



Zoé

BY Cora Sparidaans
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SKILL: Advanced beginner and up

TECHNIQUES: Odd-count peyote, modified circular peyote

Before You Begin:

- Always check that both holes of any two-holed beads are clear before use.
- When text says to sew through beads multiple times, illustrations only show one pass for visual clarity.
- This project using a lot of thread, you will need to stop and start a new thread as needed.

3 grams	Seedbeads 11° SB11
2 grams	Seedbeads 15° SB15
50 pieces	Bicones 3mm BIC3
50 pieces	Pressed Beads 4mm PB4
100 pieces	Kite Beads
50 pieces	GemDuo
100 pieces	Super Duo
Clasp	



Fireline 0.12mm (8LB)
Beading needle #12
Scissors

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Thread a needle on 1½ yd. (1.40m) of beadingthread. Place a stop bead leaving a six-inch (15cm) tail.

Figure 1 Pick up 1xPB4, 1xSB15, *1xKB, 1xSB15, 1xPB4, 1xSB15*. Repeat *until you have the desired length, (for a 17 inch (43cm) necklace use 17 KB) ending with a PB4. (Note: The beads should lay flat against your neck and not ruffle. Check this before moving on to the next row.)

Figure 2 Pick up 1xClasp and 3xSB11 go through the open hole of the KB. Pick up 1xSD, 1xBIC3 and 1xSD. Go through the open hole of the next KB. Repeat this the entire length.

Figure 3 After the last KB pick up 3xSB11 & 1xclasp go through the PB4, SB15, KB (upper hole) exit the lower hole of the KB.

Figure 4 Pick up 3xSB11 go through the lower hole of the SD. Pick up 1xKB go through the lower hole of the SD. Pick up 2 SB15 go through the lower hole of the SD.

Figure 5 Repeat step 4 the entire length.

Figure 6 After the last SD pick up 3xSB11 and go through the lower hole of the KB upperhole of the SD and exit the lower hole of the SD.

Figure 7 Pick up 3xSB11 go through the lower KB hole. Pick up 2xSB11, 1xGD (Upside down) and 2xSB11 go through the next lower KB hole. Repeat this the entire length.

Figure 8 After the last KB pick up 3xSB11 go through the lower SD hole and upper KB hole.

Figure 9 Pick up 1xSB11, 1xSB15, 1xGD (empty hole) 1xSB15 and 1xSB11 go through the upper KB hole.

Figure 10 Repeat step 9 the entire length. Tie of all threads with several half-hitch knots around existing thread, and trim excess.



Happy Beading
Yours truly,
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A diagram of a 1D chain of particles. The chain consists of a row of blue and purple diamond-shaped particles. Below this row is a row of teal, irregularly shaped particles. A horizontal line runs through the center of the chain. A black dot is located on this line, positioned under the eighth particle from the left. A curved arrow points from the left towards this dot, indicating a localized excitation or a specific site of interest.

The diagram illustrates a lipid bilayer with a top leaflet (purple lipids) and a bottom leaflet (teal lipids). A purple lipid molecule is shown moving from the top leaflet to the bottom leaflet, indicated by a curved arrow. The movement is facilitated by a flip-flop mechanism, represented by a small blue and purple structure. The bilayer is composed of various lipid molecules, including phospholipids with yellow heads and blue tails, and cholesterol molecules (yellow and blue rings).

A diagram of a 1D lattice. The lattice consists of a chain of sites. Each site is represented by a blue diamond shape. Between the sites are yellow circles. A single electron, represented by a red dot, is located on one of the sites. A black arrow points to the right, indicating the direction of motion.

A diagram of a DNA double helix. The DNA is represented by two strands, one in blue and one in orange. Various proteins are bound to the DNA, including a yellow protein at the left end, a blue protein at the right end, and several purple and green proteins in between. A transcription bubble is shown on the right side, with a black arrow indicating the direction of transcription.

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A diagram of a DNA double helix. The DNA backbone is represented by a series of blue and yellow circles. The nitrogenous bases are represented by purple and teal diamonds. Various proteins are bound to the DNA, including a large yellow protein at the top left, a small blue protein at the top right, and several teal proteins along the bottom. A transcription bubble is shown on the right side, with a black dot indicating the start of transcription and a curved arrow showing the direction of transcription.

A diagram of a DNA double helix. The sugar-phosphate backbones are represented by yellow and blue circles. The nitrogenous bases are represented by colored polygons: purple for Thymine, blue for Adenine, and green for Guanine. A mutation is indicated by a black dot on a Thymine base, with a black arrow pointing to a new orange base pair (Cytosine-Guanine) that has replaced the original Thymine-Adenine pair.

A colorful, abstract illustration of a musical instrument, possibly a harp or lyre. The instrument features a yellow frame with a large, ornate, multi-colored body in shades of purple, blue, and gold. The strings are represented by a series of purple and blue lines. The instrument is set against a background of stylized, colorful shapes, including a large yellow circle and a blue circle. The overall style is whimsical and artistic.

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