

# Carnival Necklace and Bracelet



## You will need -

One 100g bag of mixed frosted shapes (MX094)  
Approx 40 x 50mm headpins (FN016)  
Approx 20 x 50mm eyepins (FN015)  
Two Clasp Sets - illustrated FN500  
Twenty five 5mm Jump Rings (FN064)  
2m of tigertail thread (BT304)  
Six French Crimps (FN061)

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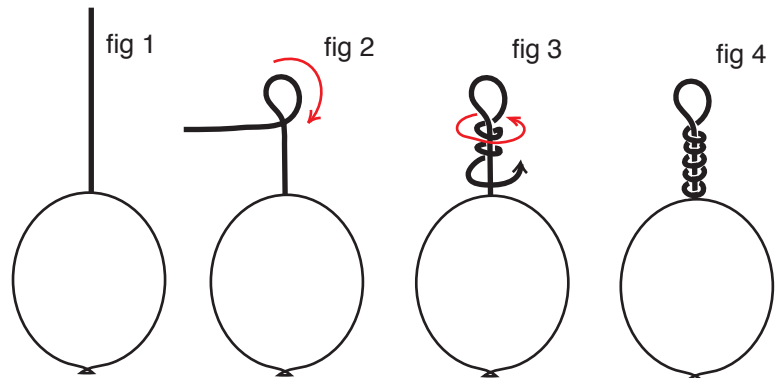
You will need the use of pair of round nosed pliers; a pair of flat nosed pliers and a pair of wire cutters.

This necklace and bracelet set will use nearly all of the beads in a 100g bag. Before you start spread out the beads and put aside about 12 beads for dangles and 25 mixed medium and small beads for the bracelet as it is easy to use up all of one type of bead in the necklace and not leave sufficient to make the bracelet afterwards.

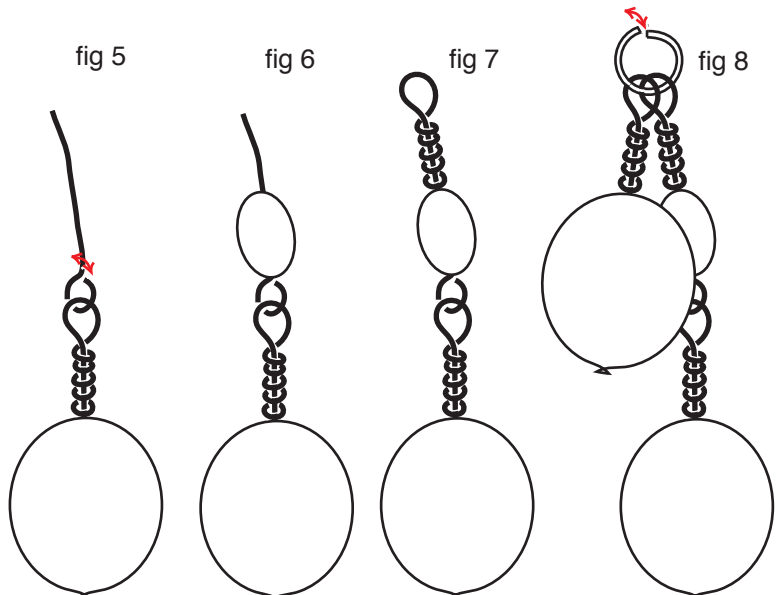
## The Necklace

The beads from the mixed bag are used randomly throughout the design but some of the bead shapes lend themselves better to the dangles than others - for the dangles choose beads that have a hole going straight down the centre - any beads that have holes along one edge or across the top are better suited to the actual stringing.

a, Using the tips of the round nosed pliers grip the pin 3 - 4mm from the top of the bead. Wrap the wire of the pin tightly around the pliers to make a circle of wire with the excess length pointing out at 90° to the main stem (fig 2). With the tips of the pliers still gripping the loop hold the end of the wire in your fingers and begin to wrap around the stem of the loop between the loop and the bead (fig 3). Wrap slowly and neatly starting just below the loop - the wraps need to be close together but not overlapping. Wrap right down to the top of the bead. Trim away any excess wire with the tips of your cutters (fig 4). Set aside and make a further 24 - 28 dangles in a similar fashion taking full advantage of the variety of beads available.



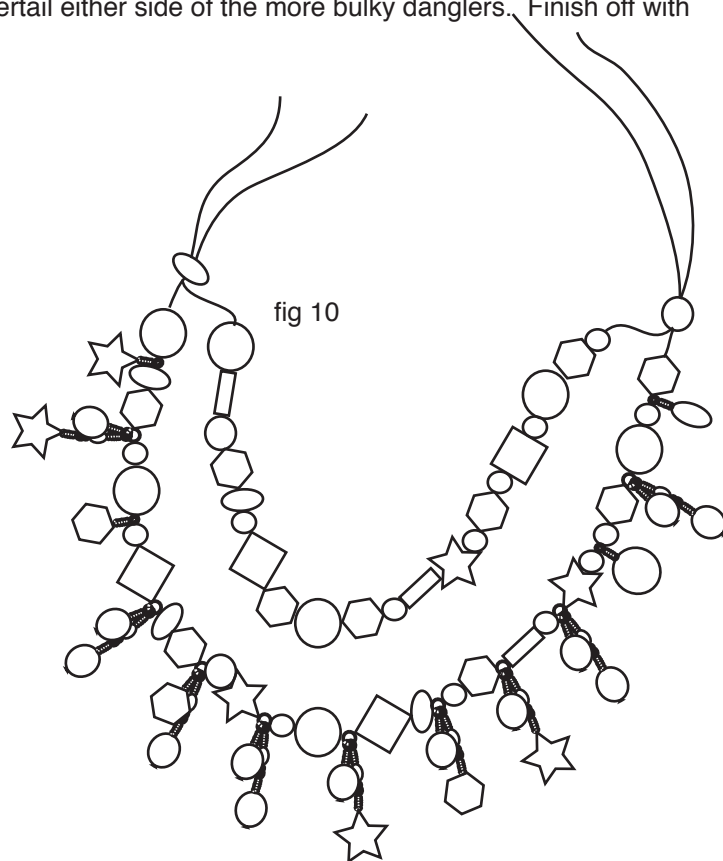
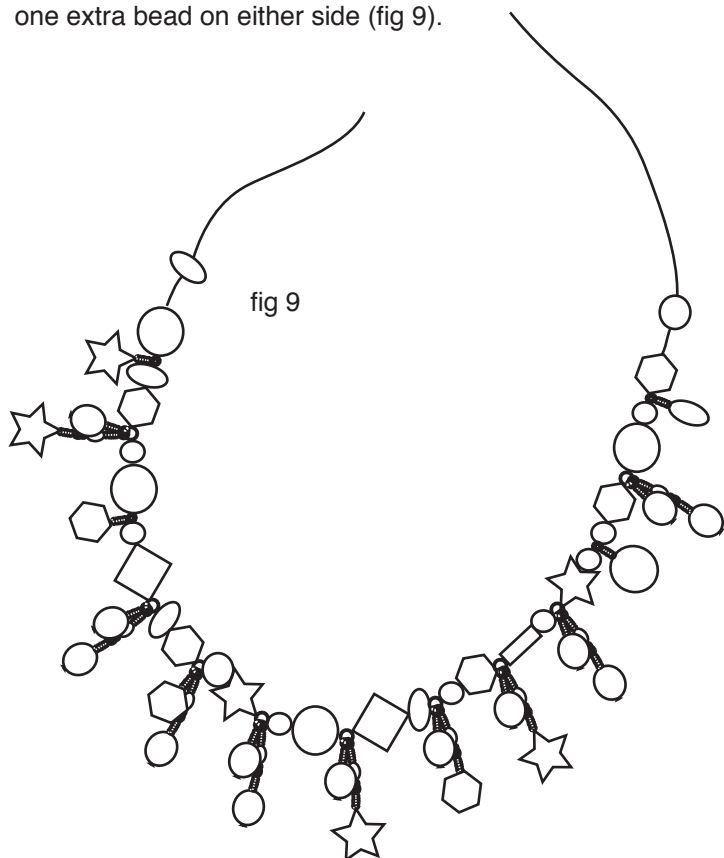
b, Up to half of the dangles now need to be made a little longer. Twist open the loop on the end of an eyepin and join it onto one of the prepared dangles (fig 5). Thread a bead onto the pin (fig 6) and make a bound loop on the top of the bead as you have done with all of the previous dangles (fig 7). Repeat for between a third and a half of the single bead dangles to turn them into double bead dangles as in fig 7 - use a variety of beads.



c, The double bead dangles now need to be paired up with the remaining single bead dangles. Twist open a jump ring and thread on one double and one single bead dangle (fig 8). twist the ring shut. Repeat until you have paired up all the double bead dangles with a single bead dangle - any single bead dangles remaining need to be joined together in pairs as well.

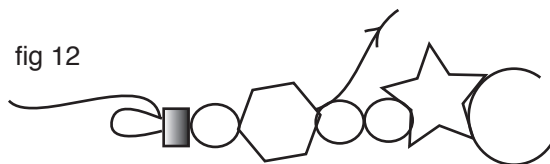
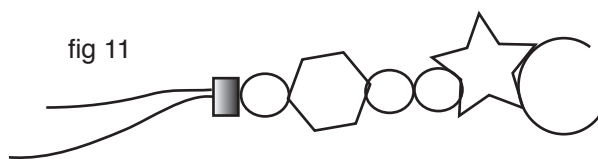
You are now ready to start to string the necklace.

d, Cut 2 x 80cm lengths of tigertail. Put one aside and use the other one to thread up the centre of the longer row of the design. Start with a double dangle at the centre front - put two or three beads either side and then another double dangle. Repeat out to either side using up all the prepared danglers and a good variety of shapes and colours of beads to space them out - you will find it useful to use smaller beads on the tigertail either side of the more bulky danglers. Finish off with one extra bead on either side (fig 9).



e, Pick up the second length of tigertail and begin to thread the inner string of the design - start at the centre front and put one bead on either side comparing up to the centre of the first string so as not to have too many shape similarities where they will lie alongside one another. Lay the first row out in a curve as it will lie around the neck. Lie the second string inside it - it needs to lie 1 - 2cm inside the first string at the centre front and the beads on it to reach around to the end of the beading on the first string. Pass the end of the tigertail on the second string up through the last bead threaded on either side of the first string (fig 10). Push all the beads up closely together - does the necklace lie well? - you may need to swap the last few beads on the second string for fairly small or narrow shapes so the strings can come together nicely. If you are happy with the arrangement make sure that the beads on both layers are central to the two lengths of tigertail. Pass both ends of the tigertail on one side of the necklace through one french crimp. Push the crimp right down to the end of the beads. Repeat at the other side of the necklace with a second crimp. Make sure that all the beads are up closely to one another and squash the crimps flat right against the last bead on either side of the design - this will keep the design stable whilst you thread the remainder of the beads.

g, Use both thickness of tigertail together to pass through the remaining beads to complete the remainder of the necklace length on either side of the design. Make sure that the necklace is of equal length either side of the centre front and thread one french crimp onto the first side of the necklace (fig 11). Fold one end of the tigertail over and pass the end back through the crimp and the following two beads of the design (fig 12). Pull on the tail of the folded thread to bring the loop down to a neat size (approx 3mm in diam.) and squash the crimp flat to secure. Trim away the excess thread ends carefully. Repeat at the other end of the design.



Use a jump ring on either end to attach the clasp.

## The Bracelet

Go back to the beads that you reserved for the bracelet. The danglers for the bracelet are only one bead long (as in fig 4) and do not need a jump ring at the top - prepare these first and then thread up a single string spacing out the danglers along the correct length of tigertail for your wrist. Finish off the ends with the last few crimps as above and add the clasp with a jump ring on either end.

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