

THE ALL NEW MICRO MACRAME

(It's not 1970 anymore!)

By Kris Buchanan

8 ALL NEW
ORIGINAL
PROJECTS



BEGINNING TO
INTERMEDIATE
STEP BY STEP



Table of Contents



Macrame Supplies and Information.....	4
Basic Macrame Instructions.....	6
Square Knot.....	6
Twisted Knot.....	6
Double Half Hitch.....	7
“V” Shaped Double Half Hitch.....	8
Overhand Knot.....	8
C-Lon Color Chart.....	9
Project 1 - Twisted Bracelet.....	10
Project 2 - Flower Bracelet.....	12
Project 3 - Tantrum Cascade Necklace.....	14
Project 4 - Focal Pendant Necklace.....	16
Project 5 - Art Fiber Necklace #1.....	18
Project 6 - Great Wall Necklace.....	22
Project 7 - Butterfly Necklace.....	25
Project 8 - Coming & Goings Necklace.....	27

Macrame Supplies and Information

Thread: For most macrame projects there are several brands of nylon macrame thread. I have used all of them, but C-Lon, which has recently come on the market is available in the most delicious variety of colors, so it is really easy to match your beads. It also comes in spools half the size and half the price. This way you don't have a lot of thread hanging around. I highly recommend C-Lon. If you can't find it, e-mail me and I will be sure to get you some. See page 9 for the large range of colors available.

Pins: I do not use the old "T" pins for micro macrame, they are too thick and can ruin your project. I use quilting pins, the ones with the little balls on the end. They are thinner than the "T" pins and longer than regular sewing pins.

Macrame Board: Bead stores sell macrame boards and I recommend that you buy one. Do not take the plastic covering off because the board sheds and you will be wearing brown pieces of it. I like to take a piece of neutral color velour and staple it down on the board (over the plastic). This way my beads don't run away and I can see how my design is going. If you cannot find a macrame board, foam core will do real nice and can be bought at most craft stores. You want to buy a piece that is at least 1/2 inch thick, because the pins will go through anything less than that and may stick you - that can really hurt! The only bad thing about foam core is that it will break down in time and have to be replaced.

Putting beads on: Sometimes the thread will fray at the ends (all brands of thread do this) and it will be hard to put your beads on. The best way to avoid this is to put finger nail polish on the ends. To do this, you dip the ends in the jar of polish about 1 inch, put the lid back in the bottle, but don't screw it closed and pull the thread between the lip of the jar and the lid to take off excess polish. Then put the thread on a table with the ends hanging down each side. The polish will drain down to the bottom of the threads and dry. Cut the end of the thread at a small angle. The thread will be like a needle and will pass through most beads. The end will break down after a while and fray. When this happens, just cut yourself another "needle".

Seed beads: Seed beads add a lot of texture to macrame projects, but all beads are not created equal! Most Japanese seed beads go onto macrame thread, but I have found that every once in a while one won't. Don't panic, try another bead or turn the bead around, many times the hole on the other side may be bigger. Sometimes they just won't go on the thread. One reason may be

that they are Czechoslovakian seed beads. They are not as good as the Japanese seed bead, so don't even try to use them.

When we talk about seed beads, most people think of the small (size 11) seed beads, but sizes 1 to 22 are all seed beads. The most common is size 6, 8, 11, & 15. Seed beads get smaller as the number gets bigger! Therefore, a size 6 is larger than a size 15. Also, they are called 11⁰ (eleven "ooo") or 6⁰ (six "ooo") and that is the way I describe them in this book.

Other Beads: Most beads will accommodate macrame thread. As the beads get bigger, the holes get bigger and will accommodate more than one thread. Many of my projects have multiple threads through the beads, so it is important to follow the bead size that I recommend, but you may change the type or color according to your desire.

Ends: For the thread ends of all my projects, whether fringe or strap ends, I use Hypo Tube Cement. It dries very hard and the thread can be clipped without it coming undone. I use E6000 to secure the ends of the strap that have been glued and clipped into the kumihimo end caps.

Getting threads through large beads: Some of my projects include large focal beads. When choosing a bead for these projects, make sure that the hole is large. Some of the beads may even be hollow. If it is hollow, it is hard to get the thread ends through the bead to the other side. I use a thin piece of wire that is 4 times longer than the diameter of the bead, which I fold in half or a dental floss puller (you can get them at the grocery store). I insert the folded end into one end of the bead and out the other end, while holding the opposite end of the wire. I put the threads in the fold of the wire and pull them through to the other side. For the Butterfly necklace, that has a total of 16 threads - 8 on each side, I use 2 pieces of wire, one going one way and one going the other way. Sometimes it gets a little hard to pull. If that is a problem, you need to cut down the number of threads that you are putting through the bead or find a bead that has a larger hole.

Securing the ends down: I take the thread and wind it around the pin. Put the pin straight down, push the wrapped thread down to the board, turn the top end of the pin or the end with the little ball AWAY from the project and push the pin down into the board. I take another pin and put it at an angle next to the ends that are coming out of the wrapped pin (as shown). I do this to BOTH ends of the thread.



Basic Macrame Instructions

(All you have to know to complete the projects in this book!)

Square Knot

Pin the ends of the center or "filler" threads (orange in the illustration) down to give tension.

Step 1: Place the red "tyer" thread **under** the orange center filler threads and **over** the green "tyer" thread - this is where most people mess up - remember to put the left thread **OVER** the right thread.

Step 2: Put the green thread **over** the orange threads and **under** the red thread (through the loop that the red thread makes), pull tight.

Step 3: Now reverse the process going right to left by placing the red thread **under** the orange threads and **over** the green thread.

Step 4: Place the green thread **over** the orange threads and **under** the red thread (through the loop that the red thread makes) pulling tight.

So basically it's: under, over, over, under then reverse going right to left.

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4



Twisted Knot

Do steps 1 & 2 of the square knot. That is all there is to it, because it is only 1/2 of a square knot. The threads will twist on their own. As you knot, it will try to turn and you will have to switch the right and left tyer threads to accommodate the twist.

So basically it's: under, over, over, under then repeat, repeat, repeat.



Double Half Hitch

Step 1: Place a pin between the first 2 threads on the left, angling the head of the pin away from the threads (to create tension). Taking the left most thread (red in the illustration) in your right hand with it laying over your index finger, cross it over the other threads (black in the illustration) at a 45° angle. We will call the black threads the “wrappers”. Keep the left most thread (red) in your right hand **DOWN** against the black threads, creating tension with your index finger. **DO NOT LIFT YOUR HAND TO TIE THE KNOTS.**

NOTE: The angle of the left thread will determine the angle of the double half hitch row. If you put the red thread at a 90° angle, the row will be at 90 degrees.

Step 2: Taking the next thread (1st left most black thread), loop it under your right hand index finger that the red thread is over. Cross it up over the top of the red thread and finger. Put it through the loop that is created from both of the threads and grab it with your left hand. Keep holding the red thread tight and gently pull the black thread up. Do not put tension on BOTH the threads only the red thread. You are wrapping the black thread around the red thread (thus the name “wrapper”).

Step 3: Repeat step 2 wrapping the same black thread around the red thread again, because you have only knotted one half hitch and you have to do one more to make it a **double** half hitch.

Step 4: Repeat steps 2-3 with each black thread (all “wrappers”) wrapping around the red thread. You have now finished one row.

Step 5: The red thread that you wrapped the black threads around in steps 1 - 4 will now become one of the wrappers (it will magically turn into a black thread). You will now take the left most thread (unfortunately it is black in the illustration) and repeat steps 1-4. When you have finished that row that thread will become a “wrapper” like the red thread.

NOTE: This can be done like the instructions from left to right or you can start on the right and knot to the left, whichever is most comfortable for you.



"V" Shaped Double Half Hitch

Step 1: Start your double half hitches following steps 1 - 4 on the previous page from the left side. Repeat until you have wrapped 1/2 of the threads - shown in teal below.

Step 2: Take the right most red thread and repeat steps 1 - 4 on the previous page from the right side and when you come to the thread that you just used from the left to wrap around (teal below), you will now use it as a "wrapper". By doing this, you will join the two sides together. If you do not, and sometimes you will not want to do this, you will have an unconnected "V", which would be used to go around a bead or, make a hole for a button.

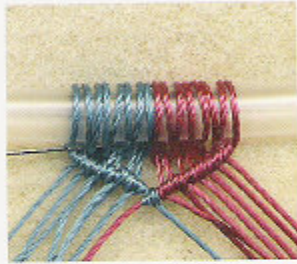
Step 3: Repeat steps 1 & 2 in this section over and over until you reach the desired length.



Step 1



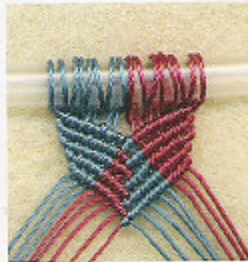
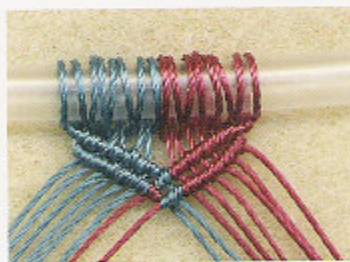
Step 2



Step 2



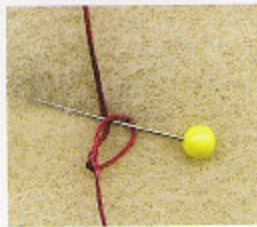
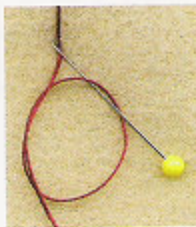
Step 3



Overhand Knot

Step 1: Take the end of the thread, cross it over and under itself, then through the loop that is formed.

Step 2: Before you tighten the knot, insert a pin, awl or needle in the loop and position it at the spot that you want the knot. Hold the pin, awl or needle down tight against the thread and pull the end of the thread until the loop closes against the pin, awl or needle.



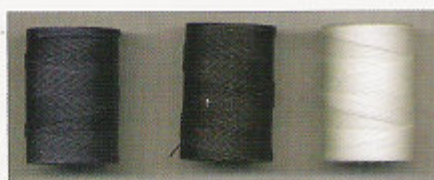
C-Lon Color Chart

In the first part of the book, I recommended using C-Lon thread, so I decided to include a color chart for you to use. My recommendation comes because not only are they the most delicious colors, but they are on smaller spools, therefore a smaller price. You also won't have extra thread accumulating around your house. There are more colors coming out all the time - there are 5 new ones that won't make the printing of this book, but will be out soon. If you think that there should be a specific color that isn't here, let me know and I will put in a good word for you!

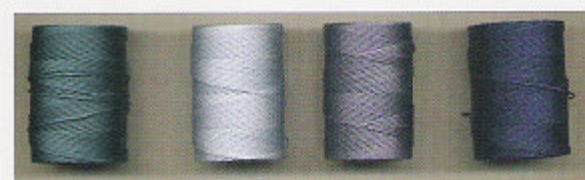
If you can't find C-Lon at your local bead store, e-mail me and I will make sure that you get the colors you need. Also, if you give me the name of your local bead stores, I will talk to them about carrying a good selection of C-Lon thread.



Beige Khaki Cocoa Gray



Navy Black White



Teal Sky Blue Lt. Blue Capri



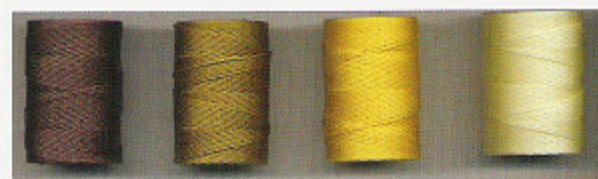
Lt. Orchid Orchid Amethyst Purple



Red Wine Pink Rose



Sienna Shanghai Red Orange Lt. Copper



Brown Gold Gold Yellow Cream



Green Forest Green Olive Chartreuse

Project 1 - Twisted Bracelet

Supplies needed:

- C-Lon thread
- Seed beads - 11⁰s, 8⁰s, 6⁰s
- Button
- Hypo Tube Cement
- Nail polish
- Quilting pins
- Foam core or macrame board



Step 1: Cut 5 pieces of thread 1 yard each AND 1 piece 3 yards (tip: from your fingertips to your nose is approximately 1 yard). Fold the 5 shorter threads in half to find the center and lay them out flat on the board, marking the center with a pin. Secure both ends down by wrapping the threads around a pin and putting the pin into the board at an angle against the tension (top of the pin will be pointing outward). Add a second pin to help secure the threads. Do this to both ends.

Step 2: Divide the longer thread in half to find the center and slip it under the group of smaller threads with the centers of both the long and short threads at the same place.

Step 3 & 4: Tie twisted knots for about 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches for the button loop. Make sure that it fits your button before going to step 5.

Step 5: After you have the desired length, unpin the threads and fold over, placing the end that does not have the long threads OVER the one that does and secure with pins. Tie 4 twisted knots over the 10 filler threads.

Step 2



Step 3



Step 4



Step 5



Step 6, 7, 8, & 9: Adding the beads - I like to use a series (pattern) when adding the beads. The first group is one 11^o, one 8^o and one 11^o, then tie 2 twisted knots. The second group is one 8^o bead only and tie 2 twisted knots. The third and last group of the series is one 6^o bead and 2 twisted knots. Then repeat the series until you have reached the desired length. Try the bracelet on your wrist to see how long you need to make it.



Step 6



Step 7



Step 8



Step 9

Step 10: The end! - Tie 3/4 of an inch of twisted knots at the end (to sew the button onto).

Step 11: Taking the two long ends, tie them together in a knot (just a regular knot).



Step 10



Step 11

Step 12: Add a collection of beads to the ends of each thread and tie an overhand knot, holding the threads down with a pin where you want the knot. Try to add the beads in an irregular pattern, but always start with smaller beads and end with a larger bead (you may have to use a small one after the large one to keep it on the thread, if the hole in the large bead is too big).

Step 13: Glue all the end knots and when dry, cut as close to the knots as possible.

Step 12



Options: This bracelet looks real nice and a bit more fancy when you use either fire polish crystals or Swarovski Crystals. When you use Swarovski Crystals, you need to put a 6^o seed bead on each side of the crystal, because it is glass and there is a good chance that it will cut the thread.

HINT: You can make many assorted colors to wear on your wrist. They make good, quick, beautiful presents, too!

Project 2 - Flower Bracelet

Supplies needed:

- C-Lon thread
- Swarovski Crystals (10 to 30)
- Seed beads: 2 colors each - 11⁰s, 8⁰s, 6⁰s
- 1 1/2 strands of leaves
- Button
- Hypo Tube Cement
- Foam core or macrame board
- Quilting pins
- Nail polish

Step 1: Cut 6 pieces of thread 1 yard each AND 1 piece 3 yards (tip: from your fingertips to your nose is approximately 1 yard). Fold the 6 shorter threads in half to find the center and lay them out flat on the board, marking the center with a pin. Secure the ends down by wrapping the threads around a pin and putting the pin into the board at an angle against the tension (top of the pin will be pointing outward). Add a second pin to help secure the threads. Do this to both ends.



Step 2

Step 2: Divide the longer thread in half to find the center and slip it under the group of smaller or "filler" threads with the centers of both the long and short threads at the same place.



Step 3: Tie square knots with the long threads over the short "filler" threads for about 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches for the button loop (size depends on the size of your button).

Step 3



Step 4



Step 4: After you have the desired length, unpin the threads and fold over, placing the end that does not have the long threads OVER the one that does and secure with pins.

Step 5: Tie 4 complete square knots over the 10 filler threads with the 2 long threads.

Step 6: Adding the beads - Take the middle thread in the bundle of short threads, add a crystal, and snug it up to the square knots. To the outside threads (the tyers), add 2 leaves each. Tie a square knot - make it as tight as possible to keep the leaves from "wilting".

Step 7: Tie 4 more square knots. You can tell how many knots you have tied by counting the number of threads that go across the bundle of short threads.

Repeat steps 6 and 7 until you have reached the desired length. (Try the bracelet on your wrist to see how long you need to make it).

Step 8: The end! - Tie square knots for 3/4 of an inch without adding leaves or crystals at the end (to sew the button onto). Taking the two long ends, tie them together in a knot (just a regular knot).

Step 9: Add a collection of seed beads and crystals to the end of each thread and tie an overhand knot, holding it down with a pin where you want the knot. Try to add the beads in an irregular pattern, but always start with the smaller beads and end with a larger bead (you may have to use a small one after the crystal to keep it on the thread, if the hole in the crystal bead is too big).

Option: To add leaves to the ends, after you put on the 11° seed beads, put on 2 - 8° seed beads, 4 - 11° seed beads, the leaf and 4 more 11° seed beads. Tie a knot before the 8° seeds and put the tail up through the 8°s. Glue the knot and the 8° seed beads that the tail is going through. This way the tail will not come undone.



Step 5



Step 6



Step 7



Step 8



Step 9



Option

Step 10: Glue all the end knots and when dry, cut as close to the knots as possible.

Project 3 - Tantrum Cascade Necklace

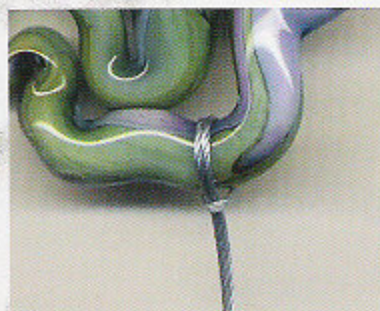
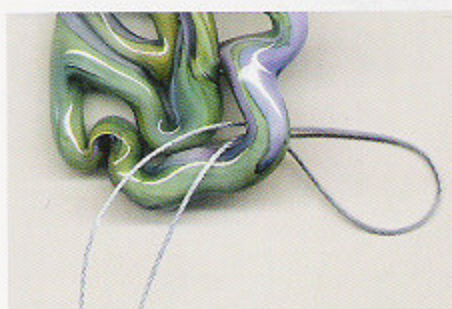
Supplies needed:

- C-Lon
- At least 3 colors of size 11 seed beads
- Various beads for the fringe & strap (approx. 10 colors and shapes of beads)
- Tantrum by Jo Ella Johnson or a donut or any irregular shaped bead
- Clasp
- 2 crimp beads
- C-Flex or Soft Flex
- Hypo Tube Cement
- Nail polish
- Quilting pins
- Foam core or macrame board

Step 1: Decide which is the top and the bottom of your beautiful Tantrum or center bead and secure it down with pins, making sure that it does not wiggle or move. Cut 6 pieces of C-Lon each 1 yard long.

Step 2: Fold one thread in half. Put the halfway point (loop) through a hole at the bottom of the Tantrum. Even out the ends (doesn't have to be exact). Pull the ends of the thread through the loop. Do this to all 6 threads. Now you are ready to macrame the double half hitches.

NOTE: Sometimes, you cannot find a good hole that is big enough at the bottom of the Tantrum. My threads in the examples are split between 2 different holes. This actually gives the necklace an interesting look.



Step 2



The All New Micro Macrame - It's not 1970 anymore!

Step 3: Tie 3 rows of double half hitches. After the 3rd row, start adding 11⁰ seed beads to all the threads except for the right most thread. Tie another row of half hitches. Continue subtracting 1 thread (from the right) at each row until you reach the 7th row.

Step 4 - The Fringe - Starting with the left most string, add a bead as close to the macrame as possible and make an overhand knot. Add another bead about 1/2 inch down from the first bead and make another overhand knot. Do this until you reach the end of the thread.



Step 3

Taking the second thread, add beads the same way, but try to space them so that they are not directly across from the beads on the first thread. Vary the size, color and shape from the first thread. Do not place the beads in order by size or color.



Step 4

Add beads to the remaining threads. Hold the Tantrum up from time to time to see how the beads are "flowing" on the necklace. You want the bottom of the threads to angle upward to the right, just like the threads from the macrame do. When all the threads are beaded make sure that none of them hang down and look out of place, i.e. that they are all pretty much at an even slant. If there are long threads, you can just give the necklace a "hair cut" (cut the thread shorter)!



Glue the end knots with Hypo Tube Cement and when dry, cut off the tails.

Strap

The Strap - Cut approximately 30 - 34 inches of C-Flex for the strap (try the C-Flex on yourself for the desired length). Find the half way point. Put the ends of the C-Flex through 2 holes at the top of the Tantrum. Add beads, flowers, buttons or whatever your creativity thinks is good. I used a button with some Fire Polish crystals. Add beads to the C-Flex, either symmetrically or asymmetrically. To each end of the strands add a crimp bead and a clasp. Make a loop through the clasp with the C-Flex, put the end back into the crimp bead and squash. Cut the ends off and start wearing your beautiful necklace.



Project 4 - Focal Pendant Necklace

Supplies needed:

- Focal bead with a vertical hole (top to bottom)
- C-Lon
- Various beads for the fringe and strap
- Seed beads - 110s and 80s
- Clasp
- 2 crimp beads
- C-Flex or Soft Flex
- Hypo Tube Cement
- Nail polish
- Quilting pins
- Foam core or macrame board

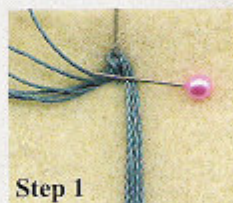
Step 1: Cut 4 pieces of C-Lon 12" long and 2 pieces 18" long. Match the ends of all the threads at one end and secure them down (you will have 2 pieces that are longer at the other end). Secure down the other end of the short threads - NOT the 2 longer threads (these will be your "tyers").

Step 2: Using the 2 longer threads, tie square knots for 3/4 of an inch.

Step 3: Take all the pins out and fold the knotted part over itself as seen in the picture and pin down. Make sure that the knotted end with the "tyers" is on the bottom.

Step 4: Tie 2 square knots.

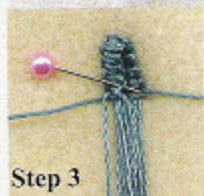
Step 5: Put all the threads through your focal bead and tie 2 square knots. Separate out 4 threads and tie 3 more square knots using the remaining threads.



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4



Step 5



Step 5

The All New Micro Macrame - It's not 1970 anymore!

Step 6: Tie a knot with JUST the 2 tyers, so that they won't loosen up the knots you just knotted.

Step 7: Add 3 to 7 seed beads to one thread of the fringe. Make an overhand knot. About 1/2 of an inch down add another bead and make an overhand knot. Keep doing this for about 2 inches.

Step 8: Repeat step 7 for all the threads, but vary the lengths of each one as well as the beads you put on. Also, make sure that you don't put the same beads on one thread as on another thread. This adds visual interest, as well as supports the focal bead.

Step 9: Insert the C-Flex in the macramed loop at the top of the focal bead. Add 3 seed beads (they won't show, because they are under the macrame).



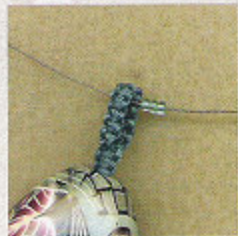
Step 6



Step 10



Step 8



Step 9



Step 7

Step 10: Add your beads to the C-Flex positioning the seed beads under the macrame.

Step 11: Add two 8⁰ seed beads, a crimp bead and the clasp to the C-Flex. Pass the C-Flex back through the crimp bead and 8⁰ seed beads. Pull tight, crimp the crimp bead and cut the C-Flex.



Step 11

Project 5 - Art Fiber Necklace #1

Supplies needed:

- Cone lampwork bead
- 3 colors of C-Lon for option 1
- 1 color of C-Lon for option 2
- Various beads for the fringe -
11° & 8° seed beads, 3mm, 4mm,
6mm fire polish crystals, etc.
- At least 1 color of ribbon
- 2 - 3 colors of fiber yarn,
Mohair, etc.
- E6000 glue
- Kumihimo end caps
- Small amount of wire to
match clasp (gold, silver)
- Clasp
- 2 crimp beads
- C-Flex or Soft Flex
- Hypo Tube Cement
- Nail polish
- Quilting pins
- Foam core or
macrame board

Option 1 -
3 colors of
twisted macrame
around the focal
bead.

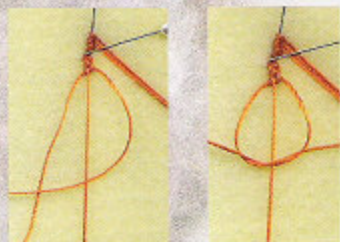


Option 2 -
fiber and ribbon
macramed around
the focal bead.



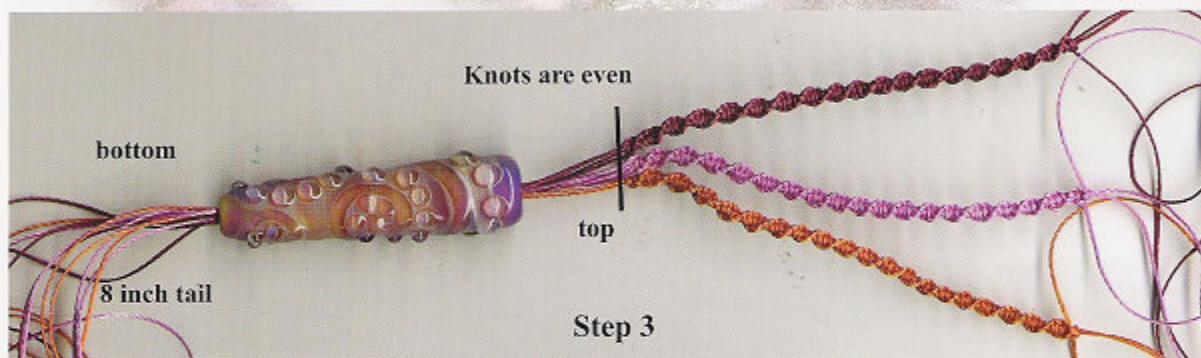
Option 1

Step 1: Cut 3 pieces of thread 1 yard long of each color. You will end up with 9 pieces of thread that are 1 yard long. Divide the thread into 3 groups of colors. Take one color group (3 threads), pin them to your board, leaving a tail about 8 inches long. Macrame twisted knots using 1 thread as the filler and the other 2 as the "tyers". Do this long enough to go from the top of the lampwork bead around to the bottom. Each bead will be a different size, so you must put it up next to the bead to measure. Repeat this with the other two color groups.



Step 1

Step 2: Cut all of your fiber (2 - 3 colors), 2 yards long each. Cut 2 pieces of ribbon 3 yards long.

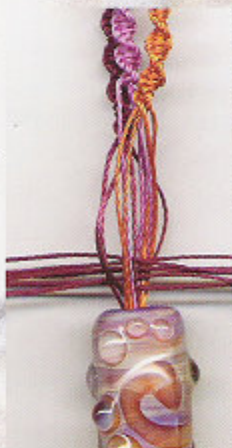


Step 3

Step 3: Put the 8 inch tail of your knotted pieces through the bead, so that the ends come out of the bottom. Before you pull all the threads tight, insert your fiber and ribbon that you cut in step 2 (mix them in between the threads as shown - I have used RED THREAD in place of the fiber in the picture below). Center the fiber and ribbon so that the half way point of each is at the top of the bead.

Pull the thread tight through the bead until all the twisted knots are up against the top of the bead.

Step 4: Tie an overhand knot at the bottom of the bead to secure the thread.



Step 3



Step 4



Option 2

Step 1: Cut 9 pieces of thread 1 yard long each of one color. Cut 2 to 3 colors of fiber 12 inches long each (this is for the fiber around the bead, not the strap). Pin the thread to your board, leaving a tail about 8 inches long (see step 1 in option 1). Place the fiber and ribbon on the thread. Choose 2 pieces of thread to tie the knots with - all the rest will be the fillers. Macrame with twisted or square knots around the fiber and threads. Do this long enough to go from the top of the lampwork bead around to the bottom. Each bead will be a different size, so you must put it up next to the bead to measure.



Step 1

Step 2: Cut 2 to 3 colors of fiber 2 yards long. Cut 2 pieces of ribbon 3 yards long.

Option: If you want to have beads in the strap, also cut 1 piece of thread 1 yard long and string beads on it every 1/2 inch with an overhand knot after each bead.

Step 3: Put the 8 inch tail of your knotted fiber through the bead, so that the ends come out the bottom. Before you pull all the threads tight, insert your fiber and ribbon that you cut in step 2 and the thread with beads from the option above. Mix them in between the threads as shown. (NOTE that I have inserted ONLY thread because it is easier to see in the instructions). Center the fiber and ribbon so that the half way point of each is at the top of the bead.



Step 3

Step 4



Step 5



Step 4: Pull the thread tight through the bead until all the knots are up against the top of the bead.

Step 5: Tie an overhand knot with all the thread and fiber to secure the thread. This will give you 18 threads for the fringe.

Both Options:

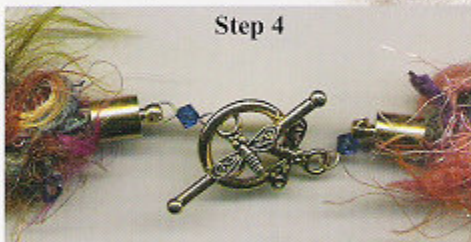
Strap - Step 1: Using the ribbon that is 3 yards long as the "tyers" (1 1/2 yards on each side of the necklace strap at the top of the bead) knot the same twisted or square knot that you knotted from the top of the lampwork bead to the bottom of the bead. Make these knots loose, drawing up some of the fiber in the "filler". You want the fiber to show through. When you have reached the desired length, cut a piece of thread about 12 inches or so long, wrap it around the end of the strap, including all the fibers and tie with a knot. This should be tied tight, because it has to fit into the Kumihimo end cap.

Step 2: Use the Hypo Tube Cement to glue the end of the strap. When it is dry, cut everything off up to the knot. You may have to trim the part that is glued so that the end will fit the end cap.

Step 3: Take the Kumihimo end cap, put some E6000 in it and cram the end of the strap into the end cap. Before gluing, try putting the knot in the cap, just to make sure it fits. Do this to both straps.

Step 4: Using wire (gauge 22) form a figure 8 with a crystal or bead in between the loops of the figure 8. Attach one end of the figure 8 to one of the Kumihimo end caps and the other end of the figure 8 to the toggle of the clasp. Repeat this with the other Kumihimo end cap and round part of the clasp.

Step 4



Fringe: Starting with size 11⁰ seed beads and graduating to larger beads, fill each thread in the fringe with beads. Tie an overhand knot at the end of each thread. Also, make sure that you don't put the same beads on one thread as on another thread. This adds visual interest, as well as supports the focal bead. Glue with Hypo Tube Cement at the end of each fringe. Cut close to the knot when they are dry.

Option 2: Trim the fiber in the fringe approximately the same length as the beaded fringe, but stagger the individual ends, so they are different lengths.



Fringe

Project 6 - Great Wall Necklace

Supplies:

- C-Lon
- Square, rectangle or comparable serpentine piece with a hole at the top
- Several small decorative (serpentine) pieces for the centerpiece and strap
- Various beads, semi precious stones, metal spacers, seed beads: - 11⁰s, 8⁰s, 6⁰s, shells with holes, etc.
- Clasp
- Hypo Tube Cement
- Nail polish
- Quilting pins
- Foam core or macrame board



Step 1: Cut 4 pieces of C-Lon 18 inches long and 6 pieces of C-Lon 2 yards long. Take 3 of the longer threads, divide each in half. Put a small metal piece or medium bead and string size 11⁰ or 8⁰ seed beads for about 1/4 of an inch on each thread. Three ways to do this are shown in the picture.

Step 2: Fish all 6 ends of the threads through the top hole of one small serpentine piece and tie an overhand knot on the back to secure it.

Step 3: Take the remaining 3 long threads and fold in half. Take the 4 short threads and also fold in half. Put the short threads in the fold of the long threads so that the halfway points meet (as shown in the picture).

Step 4: Using the short threads, macrame 4 square knots - you should have 6 filler threads.

Step 5: Divide the short threads into 2 equal groups and macrame 3 square knots on each group - you should have 2 filler threads each.



Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

Step 5



Step 6: Put both sets of long threads from steps 2 and 5 through the top hole of the large serpentine piece. The "V" formed by the 2 groups of macrame from step 5, should be upside down forming a fringe behind the small piece and in front of the large piece. Secure the pieces by tying 4 square knots in the back of the large piece.



Step 6



Step 7: Divide the threads in back in half and tie 12 square knots on one side. Add your decorative pieces to the center or filler threads and macrame 20 more knots ending with an overhand knot. If all the threads won't go through the hole, just put 1 or 2 threads through it.

Step 8: Tie 6 square knots on the other set of threads (we are making the strap a-symmetrical). If you are using a double figure 8 serpentine piece as shown in the picture below, pull all the threads through the 1st hole, macrame square knots over the top, pull the threads down through the 2nd hole and tie an overhand knot. Do not tie any square knots after the overhand knot - leave the threads free without knots for about 2 inches and tie another overhand knot.



Step 7



Step 8

Step 9: Finish the strap by adding different pieces, beads and coins, alternating the macrame and non-macrame from side to side until the desired length is reached (try it on from time to time to make sure of the length).



Step 9

Clasp: You can use almost any clasp, but the toggle clasp works real well. Simply, put all the threads through the hole in the clasp and make an overhand knot. If all the threads won't go through the hole, put as many as will go through and tie the knot.



Back Fringe (it sweeps down your back): After putting the clasp on, divide out 2 threads from each side. Starting with only 1 string, add a bead about 1/2 inch from the clasp and make an overhand knot. Add another bead about 1/2 inch down from the first bead and make another overhand knot. Do this to the end of the thread or desired length.

NOTE: Do not place the beads in order by size or color. It is helpful though, if you use smaller beads at the top near the clasp. Also, you do not need to space the knots evenly. *It's actually better if the spaces are random.* Taking a second thread, add beads the same way as above, but try to space them so that they are not directly across from the beads on the first thread. Vary the size, color and shape from the first thread.



Take the remaining threads and macrame approximately 8 more knots. Add beads in the same way as above to each side.

There are 2 ways to end a fringe:

A. End with a knot.

B. Add 2-3 size 8⁰ seed beads loop through a hole, tie a knot and push the end back up through the size 8⁰ beads.



Glue all the ends with Hypo Tube Cement, let dry, and clip close to the knot.

Front Fringe: Separate out 1 thread on each side of the macrame and add beads like you did on the back fringe. Macrame 4 more knots with the remaining threads and add beads like the back fringe.



Project 7 - Butterfly Necklace

Supplies needed:

- Focal bead with a large hole
- C-Lon
- 6mm - 4mm fire polish beads, round beads, tear drop beads, etc. for the fringe
- Size 8⁰ seed beads in the colors of the fire polish beads
- Heavier or larger beads for the ends of the fringe
- Hypo Tube Cement
- Nail polish
- Quilting pins
- Foam core or macrame board

Step 1: Cut 12 threads each 1 yard long and 4 threads 3 yards long. Divide the threads in half (each group should have 2 long and 6 short threads). String 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch of seed beads on one thread. String other beads on the thread after the seed beads for 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches. These beads may be all one kind or a variety of different beads. Tie an overhand knot at each end. Do this to rest of the threads for one group, but vary the length of each one. Repeat this step using the 8 threads from the other group, matching the colors and lengths.

Step 1



Step 2: Tie each group of 8 threads together with an overhand knot.

Step 3: Pull 8 threads through the focal bead one way and the other 8 threads the other way.

Step 2



Step 3



Step 4: Pull all the threads tight. String seed beads (approx 1 1/2 inch) and corresponding fire polish beads on 4 of the threads coming out of the focal bead on each side - 2 of the threads used should be the 2 long ones. End each thread with 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch of seed beads. Make the length of beads on each thread the same.



Step 5: Tie the 4 threads together with square knots - the 2 long threads will be the ones to tie and the short ones will be the fillers. Tie square knots for about 1/2 inch.

Step 6: String 2 more beaded threads adding them to your threads from step 5 as fillers and tie 1/2 inch of square knots. Continue adding threads until they are all attached.

Step 7: The Strap - You can do any combination of beads you want for the strap. Tie 4 square knots add a bead to each side, tie 4 square knots and add different beads to each side. Do this until the strap is the length you want.

Step 8: When the straps are of the desired length, divide the threads in half. Tie a square knot using the 4 threads on each side, then discard the other 2 threads on each side and tie a square knot using the middle 4 threads. This will give a "V" to start the double half hitch (DHH) knots. Do this to both straps.

Step 9: On one strap tie 2 rows of DHHs, divide the threads and tie each side using only 4 threads. This is the button hole. Tie until it is the length of the button. Put the threads together and tie all 8 threads with double half hitch knots.



Step 10: On the other strap, tie 2 rows of DHHs, add the button and tie 2 more rows of DHHs. Turn it over and tie 1 row of DHH. This will keep it from feeling scratchy.

Step 11: Apply Hypo Tube Cement to the ends of the DHHs and the ends of the fringe in step 1. When dry cut off the excess thread.



Step 7

Step 8



Step 9



Step 10



Step 11



Project 8 - Coming & Goings Necklace

Supplies needed:

- C-Lon
- 1 large focal bead at least 1 1/2 inches in size with a large hole for the front
- 1 smaller focal bead with a large hole for the back
- Heavier "end" beads for the ends of the fringe
- 60 seed beads - 2 colors
- 80 seed beads - 2 colors
- 110 seed beads - 3 colors
- Various beads (lots):
3mm to 6mm fire polish crystals and beads, silver or gold spacers, silver or gold accent beads, leaves, butterflies, etc. (the more the better)
- Hypo Tube Cement
- Nail polish
- Quilting pins
- Foam core or macrame board

Step 1: Cut 5 pieces of C-Lon thread each 4 yards long. Put an 110 seed bead on a thread, push it to the center and fold the thread in half. Using both ends, put a large "end" bead on and slide it down to meet the 110 seed bead. Secure the seed bead in the hole at the bottom of the "end" bead. If the hole is too big for the 110 you will have to use a larger seed bead.

Alternative: For holes that go through the "end" bead side-ways (horizontally), put the "end" bead on first. Add seed beads to each side equally. Put a larger bead (or several) and tie an overhand knot. Add a large hole bead to cover the knot.

Step 2: Either way you add your "end" bead, you will now add 1-3 small beads to both threads. Then taking only one thread, add a variety of beads, starting with small seed beads and moving up to larger beads. Use different sizes and colors. Do this to both threads for about 2-3 inches. Tie an overhand knot. We will call each of these "groups".

Step 1



End bead with vertical hole



End bead with horizontal hole



Step 2



Step 3: Repeat steps 1 & 2 for the other 4 threads. You want to stagger the bottoms of each. Make the top of groups #1 and #2 even with each other, the top of groups #3 & #4 even with each other and #5 about 3/4 of an inch higher than the others. Lay them out together when you are beading, so that you can see how many beads to put on for the length, and how well the combinations are working together.

Step 4: Remember - keep tension on your threads when tying knots. Take groups #1 & #2 and tie square knots using one thread from each group as the "filler" and one thread from each group for the "tyer". Tie square knots for about 1 inch and stop. Take groups #3 & #4 and repeat the same as for #1 & #2. To combine groups #1 & #2 with #3 & #4, use one thread from each of the combined groups as the "tyer" and the rest as "fillers". Tie square knots for about 1 inch and stop. Add the final group #5 to the other 4 groups using #5 as the "filler". Tie square knots for about 1 inch and stop.

Alternative: Instead of tying square knots, you can tie a half of a square knot which is the twist. This means always starting on the left (or right) side. You will be doing this for the part that goes around the neck, so it will fit in nicely and it's extremely easy to do.

Step 5: Add your front focal bead by putting all 10 threads through the hole, forcing it, if possible, over the square knots about 1/8 of an inch. Use a dental floss puller if it becomes hard to get them all through. If your focal bead doesn't have a hole big enough for all 10 threads, put as many as will fit through it leaving at least 4 threads out and tie square knots with them up the back of the bead, joining them with the others at the top.



Step 3



Step 4



Step 5



Step 6: Divide the 10 threads into 2 equal groups. Taking one side, start tying twisted knots, which will cause the thread to cork screw. Do this on each side for about 16 inches or to the length you prefer. Check the length of the necklace from time to time by putting it around your neck.

NOTE: As it twists, you will have to switch the threads around or turn them, because they twist too! About half way you will notice that the 2 threads that you are tying with are quite a bit shorter. That is the time to take the short threads and put them with the "filler" or longer threads. Then pick 2 of the long threads and put them on the outside so that they will now be the tyers, or tying threads. Continue tying twisted knots like you were doing. You probably won't be able to see where you switched threads.

Step 7: When you reach the desired length put all the threads together & continue tying for about 1/2 inch. Add your back focal bead and continue to tie knots for 1-2 inches. Separate out 5 threads (set aside) and keep tying the remaining 5 threads for about 1 inch. This will stagger the threads. At the end of the square knots, tie a regular knot with 2 threads to keep the threads from loosening or unraveling.

Step 8: Add beads to each of the 5 threads set aside in step 7, similar to the front tassels. This time you will be using only 1 thread at a time. Start with a knot before you add the beads and end the thread with a knot. Stagger the top, you do not want the beading to start on all 5 threads at the same place - it would be too bulky. Also, stagger the bottom, just like in step 3. The picture shows how the end tassels should look when finished, but before the tails are cut off. Using the Hypo Tube Cement, place a small drop on the end knots and let them dry. Cut the ends as close as possible to the knot.



Step 6



Changing threads



Step 7



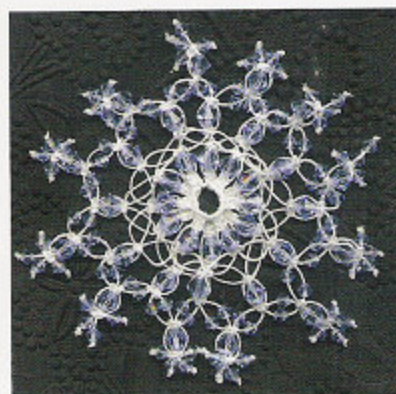
Step 8 - Back fringe

Look for our 2nd micro macrame book due out Fall 2006!

Leverage your experience from this book with more advanced and sensational projects using the same knotting techniques learned in this book. Examples of Book II projects include:



Double Donut Necklace



Snowflake Ornament

Leafy Garden Bracelet



Freeform Micro Macrame
Necklace



April Flower Bracelet

The All New Micro Macrame - It's not 1970 anymore!

Kris Buchanan loves artistic expression, and creates and teaches art in many forms. She has a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree and is an award winning watercolorist in addition to being a prolific jewelry designer. Her florals have been recognized by art-critics as having a unique watercolor style with overtures of Georgia O'Keeffe and hang in many collections throughout the US and abroad.

Like many artists, she has worked in a variety of media, including watercolor, acrylics, and oils; custom designed beaded and copper jewelry; hand-made paper; and lithographs. She has taught beading, drawing, color theory and design, and watercolor for more than 25 years. Her original designs have been taught at national shows, such as Bead & Button and the BABE! Show, and at numerous locations throughout California, including The Spirited Bead & Kew's Gallery, Piece of Mind Bead & Jewelry Studio, the Bead Babe, the Stamp Art Shoppe, and many others.

Kris applies her knowledge and experience of composition and color, as well as artistic intuitiveness to her bead work. This makes each piece a unique, individual artwork. Her pieces are complex, abstract and asymmetrical. She uses different beading techniques such as freeform peyote stitch, Ndebele, bead embroidery, looming, right-angle weave, fiber and micro knotting with lampwork or polymer pieces made by well known artists. However, with Kris' instruction and directions her artistic pieces are typically easy to learn for beginning to intermediate students. Plus she now has a line of kits for various beaded jewelry projects for sale online.



This is Kris's first book in a series that concentrates on one of her favorite techniques – micro macrame. Additionally, she has written for Bead & Button ("ambassador necklace", August 1999 Issue #32) and was the co-author of *A Bead Journey*, 2001. This book features the necklace collection of Helen Dietze, a well known San Francisco designer.

Kris is active in the art world, particularly in Northern California. She is a past member of the Art Advisory Board for the California State Fair and has been on the executive councils and an elected officer of several San Francisco Bay Area art associations.

You can visit Kris at her web site, www.kristinebuchanan.com, or e-mail her directly at kris_buchanan@mindspring.com.

*By Bob Buchanan —
Her proud husband and partner!*

- 8 NEW and ORIGINAL projects by national instructor.
- "Class tested", easy-to-follow, step-by-step instructions with pictures and supply lists.
- Necklace & bracelet projects for beginner to intermediate beaders.
- 6 pages of "tips" and knotting instructions that apply to all micro macrame projects.
- Progressively more complex projects to continually challenge your increasing talent and experience.
- First in a series of books so you can leverage your macrame experience (See Book II examples inside).
- Visit me at www.kristinebuchanan.com for more on micro macrame or e-mail me at kris_buchanan@mindspring.com.



Micro Macrame Buchanan



BK-0356