

Michael's

Made by you™



*Loomed Bracelet
Bugle Beads*

John Bead
ESTABLISHED 1954

Materials

John Bead Czech Glass Seed Beads

Czech Seed Bead Bugle, Purple Silver Lined, SKU 10627337
Amethyst Silver Lined, SKU 10627338

Size 10/0 Czech Seed Beads, Black Diamond, SKU 10416602

Beadalon Jewel Loom, SKU 10328476

Wildfire Beading Thread .006, SKU 10470337

Size #12 Hard Beading Needle, SKU 10348545

19mm Button, SKU 10159847

Precision Scissors, SKU 10591717

Beading Mat, SKU 10348546

Intermediate. Some experience using the Jewel Loom will be helpful.

1 Hour Class

Alternate Colorway: Peacock 10627335, Aqua
10627340, Iris Brown 10479044

In this action-packed class we are teaming up with Meredith Roddy from Beadalon to bring you an advanced looming technique! We will create a gorgeous bugle band bracelet with a loomed button closure. Previous experience looming will be helpful in preparation for this class. We will briefly cover setting up the loom and how to loom, but the focus of class is on using the Czech Seed Bead Bugles, and the creation of a loomed-in button closure. There are past classes in the jewelry section that focus on setting up the loom and basic looming.

Legend and Abbreviations

B3A - Size 3 Czech Bugle, Color A

B3B - Size 3 Czech Bugle, Color B

S10 - Size 10/0 Czech Seed Bead

Button - 19mm Button or button of your choice

Step 1

Set up the Jewel Loom with five warp threads. Begin by inserting the tension rod. Tie a double knot to the side of the bar and use the knobs on the back of the loom to turn and secure as you wind the thread back and forth across the loom. Thread position is as shown. It leaves one space for the 10/0 seed beads and four spaces for each bugle. Secure with a double knot to the opposite side of the bar. Remember to remove the tension rod.



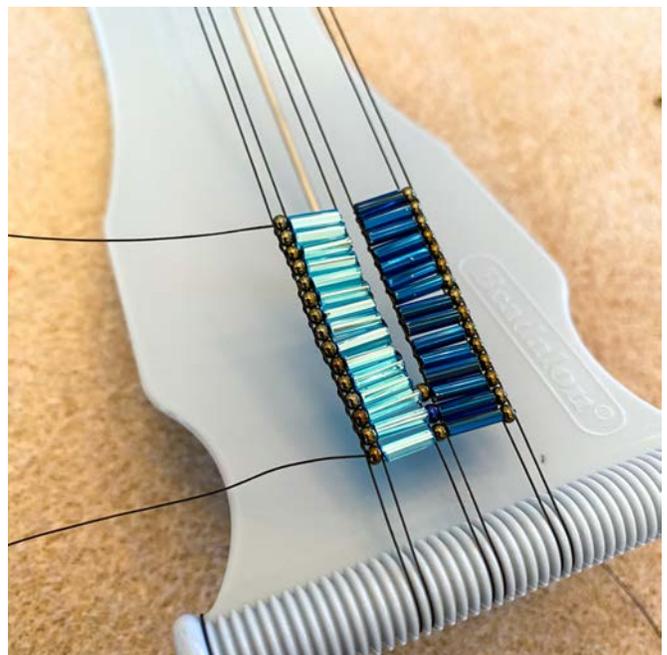
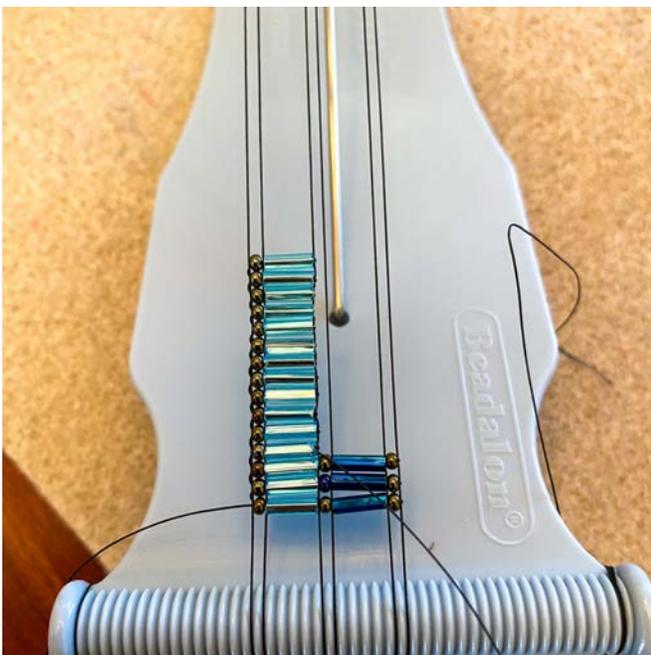
Step 2

Cut a comfortable length of working thread. Thread a size #12 beading needle. This thread will be your weft thread. You can start the weft thread by tying it to the left-most thread, close to the bar nearest you. Optionally, and I will show this in class, you can begin the weft thread without a knot, simply by securing the first row of beads. Loom three rows in the following pattern: (1)S10, (1)S3A, (1)S10, (1)S3B, (1)S10.

Step 3

Begin to create the button closure. Start with (1)S10 and (1)S3A. Bring the needle under the warp threads as normal, but this time bring it up after the third warp thread and come back through the beads as you would in normal looming. Continue this, looming just the one side, for 12 rows, or measure with your button if using an alternate size. Our button is a tall 19mm.

To create the other side of the button hole, you can weave back down to exit the third row and begin looming up the right side. Be sure to leave out the center S10. Alternatively, you can start a new weft thread to work the right hand side. This method is the fastest and is what I will show in class.



Tip: Adding thread is easiest if you leave the weaving-in until the end. Simply leave a tail long enough to weave in later, and start a new weft thread by creating a row above where you left off. When the bracelet is removed from the loom, there is a great weave-in method that is best accomplished at that stage. This method also means that you will be able to adjust and slide the work to smooth out any bunching.

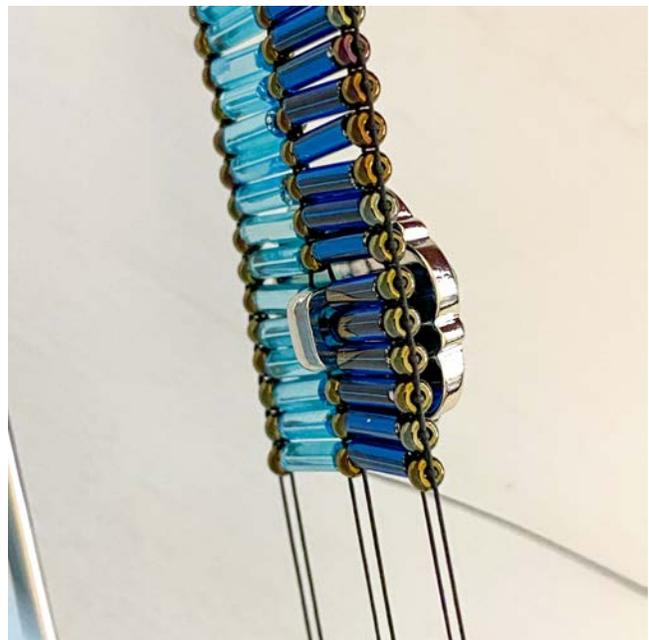
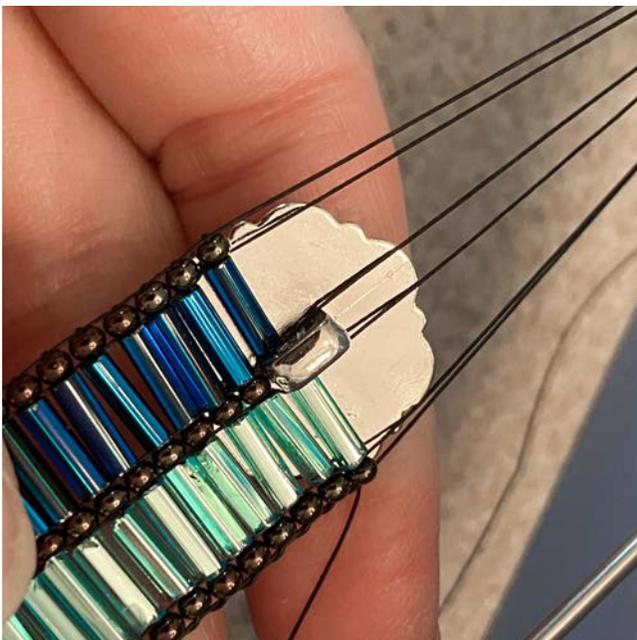
Step 4

Loom the rows above as described in the Step 2 pattern. When you are $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from desired length, it's time to add the button.

A note on sizing: Make your bracelet one full inch (or even 1.25 inches) longer than you would usually make it. This is to accommodate that it will overlap itself when buttoned around the wrist.

You can stitch the button onto the piece after you're finished looming, in the case of a non-shank button for example. In our design, we loomed-in the button as shown, taking the place of the center S10 for three rows.

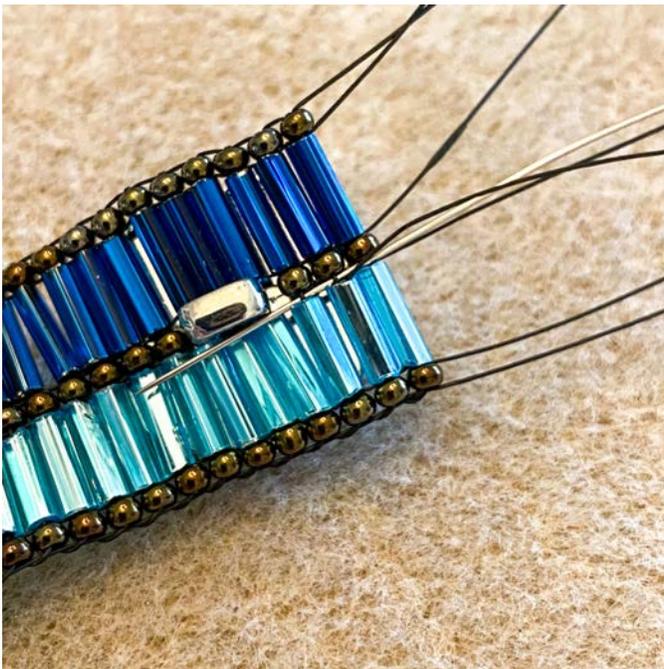
Loom three normal rows after the button is added.



Step 5

Remove your work from the loom. To do this, remove the loops from the knobs at the back and cut the knotted places leaving as much tail as possible. Smooth out any bunching. Thread a beading needle onto the strands that need weaving-in and begin to weave them into the work. There is a method I use where I bring the needle between the wefts for several rows, then weave into the beads and again through a few rows of weft. This is a very secure weave-in that leaves less bulk and minimizes the passes you must make through the beads. I'll show this in detail in class.

You will need to do this for each of the five warps, top and bottom, as well as the beginning tail, remaining working thread, and any tails left in the work while adding thread. This is the most time-consuming process in looming, but the weft method shown can speed it up a lot.



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