The Bead Gallery Presents
Treasure Trove!

You'll be amazed to learn that this breathtaking multi-strand necklace requires NO experience and very little technique. With Jamie's 100% original design you'll be able to make a beautiful multi-strand necklace that never untwists and always looks stunning!

Selecting Beads

You can use freshwater pearls, gemstones, fire polished glass, crystals, lampwork... almost anything! Try to use varying shapes and sizes: it will make your project more interesting!

Selecting Cords & Cables

Strands 1 and 2 of this project are strung on a nylon cord. You may need a size 2, 4, or 6 depending on the bead hole size. We recommend using nylon over silk because you can burn the nylon with a lighter for an immediate finish. Silk must be glued and dried completely before continuing.

You can mix your cord sizes if, for example, you are using tiny gems and large glass beads. Strand 1 can have tiny gems on a size 2 cord, and Strand 2 can feature the large glass beads on a size 6 cord. Keep your options open, especially with color!

Strand 3 and any (optional) additional strands are strung on a length of SoftFlex beading cable using 1x1 micro crimps to lock in the beads.

Starting Your Project – Strands 1 and 2

You will be knotting a "chain" of loops into which you will weave a third strand. To begin, hold the ends of your two cords together and double knot approximately 3 inches from the end. On Strands 1 and 2, string enough beads to create your first "donut." The "donut hole" must be big enough to accommodate Strand 3, so adjust the length of your section accordingly.

The size of your donut will also determine the volume of your necklace: that means big loops if you want a chunky treasure or little loops for a teeny-weeny trove. Square knot the two strands (left over right, right over left – just like tying your shoelace).

Most students find it is easiest to work with a pattern. A sample pattern with five different beads might look like this:

Strand 1:	**AABA**		**CDED**	**AABA**
		knot	*knot*	
Strand 2:	**CDED**		**AABA**	**CDED**

Note: Keep in mind when designing your pattern that the length of the strung section is more important than the number of beads strung. Each side should be approximately equal in length, but may not have the same number of beads.

As you knot the sections together, you should see the chain start to form.

Continue knotting the two strands until your reach your desired length.

Note: In determining when to end your chain, there are two things to consider: first, that the findings and clasp will add about 0.5 - 1.5 inches to your finished length, and second, that with every pass you make (weaving in and out), your necklace will shorten. The two factors will more or less cancel each other out, so a good rule of thumb is to end your chain where you would want your finished necklace to end. However, it is also a good idea not to cut the **needle end** of your threads off until you have finished weaving, in case you want to knot a few more donuts to the end to add length.

To finish your **starting end**, double knot the ends of your nylon cords, then cut and burn them down to finish.
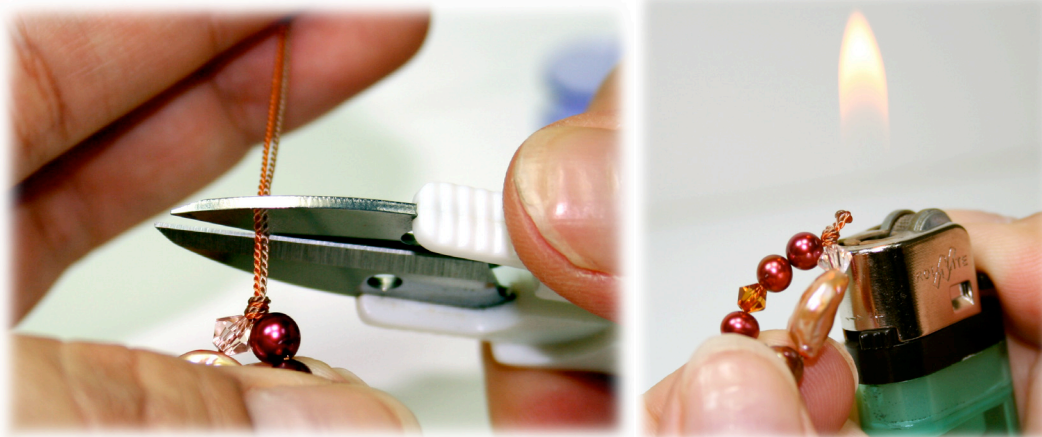
Getting It All Together – Strand 3
Strand 3 will weave in and out of your chain of donuts and give volume to your necklace. Cut a piece of SoftFlex beading cable that is at least 1 foot longer than your current finished length. You can use a 0.014 - 0.019 mm diameter wire, depending on the weight and hole size of your beads. To attach this cable to your chain, string on a 2x2 crimp about 3 inches from

the end. Circle through the last donut of your chain and back into the crimp. You can circle through the crimp and donut AGAIN to reinforce it.
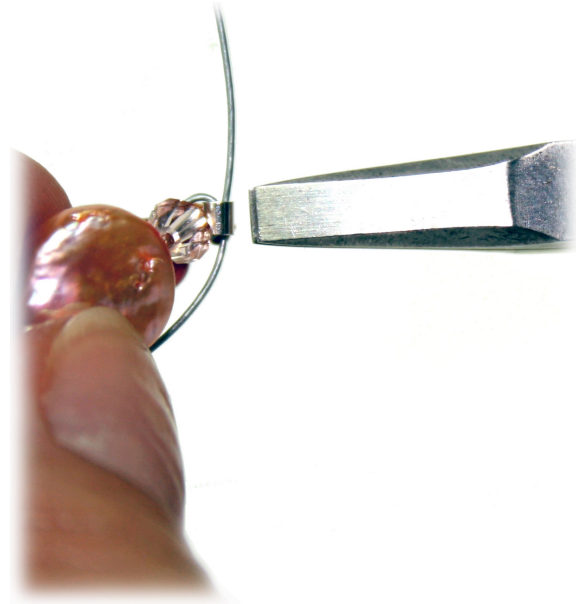
View 1

View 2

Pull the cable to remove any slack and then squeeze the crimp with a flat or chain nose pliers.

Once your cable or nylon cord is attached, you can begin to string on your beads. Use a 1x1 micro crimp to lock the beads every couple of inches in order to keep the slack out! If you don't, the beads will start to separate and cable will show as you weave.

Weave Strand 3 up through the donut and back down. Repeat until you reach the end. (See next page for illustrations)

Finishing Your Project

When you have reached the end, glue or burn down any excess cords from Strands 1 and 2. <u>DO NOT</u> clip the excess from your SoftFlex cable! Simply slide a bead cap or cone over the cable to hide the cord ends and crimp, then affix your clasp of choice using a twisted crimp. Yay!

SOME DESIGN TIPS:

• If you have eight different types of beads, it is not necessary to use ALL of them on Strands 1 and 2. In fact, it is more effective to keep your colors somewhat together. For example, if you have a green and blue necklace, Strand 1 can be blue dominant, and Strand 2 can be green dominant. This will allow you to have a strong spiraling of colors. You can use complimentary or contrasting accent beads throughout your project or you may want to save them for Strand 3. Remember: if all of your beads are jumbled, your necklace will appear jumbled.

•If you have larger focal beads, more expensive pieces that you only have a few of, or special beads that you want to be seen, plan your project so that they end up in the front. Try not to use them near the clasp or the back of the necklace, where

they won't be seen anyway. Instead, string them in the middle of your project where they will get maximum attention.

•If you decide after you've woven Strand 3 completely that you want your project to have more volume or if you feel that your loops are too "open," you may want to add more strands into your project. Remember: the more strands you weave in, the fuller AND shorter, your project will become. The fourth pass will move in the opposite direction you wove Strand 3.

<u>SUPPLY LIST</u>
• Assorted Gemstones, Pearls, Glass Beads, Lampwork Beads, and/or Crystals – 4-6 strands
• Nylon Cord (Sizes 2-6) – 2 Packs
• SoftFlex Beading Wire –3 feet
• 1x1 Micro Crimps (S4-1) – 1 Bag
• 2x2 Medium Crimps (S4-3) - 2
• Regular Twist Crimps (S4-6) – 2
• Beadcap or Cone – 2
• Clasp – 1

Tools: Lighter, Chain or Flat Nose Pliers