

Brick Stitch Bangle

with Emily Miller



Looking for new bangles to add to your stack? Emily was inspired by the colors of natural stones like lapis, carnelian, and turquoise. They mix so well with bronze and silver, they go with almost everything! New to Brick Stitch? Review these Brick Stitch Bracelets from 2017. Watch carefully and you'll even see the first inspiration for this project! Brick Stitch has a unique thread path and its horizontal stiffness makes this bangle naturally stay flat. Make three to play with patterns and really up the visual power of these simple bangles.

All three of these bangles are made with two-drop brick stitch, in the non-decreasing style, notice that each row is offset from the previous row. Two-drop means to use 2 beads as one, so when beginning each row, start with 4 beads, but treat them as two beads. Patterning is easy in brick stitch, especially for stripes, diagonals, and color blocks. Figural patterns will have some jogs.

These bangles are stitched with Fireline, the sturdiest of beadweaving threads! Since bangles slip over the hand, measure the largest part of your hand, at the knuckles. Curl your hand as if sliding on a bangle and with a flexible tape measure check the circumference, this will be the amount of length to bead. Extra wide bangles may need a row or two more, so check the fit before joining the ends.

Narrow Bangle

Stitched all in one color, start with a base row of 4 stacks. Continue beading until desired length is reached.



With a base row of 5 stacks, make a color change on the center (3rd) stack to slightly zig zag a color pathway all the way around. Continue to bead the accent color in the 3rd space of each row.

Fun alternatives:

Use accent colors in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th stitches of each row. Or, use accent color(s) in 3rd space, then in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th spaces on alternate rows.

Wide Bangle

Stripes! With 9 stacks for the base row, this is the most "statementy" of the bangles. Emily uses 3 colors and 2 metallics, mixing up the order of the colors while alternating spacing out the colors with the metallics to add a bit of order to the pattern.

Joining the ends

When your beadwork reaches the desired length, stop with a row that is the opposite of the base row.

Start with the active thread and pass the needle under the thread loops of the base row, and back into the last beaded row.

Needle back into the beading, back and forth to bring the ends together

Use the beginning tail of thread to cross over to the finished end, needle back and forth across the join and bury the thread.











