

HORIZONTAL NET STITCH

As the name implies, the horizontal net is worked horizontally around the bag. The basic concept of the horizontal net is to add beaded swags in what I call the "growth row". The swags of additional growth rows are attached to the center (connector) beads of the swags on the previous growth row. You can also add an optional "support row" at the end of each growth row that will prevent the netting from flaring out.

Starting the Horizontal Net

These instructions are designed for attaching horizontal netting to an existing beaded foundation. The way to start the horizontal net depends on the type of stitch you are attaching the netting to on the beaded foundation: peyote, brick or support beads.

Attaching netting to a peyote stitch beaded foundation

If the horizontal netting is going to be attached to the outside of the peyote beaded foundation the pattern should be designed to incorporate the netting. If the netting is going to be attached to the inside of the beaded foundation it is not necessary to incorporate the netting into the pattern. However, the pattern must be designed so an even number of swags can be attached evenly around the bag.

1. Complete the peyote beaded foundation per the instructions.

2. With the needle extending from what will be a connector bead (CB, indicated with a dot in the middle) on the peyote beaded foundation, pick up the beads (an odd number) for the first swag of the growth row. In Figure 1, each swag in the growth row consists of nine beads.

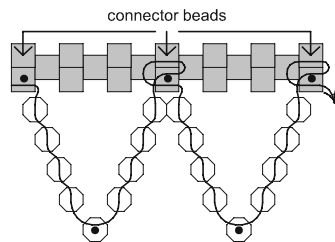


Fig. 1

3. Bring the needle through the next connector bead on the peyote beaded foundation. To reinforce the netting and to prevent the netting from slipping, bring the needle through the bead directly above the CB on the peyote beaded foundation, then bring the needle back through the CB on the peyote beaded foundation, being sure it is pointing in the direction you are working.

4. Pick up the same number of beads, in the same order, as the previous swag and go through the next connector bead on the peyote beaded foundation.
5. Repeat Step 4 around until all the swags of the growth row has been added.
6. When the last swag has been added, bring the needle through beads of the first swag until it is extending from the center connector bead. In the sample shown in Figure 1 you would go through the first five beads.

Attaching netting to a brick stitch beaded foundation

If the horizontal netting is going to be attached to the outside of the brick beaded foundation the pattern should be designed to incorporate the netting. If the netting is going to be attached to the inside of the beaded foundation it is not necessary to incorporate the netting into the pattern. However, the pattern must be designed so an even number of swags can be attached evenly around the bag. ***It takes two beads to attach each swag to the brick stitch beaded foundation.***

1. Complete the brick stitch beaded foundation per the instructions.

2. With the needle extending from the bottom of what will be the second of the two connector beads on the brick stitch beaded foundation, pick up the beads (an odd number) for the first swag of the growth row. In Figure 2, each swag in the growth row consists of nine beads.

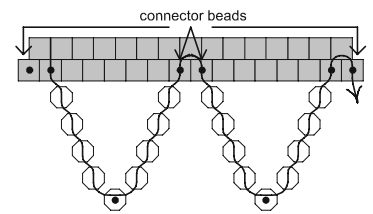


Fig. 2

3. Bring the needle up through the first of the next two connector beads (from the bottom) on the brick stitch beaded foundation and then go down (from the top) to the next bead on the same row of the brick stitch beaded foundation.
4. Pick up the same number of beads, in the same order, as the previous swag and go up through (from the bottom) the first of the next two connector beads on the brick stitch beaded foundation and then go down (from the top) the next bead on the same row of the brick stitch beaded foundation.

- Repeat Step 4 around until all the swags of the growth row has been added.
- When the last swag has been added, bring the needle through beads of the first swag until it is extending from the center connector bead. In the sample shown in Figure 2 you would go through the first five beads.

Attaching netting to support beads on the back of a brick stitch beaded foundation

When attaching the horizontal netting to support beads on the back of the brick stitch beaded foundation (or what will be the inside of the bag) the pattern must be designed so an even number of swags can be attached evenly around the bag.

Adding the support beads

The supports beads are added to the back of the brick stitch beaded foundation. The pattern must have at least three rows of brick stitch in order to attach the support beads.

- Complete the brick stitch beaded foundation per the instructions. (Your instructions will also tell you where the support beads should be placed).

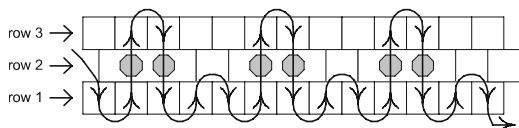


Fig. 3

- Bring the needle up (from the bottom) the bead on the first row, pick up one support bead, and then bring the needle up (from the bottom) the bead in the same column on the third row (Fig. 3).
- Loop around, bringing the needle down (from the top) the next bead on the third row, pick up one support bead, and then bring the needle down (from the top) the bead in the same column on the first row.
- Loop around, bringing the needle through the beads on the first row until the needle is positioned at the

Warning: Be sure the total number of beads in the row that the support beads are attached to is evenly divisible by the total number of beads in each support bead section. A support bead section consists of the two support beads plus the number of beads skipped. For the sample in Figure 3 that would be 4 beads (the two for the support beads and the two skipped).

point of the next support bead as indicated in pattern instructions.

- Repeat Steps 2 through 4 until all the support beads have been added.

Attaching the netting to the support beads

The horizontal netting is attached to the support beads the same way as it is attached to the actual beads in the brick stitch beaded foundation. Start by attaching the thread to the brick stitch beaded foundation and position the needle so it is extending from the second of the two support beads then work the same as when attaching the netting directly to the brick stitch beads. (Refer to the instructions for attaching the netting to the brick stitch.)

Figure 4 shows how the netting should look when attached to the support beads on the back of the brick stitch beaded foundation.

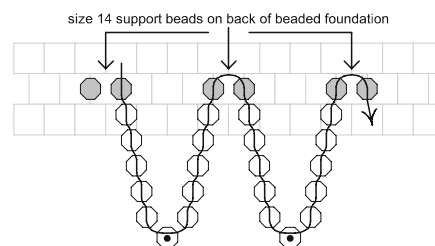


Fig. 4

Adding the Net Support Rows

As mentioned earlier, the purpose of the net support rows are to prevent the horizontal netting from flaring out. This is an optional step. However, net support rows are used in all the horizontal net patterns taught in this book.

Net support rows are added at the end of each growth row and are attached to the connector beads in the center of each swag.

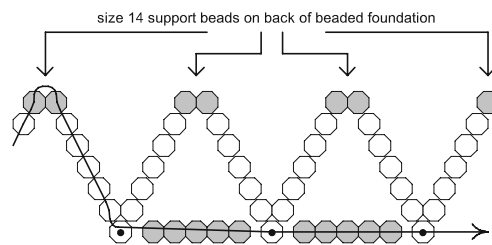


Fig. 5

- With the needle extending from the connector bead and the center of the first swag, pick up the beads for the first support section (Fig. 5).

Note: The number of beads in the support section is the same number of primary beads you put on before and after the connector bead in each swag (5 in the sample).

2. Bring the needle through the connector bead of the next swag.
3. Pick up the same number of beads used in the first support section and bring the needle through the connector bead of the next swag.
4. Repeat Step 3 around until a support section has been added between the connector beads of each swag. End with the thread extending out of the connector bead of a swag.

Adding the Additional Growth and Support Rows

From this point on, the growth rows (as well as the support rows) are attached to the connector beads in the center of each swag. You alternate adding a growth row with a support row until the horizontal netting is the desired length.

Reducing the Size of the Swags and Support Rows

To bring the horizontal net to a point, you decrease the size of the swag and support rows and then decrease the number of swags.

To decrease the size of the swag, reduce the total number of beads by two (you must have an odd number of beads in a swag). The number of beads in the support row is ALWAYS the same number of beads as the primary colored beads before and after the connector bead in the swag. Figure 6 shows what the swags and support rows will look like for swags of nine, seven and five beads.

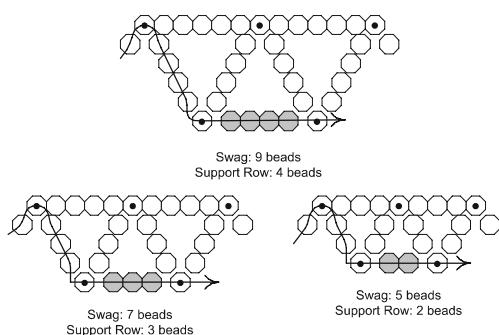


Fig. 6

Warning: Do not decrease the size of the swags to rapidly. If you decrease in consecutive growth rows the netting tends to bunch up. Your pattern will tell you how many growth rows to do in each size.

Reducing the Number of the Swags and Support Rows

It is necessary to decrease the number of swags to prevent the netting from bunching when closed. You usually start reducing the number of swags once you have completed a 5-bead growth row and a 2-bead support row.

1. Pick up seven beads (increased from five on the previous growth row) for the swag and, skipping the next connector bead, bring the needle through the second connector bead (Fig. 7).

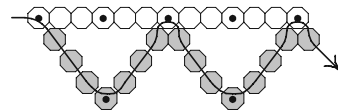


Fig. 7

2. Repeat Steps 1 around until all the swags have been added. You will have half the number of swags and they will lay flat (with no drape) against the previous support row.

3. Pick up the three support beads and bring the needle through the next connector bead until the support row has been completed (Fig. 8).

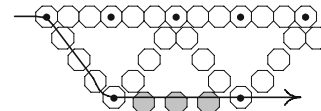


Fig. 8

4. With the needle extending from a connector bead, pick up two beads (usually the primary color) and a turn-around bead (usually the accent color).

5. Bring the needle back down the two primary-colored beads, through the same connector bead, and through the three support beads and into the next connector bead (Fig. 9).

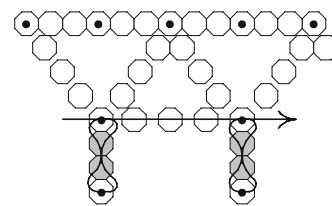


Fig. 9

6. Repeat Steps 4 and 5 around until the small branches are completed.

7. To close the netting, work the thread up so it is extending from the turn-around bead of one of the small branches, then bring it through the turn-around bead of each of the other branches. Your pattern will direct you on when to do this.