

2017 CZECHMATES® TECHNIQUE GUIDE



Expand the architectural possibilities off your designs by incorporating these essential stitching methods.

BY
NICHOLE STARMAN
CREATOR OF THE CZECHMATES* SYSTEM

The Building Blocks of Modern Beading The Dividing Blocks of Modern Beading The Building Blocks of Modern Beading







TILE

the foundation of dimension

BRICK

spatial stability and connectivity

BAR

span, join, and construct



QUADRATILE

structure and strength



CABOCHON

vaulted sinuosity



LENTIL

dynamic texture and sculptural ability



edgy yet delicate



accents, arcs, and symmetry







QUADRALENTIL

form, space, and order





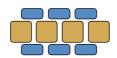


The stitch techniques within this e-book are designed to utilize the structure and flexibility inherent in the CzechMates® Beading System.



CzechMates® Stitch Technique Guide

Bricks and Tiles create strong foundations to build upon. A staggered pattern forms a flexible chain.



Lentils and Triangles add depth and texture. Having the holes though the thin side of the bead creates dimensional configurations.







Build the foundation in layers, one direction at a time.

Flexibility



Staggered thread paths keep thread strong and flexible.





Shared beads create hinges.

Avoid double-looped thread paths. They add stress to the thread and create lopsided tension.



Straight thread paths are rigid but great for setting the final tension. Use sparingly.



Dimension

Consistent hole spacing lets you build upwards without bunching or warping. Let the beads control the alignment, not your thread!



Structure

QuadraTiles and QuadraLentils work as base plates for structural support.



The CzechMates® Beading System has transformed multi-hole beading from a simple stringing concept to an art form of its own.



'Dahlia' Bracelet by Nichole Starman

CzechMates® Shape Sizing

























Expand the architectural possibilities of your designs by incorporating these essential stitching methods.

'Xanadu' Necklace by Nichole Starman

Baste Stitching

A baste stitch is a temporary stitch that will be removed once the permanent stitch has been added. These stitches help keep your work in alignment when you need to connect multiple components together in a specific sequence. It is best to work with a contrasting colored thread so that it is easy to tell the difference between working thread from the temporary thread.

Dimensional Design

When working with CzechMates®, I recommend starting with loose tension, then cinching up slack and setting the tension as you build multiple layers. This allows you to control the tension throughout the whole design and keeps the foundation of the piece strong and flexible.

Even Stitching

Baste stitches help manage excess slack until you are ready to add the final layers. They also help keep the tension even when adding netting. You won't need to tug and pull on the thread to keep the base aligned.



Stitch Techniques

The Hinge Stitch

As in the construction of buildings, a hinge is a movable joint that swings and connects linked objects. This gives us the ability to build flexible, dimensional designs without causing stress to the thread.

Single Thread Hinge

Single thread hinge is when the 2-hole bead pivots around the thread passing through a hole. The bead moves freely on the thread unless it is anchored by the second hole.

Double Thread Hinge

The double thread hinge is when the bead pivots from the picot centered between its two holes, forming the hinge perpendicularly. The center picot is a shared bead that must be passed through twice in order to link two components together.

The Accordion Stitch

This stitch gets its name from the way it expands and contracts in an undulating, controlled manner. It is a combination of two-hole beading techniques that form a strong, flexible foundation on which to build a limitless variety of dimensional designs.

Asymmetrical bead shapes are complementary to their mirrored selves and create a variety of design opportunities when used together. The Crescent, for example, has both a convex and concave edge, which makes for both soft and spikey textures

As with symmetrical CzechMates, Asymmetrical shapes are anchored by the second hole, however the way the bead is oriented within a design is determined by which hole is passed through first. Choosing the wrong hole may cause the bead to be incorporated upside down.



Tips and Hints

The Fashion Advantage of Asymmetrical CzechMates®

Asymmetrical CzechMates* create design opportunities that are not possible with one-hole pressed beads. These abstract shapes are unique for they aren't typically represented in beadweaving. Most traditional shapes have the hole through the center or top of the bead and are designed to look the same no matter how they roll or hang on a thread. It's very difficult to create a well-balanced design using beads that change shape as they spin! Asymmetrical CzechMates* are anchored into place, which allows you to use their shape and strategic hole placement to your advantage, allowing for more texturally diverse and spatial designs. Advancements in dimensional jewelry design concepts and the shared learning of these new techniques has had a profound impact on fashion jewelry.



'Anemone' Bracelet by Nichole Starman

NOTE: The CzechMates Triangle is an asymmetrical bead. To assist in adding the Triangle in the correct orientation, arrange all Triangles on your mat with the point facing up. Pick up the Triangle by putting the needle through the hole given in the instructions.



Tips and Hints

Easy Orientation Hints

To help prevent rework, lay the beads out on your mat and have them all face the same direction before you start your work.

Most instructions will indicate how to orient the beads on your mat and which hole to pass your needle through first, right, or left. Once the bead has been strung, the left and right orientation no longer applies since you may be passing through the remaining hole from the opposite direction. From this point it is more accurate to refer to the unused hole as the "second" open hole.

If you get discombobulated while picking up beads and can't figure out right from left, the easiest way to get reoriented is to pick up the bead from your mat, hold it into the correct position in the design, then pass through the corresponding hole.



'Paradox' Bracelet by Nichole Starman

Quick Start: Secure thread to the CzechMates Tile (CMT). On two yards of thread, pick up a CMT, pass through the second hole then the first hole again. Tie a knot then pass through the second hole. Trim tail.



Tips and Hints

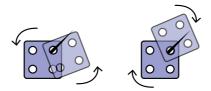
QUADRA SERIES





The low profile thickness and flat surface area of the Quadra series CzechMates® make them universal components for structural integrity and connectivity without bulk.

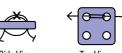
Working with the QuadraTile: The CzechMates QuadraTile is an advanced dimensional bead. When passing through the first hole, it doesn't matter which hole you pick up because the bead can rotate on the needle in any direction, as shown here. **The second hole anchors the bead in place, so be sure to turn the bead in the desired direction before completing the second stitch.**



The QuadraTile rotates in any direction

Connecting Thread: I recommend tying on thread directly to an upper QuadraTile for each row. This securely anchors the thread into place and the knot will not show once the top embellishment layers are added.





e View Top V

Tying on to a QuadraTile

'Pantheon' Bangle by Nichole Starman

The Building Blocks of Modern Beading The Building Blocks of Modern Beading The Building Blocks of Modern Beading



BEAM

suspend, extend, and intersect

397-210: CzechMates Beam 2/10mm

90215



View More Colors at www.CzechBeads.com



CABOCHON

vaulted sinuosity



396-06: CzechMates Cabochon 6.5mm





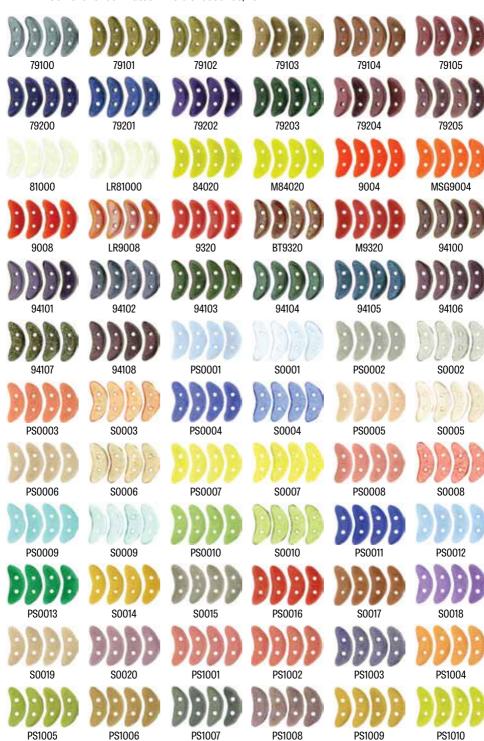
CRESCENT

ornamental curves and points



391-310: CzechMates 2-Hole Crescent 3/10mm





14







span, join, and construct





— 389-26: CzechMates 2-Hole Bar 2/6mm





QUADRATILE

structure and strength



387-06: CzechMates® 4-Hole QuadraTile 6mm



79086

View More Colors at www.CzechBeads.com



QUADRALENTIL

form, space, and order



390-06: CzechMates® 4-Hole QuadraLentil 6mm





371-06: CzechMates 2-Hole Triangle 6mm





TRIANGLE



'Golden Glory' Bracelet by Nichole Starman

371-06: CzechMates 2-Hole Triangle 6mm

79080

79082



79083

79086

CT84020

LJ84020





the foundation of dimension



250-66: CzechMates 2-Hole Tile 6mm











the foundation of dimension

'Bayonne' Bangle by Nichole Starman







LENTIL

dynamic texture and sculptural ability

366-06: CzechMates 2-Hole Lentil 6mm





366-06: CzechMates 2-Hole Lentil 6mm

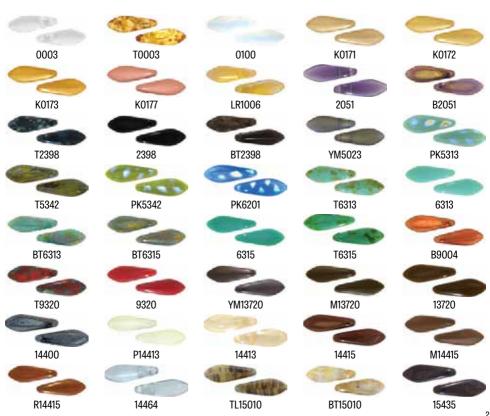




DAGGER

accents, arcs, and symmetry

280-516: CzechMates 2-Hole Dagger 5/16mm





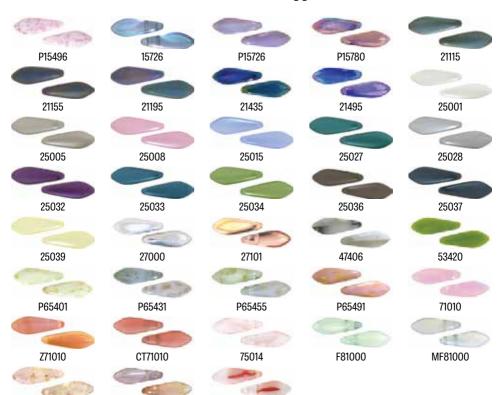
DAGGER



accents, arcs, and symmetry

'Mouchette' Bracelet by Nichole Starman

280-516: CzechMates 2-Hole Dagger 5/16mm



M97008

PT81000

91001



BRICK

spatial stability and connectivity

365-36: CzechMates 2-Hole Brick 3/6mm

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T0003	W0003	V0003	MV0003	X0003	K0171
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22021					
2021	HL2021	Z2022	T2398	2398	AM2398
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				11111	
T5342	CT5342	PK5342	Z6001	6015	W6015
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LR6023	PK6201	MMD6310	CT6313	T6315	6315
MD6315	7035	W7035	Z8001	8001	MLR8312
Y9008	9008	CT13010	13010	T13010	BI13070
CT13070	M13070	MD13070	CT13610	13610	AM13610
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29261	29263	29264	29266	29267	29270
E33060	T33060	MD33060	33060	YM33060	M33060



BRICK

spatial stability and connectivity

00000	3	65-36: Czech	Mates Brick	3/6mm —	
94105					88888
CT43020	MD43020	T43020	M43020	LR52060	MD53200
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M53200	53200	TL53200	MD53420	53420	CT63100
T63100	ST63100	63100	65431	P65431	P65455
P65491	65491	CT71010	71010	79021	79031
22062					
79051	79080	79086	90215	91007	93110
					90000
T93110	CT93110	94101	94102	94103	94104
T13610	TL13720	M13720	13720	YM13720	14400
M14400	P14413	R14415	14415	15495	15695
15726	B15726	P15726	21115	21135	21155
21415	21435	21495	25001	25005	25008
25015	25027	25028	25032	25033	25034
25036	25037	25039	26807	M26807	27000
2000			20001		
27101	27171	29253	29256	29259	29260

QUADRA TRELLIS



STARMAN

MATERIALS

25 CzechMates® Til	le (A)
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50 CzechMates® QuadraTile (B)

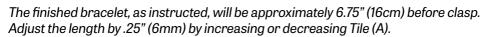
2gm TOHO 11° Round (C)

50 Round Bead, 3mm (D)

26 Firepolish, 3mm (E)

TOHO One-G Thread

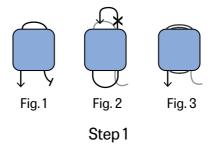
Clasp



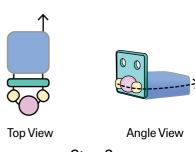
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INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Secure thread to Tile:** Pass through one of the Tile (A) holes, then the hole parallel, leaving a 3 inch tail [Fig. 1]. Pass through the first hole again, then tie a half-hitch knot around the thread from step 1 [Fig. 2] Pass through the second hole again and tighten up the slack. The thread will be parallel to the tail [Fig. 3].



2. Construct the first segment:
Add B, C, D, C. Pass into the
corresponding hole of the
QuadraTile (B) so that the holes
are oriented as shown in the
Angle View, then pass through
the second hole of A.



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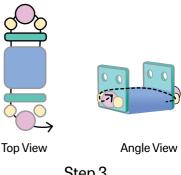
B front

B edae

Α

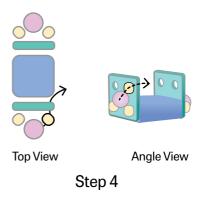
Step 2

3. Add B, C, D, C. Pass into the corresponding hole of the QuadraTile (B) so that the holes are oriented as shown in the Angle View, then pass through A, C, D.

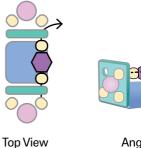


Step 3

4. Add C then pass in to the top (upper) hole of the QuadraTile (B).



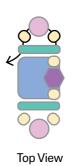
5. Add C, E, C. Pass straight across the Tile (A) into the top hole of the QuadraTile (B).



Angle View

Step 5

6. Add C, pass through D, add C, then pass through the last open hole of B. Note that the round bead (D) is now centered on the QuadraTile between four seed beads.





Angle View

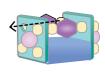


Side View

Step 6

7. Add C, E, C, then pass through the last open hole of B.



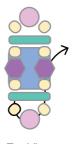


Top View

Angle View

Step 7

8. Add C, pass through D, the top-left C, B, C, E.





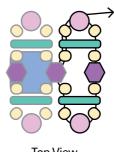
Top View

Angle View

Step 8

9. Construct the second segment:

Add C, B, C, D, C, and pass through a second hole of the QuadraTile (B) so that the open holes are positioned as shown in the Angle View. Add C, E, C, B, C, D, C, and pass through a second hole of the QuadraTile (B) so that the open holes are positioned as shown. Add C, and pass through the E you started at. Pass through C, B, C, D.



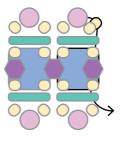


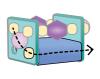
Angle View

Top View

Step 9

10. Add C, pass diagonally down into the B. Add A, pass through the corresponding open hole of the B.



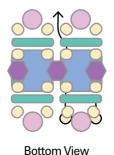


Angle View

Top View

Step 10

11. Add C, pass through D, add C, then pass through the open hole of B, A, B.



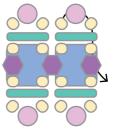


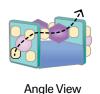
Angle View



Side View

12. Add C, pass through D, then pass diagonally upward through C. Pass through B, C, E.



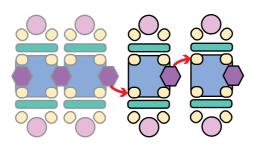


Top View

Step 12

13. Repeat Steps 9 through 12, weaving in the opposite direction. Continue repeating the pattern for a total of 25 Tiles (A).

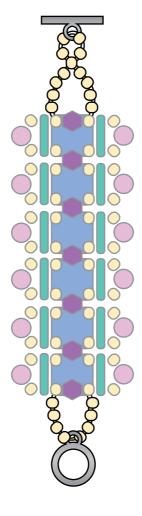
Note that the thread path will alternate directions for each new segment, as shown with the red arrows in the Top View.



Top View

Step 13

15. Add a clasp: With a short length of thread, stitch on your clasp with loops of seed beads (C) off the Tiles (A) at either end of the bracelet.



Step 15