Hooking the by Butterly Butterly Stitch

The number of beads to be used for any particular colour will be shown in the box for that colour together with the letter (ie 2A, 4G, etc.)

	Colour	No. of beads	
Α	Clear / Crystal	42	
В	Black	626	
С	Baby Pink	78	
D	Pink	130	
E	Rose Blush	154	
F	Maroon	190	
Design size 46 brick stitch rows			

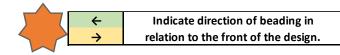


Your full tutorial
on how to utilise
the ZigZag Brick Stitch
Method can be found
from Page 5 of this
pattern!

Hookin' to the Beat – Misty Rose Butterfly - Brick Stitch

You will be starting with Row 24 and work upwards.

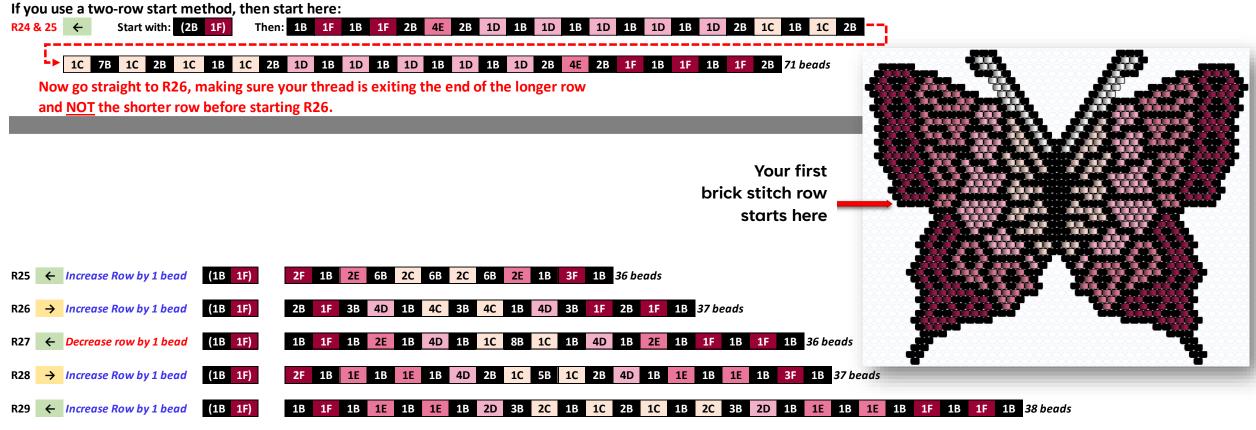
Once you reach the top, pass your thread back to Row 24 to work towards the bottom of your piece



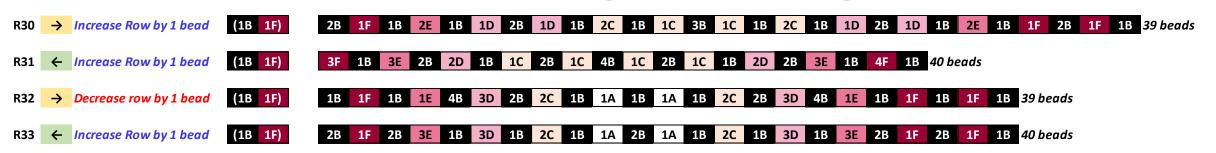
You can approach this piece with either a single row (Ladder Stitch) method Or you can use a two-row start method

If you use the single row / ladder stitch method, start here:

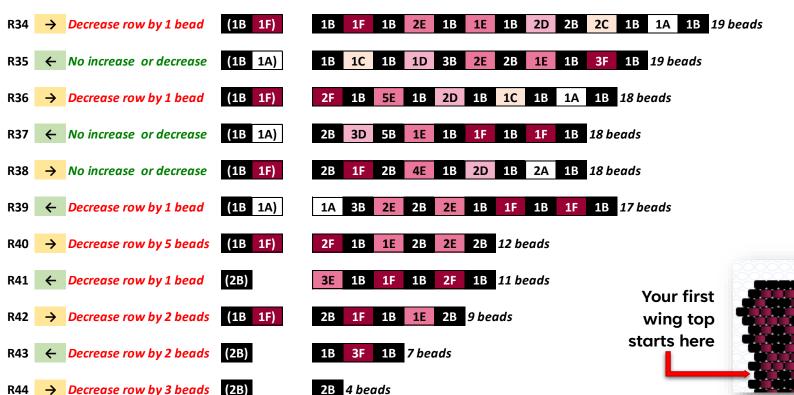
4B 2E 1B 5C 3B 1C 3B 1C 3B 5C 1B 2E 4B 35 beads Now go straight to R25

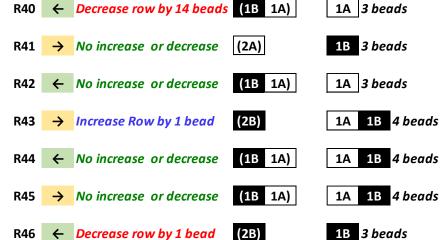


Hookin' to the Beat - Misty Rose Butterfly - Brick Stitch



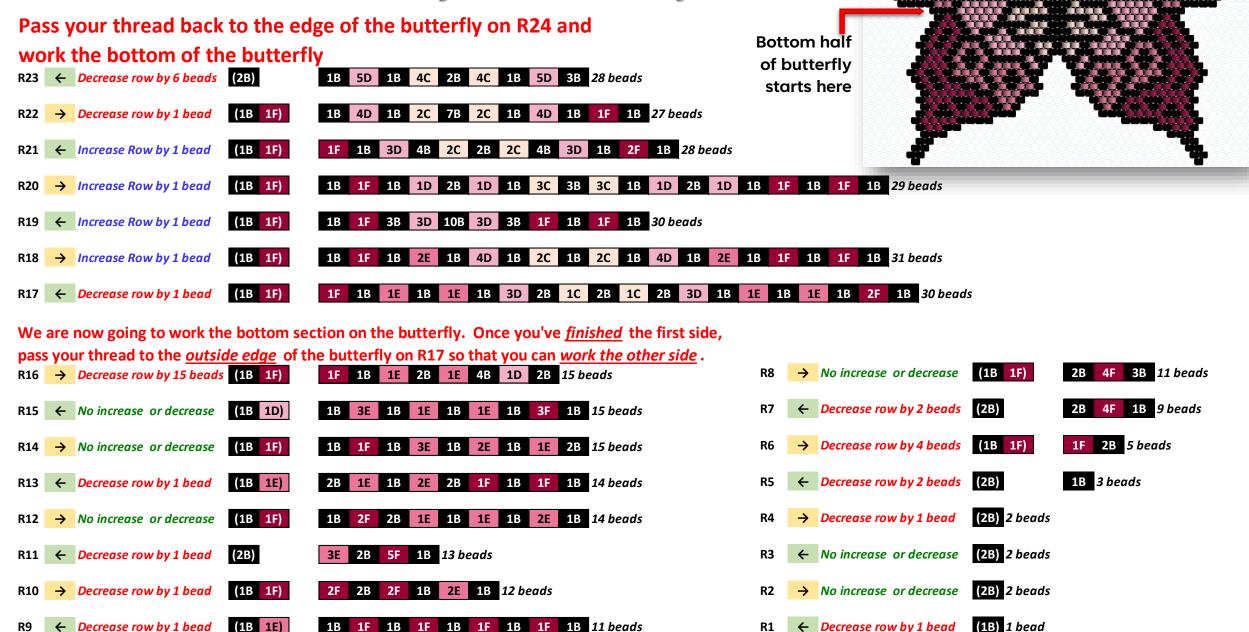
We are now going to work the top of each wing on the butterfly. Once you've <u>finished</u> the wing top, pass your thread to the inside edge of the butterfly on R39 so that you can <u>work the antennae</u>.





Antennae portion

Hookin' to the Beat - Misty Rose Butterfly - Brick Stitch



1,19209 Brick Stitch

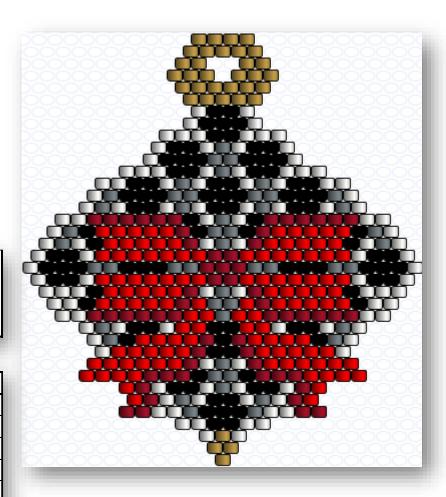
Hookin' to the Beat

The number of beads to be used for any particular colour will be shown in the box for that colour together with the letter (ie 2A, 4G, etc.)

I would recommend using as fine a monofilament as you can manage. You will be making multiple passes through beads with this method and this fine monofilament helps to ensure the thread is barely visible.

I personally use 0.12mm monofilament on a large spool.

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		Colour	No. of beads for entire design	
	Α	White	112	
	В	Grey	48	
	C	Black	98	
	D	Red	120	
	Ε	Dark Red	59	
	F	Metallic Gold	34	
	Design size 36 brick stitch rows			



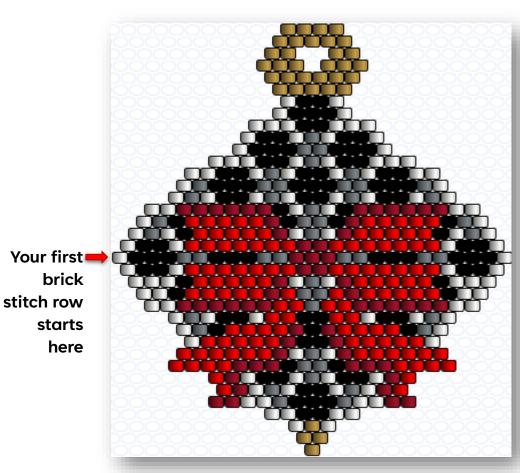
Hookin' to the Beat – Let's Start with the Basics

One of the first points to understand with brick stitch is that the easiest place to start is at the widest point.

Otherwise, you will have too many increases to deal with which makes for a less structuBlue piece.

For this tutorial, we will be working with the Vintage Ornament shown to the right which has all of the following and will start on Row 17 (counting from the bottom towards the top):

- Single row (ladder stitch start) Pages 3 & 4
- Double row (zigzag start) Page 5
- Summary of both Page 6
- Decrease stitches (coveBlue as part of the single row start on Page 4 but also coveBlue on Page 7
- Increase stitches Page 8
- Ladder stitches (coveBlue as part of the single row start on Page 3 but also coveBlue on Page 9
- Single bead additions Page 10
- A TIP I USE FREQUENTLY WITH BRICK STITCH >>>
 - USE CLEAR THREAD
 - THAT WAY THE EXCESS THREAD IS FAR LESS VISIBLE



Hookin' to the Beat – Single Row Start

The single row start consists entirely of ladder stitch to get the first row stabilised.

On your new thread and following the diagram to the right and the written instructions at the bottom (Row 17), pick up:

1A and 1C and ladder stitch them together, go through the two beads twice for stability



Now pick up the next C bead and ladder stitch to the first C bead added

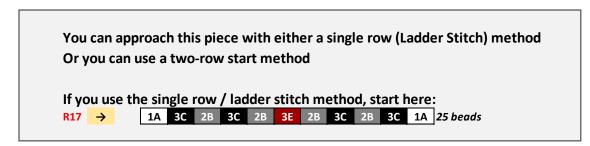


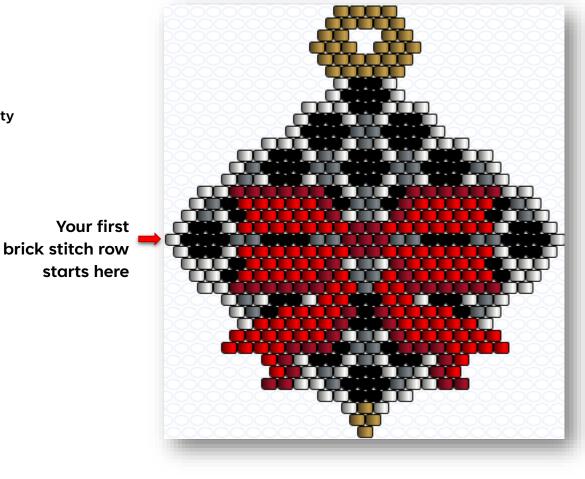
Pick up the 3rd C bead and ladder stitch it to the 2nd C bead just added



 Now carry on adding beads in the same manner as shown in Row 17 below (my colour-coded written instructions)

Note: You've already stitched the first 4 beads (1A / 3C)





The yellow arrow shows the direction of the row you are working on **BUT** you will always turn your piece & bead from left to right in the order listed.

Hookin' to the Beat -Single Row Start (continued)

Now that you have the first row complete (of the single row start), we will be adding the second row (Row 18) (which is a decrease row and is notated on the written instructions as shown below). To do this:

- Turn your piece so that you are always beading from left to right
- · Bring your thread up from the hole of the second bead on your starter row



- Pick up 1A and 1C (shown as 1A / 2C below where you are picking up the 1st of the two C beads
- Pass your thread back through the bead you came out of and then up through the next bead of the starter row



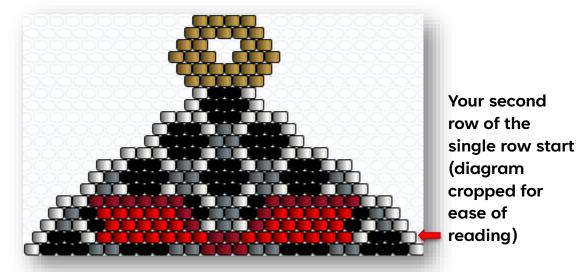
- Pass your thread up through the C bead from the 2nd row and pick up the next
 C bead
- Now pass your thread back through the 3rd bead from the starter row



• Now pick up the next bead from the written instructions (1A) and pass it back up through the second C bead from the second row



• Personally I use this method for all the rows (I call it the zigzag method)



- To me, this method provides a firmer structure to the piece you are beading AND It doesn't compromise your thread
- Add all remaining threads using this zigzag method from the written instructions below

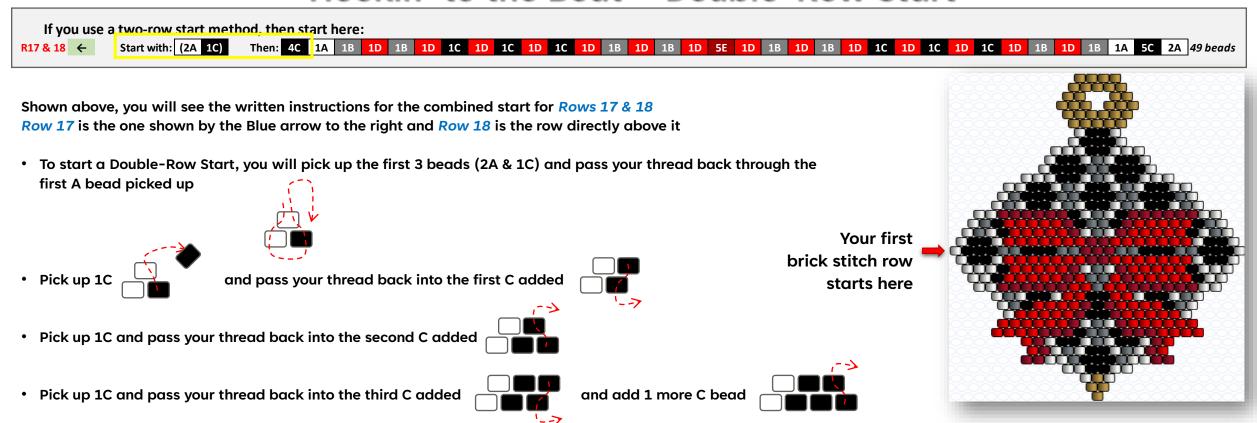
Note: You've already stitched the first 4 beads (1A / 2C / 1A)

The notation for the decrease bow tells you how large the decrease is on the side you are starting from. Assuming the written instructions are correct, then you will finish the row in the correct place.

The green arrow shows the direction of the row you are working on **BUT** you will always turn your piece & bead from left to right in the order listed.



Hookin' to the Beat - Double-Row Start



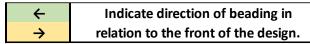
- Carry on in this zigzag method with the remainder of the combined Rows 17 & 18
- As mentioned on Page 4, I use this method for all the rows
- To me, this method provides a firmer structure to the piece you are beading AND It doesn't compromise your thread
- Add all remaining threads using this zigzag method from the written instructions above (you've already completed the beads in brackets and the 4C of the next section shown above (highlighted in yellow)

Hookin' to the Beat – Starting Rows Summary

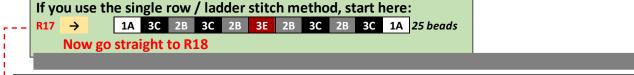


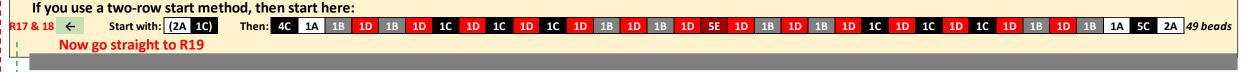
You will be starting with Row 17 and working upwards.

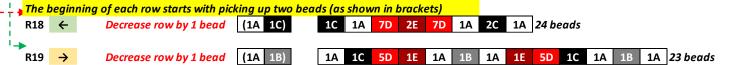
Once you reach the top, pass your thread back to Row 17 to work towards the bottom











To summarise what I've coveBlue on Pages 3, 4 & 5:

Single Row start – start from the widest point of your pattern and ladder stitch those beads together. For this pattern, that is Row 17 (and is shown in my written instructions in the manner shown above (in the green box).

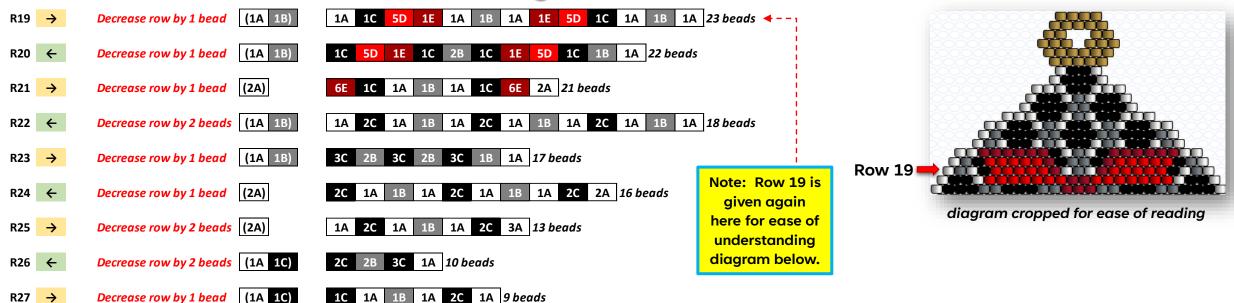
Then go straight to Row 18 using the zigzag method to add your beads

Double Row start – start from the widest point of your pattern and, using the zigzag method, stitch all of Rows 17 & 18 together (in my patterns this will be shown as a separate section to make it easier for you to stitch) – shown above in the pale yellow box

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Hookin' to the Beat – Adding Additional Rows / Decrease Stitches



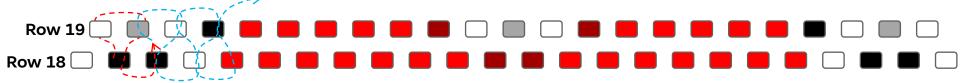
No matter which starting method you have used, you should now be ready to stitch Row 19

Turn your work so that you are always beading from left to right and add your beads in the order listed Note that this is a decrease row and you will decrease by 1 bead at the start

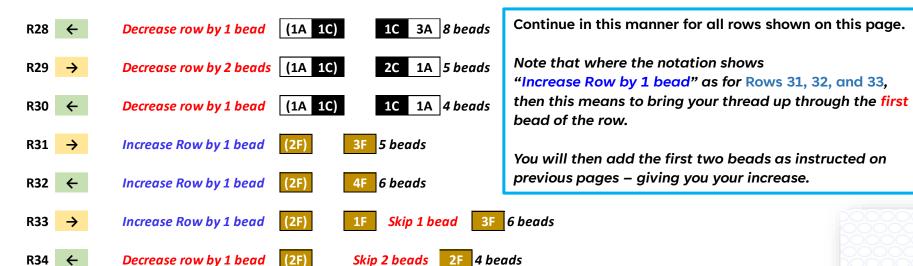
- Pass your thread so that it is exiting the second bead of Row 18
- Add (1A / 1B) and pass your thread back through the second bead of Row 18 shown with Blue arrow
- Continue with the remainder of the beads using zigzag method shown with blue arrow

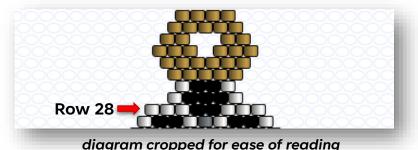
Continue in this manner for all rows shown on this page.

Note that where the notation shows "Decrease row by 2 beads" as for Rows 22, 25 and 26, then this means to bring your thread up through the third bead of the row before instead of the second bead.



Hookin' to the Beat – Adding Additional Rows – Increase Stitches

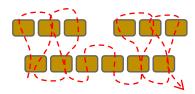




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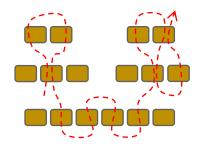
When you get to Row 33, you will skip any relevant beads in order to provide the ornament with a hanger.

To do this, simply pass your thread to the fifth bead of Row 32 and add 2F in the usual manner. Then add your third F bead.

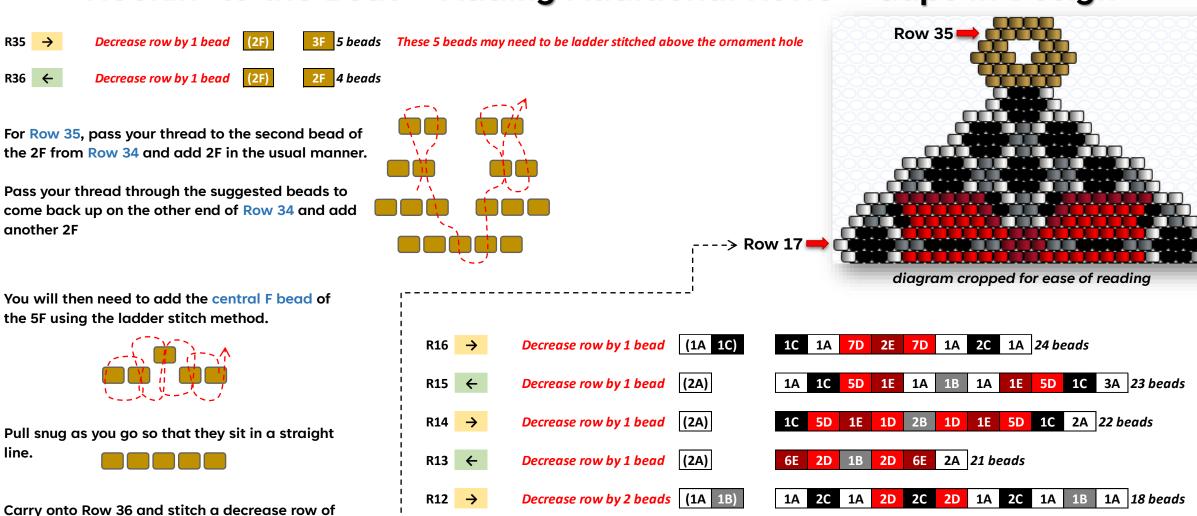


For Row 34, pass your thread to the middle bead of the 3F from Row 33 and add 2F in the usual manner.

Pass your thread to the next middle bead of 3F from Row 33 and add 2F in the usual manner.



Hookin' to the Beat – Adding Additional Rows – Gaps in Design



Decrease row by 1 bead

(1A

R11 ←

1E 1C 1E

4D

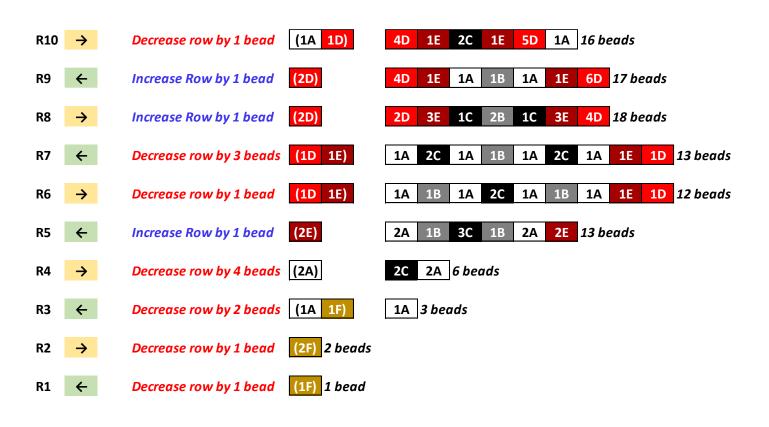
1C 1B

pattern where you started – Row 17. -----

Pass your thread back to the very first row of the

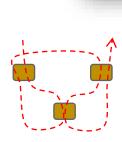
4F as normal.

Hookin' to the Beat – Adding Additional Rows – Single Beads



When you get to the final row (Row 1), I use a particular method for getting it to lay flat:

- · Add the 1F and pass your thread back through the same bead you just exited
- Pass your thread up the next bead and the singular bead and then pass your thread back through the same bead you just exited
- This allows for a thread on either side of the single bead to help anchor it down





Note: if you are using anything other than a clear thread, your thread path WILL show.