in your base row not counting the turn set. Then draw another vertical line through the center of the next vertical bead over. Ignore the beads that the lines pass through and any beads outside of the lines. All the whole beads inside the two lines are part of the design, partial beads and beads outside the lines are not. The picture shows two sets of four and illustrates how the turn set looks on the graph. Turn beads are indicated by a T in each bead. Note that in your actual beadwork the two turn beads on the edge will be closer to horizontal than shown on the graph. I may be over-explaining this, but in my experience, figuring out where each row ends without some kind of guide can be very confusing!

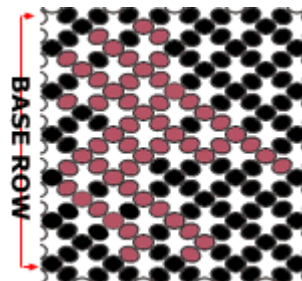


[Click Here For The Graph](#)

Now, don't let all this make you feel that you have to design "inside the lines." You can go ahead and graph out a figure and then add the lines later to see where the rows end. Also, don't forget that you can turn the paper sideways and have your base row go from top to bottom instead of side to side, it works the same either way. In fact, that's what I did for both of the little sample designs shown below.



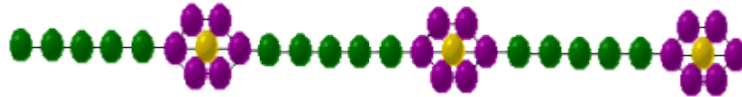
Heh, this is supposed to be [Kokopelli](#). You might want to use higher contrast colors if you try this one. (g)



Daisy Chain Bead Stitch

Making Closed and Open Daisy Chain with Beads

The simplest technique is also my favorite



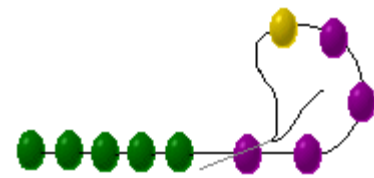
E. Hackbarth 1996

I usually make Daisy Chains with standard size 11° seed beads for necklaces and bracelets and pony beads for anklets, but you can use any size you want as long as the beads are not so large that they leave a lot of thread showing in between beads. For this example you will need:

- 3 colors of seed beads (I will use green, purple, and yellow to match the diagrams)
- nymo
- size 12 needle
- beeswax
- clasp (A hook and eye is good for a necklace, lobster claw for bracelets and anklets.)

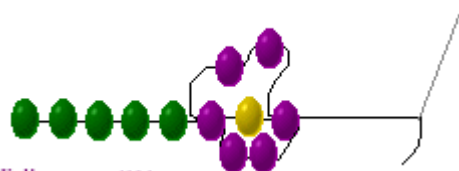
It's best to start with as long a piece of doubled thread as you can handle. Wax it well, so that the two strands of nymo stick together. It's much easier to handle this way. Alternately, you may use a single strand of Power Pro or other gel spun fishing-type line.

Make a small loop of beads through the hole of one side of your clasp, go back through the loop several times to strengthen it. Tie a square knot and leave a loose end to hide later. Add 5 green beads, 4 purple, and one yellow. Go back through the first purple bead like so:



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Now add two more purple beads and go through the purple bead on the far side of your yellow center bead.



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That's it! Just repeat these steps until your chain is as long as you want it, add the other end of your clasp, hide your ends, and you're done! To make a closed Daisy Chain (no "stem part") simply omit the green beads. That's all there is to it!

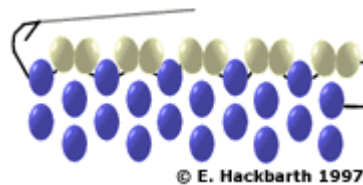
~Emily Hackbarth

Ruffles & Curls

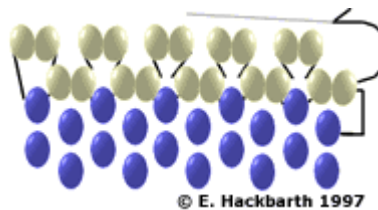
This week we are going to learn some techniques for making ruffles and spirals. First let's take a look at peyote ruffles.

Peyote Ruffles

I first learned to make these ruffles from Carol Wilcox Wells' book [Creative Beadweaving](#) (how did I ever live without this book?). The technique is simple. First you need a peyote base. This can be the edge of a piece of work you already have or you can start with 3 or 4 rows of peyote, either tubular or flat. Instead of beginning a new row by adding one bead, add two. Continue adding two beads in each space where you would normally add one until you reach the end of the row.



For each row after the first, add two beads in each space and go through the two beads you added in the previous row.

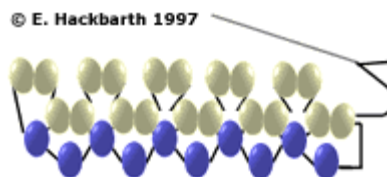


Basically what you are doing is increasing very, very fast. There is no room for so many beads so they start to ruffle up very quickly. I find that keeping the tension very tight makes keeping control of my work much easier. Here is a picture of what it looks like with 5 rows of flat peyote and 3 ruffle rows.



Corkscrew

If you start with only a single strand of beads as a base and immediately begin adding two beads at a time you can make a cool corkscrew.

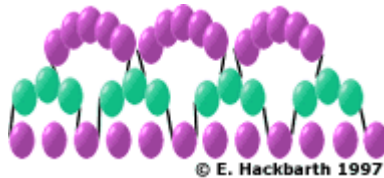


Just give it a little twist and it will naturally fall into a corkscrew shape. Here's what it looks like with yellow and red transparent 14s.



Netted Ruffles

You can also make netted ruffles, this method is sometimes called the Oglala Butterfly stitch. This is another one from Horace Goodhue's book [Indian Bead-Weaving Patterns](#). To start, string on as many beads as it takes to make the length you need, making sure to use a multiple of three. You can tie it in a circle or not depending on what you need. Pick up three beads, skip two in the base row and go through the third. Continue to the end of the row in this manner. At the end of the row either turn and go up through two of the beads you just added (for flat) or go forward through two of the group of three just ahead (for circular). Your thread should be coming out of the "point" of the group of three. Now pick up 5 beads and go through the middle bead of the next group of three. Add five beads between each middle bead until you reach the end of the row. For the next row, add 7 beads between the middle beads of each group of five in the previous row.



Here's what it looks like around the neck of a bottle.

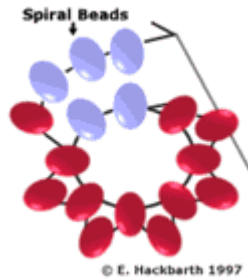


Peyote Spiral

And now for something *really* cool. My new, generous, and very patient friend [Michelle Berteig](#) taught me this technique just last night and I just had to share it with you all!

But first, let me tell you a little about the history of this stitch. The stitch was originally introduced to this country by Vicki Starr and Jeanette Cook who found the stitch in a Dutch book that was printed some 70 years ago. They deciphered the method from the pictures (all the text was in Dutch!) and began teaching the stitch. Pat Burley learned the stitch from Vicki Starr and proceeded to streamline the method.

The basic technique is not too difficult. For this example we will use six beads of one color and two beads of another to start. Pick up 6 red "core" beads and two lavender "spiral beads" and tie them in a circle. Go through the first of the red beads. Pick up one red bead and go through the second red bead in the base row. Pick up another red bead and go through the third red bead in the base row. Do this 3 more times until your thread is coming out of the last red bead. Now pick up one red bead and three lavender beads. Now thread your needle through the first red bead you added. Pull tight.



Additional rows are added in a manner similar to peyote, which is why this is called a peyote spiral. :-) Pick up a red bead and go through the second red bead you added in the previous row. Continue filling in each space with a red bead until your thread is coming out of the last red bead of the previous row. Then pick up 1 red bead and 4 lavender beads. Go through the first red bead of the previous row. Each subsequent row is the same, except you increase the number of spiral beads by one each time. When you reach a diameter that is pleasing to you, stop increasing the number of spiral beads and make each row the same until you reach the length you need. At the end, start decreasing the number of spiral beads by one in each row until you get back to two.

The exciting part comes in when you mix different colors and sizes in both the core and spiral portions of the work. Here are some pics of my first attempts at this stitch. What can I say, I was running out of time! (g) With some experimentation I'm sure you can come up with something spectacular.



For a much better example of what can be done with this stitch, take a look at this [amazing necklace](#) that Michelle made. You can also check out these clever [patriotic earrings](#), also made by Michelle. The design for these earrings also has a history! Jerry Powell originally designed them with size 11° seed beads. Karren Guillian converted the design to 14°s and Pat Burley altered the pattern to make the spiral flow more gracefully. [Pat](#) teaches these earrings at her shop, Burley's Beads & Crafts, in Banning California. Thanks for the info Pat!

Tip: Michelle says that an easy way to keep track of what you are doing when using multiple colors is to remember that you always add a bead that is the same size and color as the bead your thread is coming out of.