

Technique: Scallops

Pattern: 30-Bead Basic (BB), PT RB, 5 rows, **6th row:** 8-bead count scallop **8th row:** 9-bead count scallop, **10th & 12th row:** 5-bead count scallop

1. Make a 30-bead basic frame following the above pattern. After the 5th row, cut 19.5 inches (49.5 cm) of bare wire off the spool.

2. **Scallops.** String approx. 31 beads onto the wire. Line it up with the outer left row so that there are 8 beads on the previous row counting from the top. (Photo 1)

3. Take the working-wire and go behind the outer-left row then weave it back up and position the bare-wire to the left below the 8th bead securely between two beads. (Photo 2) This is considered an 8-bead count scallop.

4. **Repositioning scallop wire.** String on enough beads to make the next row. Bend the working-wire under the twisted wire. (Photo 3)

5. Bring the working-wire up between the outer two left rows and pull it up to reposition the wire to the right. (Photo 4) See Photo 5 to see the repositioned wire. **Note:** An alternative method is to make a full rotation with the bottom wrap as usual and then reposition the wire.

6. String enough beads to make a 9-bead count scallop on the outer-right row. Because this is a pointed top, you'll need an extra bead on the right scallop so that it mirrors the left scallop. Depending on the beads, it could be a 9-bead count or 10-bead count scallop. Adjust so that the right scallop is a mirror image of the left.

WHY REPOSITION?

Since two rows are being made simultaneously on one side, there will be two rows stacked on top of each other on the twisted wire if the working-wire is not repositioned. If you don't mind the look, it is not necessary to reposition.

See Photo 7 for the differences in look.

7. **Row 10 & Row 12.** String enough beads to make 5-bead count scallops. (Photo 6)



Photo 1

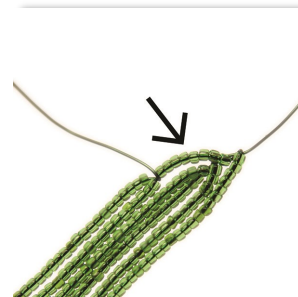


Photo 2



Photo 3

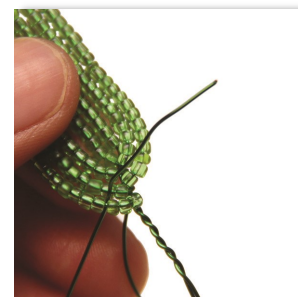


Photo 4

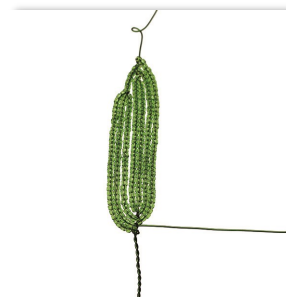


Photo 5

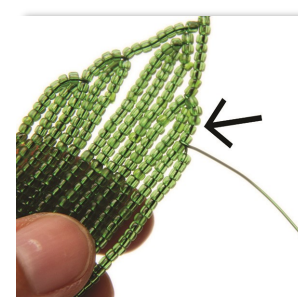


Photo 6



Photo 7

