

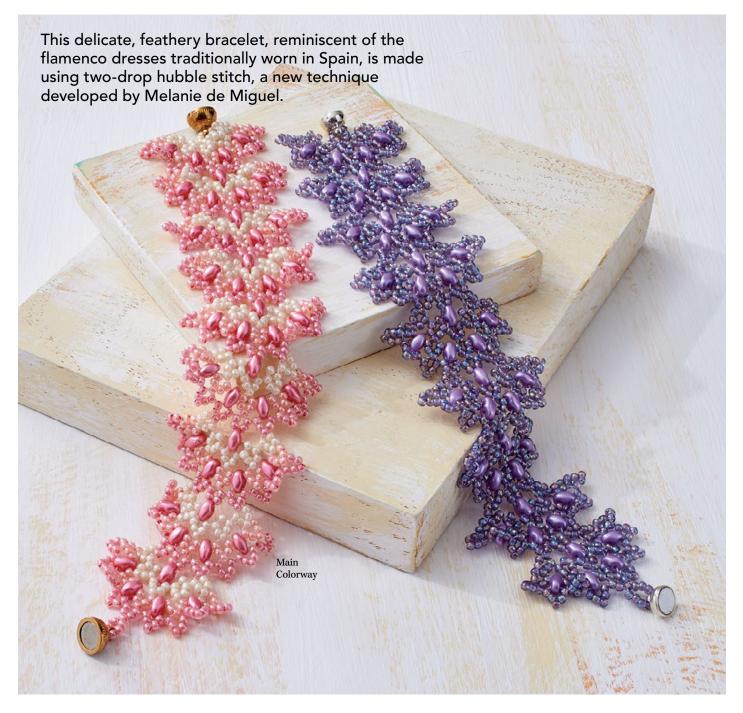
# **FLAMENCO BRACELET**

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# Flamenco Bracelet TERESA MORSE



# **Project Rating**

Our three-level project rating system is found on the opening page of each project.

## 000

BEGINNER LEVEL

Quick and easy

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL Moderate time commitment

## 000

ADVANCED LEVEL

Longer time commitment

TECHNIQUE hubble stitch

PROJECT LEVEL ©00

### **MATERIALS**

- 3 g Ceylon banana cream size 11° Japanese seed beads (A)
- 3 g Ceylon peach blush size 11° Japanese seed beads (B)
- 4 g Ceylon tomato soup size 11° Japanese seed beads (C)
- 2 g pastel light coral 5×2.5mm 2-hole SuperDuos (D)
- 1 gold 8×14mm round magnetic clasp Crystal 6 lb FireLine braided beading thread

TOOLS

Scissors

Size 11 beading needle

**FINISHED SIZE** 

7"

1) FAN 1. Use hubble stitch to create the first fan-shaped component of the bracelet:

Row 1, Unit 1: Use 5' of thread to string 5A, leaving a 6" tail. Pass through the first 2A strung (Fig. 1, purple thread). String 1A; pass through the next 2A strung (Fig. 1, green thread). Note: The final top A added in each hubble-stitched unit is referred to as the "head" bead.

Row 1, Units 2–5: Repeat Row 1, Unit 1 four times (Fig. 1, blue thread). Weave through beads of Row 1, Unit 5 to exit from the head bead of that unit, away from the beadwork (Fig. 1, red thread). Note: The units of this first row may tend to flip upside down, so ensure that the head bead of each unit is in the upright position.

Row 2, Unit 1: String 4B; pass through the last A exited in Row 1 and the first 2B of this unit. String 1B; pass through the next 2B (Fig. 2, purple thread).

Row 2, Unit 2: String 1D and 4B; pass through the head bead of the next Row 1 unit and the first 2B of this unit. String 1B; pass through the next 2B (Fig. 2, green thread).



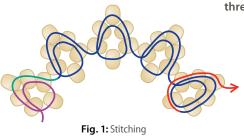
Row 2, Units 3–5: Repeat Row 2, Unit 2 three times (Fig. 2, blue thread). Weave through beads to exit from the head bead of Row 2, Unit 5, away from the beadwork (Fig. 2, red thread).

Row 3, Unit 1: String 4C; pass through the last B exited in Row 2 and the first 2C of this unit. String 1C; pass through the next 2C (Fig. 3, orange thread).

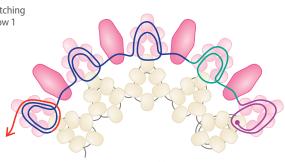
Row 3, Unit 2: String 4C; pass through the second (outside) hole of the nearest D in Row 2 and the first 2C of this unit.
String 1C; pass through the next 2C (Fig. 3, purple thread).

Row 3, Unit 3: String 4C; pass through the head bead of the next Row 2 unit and the first 2C of this unit. String 1C; pass through the next 2C (Fig. 3, green thread).

Row 3, Units 4–9: Repeat Row 3, Units 2 and 3 three times, but when working Unit 5 of this row string 1D instead of 1C for the head bead of that unit (Fig. 3, blue thread). Weave through beads to exit from the head bead of Row 3, Unit 6, away from the center of the beadwork (Fig. 3, red thread).



Fan 1, Row 1

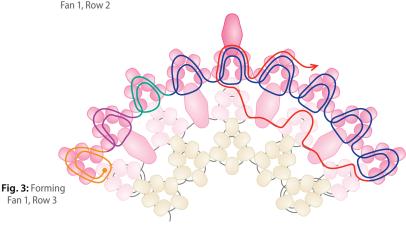


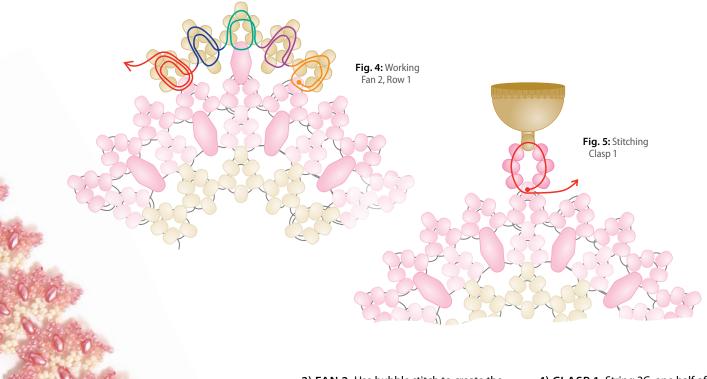
### artist's tips

**>** To keep the stitches flat and even, avoid pulling your thread too tight.

Instead of pretesting if all the holes of your SuperDuos are clear before starting a project, check each bead as you work: When stringing a SuperDuo, put your needle first through one hole; if the first hole is clear, pick up the bead through the other hole. There's nothing worse than finding a blocked hole in the next row.







2) FAN 2. Use hubble stitch to create the second fan-shaped component of the bracelet:

Row 1, Unit 1: String 4A; pass through the last C exited in the previous fan and the first 2A of this unit. String 1A; pass through the next 2A (Fig. 4, orange thread).

Row 1, Unit 2: String 5A; pass through the first 2A of this unit. String 1A; pass through the next 2A (Fig. 4, purple thread).

Row 1, Unit 3: String 4A; pass through the second (outside) hole of the nearest D in the previous fan and the first 2A of this unit. String 1A; pass through the next 2A (Fig. 4, green thread).

Row 1, Unit 4: Repeat Row 1, Unit 2 of Fan 2 (Fig. 4, blue thread).

Row 1, Unit 5: String 4A; pass through the head bead of the next Row 3 unit of the previous fan and the first 2A of this unit. String 1A; pass through the next 2A. Weave through beads to exit from the head bead of the current unit, away from the beadwork (Fig. 4, red thread).

Rows 2 and 3: Repeat Fan 1, Rows 2 and 3.

3) FANS 3-9. Repeat Fan 2 seven times, but when working Row 3 of Fan 9, don't replace the head bead of Unit 5 with 1D; string 1C instead. After the last repeat, weave through the beads of Fan 9 to exit from the head bead of Row 3, Unit 5.

4) CLASP 1. String 3C, one half of the clasp, and 3C; pass through the last C exited in Fan 9 (Fig. 5). Repeat the thread path of this step multiple times to reinforce. Secure the working thread and trim.

5) CLASP 2. Weave the tail thread through the beads of Fan 1 to exit from the bottom-center A of Row 1, Unit 3. Repeat Clasp 1, using A for C and adding the second half of the clasp. ●

**TERESA MORSE** is a self-taught beader from Norwich, United Kingdom, who specializes in working with two-hole shaped beads. Find her first book, *Beautiful Jewellery with SuperDuo Beads*, on Amazon. Her second book, *Learn to Use Two-Hole Beads with 20 Fabulous Projects* (Quarto Publishing), will be available in Fall 2016. Visit her Etsy shop, www.icenibeaddesign.etsy.com, and website, www.icenibeaddesign.com. Contact Teresa at icenibeaddesign@yahoo.co.uk.

**RESOURCES** Check your favorite bead retailer or contact: Toho seed beads, SuperDuos, and thread: Auntie's Beads, (817) 616-5010, www.auntiesbeads.com. Similar clasp: Fire Mountain Gems and Beads, (800) 355-2137, www.firemountaingems.com.

artist's tips

> One arm-span (from one hand to the other with arms stretched out) or about 5' of thread is enough to stitch three fans; if you start with the indicated amount of thread, you'll need to add more thread throughout the project.

> Each fan component adds about ¾" to the bracelet, so you can add or subtract the number of fans accordingly.