

Mitzi Bracelet

By Valorie Clifton

This is a wonderful, easy project and an innovative use for 2-hole beads. I designed this as a gift for my dear friend's birthday. It uses Czech, 2-hole tile beads, Super Duos and 4mm beads. This bracelet makes a beautiful gift!

For more information about 2-hole beads, check out my [Bead Encyclopedia 2](#) course on Wubbers U!



Tutorial Tips

- This bracelet tutorial is intended for those who have a basic knowledge of beading and thread tension.
- You should also be comfortable following diagrams and charts.
- I recommend using Super Duo beads for this project for best results because they are very uniform in shape and size.
- It's best to maintain proper thread tension with this or any bead project. Aim for a medium tension with no loose gaps. This project requires a semi-firm tension but not so firm as to buckle the piece.
- This project uses two needles and employs double-needle RAW (right angle weave) stitch.
- ★ = The beginning of each round.

Materials List

For a 7-inch bracelet (without clasp), you will need:

- 18 - 6mm x 6mm Czechmates 2-hole tile beads, red
- 36 - 4mm faceted roundels (or bicones, if desired), pale ice yellow
- 32 - 4mm round Czech beads (or bicones, if desired), deep red
- 102 - Super Duo beads in a pearlized, pale green
- 64 - size 8/0 seed beads, transparent bright green
- 2 to 3 grams - size 11/0 seed beads, bronze iris
- 2 - 6mm split rings or jump rings
- 1 - clasp; I chose to use a ball and hitch clasp but any 1-hole clasp will work

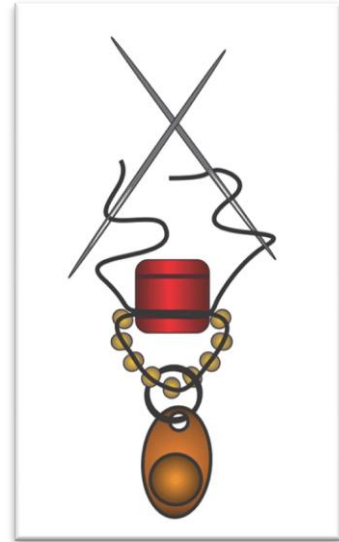
Tool List

- Size 10 or 12 beading needle.
- 6 lb to 8 lb test beading thread. Fireline in Smoke or Crystal or Spider Wire EZ Braid are highly recommended.
- A bead mat, bead tray, scissors, a bead reamer and a thread burner are helpful tools.

Step 1:

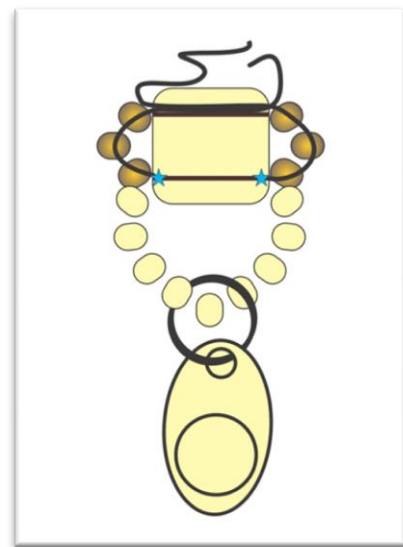
On a comfortable length of thread, center 9Bs. If using a split ring to attach the clasp, slide the split ring over the seed beads.

Cross the two needles in the first hole of an A, as shown in the diagram. There should be equal lengths of thread for each needle, with one threaded needle exiting the right side of the A and one threaded needle exiting the left side of the A.



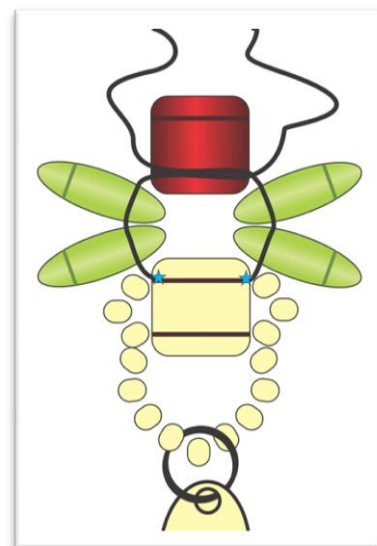
Step 2:

Exiting the A as shown, thread 3Bs on each needle and pass both needles through the second hole of the A, as shown. One thread should exit each side of the A, as shown.



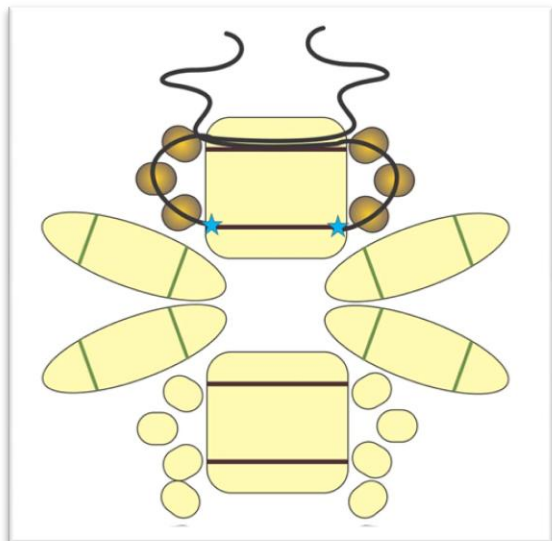
Step 3:

Exiting the A from the prior steps: On each needle, thread 2Cs and cross the threads through the first hole of a new A, as shown.



Step 4:

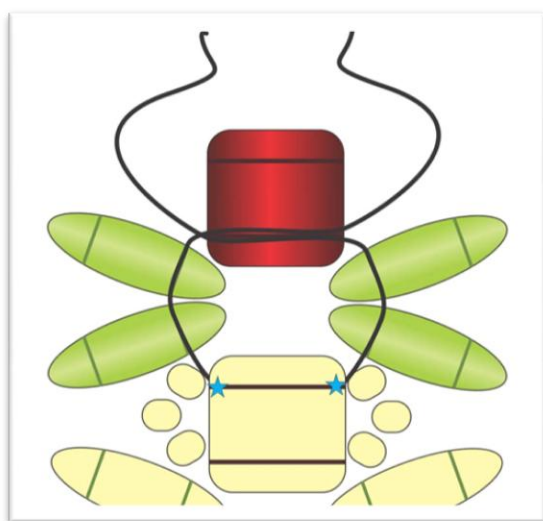
Here we are repeating Step 2. Exiting the A as shown, thread 3Bs on each needle and pass both needles through the second hole of the A, as shown. One thread should exit each side of the A, as in the diagram.



Step 5:

Here we are repeating Step 3. Exiting the A from the prior steps: On each needle, thread 2Cs and cross the threads through the first hole of a new A, as shown.

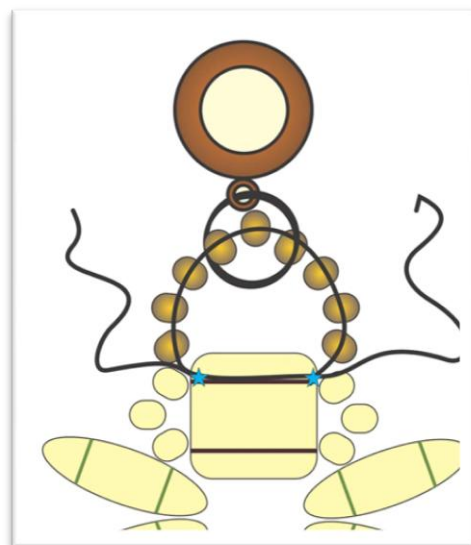
Continue in this manner, alternating Steps 4 and 5, until all 18 As are added. End with a repeated Step 4 one last time in the last A.



Step 6:

To complete the second end and add the other half of the clasp:

Exiting the A with ONE of the threads, add 9 Bs. Slip on the split ring and clasp end and sew through the second hole of the A, as shown.

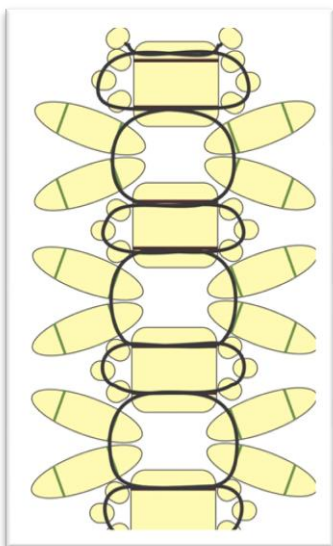


Step 7:

It is very important to reinforce the first round.

Exiting the A from the prior step, sew back through each side of beads with each needle, crossing threads through the holes of the As, as shown. Pull to maintain medium tension and reinforce the entire bracelet length. *If you pull too tightly, the bracelet will buckle upon the next step.*

To step up, make sure 1 thread exits each side of the last hole of the last A. Your bracelet will resemble the following diagram. *(There are 2 diagrams for this step)*

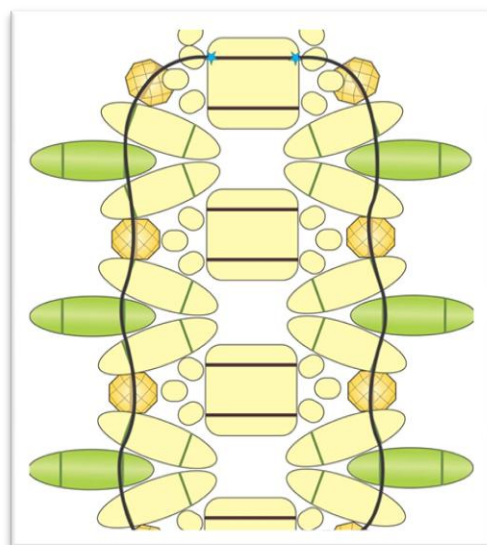


Step 8:

Exiting the A from the prior step and using 1 thread for each side:

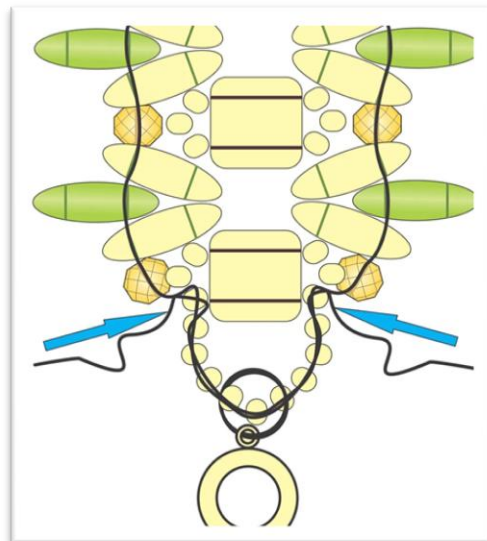
Sew through the first B, as shown. [Add 1D and sew through the top hole of the adjacent C. Add 1C and sew through the top hole of the adjacent C] all the way to the end of the bracelet.

If using roundels, pulling snugly may cause the bracelet to buckle. Loosen the tension just enough to have the bracelet lay flat.



Step 9:

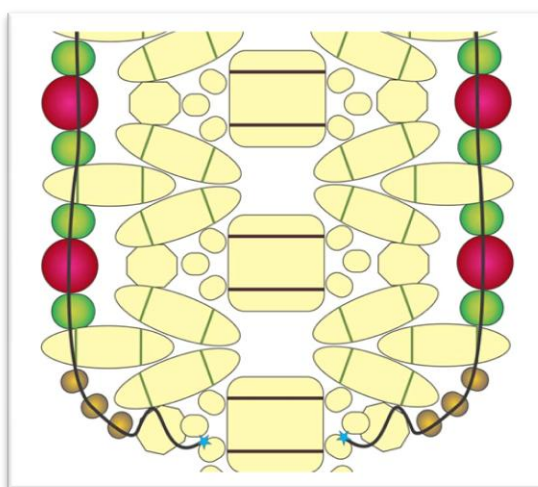
At the other end of the bracelet, add the last D and sew through the adjacent B and the loop of 9Bs, exiting the first B adjacent to the D on the other side of the bracelet.



Step 10 (1):

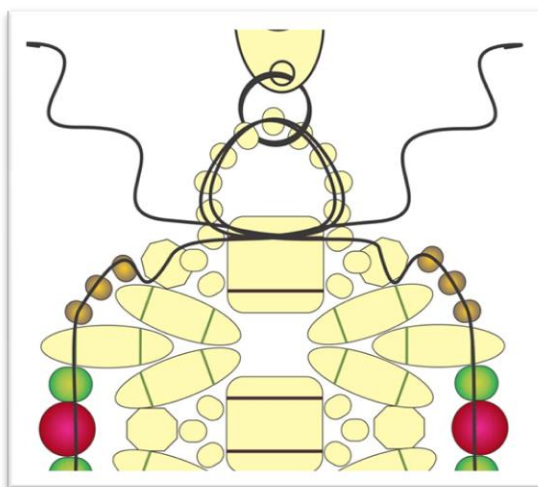
Exiting the B from Step 9 and working with 1 thread for each side: Sew through the D from the prior round. Add 3Bs and sew through the top hole of the adjacent C from the prior round.

[Add 1F, 1E, 1F and sew through the top hole of the adjacent C] to the end of the bracelet, as shown.



Step 10 (2):

At the other end of the bracelet, add 3Bs on each side after the last F, E, F grouping. Sew through the last D on each side, the last B and through the last hole of the last A. With each thread, sew through the loop of 9Bs and once again cross through the A, as shown.

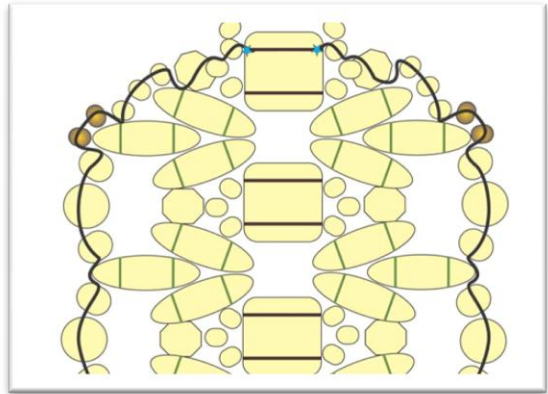


Step 11 (1):

Exiting the A from Step 10 and working with 1 thread per side, sew through the adjacent B, D and 3Bs.

Add 2Bs and sew through the adjacent F, E, F.

[Sew over top of the adjacent C and through the adjacent F, E, F] to the other side of the bracelet, pulling snugly to reinforce the round and “pop” the outer edge into a scalloped shape.

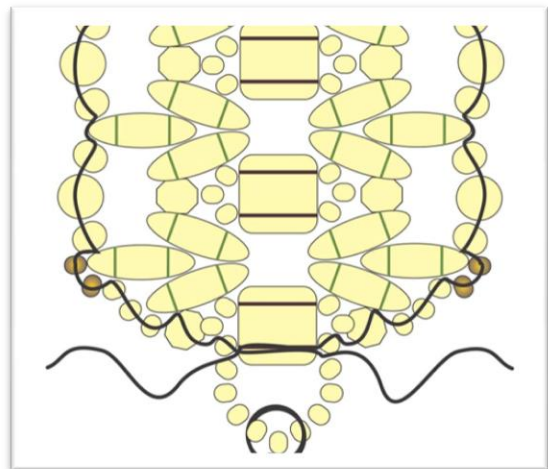


Step 11 (2):

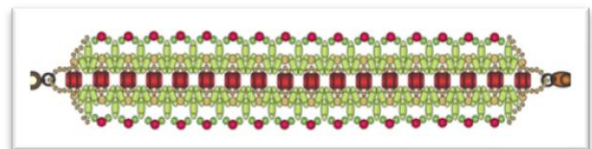
At the far end of the bracelet, add 2Bs and skip over the last C of each side, sewing through the adjacent 3Bs, D and B, as shown.

Cross the threads through the A. The bracelet is now complete! Tie the two threads together, if desired. On either side of the bracelet, tie a half hitch knot and sew through beads several times to secure the thread ends.

Bury the tail threads well and snip or burn the ends close to the bead work.



The final result:



Review Questions

- 1) Knowledge of thread tension is ...
 - a) Not important with this tutorial because the bracelet should be very loose.
 - b) Important to know when working with this and all other projects.
 - c) Is only needed if working with tile beads.
 - d) Is not important because the beads will adjust themselves.

- 2) It is very important to reinforce the first round of beads.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 3) If using rondels, pulling snugly...
- a) May cause the bracelet to buckle.
 - b) May break the bead.
 - c) Will pull the next bead under the rondel.
- 4) When finishing the bracelet, it is best to...
- a) Glue the thread into the hold of the bead using E6000 glue.
 - b) Tie with a bow and adjust the tension as needed.
 - c) Tie a half hitch knot and sew through the beads several times to secure the thread ends.
 - d) Cut the thread very short and tie with a half hitch.