5 Free Beaded Bracelet Patterns

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I’ve had a longtime love affair with beaded bracelets. You name the bead, I love it. Never met a beaded bracelet I didn’t like. They’re fun to make, fun to wear, and everyone likes a bracelet or two (try pairing up a couple of different bracelets sometime when you feel adventurous). I’m pleased to present you with this new collection, How to Make a Bracelet: Making Beaded Bracelets with Beading Daily. These are several of our most popular bracelet patterns, sure to whet your appetite and get you going on some serious bracelet-making.

Wooded Wonderland by Jess Italia Lincoln starts off this beaded bracelet series and shows how to suspend various types of beads, pearls, and crystals in textured “eternity garden” brass rings as well as how to make groovy gunmetal wire spirals. Seed beads, pearls, and crystals adorn Victorian Impressions by Elizabeth Murray, which also features a mother-of-pearl cameo box clasp. This piece has a contemporary yet old-world feel. In Cascade of Shades, Elizabeth Murray combines the subtle to darker shades of rose and purple with Bali silver for some great hombré seed bead beauty. Lost and Found, by Yelena Yershova, is a beaded bangle bracelet in every sense. The mix of earthtones, textures, and dangles add an ancient element to this creation. Donna Ryan-Kocun’s spool knit bracelet offers both an interesting technique and a hit of vibrant color. Plus it showcases a focal ceramic bead.

Each project includes step-by-step instructions and great photography. As with potato chips, one simply won’t be enough. This ebook will inspire you to kick your bracelet-making skills up a notch and keep on going. Challenge yourself with a new technique, choose an unusual color, make one for your mother-in-law, and try something out of the box. I hope you will enjoy.

Kristal Wick, Beading Daily editor
Wooded Wonderland

[ JESS ITALIA LINCOLN ]

Materials
8 crystal copper 4mm crystal bicones
4 sati hyacinth 6mm crystal bicones
3 red 8x12mm pressed-glass rectangles
8 purple 6mm potato pearls
8 teal 7mm round pearls
4 brass 3mm melon beads
4 brass 8x3mm blossom bead caps
3 brass 25mm “eternity garden“ rings
1 brass 11x24mm hook clasp
20 brass 1¼“ head pins
3 brass 1” eye pins
1 brass 5mm jump ring
4” of gunmetal 24-gauge craft wire
6” of brass 6x8mm oval chain

Tools
Round-nose pliers
Chain-nose pliers
Wire cutters

Finished Size: 7¼“

1. Use an eye pin to string 1 glass rectangle; form a simple loop. Repeat with the remaining rectangles and eye pins. Set aside.

2. Cut the chain into four 1¼“ pieces. Open one end link of one of the chain pieces as you would a jump ring and string 1 garden ring and one end of 1 rectangle link; close the chain link. Open one end link of another piece of chain and string the garden link just used and the other end of the rectangle link just used so that the rectangle link is now suspended inside the ring; close the chain link. *Open the other end link of the chain just used and string another garden link and one end of another rectangle link; close the chain link. Open one end link of another piece of chain and string the garden link just used and the other end of the rectangle link just used; close the chain link. Repeat from *.

3. String each of the following sequences of beads on a head pin; repeat each sequence four times:
   Dangle A: 1 purple pearl and 1 crystal copper bicone
   Dangle B: 1 crystal copper bicone and 1 purple pearl
   Dangle C: 1 melon bead, 1 bead cap, and 1 teal pearl
   Dangle D: 1 teal pearl
   Dangle E: 1 sati hyacinth bicone
   Attach 1 dangle to each link of chain using a modified wrapped loop: instead of trimming the wire after forming the wrapped loop, coil it around the dangle for a decorative effect. Attach the dangles in the following order: A, C, E, B, and D; repeat for the length of the bracelet.

4. Form a simple loop on one end of the gunmetal wire; use the other end to form a spiral. Use the jump ring to attach the simple loop to one of the chain links that attaches to the center rectangle link.

5. Open one of the end links of chain as you would a jump ring. String the clasp and close the chain link.

Resources: Check your local bead shop or contact: Brass beads, findings, and tools: Vintaj Natural Brass Co. (wholesale only), www.vintaj.com. All beads, brass findings (retail source), and tools: Galena Beads “serving creativity,” www.galenabeads.com.
**Victorian Impressions**

[ELIZABETH MURRAY]

**MATERIALS**
128 amber size 15° seed beads
16 smoky quartz 8mm crystal rounds
7 cream 6mm crystal pearls
1 sterling silver 25×18mm oval box clasp with mother-of-pearl cameo inlay
2 sterling silver 4mm jump rings
2 cards of dark brown size 4 silk cord with attached needle

**TOOLS**
Scissors
2 pairs of chain- or flat-nose pliers
Jewelry cement

**FINISHED SIZE:** 7”

1 | Use both cords to tie an overhand knot close to the needleless ends of the cords.
2 | Dab the knot with cement and allow to dry; trim cord ends.
3 | Use 1 cord to string 1 jump ring so that it covers the knot.
4 | Use each cord to string 4 seed beads, 1 round, and 4 seed beads. Use both cords to tie an overhand knot next to the last seed beads strung.* Use both cords to string 1 pearl and tie an overhand knot next to the pearl. Repeat entire step six times. Repeat the step once more until *.
5 | Repeat Step 2 using the last knot formed in Step 4. Use the remaining jump ring to attach the beaded cord to one half of the clasp, making sure the jump ring covers the knot. Attach the jump ring used in Step 3 to the other half of the clasp.

**tip**

Always remove silk cord from the card and stretch it before using to remove kinks and prevent future stretching.

**Resources:** Check your local bead shop or contact: Seed beads: Orr’s Trading Co., www.orrs.com. Swarovski crystals and crystal pearls, jump rings, and Griffin silk cord: Fusion-Beads.com, (888) 781-3559.

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Cascade of Shades
[ ELIZABETH MURRAY ]

MATERIALS
2 g opaque dusty rose size 15° charlottes (A)
2 g translucent dark pink size 15° charlottes (B)
2 g translucent red size 15° charlottes (C)
2 g raspberry size 15° charlottes (D)
2 g translucent dark purple size 15° charlottes (E)
2 g translucent light purple size 15° charlottes (F)
2 g dark lilac size 15° charlottes (G)
2 g opaque light lilac size 15° charlottes (H)
2 Bali silver 11×10mm domed cones
1 sterling silver 5×10mm lobster clasp
2 sterling silver 5mm jump rings
4" of sterling silver 22-gauge wire
Smoke FireLine 4 lb beading thread

TOOLS
Scissors
Size 13 beading needle
2 bead stops
Flat-nose pliers
Round-nose pliers
Jewelry cement

FINISHED SIZE: 8¼"

1] With the thread still attached to the spool, thread the needle and string ½—¾” of A. String ½—¾” of a mixture of A and B. String ½—¾” of B. String ½—¾” of a mixture of B and C. String ½—¾” of a mixture of C and D. String ½—¾” of D. String ½—¾” of a mixture of D and E. String ½—¾” of E. String ½—¾” of a mixture of E and F. String ½—¾” of F. String ½—¾” of a mixture of F and G. String ½—¾” of G. String ½—¾” of a mixture of G and H. String ½—¾” of H. Trim both ends of the thread, leaving 4” tails, then place a bead stop on each end of the thread to hold the beads in place. Repeat entire step twenty-four times for a total of 25 strands, securing the ends of each strand in the previous bead stops.

2] Use 2" of wire to form a wrapped loop. Use square knots to tie one end of all 25 strands to the wrapped loop, tying on 2 to 3 threads at a time. Trim thread ends and dab the knots with jewelry cement. Use the wire end to string the wide end of 1 cone; form a wrapped loop that attaches to 1 jump ring. Repeat entire step using the other ends of the strands, the other cone, and the other jump ring, making sure to snug the beads when tying the threads to the wrapped loop.

3] Attach one of the jump rings to the lobster clasp.

**Lost and Found**

[YELENA YERSHOVA]

**MATERIALS**
- 7 gray 16mm glass pearls (A)
- 1 black 8mm acrylic round (B)
- 1 black 10mm acrylic round (C)
- 1 gray 10mm acrylic round (D)
- 1 black 10x14mm faceted acrylic oval (E)
- 1 black 15mm acrylic round (F)
- 2 gray 15mm acrylic rounds (G)
- 1 black 12mm faceted acrylic round (H)
- 2 gray 12mm faceted acrylic rounds (I)
- 2 brown-and-black 20x22mm mother-of-pearl heart charms (J)
- 1 brown-and-black 40x42mm mother-of-pearl heart pendant (K)
- 1 silver-colored 20mm round locket
- 1 silver-colored 9mm metal toggle clasp
- 3 silver-colored 4mm metal daisy spacers (L)
- 12 matte silver-colored 5x2mm metal bead caps (M)
- 3 silver-colored 10x3mm decorative metal bead caps (N)
- 2 matte silver-colored 10x3mm metal bead caps (O)
- 1 silver-colored 12x8mm decorative metal bead cap (P)
- 2 silver-colored 2mm crimp tubes
- 8" of silver-colored 5x7mm oval metal unsoldered chain
- 10 silver-colored metal head pins
- 8" of .018 beading wire

**TOOLS**
- Wire cutters
- Crimping pliers
- 2 pairs of chain- or flat-nose pliers

**FINISHED SIZE:** 8¼"

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1. Use 1 head pin to string the E and the P; form a simple loop. Set the E dangle aside.
2. Use 1 head pin to string 1L and the F; form a simple loop. Repeat twice using the 2G. Set the F and G dangles aside.
3. Use 1 head pin to string the H and 1N; form a simple loop. Repeat twice using the Is. Set the h and I dangles aside.
4. Use 1 head pin to string the B; form a simple loop. Repeat twice using the c and D. Set the B, c, and D dangles aside.
5. Use the beading wire to string 1 crimp tube and the ring half of the clasp. Pass back through the tube and crimp. String 1O, 1A, and 1M. String (1M, 1A, 1O, 1 crimp tube, and one end of one 2" piece of chain; pass back through the tube and crimp. The link of chain attached to the beading wire will hereafter be referred to as Link 1; the other end link is Link 13.
6. Detach 15 links from the remaining chain by opening and closing links as you would jump rings. You will be using these links as jump rings in the following steps.
7. Attach 1 chain-link jump ring to 1J. Use 1 chain-link jump ring to attach the previous chain-link jump ring to Link 1. Repeat entire step using the other J and attaching it to Link 12. Repeat once more using the K and attaching it to Link 8.
8. Use 1 chain-link jump ring to attach the C dangle to Link 1. Repeat using the D dangle and attaching it to Link 11. Repeat once more using the B dangle and attaching it to Link 12.
9. Use 1 chain-link jump ring to attach the locket to Link 2.
10. Use 1 chain-link jump ring to attach 1G dangle to Link 3. Repeat to attach the other G dangle to Link 9. Repeat once more using the F dangle and attaching it to Link 5.
11. Use 1 chain-link jump ring to attach the E dangle to Link 4.
12. Use 1 chain-link jump ring to attach 1I dangle to Link 6. Repeat to attach the remaining I dangle to Link 10. Repeat once more using the H dangle and attaching it to Link 7.
13. Attach Link 13 (the free end of the chain) to the bar half of the clasp.

Resources: Contact your local bead shop or contact: All beads and findings: Michaels, www.michaels.com.
Spool Knit Bracelet

[ DONNA P. RYAN-KOCUN ]

Materials

- 120–150 size 6˚ seed beads
- 1 size 6˚ seed bead in contrasting color
- 1 Kazuri ceramic large-holed bead
- 4–10 ceramic spacer discs
- 13’ of 26-gauge colored craft wire
- 15’ of 14-gauge color-coated aluminum wire
- 4.5–6” of ¼’ diameter plastic tubing

Tools

- Knitting spool with pick
- Round-nose pliers
- Flush cutters
- Wrap-N-Tap pliers or large mandrel

Finished Size: 8”

Spool knitting is a yarn technique that has been around for years. Jewelry artists have now incorporated wire on spool knitters. After practicing the technique, I found that I had difficulty with the knitting keeping its shape. I explored various gauges of wires and different sized beads. By inserting plastic tubing and wire into the spool knitting, it was able to keep its form. I realized the design possibilities were endless. By adding the heavy-gauge wire to the center core, the bracelet not only had the extra support it needed, but it also simplified the finishing process.

1] Thread 60 seed beads on 26g colored craft wire. Place one seed bead in a contrasting color on the wire. (Here, it’s in red. This is where the two sections will be separated.) Place another 60 seed beads on the wire. Let the beads float down the wire, leaving at least 10” of bare wire to start the process. Stick the end of the wire down the center of the spool, until a tail of 1”–2” is exposed at the bottom of the spool. Start on one peg, and wind the wire around it in a clockwise direction. Place the wire on the peg to the right (counter-clockwise) and loop this wire again in a clockwise direction. Continue the process until all the pegs have one loop on them.

2] Repeat Step 1 to make a second loop on the first peg. Use the pointed tool to go under the bottom loop, pull it up and over the top loop, and over the top of the peg. This will leave only the top wire to form the loop on the peg. Repeat the pattern for nine more loops.

3] At this point, 1 bead will be added in between each loop. Bring the bead down the wire, and position it in place. Loop the wire around the peg. With the pointed tool, bring the bottom loop up over the top wire, and over the peg. Repeat until 60 beads are knitted.

4] Stop adding beads, and knit 10 loops without beads. Add the contrasting-colored bead to the next loop, and make 10 more loops without beads. This creates the space where the 2 knit sections will be cut apart. Continue knitting with the next 60 beads. Finish with 10 more plain loops.

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Jim Lawson; all other photos courtesy of Robin Milne.
5] Cut the wire from the spool leaving a 3” tail, and remove the knitting by pulling it down out of the spool. Run the tail through each of the 5 loops that were removed from the pegs. This process will secure the knitting. Pull the wire tight. Repeat on the other side.

6] Cut and separate the tube of knitting in the middle at the contrasting-colored bead. Cut a 2¼” piece of plastic tubing. Insert the tube inside both knit tubes. At the opposite ends of both knitted sections, repeat the finishing process in Step 5. Trim the excess wire.

7] Cut a 15” piece of 14g wire. Make a curved hook on the end of the wire, using round-nose pliers to make a tiny loop. Use the larger jaw of the Wrap-n-Tap pliers to make the large hook shape in the wire. Use round-nose pliers to bend another complete curve. Make a 90° angle for a half curve.

8] Add 1 seed bead and 3 disc spacers to the wire. Add the first section of knit tubing, and another two disc spacers. Thread on the ceramic Kazuri bead, another seed bead, 2 disc spacers, the other section of knit tubing, 3 disc spacers, and another seed bead.

9] Use the larger jaw of the Wrap-n-Tap pliers to make a double loop at the end of the 14g wire. Trim off the excess wire. Finish by bending the wire to make an eye. Once the bracelet is complete, bend the form to fit your wrist.

Tip:
A difficult part of making bracelets is adjusting the fit. In this design, you must measure each of the components on the wire. The focal bead and disc accent beads measure about 1½”, each knit section measures 2¼”, the seed bead and accent beads at each end measure ½”, and the clasp measures 1”.

Resources:
Basic Techniques

Crimping
String a crimp tube and pass through the connection finding. Pass back through the tube, leaving a short tail. Use the back notch of a pair of crimping pliers to pinch the tube into a U, leaving a wire on each side of the bend. Rotate the tube 90° and use the front notch to form the pinched tube into a clean cylinder.

Gluing
Place a sparing amount of glue on knots to secure them (we recommend G-S Hypo Cement or clear nail polish), or use enough glue to completely secure beads to a surface (E6000, Terrifically Tacky Tape). Allow any glue to dry thoroughly before continuing. Seal large glue-beaded surfaces with Mod Podge.

Stringing
Stringing is a technique in which you use beading wire, needle and thread, or other material to gather beads into a strand.

Wireworking
To make a coil, use one hand to hold the end of your wire against a mandrel. With the other hand, wrap the wire around the mandrel in tight loops. To remove the coil, slide it off the mandrel and cut. Add vertical loops on either end to use the coil as is, or cut the coil at certain intervals to make jump rings or split rings.

To start a spiral, make a small loop at the end of a wire with round-nose pliers. Enlarge the piece by holding on to the spiral with chain-nose pliers and pushing the wire over the previous coil with your thumb.

To form a simple loop, use flat-nose pliers to make a 90° bend at least ½” from the end of the wire. Use round-nose pliers to grasp the wire after the bend; roll the pliers toward the bend, but not past it, to preserve the 90° bend. Use your thumb to continue the wrap around the nose of the pliers. Trim the wire next to the bend. Open a simple loop just as you would a jump ring (see below).

To form a wrapped loop, begin with a 90° bend at least 2” from the end of the wire. Use round-nose pliers to form a simple loop with a tail overlapping the bend. Wrap the tail tightly down the neck of the wire two or three times. Trim the excess wire to finish. Make a thicker, heavier-looking wrapped loop by wrapping the wire back up over the coils, toward the loop, and trimming at the loop.

To open a jump ring, grasp each side of its opening with a pair of pliers. Don’t pull apart. Instead, twist in opposite directions so that you can open and close without distorting the shape.