

Pattern project: Simply Roses

Necklace, bracelet and earrings using Candy Beads

Jennifer Airls

“There is simply the rose; it is perfect in every moment of its existence”.
Ralph Waldo Emerson

My original name for this set of jewellery was ‘Candy Roses’ because the seed beads make a rose pattern, but then the Candy Rose Bead was launched...

Materials (see tables below for details)

- A Candy Bead
- B Size 11/0 Miyuki seed bead
- C Size 11/0 Toho Demi Round or Miyuki 11 Round Spacer
- D Size 8/0 Miyuki seed bead
- Findings
- Size 12 and 13 needles
- Scissors
- KO beading thread or similar
- Fireline beading thread or similar.

8mm Candy Bead pieces

Project	A	B	C	D	Findings
Earring pair	2	2g	1g	–	1 pr. earring findings
5-rose bracelet	5	7g	1g	–	1 clasp
6-rose bracelet	6	9g	2g	–	1 clasp
7-rose bracelet	7	11g	2g	–	1 clasp
5-rose bracelet with strap	7	13g	3g	2g	1 clasp
14-rose necklace	14	21g	4g	–	1 clasp

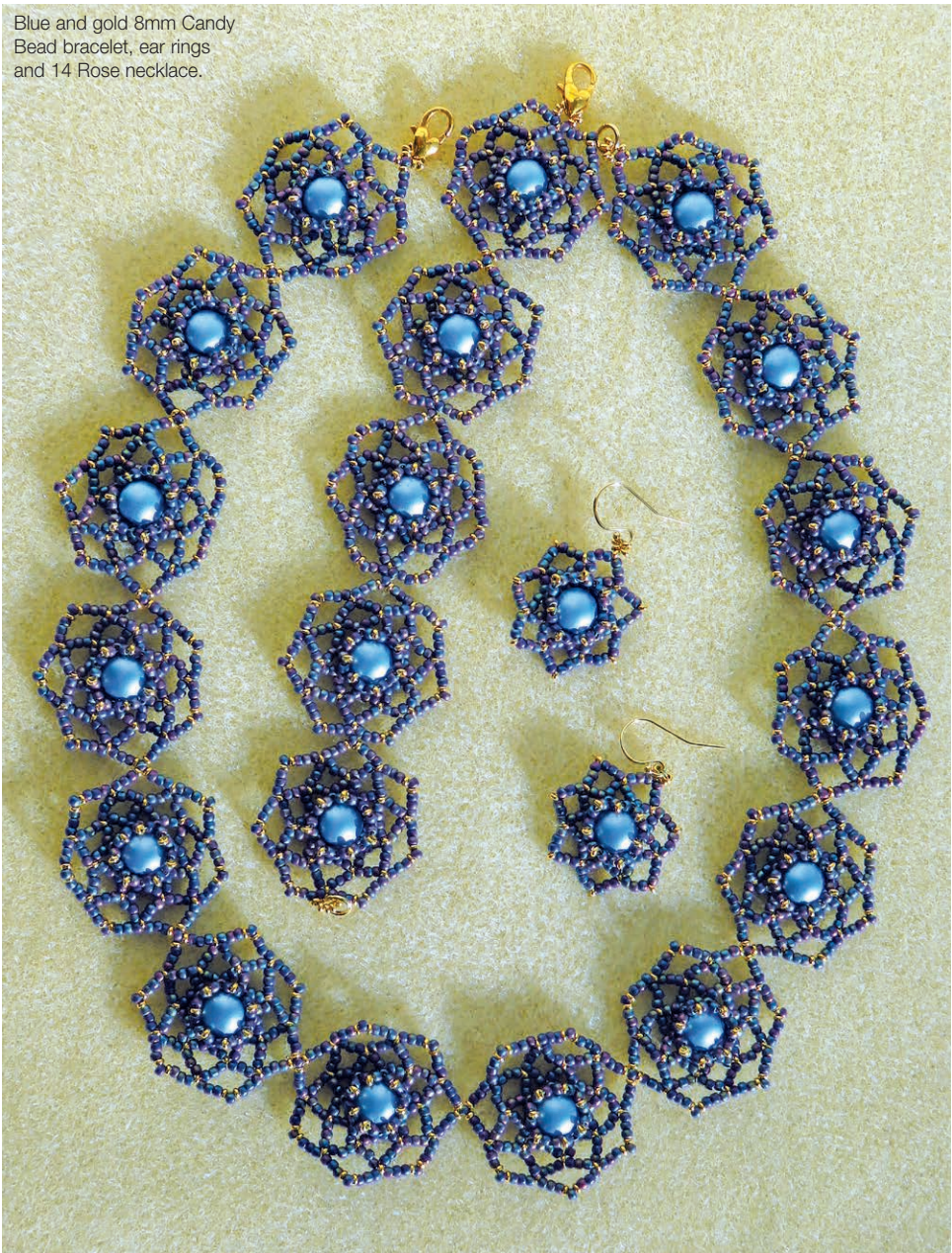
12mm Candy Bead pieces

Project	A	B	C	D	Findings
Earring pair	2	3g	1g	–	1 pr. earring findings
Pendant	1	3g	1g	–	jump ring, chain
5-rose bracelet	5	7g	1g	–	1 clasp
6-rose bracelet	6	9g	2g	–	1 clasp
7-rose bracelet	7	11g	2g	–	1 clasp
5-rose bracelet with strap	7	13g	3g	2g	1 clasp
14-rose necklace	14	21g	4g	–	1 clasp

Notes and tips

- Different bead finishes can have a significant effect on component appearance – see photo of two 8mm Candy Bead bracelets.
- In diagrams, new beads added in this step are depicted outlined in black; beads added in previous steps/rows have self-coloured outlines. The current step’s thread path is shown in red, previous steps or rows in green.
- A smaller needle may be needed for rows 2 and 3 because a large number of threads pass through row 1.

Blue and gold 8mm Candy Bead bracelet, ear rings and 14 Rose necklace.



Photos: Jennifer Airls

Method

Component – 8mm Candy Beads

Row 1. This row has a slightly shorter length than the circumference of the A bead and needs to be pulled together and locked so the beads lie just under the widest part of the A bead. Please refer to photos of steps (i) – (iv).

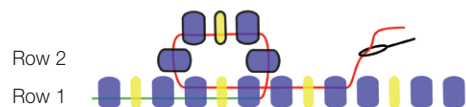


Bead placement for Row 1 of the 8mm Candy Bead, (12mm Candy Beads need a longer Row 1 and have a different bead placement.) Ignore the position of thread tails in these photos, they’ve been tied to hold the beads in position for the photograph, your tails will be in a different place.

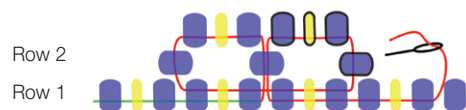
- (i) Thread up, using a stop bead with 0.3m tail and 1m working thread. With the dome of the A bead uppermost, stitch up through left hole of the A bead, pick up (1C 2B 1C) and stitch down through right hole of the A bead, adjust tension;
- (ii) Pick up (1B (1C 2B) x2) and stitch through the beads added at i) so that your newly added beads hug the outside of the A bead, adjust tension;
- (iii) Pick up (2B 1C) x2 and stitch up through up through left hole of the A bead, (2B 1C) added at i) and all beads added at ii) so that your beads hug the outside of the A bead, adjust tension;
- (iv) Pick up (1B 1C 2B) and stitch round all beads added in this row, tighten and fasten thread, then stitch through to exit between 2B anywhere on this row.

Row 2. A second row is worked on top of Row 1 and then double stitched for definition. Please refer to diagrams of steps i) – iv).

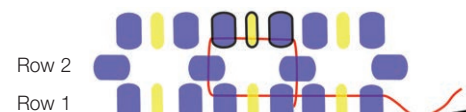
- (i) Pick up (2B 1C 2B), take a backstitch into row 1 between the next 2B to the left and stitch through row 1 (1B 1C 2B 1C 1B), adjust tension;



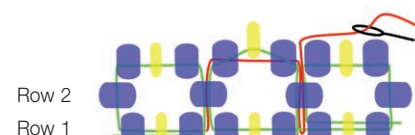
- (ii) Pick up (2B 1C 1B), take a backstitch as above, then stitch through the first B added in step i) and into row 1 between the next 2B to the left of where your needle left row 1: stitch through row 1 (1B 1C 2B 1C 1B) adjust tension; repeat until you have stitched through the whole of row 1;



- (iii) Stitch through the first B added at step ii), pick up (1B 1C 1B), take a backstitch as above, then stitch through the last B added in step i) and into row 1 between the next 2B to the left: stitch through row 1 (1B 1C 1B), adjust tension; repeat until you have stitched through the whole of row 2;



- (iv) This step makes the C beads “pop” and is worked with a slightly tighter tension. Stitch through 2B, under 1C through 2B, loop around the threads running through row 1, adjust tension: repeat to the end of the row and stitch through to exit 1C in Row 1.



Row 3. First netting row, you may need to use a smaller needle to get through the Row 1 C beads. Pick up (2B 1C 2B) and stitch through the next Row 1 C: repeat to end of row, step up through the first (2B 1C) of this row and adjust tension.



This photo shows how your 8mm component will look after you've completed row 2 (left), row 3 (centre) and row 4 (right).

Row 4. Pick up (3B 1C 3B) and stitch through the next Row 3 C: repeat to end of row, step up through the first (3B 1C) of this row and adjust tension.

Row 5. Pick up (3B 1C 1B 1C 3B) and stitch through the next Row 4 C: repeat to end of row, adjust tension. Stitch round the row again with a slightly tighter tension, missing row 5 central B beads to make them “pop” as in step Row 2iv). Fasten and neaten threads.



This photo shows an Rows 1 to 5 of an 8mm component.

Method

Component – 12mm Candy Beads

Please refer to Row 1 photos for 8mm Component but be aware that bead configuration is different for the larger component – there are 7 nets per row for the 8mm Candy Bead and 11 for the 12mm.

Row 1. This row has a slightly shorter length than the circumference of the A bead and needs to be pulled together and locked so the beads lie just under the widest part of the A bead.

- (i) Thread up, using a stop bead with 0.3m tail and 1m working thread. With the dome of the A bead uppermost, stitch up through left hole of the A bead, pick up (2B 1C 2B) and stitch down through right hole of the A bead;
- (ii) Pick up ((1C 2B) x3, 1C) and stitch through the beads added at i) so that your newly added beads hug the outside of the A;
- (iii) Pick up ((1C 2B) x4, 1C) and stitch up through up through left hole of the A bead, (2B 1C) added at i) and all beads

added at ii) so that your beads hug the outside of the A;

- (iv) Pick up (2B 1C 2B) and stitch round all beads added in this row, tighten and fasten thread, then stitch through to exit between 2B anywhere on this row. Work Rows 2 – 4 as before.

Row 5. Pick up (3B 1C 3B) and stitch through the next Row 4 C: repeat to end of row, adjust tension.

Stitch round the row again with a slightly tighter tension, missing row 5 central C beads to make them “pop” as in step Row 2iv). Fasten and neaten threads.

Joining components

In a straight line (e.g. choker, bracelet).

Each component has 7 nets in each row, refer to the photograph of two bracelets; joining components requires the “popped” apex of a row 5 net of the first component be secured to the junction of rows 4 and 5 on the second component. The “popped” apex of a row 5 net on the second component, directly opposite the join to the first component, will be secured to the junction of rows 4 and 5 on the third



Photos: Jennifer Ains

The effect of different bead types on component appearance can be seen in these two 8mm Candy Bead bracelets – the pink and cream components are smaller and less open when made with Miyuki Czech coated size 11 seed beads than the blue and gold ones made with Miyuki metallic iris beads.

component. Subsequent components will be secured in the same way.

In a curved line (e.g. necklace). Each 8mm component has 7 nets in each row, refer to the photograph of the blue necklace; to join components requires that the "popped" apex of a row 5 net on the first component will be secured to the "popped" apex of a row 5 net on the second component so that there are 2 unconnected nets above the join, 1 to-be-connected net, and 3 unconnected nets below the join. Subsequent components will be secured in the same way.

Similarly, 12mm components have 11 nets in each row: as above except I left 3 nets above, and 6 below the joins.

Pendant – 1 component, 1 jump ring, 1 chain necklace or similar.

I used a 10mm fancy closed jump ring and stitched row 5 of the 12mm Candy Bead component through the ring before stringing the ring and pendant on a chain.

Earrings – 2 components, 2 ear wires. Either

- i) Attach an ear wire to a completed component with seed beads/gimp; or
- ii) Work rows 1 to 4, double stitch Row 4 to "pop" the C beads and to reinforce the component, fasten and neaten threads. Use Fireline or similar thread to attach an ear-wire to a Row 4 C bead by picking up (2C ear-wire loop 2C), stitching around parts of rows 4 and 5 of the component and the attachment a



8mm Candy Bead earrings, the pink one uses a complete component, the blue one uses the modification suggested in the instructions.



A 12mm Candy Rose Bead component made into a pendant, and some loose 12mm Candy Rose Beads.



12mm Candy Bead 7 Rose necklace with straps.

couple of times, adjust tension, fasten and neaten threads. Alternately, use the same method as the pendant.

Bracelet – 5 to 7 components depending on wrist size, 1 clasp.

Note that 12mm Candy Beads generally produce slightly larger components than 8mm Candies; bead finish and clasp size can also make a significant difference.

Join the components in a straight line and attach a clasp either with seed beads or gimp.

7 Rose Necklace – 7 components, 1 clasp

Join the components in a curved line, make 2 straps in any stitch (I used daisy chain with a flower outer of ((2B 1C 1B 1C)x2) and a central 1D – please email jennifer.airs@btinternet.com for the daisy chain pattern if needed), attach the straps to the joined components and attach a clasp either with seed beads or gimp.

14 Rose Necklace – 14 components, 1 clasp

Join the components in a curved line and attach a clasp either with seed beads or gimp.

