

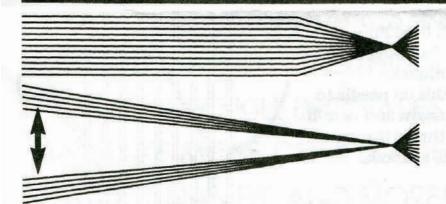
DESIGN DECISIONS

Choose a design as illustrated at right, or make up a design using the grid provided on the back page. Use colored markers or pencils to Yellow color your design on dard graph paper to sketch out designs.

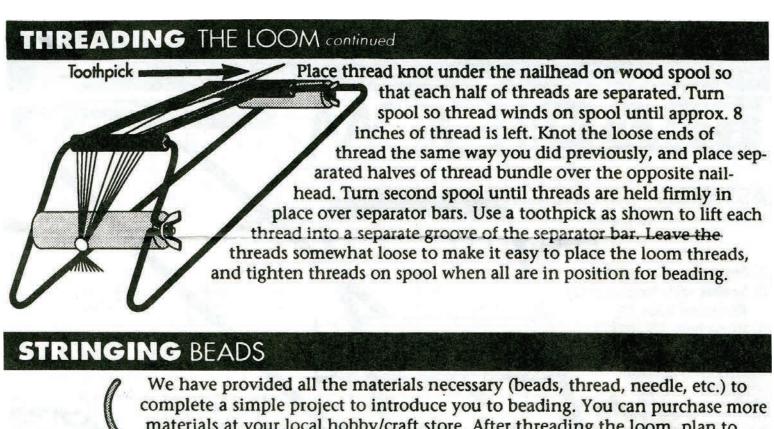
- B Blue
- Green
- K Black
- R Red
- M White

the grid. One square equals one bead. You may also use stan-ACHARIKKKKARARARARARARARAKKKISISTO COMBINKK COMBINISKKKKWWWWWARARWWWWKKKKISISTO COMBINISK KKBBBB MINION CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

THREADING THE LOOM



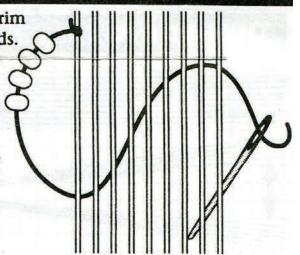
Once the length of design and number of rows are determined, cut thread two feet longer than design. Add one more length of thread than the number of beads in a row. Lay threads alongside each other, tie a knot at one end and trim off excess thread close to base of knot. Separate the bundle into two equal halves.



We have provided all the materials necessary (beads, thread, needle, etc.) to complete a simple project to introduce you to beading. You can purchase more materials at your local hobby/craft store. After threading the loom, plan to start beading at the spool end that holds the least amount of thread. Cut a single 36 inch length of beading thread and thread the needle. Place beads for one row on thread as only one row is done at a time. Each bead is held between two threads, as shown in figure 1. This is why you need that additional strand of loom thread. Pick up small amounts of beads on the needle from a flat surface; larger amounts of a single color can be placed in a dish to help you pick up several beads at a time.

BEADING THE LOOM

Knot end of beading thread to an outside thread on loom. Trim thread close to knot. Keep beading thread under loom threads. Lift beads against loom threads with each bead between two loom threads. Pull threaded needle through bead holes on top of loom threads to lock beads in place. Pull thread tight for row and straighten beads with toothpick. Continue like this for each row, placing beads on needle to match your design, always keeping rows straight and taut. If more beading thread is needed, weave old thread through beads to hide knot at one side and continue as above.



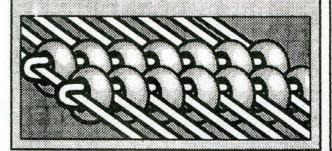
COMPLETING YOUR DESIGN

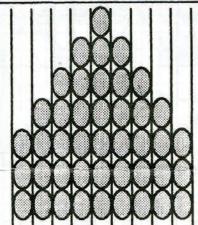
To add a new piece of thread, run needle through several beads in last row. Knot the new piece to the last loom thread and continue adding beads as before. Hide end of first thread by weaving it back into prior rows. To hide loom threads, knot to last row of beads and weave into next row.

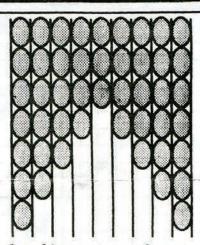


If beads do not stay up easily, thread the needle through a few beads at a time until entire row is in place. Keep each row straight and tight against adjoining rows (see below).

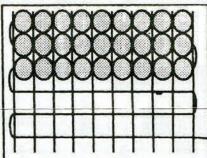
Subsequent rows are made the same way, developing your design quickly.





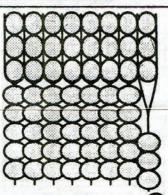


Arrow shape starts with one bead in center and continues by adding two beads for each additional row. To increase for second row, loop needle over and under loom thread at next outer thread, and hiding knots and excess thread in already worked areas.



To end a design, weave thread in and out of loom threads. Tape the woven part to secure and turn under your bead design when attaching to your material.

BEADWORK STRIPS CAN BE USED TO MAKE BELTS, WATCH BANDS, NECK-LACES, HAT BANDS, CLOTHING TRIM, ETC. AS YOUR SKILL INCREASES, YOU CAN MAKE MORE COMPLEX DESIGNS, SPELL OUT NAMES, AND MORE!



strands of loom thread for a single strand of fringe. Loosen the loom threads from the end of loom that you wish to fringe. Cut bundle and take outer loom thread and thread to needle.

Add as many beads as you wish for the fringe.

Push needle back through all beads and knot thread to the second strand of loom threads. Hide knot and excess thread in finished area. Continue adding fringes the same way until all are completed.

DESIGN-IT-YOURSELF GRID