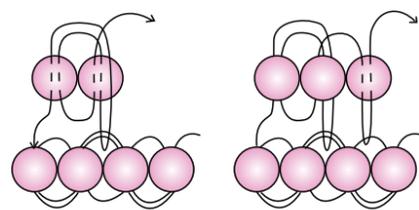
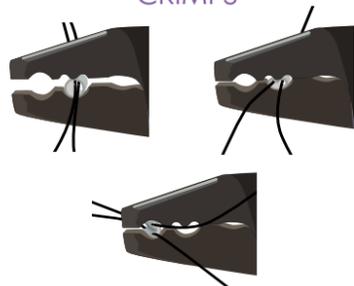


BRICK STITCH



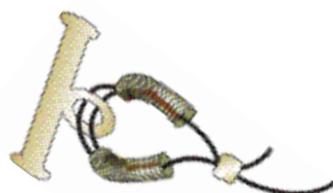
After forming ladder to start. Begin each brick stitch row with 2 beads go under thread between the second and third bead on the ladder, go up through the second bead added, then down the first. Come back up the second bead. Continue by adding one bead and passing the needle under the next loop of thread on the row below.

CRIMPS



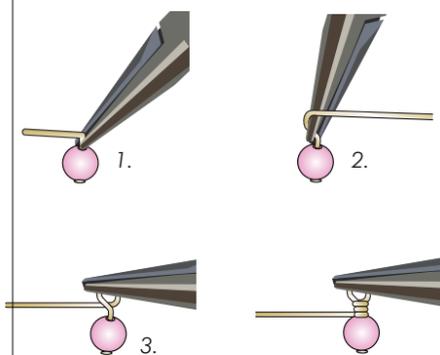
Position crimp and wire in pliers cup shaped hole. This is usually closest to handle. Squash crimp. Move squashed crimp to circle shaped hole at front of pliers, with cup facing sideways like a back to front "C" gently compress to form a ball. Test to ensure crimp is secure.

WIRE GUARD



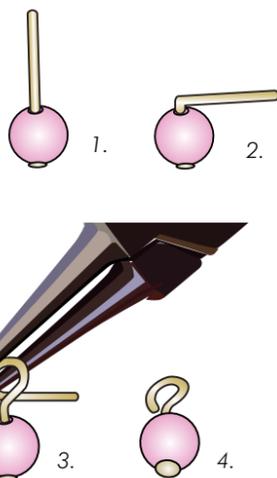
These are a fairly new invention and are great to use with Tigertail and crimp finishing. They are 'U' shaped with a channel that the Tigertail threads through and are added into the clasp loop to stop wear on the Tigertail. To use, thread a crimp, thread Tigertail through the left side channel, hook through the clasp loop, thread Tigertail through clasp loop, take Tigertail back down the right side channel and through crimp. Lastly, fold or flatten crimp.

WRAPPED LOOPS



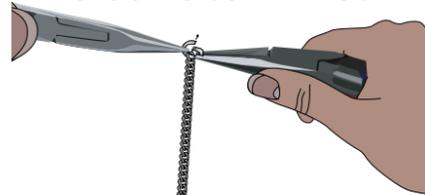
Using roundnose pliers grip wire above bead press with fingers to right angle. Place pliers in upright position and pull wire over top of pliers and back to right to form neat round loop. The size of your loop will vary on where you place the pliers on the wire. So when wrapping a number of loops that you require the same size, draw a line across your pliers with an ink marker at the point you wish to wrap at. Move pliers to hold loop just formed. Pull wire firmly up to bottom of circle and wrap wire in tight circle motion around wire above bead, cut and trim excess wire.

LOOP TURNING AND TRIMMING



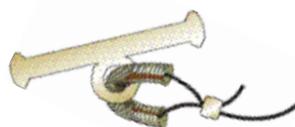
Cut head or eyepin leaving approx 1 cm of wire above bead (or as project instruction). Bend to right angle. Grip tip of wire with roundnose pliers and curl inwards to bead hole moving slowly place downward pressure to get a rounded shape that sits directly above bead hole.

OPENING AND CLOSING JUMPRINGS



To open a jumpring grasp the open ring either side of the opening with flat or chainnose pliers. Bring one pair of pliers toward you and push the other away. To close a jumpring reverse this movement. Apply slight pressure inwards on rings that are widely opened. Never pull rings apart outwards as this will distort shape and weaken jumpring.

FRENCH WIRE



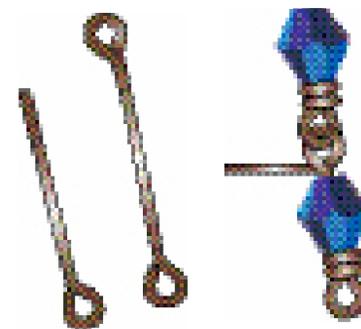
French Wire has many names it is also known as bullion or gimp, it is a fine coil of wire that was mainly used in the past for protecting silk while stringing pearls but is now being used on other wires and threads as a protector, it has no strength to hold, so you still need to add a crimp or a knot, while it is fiddley to use, as it will quickly unravel to look just like a fine piece of wire, it is well worth the effort to give work a professional finish. To use: cut a small section with very sharp cutters, thread a crimp or a seed beads to hide knot on to work, string French wire onto threading material, and finding being used, pass back through crimp or bead and pull gently until French wire is firm in a loop through finding. A word of caution you only get one go at this process tension gently before crimping or knotting.

CHARLOTTE'S



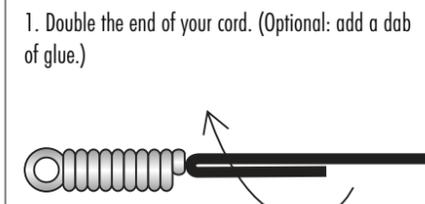
Thread tiger tail or thread through charlotte hole. Place a flattened crimp on tiger tail or knot thread so that it sits in the cup area. Trim excess. Using chain nose pliers fold cups sections together.

HOW TO MAKE A LOOP EYEPIN OR WRAPPED EYEPIN

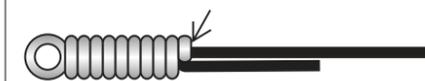


Cut a section of wire at least 3 cm longer than the bead/s you wish to use, turn a simple loop on one end, thread bead/s complete with a simple loop for the second end. To wrap eyepin cut wire 4 cm longer than the bead/s to be used, turn a wrapped loop on one end of wire, thread bead/s, complete with a wrapped loop for the second end, do not forget to add next link or clasp before completing.

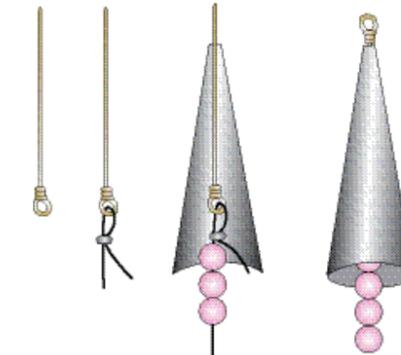
COIL ENDS



1. Double the end of your cord. (Optional: add a dab of glue.)  
2. Twist the cord slightly as you push it all the way into the coil end. Since cord width varies, so does the ease of this step.  
3. Using a regular pair of jewellery pliers, crimp down the last half coil, securing the coil end.

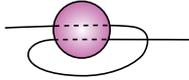


BEAD CONES



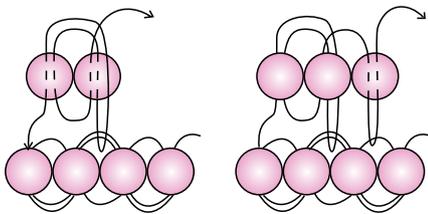
Create a wrapped loop as in diagram, on one end of wire. A "wrapped loop" is better than a loop as this will stop stringing from slipping out. Place stringing onto loop, attach using knots or crimps as per your necklace design. Slip wire and stringing into cone as high as possible. Create a second wrapped loop on the top of the cone using wrapped loop instructions, do not forget to add clasp if needed before completing wrap.

## STOPPER BEADS



A stopper bead is used to temporarily secure beads at the start or finish of work. Choose a different colour bead than your work unless it is to stay in bead work. Leave approx 10 – 15cm of thread and go back through bead in the same direction a couple of times for tension. To remove after work is finished roll bead in your hand and loosen with your needle.

## BRICK STITCH



After forming ladder to start. Begin each brick stitch row with 2 beads go under thread between the second and third bead on the ladder, go up through the second bead added, then down the first. Come back up the second bead. Continue by adding one bead and passing the needle under the next loop of thread on the row below.

## FLATTENED CRIMP



Position crimp gently with chainnose pliers, making sure that wires are tensioned correctly gently flatten crimp using pliers, so it remains in alignment with wire in a neat square shape. Test to ensure crimp is secure before proceeding.

## SQUARE STITCH BASICS

String the required number of beads for the first row. String 1st bead of row 2. Go through the last bead of row 1 in a circular direction going also through 1st bead of row 2. This bead will sit on top of the last bead of the 1st row.

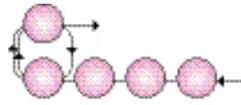


Diagram 1

Continue picking up 1 bead and in circular direction pick bead up from row below. Continue until the end of the row.

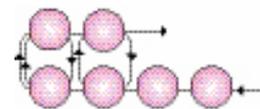
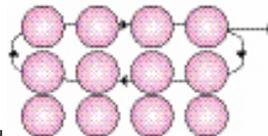


Diagram 2

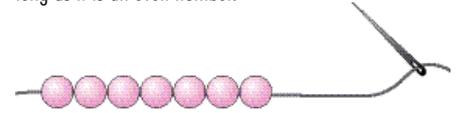
At the end of the row simply turn your work over and complete diagram 1 and diagram 2 for the next row. It is important to turn your work as this will give you correct tension and your work will not have a sideways slope.



At the end of each row turn your thread through the row below where you finished and the row you are on now back to the same position.

## FLAT EVEN COUNT PEYOTE

Thread on an even number of beads. This forms 1st and 2nd row. This can be done with any number of beads as long as it is an even number.



Pick up 1 bead and thread back through 2nd bead from needle in opposite direction this is the 3rd row. Pick up 1 bead and skipping 1 bead go through next bead. Pick up 1 bead, skip next bead and go through last bead.

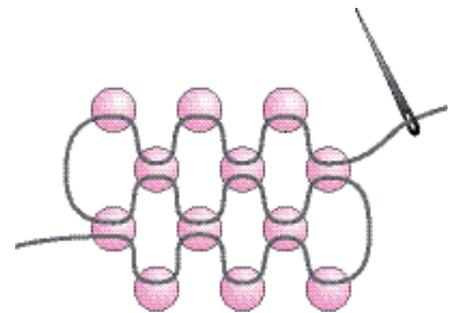


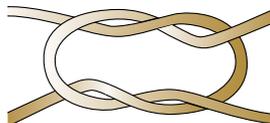
Diagram 2

Next, and all following rows, pick up 1 bead and going into the first high bead. Pick up 1 bead and go through next high bead, continue across row to complete.

## KNOTS

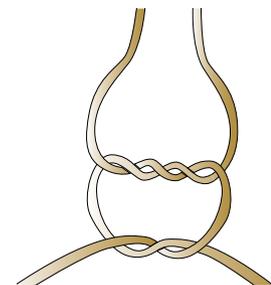


1.



2.

Square knot: bring left-hand thread over the right-hand thread and around. Cross right over left and go through the loop. Spot glue all knots.



Surgeon's knot: bring left-hand thread over the right hand thread and around. Form a loop and go through the loop. Go through again. Move knot to exact spot you require it before tightening, this knot is very secure and will not undo easily. Spot glue all knots.