



festive

ruffle bracelet

what you need

all styles

Beading thread size A to match seed beads

Silver or gold toggle clasp

4 jump rings, 5 mm to match clasp

festive

10 grams bugle beads, 7 mm, amethyst silver-lined

5 grams seed beads, 11°, silver

10 grams Japanese cylinder seed beads, 9°, silver AB

110 to 120 Czech fire-polished beads, 4 mm, metallic silver

wedding

10 grams bugle beads, 6 mm, crystal AB

5 grams seed beads, 11°, crystal AB

10 grams Japanese cylinder seed beads, 9°, crystal AB

110 to 120 Czech fire-polished beads, 4 mm, crystal

elegant

10 grams bugle beads, 6 mm, transparent gold AB

5 grams seed beads, 11°, crystal gold-lined

10 grams Japanese cylinder seed beads, 9°, gold-lined

18 to 20 crystal bicone beads, 4 mm, topaz

18 to 20 crystal bicone beads, 4 mm, olivine

18 to 20 crystal bicone beads, 4 mm, padparadasha

18 to 20 crystal bicone beads, 4 mm, lime

18 to 20 crystal bicone beads, 4 mm, erinite

18 to 20 crystal bicone beads, 4 mm, copper

what you do

1 Cut 4 yards (3.7 m) of thread and put a needle on. Move the needle to the middle to work double thread.

2 Create an end loop (page 20, steps 1 to 3), using nine 11° seed beads and two 9° pt seeds, leaving a 9-inch (22.9 cm) tail. Tie a square knot with the tail threads and needle thread.

3 Stitch back through the two 9° beads.

4 Pick up one 9° seed. Stitch up through the previous 9° seed above. Pick up one 9° seed and stitch down through the previous 9° bead below (figure 1).

5 Repeat step 4 until you have the length you need.

6 Pick up nine 11° seeds and stitch through the last two 9° seeds to create a loop. Stitch through all the beads again to reinforce.

7 Cut the thread near the needle and put a needle on the other thread. (Both ends now have a needle.) With one end, stitch up through the next column of 9° beads and down through the next column as illustrated in figure 2. The ends are now near each other. Tie a square knot, weave in the ends, and cut.

8 Put needles on the tail threads. Weave in and cut.

9 Cut 5 yards (4.6 m) of thread and put a needle on to work single thread.

10 Use the half-thread method (page 19) to add a stop bead with a tail 2½ yards (2.3 m) in length.

11 Stitch up through the 9° beads at the center of the bracelet. Use this needle thread to complete the steps from the middle to one end. Later the tail thread will be used to complete the steps from the center to the other end.

12 The project is finished with the 11° seed beads; therefore, further references to seed are for the 11° seed bead.

13 Pick up one seed, one bugle, and two seeds. Move the beads next to the bracelet. Skip the last added seed (the turn bead) and stitch back through the other added beads and down two 9° beads in the bracelet. Hold the turn bead with one hand and pull the thread with the other to adjust the tension (figure 3).

14 Repeat step 13 to the end of the bracelet. Tie a knot, weave the ends in, and cut.

15 Remove the stop bead and put a needle on the tail thread.

16 Repeat steps 13 and 14 for the other end of the bracelet.

17 Cut 3 yards (2.8 m) of thread and put a needle on. Move the needle to the middle of the thread to work double thread.

18 Add a stop bead with a 9-inch (22.9 cm) tail.

19 Stitch through a turn bead near one end of the bracelet (figure 4).

20 Pick up one 4-mm bead and stitch through the turn bead on the next fringe. Continue to the end of the bracelet. Note: For the Elegant style, pick up the colors one at a time in the order indicated in the materials list.

21 Stitch down through the fringe, through the bracelet beads, up through the fringe on the opposite side, and through the turn bead (figure 4 again).

22 Repeat steps 20 and 21 to return to the starting point. Stitch through one more 4-mm bead and down the fringe into the bracelet.

23 Remove the stop bead. Put a needle on the threads. Stitch both down the fringe into the bracelet.

24 Use the tail threads and needle threads and tie a square knot. Weave the ends in and cut.

25 Use the jump rings to attach the clasp.



figure 1



figure 2

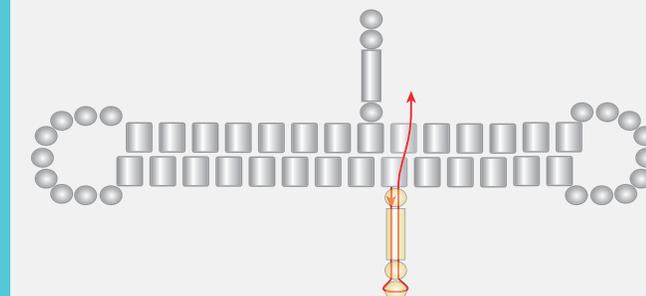
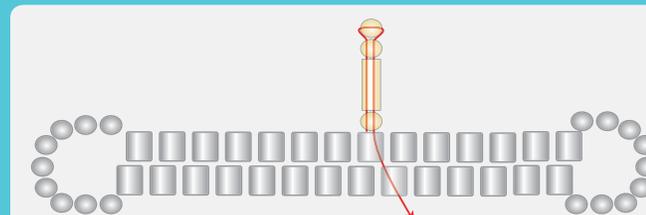


figure 3

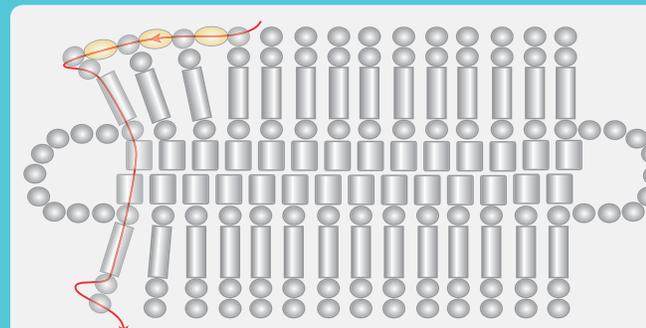
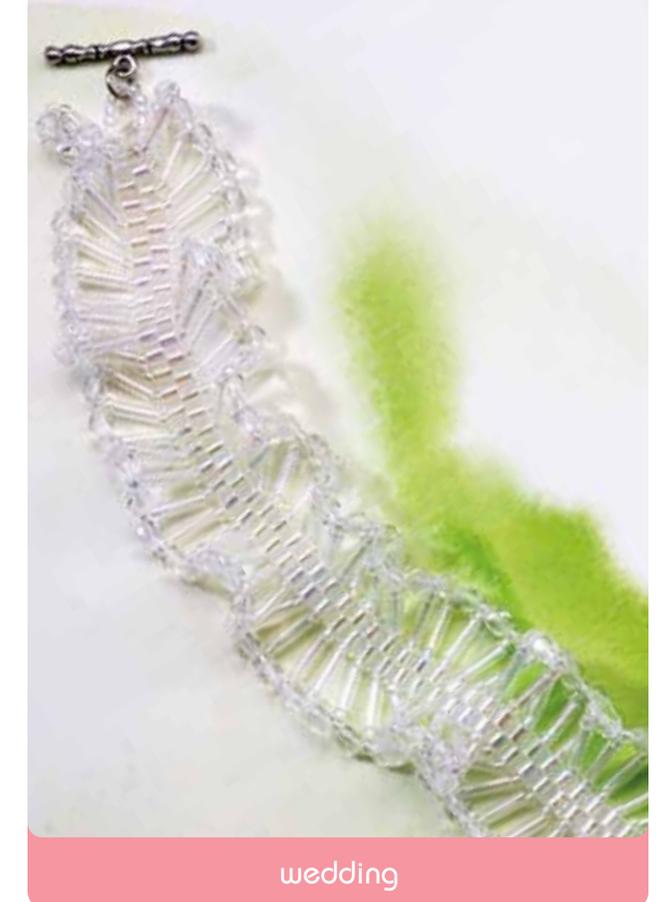


figure 4



wedding



elegant



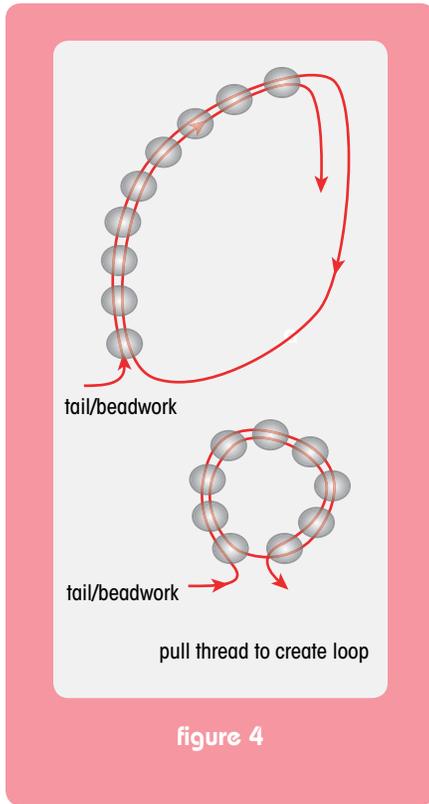


figure 4

BUGLE BEADS

Bugle beads are cut from long pieces of glass called canes. A cane is a tube of glass with a center hole; they're created by inserting air into a ball of glass and then pulling the glass. The cane is then cut very short to create a seed bead and longer to create a bugle bead. Seed beads have additional processes that round out the edge cuts. Not all bugle beads are put through such processes, so some bugle beads can have very sharp edges that must be considered in beadwork designs.

Historically, bugle beads were made primarily in Czechoslovakia, just as seed beads were. Later, Japanese bugle beads became available and gained popularity just like Japanese seed beads. You can now also find bugle beads from China and other countries. The origin of bugle beads is important to know because different regions use different methods to designate the length of their bugle beads for sale.

Czech bugle beads are usually sold by the "hank" (strands of beads temporarily strung on string) and use a size number to designate the length. Japanese and other bugles are generally sold by gram weight, and the length is denominated in millimeters. Many of the longest bugle beads (20 mm and up) are sold by the number of individual beads.

All the supply lists for projects in this book refer to the length of the bugle in millimeters and the quantities in grams or number of beads. Here's a list you can

use for easy conversions:

- 1 hank equals approximately 40 grams
- Czech size 2 bugle bead equals approximately 4 mm
- Czech size 3 bugle bead equals approximately 7 mm
- Czech size 4 bugle bead equals approximately 9 mm
- Czech size 5 bugle bead equals approximately 11 mm

SEED BEADS

You'll find seed beads—small glass beads named for the seeds they resemble—used throughout the projects. These beads are round in appearance and are also referred to as rocailles. Seed beads are sized according to number; the higher the number, the smaller the bead. The most common size seed bead is 11°. The number, you'll notice, is followed by what looks like a degree mark (as in 14°); another method uses a slash and the number 0 (as in 14/0). If you see "14/0" while shopping for beads, don't worry; that's the same size as the

tip

If you don't keep a good tension on the thread, you may end up with gaps between the columns of bugle strips. To avoid this problem, pull on the opposite side of the thread just before pulling on the needle for final stitching when adding a column.

