

Two-hole beads come in lots of shapes and sizes.

This design uses **Twin Beads** but you could swap these for any type of two-hole bead.

Beginners Techniques

Twin Bead Lattice



Learn How To -

work with double-hole beads
make a bead & loop fastener
make a simple netted design

You Will Need

To Make a 43cm Necklace

- 10g Porcelain pale teal size 10 seed beads RC504 (A)
- 2g Ceylon pale lavender Twin Beads TW091 (B)
- Two crystal AB fire polished faceted beads FG637 (C)

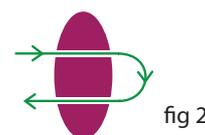
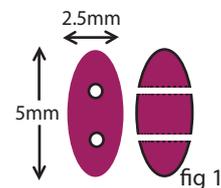
You will also need white Nymo D thread, a beading needle and a pair of sharp scissors

Twin Beads

Twin beads have two holes which run parallel to one another across the width of the shape (fig 1).

Throughout this design you will be using both holes on each Twin bead. It is important that you use the correct hole so follow the instructions carefully.

You will need to pass the needle between the two holes as you make some of the stitches - make sure you pass 'out of and into' the holes on the SAME side of the Twin bead (see fig 2) so the thread path shows down the side of the bead - this reverses the direction of the needle so you can work back across the design.



Making the Necklace

1 Starting the Thread - Prepare the needle with 1.5m of single thread. You need to add a temporary stopper to the end of the thread - this is called a **KEEPER BEAD**.

Thread on 1B and position it 15cm from the thread end.

Tie a simple overhand knot around the bead (fig 3). This is your keeper bead - it will be removed later when you finish off the thread end.

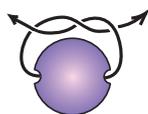


fig 3

The lattice section of the necklace (between X and Z on the main photo) is made first.

You can then add side strings to your preferred length.

2 Row One - Thread on six repeats of 1B and 15A. Thread on 1B. Pass the needle through the other hole in the B bead (fig 4) - this has turned the needle ready for the swagged row.

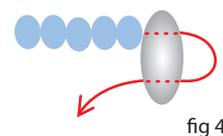


fig 4

3 Row Two - Thread on 9A, 1B and 9A. Pass through the lower hole of the first B bead back along Row One (fig 5).

Thread on 9A, 1B and 9A. Pass through the lower hole of the next B bead back along Row One. Repeat four times to bring the needle back to the keeper bead.

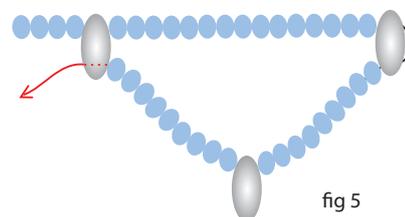
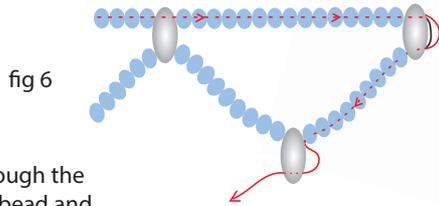


fig 5

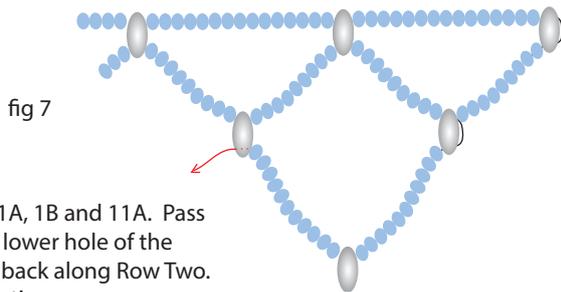


4 Reposition the Needle - Pass the needle through the top hole of this B bead and through all the beads of Row One to emerge from the last B bead added in Step 2.



Pass the needle through the lower hole in this B bead and the following 9A of the first swag. Pass through the lower hole of the next B bead along (fig 6). This is the correct position to start the new row of swags.

5 Row Three - Thread on 11A, 1B and 11A. Pass through the lower hole of the first B bead back along Row Two (fig 7).



Thread on 11A, 1B and 11A. Pass through the lower hole of the next B bead back along Row Two. Repeat three times.

Pass the needle through the following 9A and 1B (of Row Two) to emerge at the keeper bead again.

6 Reposition the Needle - Once again the needle has to pass back along Row One. Repeat Step 3. Pass the needle down the first 11A of Row Three and the lower hole of the B bead to be ready to start Row 4.

7 Row Four - Make this row with three swags of 25A passing the needle through the lower holes of the B beads on Row Three.

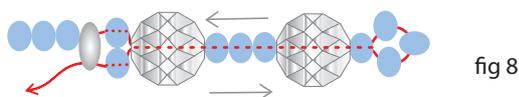
When the three swags are complete, pass the needle back up through the beads of Row Three and Row Two to emerge alongside the keeper bead as before.

8 The First Side String - Thread on four repeats of 15A and 1B.

Thread on sufficient A beads to make this side of the necklace to your preferred length.

The Bead Tag - Thread on 1B, 1A, 1C, 3A, 1C and 4A. Leaving aside the last 3A beads to anchor the strand, pass the needle back down the previous 1A, 1C, 3A, and 1C beads.

Thread on 1A, and pass the needle through the unused hole in the B bead (fig 8).



Thread on the correct number of A beads to make a parallel strand, connected through the B beads, all the way back to the keeper bead. Pass through this B bead to complete the side string.

Finish off the thread ends as shown opposite.

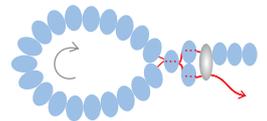


9 The Second Side String - Prepare the needle with 1m of single thread and tie a keeper bead 15cm from the end.

Locate the B bead at the far end of Row One (position Z on the main photo). Pass through this B bead to emerge on the outside edge of the work ready to start the side string.

Thread on four repeats of 15A and 1B followed by sufficient A beads to match the other side of the design.

The Bead Loop - Thread on 1B and 18A. Pass the needle back through the second A bead and thread on 1A. Pass through the other hole in the B bead (fig 9).



Check the loop for size - the C beads of the tag should just fit through the loop. If you need to adjust the A bead count of the loop do so now.

The loop needs to be made stronger. Pass the needle back through the first hole of the B bead, through the loop beads and back through the second hole.

Thread on the correct number of A beads to make a parallel strand, connected through the B beads, all the way back to the keeper bead. Pass through this B bead to complete the side string.

Finish off the thread ends as before.

Finish the Thread Ends

Pass the needle through the next 10-12 beads back along the strand. You need to make a concealed knot here to secure the thread.

Bend the strand over your finger so you can see the threads between the beads.

Pick up these threads with the tip of the needle and pull through to leave a 3cm loop.

Pass the needle through the loop two times (to make a double knot) and gently tighten onto the threads between the beads).

Pass through 6-8 beads and repeat the double knot. Pass through 6-8 beads and trim the thread neatly.

Remove the keeper bead at the other end and repeat the knotting process with this thread end.

