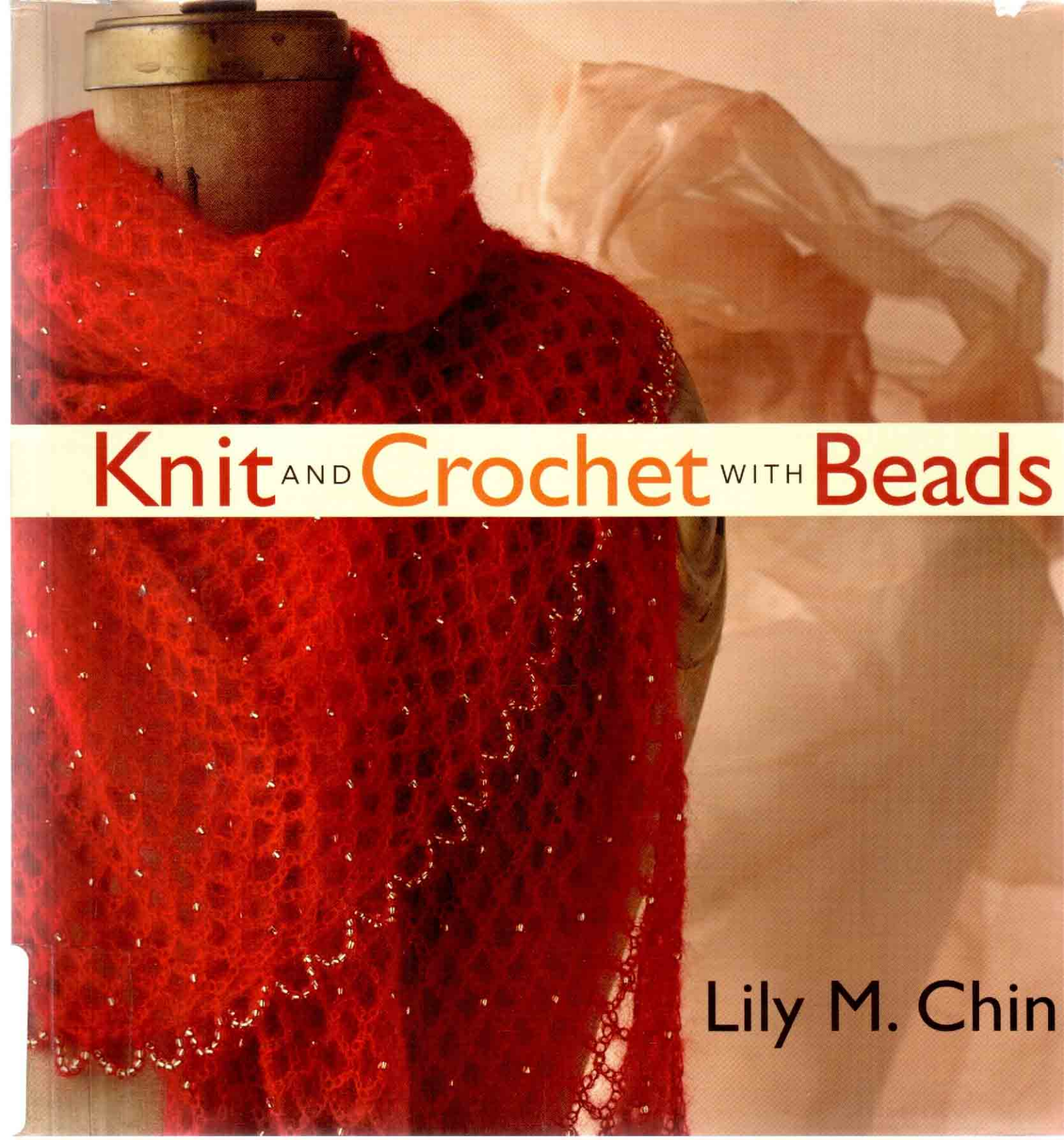


A photograph of a red knit garment, possibly a shawl or scarf, featuring a delicate lace pattern and small, shiny beads woven into the fabric. The garment is draped over a wooden mannequin head. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light beige color.

Knit AND Crochet WITH Beads

Lily M. Chin

Contents



<i>Acknowledgments</i>	viii
<i>Foreword</i>	ix
<i>Introduction</i>	1

Techniques and Projects

5	1 Preparation
6	2 Beaded Knitting: Prestrung, between Stitches
10	Patagonian Night Sky Scarf, Ode to Pablo Neruda Socks, Harry Winston Has Nothing on Me Necklace, Trompe L'Oeil Cables
26	3 Beaded Knitting: Prestrung, atop Slip Stitches
	Afro-centric Vest with Wooden Beads
32	4 Beaded Knitting: Prestrung, Knitted through Stitches
	Vargas Girl Pullover
39	5 Bead Knitting: Prestrung, Knitted through Stitches
	Floral Beaded Pockets—Knit
48	6 Beaded Knitting: Hoisted atop Stitches
	Ethereal Lace Tunic, Bogus Bohus Cardigan
64	7 Separate Strand of Yarn with Beads
	Mosaic Madness Bag
71	8 Sewing on Beads
	Raj Pillow
74	9 Crocheting on Beads, or Tambour Embroidery
	Homage to Haring Jacket
79	10 Mixed Methods in Knitting
	Cabled Tunic, Grace Kelly Collar
89	11 Crocheting with Beads in Chain Stitch
	Amulet Bag
93	12 Crocheting with Beads in Single Crochet
	PDA Cover/Purse, Suspended in Space Stole
103	13 Crocheting with Beads in Half-Double Crochet
	I'm Biased Headband and Wristlets
107	14 Crocheting with Beads in Double Crochet
	Plum Lines Vest
113	15 True Bead Knitting in Crochet
	Floral Beaded Pockets—Crochet
116	16 Mixed Methods in Crochet
	Crocheted Choker and Necklace
120	17 Extras for Knitting and Crocheting: Looping Techniques, Bugles, Spangles
	Burnished Metal Lariat/Belt, Shimmy Camisole
131	18 Planning Your Own Patterning and Projects



<i>Conclusion</i>	145
<i>Abbreviations</i>	146
<i>Suppliers</i>	147
<i>Sources and Further Reading</i>	148
<i>Index</i>	149



Preparation

The Beads

Beads can be glamorous or primitive, glitzy or rustic, delicate or bold. They come in a wide selection of materials whose properties differ. Wood beads are usually matte and lightweight (though they are often coated with a shiny varnish); they're durable, delicate, or in-between. Plastic is usually shiny, lightweight, and versatile, with finishes that resemble metal or glass or other natural materials. Metal is typically shiny and heavy and quite durable. Glass is often shiny, heavy, and delicate. Then there are the miscellaneous types of beads: shell, clay, semiprecious stones, porcelain, synthetics (like Fimo clay), bone, and more.



Various bead types

Various yarn types



The materials normally define the look you're trying to achieve. Wood and bone tend to be rustic. Glass and some metals are generally dressier.

For knitting or crocheting with beads, the hole must be big enough to accommodate the yarn. Actually, the hole must accommodate two strands of yarn, at least in the stringing process (see illustration at left). The bead itself should be large enough to stand out and not get imbedded or buried and lost in the stitches. However, too heavy or too large a bead distorts and/or pulls the knitted or crocheted fabric. The garment gets weighty and/or bulky.

Ideally, yarn matches bead in three respects:

- Size
- Washability/wearability
- Mood or feel

Remember—plastics can melt, metals can tarnish, shells can chip, yarns can stretch, fibers can fray. When in doubt, test the swatch out!

Prestringing

To prestring beads, I especially like the Big "Eye" beading needle, one formed by two lengths of thin, flexible wire joined at both ends. Using the thumbnail, separate the center to open up the needle (much like an archer's bow). Insert yarn to thread.

Ingenious, yes? Don't lose this needle (you can keep bit of yarn in the eye for easy identification). I usually bring my intended project yarn threaded on the needle to a bead store to make sure the yarn can fit through the bead holes. Conversely, I bring beads and the needle into a yarn shop to find a yarn that will go through the bead hole. Place beads in a shallow dish or small bowl to prevent loss and restrict rolling.

Of course, there are also thin beading needles available, very much like regular sewing needles, but much finer and usually longer. In a pinch, you can fashion a makeshift beading needle from piano wire or nylon floss folded in half. Place the yarn at the looped center, then place both open ends through the beads. Dental floss threaders are also perfect for threading beads and their ends are already fused together.

Some beads come on strands. Tie a simple knot of the thread the beads are on around the yarn for stringing, then slide the beads over.

Because beads may be pushed along the strand of yarn as you work until you need them, the yarn should be sturdy enough for this sort of abrasion, which will



Stringing beads



Transferring a strand of beads



The Big "Eye" needle

depend on the number of beads. The yarn should also be smooth. There are ways around these strictures, however, as proven by the cashmere Vargas Girl Pullover and Afro-centric Vest with Wooden Beads. The other exceptions are those methods that do not require prestringing beads on yarn.

When you're working with prestrung beads, shove them down the yarn in small batches, as many as it takes to move down easily. You will need to reel off some slack in your yarn for actual knitting or crocheting, but leave a few beads behind every few inches or so. That way, they are readily available when needed. I have been known to leave a trail of yarn around my living-room floor to knit or crochet with. To prevent tangling, do not overlap reelings. I do a series of U-turns away from me. Of course, it helps if you have floor space that doesn't get a lot of foot traffic. I've actually entertained the idea of hanging the beaded skein out of my fifth-floor apartment window and letting it dangle!

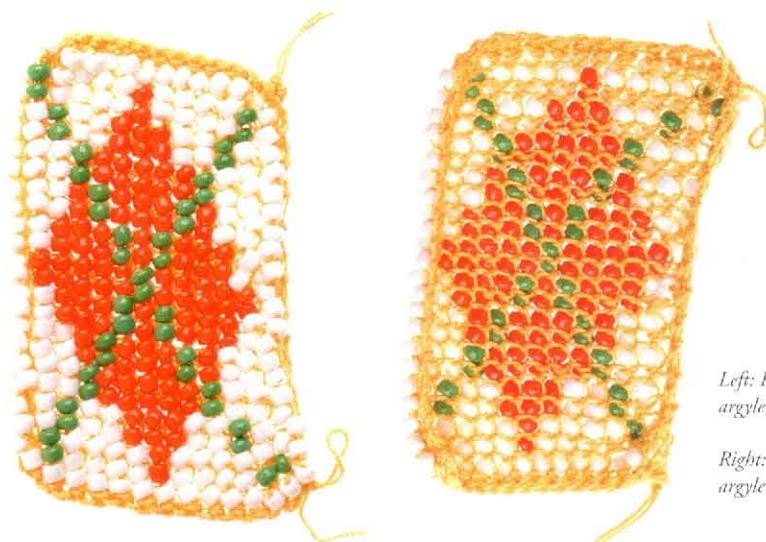
About two-thirds to three-quarters of the beads required may be strung first, with the remaining one-third to one-quarter added from the end of the skein instead. This method is for single-color and/or types of beads that do not require any particular order in the stringing.



Trailing yarns

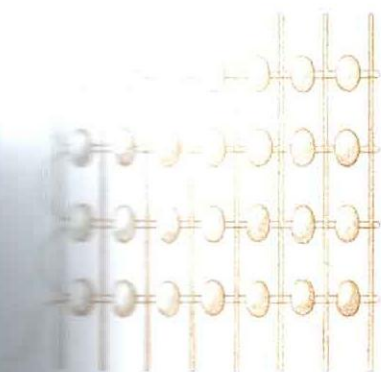
Bead Knitting vs Beaded Knitting

As I outline in the introduction, there is a distinction between the terms "Bead Knitting" and "Beaded Knitting."



Left: Front of bead knitted argyle swatch

Right: Back of bead knitted argyle swatch



Loom-knitted fabric



Cross-stitch fabric



Heart-shaped bead swatch, slanting left

Bead Knitting refers to a fabric primarily made up of beads. No yarn is visible, except on the back of the fabric.

View the front of the argyle swatch on page 8. Notice how very little of the yellow thread is seen. A bead is knitted through each and every stitch. It is not until you view the back of this swatch that you see how the yellow, knitted backing keeps each bead suspended on the fabric.

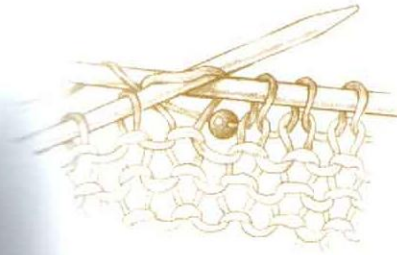
Beaded Knitting refers to any other type of knitting where beads are employed to embellish the fabric. What is seen here is primarily the knitted fabric, with beads scattered on top. The vast majority of knitting which employs beads will be of the Beaded Knitting variety. Bead Knitting is a rather specialized technique that requires tremendous skill, patience, and fortitude. Thus, most of this book is devoted to Beaded Knitting, with Bead Knitting covered only in Chapter 5.

While Bead Knitting most resembles the type of fabric made in loom beading, or even a peyote fabric, there are great differences. In loom beading, to create multicolored patterns, one threads up the beads in an exact order with every pass of the weft or with every horizontal row. In peyote stitch, the beads are offset and horizontal. In Bead Knitting, the order of the beads must be predetermined far in advance for a long stretch of knitting.

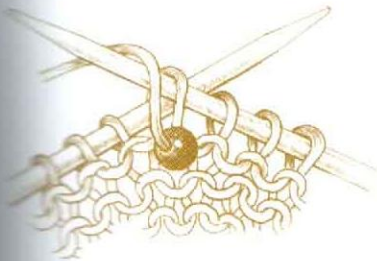
Also, in needle-beading, the beads lie on a horizontal thread. In Bead Knitting, the thread that holds the bead gets knitted. The bead therefore follows the looped and convoluted path of the thread and ends up sitting at an angle, very much like the earth on its axis. In turn, this angle makes the final fabric bias. Thus asymmetrically shaped beads with a clear direction, such as a heart (see left), don't do well in Bead Knitting.

Since Bead Knitting was at its height during the Victorian era, it was used primarily to simulate needlepoint. Unfortunately, just as in needlepoint, the piece torques, both in pattern and overall shape.

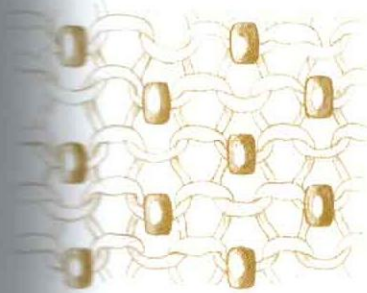
For further discussion and investigation of knitting and crocheting using beads, please refer to the specific techniques detailed in the chapters that follow.



Beaded knitting on the knit side



Beaded knitting on the purl side



Beaded knitting in reverse stockinette stitch

Reverse stockinette stitch (purl on right side, knit on wrong side) presents the most options.

An interesting effect occurs when the beads are behind the fabric of stockinette stitch and just peek through between the stitches. The use of larger beads and the vertical stacking help make this effect more dramatic.



A vertical line of beading in stockinette stitch

Patagonian Night Sky Scarf

While a full shawl in all-over beadwork may prove too heavy, a shoulder scarf fills the bill. An elegant cover-up can warm chilly shoulders when it's worn with a strapless evening dress. Choose a less dressy yarn like the Jaeger Cashmina (used in the Vargas Girl Pullover) with a matte bead for a daytime look you can wear over a blouse.

Finished Size

About 18" (45.5 cm) high from top edge to bottom of point, and 42" (106.5 cm) wide across top edge.

Materials

- Yarn: Rowan Lurex Shimmer (80% viscose, 20% polyester; 104 yd [95 m]/25 g); #339 midnight, 7 skeins. Yarn distributed in U.S. by Rowan/Westminster Fibers.
- Beads: Size 10mm or size 6 seed beads; about 2,700. Shown in clear silver-lined, from Rowan/Westminster Fibers.
- Needles: Size 3 (3.25 mm): circular. Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.
- Notions: Bead-stringing needle; tapestry needle; stitch markers (optional).

Gauge

26 sts and 60 rows (30 garter ridges) = 4" (10 cm) in garter st (knit all sts every row).



Yarn around needle with bead at beginning of row

Special Notes

Prestring beads on yarn before working, about 350 beads per skein.

Special Abbreviations

BUB: Bring Up Bead, snuggle the bead up close to needle. Each bead will lie on the yarn strand between two stitches when you are knitting a row on the WS (to form a garter ridge). Beads in the body and last row of the scarf will lie on the RS of the scarf fabric; beads added at the beginning of rows will lie along the diagonal edges of the scarf.

Yon: Yarn around needle, or a yarnover produced in the knitwise fashion.

Instructions

CO 2 sts. Work Rows 1–7 of chart, adding a bead at beg of each row starting with Row 2. Rows 1–7 are set out in words as follows:

Row 1: (RS) K2.

Row 2: (WS) BUB, k2.

Row 3: BUB, yon, k2—3 sts.

Row 4: BUB, yon, k3—4 sts.

Row 5: BUB, yon, k4—5 sts.

Row 6: BUB, yon, k5—6 sts.

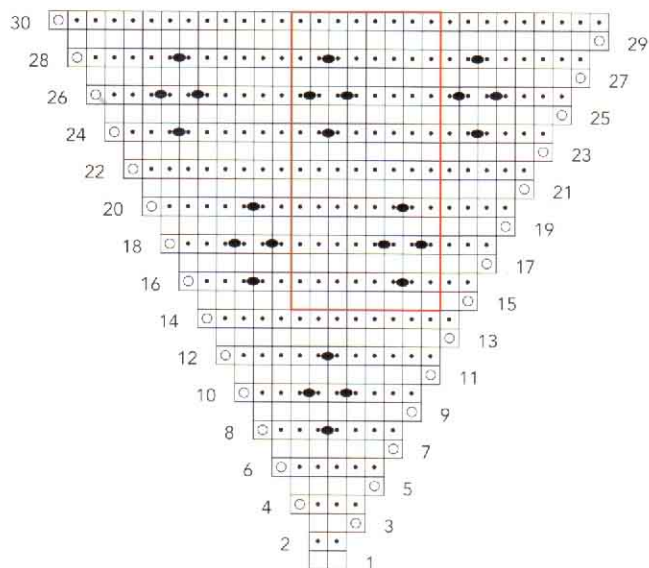
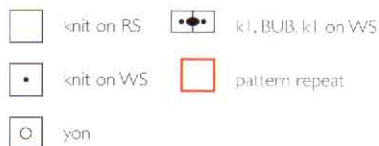


Row 7: BUB, yon, k6—7 sts.

From here on, every row will be worked as BUB, yon, work in pattern to end. There will be a bead at the beginning of every row, each row will add 1 more st, and after you complete each row the number of sts should equal the row number.

Beginning with Row 8, add beads in the body of the scarf as shown on chart. Rows 8–14 are written out in words as follows:

Row 8: (WS) BUB, yon, k3, BUB, k4—8 sts.



Row 9 and all RS rows: BUB, yon, knit to end—1 st increased.

Row 10: BUB, yon, k3, BUB, k2, BUB, k4—10 sts.

Row 12: BUB, yon, k5, BUB, k6—12 sts.

Row 14: BUB, yon, knit to end—14 sts.

Work Rows 15–30 from chart—30 sts. Repeat Rows 15–30 fifteen more times, continuing to add a bead at the beginning of each row as established; you may find it helpful to place markers between each pattern repeat—270 sts; 270 rows completed. Work a RS row—271 sts; 271 rows completed. On the next row (WS) BO with beads as follows: [K1, p1] in same st to inc 1, pass first st over second st to BO 1, *BUB, [k1, pass first st over second st to BO 1] twice; rep from * across. Weave in ends.



Ode to Pablo Neruda Socks

The beads here will knock your socks off! Well, not quite. They *will* make knockout socks, however. The stacked diagonal lines help hold the sock up, even though the socks look just as good slouched. Notice the mirror-image diagonals. Wear the socks on either foot, then switch them around for fun.

Finished Size

To fit U.S. shoe sizes child's 10–12 (woman's 5–6, woman's 7–8, woman's 9–10 or man's 8–9, man's 10–11).

Finished foot circumference $5\frac{1}{4}$ ($6\frac{1}{4}$, $7\frac{1}{4}$, 9, $10\frac{1}{2}$)" (13.5 [16.5, 19.5, 23, 26.5] cm)

Finished foot length: $6\frac{1}{2}$ ($8\frac{1}{4}$, 9, 10, $10\frac{1}{4}$)" (16.5 [21, 23, 25.5, 27.5] cm)

Socks shown in U.S. shoe size woman's 5–6.

Materials

- Yarn: Brown Sheep Wildfoote (75% washable wool, 25% nylon; 215 yd [196 m]/50 g): #SY19 temple turquoise, 1 (2, 2, 2, 2) skeins.
- Beads: Size 6 seed beads, about 575 (700, 850, 975, 1,125), color, supplier, and style number not available.
- Needles: Size 1 (2.5 mm): set of 4 double-pointed (dpn). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.
- Notions: Bead-stringing needle; tapestry needle.

Gauge

37 sts and 48 rows = 4" (10 cm) in diagonal pattern stitch worked in the round (rnd) without beads.

Special Notes

Prestring beads on yarn before working, about 240 (300, 360, 420, 480) beads per sock.

Special Abbreviations

BUB: Bring Up Bead, snuggle the bead up close to the needle. Beads will lie on the RS on the yarn strand between two purl sts.

First Sock

CO 48 (60, 72, 84, 96) sts. Arrange on 3 dpns so that there are 16 (20, 24, 28, 32) sts on each needle (ndl). Work 12 rnds of first sock cuff pattern from chart, or written out in words as follows:

Rnd 1: *K2, p1, BUB, p1, k2; rep from * around.

Rnd 2: *P1, k1, p1; rep from * around.

Rnd 3: *K1, p1, BUB, p1, k3; rep from * around.

Rnd 4: *K1, p2; rep from * around.

Rnd 5: *P1, BUB, p1, k4; rep from * around.

Rnd 6: *P2, k1; rep from * around.

Rnd 7: *BUB, p1, k4, p1; rep from * around.

Rnd 8: Rep Rnd 2.

Rnd 9: *K4, p1, BUB, p1; rep from * around.

Rnd 10: Rep Rnd 4.

Rnd 11: *K3, p1, BUB, p1, k1; rep from * around.

Rnd 12: Rep Rnd 6.



Change to first sock diagonal pattern and work Rnds 1–12 from chart, or written out in words as follows:

Row 1: *K2, p1, BUB, p1, k2; rep from * around.

Row 2: *K2, p2, k2; rep from * around.

Row 3: *K1, p1, BUB, p1, k3; rep from * around.

Row 4: *K1, p2, k3; rep from * around.

Row 5: *P1, BUB, p1, k4; rep from * around.

Row 6: *P2, k4; rep from * around.

Row 7: *BUB, p1, k4, p1; rep from * around.

Row 8: *P1, k4, p1; rep from * around.

Row 9: *K4, p1, BUB, p1; rep from * around.

Row 10: *K4, p2; rep from * around.

Row 11: *K3, p1, BUB, p1, k1; rep from * around.

Row 12: *K3, p2, k1; rep from * around.

Rep Rnds 1–12, until piece measures 6 (6½, 6½, 7, 7) (15 [16.5, 16.5, 18, 18] cm) or desired length to beginning of heel, roughly even with the center of the ankle bone. Note which rnd you end with so you can resume the pattern in the right place for the foot after the heel is completed.

Short Row Heel

Arrange the stitches so that there are 24 (30, 36, 42, 48) sts on first ndl, 12 (15, 18, 21, 24) sts on second ndl, and 12 (15, 18, 21, 24) sts on third ndl. The heel is worked back and forth on the sts of the first ndl. Work the heel without beads in St st (knit on RS, purl on WS). All slipped (sl) sts are slipped as if to purl.

First Half of Heel

Row 1: Knit to the last st of first ndl. With yarn in back (wyib), sl the last st to the right ndl. Turn.

Row 2: Sl first st wyib. Bring yarn to the front between the ndls; the yarn is now fully wrapped around the sl

st. Purl to the last st. With yarn in front (wyif), sl last st. Turn.

Row 3: Sl first st wyif. Bring yarn to the back between the ndls; the yarn is now fully wrapped around the sl st—1 st wrapped at each end of ndl, 22 (28, 34, 40, 46) sts between the wrapped sts. Knit to 1 st before the previously wrapped st, sl next st wyib, bring yarn to front, and turn.

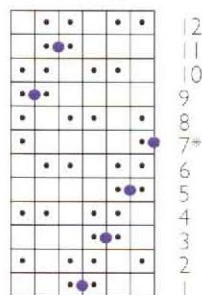
Row 4: Sl next st wyib. Bring yarn to the front; yarn is now fully wrapped around the sl st. Purl to 1 st before previously wrapped st. Sl the next st wyif, bring yarn to the back between the ndls, and turn.

Row 5: Sl next st wyif. Bring yarn to the back; yarn is now fully wrapped around the sl st. Knit to 1 st before previously wrapped st. Sl next st wyib, bring yarn to front, and turn.

Rep Rows 4 and 5 a total of 5 (7, 9, 11, 13) more times, then work Row 4 once more, ending with a row that has 8 (10, 12, 14, 16) sts purled between the wrapped sts. Turn the work, sl next st wyif. There

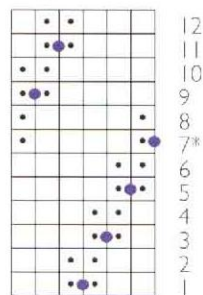
□ knit • purl ■ p1, BUB, p1

First Sock Cuff



*Work Rnd 7 as *BUB, p1, k4, p1; rep from * around.

First Sock Diagonal Pattern



*Work Rnd 7 as *BUB, p1, k4, p1; rep from * around.

should be 8 (10, 12, 14, 16) wrapped sts at each end of ndl.

Second Half of Heel

Row 1: K8 (10, 12, 14, 16) sts to arrive at first wrapped st. *Insert right ndl into both the wrapped st and its wrap, inserting the ndl into front of wrap from bottom to top as if to knit. Knit both the st and its wrap together (tog); this may be a little tricky, but do your best to wriggle the new loop through. Rep from * to the end of the ndl. Turn.

Row 2: Sl the first st, purl to the first wrapped st. *With tip of right needle, pick up the wrap from behind the work and lift it onto the left needle. Purl both the st and its wrap tog. Rep from * to end of ndl. Turn.

Row 3: Slip the first st, k15 (19, 23, 27, 31), sl next st wyib, bring yarn to front, return sl st to left ndl, turn.

Row 4: P8 (10, 12, 14, 16), sl next st wyif, bring yarn to back, return sl st to left ndl, turn.

Row 5: Knit to wrapped st, knit st and its wrap tog as before, sl next st wyib, bring yarn to front, return sl st to left ndl, turn.

Row 6: Purl to wrapped st, purl the st and its wrap tog as before, sl the next st wyif, bring yarn to back, return sl st to left ndl, turn.

Rep Rows 5 and 6 until all sts on heel ndl have been worked, ending with a purl row.

Foot

Place marker to indicate new beg of rnd—48 (60, 72, 84, 96) sts. The first and second ndls with 12 (15, 18, 21, 24) sts each are the instep, and the third ndl with 24 (30, 36, 42, 48) sts from working the heel is the underside of

the foot. Resume first sock diagonal pattern where you left off, and work pattern around on all sts, without beads, until foot measures 5¼ (6¼, 7, 7¼, 8¼)" (13.5 [17, 18, 19.5, 21] cm) from back of heel, or about 1¼ (1½, 2, 2¼, 2½)" (3.2 [3.8, 5, 5.5, 6.5] cm) less than desired length. Try on sock; it should reach just about to the base of the little toe. Adjust length here, if necessary.

Toe

Rnd 1: (Decrease Rnd) On first ndl k1, ssk, knit to end; on second ndl knit to last 3 sts, k2tog, k1; on third ndl k1, ssk, knit to last 3 sts, k2tog, k1.

Rnd 2: Knit all sts.

Rep Rnds 1 and 2 until 16 (20, 24, 28, 32) sts remain, ending with Rnd 1. Sl the sts for the instep onto a single needle—8 (10, 12, 14, 16) sts each on 2 ndls. Cut yarn, leaving a 16" (40.5 cm) tail. Thread tail on tapestry needle and graft the end of the toe closed.

Second Sock

Prestring more beads on yarn, if necessary.

CO 48 (60, 72, 84, 96) sts. Arrange on 3 dpns so that there are 16 (20, 24, 28, 32) sts on each ndl. Work 12 rnds of second sock cuff pattern from chart, or written out in words as follows:

Rnd 1: *K2, p1, BUB, p1, k2; rep from * around.

Rnd 2: *P1, k1, p1; rep from * around.

Rnd 3: *K3, p1, BUB, p1, k1; rep from * around.

Rnd 4: *P2, k1; rep from * around.

Rnd 5: *K4, p1, BUB, p1; rep from * around.

Rnd 6: *K1, p2; rep from * around.

Rnd 7: *P1, k4, p1, BUB; rep from * around.

Rnd 8: Rep Rnd 2.

Rnd 9: *P1, BUB, p1, k4; rep from * around.



Second Sock Cuff

12									
11									
10									
9									
8									
7*									
6									
5									
4									
3									
2									
1									

*Skip Rnd 7 as *p1, k4,
p1, BUB; rep from * around.

Second Sock
Diagonal Pattern

12									
11									
10									
9									
8									
7*									
6									
5									
4									
3									
2									
1									

*Work Rnd 7 as *p1, k4,
p1, BUB; rep from * around.

Rnd 10: Rep Rnd 4.

Rnd 11: *K1, p1, BUB, p1, k3; rep from * around.

Rnd 12: Rep Rnd 6.

Change to second sock diagonal pattern and work Rnds 1–12 from chart, or written out in words as follows:

Rnd 1: *K2, p1, BUB, p1, k2; rep from * around.

Rnd 2: *K2, p2, k2; rep from * around.

Rnd 3: *K3, p1, BUB, p1, k1; rep from * around.

Rnd 4: *K3, p2, k1; rep from * around.

Rnd 5: *K4, p1, BUB, p1; rep from * around.

Rnd 6: *K4, p2; rep from * around.

Rnd 7: *P1, k4, BUB; rep from * around.

Rnd 8: *P1, k4, p1; rep from * around.

Rnd 9: *P1, BUB, p1, k4; rep from * around.

Rnd 10: *P2, k4; rep from * around.

Rnd 11: *K1, p1, BUB, p1, k3; rep from * around.

Rnd 12: *K1, p2, k3; rep from * around.

Rep Rnds 1–12, until piece measures 6 (6½, 6½, 7, 7)" (15 [16.5, 16.5, 18, 18] cm) or desired length to beginning of heel, roughly even with the center of the ankle bone. Note which rnd you end with so you can resume the pattern in the right place for the foot after the heel is completed.

Short Row Heel, Foot, and Toe

Work as for first sock, substituting second sock diagonal pattern for foot.

Finishing

Weave in ends. Block lightly, if desired.

Harry Winston Has Nothing on Me Necklace

Pairing slinky silk with matching copper beads gives this piece of jewelry a fancy edge. Create a sportier version by using cotton or linen with matte or wood beads, perhaps in a contrasting color. This piece sits lower on the neck than a choker and feels just like a necklace, right down to the clasp closure. The lace pattern curves in a natural arc.

Finished Size

About 17" (43 cm) long, not including clasp.

Materials

- Yarn: Gudebrod Silk Thread Size E (100% silk; 200 yd [183 m]/spool): #12-1127BS brown, 1 spool.
- Beads: Size 12 glass seed beads: about 450. Shown in #601 copper from Beads World.
- Needles: Size 000 (1.5 mm): straight or double-pointed. Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.
- Notions: Bead-stringing needle; tapestry needle; gold metal clasp; sharp-pointed sewing needle and matching thread (to attach clasp).

Gauge

11 sts and 16 row = 1" (2.5 cm) in beaded pattern.

Special Notes

Prestring beads on yarn before working.

Special Abbreviations

BUB: Bring Up Bead, snuggle bead up close to the needle.

Instructions

CO 8 sts. Work in pattern from chart; Rows 1–8 are written out in words as follows:

Row 1: (WS) K1, BUB, k2, yo, k2tog, yo twice, k2tog, BUB, k1—9 sts.

Row 2: (RS) K2, drop one of the next 2 yo's; work k1, p1 in remaining yo; k2, yo, k2tog, k1.

Row 3: K1, BUB, k2, yo, k2tog, BUB, k1, yo twice, k2tog, BUB, k1—10 sts.

Row 4: K2, drop one of the next 2 yo's; work k1, p1 in remaining yo; k3, yo, k2tog, k1.

Row 5: K1, BUB, k2, yo, k2tog, k1, BUB, k1, yo twice, k2tog, BUB, k1—11 sts.

Row 6: K2, drop one of the next 2 yo's; work k1, p1 in remaining yo; k4, yo, k2tog, k1.

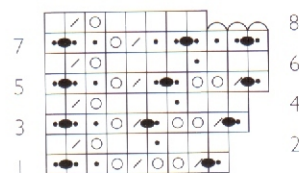
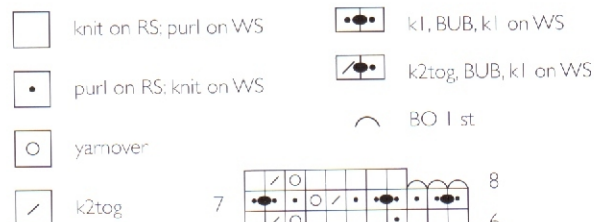
Row 7: K1, BUB, k2, yo, k2tog, k2, BUB, k3, BUB, k1.

Row 8: BO 3 sts (1 st on right needle), k4 (5 sts on right needle), yo, k2tog, k1—8 sts.

Repeat Rows 1–8 for pattern until piece measures 17" (43 cm) or desired length, and end having just completed Row 8 of patt. BO all sts.

Finishing

Block piece if desired. Weave in ends. Sew ½ of clasp to each end.





Trompe L'Oeil Cables

The bead patterning in this tank top creates the illusion of cables. The French call it *trompe l'oeil*, or “tricking the eye.” The pattern requires no real turning of stitches, but it **does** turn heads. Sleeves may be added raglan-style to create a full sweater since this tank **has** halter-type shaping. Dress it up by using a metallic yarn like Skacel’s Karat (this knits to the same gauge as the yarn used here). Add glitzier beads for painting the town.

Finished Size

35 (37½, 40½, 44, 46½)" (89 [95, 103, 112, 118] cm) bust/chest circumference. Tank top shown measures 37½" (95 cm). This garment is intended to be close-fitting with minimal ease.

Materials

- Yarn: Skacel Polo (60% cotton, 40% microfiber; 153 yd [140 m]/50 g): #84 toast, 5 (6, 7, 8, 9) skeins.
- Beads: Size 6 seed beads: about 2,750 (2,800, 2,850, 2,900, 2,950). Shown in #F736, variegated rose and fuchsia, from Toho Shoji.
- Needles: Tank—Size 6 (4 mm): straight and 16" (40-cm) circular (cir). Ribbing—Size 4 (3.5 mm): straight and 16" (40-cm) cir, or 2 sizes smaller than main needles. Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.
- Notions: Bead-stringing needle; stitch markers, stitch holders, tapestry needle.

Gauge

20 sts and 28 rows = 4" (10 cm) in St st.

Special Notes

Prestring beads on yarn before working, about 450 beads per skein; front and back each take about half the beads. If necessary, add more beads from the end of the skein.

For the neckband worked in the round (rnd), work all rows of the chart as RS rnds.

Special Abbreviations

BUB: Bring Up Bead, snuggle the bead up close to the needle. Beads will lie on the RS on the yarn strand between two purl sts.

Back

With smaller straight needles, CO 88 (94, 102, 110, 116) sts. Work Rows 1 and 2 of ribbing as follows:

Row 1: (RS) K1 (4, 8, 12, 15), p1, BUB, p1, [k2, p1, BUB, p2, BUB, p1] twice, [k2, p1, BUB, p1] 14 times, [k2, p1, BUB, p2, BUB, p1] twice, k2, p1, BUB, p1, end k1 (4, 8, 12, 15).

Row 2: (WS) Purl across.

Rep Rows 1 and 2 until ribbing measures 3" (7.5 cm); end having just completed a WS row.



Change to larger straight needles. Set up patt from chart as follows: Work 1 (4, 8 12, 15) sts in St st, work center 86 sts according to Row 1 of chart, work 1 (4, 8, 12, 15) sts in St st. Keeping sts at each side of chart in St st, work Rows 2–32 of chart once, then rep Rows 1–32 of chart until piece measures 12" (30.5 cm) from beg; end having just completed a WS row.

Shape armholes: Cont in patt from chart, BO 4 (5, 6, 7, 8) sts at the beg of the next 2 rows—80 (84, 90, 96, 100) sts rem. On the next RS row, dec 1 st at each end of row as follows: K1, ssk, work in patt to last 3 sts, k2tog, k1—2 sts decreased. Work 1 WS row. Rep the last 2 rows 9 (9, 12, 14, 14) more times, then work the decrease row every fourth row 3 (4, 3, 3, 4) times, then work the decrease row every sixth row once—52 (54, 56, 58, 60) sts rem. Work even until armholes measure 6½ (7, 7½, 8, 8½)" (16.5 [18, 19, 20.5, 21.5] cm); end having just completed a WS row.

Shape shoulders: Cont in patt from chart, BO 2 sts at the beg of the next 2 rows—48 (50, 52, 54, 56) sts. Place sts on holder. Note which row you end with so you can resume the pattern in the right place for the neckband later.

Front

Work same as the back.

Finishing

Weave in ends. Block pieces to measurements. Sew shoulder seams. Sew side seams.

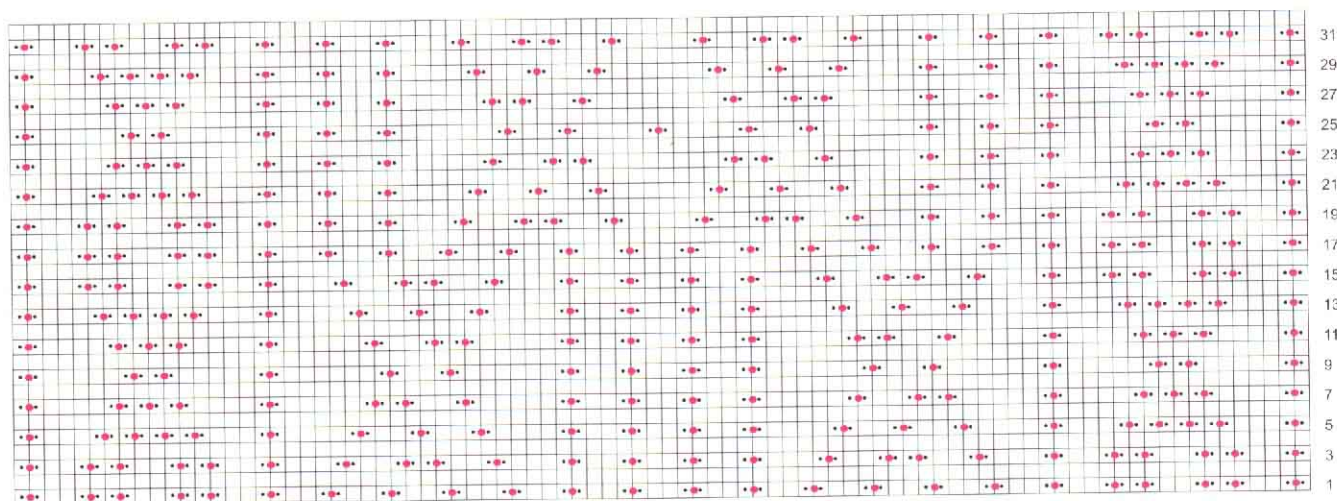
Neckband

Return sts from holder to larger cir needle, and join yarn at left shoulder for working in the rnd. Cont in patt, work across 48 (50, 52, 54, 56) sts of front, place marker (pm), work across 48 (50, 52, 54, 56) sts of back, pm for

□ knit on RS; purl on WS

• purl on RS; knit on WS

● p1, BUB, p1 on RS



Beaded Knitting: Prestrung, atop Slip Stitches

Afro-centric Vest with Wooden Beads

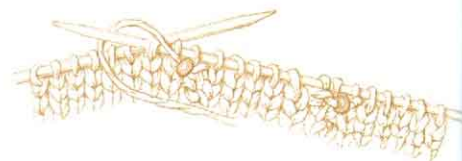
This method employs slipped stitches, with the yarn to the right side of the work. Each bead is pushed up to the knitting, where it lies on the strand of yarn as a float atop the slipped stitch.

The stitch that the bead sits on top of is not knitted but slipped instead. Always slip as if to purl. The bead sits on top of the unknitted stitch on the floated strand of yarn. Thus, on the wrong side of stockinette stitch (or the purl side), bring the yarn to the back when a bead is desired, slip the stitch, bring the bead up to the needle and keep it to the back of the work (or the right side), then bring the yarn to the front again to purl. On the right side of stockinette stitch (or the knit side), bring the yarn to the front when a bead is desired, slip the stitch, bring the bead up to the needle and keep it to the front of the work (or the right side), then bring the yarn to the back again to knit. This method may be employed in any stitch pattern, as long as the yarn is to the right side of the slip stitch(es).

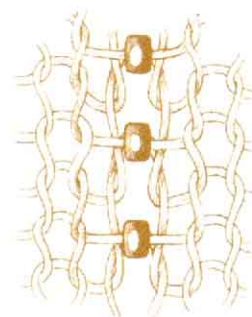
If a bead is particularly long, more than one stitch may be slipped. I suggest no more than five stitches be slipped consecutively; too long a float, as in stranded colorwork, can catch on fingers, rings, and the like. This method is also not very secure. I advise against heavy or weighty beads since the only thing holding the bead up is that floated strand of yarn. For this reason, springier or more elastic yarns can be used with great results. An inelastic yarn may prove too limp to hold the bead, unless a firm gauge is employed. The advantage to this method, however, is that the bead stands out. The fabric from behind forces the bead forward.

Note: You can't constantly slip/not-knit the same stitch over and over again. Thus, if you desire a vertical "stacking" of beads, slip every other row.

Notice how, in both methods presented so far, the bead is horizontal or lying on its side and is held in place by a single strand of yarn. If you're not careful, your crescent moon may become a frown or that figurine you thought would look good rendered in beads will be lying down on the job!



Bead sits on top of slip stitch in front



Vertical line of slipped stitches



Heart beads both between-stitches and slipped

Afro-centric Vest with Wooden Beads

Displaying a decidedly ethnic feel, this vest can be worn by itself as a tank top or camisole. For warmer climes, try substituting Louet Sales Euroflax Linen, sportweight. The unusual construction results in beads lying in different directions, horizontally in the center panels and vertically at the side panels. Because the type and shape of beads alternate, take special care in the stringing order (it's clearly spelled out in the directions).

Finished Size

36 (40, 44, 48)" (91.5 [101.5, 112, 122] cm)
bust/chest circumference. Vest shown measures 40"
(101.5 cm).

Materials

- **Yarn:** Gems Merino Opal (100% Merino superwash wool; 225 yd [206 m]/100 g): #23 tobacco, 4 (5, 5, 6, 6) skeins. Yarn distributed in North America by Louet Sales.
- **Beads:** 4mm round wooden beads: about 1,250 (1,300, 1,350, 1,450). Shown in #1076NB Brown. 10mm × 6mm long melon-shaped wooden beads: about 400 (400, 475, 550). Shown in #1094NB Brown. All beads from Fire Mountain Gems.
- **Needles:** Vest—Size 6 (4 mm): straight. Neck and Armhole Finishing—Size 6 (4 mm): 16" (40-cm) circular (cir). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.
- **Notions:** Bead-stringing needle; extra set of needles in same size or smaller for three-needle bind-off; tapestry needle; crochet hook size E4 (3.5 mm).

Gauge

21 sts and 45 rows = 4" (10 cm) in center back panel pattern; 21 sts and 49 rows = 4" (10 cm) in center front panel pattern; and 21 sts and 42 rows = 4" (10 cm) in side panel pattern.

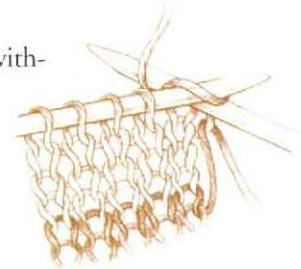
Special Notes

Center back and front panels are worked first, each from the bottom up. Stitches are picked up for the side panels from each side of the center front panel. The side panels are worked outward around to the back and joined to the center back panel.

Prestring beads on yarn before working, stringing them in the reverse sequence in which they will be used. In other words, the last bead strung on the yarn will be the first bead used in the pattern.

Work with two separate strands of yarn, one with beads strung on it, and one without beads, the way you would when you're making a garment with stripes in two colors. When you get to a beading row (WS), change to the strand with beads, work the next 2 rows, then switch back to the strand without beads.

When there is a long interval without beads, carry the beaded strand along the selvedge, "catching" the unused strand every few rows by twisting the two strands together to prevent a long float on the sides (see illustration at right).



Catching the yarn not in use at the edge

Always slip the first stitch of every row as if to purl with the yarn in front of the work (wyif). The slipped selvedge stitches will make it easy to pick up stitches when you're joining and finishing the garment pieces.



each long bead is backed by 3 slipped stitches; each round bead is backed by 1 slipped stitch.

Special Abbreviations

BUB: Bring Up Bead, snuggle the bead up close to the needle. Beads will lie on the RS on the yarn strand in front of the slipped stitches.

BUBL: Bring up long bead.

BUBR: Bring up round bead.

Center Back Panel

Prestring one strand with 408 (425, 442, 459) round beads.

With separate unbeaded strand, CO 39 sts and knit 2 rows, slipping the first st of each row with yarn in front (wyif).

Work in pattern from center back panel chart; Rows 1–8 are written out in words as follows:

Row 1: (WS) With unbeaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, knit to end.

Row 2: (RS) Rep Row 1.

Row 3: (WS) With unbeaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, k1, *sl 1 st with yarn in back (wyib; float will be on the RS of

 knit on RS; purl on WS

 purl on RS; knit on WS

 sl 1 st wyib on WS; sl 1 st wyif on RS

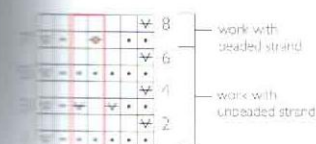
 sl 1 st wyif on WS

 sl 1 st wyib, BUBR on WS

 sl 3 st wyib, BUBL on WS

 pattern repeat

Center Back Panel



work), bring yarn to front and p1; rep from * to last 3 sts, sl 1 st wyib, k2.

Rows 4–6: Rep Row 1.

Row 7: (bead row, WS) With beaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, k1, *p1, sl 1 st wyib, BUBR; rep from * to last 3 sts, p1, k2.

Row 8: With beaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, knit to end, but do not bring up any beads.

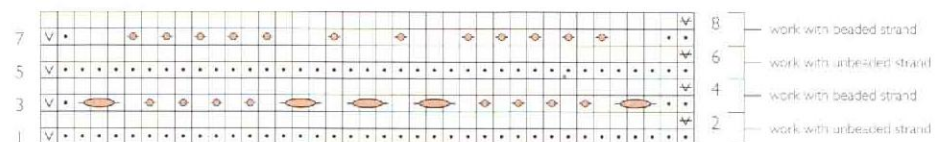
Repeat Rows 1–8 from chart or as above, 23 (24, 25, 26) more times, then work the first 6 (4, 2, 0) rows of the pattern once more—198 (204, 210, 216) pattern rows; 24 (25, 26, 27) bead rows. Knit 4 rows, slipping the first st of each row wyif—piece measures about 18 (18½, 19, 19½)" (45.5 [47, 48.5, 49.5] cm) from beg. BO as if to knit on next WS row.

Center Front Panel

Prestring one strand with 520 (528, 548, 560) round and 130 (135, 140, 140) long beads in the following order: [1 long bead, 4 round beads, 3 long beads, 4 round beads, 1 long bead] 0 (1, 1, 0) time(s), then [12 round beads, 1 long bead, 4 round beads, 3 long beads, 4 round beads, 1 long bead] 26 (26, 27, 28) times. With separate unbeaded strand, CO 39 sts and knit 2 rows, slipping the first st of each row with yarn in front (wyif). Work in pattern from center front panel chart; Rows 1–8 are written out in words as follows:

Row 1: (WS) With unbeaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, knit to end.

Center Front Panel



Row 2: (RS) Rep Row 1.

Row 3: (bead row, WS) With beaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, k1, sl 3 sts wyib, BUBL, [p1, sl 1 st wyib, BUBR] 4 times, p1, [sl 3 sts wyib, BUBL, p1] 3 times, [sl 1 st wyib, BUBR, p1] 4 times, sl 3 sts wyib, BUBL, k2.

Row 4: With beaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, knit to end, but do not bring up any beads.

Rows 5 and 6: With unbeaded strand, Rep Row 1.

Row 7: (bead row, WS) With beaded strand. Sl 1 st wyif, k1, p3, [sl 1 st wyib, BUBR, p1] 4 times, [sl 1 st wyib, BUBR, p3] 3 times, [sl 1 st wyib, BUBR, p1] 4 times, sl 1 st wyib, BUBR, p3, k2.

Row 8: With beaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, knit to end, but do not bring up any beads.

Repeat Rows 1–8 from chart or as above, 25 (25, 26, 27) more times, then work the first 0 (6, 4, 2) rows of the pattern once more—208 (214, 220, 226) pattern rows; 26 (27, 28, 28) long bead rows. Knit 4 rows, slipping the first st of each row wyif—piece measures about 17½ (18, 18½, 19)" (44.5 [45.5, 47, 48.5] cm) from beg. BO as if to knit on next WS row.

Left Side Panel

Prestring one strand with 101 (104, 107, 110) each round and long beads as follows: [1 round bead, 1 long bead] 101 (104, 107, 110) times. Use these beads before the armhole shaping.

Position both center back and front panels in front of you with RS facing, front panel on the right and back panel on the left. With unbeaded strand, pick up and knit 92 (95, 98, 101) sts evenly spaced along left edge of center front panel, beg at the CO edge, and ending at the BO edge; CO 15 (15, 15, 16) sts for neck opening; pick up and knit 98 (101, 104, 106) sts evenly spaced along left edge of center

back panel—205 (211, 217, 223) sts. Knit 2 rows, slipping the first st of each row with yarn in front (wyif). Work for 38 (40, 42, 46) rows in pattern from side panel chart, ending with Row 6 (8, 10, 12)—piece measures about 3¼ (4, 4¼, 4½)" (9.5 [10, 11, 11.5] cm) from pick up row. Rows 1–32 are written out in words as follows:

Row 1: (WS) With unbeaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, knit to end.

Row 2: (RS) Rep Row 1.

Row 3: (bead row, WS) With beaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, k1, *sl 3 sts wyib, BUBL, p1, sl 1 st wyib, BUBR, p1; rep from * to last 5 sts, sl 3 sts wyib, BUBL, k2.

Row 4: With beaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, knit to end, but do not bring up any beads.

Rows 5 and 6: With unbeaded strand, rep Row 1.

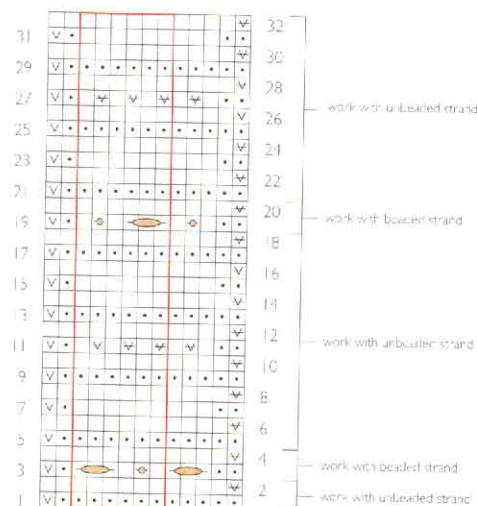
Row 7: With unbeaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, k1, purl to last 2 sts, k2.

Rows 8–10: With unbeaded strand, rep Row 1.

Row 11: With unbeaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, k1, *p1, sl 1 st wyib; rep from * to last 3 sts, p1, k2.

Rows 12–14: With unbeaded strand, rep Row 1.

Side Panel



With unbeaded strand, rep Row 7.

Rows 18–18: With unbeaded strand, rep Row 1.

Row 19: (bead row, WS) With beaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, k1, *p1, sl 1 st wyib, BUBR, p1, sl 3 sts wyib, BUBL; rep from * to last 5 sts, p1, sl 1 st wyib, BUBR, p1, k2.

Row 20: With beaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, knit to end, but do not bring up any beads.

Rows 21 and 22: With unbeaded strand, rep Row 1.

Row 23: With unbeaded strand, rep Row 7.

Rows 24–26: With unbeaded strand, rep Row 1.

Row 27: With unbeaded strand, sl 1 st wyif, k1, *p1, sl 1 st wyib; rep from * to last 3 sts, p1, k2.

Rows 28–30: With unbeaded strand, rep Row 1.

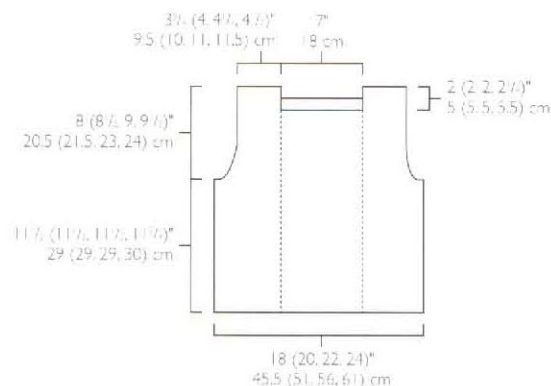
Row 31: With unbeaded strand, rep Row 7.

Row 32: With unbeaded strand, rep Row 1.

Repeat Rows 1–32 for pattern.

Shape armholes: On the next row (WS), keeping in pattern as established, work across first 65 (68, 72, 77) sts, BO the next 75 (75, 73, 69) sts for armhole, work in patt to end. Prestring 2 strands, one for each side section, with 11 (13, 25, 42) each round and long beads as follows: [1 long bead, 1 round bead] 11 (13, 25, 42) times. Use these beads during and after the armhole shaping. *Note:* This is probably more beads than you will need, but it is better to have too many prepared than too few. Take notice of how many beads you have left on the strand when you finish, and use that number to determine how many beads were actually used for the side panel; then you can top up the strand with the unused beads for the other side panel.

Working each side separately with its own beaded and unbeaded strands, and keeping 3 sts at each armhole edge in unbeaded St st for selvages, work decs as follows: (RS) Work to last 3 sts of first section, k2tog, k1; at beg of second section k1, ssk, work to end—64 (67, 71, 76) sts in



each section. Rep the dec row every RS row 4 (7, 10, 14) more times—60 (60, 61, 62) sts in each section. Keeping in patt, work even until piece measures 5 1/2 (6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2)" (14 [16.5, 19, 21.5] cm) from pickup row, and end having just completed a RS row. Transfer sts for each side to a separate spare needle. With WS facing and RS of pieces touching each other, use three-needle bind-off or Kitchener grafting to join live sts of sides tog.

Right Side Panel

Prestring one strand as for left-side panel. Position center back and front panels in front of you with RS facing, back panel on the right and front panel on the left. With unbeaded strand, pick up and knit 98 (101, 104, 106) sts evenly spaced along right edge of center back panel, CO 15 (15, 15, 16) sts for neck opening, pick up and knit 92 (95, 98, 101) sts evenly spaced along right edge of center front panel—205 (211, 217, 223) sts. Complete as for left side panel.

Finishing

Block pieces to measurements. Work 2 or 3 rows of single crochet evenly around neck opening, armholes, and along bottom edge. Weave in ends.

Beaded Knitting: Prestrung, Knitted through Stitches

Vargas Girl Pullover

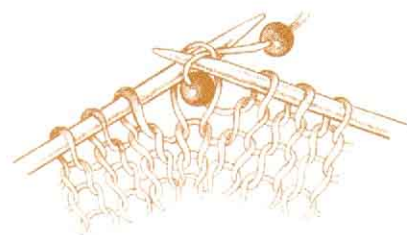
One can actually knit a prestrung bead *through* the actual stitch. After inserting the needle into the stitch, as you wrap the yarn around the needle, snuggle the bead up to the junction between the two needles, then knit both the yarn and bead through the stitch. I have found that using the left index finger (knitting) or the left thumb (purling) helps to push the bead through when you're working the stitch.

Notice how the bead can fall to either the right or wrong side of the fabric. This is because the bead may follow the path of the actual looped stitch itself. Thus it may sit on either "leg" of a stitch.

To make sure the bead does not jump around, and to cover up the stitch evenly, work the stitch that the bead is on through its *back loop* on the subsequent row.

To knit a bead, stitch through back loop; make sure the bead is to the right side (or in front of the needle). Insert the right needle tip in the back of the stitch and knit. To purl a bead, stitch through back loop; make sure the bead is to the right side (or in back of the needle). Insert the right needle tip in the back of the stitch, make sure the needle tip is above the bead, and purl.

The bead now lies on a diagonal like needlepoint stitches, or the earth on its axis. Repeat this beading process on each and every stitch and you have the basis of true Bead Knitting.



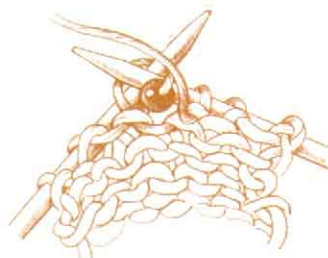
Bead knit through stitch



Bead purl through stitch



Knit bead stitch through back loop



Purl bead stitch through back loop



Bead position possibilities

Vargas Girl Pullover

Sometimes, a pattern that's too repetitious gets boring. In this pullover, notice how I avoid this by clustering the beads close together at the bottom, only to disperse them as they get to the top. Worked in a sinfully luxurious cashmere blend, the sweater has a feel that's too yummy to resist. To keep costs down, I've made this a short-sleeved top, but feel free to go all out and make longer sleeves (perhaps the fresh three-quarters length just past the elbow). If the cashmere cost is prohibitive, substitute Jaeger's Matchmaker Merino in the same weight.

Finished Size

34 (37, 40½, 44)" (86.5 [94, 103, 112] cm)
bust/chest circumference. Top shown measures 37"
(94 cm). This garment is intended to be standard-
fitting.

Materials

- Yarn: Jaeger Cashmina (80% cashmere, 20% extra fine Merino wool; 135 yd [123 m]/25 g): #042 verdigris (pale green), 8 (9, 10, 11) skeins. Yarn distributed by Westminster Fibers.
- Beads: Size 6 or 10mm seed beads: about 2,850 (3,150, 3,350, 3,750). Shown in frosted grape, from Beads World.
- Needles: Size 3 (3.25 mm): straight or 24" (60-cm) circular (cir) and 16" (40-cm) circular (cir). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.
- Notions: Bead-stringing needle; stitch markers; tapestry needle.

Gauge

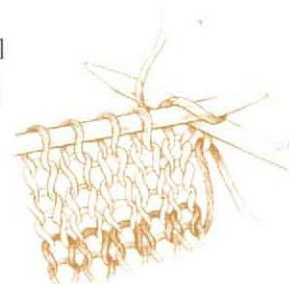
29 sts and 41 rows = 4" (10 cm) in St st.

Special Notes

Prestring beads on yarn before working.

Work from two separate balls of yarn, one with pre-strung beads and one without beads. When you are ready to work a WS beading row, change to the beaded strand. Work the following RS row from the beaded strand, but do not bring up any beads. Change back to the strand without beads and work the plain rows between the beaded rows as required.

When there is a long interval without beads, carry the beaded strand along the selvedge, catching the unused strand every few rows by twisting the two strands together to prevent a long float on the sides (see illustration at right).



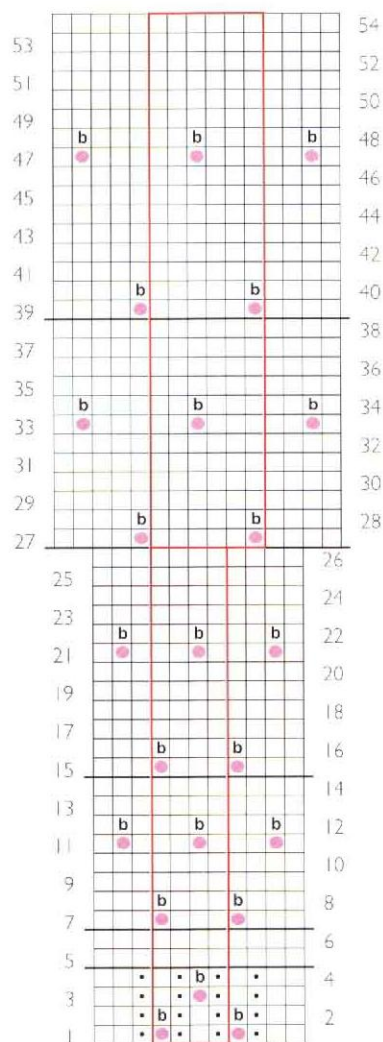
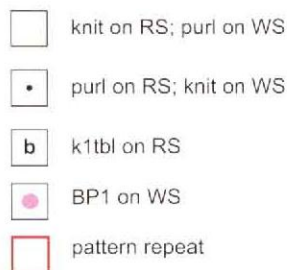
Catching the yarn not in use at the edge

When you're working the neckband in the round, work beads into knit stitches on the RS of the neckband. On the foll round, work each beaded stitch through its back loop as usual.

Special Abbreviations

BP1: Bead Purl 1. On a WS row, purl the stitch to be beaded, making sure the bead gets pushed through the stitch along with the yarn. In this way, the bead is also purled through the stitch.





BK1: Bead Knit 1 (used for neckband). On a RS round, knit the st to be beaded, making sure the bead gets pushed through the stitch along with the yarn.

Back

Ribbing: Prestring about 413 (455, 497, 525) beads on one strand of yarn. CO 123 (135, 147, 155) sts, and work setup row without beads as follows: (RS) K2, *p1, k1; rep from * to last 3 sts, end p1, k2. Change to ribbing pattern from chart; Rows 1–4 are written out in words as follows:

Row 1: (WS) P2, k1, *BP1, k1, p1, k1; rep from * to last 4 sts, end BP1, k1, p2.

Row 2: (RS) K2, p1, k1tbl, *p1, k1, p1, k1tbl; rep from * to last 3 sts, end p1, k2.

Row 3: P2, k1, *p1, k1, BP1, k1; rep from * to last 4 sts, end p1, k1, p2.

Row 4: K2, p1, k1, *p1, k1tbl, p1, k1; rep from * to last 3 sts, end p1, k2.

Repeat Rows 1–4 six more times—29 rows total, including the setup row; piece measures about 2¼" (7 cm) from beg. Work 2 rows St st without beads (Rows 5 and 6 of chart).

Body: Prestring about 541 (612, 624, 749) beads on one strand of yarn. Using the beaded and unbeaded strands as given in Special Notes, cont in pattern from chart; Rows 7–14 are written out in words as follows:

Row 7: P3, *BP1, p3; rep from * to end.

Row 8: *K3, k1tbl; rep from * to last 3 sts, end k3.

Rows 9 and 10: Work in St st (knit on RS, purl on WS).

Row 11: P1, BP1, p1, *p2, BP1, p1; rep from * to last 4 sts, p2, BP1, p1.

Row 12: *K1, k1tbl, k2; rep from * to last 3 sts, end k1, k1tbl, k1.

Rows 13 and 14: Work in St st.

Repeat Rows 7–14 two more times—piece measures about $5\frac{1}{4}$ " (13.5 cm) from beg.

Cont in pattern from chart; Rows 15–26 are written out in words as follows:

Row 15: P3 *BP1, p3; rep from * to end.

Row 16: *K3, k1tbl; rep from * to last 3 sts, end k3.

Rows 17–20: Work in St st.

Row 21: P1, BP1, p1, *p2, BP1, p1; rep from * to last 4 sts, p2, BP1, p1.

Row 22: *K1, k1tbl, k2; rep from * to last 3 sts, end k1, k1tbl, k1.

Rows 23–26: Work in St st.

Repeat Rows 15–26 two more times, increasing 0 (0, 0, 4) sts in last row—123 (135, 147, 159) sts; piece measures about $8\frac{3}{4}$ " (22 cm) from beg.

Cont in pattern from chart; Rows 27–38 are written out in words as follows:

Row 27: P4, BP1, *p5, BP1; rep from * to last 4 sts, end p4.

Row 28: K4, *k1tbl, k5; rep from * to last 5 sts, end k1tbl, k4.

Rows 29–32: Work in St st.

Row 33: P1, BP1, p3, *p2, BP1, p3; rep from * to last 4 sts, end p2, BP1, p1.

Row 34: K1, k1tbl, k2, *k3, k1tbl, k2; rep from * to last 5 sts, end k3, k1tbl, k1.

Rows 35–38: Work in St st.

Repeat Rows 27–35 one more time—piece measures about $10\frac{1}{4}$ " (27.5 cm) from beg.

Shape armholes: BO 6 (7, 7, 9) sts at the beg of the next 2 rows (Rows 36 and 37 of chart)—111 (121, 133,

141) sts. On the next row (Row 38 of chart), work fully fashioned decreases as follows: K2, k2tog, work to last 4 sts, ssk, k2—109 (119, 131, 139) sts.

Mark center 99 (111, 123, 135) sts for pattern placement and establish patt from Rows 39–54 of chart over the marked center sts (see rows in words below), and work sts at each side in St st. At the same time, cont armhole shaping by working fully fashioned decreases as above every RS row 3 (4, 7, 7) more times, then every fourth row twice—99 (107, 113, 121) sts rem when armhole shaping has been completed; remove markers when necessary. Rows 39–54 are written out in words as follows:

Row 39: P4, BP1, *p5, BP1; rep from * to last 4 sts, end p4.

Row 40: K4, *k1tbl, k5; rep from * to last 5 sts, end k1tbl, k4.

Rows 41–46: Work in St st.

Row 47: P1, BP1, p3, *p2, BP1, p3; rep from * to last 4 sts, end p2, BP1, p1.

Row 48: K1, k1tbl, k2, *k3, k1tbl, k2; rep from * to last 5 sts, end k3, k1tbl, k1.

Rows 49–54: Work in St st.

Note: The patt from Rows 39–54 will be worked as established to the end of the piece.

Rep Rows 39–54 until armholes measure $5\frac{1}{4}$ ($6\frac{1}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{4}$)" (14.5 [16, 17, 18.5] cm), and end having just completed a RS row.

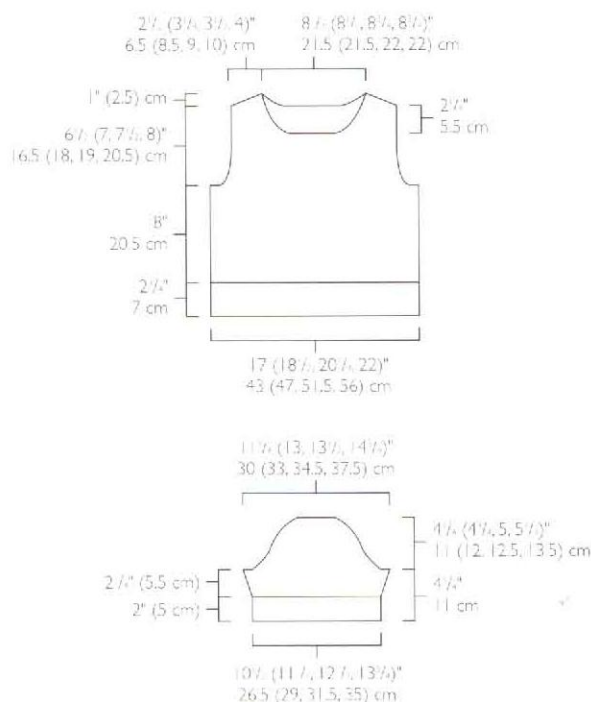
Shape back neck and shoulders: Cont in patt, work 34 (38, 40, 44) sts, BO center 31 (31, 33, 33) sts, join a separate ball of yarn, work in patt to end—34 (38, 40, 44) sts at each side. Working each side separately in patt, BO at each neck edge 6 sts once, 4 sts once, then 2 sts once—22 (26, 28, 32) sts at each side. *Note:* The rest of

Neck shaping and shoulder shaping are worked at the same time; read the next section through to the end before proceeding. Dec 1 st fully fashioned at each side of neck opening on the next 3 RS rows as follows: On first shoulder work to last 4 sts, ssk, k2; on second shoulder k2, k2tog, work to end—3 sts decreased from each side of neck when all neck decreases have been completed. At the same time, when armholes measure 6½ (7, 7½, 8)" (16.5 [18, 19, 20.5] cm), work shoulder shaping by BO at each armhole edge 4 (5, 5, 6) sts 4 (3, 3, 4) times, then BO at each armhole edge 0 (4, 5, 0) sts once—3 (4, 5, 5) sts rem at each side. BO rem sts at beg of next RS row for first shoulder, or at beg of next WS row for second shoulder.

Front

Work same as back until armholes measure 4¼ (4¼, 5¼, 5¼)" (11 [12, 13.5, 14.5] cm); end having just completed a RS row—99 (107, 113, 121) sts.

Shape front neck and shoulders: Cont in patt as established, work 35 (39, 41, 45) sts, BO center 29 (29, 31, 31) sts, join a separate ball of yarn with beads on it (with about the same number of beads as on other side), work in patt to end—35 (39, 41, 45) sts at each side. Working each side separately in patt, BO at each neck edge 4 sts once, 3 sts once, then 2 sts once—26 (30, 32, 36) sts at each side. *Note:* The rest of the neck shaping and shoulder shaping are worked at the same time; read the next section through to the end before proceeding. Working fully fashioned decreases as for back neck, dec 1 st at each side of neck opening on the next 5 RS rows, then every other RS row (every 4 rows) twice. At the same time, when armholes measure 6½ (7, 7½, 8)" (16.5 [18, 19, 20.5] cm), work shoulder shaping as for back.



Sleeves

Ribbing: Prestring about 296 (336, 370, 408) beads on one strand of yarn for each sleeve. CO 75 (83, 91, 99) sts, and work setup row without beads as follows: (RS) K2, *p1, k1; rep from * to last 3 sts, end p1, k2. Repeat Rows 1–4 of chart as for back a total of five times—21 rows total, including the setup row; piece measures about 2" (5 cm) from beg. Purl 1 row on WS (Row 5 of chart). *Note:* The sleeve shaping and pattern changes are worked at the same time; read the next section through to the end before proceeding. Beg with the next RS row (Row 6 of chart), work fully fashioned increases as follows every 4 rows 5 (5, 2, 2) times, then every 6 rows 0 (0, 2, 2) times: K2, M1 (see Abbreviations), work in

patt to last 2 sts, M1, k2—85 (93, 99, 107) sts when all **increases** have been completed. At the same time, work **beaded patt** as follows until piece measures 4¼" (11 cm) **from beg**, and end having just completed a WS row: **Work** Rows 7–38 straight through one time (without repeating any sections), then repeat Rows 39–54 as required to end.

Shape sleeve cap: Cont in patt, BO 6 (7, 7, 7) sts at the **beg** of the next 2 rows—73 (79, 85, 93) sts. Dec 1 st **fully fashioned** at each side of the next 17 (19, 21, 22) RS rows as follows: K2, k2tog, work in patt to last 4 sts, ssk, k2—39 (41, 43, 49) sts. Work 1 row on WS. BO 2 sts at the **beg** of the next 2 rows, then BO 3 sts at the **beg** of the next 2 rows, then BO 4 sts at the **beg** of the next 2 rows—21 (23, 25, 31) sts. BO rem sts on next RS row.

Finishing

Weave in ends. Block pieces to measurements. Sew **shoulder seams**. Set sleeves in armholes. Sew sleeve and **side seams**.

Neckband

Prestring about 234 (234, 240, 240) beads. Using cir needle and RS facing, and **beg** at right shoulder seam, **pick up** and knit 71 (71, 73, 73) sts across back neck, **then pick up** and knit 85 (85, 87, 87) sts evenly across front neck—156 (156, 160, 160) sts. Place marker to

indicate **beg** of round (rnd). Working in the rnd with the RS of piece facing you at all times, work setup rnd of neckband ribbing as follows: *K1, p1; rep from * around. Work beaded ribbing in the rnd as follows:

Rnd 1: *BK1, p1, k1, p1; rep from * around.

Rnd 2: *K1tbl, p1, k1, p1; rep from * around.

Rnd 3: *K1, p1, BK1, p1; rep from * around.

Rnd 4: *K1, p1, k1tbl, p1; rep from * around.

Repeat Rnds 1–4 twice more—13 rnds total, including the setup rnd; neckband measures about 1¼" (3.2 cm). On the next rnd, BO all sts loosely in ribbing. Weave in ends.



Bead Knitting: Prestrung, Knitted through Stitches

Floral Beaded Pockets

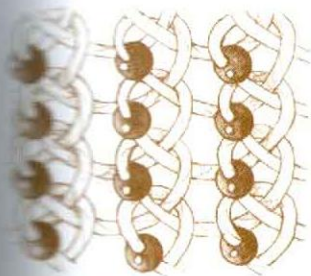


Diagram of bead knitting with all stitches worked through back loops



Throwing the yarn opposite direction in knit



Throwing the yarn opposite direction in purl

As described in Chapters 1 and 4, true Bead Knitting, with stockinette stitch as its base, entails two premises: that a bead is actually worked through all stitches, and that every stitch is subsequently secured on the following row by working through its back loop.

There is an inherent problem with this allover bead fabric. As in the needlepoint that it emulates, the fabric's nature is to bias or torque.

To alleviate this tendency, you can alternate the twist of the stitch with each row. Typically, working a stitch through its back loop twists the stitch below it to the left (see illustration at top left). To create a stitch that is twisted in the opposite direction (or to the right), throw the yarn in the opposite direction on the previous row.

This is known as the Eastern or Oriental method. On the subsequent row, working normally into the stitch with the twist opposite from normal creates the right slant. Working into the back loop of this stitch with the twist opposite from normal creates a regular fabric with no twist (often referred to as Eastern Uncrossed Knitting). A fabric of only these right-twisted stitches (pictured at the top of page 40) is the exact mirror image of the left-twisted stitches with beads pictured at top left on this page.

In what is sometimes referred to as Plaited Knitting, a row of left-twisted stitches alternates with a row of right-twisted stitches. This alternation almost creates a herringbone effect. See example on page 40.

Do not forget, however, that this maneuvering occurs while beads are worked through the stitches at the same time! Thus, here is a summary for knitting circularly in the round as well as back and forth, and for a fabric that twists left only as well as for plaited fabric.

Working back and forth, with left twists only:

Row 1: (RS) Knit normally, pushing a bead through each and every stitch.

Row 2: (WS) Purl through back loop, pushing a bead through every stitch, making sure beads of previous row fall to the back of the work, which is the right side.

Row 3: Knit through back loop, pushing a bead through every stitch, making sure beads of previous row fall to the front of the work.

Repeat Rows 2 and 3.

Working circularly with left twists only:

Round 1: Same as Row 1 above.

Round 2: Same as Row 3 above.

Repeat Round 2.

Working back and forth with alternating twists:

Row 1: (RS) Same as Row 1 above but knit throwing yarn in opposite direction.

Row 2: (WS) Purl throwing yarn in the normal way (the way the yarn was thrown in the previous row ensures that the twist will be the opposite from the method through the back loop), pushing a bead through every stitch. Make sure that the beads of previous row fall to the back (or right side) of work.

Row 3: Knit through back loop, pushing a bead through every stitch, making sure beads of the previous row fall to the front of the work while you throw the yarn in the opposite direction.

Repeat Rows 2 and 3.

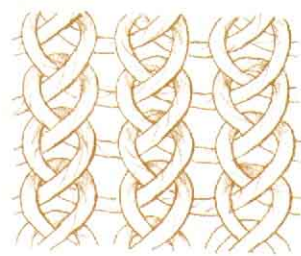
Working circularly with alternating twists:

Round 1: Same as Row 1 above, but knit throwing yarn in opposite direction.

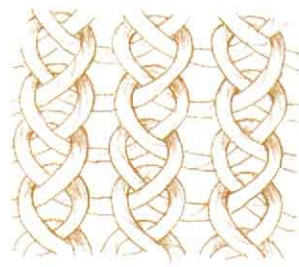
Round 2: Knit throwing yarn in the normal way (the way the yarn was thrown in the previous row ensures that the twist will be the opposite from the method through the back loop), pushing a bead through every stitch. Make sure that the beads of the previous row fall to the front (or right side) of work.

Round 3: Knit through back loop, pushing a bead through every stitch. Make sure that the beads of the previous row fall to the front of the work; throw yarn in opposite direction.

Repeat Rounds 2 and 3.



Right-twisted fabric



Plaited fabric

True Bead Knitting is most often used in purses and is typically worked in the round or circularly. You follow a chart, not unlike that for Fair Isle knitting or stranded



Thread strung up in order

color work patterns. The difference, however, is that the beads must be strung up in exact reverse order! The beads create the patterning.

Since there is a bead on each stitch, great care must be given to the precision of the beading sequence. The last bead strung on the yarn is the first to appear in the process of knitting the yarn. If there is a mistake in the beading sequence, the yarn must be cut and the beads restrung. I have had luck breaking off an offending bead (if it is an extra one) carefully with pliers. I also string on a small piece of paper between rows to keep me on track. My good friend Barbara Hillery suggests that if you're missing beads, just work the stitches without beads, then go back and sew beads with a needle and thread over the bare areas.

She also suggests that if a bead is the wrong color (that is, you made a mistake in the beading sequence), a little dab of the correct color nail polish can save you from having to cut the yarn and restrung! Barbara is sooooo smart.

When you're following the chart, place arrows on each row in the direction of the knitting. Begin at the bottom. If you're working back and forth flat, the arrows will reverse direction with each row.

Circular knitting in the round means that you work all rows from right to left. Thus, string the beads from the top of the chart down, and always read from left to right down.

Thread is typically used, as are fine needles (size 0 and smaller). As seen in Chapter 1, the thread is not seen from the right side. True Bead Knitting is not for the faint-hearted, but its luxurious fabric is like no other. Certainly, it should be tried once, if just in small ways. For this reason, I offer a pattern for a floral pocket. Attach it to an existing sweater or use the chart to create a matching sweater with the intarsia method and many different colors of yarn.

To compare and contrast methods, one pocket, worked back and forth flat, is done in left-twist stitches. The second pocket is worked in alternating plaits. The third pocket employs the first "between-the-stitches" method.

Notice how the gauge of the latter is radically altered. The stitch gauge widens and the row gauge condenses. Thus, use of the same chart can produce a short wide picture. Notice how the bead pattern reads better in the version that twists left only. The plaited version lacks bias, but does not have the same pictorial definition.

In stringing the beads, you may find it easier to determine the color of the beads from the knitting chart or from the colors written out in words.

Floral Beaded Pockets

When a true, allover Bead Knitting project seems too daunting, think small. After all, good things come in small packages. A floral pattern is interpreted in three ways here. The plaited version is probably the most desirable, but choose a version that jibes with your own visual and knitting preferences. Or try two of the methods on separate pieces, then seam them together along three sides. Add a strap, maybe a zipper across the top, and create a change purse!

Finished Size

About 5" (12.5 cm) wide and 3¼" (8.5 cm) high.

Materials

- Yarn: Skacel Manuela Size 10 (100% cotton; 308 yd [282 m]/50 g); #M061 creme, 1 skein for all three projects.
- Beads: Size 11 silver-lined glass seed beads, in the colors and amounts shown below. Beads shown from Sandaga, style number not available.
- About 1,150 white (W); 100 light green (LG); 125 each medium green (MG) and dark green (DG); 125 light red (LR); 75 each medium red (MR) and dark red (DR); 60 light blue (LB); 40 each medium blue (MB) and dark blue (DB); 50 each light yellow (LY), medium yellow (MY), and dark yellow (DY).
- Needles: Size 0000 (1.25 mm): straight or double-pointed. Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.
- Notions: Bead-stringing needle; small tapestry needle.

Gauge

30 sts and 60 rows = 4" (10 cm) in Bead Knitting. Exact gauge is not critical for this project.

Special Notes

Beads are strung in the reverse order that they will be knitted. In other words, the first bead strung will be the last bead used for knitting, and the last bead strung will be the first bead used for knitting. Compare the illustrations on pages 46 and 47.

You may find it helpful to place a small piece of scrap paper or other marker on the beaded strand to indicate the beginning and end of each row.

Special Abbreviations

BUB: Bring Up Bead, snuggle the bead up close to the needle. Each bead will lie on the yarn strand between two stitches.

Bead Stringing Order for All Pockets

Prestring beads for each pocket in the following order, or according to the diagram on page 47:

Stringing Row 1: 38 W.

Row 2: 5 W, 2 DG, 4 W, 2 MG, 17 W, 3 DG, 5 W.

Row 3: 4 W, 1 MG, 1 W, 1 MG, 2 LG, 15 W, 4 MG, 2 W, 1 DG, 2 W, 1 MG, 2 W, 1 MG, 1 W.

Row 4: 1 W, 4 MG, 3 W, 1 DG, 1 W, 1 MG, 3 W, 1 MG, 3 W, 3 MR, 3 DR, 4 W, 1 LG, 2 MG, 7 W.

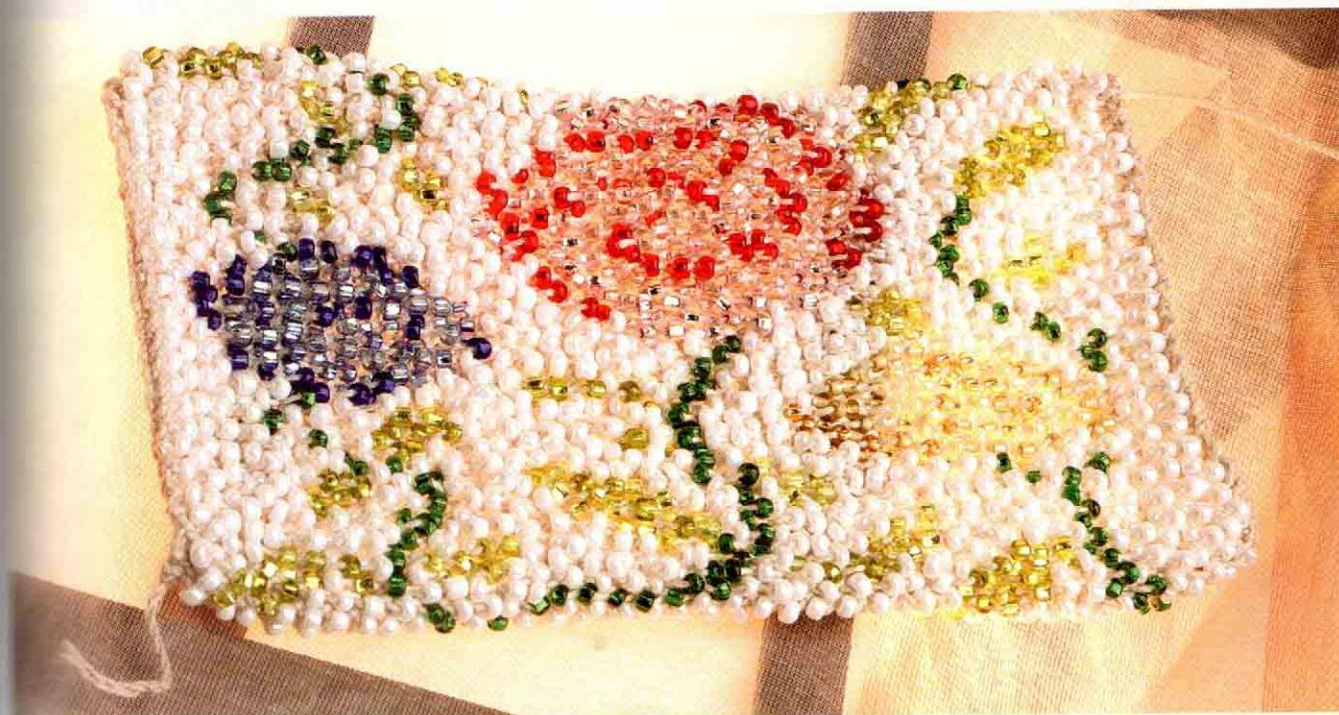
Row 5: 2 W, 1 MG, 5 W, 2 LG, 2 W, 1 MR, 1 DR, 2 MR,



Twisting Twist Pocket



Left Twist Pocket



Learn the Stitches Pocket

3 LR, 3 MR, 6 W, 1 DG, 5 W, 2 MG, 2 W.

Row 6: 6 W, 1 LG, 3 W, 1 DG, 5 W, 3 MR, 3 LR, 2 MR, 1 DR, 1 MR, 2 W, 1 LG, 5 W, 2 MG, 2 W.

Row 7: 2 W, 3 MG, 4 W, 2 LG, 1 MR, 1 DR, 1 MR, 2 LR, 6 DR, 5 W, 1 DG, 2 W, 2 LG, 6 W.

Row 8: 7 W, 1 LG, 1 W, 2 DG, 4 W, 1 DR, 6 LR, 1 DR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 1 MR, 1 LG, 4 W, 1 MG, 1 LG, 2 MG, 2 W.

Row 9: 3 W, 2 MG, 1 LG, 1 MG, 4 W, 1 MR, 1 DR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 6 LR, 1 DR, 5 W, 3 DG, 7 W.

Row 10: 6 W, 2 DG, 2 W, 1 MG, 3 W, 1 DR, 2 LR, 4 DR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 1 LR, 3 W, 1 MG, 1 LG, 1 MG, 4 W.

Row 11: 5 W, 2 MG, 3 W, 1 DR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 4 LR, 1 DR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 1 W, 2 MG, 3 W, 2 DG, 5 W.

Row 12: 4 W, 2 DG, 4 W, 2 MG, 1 W, 1 DR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 4 LR, 1 DR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 3 W, 1 DG, 6 W.

Row 13: 6 W, 1 DG, 3 W, 1 DR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 1 LR, 1 MR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 3 LR, 1 DR, 1 LR, 1 DR, 1 W, 1 MG, 4 W, 1 LG, 2 W, 1 DG, 3 W.

Row 14: 3 W, 1 DG, 2 W, 2 LG, 5 W, 1 MR, 1 DR, 3 LR, 1 DR, 2 LR, 1 MR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 1 LR, 1 MR, 1 DR, 2 W, 1 DG, 7 W.

Row 15: 3 W, 1 LG, 3 W, 1 DG, 2 W, 1 LR, 1 DR, 2 LR, 2 DR, 3 LR, 1 DR, 1 LR, 1 MR, 1 LR, 1 DR, 1 MR, 5 W, 1 LG, 3 W, 1 DG, 3 W.

Row 16: 3 W, 1 DG, 9 W, 1 MR, 1 DR, 1 LR, 1 MR, 1 LR, 1 DR, 3 LR, 2 DR, 2 LR, 1 DR, 1 LR, 2 W, 1 DG, 3 W, 2 LG, 2 W.

Row 17: 2 W, 3 LG, 2 W, 1 DG, 3 W, 2 MR, 3 LR, 3 DR, 2 LR, 1 MR, 1 LR, 10 W, 1 DG, 4 W.

Row 18: 5 W, 1 DG, 4 DB, 5 W, 1 DR, 1 LR, 1 MR,

6 LR, 2 MR, 4 W, 1 DG, 1 W, 3 LG, 3 W.

Row 19: 6 W, 1 DG, 5 W, 2 MR, 6 LR, 1 MR, 1 LR, 1 DR, 4 W, 2 DB, 3 LB, 1 MB, 5 W.

Row 20: 3 W, 2 DB, 2 LB, 2 MB, 2 LB, 1 MB, 4 W, 2 DR, 2 MR, 1 LR, 4 MR, 1 W, 2 LG, 3 W, 1 DG, 6 W.

Row 21: 5 W, 1 DG, 3 W, 3 LG, 3 W, 5 MR, 5 W, 1 MB, 2 LB, 1 MB, 2 LB, 2 MB, 1 LB, 2 DB, 2 W.

Row 22: 2 W, 1 DB, 1 LB, 1 MB, 2 LB, 2 DB, 1 LB, 1 DB, 1 LB, 1 MB, 5 W, 5 MR, 4 W, 3 LG, 3 W, 1 DG, 4 W.

Row 23: 3 W, 1 DG, 12 W, 1 DG, 8 W, 1 MB, 1 LB, 1 DB, 3 LB, 1 DB, 1 LB, 1 MB, 1 LB, 1 DB, 2 W.

Row 24: 2 W, 1 DB, 1 LB, 1 MB, 2 LB, 2 MB, 3 LB, 1 DB, 8 W, 1 DG, 5 W, 1 LY, 1 MY, 3 LY, 3 W, 1 DG, 2 W.

Row 25: 2 W, 1 DG, 2 W, 4 DY, 3 MY, 5 W, 1 DG, 8 W, 1 MB, 2 LB, 1 MB, 2 LB, 1 MB, 2 LB, 3 W.

Row 26: 3 W, 1 DB, 1 LB, 1 MB, 1 LB, 1 MB, 2 LB, 2 MB, 3 W, 2 MG, 3 W, 1 DG, 4 W, 1 MY, 2 LY, 2 DY, 2 LY, 2 MY, 1 W, 1 DG, 2 W.

Row 27: 3 W, 2 MY, 1 LY, 3 DY, 3 LY, 2 MY, 3 W, 2 DG, 1 W, 4 MG, 3 W, 1 MB, 2 LB, 2 MB, 2 LB, 1 DB, 3 W.

Row 28: 4 W, 2 DB, 2 LB, 2 DB, 4 W, 1 MG, 3 W, 1 MG, 1 DG, 4 W, 1 MY, 1 LY, 1 DY, 1 LY, 1 DY, 1 LY, 2 MY, 1 DY, 1 LY, 2 MY, 2 W.

Row 29: 2 W, 1 MY, 2 LY, 1 DY, 1 MY, 1 LY, 1 DY, 1 MY, 2 LY, 1 DY, 1 MY, 1 DY, 3 W, 1 DG, 10 W, 4 DB, 5 W.

Row 30: 5 W, 1 DG, 4 W, 1 MG, 8 W, 1 DG, 3 W, 2 DY, 1 MY, 1 LY, 1 DY, 3 LY, 1 MY, 1 DY, 2 LY, 1 DY, 2 W.

Row 31: 2 W, 2 MY, 2 LY, 1 DY, 2 MY, 1 DY, 1 LY, 2 MY, 1 DY, 4 W, 1 DG, 1 W, 1 MG, 6 W, 2 MG, 4 W, 1 DG, 4 W.

Row 32: 4 W, 1 DG, 3 W, 3 MG, 5 W, 1 MG, 1 W,

- Row 33: 1 DG, 4 W, 2 DY, 2 MY, 5 LY, 2 MY, 3 W.
 Row 34: 5 W, 4 MY, 1 LY, 3 DY, 5 W, 1 DG, 9 W, 2 MG,
 2 W, 1 DG, 5 W.
 Row 35: 6 W, 1 DG, 1 W, 1 MG, 10 W, 1 DG, 1 W,
 2 LG, 4 W, 5 DY, 6 W.
 Row 36: 3 W, 1 DG, 3 W, 1 DG, 6 W, 2 LG, 1 W, 2 DG,
 4 W, 2 LG, 4 W, 2 DG, 7 W.
 Row 37: 6 W, 1 MG, 2 W, 1 DG, 3 W, 1 LG, 1 MG,
 2 LG, 3 W, 1 DG, 1 W, 2 LG, 7 W, 1 DG, 1 W, 1 DG,
 4 W.
 Row 38: 5 W, 1 DG, 9 W, 1 LG, 1 W, 1 DG, 3 W, 1 LG,
 1 MG, 2 LG, 3 W, 1 DG, 2 W, 2 MG, 5 W.
 Row 39: 5 W, 2 MG, 2 W, 1 DG, 4 W, 2 LG, 1 MG,
 1 LG, 2 W, 1 DG, 11 W, 1 DG, 5 W.
 Row 40: 5 W, 1 DG, 5 W, 1 LG, 5 W, 1 DG, 1 W, 2 LG,
 1 MG, 2 LG, 4 W, 2 DG, 2 W, 1 MG, 5 W.
 Row 41: 8 W, 1 DG, 6 W, 2 LG, 1 MG, 1 LG, 1 W, 1 DG,
 4 W, 2 LG, 5 W, 1 DG, 5 W.
 Row 42: 5 W, 1 DG, 5 W, 1 LG, 2 MG, 3 W, 2 DG, 2 LG,
 8 W, 1 DG, 8 W.
 Row 43: 7 W, 1 DG, 2 W, 2 LG, 7 W, 1 DG, 1 W, 1 MG,
 1 W, 1 MG, 2 LG, 3 W, 3 MG, 2 DG, 4 W.
 Row 44: 4 W, 1 DG, 1 W, 1 MG, 2 LG, 1 MG, 3 W,
 3 MG, 2 W, 2 DG, 6 W, 4 LG, 1 DG, 7 W.
 Row 45: 3 W, 3 MG, 1 W, 1 DG, 1 W, 2 LG, 6 W, 2 DG,
 8 W, 1 MG, 2 LG, 1 MG, 2 W, 1 DG, 4 W.
 Row 46: 3 W, 2 DG, 2 W, 2 MG, 1 LG, 1 MG, 9 W,
 5 DG, 5 W, 1 DG, 1 MG, 1 W, 1 MG, 2 LG, 2 W.
 Row 47: 1 W, 1 LG, 2 MG, 4 W, 1 DG, 3 W, 1 DG,
 13 W, 1 MG, 1 LG, 2 MG, 4 W, 1 DG, 3 W.
 Row 48: 2 W, 2 DG, 6 W, 3 MG, 13 W, 1 DG, 1 W,
 1 DG, 6 W, 2 LG, 1 W.
 Row 49: 10 W, 1 DG, 25 W, 1 DG, 1 W.
 Row 50: 38 W.

Left Twist Pocket

CO 40 sts. Knit the first and last st of every row without beads, keeping these edge sts loose so they will have the same tension as the rest of the work. Knitting begins on a WS or purl row (Row 1 of knitting chart).

Row 1: K1 (edge st), purl the next 38 sts normally without twisting, pushing a bead through each st, k1 (edge st).

Row 2: K1, knit the next 38 sts through the back loop (tbl), pushing a bead through each st, k1.

Row 3: K1, purl the next 38 sts tbl, pushing a bead through each st, making sure the beads of the previous row fall to the front (RS) of the work, k1.

Repeat Rows 2 and 3, alternating a RS row of working the beaded sts tbl with a WS row of purling the beaded sts tbl, until Row 49 has been completed. BO as if to knit tbl on the next row (RS).

Alternating Twist or Plaited Pocket

CO 40 sts. Knit the first and last st of every row without beads, keeping these edge sts loose so they will have the same tension as the rest of the work. Knitting begins on a WS or purl row (Row 1 of knitting chart).

Row 1: K1 (edge st), purl the next 38 sts normally without twisting, pushing a bead through each st, k1 (edge st).

Row 2: K1, knit the next 38 sts through the back loop (tbl) wrapping the yarn around the needle opposite the usual way and pushing a bead through each st, k1. Make sure the beads of the previous row fall to the front of the work (RS).

Row 3: K1, purl the next 38 sts normally, pushing bead through each st, making sure the beads of the previous row fall to the front (RS) of the work, k1.

Repeat Rows 2 and 3 until Row 49 has been completed. BO as if to knit tbl on the next row (RS).

Between the Stitches Pocket

CO 41 sts. Knitting begins on a WS or purl row (Row 1 of knitting chart).

Row 1: K2, *BUB, k1; rep from * to last st, end k1.

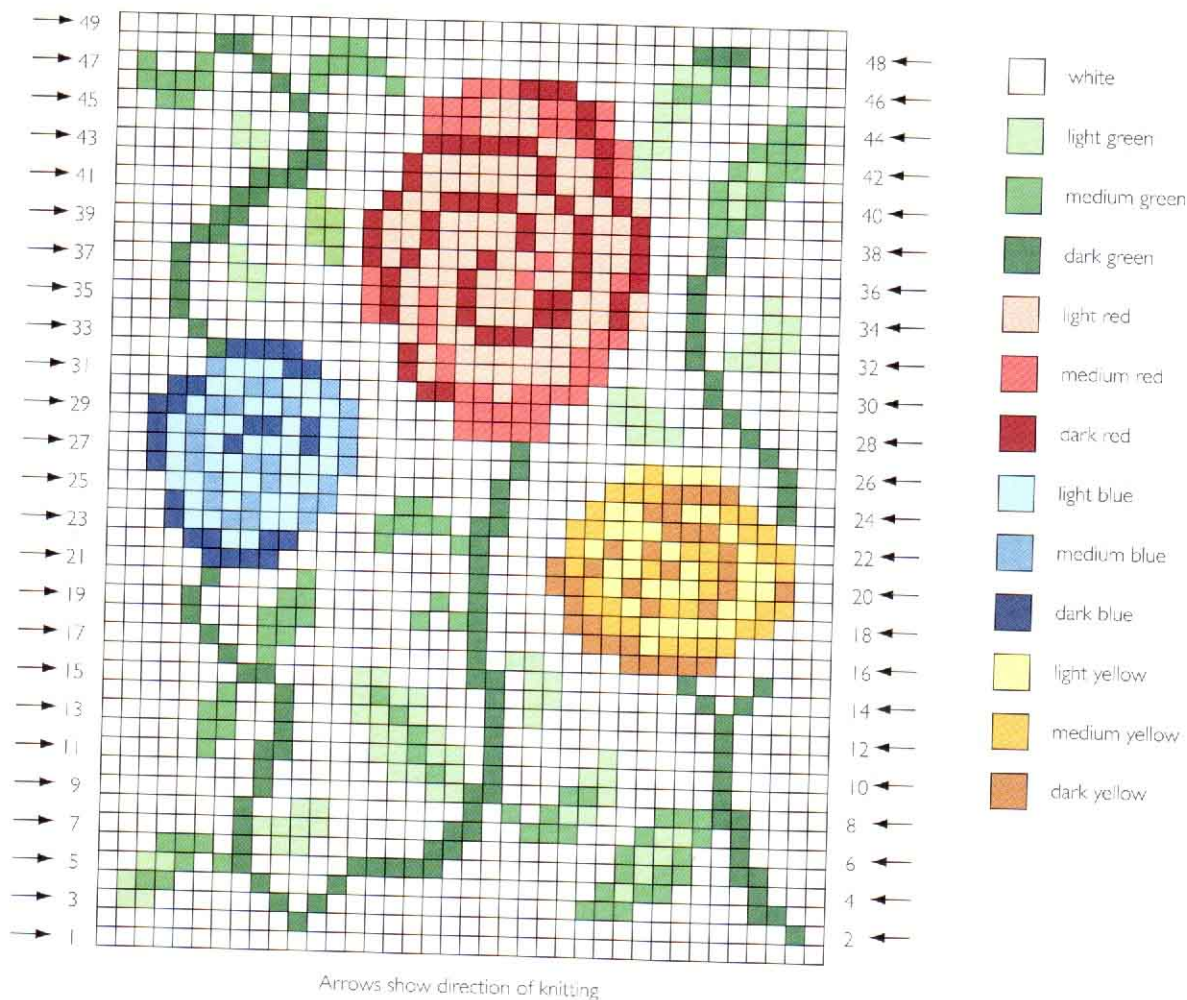
Row 2: K1, *p1, BUB; rep from * to last 2 sts, end p1, k1.

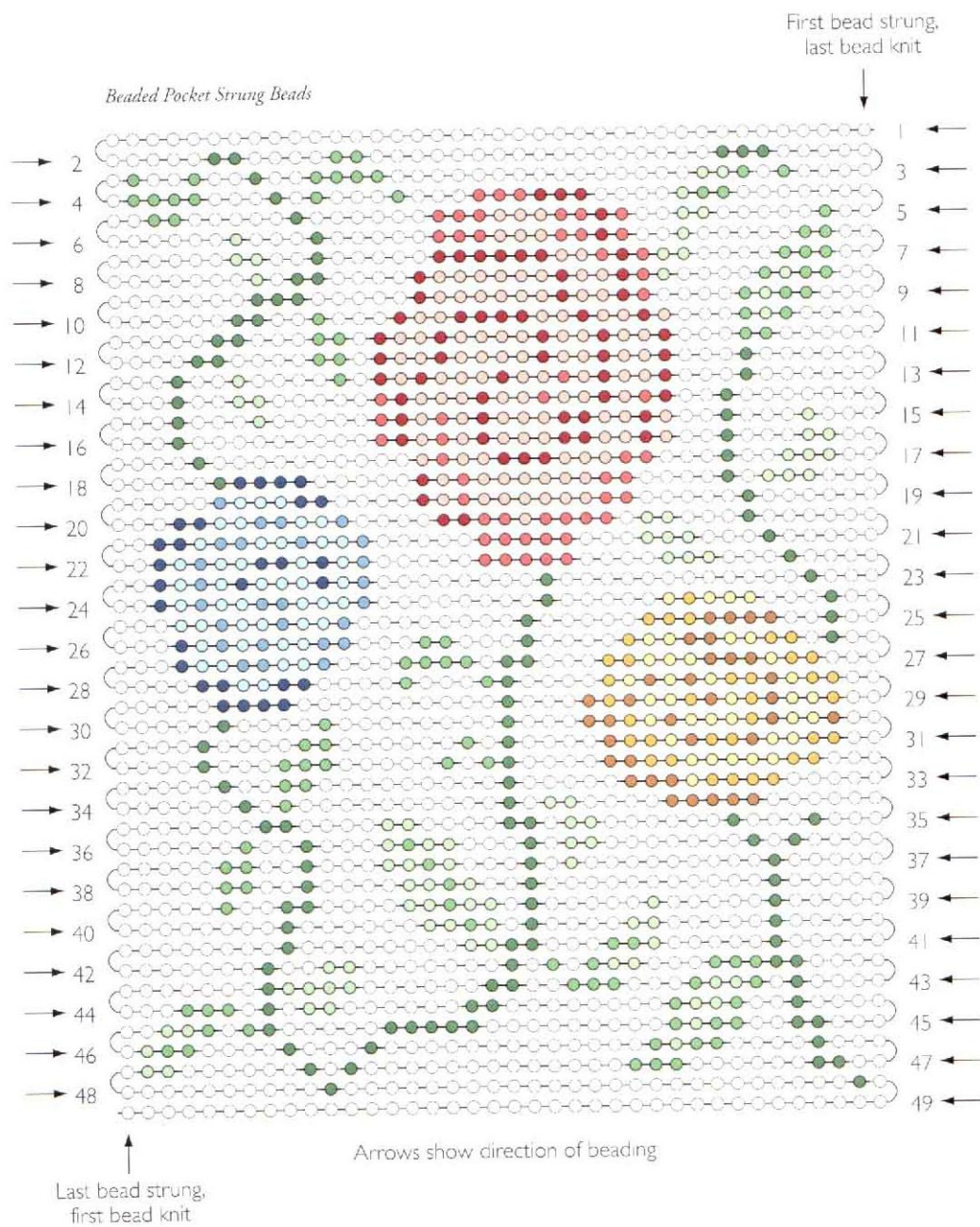
Repeat Rows 2 and 3 until Row 49 has been completed. BO as if to purl on the next row (RS).

Finishing

Weave in ends. Block piece if desired.

Beaded Pocket Knitting Chart





Beaded Knitting: Hoisted atop Stitches

Ethereal Lace Tunic, Bogus Bohus Cardigan

Hoisting beads atop stitches is one of my favorite methods of getting beads on knitting. I adapted the technique from machine knitting. It requires no pre-stringing, yet it is an integral part of the fabric. An unstrung bead is hoisted *atop* a whole stitch.

I use a special little latch hook called the American Beadle, which is actually a needle with a wooden handle used on a hosiery machine. You can also use any small, steel crochet hook meant for fine doilies.

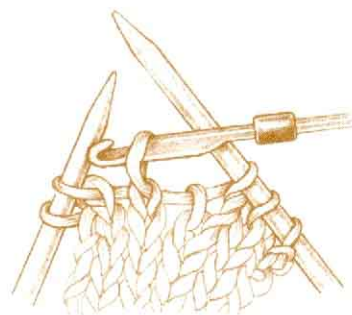
Work up to the actual stitch that will hold the bead. Place the bead on the American Beadle or crochet hook. Take the stitch off the knitting needle and transfer it to the small hook.

Push the bead down onto the stitch until the whole stitch is pulled through the hole of the bead.

Place the stitch back on the knitting needle. It is now ready to be knitted or slipped as if to purl (not worked).

My preference is to slip the stitch because it forms a small float or strand behind the beaded stitch. Not only does this method make the bead stand out from the stitch, it protects the bead from skin oils and vice versa. There is nothing like the feel of cold beads against the body on a frigid, winter morning! Working the stitch does mean that the bead is positioned fully away from the needles, and eases the knitting process somewhat. It drops the bead down to a lower position and the bead is out of the way, so the stitch does not feel overly tight.

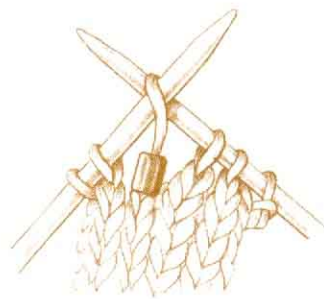
Whether you knitted or slipped the beaded stitch, note how it is now perfectly vertical. This means that beads with a clear direction will finally sit upright!



Bead on hook, stitch taken off



Stitch pulled through bead



Stitch ready to be either knitted or slipped

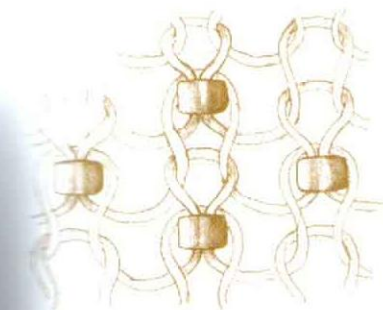


Diagram of hooked-on beads



Heart-shaped bead hoisted atop a stitch sits

The advantages of this method are many. It works in any stitch pattern. There is no abrasion on the yarn since there's no prestringing. The bead is very secure since both legs of a stitch—the two strands—hold it. Less-than-smooth yarn may be used. If you desire varying colors or types of beads, they do not have to be strung in exact order beforehand. Thus, one may add beads spontaneously—even whimsically—during the process. When you're working with more than one strand of yarn, each of the different yarns need not be prestrung. Furthermore, it is easy to add another color to a colorwork pattern without having to deal with more strands of yarn—just change the bead color! I use this method to attach shank buttons on buttonbands and to avoid sewing buttons on! (Can you tell I *really* like this method?)

Note: As a bonus, one of my favorite beaded cast-ons is included with the Ethereal Lace Tunic.

Ethereal Lace Tunic

To use the hooked-on-stitch method, you do interrupt the rhythm of knitting in order to get the hook out and place the bead on the stitch. This can be slightly more time consuming,

I've made the trims fancier with more beads, but used beads sparingly in the main body by continuing the beading in vertical lines here and there. This design results in a long, slimming visual effect. I see this tunic working beautifully as a bridal top for a casual wedding! In another color, it could work as a part of a bridesmaid's ensemble or as a lovely top for the mother of the bride or groom. For a less formal top, try substituting fun and funky beads in varied colors.

Finished Size

36 (40, 44, 48)" (91.5 [101.5, 112, 122] cm) bust/chest circumference. Top shown measures 40" (101.5 cm). This garment is intended to be loose fitting.

Materials

- Yarn: Crystal Palace Baby Georgia (100% cotton; 140 yd [128 m]/40 g); #0027 natural, 7 (8, 9, 10) skeins.
- Beads: Size 6 seed beads: about 1,800 (2,000, 2,200, 2,400). Shown in #0171 matte gold, from Beads World.
- Needles: Size 5 (3.75 mm): straight and 16" (40-cm) circular (cir). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.
- Notions: Bead-stringing needle; small steel crochet hook size 10 (1.25 mm) or smaller, or small bead hook; stitch markers; tapestry needle.

Gauge

24 sts and 34 rows = 4" (10 cm) in St st or beaded patt for body; 24 sts and 40 rows = 4" (10 cm) in lace trim patt.

Special Notes

In working the neckband in the round, work the trim beginning with Row 2, and work all WS rows as RS rounds by knitting all sts around.

Special Abbreviations

B1: Bead 1, worked on a RS row. Place bead on hook. Work to the stitch that will hold the bead, hook the top of the stitch, transfer the bead to the stitch by pushing off the hook with your finger, and pull the top of the stitch up through the bead hole. Return the stitch to the left needle and slip it as if to purl with yarn in back.

Sk2p: Slip 1, k2tog, pass slipped st over. Slip the first st as if to knit, work the next 2 sts as k2tog, pass the slipped st over—2 sts decreased.

Yo: Yarnover. Wrap yarn over the needle as if to knit.

BUB: Bring Up Bead, snuggle the bead up close to the needle. Each bead will lie on the yarn strand between stitches.

S
r
e



Back

Lace trim: CO 109 (121, 133, 145) sts using long-tailed cast-on with beads (see illustrations at right):

Reel off about 3 yd (3 m) of yarn, make a slipknot and place the yarn on the ndl. Prestring about 36 (40, 44, 48) beads on the short-tail strand, not the working strand coming from the ball of yarn. With tail yarn on thumb and working yarn on index finger, CO 1 st (2 sts on ndl). *BUB, CO3; rep from * until there are 107 (119, 131, 143) sts on ndl. BUB, CO 2 more sts—109 (121, 133, 145) sts total.

Work setup row without beads as follows: (WS) P2, knit to last 2 sts, end p2. Change to lace trim patt (Rows 1–8) from chart; Rows 1–8 are written out in words as follows:

Row 1: (RS) K2, *yo, sk2p, yo, sk2p; rep from * to last 5 sts, end yo, sk2p, yo, k2—75 (83, 91, 99) sts.

Row 2 and All WS Rows: Purl across.

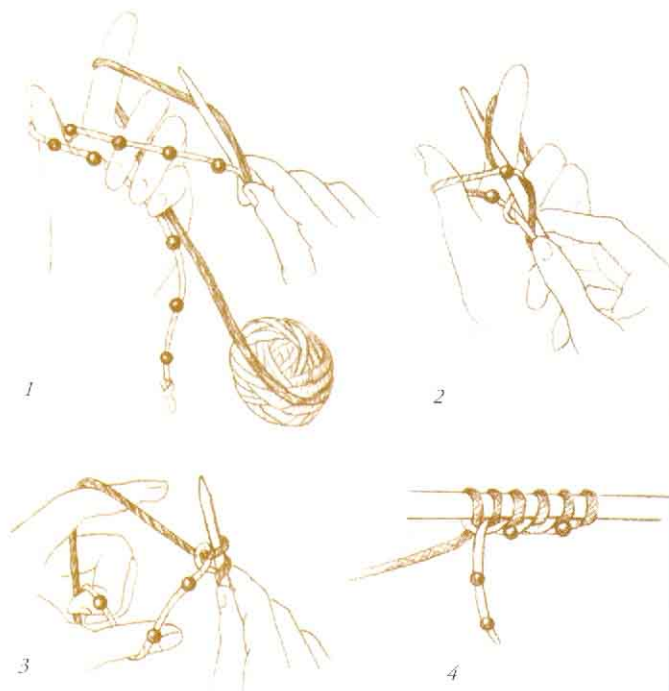
Row 3: K2, *k1, place bead on next st and sl (sl) it as if to purl (purlwise) with yarn in back (wyib), k1, yo, k1, yo; rep from * to last 5 sts, end k1, place bead on next st and sl it purlwise wyib, k3—109 (121, 133, 145) sts.

Row 5: K2, *sk2p, yo, sk2p, yo; rep from * to last 5 sts, end sk2p, k2—73 (81, 89, 97) sts.

Row 7: K2, *yo, k1, yo, k1, place bead on next st and sl it purlwise wyib, k1; rep from * to last 3 sts, end yo, k1, yo, k2—109 (121, 133, 145) sts.

Row 8: Purl across.

Repeat Rows 1–8 five more times, then work Rows 1–4 once more—53 rows total, including the setup row; piece measures about 5¼" (13.5 cm) from beg; 109 (121, 133, 145) sts.



Beaded long-tailed cast-on

Body: Work body patt (Rows 9–12) from chart. Rows 9–12 are written out in words as follows:

Row 9: (RS) K5, *yo, sk2p, yo, k9; rep from * to last 8 sts, end yo, sk2p, yo, k5.

Rows 10 and 12: Purl across.

Row 11: K5, *k1, place bead on next st and sl it purlwise wyib, k10; rep from * to last 8 sts, end k1, place bead on next st and sl it purlwise wyib, k6.

Repeat Rows 9–12 until piece measures 14" (35.5 cm) from beg; end having just completed a WS row.

Shape armholes: Cont in patt, BO 4 (4, 5, 6) sts at the beg of the next 2 rows—101 (113, 123, 133) sts. *Note:* For all future shaping, if there are not at least 2 St sts on the outside of a yo/sk2p combination or a beaded st at the selvedge, omit the yo/sk2p or bead placement, and