

# MIYUKI DELICA 11/0 COLORPACK

## INSTRUCTIONS, TIPS AND PATTERNS

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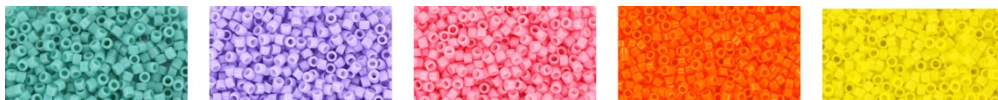
Click on the table of contents to go directly to the explanation you want to see.

Congratulations with your Miyuki delica color pack! This package contains 31 basic colors of delica size 11/0 and the unique bead mat with 6 extra sections. With the chosen colors you can make countless combinations. Already we have 2 color packs available.

And to get you started right away, you will find complete instructions of three popular techniques: peyote, brick stitch and weaving. Read important tips that will make beading even more fun and get inspired by the several patterns of all three techniques. Let's get started!

Last updated: 23-05-2023

### SETS TO INSPIRE



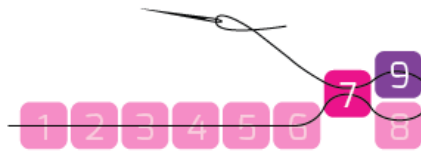
# PEYOTE STITCH

START) Start by stringing a 'stop'-bead and bring it to the end of the thread, leaving about 8 inches of thread tale. A stop bead is a bead that you string through twice, to keep it locked in the same spot. This bead prevents other beads sliding off the thread, while you are beading.

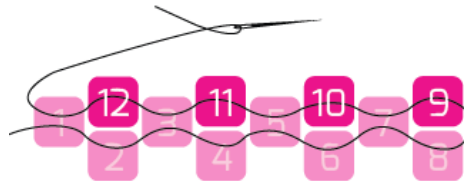
STEP 1) After this, add the number of beads that you need. Our bracelet will become 8 beads wide, so that's the number we will start with.



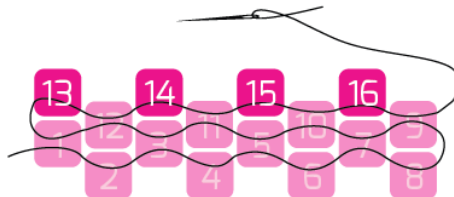
STEP 2) In this next step you will be beading in the opposite direction. Your thread exits bead 8, so pick-up a new bead (bead 9) and thread it back through the second-last bead (bead 7) of the previous row. The goal is to get the added bead (bead 9) exactly above the last bead of the previous row (bead 8). Sometimes the bead is tilted, then just push it in the correct position. And it is always important that you pull the thread horizontally and only in the same direction of the hole of the bead you are adding.



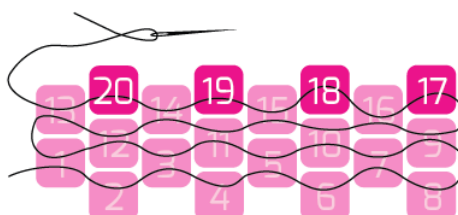
STEP 3) Pick-up one more bead (bead 10) onto your thread, skip 1 bead (bead 6) and string through the next bead (bead 5). Pull the thread and this will place bead 10 above the bead 6. Repeat this step 2 more times with bead 11 (which comes above the bead 4) and bead 12 (which comes above the bead 2) until you reach the end of the bracelet.



STEP 4) In this step you go the opposite way again. Pick-up one bead (bead 13) and string through the second-last bead of the previous row (bead 12). When you pull the thread horizontally bead 13 will be placed exactly above bead 1. Now repeat these steps like you did in the previous rows.



STEP 5) Below you see the 5th row already added, and if you compare this to step 3, you will see that they are both beaded in the same way.



## EXTRA TIPS FOR PEYOTE STITCH:

- When reading patterns, the first line is always the longest. This is because these are the first 2 rows that you thread at the same time. This sounds confusing, but if you look back at steps 1 and 2, you will see that in the first row some beads gets higher and other beads lower, when you continue. The beads that are lower is row 1, the beads that are higher is row 2.
- A row is therefore the beads that are exactly at the same height, whereby it always skips a bead.
- The first row is also the most difficult, because the beads are still skewed there. But as soon as you continue with the next rows, it will come together nicely.
- When you want to make a pattern, it is possible that in your first row the beads of the 1st row and 2nd row become switched, while beading. This makes your pattern incorrect. You can prevent this by beading the first 3 rows in a random color and only then start your pattern. You can easily remove these 3 rows as soon as you have enough rows finished.

## PEYOTE PATTERNS

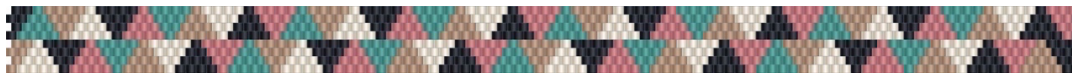
### BRACELET 'ESCHER'

This bracelet has a depth in it, because of the staggered surfaces. If you prefer to use other colors, it is best to choose contrast colors, otherwise you will lose this effect.



### BRACELET TRIANGLE 5 COLORS

If you choose other colors, you can choose 5 different ones, this gives a nice effect to the bracelet because the colors then jump from each other very nicely. See an example below:



### BRACELET TRIANGLE ALL COLORS

This next bracelet contains all colors of the color pack.



# BRICK STITCH

In brick stitch you stack the beads on the top of each other by threading under the thread of the previous row. You can add the beads in the next row (increase) or make them less in the next row (decrease). Also it shows you how to add a point and how to end the thread.

START) Start stringing the ladder stitch technique, as shown in the picture below. What you're doing here is stacking the number of beads you need. As you can see, the sides of the beads are against each other.

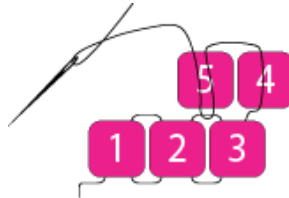


STEP 1) In the image below you can see how you add the beads to this pile, until you have threaded the correct number in width. In these instructions we start with 3 beads wide.



## MAKING ROWS WIDER – ADD BEADS

STEP 2) In this step you will start on the second row, which will be on top of the first row. Your thread exits bead 3. pick up 2 beads onto your thread (bead 4 and 5). Now you are not going to thread in a bead, but you are only going to pass under the previous thread between bead 2 and bead 3, see the picture. Once you've threaded it under, thread back from bottom to top through bead 5.



STEP 3) Your thread will exit bead 5. Pick-up one bead (bead 6) and pass again below the thread from the previous row, but now between the next loop between bead 2 and bead 1. It will make bead 6 resting on the top of the previous row, next to the bead 5.

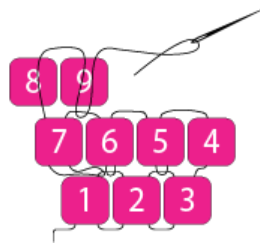


STEP 4) We now add the last bead of this row. You pick-up one bead (bead 7) and you pass again under the same loop you did just now. Push bead 7 in the place and pull the thread to finish this row. On both sides this row is one half bead wider than the previous row.

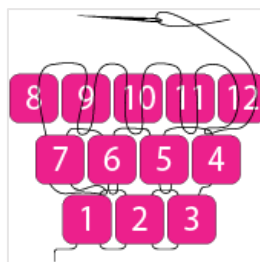


STEP 5) Now we're going to add another row on the top of this. You exit bead 7 and pick-up two beads (bead 8 and bead 9). Now pass below the thread between bead 7 and bead 6 of the previous row and go

back through bead 9 from bottom to the top. Your thread will now exit bead 9, ready for the next bead.



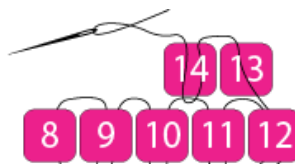
STEP 6) Pick-up one bead (bead 10) and pass below the thread between bead 6 and bead 5 of the previous row and go back through bead 10 from bottom to the top. Your thread will now exit bead 10. Add bead 11 in the same way. Then collect the last bead (bead 12) and pass again under the same thread as bead 11. They will share a loop together. Push the bead into the correct position and pull the thread. Again you added a wider row, compared to the previous one.



## MAKING ROWS SMALLER – USE LESS BEADS

STEP 1) With brick stitch you can also make the rows narrower than the previous one. You also thread 2 new beads on your wire. When increasing you would thread the bead in the rightmost thread, so between bead 11 and bead 12.

But because you now want the next row to be narrower, thread it under the next arch, namely bead 10 and 11. When you tighten the thread, you will see that the 2 new beads are placed more towards the middle.

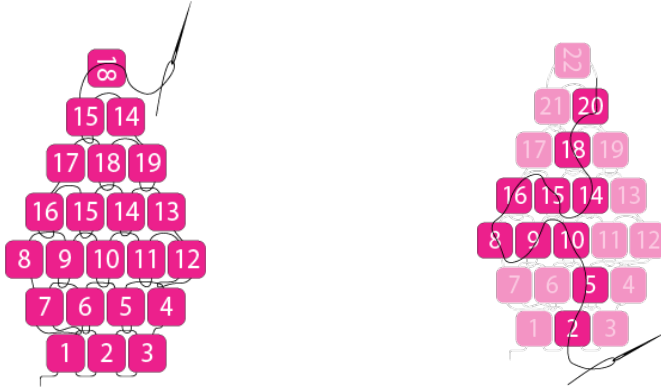


STEP 2) Thread the next bead (bead 15) under the next thread, between bead 10 and bead 9. Finally, thread the last bead under the last arch of bead 9 and bead 8 and this row is already finished. You can also string the following rows in the same way.



## TO CREATE A POINT AND ENDING YOUR THREAD

With brick stitch you cannot end up with only one bead upright, because then you cannot thread back. What you can then do is turn the last bead a quarter turn. Below in the image on the left you can see what this will look like. And when your figure is finished, you can secure your thread by beading it back into the work. If you change directions 3 or 4 times, you don't need a knot to secure the wire properly. Cut the thread and you're finished.



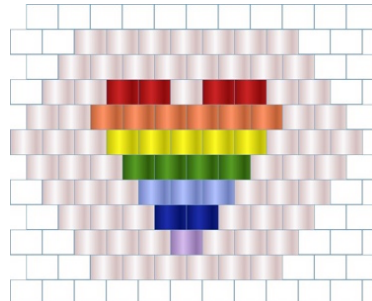
### TIPS BRICK STITCH:

- Delica beads will give the best result, because of their cylinder shape they give a smooth and even surface.
- Use thinner thread, otherwise it could create gaps between the beads, with making the thread visible. Fireline creates a more compact piece compared to c-Ion and Miyuki / KO thread.
- Pull your thread medium tight, because when you pull too hard, it will make your work uneven.
- If possible, use a matching color thread, because it is visible on the sides.
- A diamond shape is perfect to get to know this technique. Later you can choose for uneven shapes, which are more challenging.
- A short hard needle works the easiest. This is because you always string just between the beads and under the wire. Using a longer needle will make it more difficult to aim at the right spot.

## PATTERNS BRICK STITCH

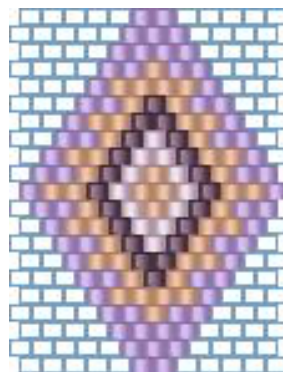
### RAINBOW HEART

This is a fun and easy pattern for starting to practice this technique. You start with a basic row of 6 beads next to each other and then continue with the rows until you reach the widest part. From that row you just decrease until you reach the other side.



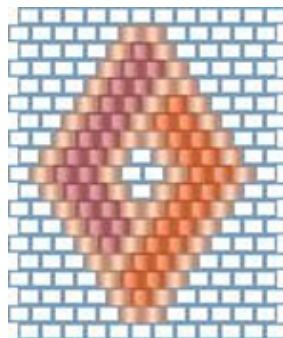
### DIAMOND SHAPED EARRING

This pattern is also perfect for beginners, where you now start with a base of only 2 beads next to each other. With this pattern you can already see how the colors are built up and teaches you when to add which color.



### DIAMOND SHAPE EARRING WITH AN OPENING

This pattern is for those who want to take it a step further. The opening in the middle makes that on that point you only start stringing on 1 side of the figure. Make this side until you reach the row with the opening. Take a new thread and bead the other side first, until you reach the complete row, too. End this thread and continue with the previous thread and bead row, joining both sides. With this pattern you get a good feeling in where and how the thread run with this technique.





# BEAD WEAVING ON A LOOM

A popular technique is making bracelets by bead weaving on a loom. The most used beads are delica beads, because with the cylinder shape they give a beautiful smooth surface. This allows you to create beautiful patterns for it.

The threads that you tension on your loom is always one thread more than there are beads in the width of the bracelet. In the example here, we are using 6 beads wide, so 7 strands are stretched.

When adding the threads, make sure that the threads have good tension, so that you can thread easily and that the beads lie well against each other. Avoid a too high tension, because then there is a chance that your bracelet will curl up as soon as you take it off the loom. This is a bit of a test in the beginning, but you will get more feeling for it when you repeat it.

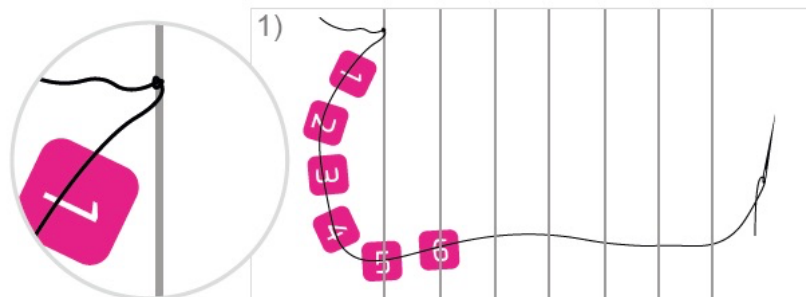
## INSTRUCTIONS

**START)** First add the threads on the loom, which means first to knot the thread on one of the sides / spools of the beading loom. Then pass back and forward around the spools in both ends, to get the threads next to each other in long lines. The space between the thread should be approximately the length of one beads, which you are going to add in between them.

The number of threads must be one more than the number of beads of your bracelet. In this example we are making a bracelet that is 6 beads wide, so we need 7 spanned threads.

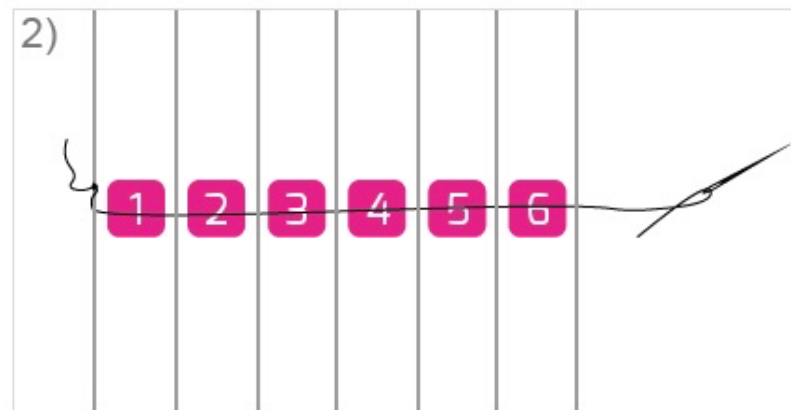


**STEP 1)** After you added the spanned threads, take a new piece of thread and knot this at the top on the outer left spanned thread. Leave a tail of 20 cm that allows you to bead the thread back into your work as soon as you are finished. After this step, pick-up 6 beads onto this thread.

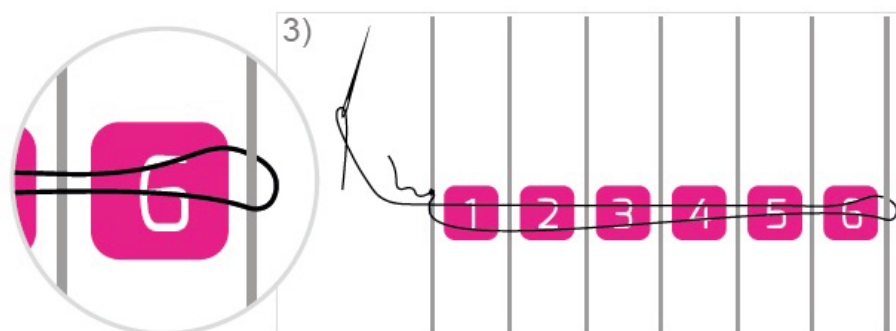




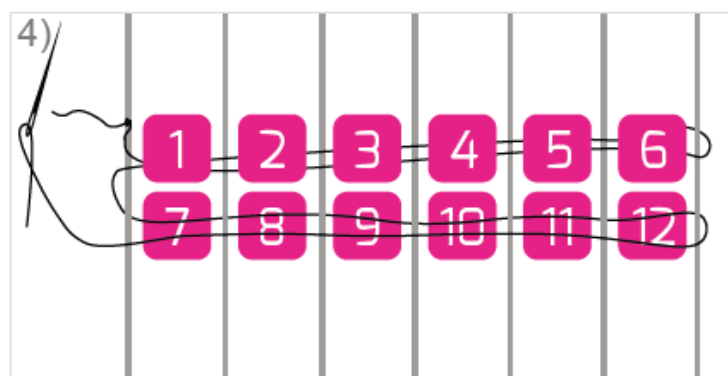
STEP 2) Bring your thread to the right, going below the tensioned threads and place one bead in each space between the threads. Don't pull too hard here, just place them slowly. What you should get, is how it is in the picture below.



STEP 3) Your beads are in their right place now. Now loop around the spanned thread most right and bead back through all 6 beads, but now above the spanned threads. This way the beads will stay in their current place and your first row is already there. Your thread should exit the beads just below the spot where you knotted your first thread.



STEP 4) Collect 6 new beads onto your thread and place them below your previous row, this time again with one bead in each gap between the threads. Again you thread around the last tensioned thread and bead back through these 6 beads above the thread. This row of beads will be placed exactly below the previous beads. Push them gently next to each other.



END) Continue this way until you reach the desired length of the bracelet. Keep in mind that you also need some space for a locket. If you use an extension chain, you can leave around 2 to 3 cm free for this.

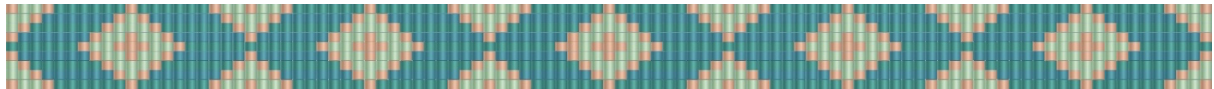
## TIPS FOR BEAD WEAVING ON A LOOM:

- You can finish the bracelet with several sizes of slide end tubes which are from Miyuki. They fit exactly over the last row of delica beads. Just press down the sides and it is perfectly finished. You can also attach a lock and desire chain to this.
- And because the beads are nice and tight, you can also use nice patterns. Look further down for some nice examples that have been worked out.
- You can add a thicker cord, such as wax cord, to the sides or between the rows. You thread this into the beads and create extra jobs in your bracelet.
- With a checkered pattern from a notebook or a pattern sheet that you can find online, you can also draw your own patterns by coloring the boxes.
- Before starting, you can also cut the basting thread in double length and then tie it to the tensioned threads from the middle of this thread. This way you can thread both sides with 1 thread. This saves one time tying off the thread.

## PATTERNS FOR LOOM BRACELETS

### Diamond shape pattern –

You can make this fun boho-style pattern on a beading loom. You can of course choose from all colors of the color pack. Make sure that you maintain contrast with the color choice, so that your pattern remains clearly visible. Made with the colors DB-1834, DB-1496, DB-264 and DB-2133.



### Stripes bracelet

This pattern works fast, because you can pick-up one color on your needle for every row. You don't need counting and checking which ones to get on the needle. Very satisfying to do and surely fun to wear! The used colors are DB-729, DB-2138, DB-2117, DB-1133 and DB-721.



### Arrow patterns

A striking pattern to make on your loom. Choose contrasting colors or colors that look alike to create a much softer look. The colors used in this bracelet: DB-733, DB-734, DB-721, DB-723 and DB-264.

