

Pandora Bracelet



Description: The Pandora Bracelet pattern is a Macrame design that features European beads which have silver grommets lining the inside of the hole. When using these types of beads, you need button knots between them, since they have large holes. You can also use spacers and charms on either side of the beads.

In this Micro-Macrame design, the [Oysterman knot](#) was used, but there are other button knots suitable. Here are three you can try, if you want to experiment:

- [Celtic Button Knot](#)
- [Chinese Button Knot](#)
- [Knife Knot](#) (also called the **Diamond Knot**)

In the Macrame bracelet shown, I used 2 cords of Satin material in 2mm size. Two cords are essential if you are tying Oysterman knots. For the button knots listed above, which are larger, you may be able to use one cord.

Supplies Needed:

- **2mm cord material**
- **Pandora beads**
- **project board, pins, tape**
- **fabric glue that dries clear**

Step 1: Cut 2 cords for the Pandora bracelet, at least 72 inches long, for a Pandora Bracelet **8 inches or less** in size. Prepare the ends with **glue** to prevent unraveling.



Arrange the cords horizontally and secure them near the center. Apply a piece of tape to mark the center.

Slide the first bead over both cords, so it rests against the tape.

Step 2: Make a counter-clockwise loop using both cords working together.



The best way to secure Satin and other delicate cords is to **LEAN** the pins over them, or use the **Cross Pin Technique**. Placing pins through the material will damage the delicate fibers.

Step 3: Make a **bight** with the free end and pass it through the loop from **below** (under - over).



A **Bight** is a narrow folded portion of the cord.

Pull on the bight to tighten the first loop. As you do so, remove the slack from the segment coming from the bead, so the tightened loop is **against the bead**.



It's important to arrange the button knots close to the beads in each step.

The reason I chose the Oysterman knot for the Pandora Bracelet is because they are easy to tie, and you can move them into position with little effort.

Another option is a **Sliding Celtic Button Knot**. You tie the knot with one cord, onto the other.



Step 4: Rotating clockwise, direct the free end under the bead. **Make sure you don't twist the knot.** It helps if you hold it steady on the board with one hand and complete the knot with the other.

Pass the end through the bight **over - under** (from the top). Pull on the segment near the bead to tighten the bight. Then pull on the end to tighten the remainder.

Step 5: To continue, add beads and repeat step 2 - 4. Stop when the Pandora Bracelet is **HALF** size you intend to make. So for a 7-inch bracelet, stop at 3.5 inches.

Make sure each Oysterman knot is as close to the beads as possible, even if you need to remove knots and go back to those that have too much space.

Turn the bracelet around and go back to the center. The first thing you do is tie a button knot next to the bead. Then continue on, adding more beads and knots

until the bracelet is the size you need. **Make sure you end with a knot.**

Step 6: To form the clasp, pass two cords from one end of the bracelet through a bead. Do the same at the other end, but pass them through in the **opposite direction**.

Put the bracelet on your wrist to check the size. It should be comfortable with the ends pulled so it's in the **closed position**. If it's not the right size, you may need to add or remove knots. Be sure to do so at both ends, so it's balanced.

When you open it to take it off, note how far the bead for the clasp has to slide to open the bracelet. If it's more than 1.5 inches, place the knots further down on the ends as you do the next step.



Leave at least 1.5 inches of space and tie an Oysterman knot. Apply glue as you tighten it, so it's on the **inside** of the knot.

You can add more on the outside, but some types of glue will darken the material. You should test it first, on a piece of scrap material.

Repeat with the other two cords. Wait until the glue is dry, and cut off the extra material.

Charm Bracelet



Description: This Charm Bracelet is a very basic Macrame design. It features Square Knots and has a Buttonhole clasp.

You can decorate this Micro-Macrame bracelet with buttons, as seen in the example, along with charms. You could also use different types of knots and apply beads, especially in the center section.

The charms cannot be removed easily. For that reason, I recommend you use **split or jump rings** on the loops of the charms. You can open the rings if you need to change the charms for any reason. Using the rings also allows the charms to dangle more freely.

In the example shown, Satin cord material was used. If you decide to try this delicate material, be sure to lean the pins rather than push them through it. Another option is the [Cross Pin Technique](#).

Supplies Needed:

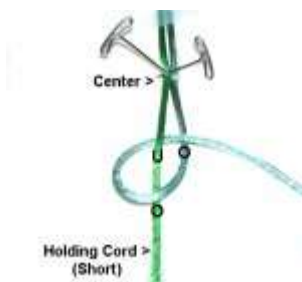
- 1mm to 2mm cord material
- 3 buttons or beads for decoration
- Charms + rings
- 1 button for the clasp
- Project board, pins, tape
- Fabric Glue that dries clear

Knots Used:

- [Buttonhole Clasp](#)
- [Square Knot](#)
- [Picot Designs](#)

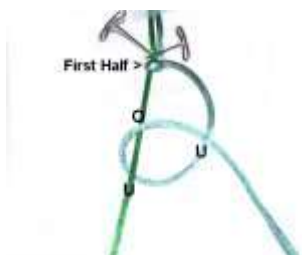
Cutting Instructions: Cut one holding cord, 32 inches long. Cut one working cord 72 inches long, for a Charm Bracelet 8 inches or less. For a longer bracelet, increase the length of both cords.

Prepare the ends with glue to prevent unraveling. Secure both cords to your board, at the center. Make sure the working cord is on the right.



Step 1: Tie the first half of a vertical Larks Head knot by passing the working cord **over - under** the short holding cord, rotating clockwise.

Bring it **over** the working cord as you pull it right.

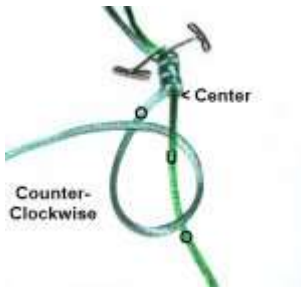


Step 2: Tie the second half of the knot by passing the working cord **under - over** the holding cord.

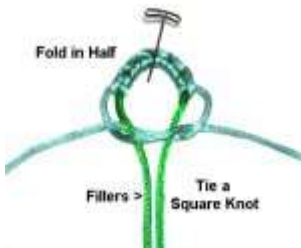
As you bring it to the right, pass it **under** the working cord.



Step 3: Tie 2 or 3 more Larks Head knots, making sure the sennit is **slightly larger** than the button.



Step 4: Turn the knots around, and go back to the center. Tie the same number of Larks Head knots, rotating **counter-clockwise**.



Complete the Buttonhole Clasp by folding the Larks head knots in half to form a loop.

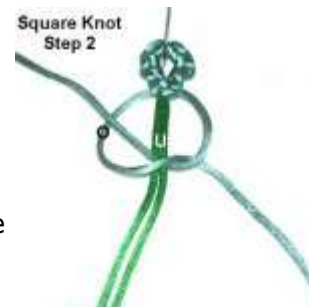
Tie a **tight** Square Knot with the working cords. Pull the fillers firmly after the knot is tied, to remove any slack.

The instructions for the Square Knot are below.

Square Knot Instructions

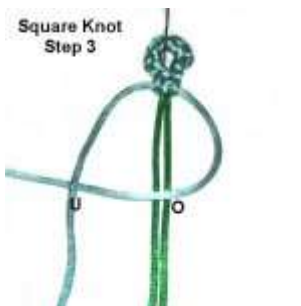


<< Direct the working cord on the left towards the right. Pass it **over** the fillers and **under** the right working cord.

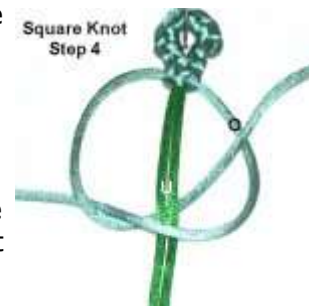


Bring the right working cord **under** the fillers and **over** the left working cord, as you bring it to the left side of the knot. >>

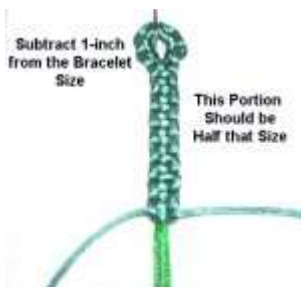
The second half of the Square knot is tied like the first half, but in the opposite direction. So the first cord is curved to the left instead of the right.



<< Move the working cord on the right to the left. Pass it **over** the fillers and **under** the other working cord.



Direct the working cord on the left **under** the fillers and **over** the other working cord, as you bring it to the right. >>



Step 5: You need to do a little math now: Take the finished length of the bracelet and subtract 1 inch.

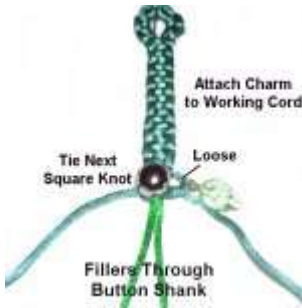
The first portion of the Charm bracelet should be **HALF** that length. **This includes the Buttonhole design.**

Tie Square Knots until you reach the correct size.

Design Tip: The Charm Bracelet I made was 8 inches long. So here are the calculations I made:

- 8 inches - 1 inch = 7 inches.

- 7 inches divided by 2 (half) = 3.5 inches



Step 6: Place a button or bead on the **filler cords**. Slide the right working cord through the ring of 1 charm.

As you tie the next Square knot, pull part of the right working cord to the right, so it's looser than the other side. This will form a small picot so the charm can dangle.



Step 7: Tie one SK, then repeat step 6. Tie the next SK, and repeat step 6 again.

Step 8: Count the number of SK you tied in the first half of the Charm Bracelet. Include the one you tied for the clasp. You can also measure to be certain the design is balanced.

Tie the **same number of knots** for the second half, and **add one extra SK**.



Step 9: Pass the two filler cords through the button used for the clasp, **in opposite directions**.

Pull the ends to slide the button close to the last SK tied in the second half of the bracelet.



Step 10: Turn the Charm Bracelet over, so you are working in the back of it. Bend the fillers towards the other knots. Apply glue on the back of the knots that lie close to the button.

Tie a Square Knot. It should rest on the glue. Hold it in place with a clip until the glue dries. Cut off the excess material or weave the ends through the SK.

Sun Bracelet



Description: The Sun Bracelet features a unique combination knot called the **Aztec Sun Bar**.

Part of the design is made with the **vertical Larks Head** knot, which gives each

tiny "sun" its round shape. To truly make this bracelet sunny and bright, use either orange, red or yellow as the primary color.

In the example shown, I used orange Satin cord material as the working cord. The holding cord was yellow Satin, which gave this Micro-Macrame bracelet some lighter areas.

The clasp was a simple hook and loop, but this Macrame pattern can be adjusted so you can use other types of clasps.

When using Satin, do not push pins through the material. Instead, lean the pins over the cords, or use the [Cross Pin technique](#).

Supplies Needed:

- 2mm cord material (one or two colors)
- Buckle or jewelry clasp
- Project board, pins
- Fabric glue that dries clear

Knots Used:

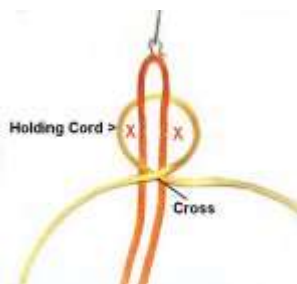
- [Aztec Sun Bar](#)
- [Vertical Larks Head](#)

| Finished Size of Bracelet | Working cord | Holding Cord |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 7 inches or less | 2 yards | 1 yard |
| 7.5 inches | 2.5 yards | 1 yard |
| 8 inches or more | 3 yards | 1 yard |



Step 1: Cut the 2 cords using the chart above. The **working** cord should be the primary color you want for the Sun Bracelet.

Slide the working cord through the loop in one part of the clasp and center it by matching the ends. Secure it to your board.



Step 2: Place the holding cord under the working cord, and center it by matching the ends. You can secure it if you wish.

Cross the ends of the holding cord right over left, in front.

Take note of the two spaces beside the two halves of the working cord (**X**).



Step 3: Wrap the ends of the working cord over the bottom of the loop near the crossing point (upward).

Bring them through the spaces indicated, one on the right and the other left. To tighten, pull the ends of the working cord straight down. Pull on the ends of the holding cord sideways.

Here's a closer view of how each wrapped portion of the Sun Bracelet will look when it's tightened.
(steps 2 - 3)



The ends of the working cord will be on the **outside**, like the yellow cord in this image.



Step 4: Use the right portion of the working cord to make a **vertical** Larks Head knot:

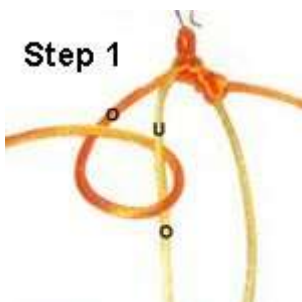
For the first half of it, pass the working cord **over** and **under** the holding cord, rotating **clockwise**.

As you bring it right, pass **over** the working cord.



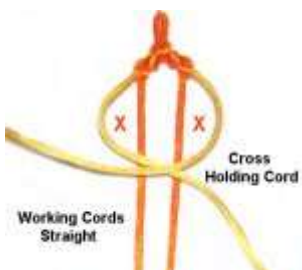
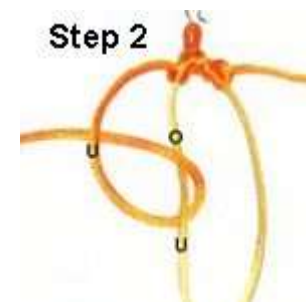
For the second half of the knot, pass the working cord **over** and **under** the holding cord. As you bring it right, pass **under** the working cord.

Tighten both halves firmly, positioning the knot close to the wrapped portion.



Step 5: Repeat step 4, tying a vertical Larks Head knot on the left. The loops are made in the **opposite direction**.

(counter-clockwise)



Step 6: Bring the working cords down, so they are as straight as possible.

Repeat step 2, crossing the ends of the holding cord right over left, on top of the working cords.



Step 7: Bring the ends over the bottom of the loop. Pass them through the spaces to the right and left, as indicated by the X in the previous image.

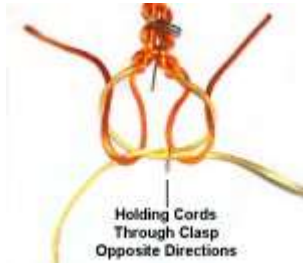
This is the same as step 3.



Pull the ends to tighten the wrapped portion, but make sure the "sun" remains as round as possible.

This is the most challenging part of the Sun Bracelet, since you will have a tendency to tighten the wrapped areas too much. Placing a pin in that area and leaning it backwards can help.

Step 8: Repeat steps 4 - 7 several times, until the Sun Bracelet is the size you need. When you make the last design, stop at step 5 (left Larks Head knot).



Step 9: Pass the ends of the holding cords through the other part of the clasp or buckle, in **opposite directions** if possible.

Then repeat step 6 and 7. Apply glue so the cords come in contact with it when you tighten the wrapped portion. Tighten as much as possible and use a clip to hold the cords steady while the glue dries.



Step 10: The best finishing technique for the Sun Bracelet is to turn the bracelet over and pass the ends under one or more loops in the back.

You can apply glue under the loops and wherever else you feel it's needed. When the glue is dry, cut off the extra material.

Triangle Knot Bracelet



Description: The Triangle Knot Bracelet is a Micro-Macrame design featuring the vintage **Triangle knot**.

In the center is a Triangle knot made with doubled cords. You can tie other types of knots, or add a bead instead. The closure is a simple bead clasp.

I recommend you practice tying this decorative knot (both directions), before creating this Macrame bracelet.

In the example shown, I used two shades of Satin cord material. When using this type of material, be sure not to pass pins through it. **Lean the pins over the cords or use tape.**

Supplies Needed:

- **2mm Cord material in 2 colors**
- **One bead for clasp -- hole size 5mm - 6mm**
- **project board, pins, tape**
- **fabric glue that dries clear**

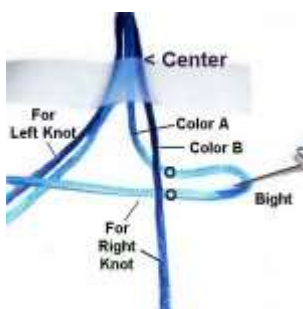
Knots Used:

- [Triangle Knot](#)
- [Barrel Knot](#)

Cut two cords of each color, **9 times the size** of the finished Triangle Knot Bracelet. So for a 7-inch bracelet, the cords need to be at least 63 inches. Prepare the ends to prevent unraveling.

Secure the cords vertically on your board. Apply a piece of tape so the center of the cords is at the **top edge**. They should be arranged as follows:

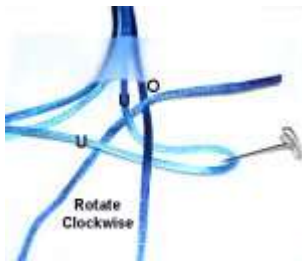
- **1 Color B -- 2 Color A -- 1 Color B.**



One cord of each color will be used to tie the first two knots. Push aside the two cords on the left, so you use only the two on the right for this knot.

Step 1: Make a bight with the color A cord (light blue), pushing it to the right. Secure it by leaning the pin over the folded area.

Position the color B cord so it passes over the bight.



Step 2: Rotate the color B cord clockwise, and pass it **under** the horizontal portion of the color A cord.

Bring it to the area **above the bight**, and pass it **under and over** the two cords, heading right.



Step 3: Pass the end of the color B cord through the bight, **over - under** the two segments.



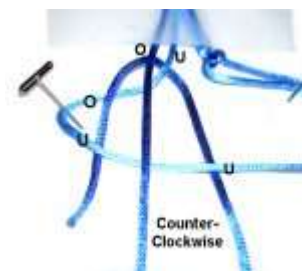
Step 4: As you tighten the first Triangle knot, slide it up so it's positioned at the lower edge of the tape.

Tighten it firmly, especially if you are using Satin.



Step 5: The Triangle Knot Bracelet requires you to tie the knots in both directions. So now it's time to make the knot on the left, using the two cords you pushed aside earlier.

Use the color A cord to make a bight, pulling it to the left. The color B cord should pass over it, vertically.



Step 6: Rotate color B counter-clockwise as you bring it under the horizontal portion of color A, then to the area above the bight.

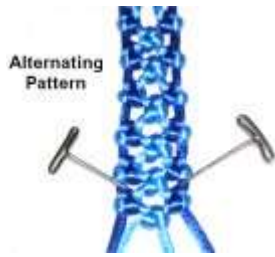
Pass through the two cords, **under - over**. Bring the end down to the bight, passing through **over - under**.

Tighten the knot so it rests across from the first one.



Step 7: Alternate the cords, by using only the two color A cords in the center of the group.

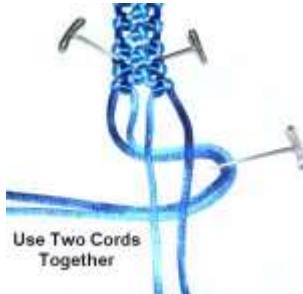
Tie the next Triangle Knot, either direction. When you tighten the knot, it should be close to the two you made previously, but not completely against them. There needs to be a small amount of space (see next image).



Step 8: Repeat steps 1 - 3 and 5 - 7 several times, until the Triangle Knot Bracelet is slightly less than **half the size** you want to make.

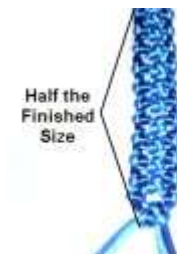
You still have one knot to tie.

Make sure you end on step 6, so there are two knots in the last row.



Step 9: Use **two cords together** on the left and the right to make the final Triangle knot in the first half of the bracelet.

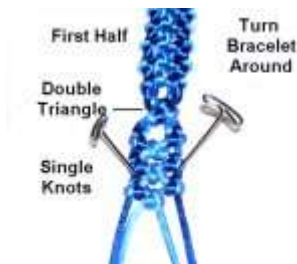
Tie the knot just like all the others, but use all four cords. **You can tie this knot in either direction.**



Measure the bracelet design from the first to the last knot. It should be half the size you want the bracelet to be when it's finished.

So if you are making a 7-inch bracelet, the first half should be 3.5 inches.

Design Tip: If necessary, you can temporarily untie the doubled knot. Then add or subtract one or more rows of Triangle Knots to change the size.



Step 10: Turn the Triangle Knot Bracelet around, so you are working from the center to the opposite end.

Make a **double** Triangle knot as you did in step 9. Place it so it's at the **center**, where the top of the tape was resting. There should be a little space above and below it.

Step 11: Repeat steps 1 - 3 and 5 - 9 to make the second half of the bracelet. **It should have the same number of rows as the first half.**

Counting the knots in the center is the best approach to balancing the two halves. **Make sure you end with the doubled knot.**



Step 12: Direct the **color B** cords to the back of the bracelet (inside). Apply glue to adhere them to the back of the knots, for about 1/2 inch. Trim as needed.

Pass the ends of the color A cords through the bead from **opposite directions**. So two go in left to right, and the others right to left.



Step 13: Close the Triangle Knot Bracelet by pulling on the ends. Tie a loose Barrel Knot approximately 1-inch away from the bead, using 2 ends working together. Try the bracelet on to verify that it fits. Move the knots as needed.

When the knots are in the proper position, apply glue on the **inside** and then tighten them firmly.

Double Bead Bracelet



Description: The Double Bead Bracelet is made using a crisscross weaving pattern to connect two rows of jewelry beads.

It's easy to make, but you will use 1mm cord. So this Micro-Macrame bracelet could be a challenge for some beginners. This Micro-Macrame bracelet has a sliding clasp, and can be made with any material.

Note: I used thick materials and large beads in these instructions, so you could see the details more clearly.

Nikki E. inspired me to create this Macrame pattern.

You can click on the small images to see larger photos.

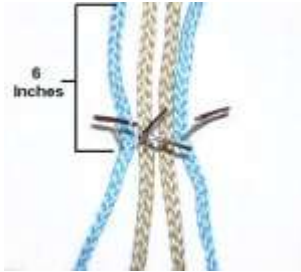
Supplies Needed:

- 1mm to 2mm cord materials
- Beads (Hole Size = Thickness of Material)
- Project board and pins

Knots Used:

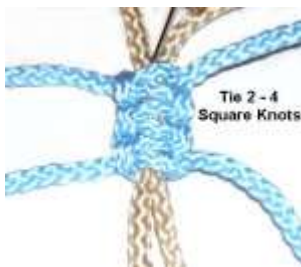
- [Square Knot](#)
- [Sliding Clasp](#)

- **Crisscross Weaving**



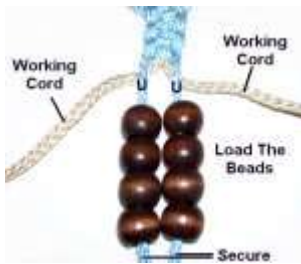
Step 1: Cut 4 cords, each at least 40 inches long.

Secure them to your board, at least 6 inches below one end.



Step 2: Using the two strands on the **outside** as the working cords (BLUE), tie 2 to 4 Square Knots.

The two cords on the inside (TAN) are the **fillers** for this portion of the Double Bead Bracelet.



Step 3: The fillers now become the working cords for the beaded portion (TAN). So direct them to the right and left, passing **under** the cords previously used to tie the SK. Those are the new fillers (BLUE).

Load the beads onto the new fillers, then secure the 2 cords so they are taut.

Design Tip: The number of beads will depend on the size of the material as well as the beads. Start with 8 to 10 beads. You can add more later if there's not enough for the size bracelet you are making.

It really helps if the beads have holes the same size as the material. They won't slide around as much, and you will have better control.



Step 4: Bring the working cords **over** the fillers. Next, cross the right cord **over** the left. Arrange two beads so they are **lined up with the crossed area**.

Make sure they are below the place where the working cords came over the fillers. Direct the working cords **under** the fillers, just below the beads.

Design Tip: In order for the crossed weaving to work, the working cords have to wrap under and over the fillers **above and below** the beads.

So if you remember to complete each step by passing the working cords **under** the fillers, they are in position to be brought over in the following step.

Also, it's important to crisscross the cords the same all the way through. I chose to cross right over left for this bracelet design.



Step 5: Repeat Step 4 -- Pass the working cords **over** the fillers, and then **cross** right over left.

Slide the beads up. Position the cords so they go **under** the fillers just below the beads.



Repeat Step 4 over and over, tightening the working cords **as you progress**. The Double Bead Bracelet needs to be snug, so pull the cords firmly and evenly.

It helps to secure the beads by placing a pin just below them.



Step 6: Stop when you have added all the beads. **Make sure you end with a cross over**, so the working cords come around the fillers below the last beads.



Step 7: Using the same working cords, tie the same number of Square Knots as you did in Step 2.



Step 8: To make the Sliding Clasp, curve the Double Bead Bracelet into shape, and crisscross the ends. Use a **separate piece of material** and tie the knots for the clasp in the area shown.

Square Knots and the **Wrapped Knot** both work well for this design.

Design Tip: Do you prefer 2 ends instead of 4 for the clasp?

Before you make the Sliding Clasp, finish off the two **working cords** from each end. Direct them to the **inside** of the bracelet. Work them under the SK to hold them in place. Apply fabric or household glue to secure the ends.

Leather Bracelet



Description: This Leather Bracelet features the [Josephine knot](#), which is also called the Double Coin knot. You will be tying two variations of this vintage knot to create this Micro-Macrame bracelet design.

The material chosen for this Micro-Macrame bracelet is **round** leather, but you can switch to another material, such as waxed cotton. The knots hold their shape better if the material is stiff.

Please note that in many of the images, I used Paracord instead of Leather, to show the details more clearly.

Supplies Needed:

- 2mm Leather or other material
- Project Board and tape or pins
- Fancy button or bead for the clasp

Step 1: Cut 1 piece of material, at least 2 yards long. If not using leather, prepare the ends to prevent unraveling.

Design Tip: When using leather or fragile material such as Satin, be sure to use tape, or the **method shown below**, to secure the cords for your Leather Bracelet. Here are the instructions:



Cross-Pin Technique

Put the first pin to the right of the area where you are securing the cord. In this image, I secured the crossing point.



Push the pin to the **left**, so it leans over the cord.

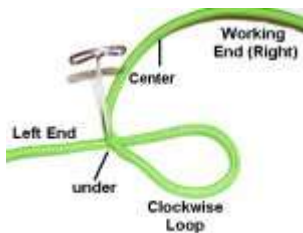
Take a second pin and place it on the left. Tilt it so it leans to the **right**, over the cord.



The two pins will cross, securing the cord to your project board.



Josephine Knot Instructions



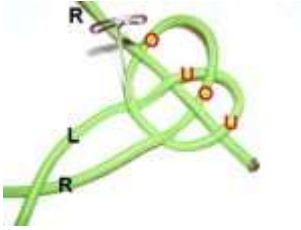
Step 2: Secure the **center** of the cord to your board. Make a counter-clockwise loop with the left half of it.

Be sure you bring the end under to make the crossing point on the left.



Bring the right end down, passing **across** (over) the first loop.

Before moving on to the next step, pass the right end **under** the left.



Bring the **right** end up to the top of the knot, rotating clockwise.

Direct it through the first two loops, weaving it **over - under - over - under** the four segments.



Balance and tighten the Josephine Knot, so that Loop 2 is at the top, with the ends at the bottom.

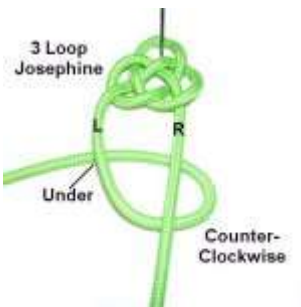


The largest loop (#2) will be used to make the clasp for the Leather Bracelet, so make sure it's the right size for the bead or button.



Sailors Knot Instructions

Step 3: Now you will be making Josephine Knots **with only two loops**, to complete the Leather Bracelet. Another name for this variation is the **Sailors Knot**.



Use the **left** end to make a counter-clockwise loop.

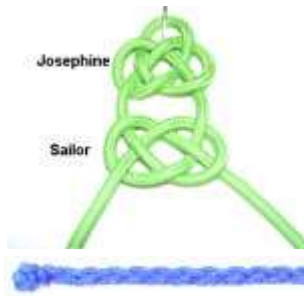
The cord should pass **under** to make the crossing point.

Bring the **right** end down, passing **over** the first loop.



Direct the right end **under** the left, as you bring it around in a clockwise direction.

At the top, pass it **over** the left end, and weave through the first loop **under - over - under**.



Tighten the knot by removing the slack gradually.

This knot should rest close to the one above it.

I left space between the two knots in this image, so you could see the details more clearly.

Step 4: Repeat step 3 several more times, until the Leather Bracelet is the size you wish to make. Place the knots close together, and tighten them so they are the same size. You can leave them wide and open as I did in the image at the top of the page, or you can tighten them a bit more.



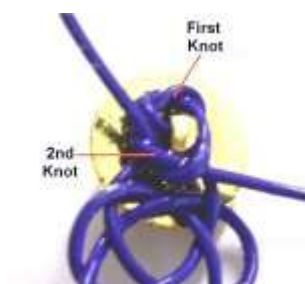
Step 5: The bead or button is secured to the bracelet by directing the ends through the opening, **in opposite directions**.



Next, pull on the ends until the button is where you want it placed.

Tie an **Overhand knot**, so it rests on the side of the shank that's **furthest from the last Sailor knot you tied**.

If using a bead, it doesn't matter where you place the knot.



Tie a second Overhand knot, placing it on the other side of the shank, close to the last Sailor knot tied.

Apply a generous amount of glue to the ends as well as the button, and allow it to dry completely. Cut off the excess material.

Celtic Bracelet



Description: This Celtic Bracelet is a Micro-Macrame design that features the Figure Eight knot, which can be used for other items, such as Macrame belts. On a separate page is the necklace called the [Figure Eight Choker](#), which uses this same weaving technique.

The Macrame bracelet described in this pattern features a closely woven series of loops linked together **horizontally**. The Figure Eight knot can be made in other ways, so this is just one option. I recommend you experiment with the other variations of this interesting knot.

This bracelet pattern has a simple bead clasp, and features two strands of Satin material. When using Satin or other delicate cords, be sure to either **LEAN** the pins to secure the loops, or the [Cross Pin Technique](#).

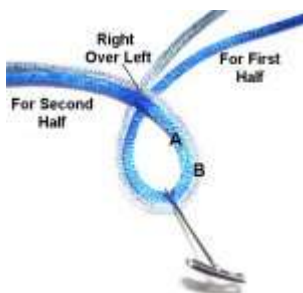
This project is rated Easy, but is **time consuming**. It will take **several hours** to make the small adjustments necessary, so the knots are all the same size.

Supplies Needed:

- 2mm cord material (2 colors -- optional)
- 1 bead with hole size 4mm to 5mm
- 4 small beads with 3mm to 4mm holes
- Project board and pins
- Fabric glue that dries clear

Knots Used:

- [Figure Eight Patterns](#)
- [Overhand knot](#)

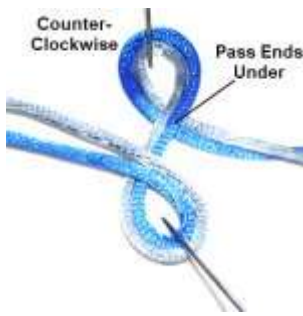


Step 1: Cut two cords, each 3 yards long (for a bracelet up to 8 inches). Prepare the ends with **glue**.

Make the lower loop of the first Figure Eight knot with both cords, crossing right over left. You will use the cords now on the right to make the first part of the Celtic bracelet, so secure the other half for now.

Color A = Blue (inside) Color

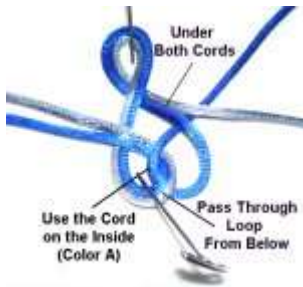
B = Silver(outside)



Step 2: Make the top loop in a counter-clockwise direction, passing the end **under** to form the crossing point. Make sure you keep the cords flat and close together.

Notice that the colors have shifted:

Color A = outside Color B = inside



Step 3: Select the **Color A** cord, since it will be on the **inside** when you make the next loop. Pass it through the lower loop of the first Figure Eight, **from below**.

Rotate it clockwise, and bring it **under** the two cords as you move it towards the top of the knot.

Design Tip: Using the two cords separately is much easier than trying to construct the loops with both acting together. Just remember to always use the cord on the **inside** first.



Step 4: Use the other cord to follow the same path as the first, arranging it around the loop.

You can now tighten the **lower loop** of the first Figure Eight if you wish, or you can wait until after the next loop is made.

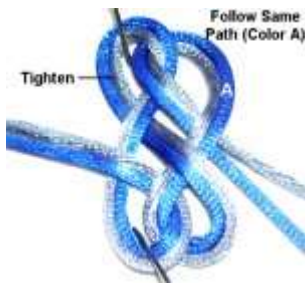
Design Tip: After you link and make a new loop, you can tighten the loop you passed the cord through. This helps to hold the cords in place, and allows you to hold the Celtic Bracelet in your hands as you construct it.

The tightening process becomes more clear as you progress. Try to make each loop the same size, and small enough for the figure eight design to be 1/2 to 1-inch in size, top to bottom.



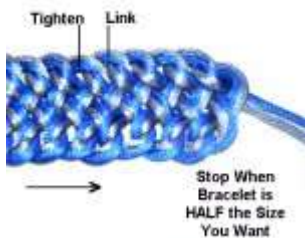
Step 5: Pass the cord on the inside (color B) through the top loop from below.

Rotate it counter-clockwise and pass it **under** both cords as you bring it down.



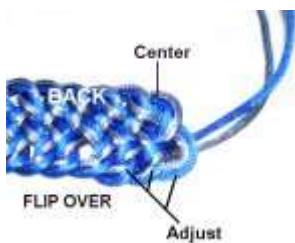
Step 6: Follow the same path using the other cord (color A), fitting it around the other loop.

You can now tighten the top loop of the first Figure Eight knot.



Step 7: Here's another view of the tightening process, showing the first half of the bracelet. Each time you make a "link" tighten the loop to the left of it.

Since you started at the center, stop when the Celtic Bracelet is **half the size** you need.



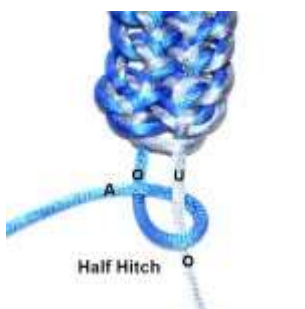
Step 8: In order to make the second half while **still moving left to right**, you need to flip the bracelet over, so the back is facing up. Your other option is to move right to left for the second half.

Adjust the three figure eights closest to the center, then continue, tying the second half with the other end of the cords. Stop when the bracelet is the size you want.



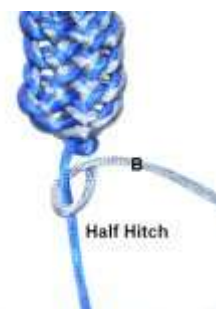
The following instructions are for a simple bead clasp. To see another option, using a button and loop, view the [Figure Eight Choker](#).

Step 9: Use **one** cord to make a final loop, as you did the others. Pull the end firmly to tighten the loop all the way.



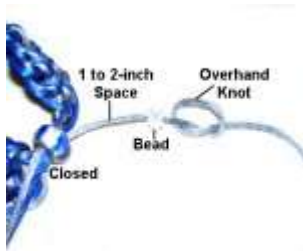
<< Use color A to tie a Half Hitch onto color B, as shown.

Use color B to tie the next Half Hitch, onto color A. >>



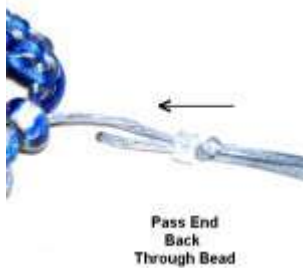
Pass two ends through the large bead for the clasp.

Pass the other two ends through it as well, in the **opposite direction**.



Step 10: Close the Celtic Bracelet completely by pulling on the ends. You must leave at least 1 to 2 inches of space between the bead for the clasp and the end of the cord, so the hand can fit through.

Apply a small bead, followed by an Overhand knot.



Pass the end back through the bead. It will be a tight squeeze, so use a bead threader if needed.

Moving the bead away from the knot will help.



Slide the bead back slightly and apply glue to the area next to the knot. Move the bead over the glue and allow it to dry completely.

Cut off the extra material flush with the bead (on the opposite side from where the knot rests).

Repeat step 10 with the other three ends to complete the Celtic Bracelet.

Bangle Bracelet



Description: The Bangle Bracelet features a type of circular braiding called the Turks Head knot. This type of Micro-Macrame bracelet slides over the wrist without a clasp, so you should make it with material that stretches slightly.

This symbolic decorative knot was a favorite of the Celtic artisans in ancient times, and is easy to make. This is a great Macrame project for beginners as well as children.

Please note that this page now contains only one bracelet design.

To make a more simple bangle, view the [Turks Head knot](#) page, by clicking on the link (or go to the Learn Macrame section).

Supplies Needed:

- 2mm – 4mm cord material
- Drinking glass or other cylinder (slightly larger than your wrist).
- Fabric glue that dries clear

Preparation: You need 1 cord, at least 72 inches long (1-yard). Prepare the ends to prevent unraveling.

To double the knot, cut a second cord the same length.

When using Paracord, as in the example, melt the ends with a flame to seal in the fibers on the inside.



Step 1: Secure one end of the cord to the glass on the lower left (tail).

Rotate the working end around the glass, crossing over in the front, **right to left**.

Mentally label this **cross 1**.



Step 2: Bring the working end around the glass, so the end comes up in the front, **between** the tail and the segment on the right.

Make **crossing point 2** heading **left to right**.

Secure it with tape.



Step 3: Bring the working end slightly to the right, and repeat **Step 1** to make crossing point 3.

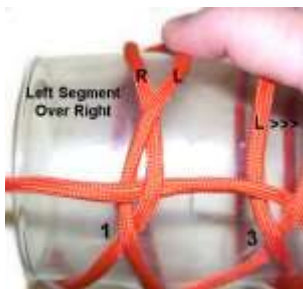
Repeat step 2 to make crossing point 4. **Secure it with tape.**

Now you will begin the weaving for the Bangle Bracelet. Always weave the working end through the areas indicated, from **below** (under - over).



Step 4: Weave the working end through the areas just **above** crossing points 1 and 3.

Pass **under - over - under - over**, heading **right to left**.



Step 5: Make 4 more crossing points for the Bangle Bracelet, by moving the segment on the left over the one on the right.

Do the same with the other two segments to the right. **The 3rd and 4th crossing points are in the back of the base.**



Step 6: Weave the end through the area **above** the new set of crossing points (in the **front** of the base).

Pass **under - over - under - over**, heading **left to right**.



Step 7: Roll the base towards you and locate the other two crossing points.

Weave through the area above them, by passing **under - over - under - over**, moving **right to left**.



Step 8: Repeat steps 5 - 7 several more times, until you reach the area where **crossing points 2 and 4** are secured.

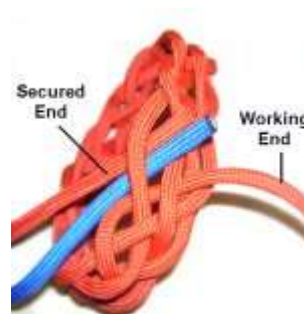
Remove the tape from the secured end as well as the two crossed areas.



Step 9: Place your finger above **crossing points 2 and 4** and move them down.

Weave the working end through one more time, just above the crossed areas (left to right).

Remove the Bangle Bracelet from the base, but **do not tighten it yet.**



(Optional): To double the design to make it thicker, place a second cord to the right of the **secured end.**

Follow the path of the first cord all the way through, until you reach the other end of the cord.

You will go around the bracelet several times, since there are multiple rows of weaving.



For a single Bangle Bracelet, tighten the design if necessary.

Trim and secure the ends on the **inside,** with glue.



For a doubled bangle, you won't need to tighten.

Trim the ends and slide them under one segment in the area where they rest (on the inside). Apply glue to hold them in place.

Hemp Bracelet



Description: This interesting Hemp Bracelet features a bead or button in the center, surrounded by knots in what is called a **Buttonhole Stitch**. The overall design uses a vintage technique known as "nesting", which makes this Macrame bracelet unique.

This is an easy Micro-Macrame pattern, so is suitable for beginners who have experience with the knots used in the design.

Note: In most of the images below, I used 4mm Hemp material to show the steps more clearly. You should try it with 2mm cord first. The second time you make it, use 1mm material.

Supplies Needed:

- 1mm to 2mm Hemp material
- 1 to 3 beads with holes large enough for 2 strands
- Project Board and pins

Choose your Hemp Carefully! It's important to inspect the material to make sure it is not too dry. Hemp is supposed to have a slight sheen and should be smooth. If it is rough or dry, it won't be comfortable on your skin.

A good way to be sure you are getting good Hemp is to make sure it comes in a package. If it is sitting out, open to the air, it will be too dry. So store it in a plastic bag when you're not using it.



When using Hemp, I recommend you get a stick of **Beeswax** and coat the material to soften and protect it.

Make a small notch and pull the cut cords through it, or rub it on the cords like a crayon.

Knots Used:

- [Double Buttonhole Stitch](#)
- [Square Knot \(SK\)](#)
- [Barrel Knot](#)
- [Sliding Clasp \(Wrapped Knot variation\)](#)



Here's a diagram showing the different parts of the Hemp Bracelet.

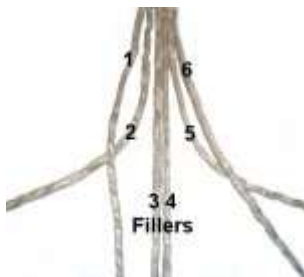
You can click on any of the small images to see a larger view.

First Half

Step 1: Cut 6 cords, each 72 inches long (2 yards). For the clasp, cut 1 cord, 18 inches long. Prepare the ends with glue to prevent unraveling.

Place the 2-yard cords **vertically** in front of you. Secure them to your board **10 inches** from one end.

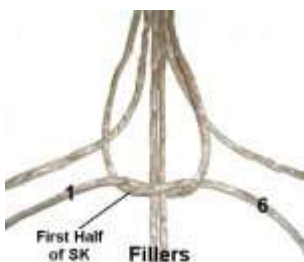
The best way is to tie a temporary Overhand knot, and secure it to the board, rather than each individual strand.



Step 2: Mentally number the cords 1 thru 6. The fillers are 3 and 4, and should be secured lower down, so they have some tension.

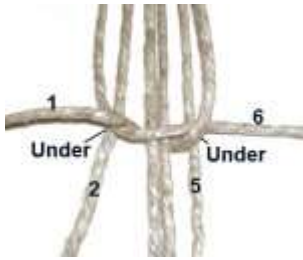
One set of working cords is 1 and 6, and the other set is 2 and 5.

Design Tip: You can label the cords with tape, with numbers written on each piece, so you can easily identify them.



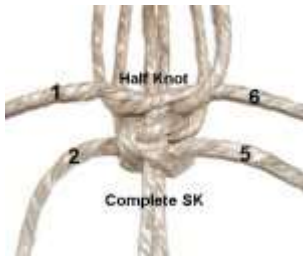
Step 3: Take working cords 1 and 6 and tie the **first half** of a Square knot, around the **filler cords only**.

The other two working cords are not used as part of this knot.

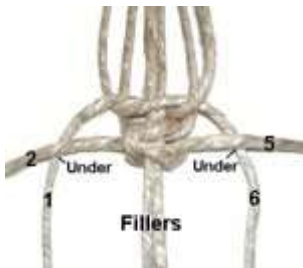


Step 4: Direct working cords 1 and 6 off to the sides. Bring cord 2 **under** cord 1, and position it next to the filler cords on the left.

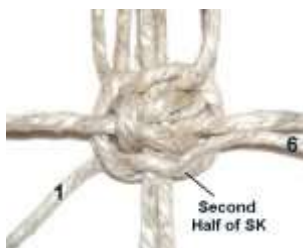
Do the same with cord 5, passing it **under** cord 6. It will rest on the right.



Step 5: Use working cords 2 and 5 to tie **acomplete** Square knot, around the filler cords.



Step 6: Direct cords 2 and 5 to the sides. Bring working cords 1 and 6 under them, so they are next to the fillers.



Step 7: Tie the **second half** of a SK with working cords 1 and 6.

This completes the first nestled Square Knot.



Step 8: Repeat steps 4 - 7 several times, until the Hemp Bracelet is **half the size** you want to make.

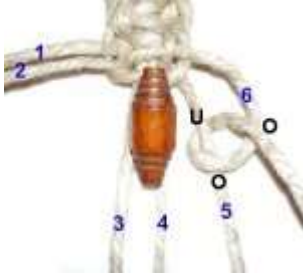


Center Area -- Buttonhole

Step 9: Now it's time to work on the center portion of the Hemp Bracelet. Slide

the bead onto cords 3 and 4 (fillers).

Step 10: Use cords 5 and 6 to make the Double Buttonhole Stitch. Here are the instructions:



Use cord 6 to tie the first half of a Vertical Larks Head knot onto cord 5, rotating **clockwise**:

Bring cord 6 **over** and then **under** cord 5. As you pull it to the right, pass **over** cord 6.



Tie the second half of the knot just below, by passing cord 6 **under** and then **over** cord 5, and **under** cord 6 as you bring it right.

Both steps equal one Larks Head knot.



Tie 3 or more Larks head knots, until the design reaches the bottom of the bead or button.

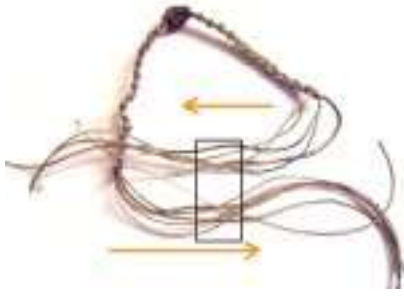
Repeat the process on the left side, **tying the same number of knots**. The working cord is #1, and the holding cord is #2.

Step 11: To make the second half of the Hemp Bracelet, repeat steps 3 thru 8.

There is one difference -- the first working cords are 2 and 5. So you use them to make the **first half** of the SK, just below the button or bead (**see image above**). Then you tie the complete SK with cords 1 and 6, followed by the second half of the SK with 2 and 5 again.

Stop when the bracelet is the size you want, making sure both halves are the same length.

Step 12: At **both ends** of the Hemp Bracelet, use cords 1 and 6 to tie a tight Square Knot around cords 2 - 5, which are the fillers. Apply a small amount of glue inside the knot as you are tightening it.



Step 13: To make the clasp, curve the bracelet into a circle. The ends need to lie next to one another, heading in **opposite directions** (arrows).

The black box shows the placement of the Wrapped knot (next step).

Take the 18-inch cord and use it to make a Wrapped knot around all the strands used to make the bracelet. Tighten the knot so it's snug, but make sure the ends can slide through easily. Cut off any excess from the **18-inch cord only**.

If you prefer to use a different knot for the clasp of your Hemp Bracelet, see [Sliding Clasps](#) for more ideas.

Step 14: Trim the ends so they are even. Tie a tight Barrel Knot with all the ends working together, at both ends of the bracelet.

Double Hitch Bracelet



Description: The Double Hitch Bracelet features the [Alternating Half Hitch](#).

This basic jewelry design is made with leather or a waxed material, so the knots hold their shape. This Macrame bracelet has a loop at one end, with a button at the opposite end, for the closure.

Janne Pedersen sent in the suggestion for this project.

Supplies Needed:

- 2mm cord material (Leather or Waxed -- 4 yards)
- One shank-style Button
- Project Board, pins and/or tape

Knots Used: [Alternating Half Hitch](#) and [Overhand Knot](#)

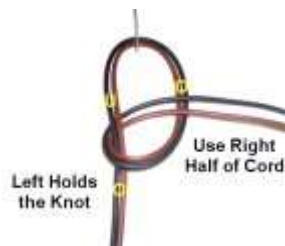
Step 1: Cut two cords, each at least 72 inches long (2 yards). Unless you are using leather, prepare the ends with tape, glue, or wax to prevent unraveling.

Step 2: Fold both cords in half, and secure them to your project board vertically, so the ends are even.

The two cords will act together as if they were a single cord.

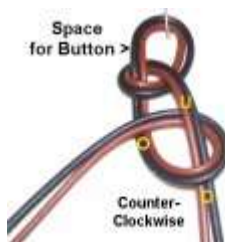
Make sure to use the [Cross Pin Technique](#) (or tape), when using leather, satin, or other types of delicate cord.

Step 3: Leave a space between the fold and the first knot, large enough for the button to pass through.



To make the first Half Hitch, use the right half of the cords. Pass them **over** and under the two on the left, in a **clockwise** direction.

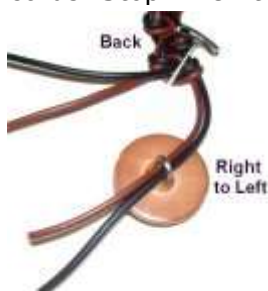
Make sure the ends pass **over** the right half, as you pull them to the right.



Step 4: Tie the next Half Hitch with the **left** half of the cords, rotating in a **counter-clockwise** direction.

This Half Hitch is made by passing **over** and **under** the cords on the right. As you pull them to the left, pass **over** the left half of the cords.

Step 5: Repeat steps 3 and 4, alternating back and forth between the two sets of cords. Stop when the Double Hitch Bracelet is the size you need.



Step 6: Secure the Double Hitch bracelet to the board, **so the last knot cannot move.**

Flip the bracelet over and position the button so the shank is facing up.

Pass the two ends on the right through the button, right to left.



Direct the left ends through the shank, heading left to right (opposite directions).



<< Choose one cord from each half and tie an Overhand knot. Add glue near the shank, and tighten it firmly.



Do the same with the other two cords. >>

When the glue is completely dry, cut off the excess material. You can add more glue to the top of the knots if you wish.

Fashion Bracelet



Description: This Fashion Bracelet is a popular design, and I have received many requests for a Macrame pattern.

In some places, this design is called a **Shamballa or Jupiter Bracelet**.

In most of the bracelets I have seen, the beads are faceted crystal beads shaped like **disco balls**. It's best to use round beads that are **not smooth**, since the cords need to grip hold of them, and could slide off if they are too slick.

Supplies Needed:

- 1mm size material
- Project board, pins and tape
- Glue

Knots Used:

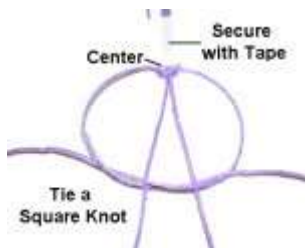
- [Square Knot](#) (see other options below)
- [Sliding Clasps](#)

Any type of decorative knot can be used in the area between the beads, but the Square knot is the most common. The Sliding Clasp shown below is also made with Square Knots, but you can use a different type if you wish.

Cutting Instructions:

Check to see how many cords you can get through the hole in your beads, and cut that many as the **fillers**. They should be at least 20 inches long.

You will need two working cords as well, at least 2 yards long. For bracelets over 10 inches, cut the cords longer.



Step 1: Arrange the cords on your project board vertically, securing them at the **center** with tape or pins. **The fillers need to be placed between the two working cords.**

Tie the first Square Knot at the center of the cords.



Step 2: Tie a total of 5 Square Knots, moving from the center towards the ends.

If you wish, you can tie a different number of knots between the beads.

OTHER IDEAS: You can use other decorative knots to make your Fashion Bracelet. Just make sure they can be tied with the number of cords you will be using.



The **Spiral Stitch** can be tied between the beads. You just tie the **first half** of a Square Knot over and over.

In these examples I used only one filler cord.



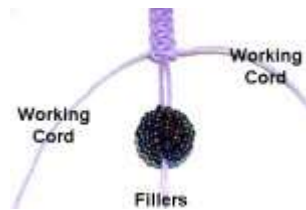
Half Hitch

Another option is an [Alternating Half Hitch design](#).

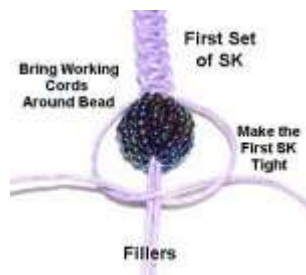
Each working cord is used to tie a Half Hitch onto the filler cords, which are called the "core".



Completed Sennit

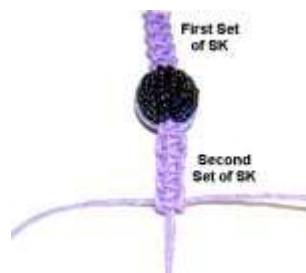


Step 3: After the sennit is the size you want, add the bead onto the **fillers**.



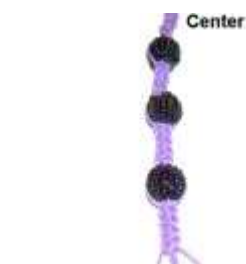
Step 4: Bring the working cords **AROUND** the bead. Tie the next knot just below the bead, making sure the cords are **pulled firmly** and the knot is tight as well.

Note: If using the Half Hitch design for your Fashion Bracelet, I recommend you tie a Square Knot **above and below** each bead, since you can pull them tighter than a Half Hitch.



Step 5: Tie the same number of knots you made in the first sennit, so there is the same amount of space between the beads.

Then add the next bead onto the fillers, and repeat step 4.



Step 6: After you have added three beads, measure the Fashion Bracelet. It should be half the completed size. If not, add another bead.

Make sure you end with the sennit of knots.

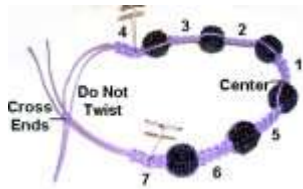
Step 7: Turn the Fashion Bracelet around, and repeat the process for the second half. You should add the bead **FIRST**, at the center, then continue on.

Design Tip: You can add a focal bead at the center, or a fancy button.

Make sure you measure the Fashion Bracelet as you progress, stopping when it's the right size. Make sure you end with the sennit of knots.

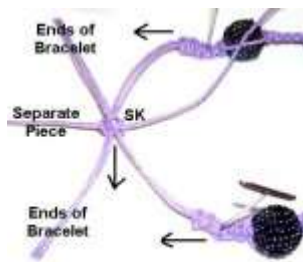


Step 8: Take the two **working cords** and direct them through one or more knots in the **back** of the last sennit. This will hold them in place. Apply glue and allow it to dry before moving on. Trim off any extra material.



Step 9: Arrange the design into a bracelet shape, as shown. Cross the **filler cords** coming from each end of the Fashion Bracelet.

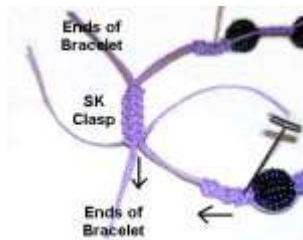
Make sure the ends as well as the sennits are not twisted in any way.



Step 10: To start the Sliding Clasp, cut a **separate piece of material**, at least 18 inches long. Pass it underneath the crossing point of the bracelet ends, and center it by matching the ends.

Tie a Square Knot with the new cord, tightening it in the center. It should be **vertical** in comparison to the bracelet, which is **horizontal** (see arrows).

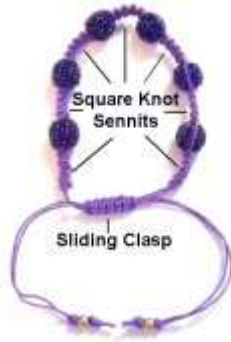
Design Tip: You can use other types of knots to make the sliding clasp for your Fashion Bracelet. For more ideas, see [Sliding Clasps](#).



Tie several more knots to complete the sliding clasp.

To finish off the cord used to make the clasp, direct them to the **BACK**. Tie the two ends together with a **very tight** Overhand knot. Add a small dab of glue, and tie a second knot.

IMPORTANT: Don't add too much glue, or the ends will stick to the clasp and won't slide through it properly.



Step 11: Trim the ends of the cords used to make the bracelet, and tie an Overhand or Barrel Knot at the tips. You can combine the cords, or finish them off separately.

If you wish, you can tie two knots with a bead between them, as I did in this image.

Round Bracelet



Description: This Round Bracelet looks very puzzling when you first see it, but is surprisingly easy to make. You only need to know 2 decorative knots to make one of these unique Macrame bracelets.

The design has a smooth, rounded shape, and a very nice finished appearance.

You can use this Micro-Macrame design to make a choker style necklace, a belt, or even a dog collar, simply by making it longer.

Satin cord was used to make the holiday bracelet shown.

You can click on any of the small images below to see a larger view.

Supplies Needed:

- 1.5mm - 2mm Cord Material
- Project Board and Pins
- Tape
- One Button (shank-style)
- Household or Fabric Glue

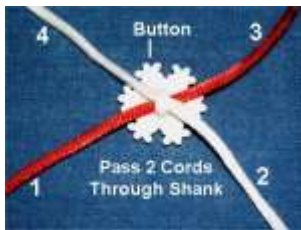
Knots Used:

- [Lanyard Knots](#) (Spiral variation)
- [Overhand Knot](#)

Step 1: Use this formula to determine how long to cut the cords:

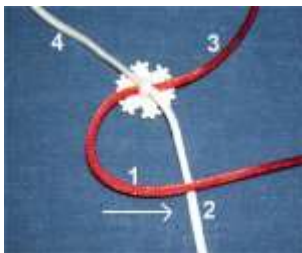
- **Finished Length of Bracelet (wrist measurement) x 12**

Cut 2 cords, each the size you came up with.

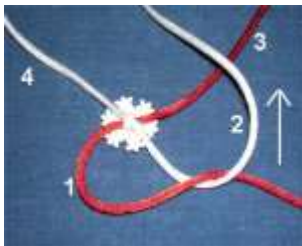


Direct both cords through the shank on the back of the button. Center them by matching the ends, and make sure they are **crossed**.

Mentally number the four segments, starting on the lower left.

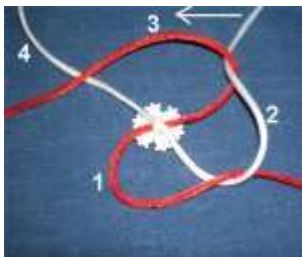


Step 2: Start the first Lanyard knot by directing the first segment to the right, so it rests on top of segment 2.

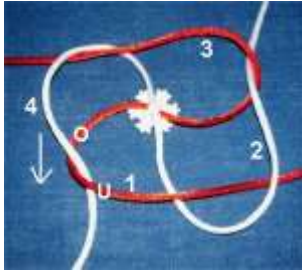


Step 3: Fold the segment 2 upward, so it rests on top of segment 3.

Be sure not to disturb segment 1.



Step 4: Direct segment 3 over to the left, so it passes over segment 4.



Step 5: Fold segment 4 downward, and pass it through the curved area of segment 1.

Make sure it goes in from the top (over - under).



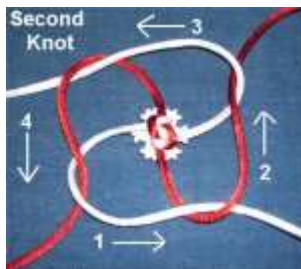
Step 6: Tighten the first Lanyard knot by pulling on all 4 ends gradually.

It should fit firmly around the shank of the button.

Design Tip: Note that the cords are in different positions now, as compared to when you started. This is important, so try not to rotate the cords in any way, as you tighten the first knot.

As you continue, make sure you **rotate counter-clockwise** as you tie each knot.

Try to make a habit to always start on the **lower left**. The spiral design will work out perfectly, as long as the ends switch places each time.



Step 7: Tie the second knot, following steps 2 - 5.

When you tighten it, make sure it rests **on top of the first knot**.



Step 8: Secure the Round Bracelet by passing a pin through the shank of the button, on an angle.

Tie several more Lanyard knots, until the bracelet is the size you need.



Step 9: To make a simple clasp for the Round Bracelet, tie an Overhand knot with all four ends.

As you tighten it, tug on one end so you have a loop for the button to pass through.

Rainbow Bracelet



Description: The Rainbow Bracelet features the use of multiple colors to produce an interesting wavy design. You can use any combination of colors, and as many as you wish. The **width** of this Macrame bracelet is determined by how many cords you are using.

This Micro-Macrame pattern uses basic knots, and is a great project for beginners. You can make this jewelry design with 2mm cord first, and then try it with more delicate materials.

In the example shown, I used 2mm braided nylon material in 4 colors. The bracelet was 1-inch wide when it was completed.

It's important that you use a project board and pins, to help you stretch the cords so they are straight.

This pattern has been changed slightly from the original. The mounting and finishing steps are **easier** than they were before.

Supplies Needed:

- **1mm to 2mm Cord material (several colors)**
- **Project Board and pins**
- **Fabric or Household glue**
- **One bead for clasp (hole suitable for 4 cords)**

Knots Used:

- [Double Half Hitch](#)
- [Larks Head Knot](#) (reverse variation)
- [Overhand knot](#)

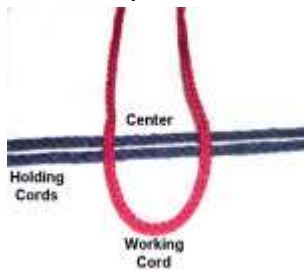
Cutting and Preparing Cords

Holding Cords: Cut 2 cords (any color), each 36 inches long

Working Cords: Cut 1 cord of **each color**, 70 inches long (**7 to 9 inch bracelet**)

Prepare the ends using one of the techniques described in [Cord Preparation](#).

Step 1: Secure both holding cords to your board, so they are horizontal. The working cords should be mounted **8 inches from one end** of the holding cords, as follows (reverse Larks Head knot):



<< Fold one working cord in half, and place it on top of the holding cords as shown.



Bring the ends under the holding cords and over the segment at the bottom. >>



Mount the cords in the order you want the colors to be arranged in the Rainbow Bracelet.



Step 2: Turn the design so it is resting vertically. Secure it at the top, so it can't move.

Bring all the working cords to the **left** of the holding cords. There will be **2 of each color**, since you folded them in half.

Move the **left** holding cord on a gentle diagonal slant towards the left. Secure it well.

Pass the working cord **at the bottom (green) under** the holding cord before you tie the next knot.

Make the first Half Hitch by rotating the cord **clockwise, over** and **under** the holding cord. As you bring it to the right, pass **over** the working cord.



Step 3: Tie another Half Hitch with the same working cord, after the first one is tightened **FIRMLY**.

All the Double Half Hitches tied in the Rainbow Bracelet need to be tight, so the areas between them are straight.

Attach the remaining working cords to the holding cord in the same manner. So the next one used in this example was green, followed by 2 yellow, 2 red, 2 blue (from the bottom up).

Pull each working cord taut as you bring it **straight down** to make the Double Half Hitches. If you tighten the first Half Hitch firmly, it will help keep the cord straight.

Design Tip: My method for keeping the cords straight is to pull them down, under the holding cord with my left hand, and tie the Half Hitch with my right. I continue to hold the cord and tie the second knot.



Step 4: Direct the **second** holding cord to the left, passing it over all the working cords.

You can either secure it so its **pulled tight**, or control it with your hand while tying the next set of DHH.



Step 5: Attach the working cords with DHH, in the same order as the first row.

Push the knots up as far as you can, so the holding cord doesn't show (at the top).



Step 6: Direct the holding cord on the **right** (inside) the other direction, and secure it

Bring the first working cord (at the bottom) under the holding cord, and then tie the first Half Hitch (**counter-clockwise**).

Tie 2 more knots, to make a **TRIPLE Half Hitch**. This will make the angle a little rounder, so the Rainbow Bracelet has **curved** rows of knots.

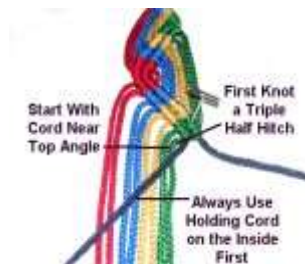


Step 7: Attach the remaining cords with **Double** Half Hitches, pulling each one tightly.

The area between the rows of DHH should be as straight as possible.

Bring the second holding cord into place and tie the next row next to the first. **The first knot should be a Triple Half Hitch (see step 6).**

Step 8: As you continue to make the rest of the Rainbow Bracelet, here are some important tips:



Always use the holding cord on the **inside** first.

Start the row of Half Hitches with the working cord closest to the angle at the top.

The first knot you tie (with the first cord) should be a **TRIPLE** Half Hitch.

Step 9: Measure the Rainbow Bracelet frequently, and stop when it's the length you need. It's more comfortable if you leave it a little loose.

Finishing Touches

I changed the original design so you can make a **Sliding Clasp**, or a simple **Bead Clasp**, which is shown below.



Step 10: Flip the Rainbow Bracelet over, so you are working at the back.

Tie **very tight** Overhand knots with the two **working cords** of the same color. Position them so they rest at the back of the last row of DHH. Apply glue below them and on the **inside**, as you tighten them.

Step 11: When the glue is completely dry, cut off the excess material. You will use the **holding cords** to make the bead clasp.



Bead Clasp: Direct the 4 ends of the holding cords through the bead in **opposite directions**.

Close the clasp by pulling on the ends. Move down 2 inches and tie finishing knots. The best one is the **Barrel Knot**, but others will work, too. Make sure you add glue as you tighten the knots.

Design Tip: I recommend you use a piece of wire to bring the cords through the hole in the beads. Just fold the wire in half and pass it through the bead. Put one cord through it near the fold. Pull on the ends, which will bring the cord through the bead.

Oval Bracelet



Description: The Oval Bracelet is a Micro-Macrame design featuring oval shaped designs and wavy bars that crisscross. There are only 3 Macrame knots used in this pattern, but the process can be a challenge. So make sure you have experience with the knots before making this custom bracelet.

The beads inside each oval design are optional. The bead clasp can be changed if you prefer to use a [Sliding Clasp](#) instead.

I recommend you **do not use waxed material**, since the wax makes it difficult to tighten the knots completely. In the example shown, I used Hemp cord.

Supplies Needed:

- **1mm cord material**
- **Beads for inside ovals -- 2mm holes (optional)**
- **Bead for clasp -- 5mm holes**
- **Beads for ends -- 4mm holes**
- **Project Board and pins**
- **Fabric glue that dries clear**
- **Tape**

Knots Used:

- [Square Knot](#)
- [Overhand Knot](#)
- [Double Half Hitch](#)

Cutting Instructions:

- Cut 4 holding cords, each 1.5 yards long
- Cut 8 working cords, each 2 yards long (for sizes up to 9 inches)

Prepare the ends with glue to prevent unraveling.



Place a piece of tape around the **top** of 4 working cords. Repeat with a second set. Secure them to your board vertically, with pins pushed through the tape.

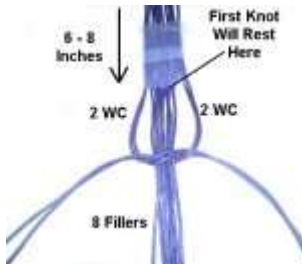
Do the same with the four holding cords, placing them between the two sets of working cords.

Place a piece of tape at the bottom of each holding cord, so you can

identify them more easily. They can easily get mixed up with the other cords used in the Oval Bracelet.



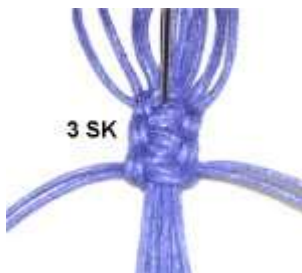
Top of Bracelet



Move down **6 to 8 inches** from the top of the cords, and apply a piece of tape horizontally.

Locate the **2 working cords** furthest to the right and left. Use them to tie a Square knot around the other 8 cords, which act as the fillers.

The knot will rest against the tape when it's tightened.

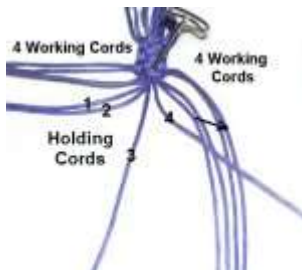


Tie a total of 3 Square Knots.

You can now remove the tape and secure the knots, which makes the Oval Bracelet more stable.



Upper Half of Oval Bracelet



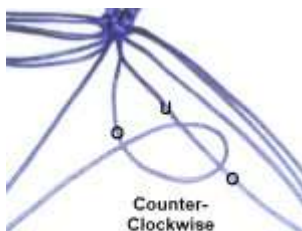
Step 1: Arrange the cords so that you can easily identify the holding cords, as well as the working cords. Mentally number the holding cords 1 - 4, moving left to right.

Direct holding cord 4 to the **right** and secure it so it's pulled taut. It should rest on top of the four working cords.

Important: Since you moved the holding cord from left to right, you will attach the working cords to it, progressing left to right (small arrow in photo above).

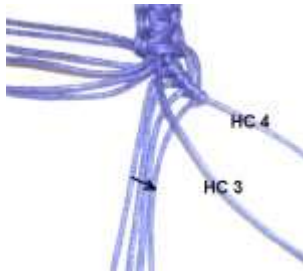
This applies when working in the other direction, too.

Since the holding cords have tape on the ends, you can write the numbers on them. This helps to keep the four cords organized, which makes the Oval Bracelet easier to make.



Attach each working cord to the holding cord with a Double Half Hitch (DHH). Rotate **counter-clockwise** as you tie the knots. Tighten each one firmly.

A Half Hitch is tied by passing the working cord **over** and then **under** the holding cord. As you pull it to the side, it should pass **over** the working cord.

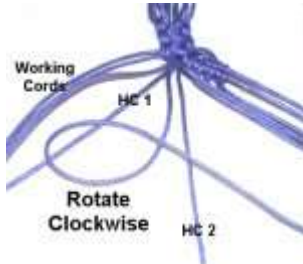


Move holding cord 3 to the **right**, placing it to the **inside** of the first row of knots you just tied. Secure it (or hold it) so it's taut.

Attach the four working cords to it with DHH, in the same order, as you did the first row. **Pull each knot tightly, so the two rows are close together.**

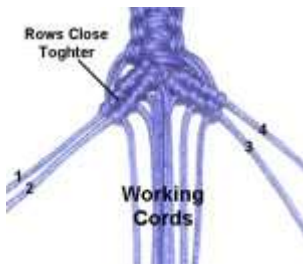
Important: When creating the **top half** of each oval shape, you will always use the holding cord on the **outside** first.

So in this area of the Oval Bracelet, the first ones used are holding cord 4 (right) and holding cord 1 (left).



Step 2: Direct holding cord 1 towards the **left**. It should be the same angle as cords 3 and 4.

Attach the four working cords on the left to it, with Double Half Hitches. Rotate **clockwise** as you create these knots.

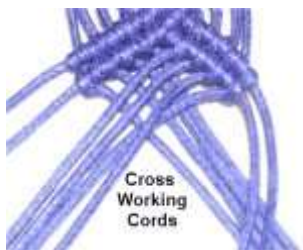


Direct holding cord 2 to the **left**, on the inside of the first row of knots. Attach the four working cords to it with DHH, in the same order.

Pull them tightly, so the two rows are close together.



Center and Bottom of Oval Bracelet

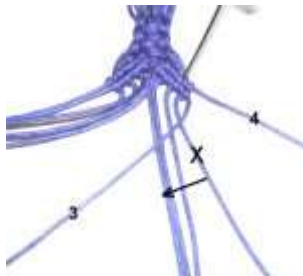


You have options for decorating the center of the curved designs in the Oval Bracelet.

You can add one or more beads, or cross the working cords as shown here. You can weave 4 cords through the other four, or even tie a knot in this area.

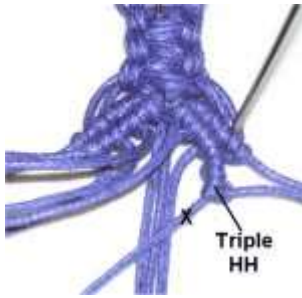
See [Vintage Diamonds](#) for ideas

Important: For the **bottom half** of each oval shape, you use the holding cord that's on the **inside** first (opposite of top half).



Step 3: Direct holding cord 3 to the **left** and secure it. Attach the four working cords on the **right** to it, progressing right to left. Tie the knots **clockwise**.

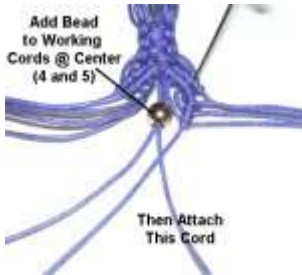
The **first cord** you attach needs to be a **TRIPLE** Half Hitch, to make the corner more rounded (**X**).



A Triple Half Hitch is simply three single ones tied in a row.

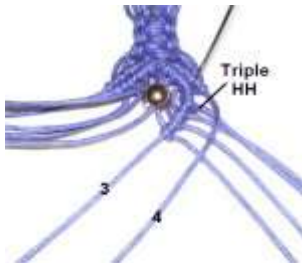
To make the Oval Bracelet design the proper shape, this is a **very important step**.

You will do this **every time** you create the **bottom half** of each oval.



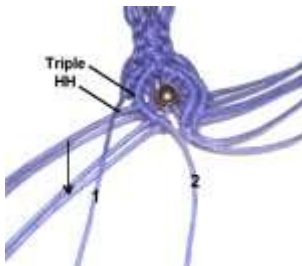
Now is the last chance you have to add a bead. It needs to be placed onto the two working cords at the **center** of the oval shape. (If you were to number them, they would be cords 4 and 5).

Once the bead is in place, attach the working cord on the **right** to the holding cord you are currently working with. The left one is attached on the other side.



Move holding cord 4 along the outside of the first row of knots (towards the left). Attach the first working cord to it with a **Triple** Half Hitch. Attach the other 3 cords with **Double** Half Hitches.

Make sure the knots are pulled tight, so the two rows are close together.



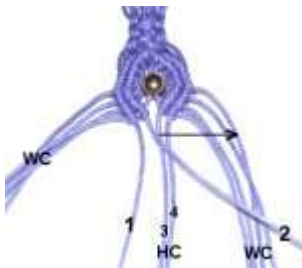
Step 4: Direct holding cord 2 to the **right**. Attach the first working cord with a Triple HH, and tie the knots **counter-clockwise**.

After the first row is done, attach the knots to holding cord 1. Make sure the knots are tightly pulled, so the two rows are close.



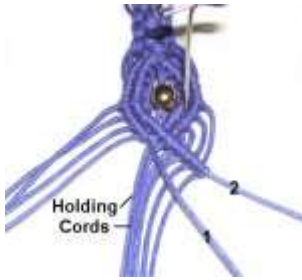
Closing + Top of Next Oval

Now you will close the bottom of the first oval shape and create the top of the next one.



Step 5: Direct holding cord 2 to the **right**. Attach **holding cords 3 and 4** (from the right) to it with DHH.

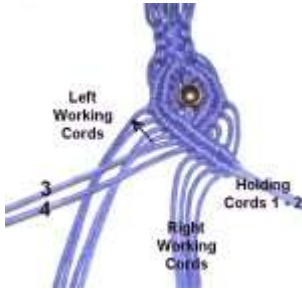
Then attach the four working cords on the right. Rotate **counter-clockwise** when tying these knots.



Move holding cord 1 to rest beside the row of knots you just tied, heading right.

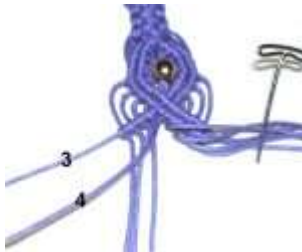
Attach the same 6 cords to it with DHH. The two holding cords are first, followed by 4 working cords. Make sure the knots are tight, so the two rows are close together.

Design Tip: By attaching the four working cords, you begin the top half of the next design for the Oval Bracelet. It's easier to do this while you are closing each oval shape, since the holding cords will be in the right position.



Locate holding cords 3 and 4, which come off the bars you made in the last step. Move holding cord 3 to the left.

Attach the four working cords on the left to it with DHH. These knots are tied **clockwise**.



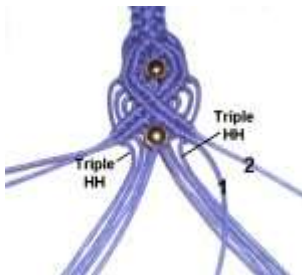
Direct holding cord 4 to the left, beside the row of knots you just tied (inside).

Attach the four working cords with DHH (**clockwise**). Pull them tight so the two rows are close.



Second Oval, Bottom and Closure

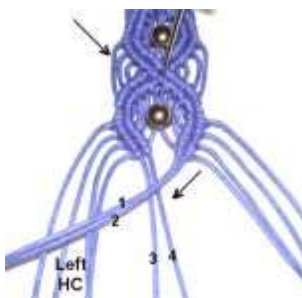
The **top** portion of the **second** design in the Oval Bracelet is done, so now you will create the bottom portion. You can add the bead or decoration now.



Step 6: Repeat steps 3 and 4 to make the **lower half** of the second oval shape. The holding cords have switched places, but the process is the same.

Use holding cord 1 first, followed by 2. On the left, use cord 4 first, followed by 3.

Don't forget the Triple Half Hitches!



Step 7: Now you will close the bottom and start the top of the next design, as in step 5, but in the **opposite direction (right to left)**.

Move holding cord 1 first, to the left. Attach holding cords 3 and 4 to it, along with the 4 working cords on the **left (rotate clockwise)**.

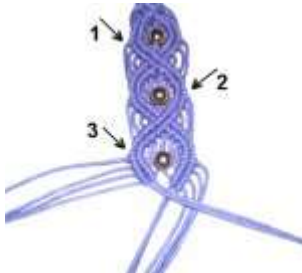
Repeat with holding cord 2.



Direct holding cord 4 to the **right**, and attach the 4 working cords with DHH (**rotate counter-clockwise**).

Do the same with holding cord 3.

The top half of the third design for the Oval Bracelet is finished, so now you would make the bottom half (steps 3 and 4).

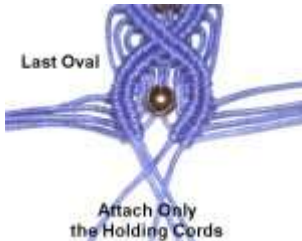


Step 8: When you get to the bottom, the closing is done left to right, same as step 5.

The 4th oval is closed right to left, as in step 7.

Keep alternating directions, and stop when the Oval Bracelet is the size you want.

Important: When measuring the bracelet, make sure you take into account the three Square Knots you still have left to tie.

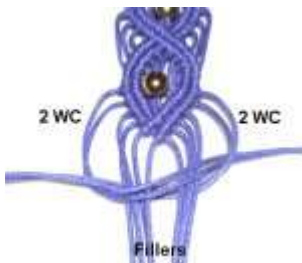


Step 9: For the last oval shape, you need to attach two holding cords to the other two. Determine the proper direction by looking at the previous design.

Do not attach any of the working cords.

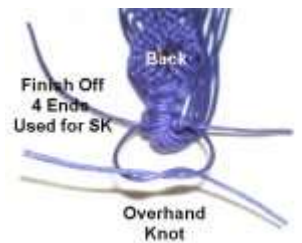


Bead Clasp for Oval Bracelet



Step 10: Use the two working cords furthest to the left and right to tie three Square knots. The remaining cords act as fillers.

Tighten it so it rests at the lower "point" of the oval shape.



Finish off the 4 ends you just used for the SK by tying tight Overhand knots with two at a time.

It's best to flip the Oval Bracelet over first, and position the knots at the **back** of the Square knots.

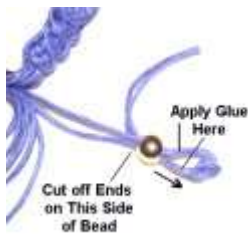
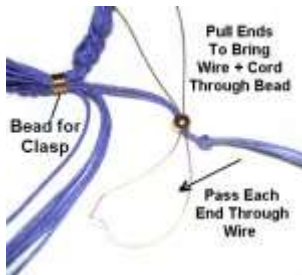
Apply glue as you tighten them. When it's dry, cut off the excess material.

Step 11: Remove the tape from the remaining cords at each end of the bracelet. Trim to neaten the cords. Pass all 8 cords through the bead for the clasp.

Go to the opposite end of the bracelet, and pass those 8 cords through, in the **opposite direction**. It will be tight squeeze. You can use a wire threader as shown in the next image. **It's best if you slide them through one at a time.**

You can **cut off a few cords** if there is no way to get them all through the bead, but make sure you finish them off with **Overhand knots** and **use glue**.

Once the clasp is done, pull the ends to **close** the Oval Bracelet. Move down at least 2 inches, to allow the Oval Bracelet to open wide enough for your hand to pass through easily



Step 12: Add a small bead to **two ends**, and tie a tight Overhand knot. Slide a bead threader (wire) through the opening after folding it.

Pass one end through the wire, near the folded area. Pull on the ends of the wire. The cord will pass through the hole. Repeat with the second cord.

Slide the bead back slightly, and apply glue next to the Overhand knot. Slide the bead forward, so it rests against the knot.

When the glue is dry, cut off the excess material on the side of the bead opposite from the knot.

Repeat step 12 with the other cords (in sets of 2)

Natural Bracelet



Description: The Natural Bracelet features triangular shaped areas decorated by wood beads. A charm that represents some aspect of nature is added to provide a focal point to this Macramé bracelet (optional).

To complete the theme, I recommend this casual bracelet be made with Hemp, which is a natural material made from plants.

This Micro-Macramé project is rated moderate, since you need to have previous

experience with the knots to successfully create it.

To view a similar design, see the [Rainbow Wave Bracelet](#).

Supplies Needed:

- 1mm Hemp or other material
- Project Board and Pins
- Measuring Tape
- 8 - 10 Beads (hole size at least 2mm) -- optional
- One charm or drop bead (cords run horizontally through the hole) -- optional

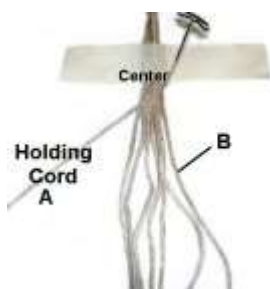
Knots Used:

- [Double Half Hitch](#)
- [Vertical Larks Head](#)
- [Sliding Clasp](#)

Step 1: Cut 8 cords, each at least 60 inches long. For bracelets over 8 inches, cut the cords longer. Prepare the ends with **glue** to prevent unraveling.

Determine the overall length you need to make the Natural Bracelet, by measuring around your wrist (loosely).

Secure the **center** of the cords to your project board vertically. **Place a piece of tape across the cords to mark the center.**

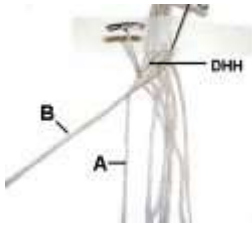


The first holding cord is the one furthest to the **right** (A). Direct it to the left, on an angle, and secure it so it's taut.

Attach all the other cords to it with Double Half Hitches (DHH), **progressing right to left**. Rotate **clockwise** as you tie these knots.

Design Tip: When tying knots in rows heading right to left, you rotate clockwise to tie the DHH.

For rows heading left to right, rotate counter-clockwise.



Step 2: The second holding cord (B) is the one that's now furthest to the right. Direct it to the **left**, placing it just below the first row of DHH.

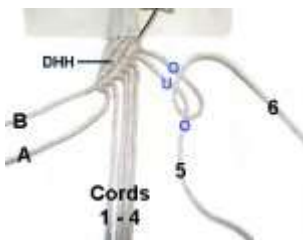
Attach ALL the remaining cords to it with DHH, **including holding cord A**.

Step 3: Push both holding cords aside for now. Mentally number the remaining cords 1 - 6, moving left to right.

Important: The **number** of Larks Head knots you tie in the next 2 steps is determined by the angle of the first two rows of DHH.

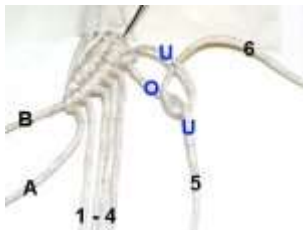
Put the holding cord in place temporarily, so you can visualize where the row of DHH will rest. Then tie enough knots to reach the holding cord.

I like to put a pin where the knots need to reach, so I can move the holding cord aside while I work.



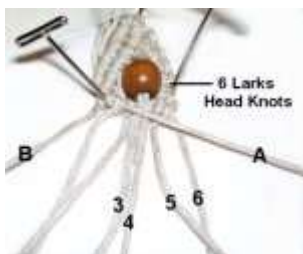
Tie **6 - 10** Vertical Larks Head knots with cord 6, onto cord 5, following these instructions:

Pass cord 6 **over** and then **under** cord 5. Bring the end **over** cord 6 as you pull it to the right (**clockwise**). Pull firmly to tighten the knot.



Step 4: To tie the 2nd half of the Larks Head knot, pass cord 6 **under** and then **over** cord 5.

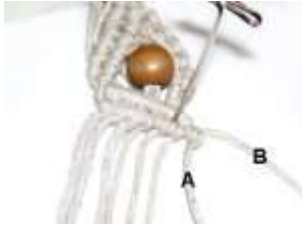
Bring the end **under** cord 6 as you pull it to the right.



Step 5: Slide a bead onto cords 3 and 4 (optional).

Direct **holding cord A** to the **right**, on the same angle as the first two rows of DHH.

Attach cords 1 - 6 to it with DHH, rotating **counter-clockwise**.



Step 6: Direct holding cord B to the **right**, just below the first row of DHH.

Attach all the remaining cords to it with DHH, **including holding cord A.**

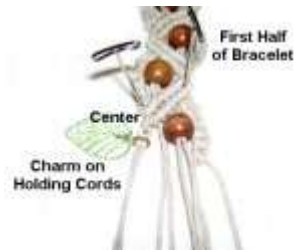


Repeat steps 3 - 6 at least one more time. As long as you tie the same number of knots, the angle should be the same.

For the second design, you use cord 1 to tie the Larks Head knots onto cord 2. The holding cords are then directed to the **left** to make the next two rows of DHH.

If you make a 3rd design, it's tied like the first one.

Measure the bracelet, and stop when the first half of the Natural Bracelet is **half the size** you plan to make. So if you are making an 8-inch bracelet, stop at 4 inches.



Step 7: Turn the bracelet around, and add the charm to the two **holding cords**. ([See Design Tip below](#))

Repeat steps 3 - 6 to create the second half of the Natural bracelet. Make sure there are the same number of triangle designs on each half.

Design Tip: The loop on the charm needs to be **sideways**, since the holding cords run through it horizontally. Otherwise, the charm will twist. Look carefully at the photo above to see what I mean. If necessary, attach a jump ring, to help the charm dangle more freely.

Step 8: Go to the page called [Sliding Clasps](#), and read through the instructions for the **Wrapped Knot clasp**.



Cross the ends of the bracelet cords, and create the clasp following the instructions on that page.

Use a separate cord, at least 20 inches long, for the clasp.

Design Tip: You can use a different type of sliding clasp for the Natural Bracelet, but the Wrapped knot will work the best for this design.

Step 9: After the clasp is complete, trim the ends so they are even. Close the Natural Bracelet by pulling on the ends. Move down at least 2 inches, and tie tight Overhand or Barrel Knots. You should tie the knot using the cords **together in a group**. If you wish, you can break the cords up into small groups.

Friendship Bracelet



Description: This Friendship Bracelet has a ribbed appearance and features the Vertical Half Hitch. So it's a good project to help you become skilled at tying Half Hitches.

Try making it with soft material, such as Cotton Crochet cord or yarn. The knots will be tiny and will create a striped pattern if you use several different colors.

This Micro-Macrame project is time consuming, but easy to make, so is suitable for beginners who have some experience with the knots.

The clasp is made with the **Square Knot Button** and a simple loop closure. If you prefer something different, see the following pages for ideas:

- [Jewelry Clasps](#)
- [Sliding Clasps](#)

Supplies Needed:

- 1.5 mm soft cord material in several colors
- **Project Board and Pins**

Knots Used:

- [Vertical Half Hitch](#) (VHH)
- [Square Knot](#) (SK)
- [Square Knot Button](#)

- [Overhand Knot](#)

Cutting Instructions

- You will need at least 12 cords to make the Friendship Bracelet wide enough for most wrist sizes. I used a total of 14 cords, which made it almost 1-inch wide.

$$14 \times 1.5\text{mm} = 21\text{mm} \quad (1\text{-inch} = 25\text{mm})$$

In the example shown, I cut 2 of the white color, 3 blue, 4 yellow, and 5 green.

I did this so the stripes would change size. You can use as many cords as you wish, and arrange the colors in any way.

- The **length** of each cord should be 9 times the size you want the bracelet. So for a 7-inch size, each cord should be at least 63 inches. (I usually cut the cords to 2-yards (72 inches), so I have a little extra).

Prepare the ends by tying tight Overhand Knots at the tips of each strand. You can also use glue or tape.

Vertical Half Hitch Design

Step 1: Match the ends of the cords and tie a loose Overhand Knot with all of them in a group.

This is just temporary, so you can secure the cords to your board more easily.

Step 2: Arrange the cords into separate color groups. The striped pattern is determined by the **order in which you organize them.**

Place them vertically on your project board, and make sure they are not tangled.

Important: The first row of Double Half Hitches determines the ANGLE of the stripes.

So place a piece of tape 10 inches down from the Overhand knot, on the angle in which you want the stripes to form.

Note: These instructions are for a Friendship Bracelet made from **left to right.**



Step 3: Use the first cord on the left as the working cord. Pass it **under** the cord beside it (to the right), which will hold the knot.

Bring it **over - under** the holding cord, moving **clockwise**. Make sure it passes **over** the working cord as you pull it to the right.

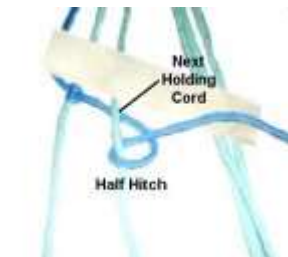
Design Tip: It's important to tighten all the Half Hitches firmly, so the rows are neat and straight. The knots will rest against the tape, on the angle you chose.

After that, the tape is not necessary, since the remaining rows will follow the angle of the first row.



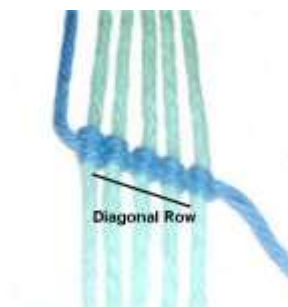
Step 4: Repeat step 3, tying the next knot in the same manner.

Both steps equal one Vertical Half Hitch (VHH).



Step 5: Tie the next VHH onto the next holding cord to the right. Make sure you use the **same working cord**.

Tighten the Half Hitches firmly, so the knots on both holding cords will rest **closer together**.



Step 6: Complete the first row of the Friendship Bracelet by tying VHH onto all the remaining cords, progressing towards the right.

Use the same working cord.

Step 7: For the next row, use the cord that's now furthest to the left as the new working cord. **It's the first cord you attached in step 3.**

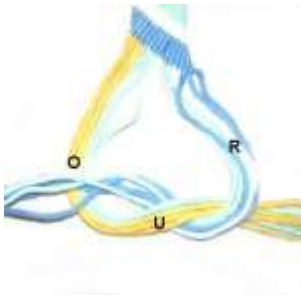
Tie VHH onto all the other cords, **including the first working cord**, which is resting on the far right.

Step 8: For the 3rd row, use the cord furthest to the left again, as the next working cord. Tie the VDHH unto all the other cords, including **both** of the previous working cords at the far right.

Step 9: Repeat this process over and over, until the Friendship Bracelet is the size you need, **minus 2 inches.**

You still need to make the clasp, which is around 2 inches in size. So for an 8-inch bracelet, stop at 6 inches.

Button Knot Clasp



Step 10: Untie the Overhand Knot you made in Step 1. Divide the cords at that end into two groups.

Tie an Overhand knot by passing the right group **under** and **over** the left group as shown.

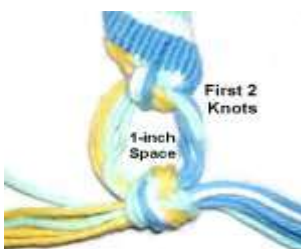
Tighten the knot firmly, so it rests against the edge of the VHH.



Tie another Overhand knot using the right group, which is now on the left. Pass it under and over the other group.

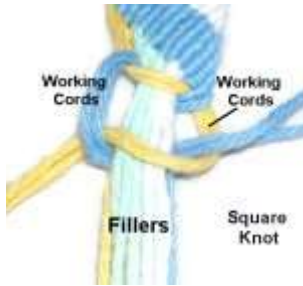
By creating the knots in different directions, it will look like a Square Knot.

Design Tip: From here, you can create a different type of clasp if you don't like the one I chose for the Friendship Bracelet.



Step 11: Leave a 1-inch space, and then repeat step 10.

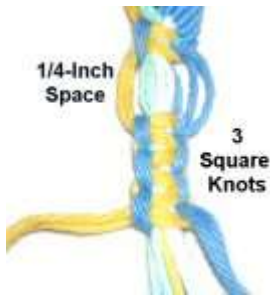
The finishing process at this end will be completed in steps 15 - 16.



Step 12: At the opposite end of the Friendship Bracelet, tie one Square Knot using the first and last two cords to tie the knot.

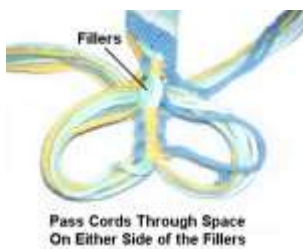
The remaining cords are the fillers.

Tighten it so it rests just under the last row of VHH.



Leave a 1/4-inch space, and tie 2 more Square Knots (total of 3).

Locate the areas on either side of the filler cords running through the 1/4-inch space. Those spaces are important in the next step.



Step 13: Divide the cords into two groups. Direct the ends of the left group through the area to the **left** of the fillers (inside the 1/4-inch space).

Do the same with the ends of the right group, passing them through to the **right** of the fillers.

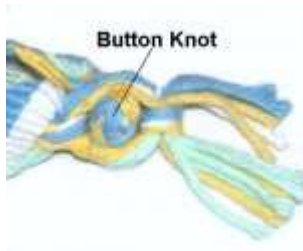


Pull on the ends to roll the SK into the button shape.



Step 14: Tie a **tight** Overhand knot with the two groups.

If you prefer, you can divide the cords into smaller groups and tie several knots. They will rest at the back of the button.



Step 15: Adjust the size of the **clasp** as needed, if the opening is not large enough for the button knot to fit through easily.

Just untie the Overhand knot to change the size of the opening.

Step 16: Once the adjustments are made, apply glue to the back (or inside) the Overhand knots.

Trim the ends so they are even, forming a fringe at both ends of the Friendship Bracelet.

Watchband Design



Description: This Watchband Design can be used to replace one that is broken or worn. This is a very basic Micro-Macrame pattern using only a few decorative knots. So it's a good beginner's project. But it's time consuming to tie many very small knots.

The band can be decorated with beads, charms, or novelty buttons if you want something a little more fancy. You can also substitute the watch face for a metal ring or a focal bead shaped like a ring.

In the example shown, I used Hemp material. I recommend you **do not use waxed material**, since the knots need to be tight. The wax makes the material too stiff for this design.

Supplies Needed:

- 1mm cord material
- Project Board and Pins
- Buckle – 0.75-inch to 1-inch size
- Watch Face (standard, with a bar for attachment)

Knots Used:

- [Larks Head Knot](#)
- [Alternating Square Knots](#)
- [Double Half Hitch](#)
- [Square Knots](#) (left and right facing)
- [Overhand Knot](#)

Important: Are you “recycling” a watch face that had a band attached to it?

It needs to have **bars** along the edges where a purchased band would be attached. **The watch face cannot be used if the bars are missing.**

Preparation and Mounting

- **Cut 12 cords, each 60 inches long.**

Apply a light coat of glue to the ends, to prevent unraveling. Allow it to dry completely.

Step 1: Mount 6 of the cords to the bar (or opening) of the watch face, using Larks Head knots. You'll end up with 12 cords to work with, since you folded them in half.

Do the same with the remaining 6 cords, mounting them to the opposite side of the watch.

Secure them out of the way for now. **They won't be used until step 8.**

First Half of Watchband Design

Step 2: Divide the 12 cords from one side of the watch face, into three groups of four.

All the Square Knots will have 2 fillers and 2 working cords.

Design Tip: You need to know how to tie Square Knots in both directions, or the Watchband Design will be a challenge.

The reason for the direction change is so the edges will be symmetrical. Visit the [Square Knot](#) page to learn this important technique.



Tie a **left** Square Knot (LSK) with cords 1 - 4, and with cords 5 - 8.

Tie a **right** Square Knot (RSK) with cords 9 - 12.

Step 3: Alternate cords by using cords 3 - 6 (LSK), and 7 - 10 (RSK). This is the standard way to tie Alternating Square Knots.

Step 4: Repeat steps 2 and 3 until the watchband design measures **just under half the size** or your wrist. So if your wrist size is 8 inches, stop at 3.75 inches.

Make sure the knots tied with 9 - 12 are **always right SK** as you continue to create the rest of the Watchband Design (odd numbered rows).

Add the Buckle

Step 5: Trim the ends of the cords so they are even. Separate the cords into two groups of 6. Apply tape to the ends of both groups, to keep the cords together in bundles.

Step 6: Pass both groups **over** the central bar of the buckle, on either side of the tongue. The **front edge** of the buckle should be **heading away** from the rows of knots, as shown in the image below.



Step 7: Bring the bundled cords around the outside of the buckle, and pass the ends into the space between the two groups.

The space you are looking for is **just above** the last knots of the band, and below the buckle.



Flip the Watchband Design over.

The ends should be dangling in the **back** of the watchband, near the center of the buckle.

Tip: This process is easier if you have plenty of slack as you move the cords into position. Gradually remove the slack from each set of cords, tightening them around the bar on the buckle.

Step 7: Using **2 cords at a time** (one from each bundle), tie tight Overhand knots. Apply glue as you tighten each one. There should be a total of 6 knots. Cut off any remaining material after the glue is dry.

Second Half of Watchband Design

Step 8: Repeat steps 2 - 4, using the other set of cords mounted to the watch face.

Stop when the second half of the watchband design is the **same length** as the first portion **(including the buckle)**.

End with a row where there are 3 Square knots (step 2).

Step 9: Tie 2 rows of Alternating Square Knots, omitting 2 strands at both edges. So the next row will be tied with cords 3 - 6 and 7 - 10. The final row of ASK is tied with cords 5 - 8 only.

This will cause the end to be pointed, so it fits through the buckle more easily.

Step 10: Mentally number the cords 1 - 12. **Move cord 2** towards the center of the band. It will be a diagonal holding cord for the next knots, so secure it to your project board so it's taut.

It should rest **along the edge** of the V design you just made.

Attach cords 3 - 6 to holding cord 2, with DHH (**counter-clockwise**).

Step 11: Repeat step 10, using cord 1. The holding cord should rest next to the first row of DHH (on the outside). Pull the knots tight, so the two rows are close together.

Step 12: Repeat steps 10 and 11 on the other side, using cord 11 as the first holding cord. Cord 12 is for the second row. Attach cords 10 - 7 to each one, in that order (right to left). Rotate **clockwise** when tying these knots.

Important: To complete the point, attach holding cord 2 to holding cord 11 and then 12, with a DHH. Attach holding cord 1 in the same manner.

Finishing Touches

Step 12: Direct **all** the ends to the **back** of the band. Tie **tight** Overhand knots, two cords for each knot.

These knots should rest **against the back** of the Watchband Design. So apply glue to these knots as well as the **back portion** of the DHH you made in step 11.

Use tape or clips to hold the knots firmly. When the glue is dry, cut off any remaining material.

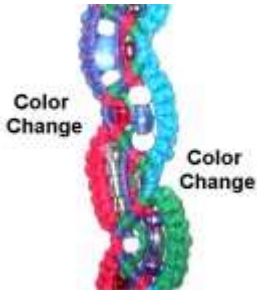
Rainbow Wave Bracelet



Description: The Rainbow Wave Bracelet is a Micro-Macrame design that features the use of multiple colors to create a rainbow effect. You can also make it with a solid color, if you want it to be more elegant.

This is a good Macrame project for beginners who have some experience with the knots used in the bracelet design.

This Bracelet design can be confusing, so make sure you know the difference between **holding** cords and **working** cords (visit the Dictionary if you don't).



The cord lengths indicated below include **color changes** on the right and left edges (step 8).

If you don't swap cords, two will become too short.

So keep that in mind when choosing materials and arranging the colors.

Supplies Needed:

- 1mm cord material
- Small beads with 1mm to 2mm hole sizes (optional)
- Project board and pins
- Small button for clasp
- Fabric glue that dries clear

Knots Used:

- [Vertical Larks Head](#)
- [Double Half Hitch](#)
- [Overhand knot](#)
- [Square Knot](#)
- [Buttonhole Clasp](#)

Cutting Instructions:

- Cut 3 cords, each at least 2.5 yards long (for sizes up to 7 inches).
- Cut 1 cord, at least 3 yards long (cord for clasp)

- For bracelets 8 inches or larger, cut the cords longer

Prepare the ends with **glue**, if you plan to add beads to your Rainbow Wave Bracelet.

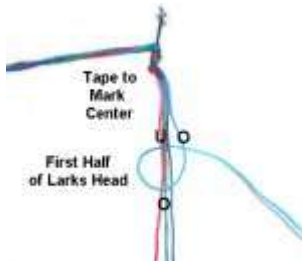


Buttonhole Clasp

Locate the **center** of the cords by matching the ends. Arrange the cords vertically, placing tape over them horizontally, at the center.

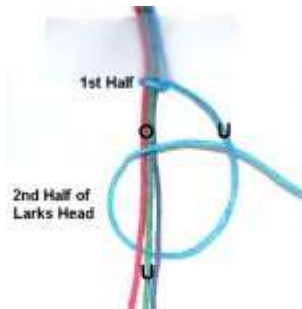
The long cord used for the clasp should be placed to the right of the other three.

In the following images for the Rainbow Wave Bracelet, that's the **blue cord**.



Step A: The first half of the vertical Larks Head knot is tied with the working cord (long), onto the other three.

Rotate **clockwise**, passing **over - under - over** as shown.



Tighten the first half **firmly**, so it rests against the tape.

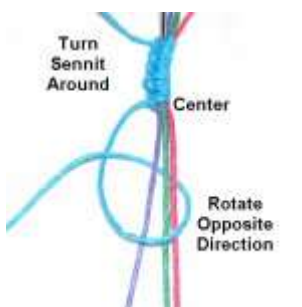
Step B: The second half of the vertical Larks Head knot is tied in the same direction, **under - over - under** as shown.

Steps A + B = one Larks Head knot



Tie a total of 6- 10 Larks Head knots, so the sennit is approximately 1.5 times the size of the button.

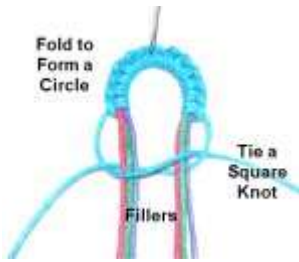
In the Rainbow Wave Bracelet shown, the button was 1/2 inches in size. So the sennit was 3/4 inches in size.



Turn the sennit around completely to make the second half.

Since the heads of the knots are on the left, you need to tie the Larks Head knots **counter-clockwise**.

Tie the **same number of knots**, starting at the center.



Fold the Buttonhole Clasp design to form a circle. Hold it together and check that the button will fit through it.

If not, add more Larks Head knots **at each end**.

Use the two working cords to tie a **tight** Square Knot around all the others, which are fillers.

Arrange the colors now, in whatever pattern you prefer.

The **left half** of the cord used to make the clasp (blue) will be covered by knots, since it will be a holding cord.

Tie 2 - 4 more SK, so there is space between the clasp and the first triangle shape (**see image below**).

Try to keep the colors as organized as possible. You can still make adjustments to the order they are arranged, after the SK are tied.

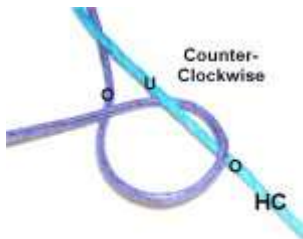


Wave Design



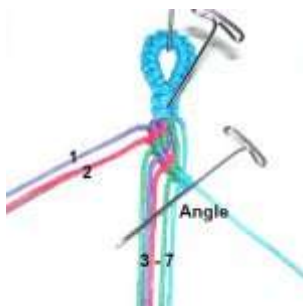
Step 1: Direct the cord on the left, over to the **right**. It will be used as a holding cord (HC), through the entire Rainbow Wave Bracelet design. Secure it so it's pulled taut.

Attach each of the remaining cords to it with a Double Half Hitch (DHH). Progress from left to right (arrow).



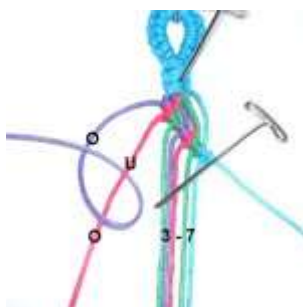
Rotate counter-clockwise as you tie these knots, and tighten each one firmly.

A Half Hitch is tied **over - under - over** as shown. Tie a second knot to make a Double Half Hitch.



Step 2: Place a pin next to the last knot tied, and move it as needed, to determine the correct angle for the next row. Push the pin through your board to hold it at the right angle.

Mentally number the working cords 1 - 7. Separate cords 1 and 2, which are used next.

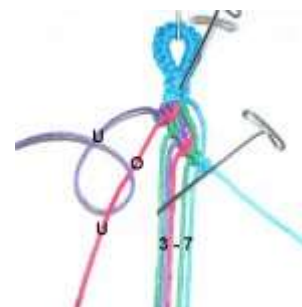


Step 3: Use cord 1 to tie a series of Larks Head knots onto cord 2.

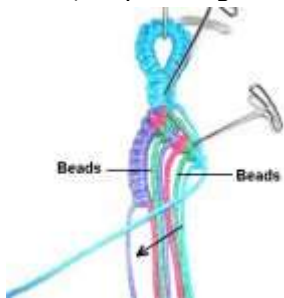
< **Step A**
B >

Step

This is the same knot you used to make the clasp for the Rainbow Wave Bracelet.



Step 3, continued: Tie enough Larks Head knots to reach the place directly across from where the pin enters your board. In most cases that will be 6 to 10 knots, depending on the angle.



Step 4: (Optional) Attach beads to cord 3, which is next to the Larks Head sennit. If you want to add more to the other cords, make sure there's only 1 or 2 small ones, so they fit inside the triangle shape without bending the cord upward.

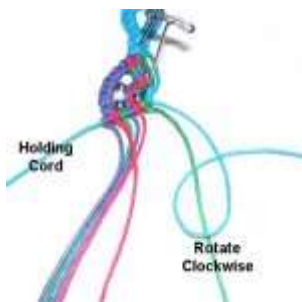
Direct the holding cord to the **left** and secure it so it rests against the bottom the Larks Head sennit.



Attach the working cords to it with DHH. Move right to left as you progress, and tighten the knots firmly.

These knots should be tied in a **clockwise** direction.

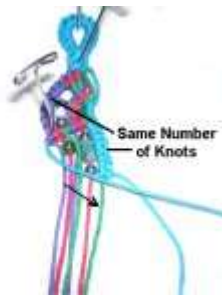
The sennit and the portion of the cords **inside the triangle** should be straight.



Step 5: Repeat step 3, using working **cord 7** to tie the Larks Head knots onto cord 6.

These knots are tied in a **clockwise** direction.

Tie the **same number of knots**, so the angle will be the same (see next image).



Step 6: Direct the holding cord to the right and secure it so it rests against the bottom of the Larks Head sennit.

Attach the working cords to it with DHH, moving left to right.



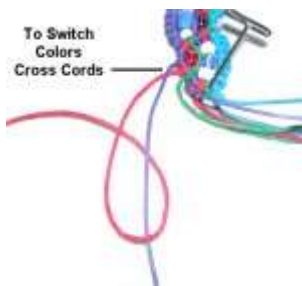
Here is a closer view of the first two triangle shapes.

Step 7: To create the rest of the Rainbow Wave Bracelet, just repeat steps 4 - 6 several more times.

Important: Cords 1 and 7 will eventually become too short to be used. So you need to **switch** them with cords 2 and 6, which will change the color of the Larks Head knots.

You can switch after **every triangle shape**, or in some other pattern.

Just make sure the Rainbow Wave Bracelet design is **balanced**.



Step 8: To switch, cross **cord 2 under cord 1** on the left, and then tie the knots with cord 2.

When you work on the right side, cross **cord 6 under cord 7**, tying the knots with cord 6.



Finishing and Clasp



Step 9 : When the Rainbow Wave Bracelet is the size you want, tie an Overhand Knot with the **holding cord**.

Position it so it rests next to the last DHH tied, and tighten it firmly. This prevents the working cords from sliding down.



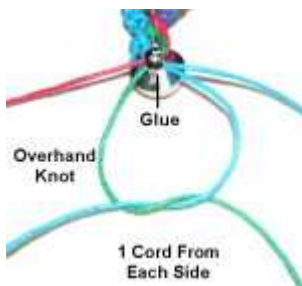
Turn the bracelet over. **Select 4 cords to be finished off now.** It doesn't matter which ones. Using two cords, tie **tight** Overhand knots. Arrange the knots so they rest against the row of DHH closest to them.

Apply glue to these knots and allow it to dry completely, before cutting off the excess material.



Step 10: Pass two of the remaining cords through the button's shank.

Do the same with the other two, heading the **opposite direction**.



Tie an Overhand Knot with one cord from each side. Apply glue next to the shank, so the knot will rest on it once tightened.

Make sure this knot is as tight as possible. When the glue dries, cut off the excess material.



Use the remaining two cords to tie a second Overhand knot. It should be arranged so it rests on the other side of the shank (closer to the bracelet).

Apply glue and tighten firmly. Use a clip to hold the cords in place while the glue dries. Cut off the excess material.

Beaded Hitch Bracelet



Description: The Beaded Hitch Bracelet features the Double Half Hitch, arranged vertically, with the knots arranged in alternate directions. This Micro-Macrame bracelet has a sliding bead closure.

This Macrame project is easy to make, and requires very little time and effort. So it's a great beginner's project. In the example, I used three colors for instruction purposes. All you need to make this bracelet design is two colors.

In the example shown, I used Satin cord. Should you decide to use this material, make sure you do not pass the pins through it, since it's delicate. Instead, **lean the pins** over the cord, or use tape.

Supplies Needed:

- **2mm cord material (2 colors)**
- **Beads (2mm hole size or larger)**
- **One bead for clasp (4mm - 5mm hole size)**
- **Project board, pins, tape**
- **Fabric glue that dries clear**

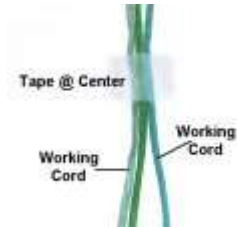
Knots Used:

- [Double Half Hitch](#)
- [Overhand Knot](#)
- [Barrel Knot](#)

Step 1: Cut two cords, each at least 72 inches long (one of each color). Cut

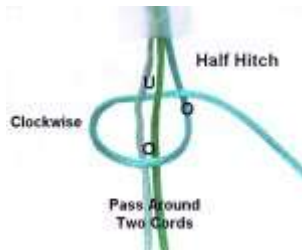
1 holding cord, 12 - 18 inches long.

Prepare the ends of the holding cord with **glue**. The two working cords can be prepared any way you prefer.



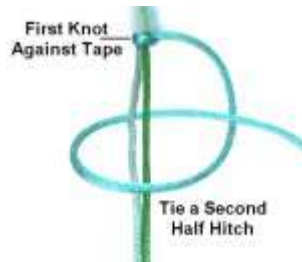
Arrange the cords vertically, centering them by matching the ends. The holding cord should rest between the two working cords.

Place a piece of tape across the cords to mark the center.



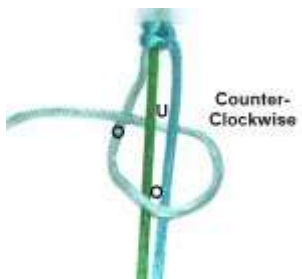
Step 2: Use the working cord on the **right** to make a Half Hitch in a clockwise direction. Tie it around **both** of the other cords.

A Half Hitch is tied by passing **over and under** the cords holding the knot. As you pull the end to the side, pass it **over** the working cord.



Step 3: Tighten the first knot so it rests against the tape at the center. Then tie another Half Hitch with the same cord.

Both knots together are considered one Double Half Hitch (DHH).



Step 4: Switch to the left working cord. Tie the next Half Hitch rotating counter-clockwise. Make sure it goes around the right working cord, along with the holding cord.



Step 5: To make this a Double Half Hitch, tie another one using the same cord.

Using a **cord threader** is recommended as you add the beads for your Beaded Hitch Bracelet.

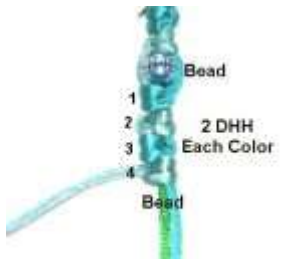
Fold a wire in half and direct it through the hole in the bead. Place the **holding cord** through the wire near the folded area. Pull on the ends, which will bring the cord through the bead.





Step 6: Add one bead to the holding cord.

Design Tip: When you tie the next DHH, make sure the working cords fit snugly around the bead.



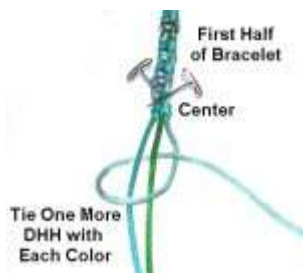
Step 7: Tie a DHH with each color, and then repeat, for a total of 4 DHH. Add another bead, and then repeat this process. Continue on in the same manner.

As you progress, keep the knots as flat as possible. Stop when the Beaded Hitch Bracelet is **HALF** the size you want. So for an 8-inch bracelet, stop at 4 inches.



Step 8: Before you tighten the last DHH in the first half of the bracelet, **apply glue** under it, so the knot will be attached to the holding cord. Wait until it dries, then cut off the **holding cord**.

Tie an Overhand knot with the two working cords. **Apply glue as you tighten that knot, too.**



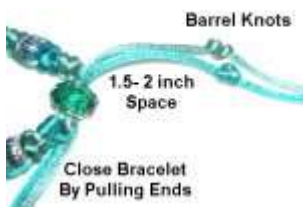
Step 9: Turn the bracelet around, and go back to the center. To keep the beads following the same pattern, tie one DHH with each color, and then add a bead. You should start the knots with the **right** working cord.

Continue on, and stop when the Beaded Hitch Bracelet is the size you need. **Repeat Step 8**



Step 10: To make the clasp, pass the two cords from the left half of the bracelet through the bead, from **left to right**.

Pass the cords from the right half from **right to left**.



Pull on the ends to close the Beaded Hitch Bracelet. Leave a 1.5 to 2 inch space, and tie a Barrel Knot in each cord. These knots prevent the cords from slipping out of the bead.

Apply glue as you tighten the knots. When the glue dries, cut off the excess material.

Vintage Bracelet



Description: The Vintage Bracelet is a Micro-Macrame project featuring diamonds made with Double Half Hitches, which is a vintage technique.

This Macrame project is rated Moderate, since it's a challenge to control fine cords. There is a Wrapped Knot sliding clasp for the closure.

Beads can be used to decorate this basic Macrame bracelet, or you can tie Square knots inside each diamond.

In the example shown, I used a contrasting color for the **holding cords**, which created light areas at the 4 points of the diamonds.

The material I used was **Bamboo yarn** (teal and natural).

Supplies Needed:

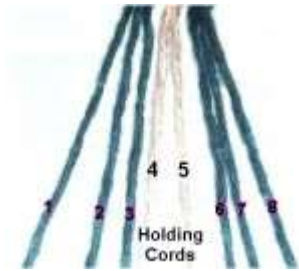
- **1mm Cord Material**
- **Beads -- hole size 2mm (optional)**
- **Project Board, pins, tape**
- **Fabric glue that dries clear**

Knots Used:

- [Vintage Diamonds](#)
- [Double Half Hitch \(DHH\)](#)
- [Overhand Knot](#)
- [Sliding Clasp](#)
- [Wrapped Knot](#)

Step 1: Cut 8 cords, at least 36 inches long. Coat the ends with glue to prevent unraveling.

Design Tip: To make your Vintage Bracelet more interesting, you can use a different color for the holding cords, as in the example shown. Another option is to make each cord a different color, to create a rainbow effect.

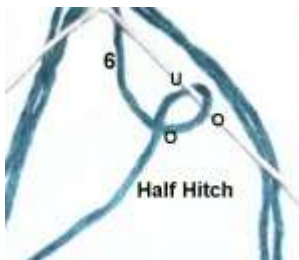


Lay the cords vertically on your board, with 3 working cords on either side of the two holding cords. Place a piece of tape across the cords, to mark the **center**.

Mentally number the cords 1 - 8. **The two holding cords are 4 and 5.**

Step 2: Direct the holding cords to the right and left, diagonally. They should pass **over** the working cords. Secure them so they are taut.

The angle of these cords determines the shape of the diamond, so adjust their placement until you like the shape.



Use cord 6 to tie a Double Half Hitch onto holding cord 5, rotating **counter-clockwise**. Tighten the first knot so it rests against the tape before tying the second knot.

Repeat this process with cords 7 and 8.

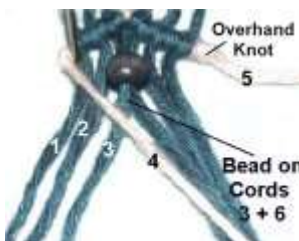
Half Hitch Instructions: Pass the working cord **over** and **under** the holding cord. As you bring it to the side, bring it **over** the working cord.

When making diagonal rows of DHH, you always start with the working cords **closest to the holding cords**.



Step 3: Attach cords 3 - 1 to holding cord 4 (in that order).

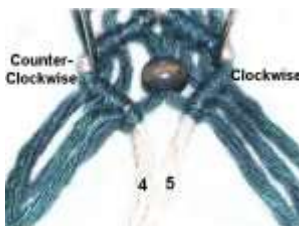
Rotate **clockwise** as you tie the DHH.



Step 4: Slide a bead over working cords 3 and 6. Tie an Overhand knot in holding cords 4 and 5, sliding it up as far as it can go, **against the row of DHH**.

Option: You can tie a Square Knot instead of using beads. Cords 1 and 8 will be the working cords for a SK.

Design Tip: Notice the pins next to the Overhand knots? Placing them just to the **inside** of the holding cords helps keep the angles sharp.

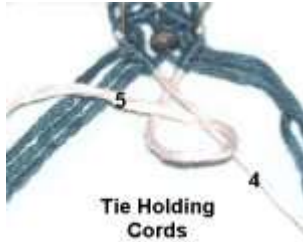


To create the bottom of the diamond, direct holding cord 4 towards the center. Attach cords 1 - 3, rotating **counter-clockwise**.

Attach cords 8 - 6 to holding cord 5, after moving it towards the center. Rotate **clockwise** for these knots.

Design Tip: The direction of the knots change because you are bringing them towards each other when the top of each diamond is made. For the bottom, the

cords are heading away from each other.

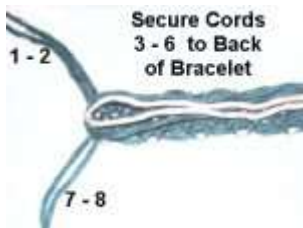


Step 5: To complete the first diamond for your Vintage Bracelet, attach one holding cord to the other with a DHH.

Step 6: Repeat steps 2 - 5 several times, until the Vintage Bracelet is **HALF** the size you need.

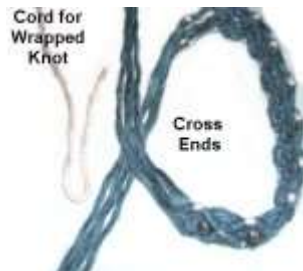
Return to the center, and turn the bracelet around. **Complete the first diamond by tying one holding cord to the other with a DHH.**

Step 7: Repeat steps 2 - 5 until the bracelet is completed.



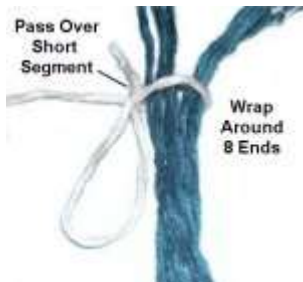
Step 8: Flip the bracelet so you are working on the **back**. Secure cords 3 - 6 to the back by applying glue under them as well as on top, for approx. 1/2-inch. When the glue is dry, cut off the excess material.

Repeat this process at the other end of the Vintage Bracelet.



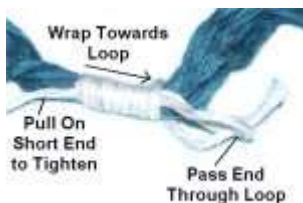
Turn the bracelet sideways and cross the ends. Cut one cord (or use one that was cut off in the last step), at least 12 inches long.

Fold it so a short portion is close to the crossing point of the bracelet cords, with the long portion on the **outside**.



Step 9: Wrap the long end around the bracelet cords, as well as the short segment. Wrap several times, **moving towards the folded portion** of the cord you are working with.

Make sure you wrap snugly, but not so tight that the cords can't slide through the knot.



Wrap enough times to cover the crossed area of the bracelet cords, (approximately 1-inch). Pass the end through the folded area (resembles a loop).

Pull on the **SHORT** end, to pull the loop and working end into the knot.

Pull on the ends of the Vintage Bracelet, to close it, then open it again. If it's working properly, cut off the two ends **from the cord used for the clasp**, close to the **edges** of the Wrapped knot.



Step 10: Close the bracelet by pulling on the ends. Apply beads and/or knots to the tips of the cords, 1 to 2 inches away from the Wrapped knot. **Make sure you leave enough space for your hand to slip through when it's stretched open.**

You can add beads to each cord individually, or in sets of two. Tie knots to secure the beads, and apply glue.

<http://www.free-macrame-patterns.com/>