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Sun King Pendant

Inspired by the 'Sun' motifs of the court of Louis XIV, this necklace puts the new multi-holed seed beads through their paces!



Materials

- ❖ 5g size 11 Delicas in Yellow gold DB1833 (A)
- ❖ 14 Halfmoon beads in Purple Iris (B)
- ❖ 21 Superduo (2.5mm x 5mm) in Pastel Emerald (C)
- ❖ 28 Trinity beads in Matte Metallic Antique Brass (D)
- ❖ 7 Superduo (2.5mm x 5mm) in Crystal Bronze Copper Matte Metallic (E)
- ❖ 21 Tiles in Aztec Gold Matte Metallic (F)
- ❖ 1g size 11 Miyuki seed beads in Purple Lined Aqua (G)
- ❖ 28 Honeycomb beads in Aqua Orange Rainbow (H)
- ❖ Gold chain and clasp of your choice

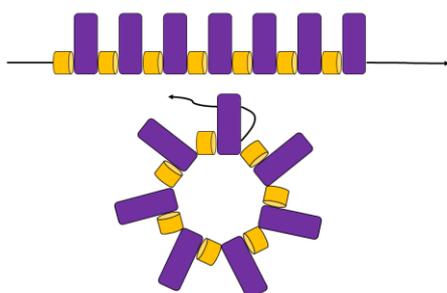
Tools: Beading needle and scissors

Skill Level: Intermediate and up

Techniques: Bead-weaving

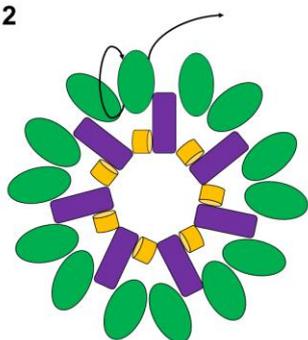
Method

Figure 1



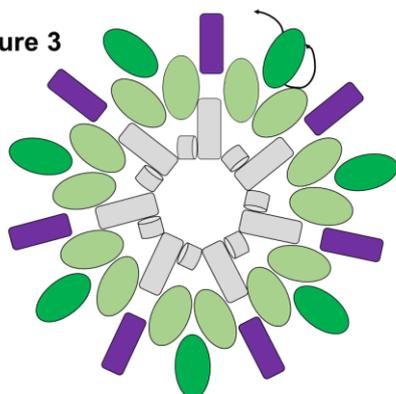
Step 1: Pick up 1(A), 1(B) seven times and pass through all the beads again (pass through the same hole in the (B) beads) to pull them into a circle. You should leave a tail thread that is just long enough to stitch in. Knot the working and tail threads to hold the circle firm, then pass on through a few beads until you are exiting from a (B). Pass through the second hole on this bead. You may find it easiest to pause and stitch in your tail thread before you add the next row as well.

Figure 2



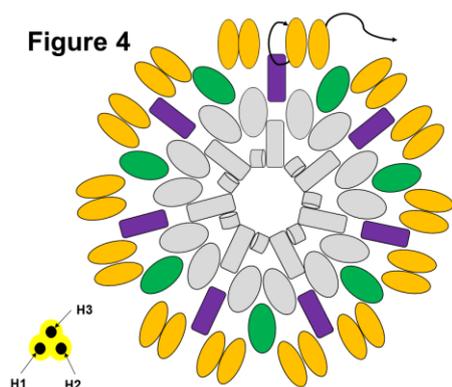
Step 2: Pick up 2(C) and pass through the un-used hole on your next (B). Repeat this six more times to complete the row. At the end of the row, pass through the first (C) you added and step up by passing through the second hole in this bead. Note, this will reverse your direction of travel for the next row.

Figure 3



Step 3: Pick up 1(B) and pass through the second (un-used) hole in the next (C) – this should be the first bead in a pair from the previous row. Pick up 1(C) and pass through the second (un-used) hole in the next (C) – this should be the second bead in the pair from the previous row. Repeat this six more times to complete the row. Note: you should end up with a (C) bead sitting between your pairs of (C) and a (B) bead sitting across the gap between the pairs, so check your beads carefully against the diagram. At the end of the row, weave through to the nearest (C) and step up through the second hole in this bead. Again, this will reverse your direction of travel for the next row.

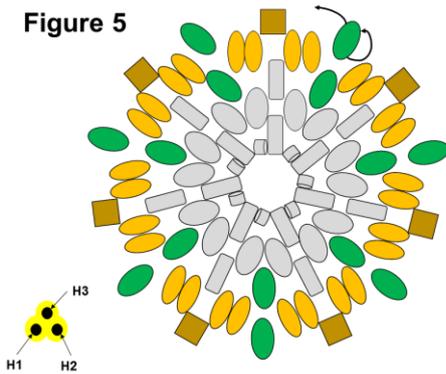
Figure 4



Step 4: Pick up 2(D) and pass through the un-used hole of the next bead from your previous row. Repeat this thirteen more times to complete the row. Make sure that all your (D) beads are aligned in the same direction. You will have passed through hole 1 (H1). Step up through hole 2 (H2) – this will be the 'back' or 'lower' hole in both of your (D) beads.

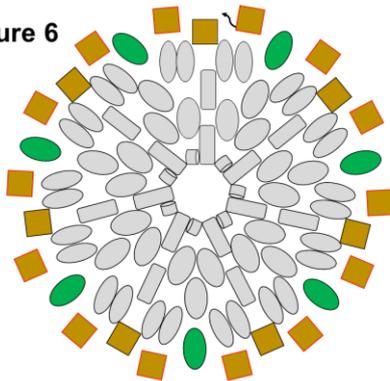
Step 5: You are now going to add 1(F) in the space above a (B) bead and 1(E) in the space over the top of a (C) bead all the way around the circle. As you add each new bead you will be passing through the back hole (H2) in both your (D) beads. When you have completed the row, you should find that if you look at the front of the pendant (this is the side where the original circle is raised forward), you have empty holes in the Trinity beads on this side (H3) and your tile beads are sitting flat to make a background for the next step. You should step up to exit from the second hole of the nearest (F).

Figure 5



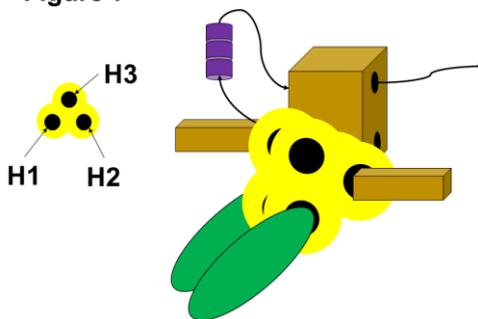
As you add each new bead you will be passing through the back hole (H2) in both your (D) beads. When you have completed the row, you should find that if you look at the front of the pendant (this is the side where the original circle is raised forward), you have empty holes in the Trinity beads on this side (H3) and your tile beads are sitting flat to make a background for the next step. You should step up to exit from the second hole of the nearest (F).

Figure 6



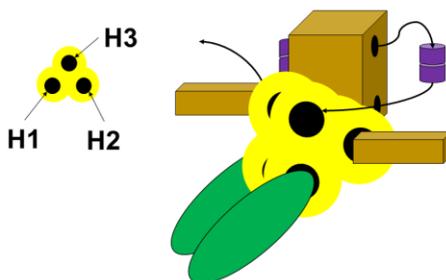
Step 6: Pick up 1(F) and pass through the second hole in the next bead from your previous row. Repeat this thirteen more times to complete the row. At the end of the row, pass through the first (F) you added, so you will be exiting from the same hole that you have already used.

Figure 7



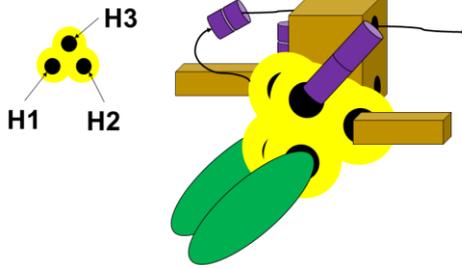
Step 7: You are now going to begin adding the seed bead embellishment. This pulls the (F) beads you added in the last step inwards to join them to the un-used hole (H3) on your Trinity beads. Begin by picking up 3(G) and passing through the un-used hole on your (F) bead. Note: in the diagram I have tried to focus on a single tile and pair of Trinity beads.

Figure 8



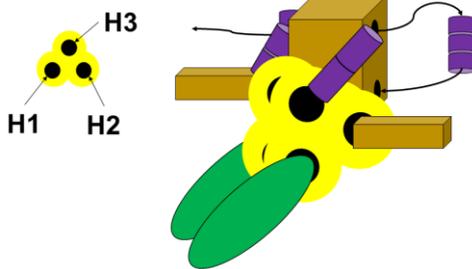
Step 8: Pick up 2(G) and pass through hole 3 (the empty hole) on both your (D) beads.

Figure 9



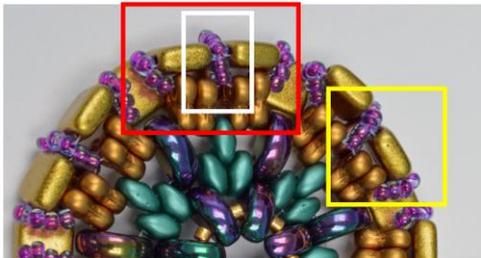
Step 9: Pick up 2(G) and pass through the top hole on your (F) bead – this is the hole that you were exiting at the start of the last step.

Figure 10



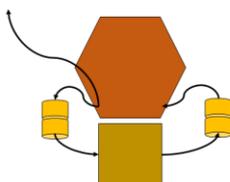
Step 10: Pick up 3(G) and pass through the bottom hole on your (F) bead. This completes the embellishment around this set of beads. You are going to add the same embellishment around all your sets of tiles and trinity beads, but follow the next step very carefully as there is a small variation in the sets!

Figure 11



Step 11: You should notice that the beads you are embellishing are spaced unevenly around the circle: they have either a Superduo or a Tile between the sets in an alternating pattern. When you are adding the embellishment that sits over a Superduo, you will need to share the (G) beads between the two sets, so as you embellish your second set, you will be using existing beads on one side and adding new beads on the other. Look carefully at figure 11. The red box indicates the area that sits over a Superduo and the white box shows where the embellishment beads are shared. When you are working in an area that sits over a tile – shown by the yellow box, you will be adding new beads in every step. So, bearing this in mind, keep repeating steps 7-10 until you have added the embellishment to all the outer tile and trinity beads around the pendant.

Figure 12



Step 12: Move through to exit from one of the (F) beads that you added in step 5 – you want to be exiting from the hole nearest the edge of the pendant. Pick up 2(A), 1(H), 2(A) and pass through the same hole in your (F) bead. Pass on through the first 2(A) and the (H).

Figure 13

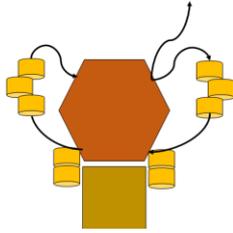


Figure 14

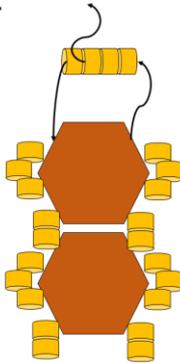
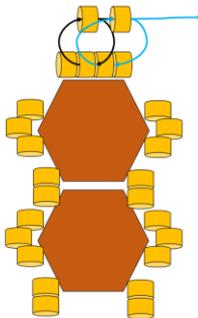


Figure 15



Step 13: Pick up 3(A), pass through the second hole on your (H). Pick up 3(A), pass through the first hole on your (H). Pass on through the first 3(A) you added and on through the second hole in your (H).

Step 14: Keep repeating steps 12 and 13 until you have added a total of 14(H) beads. When you are exiting from the second hole of your fourteenth (H) bead, pick up 4(A) and pass through the same hole in the (H) again – you will be passing into the hole from the opposite side so your new beads sit across the top of your (H) bead. Pass on to exit from the third of the (A) beads you have just added.

Step 15: You are now going to use the (A) beads to stitch 6 rows of square stitch, with 2 beads in each row. Figure 15 shows the first row.

When you have finished the sixth row, carefully thread this little strip through the end link in your chain (if your chain has small links, then thread the beading through a jump ring and use this to attach to the chain). Join the sixth row of beads back onto the first row to secure the chain in place.

Step 16: Repeat steps 12-15 to add the 14(H) bead strip and the chain to the other side of your necklace. You can decide which Tile bead to join onto, depending how close you want the two necklace strips to sit.

Finish off by altering the length of the chain to suit you – the pendant can be worn higher up at the neck or low down on the chest – then attach your clasp to the two ends of the chain and your



necklace is ready to wear.