## 2017

CZECHMATES ${ }^{\circ}$ TECHNIQUE GUIDE


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

TILE
the foundation of dimension

# BRICK 

spatial stability
and connectivity


BAR
span, join, and construct


# QUADRATILE 

structure and strength

CABOCHON<br>vaulted sinuosity

# CZEC <br> <br> LENTIL 

 <br> <br> LENTIL}
dynamic texture and sculptural ability

## TRIANGLE

edgy yet delicate

## DAGGER

accents, arcs, and
symmetry


## QUADRALENTIL

 form, space, and order
## BEAM

suspend, extend, and intersect


## CZECHMATES

> The stitch techniques within this e-book are designed to utilize the structure and flexibility inherent in the CzechMates ${ }^{\oplus}$ Beading System.


## CzechMates ${ }^{\circledR}$ 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.


Flexibility
 one direction at a time.


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.


Dimension

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


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


## Structure

QuadraTiles and QuadraLentils work as base plates for structural support.


# The CzechMates ${ }^{\oplus}$ 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 ${ }^{\circledR}$ Shape Sizing

TILE


BRICK


BAR


QUADRATILE
$6 \mathrm{~mm} \bigcup_{2 \mathrm{~mm}} \frac{\begin{array}{ll}0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}}{6 \mathrm{~mm}}$

LENTIL


CRESCENT

2.5 mm 5 mm

QUADRALENTIL


BEAM


2 mm 3 mm

CABOCHON


TRIANGLE


DAGGER


## Stitch Techniques

# 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 ${ }^{\oplus}$, 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 ${ }^{\circledR}$

Asymmetrical CzechMates ${ }^{\circ}$ 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 ${ }^{\circ}$ 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.


Secure Thread to Tile

## 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.



Side View


Top View

Tying on to a QuadraTile


# BEAM 

suspend, extend, and intersect

397-210: CzechMates Beam 2/10mm

|  |  | 88088 | 08080 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L0300 | K0164 | K0170 | K0171 | K0173 |
|  | \% : \% : | \% $\%$ : | $5:$ | \% ? : |
| K0177 | K0178 | 14400 | 14415 | R14415 |
|  | $\bullet \bullet: \stackrel{\bullet}{\bullet}$ | $\stackrel{+}{*}$ | g\%gdg | $0 \%$ |
| 15765 | 2398 | M2398 | 27000 | 6313 |
|  |  | \% $\%$ | \% 0.0 |  |
| BT6315 | CT6313 | M6313 | MSG6313 | T6313 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 77050 | 79021 | 79031 | 79032 | 79051 |
|  |  | $\because \%$ | $\bullet:+:$ | $\bigcirc \%$ |
| 79052 | 79080 | 79082 | 79083 | 79086 |
|  |  | Vie <br> WW | More Colo zechBead | at com |



396-06: CzechMates Cabochon 6.5mm


CZECH VATES

# CRESCENT 

ornamental curves<br>and points

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P65491 | 7010 | LR7010 | 71010 | M71010 | MSG71010 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 74020 | M74020 | 77026 | 77027 | 77028 | 77031 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 77032 | 77033 | 77034 | 77035 | 77036 | 77037 |
|  | 9) |  |  |  |  |
| 77038 | 77039 | 77040 | 77041 | 77042 | 77043 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 77044 | 77045 | 79021 | 79031 | 79032 | 79051 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 79052 | 79080 | 79080CR | 79082 | 79083 | 79086 |



79200

81000



94107


PSOOO3


PS0006


PS0009


PSO013


S0019


PS1005


79201

LR81000


94102


94108


S0006


S0009


S0014

S0020



79102


79202


84020


94103


PSO004


PS0010


S0015


PS1001



79103


79203


94104

S0001


S0004


S0007


S0010


PS0016


PS1002



79104


79204


9004


94105


PS0002


PS0005


PS0008


PS0011


S0017


PS1003


PS1009

S0002


79105


79205


MSG9004


94106


S0005


S0008


PS0012


PS1004



span, join, and construct

- 389-26: CzechMates 2-Hole Bar 2/6mm


P14413


P14415


14415


M14415


15726


21115


P65401


P65455

65491


QUADRATILE

structure and

strength

387-06: CzechMates ${ }^{\text {4 }}$-Hole QuadraTile 6 mm


# CZECHVATES 

## QUADRALENTIL

form, space, and order


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


# CZECHVMTES 

# TRIANGLE 

edgy yet delicate

371-06: CzechMates 2-Hole Triangle 6 mm


# CZECHMATES <br> TRIANGLE 


'Golden Glory' Bracelet by Nichole Starman

371-06: CzechMates 2-Hole Triangle 6 mm


# ZECHUMTES <br> TILE 

the foundation
of dimension

250-66: CzechMates 2-Hole Tile 6 mm




# TILE 

the foundation
of dimension
'Bayonne' Bangle by Nichole Starman
250-66: CzechMates 2-Hole Tile 6 mm



## LENTIL

dynamic texture and sculptural ability

366-06: CzechMates 2-Hole Lentil 6mm




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


accents, arcs, and symmetry
'Mouchette' Bracelet by Nichole Starman

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



# BRICK 

spatial stability and connectivity

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



94105


M53200


T63100


P65491


79051


T93110

15726


21415


25015


25036

B15726
P14413


21435


25027


25037


27171

27101


63100


79086


94101


M13720


R14415


P15726


65431


71010


90215


94102


13720


14415


21115

25001
21495


25028

25039


29253



P65431


79021


91007


94103


P65455
 79031


93110


YM13720


15495
15695


21135
21155


25005


25008


25033


27000
M26807


29259


29260

## QUADRA

 TRELLIS

NICHOLE
STARMAN
Creator of The
CZECHMATES SYSTEM

## MATERIALS

25 CzechMates ${ }^{\oplus}$ Tile (A)
50 CzechMates ${ }^{\circledR}$ QuadraTile (B)
2 gm TOHO $11^{\circ}$ Round (C)


50 Round Bead, 3mm (D)
26 Firepolish, 3mm (E)
TOHO One-G Thread

0
C


D


E

## Clasp

The finished bracelet, as instructed, will be approximately 6.75 " (16cm) before clasp. Adjust the length by $25^{\prime \prime}$ ( 6 mm ) by increasing or decreasing Tile (A).

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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].


Fig. 1


Fig. 2


Fig. 3

Step 1
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 .


Top View


Angle View

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.


Top View


Angle View

Step 3


Top View


Angle View

## Step 4

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



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.


Top View


Angle View


Side View

Step 6


Top View


Angle View

Step 7


Top View


Angle View
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
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 $B, A, B$.

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


Top View


Angle 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.


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

