

# Cosmos Pendant

Designed by Jenn Schwartzenberger  
Pattern by Susan Schwartzenberger ©2013

The charming Cosmos is one of our favorite garden flowers. You can make our beaded version in your favorite color!

## Materials

One 18x13 mm Oval Swarovski™ crystal

>2g Delica™ cylinder beads – Size 11°

>2g Size 15° Round seed beads

40 Dagger-shaped beads – 4x10 mm

20 Drops – approximately 3x3 mm

One thread protector

One bail

Beading thread – Size D

2 Beading needles – Size 12

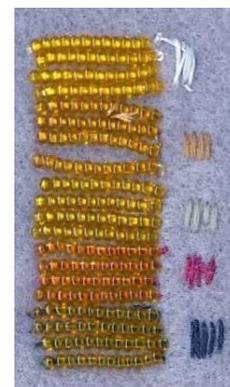
Bobbin – or something to wrap thread around until you need it – a bread wrapper or a sticky note (folded)

**Optional:** Thread Zap Tool™ – This great tool cuts threads next to the beadwork with a heat process.



## Be thread savvy – make friends with your thread

- **Cut a comfortable length of thread** – generally, the distance between your outstretched hands or about four feet. Using longer lengths will contribute to tangling and cause the thread to wear.
- **S-t-r-e-t-c-h your thread.** Here is why:
  - Curly threads tend to tangle around each other, so straighten out the tight curl caused by being wound on the small bobbin.
  - If you do not stretch the ease out of the thread, the weight of the beads in your finished project will loosen the tension and change the shape of your jewelry. The amount of stretch varies by brand and composition.
  - Do not stretch it so hard that you hear individual filaments pop!
- **Thread conditioner** – Use beeswax or Thread Heaven™. The wax provides a tackiness that helps you hold correct tension throughout the project. Thread Heaven provides a very smooth surface that cuts down on the friction caused from numerous passes through beads. Do not condition the ends of the thread where you will be tying knots.
- **Thread color matters.** Thread color can affect the color of translucent beads. You can achieve subtle color changes by using several colors of thread with a single translucent bead color. The same light topaz beads at right are stitched with (from the top) white, gold, gray, cranberry and black threads.
- **GET A GRIP!** From the very beginning of each product you want to get a grip! Once beads are in place, hold them there by “pinching” your fingers over them. The movement caused by passing the needle and thread through them can loosen the tension. Don’t let that happen! Get a grip!



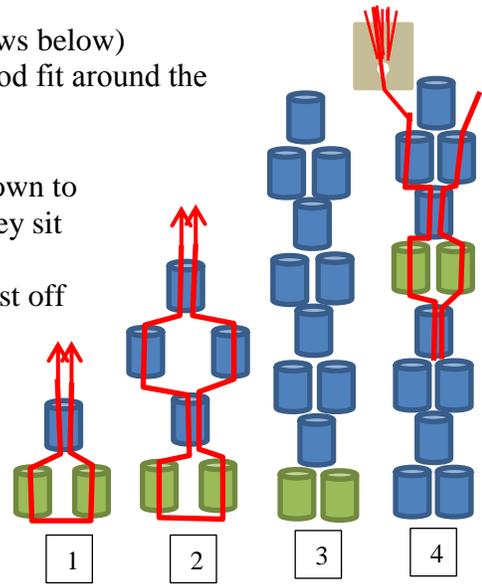
## Prepare your Thread

- Cut a four foot length of thread. Place a needle on each end.

## Bezel Base Row – Technically Rounds 1-3 (More on that later – See Counting Rows below)

This start-up is a little different technique from “regular” peyote, but it ensures a good fit around the crystal.

1. **Figure 1** – Pick up two Delicas. Slide them to the center of your thread.
2. Pick up one bead with the tips of BOTH needles held together and slide it down to the two beads in the center of your thread. Position the first two beads so they sit side-by-side.
3. **Figure 2** – One at a time, pick up one bead on each needle and slide them just off the end of the needles onto the thread.
4. Pick up one bead with the tips of both needles held together.
  - Slide these three beads down to the other beads at the center of your thread.
  - Make sure the pairs of beads sit side-by-side and the single bead sits evenly over both of them.
5. **Figure 3** – Repeat steps 3-4 until you have 40 beads in length (The diagram shows eight beads in length.) Make sure that there is a pair of beads alternating with a single bead.
  - Wrap this bezel around the widest spot of the crystal to make sure it fits without any gaps.
6. **Figure 4** – Join the ends to form a circle.
  - Pass one needle through the “green” bead on the left plus two more beads (see diagram #4). Repeat for the right side.
7. Remove the needle and wrap the left thread onto the bobbin. To reduce tangling, try to keep this in your left hand while you work.



## Round Four –

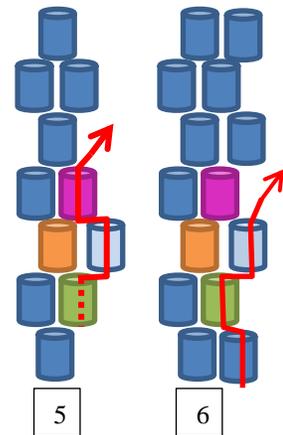
- **Peyote Stitch Mantra:** PICK UP A BEAD; SKIP A BEAD; PASS THROUGH A BEAD.

- **Figure 5:**

- The starting position is where the thread has just passed through the bead shown in green.
- Pick up one Delica – shown in light blue.
- “Skip” a bead – shown in orange and called a “low bead.” The bead you pick up will sit beside the bead that you skip.
- Pass through a bead – shown in purple and called a “high bead.” High beads stick out farther than low beads and make it easy to pass your needle through them.
- Continue adding beads one at a time around the circle.
- Notice that you will now have two beads sitting next to each other in every row.

- **Figure 6 – Step Up**

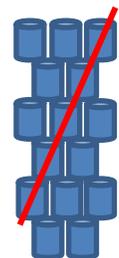
- As you put the last bead in this round in place, you will pass through the bead shown in green. You will then need to “step up” through the first bead you put in place in this round, shown in light blue.



## Counting Columns

There are two methods of counting.

1. Look at the graphic to the right. Start at the lowest “high bead” that sticks out to the left and count diagonally upward. There are five beads, so you have worked five columns.
2. Again, look at the graphic. Count the number of beads across the bottom and top edges; add them together. There are five beads, so you have worked five columns.



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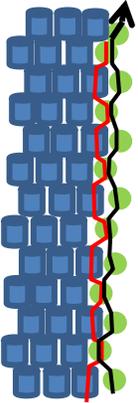
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## Rounds Five & Six

- Work two more Rounds of Delicas in the same manner.

## Rounds Seven & Eight Front side of the Pendant– shown in green round beads.

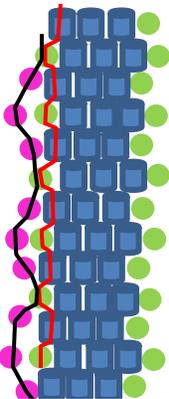
- Using Size 15° beads, work two more Rounds.
  - The smaller beads will pull the beadwork into a smaller circle.
- The thread path of the Round Seven is shown in red, with Round Eight in black.
  - Make sure you tighten the tension on the second row.
- Pass through all of the beads again, insuring tight tension.
- “Bury” the thread in the beadwork by working diagonally through the beads, making a few half-hitch knots. Cut/burn this thread.



**Picot** – Defined as an ornamental edging, usually a series of loops.

## Rounds Nine & Ten – Back side of the pendant.

- Unwind the thread from the bobbin, stretch it a bit to straighten it out, and put a needle on it.
- Work one Round of Peyote with size 15°s.
- Work one Round of a three-bead **picot**, using the same 15°s, but shown in fuchsia.
  - The starting point – thread will be exiting from one of the 15°s.
  - Pick up three 15°s. Skip the next 15° and pass through the second 15°.
  - Continue adding picots around the circle. You should have ten picots.



## Embellishment

### Add daggers and drops

- Pass your needle through the beadwork until you reach the last Delica round on the front side of the pendant.
- Work one Round of peyote stitch using the drops. Pass through all of the beads again (drops and Delicas.)
- Pass the needle through to the next Delica round.
- Work one Round of peyote Stitch using the daggers. Pass through all of the beads again (daggers and Delicas.)
- Work a second Round of daggers in the same manner.



## Susan’s Rules for Needle & Thread Work

In general, I believe rules are meant as a starting point, rather than a stopping point. This belief has gotten me into trouble from time-to-time... Therefore, I will share the following because I have learned these things the hard way:

1. Always leave at least a six-inch tail thread, both starting and stopping. Most beading needles are 2” long, and you need the six inches of thread to be able to maneuver the needle comfortably as you weave the tails into the beadwork.
2. Do not try to “un-sew” by needling back through a mistake. It just makes a bigger mistake if the needle pierces the thread inside the bead hole. Unthread your needle. It helps to pull the last bead, which will loosen the thread, rather than using the point of your needle which could fray the thread.
3. Start each new component of a project with a new thread. If one part fails, your project can ravel just so far!

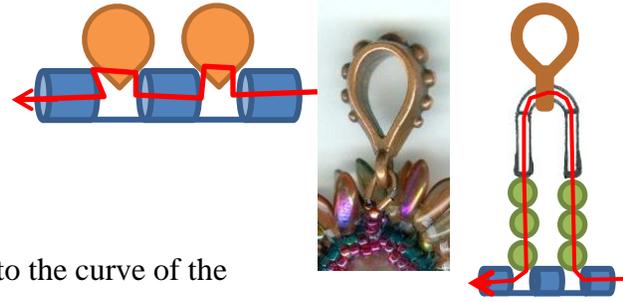
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## Add the Bail

- If you have enough thread, pass through the beadwork until you reach one of the narrow ends of the oval, or attach a new thread at one end.
- Work on the last round of peyote stitch on the back side
  - Pick up three 15°s.
  - Pass up-over-and down through the thread protector.
  - Pass the needle through the hole in the bail, and move it into the curve of the thread protector.
  - Pick up three 15°s.
  - Pass through a Delica, and then tighten all of these beads next to the bezel.
  - Reinforce this connection several times, passing through different beads whenever possible so you don't fill the small holes up with thread too quickly.



## Tying one on! – Start, Stop, and Add Threads

- **Always start and finish by leaving a six-inch tail of thread** unless otherwise noted in the directions.
- **Option 1: Add a new thread with a Bookbinder's Knot:**
  - Six inches from one end of your new thread, form a slip-knot. (Make a loop and bring a fold of the working thread through the loop.) Slide this loop over the thread tail in your work and bring it right next to the last bead.
  - Tighten the slip-knot by pulling the both ends of the new thread in opposite directions until you hear a “pop.” If you don't hear the pop, it probably didn't work and you have to start over. It takes a bit of practice to get this to work, so keep practicing until you master this knot.
- **Option 2:** Use any knot, placing it right next to the bead surface. Some knots are so thick they can block the access to hole of the bead next to it. Place a “fat” knot next to a bead with a large hole, or next to a bead you are certain that you don't have to pass the needle and thread through again. Use a common “tie your shoe” knot, or surgeon's knot.
- **Option 3:** Skip the knot; start and stop each thread using #2-3 of the following directions.

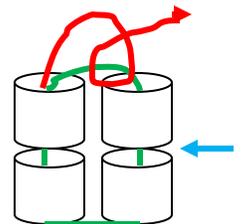
## Tying off – Weave in Thread Tails

NEVER CUT THREAD AT THE KNOT!

1. You should “bury” at least one inch of thread **beyond** any knot. Cutting close to the knot might allow it to ravel, causing your work to loosen and fall apart.
2. Take care of the thread tails as soon as you can. Put a needle on the six-inch tail and weave back through your work, following the same thread path for this stitch. Try to work around in a circle or square at least once. Clip the thread close to the last bead.
3. Add security while burying the tail thread by including a few half-hitch knots. To make a half-hitch knot, pass NT under the thread between beads; pull it until there is a small loop left. Pass NT through the loop and tighten. Repeat a few times while working the tail into the work. You can add a thread without knotting by reversing this process, starting from an inch away from and working toward the point where you want to start using the new thread.

**Half-Hitch “knot”** – This isn't a real knot, but it is used to hold the tension of previous stitches or when you are tying off threads.

- You can form a half-hitch knot wherever you can get to a thread between beads – either the exposed bridge between beads that sit next to each other (shown in green) or between beads that are stacked (shown at the blue arrow.)
- Pass your needle under the existing thread and pull up a small loop. Pass the needle through the loop and tighten it.
- When you are ending your thread, work a few half-hitches for security. Between hitches, pass the needle through a few beads. Form another hitch at the point you have exited between beads.
  - Do not move through beads AND try to half-hitch at the same time – this just wraps thread around the beads.



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