

Gladstone Regional Library MakerTime

What is a MakerSpace?

A MakerSpace is a collaborative workspace used for making, learning, exploring and sharing ideas that uses high-tech (e.g. 3D Printing) to no-tech tools (e.g. Knitting).

What is MakerTime?

MakerTime sessions are creative sessions aimed at teaching or providing a chance to practice new arts, crafts, science and technology.

Some MakerTime sessions previously run include:

- Quilling
- Jam making
- Galaxy Pendants
- Spool Knitting
- Squishy Circuits
- Sewing
- Embroidery
- Paper Pot creation
- Papercraft
- Robotics
- Macramé and
- 3D Printed Christmas Decorations

Information Handouts:

This range of information handouts have been created as a beginner's guide to a variety of self-paced activities. There are a large variety of resources readily available both in library and online for guidance and ideas.

Further Reading and References

The following resources contain more information about the topic:

1. *Wholesale beads and findings* (no date) *PandaHall.com*. Available at: <https://www.pandahall.com/> (Accessed: May 2, 2023).
2. Daily, B. (no date) *Beading daily publishes 7 free peyote stitch patterns and Guide to Peyote Stitch Beading, PRLog*. Available at: <https://www.prlog.org/11872872-beading-daily-publishes-7-free-peyote-stitch-patterns-and-guide-to-peyote-stitch-beading.html> (Accessed: May 2, 2023).
3. Vowles, D. (2013) *Beading: A beginner's step-by-step guide to beading techniques*. East Petersburg, PA: Design Originals.
4. Shippee, M. (2019) *Beautiful beadwork from nature: 16 stunning jewelry projects inspired by*

Boyne Island Library hosts a dedicated MakerSpace however MakerTime sessions are available at all branches region wide including:

- Agnes Water Library
- Boyne Island Library
- Calliope Library
- Gladstone City Library
- Miriam Vale Library
- Mount Larcom Library

For more information visit:

www.gladstonelibraries.qld.gov.au

Gladstone Regional Libraries

MakerSpace DIY Collection

Beaded Jewellery



Image: Handmade Beaded Bracelet
Source: Miraim Alonso



Basic Beaded Jewellery Making

Beaded jewellery has been made for thousands of years as a means for people to express their individuality and taste.

Tools:

- Beads (variety of sizes)
- Invisible/Beading thread or thin wire
- Earring hoops
- Necklace/bracelet fasteners e.g. parrot clasps
- Wire Cutters (optional)
- Needle (optional)
- Grid paper for planning designs (optional)

How to Start (Earrings):

1. Following the pattern on the right thread beads to a suitable length.
2. Before tying off the end thread the loop of the earring hook through.

How to Start (Bracelet/Necklace):

1. A simple threading of beads in a pattern and then attaching fastening to each end will create a bracelet or necklace
2. Or, if using the same pattern as earrings, stop after the middle bead is added and add fastenings to the wire.

How to Start (Ring):

1. Following the pattern below, thread beads to a suitable length.

Note: if a stretchable thread is used it makes sizing a little more forgiving.



Step 1

Thread your needle onto a comfortable length of FireLine beading thread – usually about (1 - 2) yards long. I am using Smoke (black) thread, so you are able to see it more easily in the photos. If you are using light colors or clear beads, then I recommend using Crystal (clear) thread so it will show less.

Step 2

Slide on (1) 4mm-A, (1) 11/0-D, (1) 4mm-B, (1) 11/0-E, (1) 4mm-C, (1) 11/0-D, (1) 4mm-A, (1) 11/0-E, (1) 4mm-B, (1) 11/0-D, (1) 4mm-C and (1) 11/0-E. Slide the beads to the end of the thread leaving a tail about 12" long – we will use this tail to attach an end clasp later on.

Step 3

Go through the 1st (1) 4mm-A bead, closest to the tail, entering in through the side of the bead that the tail thread is coming out of – you should be beading towards the rest of your beads.

Step 4

Pull tight so that the beads form a circle. Your working thread should be coming out one side of the 4mm-A and your tail thread should be coming out the other side. This is a good way to make a circle, without tying any knots.

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7 Must-Know Peyote Stitches in Beading

beadingdaily

Peyote Stitch

The best first peyote stitch to learn is flat peyote, and the mantra for this type of stitch is: "string 1 bead, skip 1 bead, and pass back through the next." This basic "how to peyote stitch" forms a staggered brick pattern. Read below for more specific types of peyote stitches found in beading.

Even-Count Flat Peyote

- The first set of beads strung always makes up both rows 1 and 2.
- Even-count peyote stitch works up fast because no stitching turnarounds are required.

Two-Drop Peyote Stitch

- Works the same as even-count flat peyote with two beads strung in consideration of one.

Odd-Count Flat Peyote

- As with even count, the first set of beads strung makes up both rows 1 and 2.
- Good for creating a motif or something that needs to come to a point.
- Turnarounds are needed to make this stitch work, so it takes longer to work the rows.

Diagonal Peyote

- Begins with an even number of seed beads.
- Variation on peyote stitch uses endrow increases & decreases to create a strip of beadwork that's somewhat of a trick to the eye.

Circular Peyote

AKA for round peyote stitch

- Most circular peyote-stitch pieces are worked from the inside out.
- For a small ring, the first row of beads strung are your first row of beads, unlike flat peyote.
- For a larger ring, the first row of beads makes up your first and second row of beads, like flat peyote.

Tubular Peyote

- Starts with an even number of beads that makes up rows 1 and 2.
- There's a natural step up at the end of each row so you're only stitching in one direction.
- Tubular peyote can be used to create seed bead bezels for crystal rivets and cabochons.

Cellini Spiral

- Tubular peyote worked with drastically different sized beads, creating an undulating design.

Learn more in our FREE peyote stitch beading patterns ebook: beadingdaily.com/peyote-stitch-free-projects