

CREATE
YOUR STYLE
with SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS

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READY TO GET STARTED? BEGINNER'S GUIDE

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Ready to get started?

CREATE YOUR STYLE with SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS Beginner's Guide

Before you start getting creative, there are a number of essential **instruments** and **equipment** needed for creating your own sparkling designs using SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS. Of course it is also vital to be informed about the major **techniques** with which you can create your unique designs. Learn more about these basics, which are a must for any creative designer and have a look at this brochure!

You want to find out more about CREATE YOUR STYLE?

Go online and experience the CREATE YOUR STYLE Online World!

Through the **website**, CREATE YOUR STYLE aficionados can learn more about SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS, by browsing new collections, colours, cuts and products, and discovering the brand's wide range of activities.

At the same time, WWW.CREATE-YOUR-STYLE.COM provides creative and technical support, inspiring and informing with a constant flow of news and information about fabrication techniques, design directions, design contests, events, and much more.

The CREATE YOUR STYLE **Sparkling Community** allows brilliant ideas and inspiration to travel at lightning speed from one side of the planet to the other. What could be more inspiring than creativity and SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS working together to build a true international community with the power to extend the hand of friendship to all corners of the world? So, also log on to the community (COMMUNITY.CREATE-YOUR-STYLE.COM) to exchange creative ideas, seek expert advice, get design and style tips!

TOOLS



To create designs you need a few essential instruments. Using high-quality instruments will ensure beautiful and durable creations. The following information details the most important ones you should have to hand:

Beading scissors

Beading scissors are used for quick and easy cutting of bead cords and thin threads like nylon thread or elastic thread. The scissors should be used **ONLY** for soft materials: wire, tiger tail and other hard materials will wear out these scissors. Their razor-sharp blades and small tips are perfect for delicate work and snipping in tight places.

Tweezers

Tweezers are used for any precision work, for positioning flat backs or for reaching barely accessible spots. They are great for use with small beads and findings as well as for creating small knots on nylon thread.

Side cutters

Side cutters are used for cutting wire, tiger tail, cupchains, loop-chains, headpins. Their maximum cutting capacity should not be exceeded in order to prevent damage to the cutter. The jaws are pointed and angled to be almost parallel.

Memory-wire cutters

Memory-wire cutters are specially designed for cutting steel wire or any hard wire – for example memory wire. The shears leave a clean, safe-to-handle, straight edge.



Beading scissors



Tweezers



Side cutters



Memory-wire cutters

Chain-nose pliers

Chain-nose pliers are used for many different kinds of jewellery making tasks, like attaching findings, closing bead tips, opening and closing jump rings, flat crimping, forming wire and making angled bends. Their jaws are semi-round with flat surfaces where they meet. The smooth jaws have slightly rounded edges and tapered tips.

Crimping pliers (medium and small)

Crimping pliers are used for applying crimp beads and tubes, which are closed and secured through this easy-to-use hand tool. It makes the crimp bead or tube appear round and feel smooth, getting rid of sharp edges. The lower-position grooves crimp beads and tubes closed with one firm grip and the upper-position grooves round off edges with another firm grip for a professional finish. Always use medium crimping pliers for crimp beads sized 2.3 mm and above and crimp tubes sized from 1.8 mm and above.

Flat-nose pliers

Flat-nose pliers are used for wiring, especially for making wider and broader bends in wire, for making angled bends, for straightening and flattening out metal, for opening and closing jump rings, for flat crimping and for general holding of components and supplies that cannot be held easily or precisely by hand. Both jaws are flat with a smooth surface that will not mar or scratch wire.

Round-nose pliers

Round-nose pliers are used for shaping wire, for example creating different sized loops and making round and curved bends in wire, headpins or eye pins. Their jaws are round, tapering from the pivot to the tip. Attention: The jaws may leave unwanted dents on wires due to their small pressing point.



Chain-nose pliers



Crimping pliers



Flat-nose pliers



Round-nose pliers

SUPPLIES

Supplies are parts you need for creating jewellery. Below you will find the most common ones you will use:

Crimp bead/tube

By dint of crimp beads, beads or pearls can be fixed at any position of the thread. Furthermore, it is used for the professional attaching of clasps for any kind of jewellery. Different sizes of crimp beads can be chosen dependent on the diameter of the thread or wire. Different coloured platings make sure, that the crimp beads ideally suit the designs. Choose either crimp beads or tubes according to your design. Always make sure to use especially available crimping pliers in the correct sizes.

Split ring

Split rings serve as an essential linking element for the creation of jewellery. Besides their linking function, these different sized and plated components can be used for attaching clasps or as the counter piece to lobster or other clasps. Compared with jump rings, split rings have two loops – like a key ring - and therefore offer more security.

Jump ring

Jump rings serve as an essential linking element for the creation of jewellery. With the aid of these different sized and plated components, different elements like beads and chains can be professionally connected in order to create individual designs. Furthermore, jump rings can be applied as counterpart for spring rings or lobster clasps. Pendants can easily be attached via jump rings.

Clasps - Lobster clasp

Clasps are used to attach two ends of a necklace or bracelet and come in many different shapes, sizes and mechanics. A lobster clasp for example is a highly functional but still decorative clasp and can be used for any necklace or bracelet and easily applied to every thread. Different sizes and a large range of platings make sure, that individual designs can be completed by the perfectly fitting clasp. As counterpart, split rings or jump rings can be used.

French wire

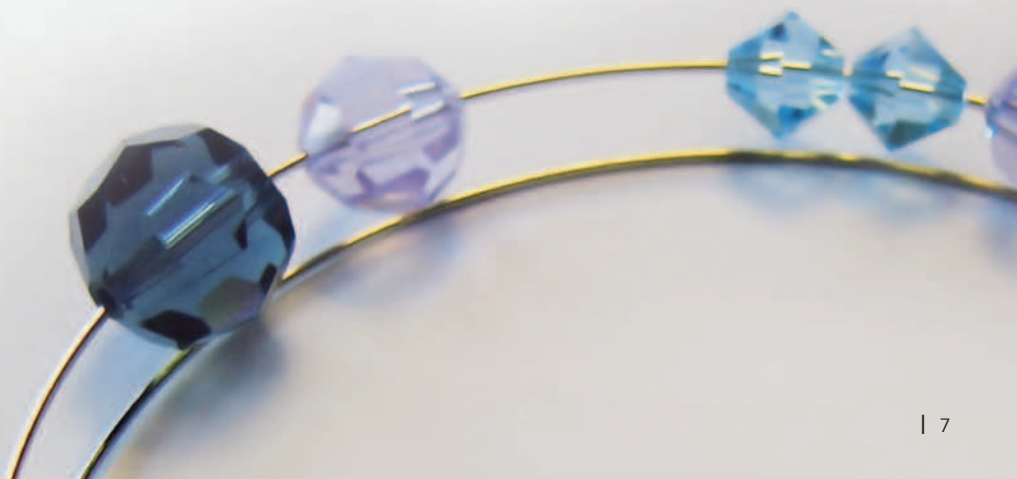
French wire is used to create a high-value-looking finishing by hiding the ending of any thread. It comes in different platings in order to suit any design and in different diameters for many kinds of stringing materials.

Headpin

A headpin is a thin wire with a small disc at the end and is used as a linking element for beads and chains or other components, such as earrings. Furthermore headpins are especially usable for the fastening of components on sieves, loops or rings. Any individual form can be curved with only one or more beads. They come in different platings and sizes in order to create any individual design.

Eyepin

An eyepin is a thin wire with a loop at one end. It is used for linking beads and chains together. Different platings and sizes make eyepins fitting to any individual design.



FINISHING STRANDS

To ensure strands of jewellery are beautifully finished, use crimp beads/tubes, split rings, jump rings, lobster clasps and French wire. You will also need the correct kind of pliers.

Crimping

Through the use of crimp beads or tubes, clasps can be attached to the thread and beads and pendants can be held in position. They are also used for fixing single beads at any position of the thread.

Useful Tips & Tricks:

- Always make sure you use the correct crimping pliers for the size of crimp beads/tubes.
- To select the correct size of crimp beads/tubes, work out how often the thread has to go through the crimp bead/tube.
- It is not recommended to apply crimp beads/tubes onto nylon thread, but if so be careful as the sharp edges of the crimp beads/tubes may cut through the thread.
- In some designs flat-nose pliers may be used to fix the crimp beads/tubes, in order to secure beads or pearls at a specific place on the thread.
- In general it is more secure to work with two crimp beads at each side of the string as shown in the picture 1.

Instruction:

Steps:

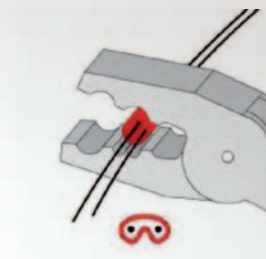
1. First feed the thread back through the crimp bead and the first bead.

This guarantees that:

- the clasp is attached straight and will not turn around;
- the end of the thread does not stick out;
- the distance between the crimp bead and the first bead is minimized.



2. Then squeeze the crimp beads/tubes into smoothly rounded crimps to close and secure the crimp beads/tubes as shown in picture 2.



3. Finally make sure that the crimp bead/tube is completely fixed.

Split ring

Open the split ring and add the clasp/karabiner.

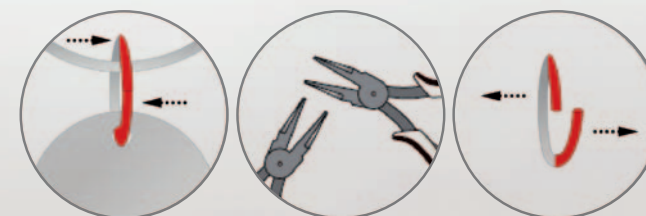


Jump ring

Instruction:

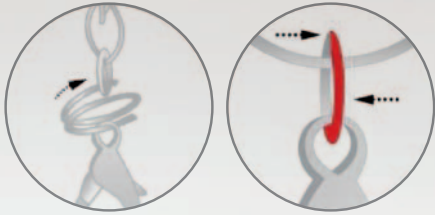
Steps:

1. Open the jump ring with two flat-nose pliers or chain-nose pliers.
2. Add the components into the jump ring.
3. Then close the jump ring again with two pliers.



Lobster clasp

Use Lobster Clasps or any other fasteners with either split rings or jump rings.



French wire

French wire gives your designs a beautifully finished look by covering the thread completely. It is most commonly used with nylon or silk strung beads.



TECHNIQUES

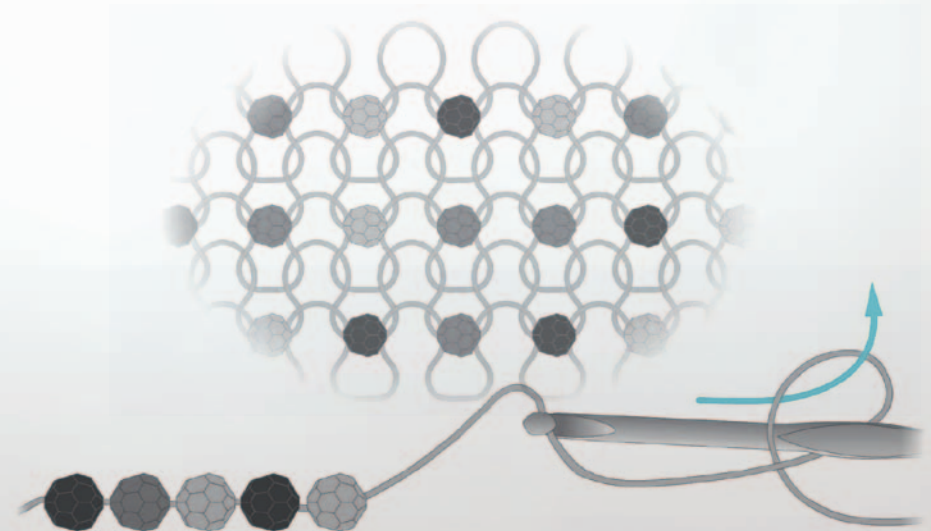
CROCHETING

Besides beading crocheting is a perfect possibility of creating patterns with beads for jewelry, accessories or clothing.

You can crochet with wire, thread, and nylon thread or buttonhole silk. Choose an appropriate crocheting needle and thread by trying out with which you come to terms best.

There are many different possibilities for crocheting with beads, pearls and pendants. The easiest possibility is to string the beads onto the thread and then continue with the chain stitch. Bring one bead after the other forward to the needle and integrate it by using the chain stitch.

Please see the illustration for a visual impression:



GLUING



Gluing is used for the application of Swarovski Flat Backs No Hotfix, as well as for decorating accessories with special motifs, and applying Crystal-it to paper and cardboard.

Application of Swarovski Flat Backs No Hotfix

You can use Swarovski Flat Backs No Hotfix, for gluing onto gemstones, metal, plastic, wood and many other materials. Always make sure that the surface is clean and that you use the correct amount of glue. Use tweezers or a wax stick for applying the stone to the surface.

Steps:

1. The surface must be cleaned properly before gluing.
2. The glue should be applied with a dispenser.
3. Pick up the stone with the tweezers.
4. Carefully place the stone in the correct position and press it down gently.

Hardening

Curing time and final gluing strength are dependent on the temperature. At room temperature the complete curing time is 24 hours. The time can be accelerated with warmth in an oven up to 1 hour (max. 100 °C / 212 °F).



Creating motifs with Swarovski Flat Backs No Hotfix

To use Swarovski Flat Backs No Hotfix in combination with a special foil for motifs to decorate accessories, for example, follow these steps:

1. Peel off the white protective film and position the Flat Backs with the flat side upwards on the carrier foil for your own motif.
2. Apply the correct amount of glue.
3. Position the motif on the pre-treated and clean surface.
4. To keep the motif even, spread a soft cloth over it and then weigh it down.
5. After the glue has hardened, you can remove the transparent film.



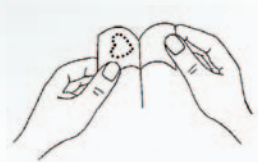
Application of Crystal-it

Crystal-it is used for the decoration of paper and cardboard. It is very easy to apply thanks to specially developed glue suitable for paper and cardboard.

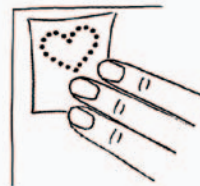
Instruction:

Steps:

1. Press the crystals firmly onto the film, so that all the crystals adhere to it. Carefully separate the two layers of film. If some of the crystals remain on the white film, please repeat this step.



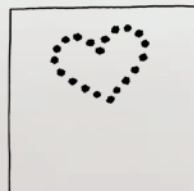
2. Put the crystal motif with the transparent film into the required position.



3. Press the crystals firmly onto the surface. Immediately afterwards pull off the transparent film slowly and at a shallow angle.



4. After removing the transparent film, press the crystals firmly onto the surface again.



IRONING

Transfers, which come in many different motifs, as well as single Swarovski Flat Backs Hotfix easily can be ironed on fabric, like for example on t-shirts or jeans. As shown in the CHAPTER GLUING, you can also create your own, individual motif on a carrier foil with Swarovski Flat Backs Hotfix and iron them on fabric.

For the application with an iron, please follow the instruction:



Steps:

1. Make sure that the plate of the iron has no steam outlets. Water and steam have a detrimental effect on the results.
2. Always iron on a level, firm, stable surface.
3. Choose an iron temperature between 120°C and 170°C (250°F – 340°F), or use an iron setting between one and two points, or choose the symbol for silk/wool or a similar moderate temperature.
4. A Teflon pad will protect the plate from glue residues.
5. If necessary, tuck a piece of thick paper into the item of clothing to protect it from indentation marks caused by SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS.
6. Put the iron directly on the transfer (turn inside out) and apply moderate pressure without moving the iron.
7. To finish, let the piece cool down and then carefully remove the transparent foil.

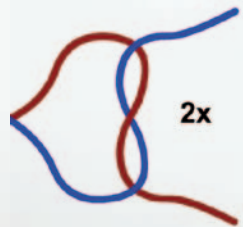
KNOTTING

Whether for practical or decorative purposes – or a mixture of the two – knotting is a useful technique to master. Choose from overhand knots, slip knots, lark’s head knots, half hitch knots, weaver’s knots, elastic knots and Macramé.

There is a wide range of different knots you can use. These are the most important ones:

Overhand knot

This is the classic knot, which can be used to tie any number of strands together. This knot is secure and tightens when pulled.



Slip knot

This knot may be used at the beginning of threading to prevent beads from coming off the end of your thread. It is easy to release by pulling the ends.



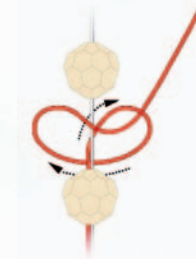
Lark’s head knot

This knot is mainly used for single elements with big holes, like the Square or Cosmic Ring, together with leather or satin cords to create sporty designs.



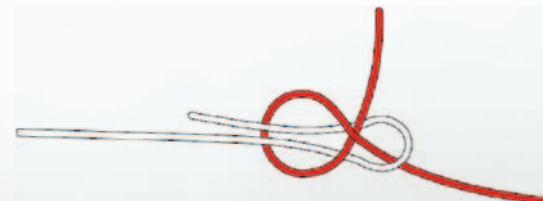
Half hitch

This is a useful “round and through” knot in many applications and an important step in finishing off traditional bead necklaces. When pulled, it takes up some extra slack.



Weaver’s knot

This is the thinnest secure knot for joining two threads in the middle of a piece of work. It can be useful for elastic bracelets.



Useful Tips & Tricks:

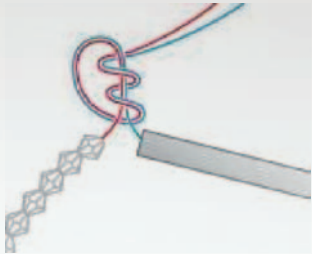
Be aware that knotting can add between 1 to 3 inches of length to your design. Do use knotting tweezers to pull the knots because sharp edges can damage or cut your thread.

Elastic knots

You can use different kinds of elastic knots depending on your design piece.

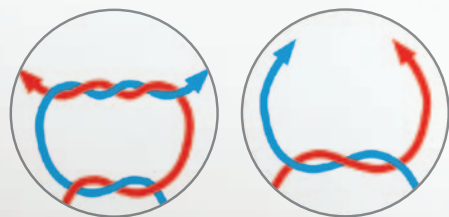
Double overhand knot

This is a big, oval knot, giving a strong and secure hold to the design and is perfect for nylon thread as well as for thicker materials. It is also used for decoration purposes.



Surgeon's knot

This knot ensures a strong and secure hold, but is not well suited for decoration purposes. It is perfect for continuing work with four threads.



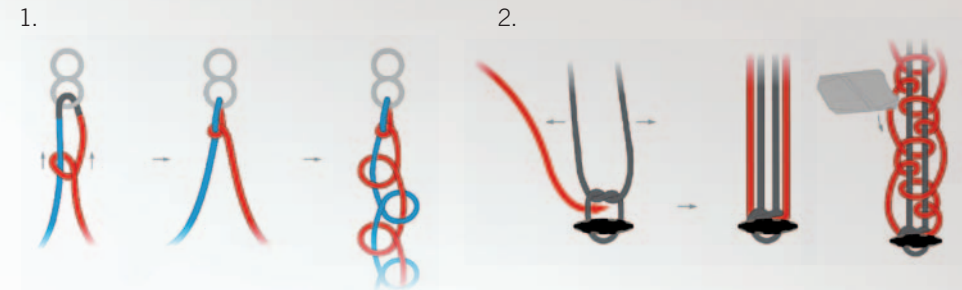
Sliding knot

This knot is a small, round knot and is used for thicker material. It is a rather complex knot.

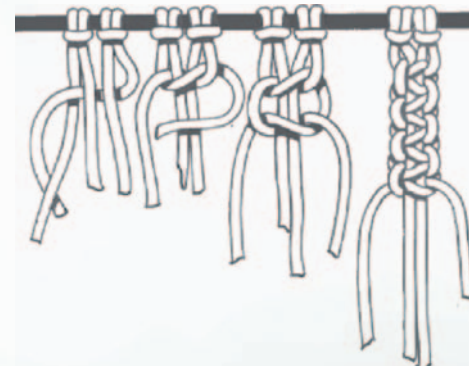


Macramé knots

You can make necklaces, bracelets and accessories, like belts, combining Macramé knots with various beads, pendants or shells. Macramé is a textile technique, using knotting instead of weaving or knitting. With its many different knots, it offers endless creative possibilities. Here are two examples:



Weaving knot



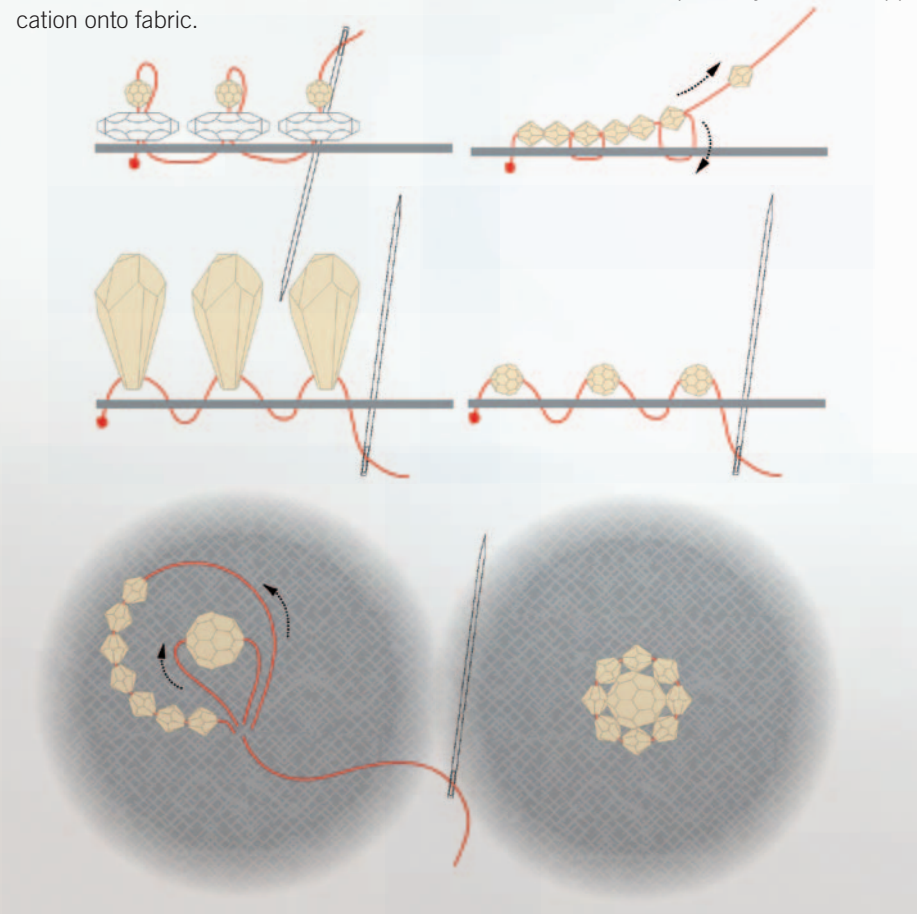
Brezel knot



SEWING

The creative possibilities for the application of crystal stones onto textiles or other materials are nearly endless. You can easily decorate fashion items and accessories with the sewing or the ironing technique.

Swarovski Sew-on Stones – as well as Beads and Pendants – are perfectly suited for application onto fabric.



STRINGING

This means simple stringing of beads, pearls and pendants onto a single thread.



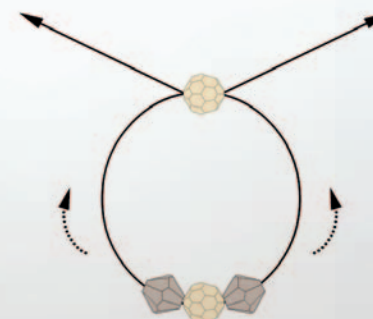
Sometimes you may not want to put a clasp in your strand. Continuous strands can either be made with tiger tail or thread. For securing beads please refer to the CHAPTER KNOTTING or to the CHAPTER FINISHING STRANDS.



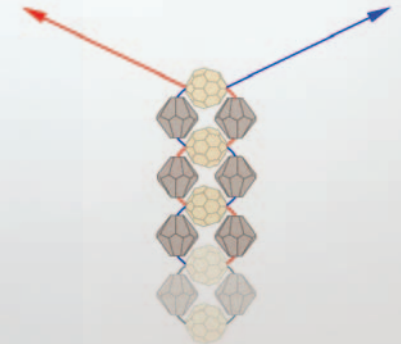
STRINGING WITH PATTERNS

Two Thread Weaving

1.



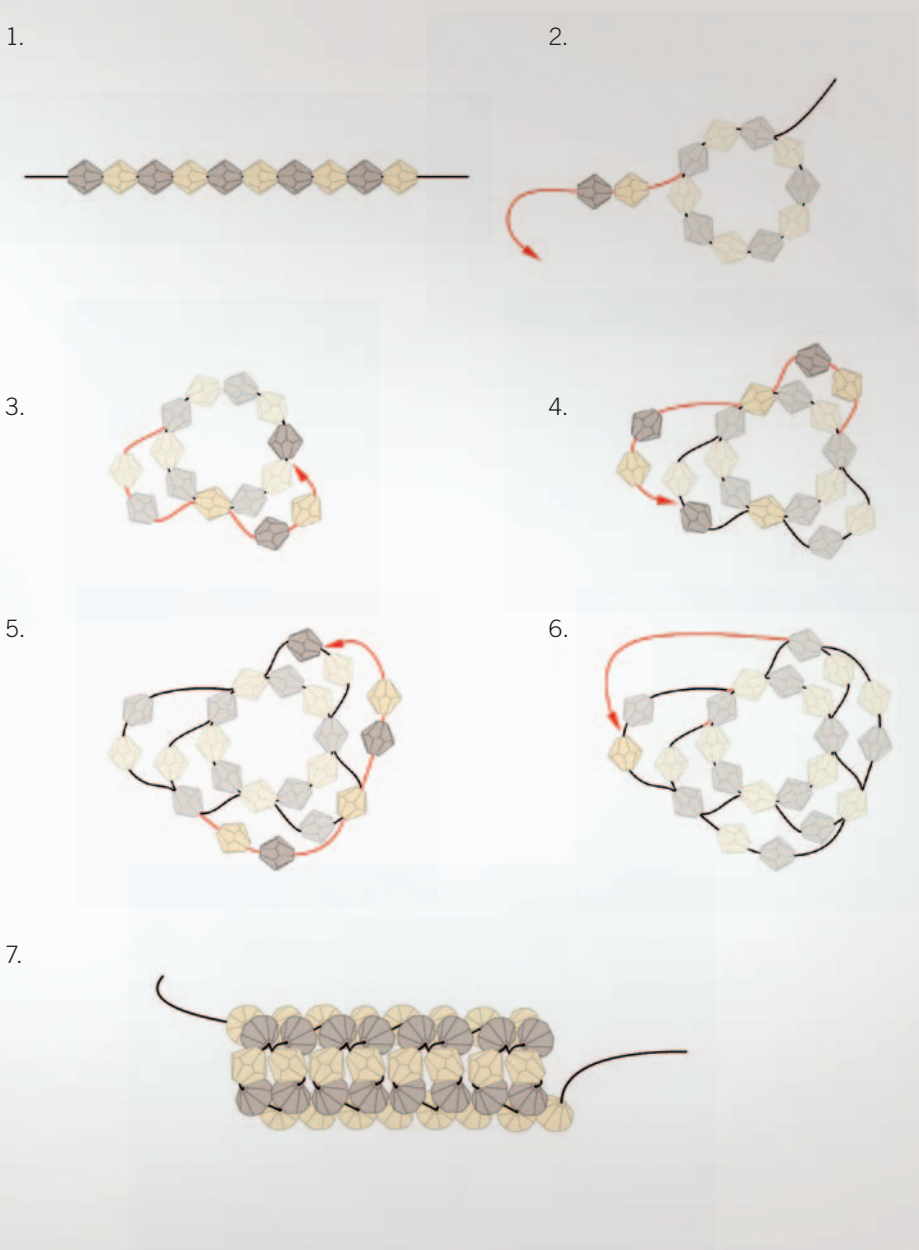
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Peyote Stitch

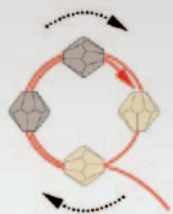


Zulu Stitch

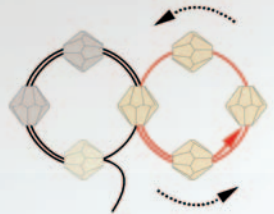


Right Angle Stitch

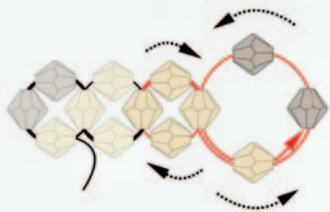
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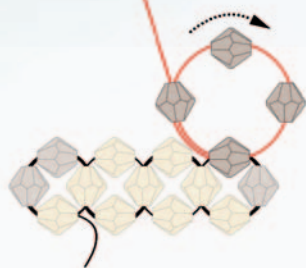
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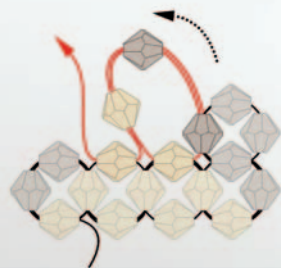
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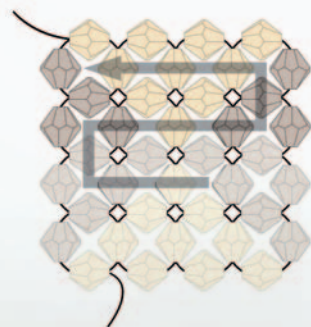
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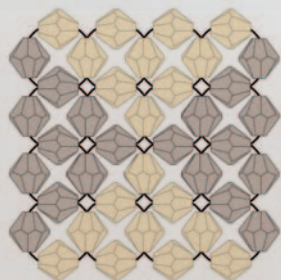
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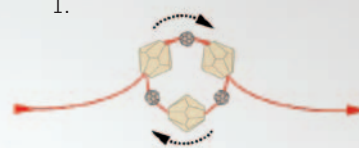


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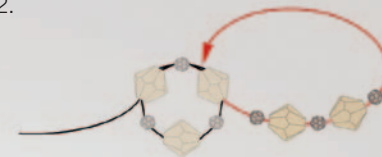


Flower Stitch

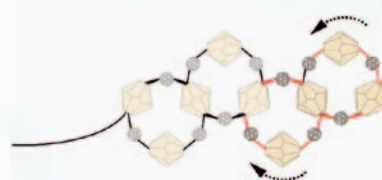
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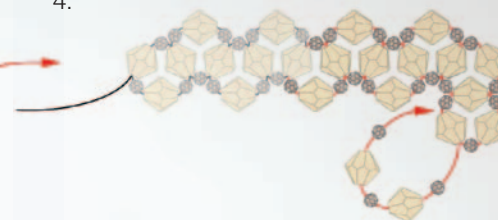
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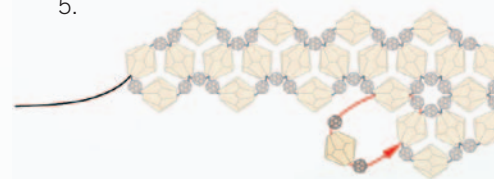
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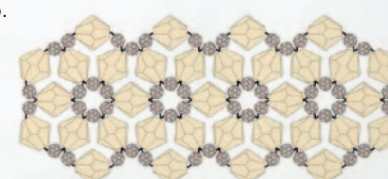
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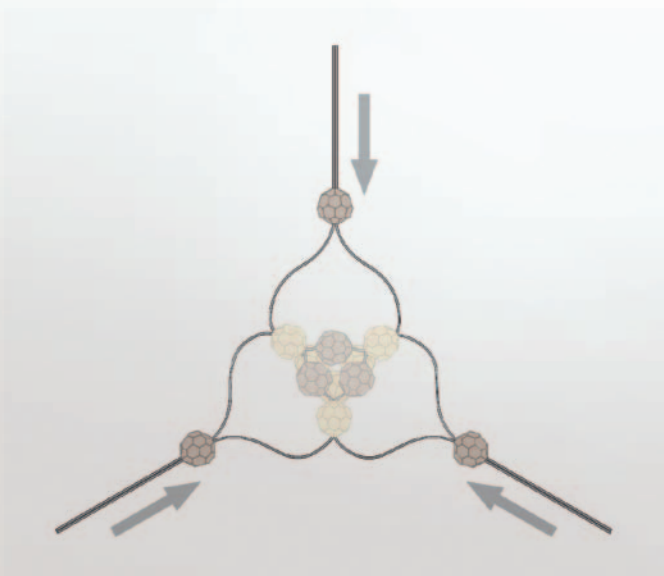


Rope Weaving

1.



2.

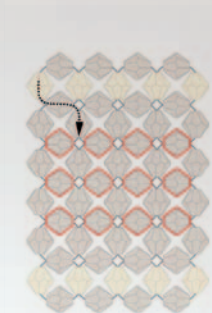


Right Angle Double Layer Stitch

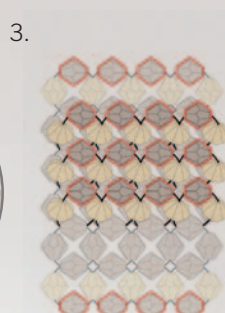
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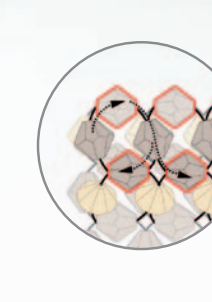
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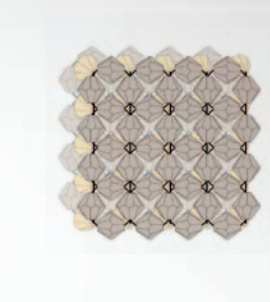
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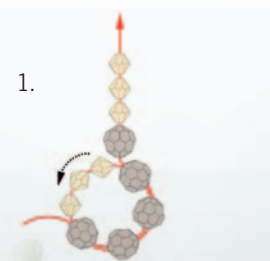
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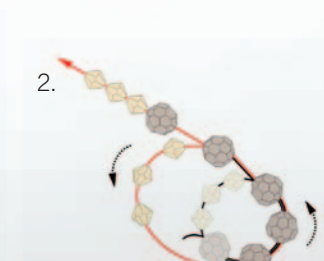
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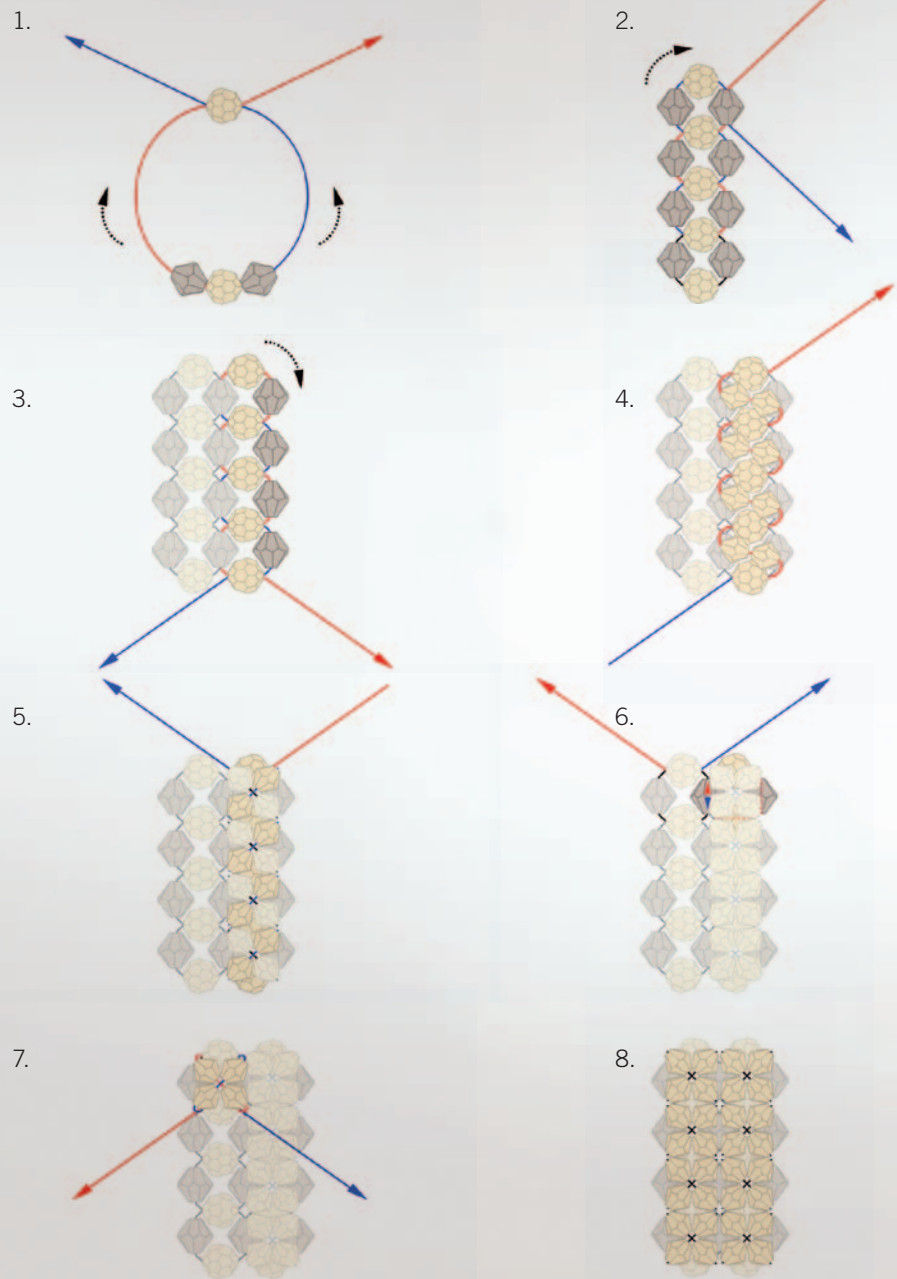
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Two Thread Double Layer Stitch

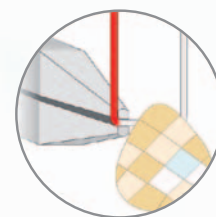


WIRING

Wire is a very versatile element, which is easy to apply to all kinds of designs. By working with loops, charm bracelets, necklaces, rings and earrings can easily be made. The use of chain-nose and/or round-nose pliers and wire or pins is needed in order to create loops or spirals.

Wrapped pendant loop

You can use wire for fixing pendants and also beads.



Pins

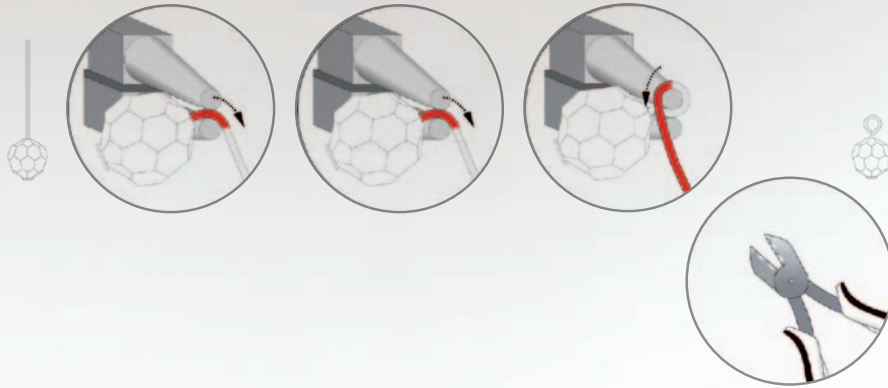
When working with pins – either head pins or eye pins – it is the wiring technique that is used.

Instruction:

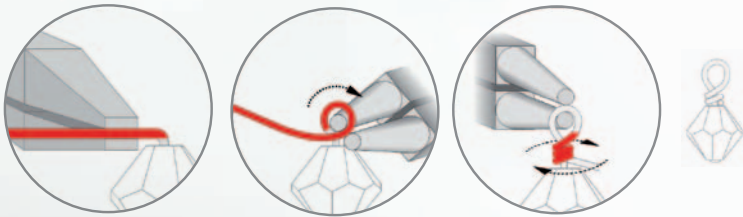
Steps:

1. Thread the beads onto the pins.
2. Make the loop.
3. Cut off excess head pin material with a side cutter.
4. Attach the newly formed loop to another loop or any other findings such as earring loops.

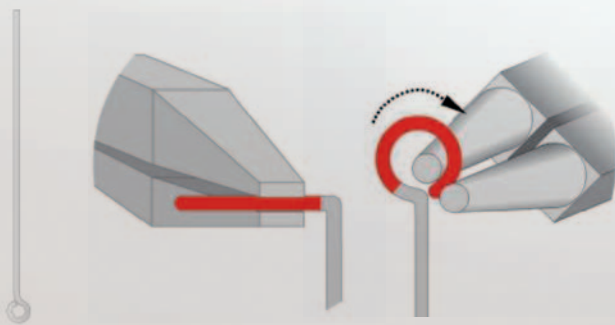
Plain headpin loop



Wrapped headpin loop



Eyepin



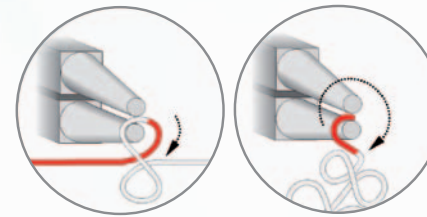
Spiral wiring

You can use wire as a decorative element in the form of spirals.



Wire ornament

You can use loops as ornamentation, but also at the end of memory wire for securing beads.



TIPS & TRICKS

- Use good light conditions; bright daylight is best.
- Create a comfortable working environment.
- Be prepared: Set up required materials, eliminate disruptive factors, and use boxes for beads.
- Use a beading mat – it provides a comfortable surface to work on, and helps you avoid losing beads and other smaller parts.
- Using high-quality instruments will help you create beautiful, durable jewellery pieces. Always have neatly cut ends.
- Never cut wire with scissors, always with side cutters.
- Use Flat-nose pliers for straightening and flattening out metal.
- Prepare bead mixes beforehand, in order to concentrate more on technique than colour combination once work is underway – this is especially important for beginners.
- Make sure you have enough SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS of each colour before you start.
- The size of the elements used influences the size of the design piece. Also make sure you use the right length of thread for your chosen size.
- For some designs you might need to thread through a hole twice. Make sure that the hole is big enough for you to be able to do this.
- If you use instructions, always adhere to the correct bead size to avoid problems finishing the design piece. However, you can vary colours as you wish.
- To stabilise a beaded design piece, after knotting thread back through two or more beads.
- Beading a ring: If you are beading a ring, try it on several times while you are beading to get the right size. Make the knots on the upper side of the ring, so that the ends of the thread won't prick your hands and skin.

FAQs

Which basic materials do I need to start creating simple design pieces?

A starter kit includes the following:

Tools

Side cutters

Flat-nose pliers

Round-nose pliers

Scissors

For intermediate level: crimping pliers

Material

SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS and supplies, such as threads, wires, crimp beads, clasps, split rings, jump rings...

The material that is necessary totally depends on your own selection and on the design piece you want to create.

Do I have to follow a specific sequence when stringing?

There are techniques, which require a certain sequence in order to successfully create the design piece (e.g. alignment according to sizes or cuts). However, there are other techniques for which no strict sequence has to be followed. Simply follow the steps in the instruction, which indicate whether a strict order is required or not.

Which types of threads should I use for which designs/techniques?

Information concerning the type and thickness of thread is usually provided in the instructions. For creating your own design, the following information should help:

Nylon thread is used for beading figurines and rings because it is very flexible compared to tiger tail. It is also used for stringing and making necklaces or bracelets. In general, 0.25 mm nylon thread is perfect for most SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS, as it also goes with the smallest 3 and 2 mm beads. For this reason it can be used across a wide range of designs, as well as for beading patterns.

Elastic thread is used mainly for bracelets, but also for necklaces without fasteners. In these designs elastic knots will secure the beads safely.

Tiger tail, available in different platings to suit any individual design, is used for necklaces, bracelets, earrings, and designs where visible thread is desirable. The thickness of the thread depends on your design and the bead sizes used. The colour of the wire should be chosen to match the colour of the beads when following techniques that interweave the wire-into the design piece and leave the wire on show. Use a nylon-coated wire for design pieces worn directly against the skin.

If you are working with larger beads or pendants with bigger hole sizes and the piece becomes heavy, it is advisable to use a thicker thread or to double it up to increase stability and longevity. Generally speaking, the bigger the size of bead, the thicker the diameter of wire or thread. But also consider that sometimes the thread has to go through beads several times.

Which types of wires should I use for which designs/techniques?

Information concerning the type and thickness of a wire is usually provided in the instructions. For creating your own design and for different wiring techniques, various wires with different diameters and platings may be required, depending on the design, the hole sizes and the technique.

What do I have to do if a crimp bead breaks?

If a crimp bead breaks after crimping, please carefully remove the broken parts of the crimp bead with the help of a pair of flat-nose pliers.

Please pay special attention when removing the broken crimp bead from a nylon thread or a nylon-coated thread, as the broken parts can have sharp edges, which may cut through the threads.

Why does a crimp bead break?

There are different reasons for a crimp beads breaking when using crimping pliers:

The size of the crimp bead does not correspond to the size of the indentation of the crimping pliers. It is important to ensure the size of the crimping beads corresponds with that of beads and pliers before purchase.

The incorrect position of a crimp bead in the indentation of the crimping pliers may also cause the crimp bead to break.

What are the standard lengths for necklaces?

Necklace	Length
Choker/Collier	40–45 cm
Princess	60–65 cm
Sautoir/Queens length	80–100 cm

How many beads do I need for a necklace or a bracelet?

The number of beads needed for a design depends on each individual design and the size of the chosen beads. The information in the following table provides a useful guideline.

Article	Size	Quantity for a 10cm string
5328	3 mm	40
	4 mm	27
	6 mm	17
	8 mm	13
	10 mm	10

Which thread do I use with which crimp beads or crimp tubes?

You can use crimp beads or tubes on many different threads like tiger tail or nylon thread. Be careful when using crimp beads on nylon thread, as the sharp edges of the beads may cut through the thread. For finishing strands, use crimp beads that are big enough to allow the thread to go through several times. Whether to use crimp beads or tubes depends entirely on the look you want to achieve in your individual design piece.

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

The following information on how to wear, store and clean your jewellery, will help ensure the longevity and brilliance of your unique design piece. It will guarantee you long-lasting pleasure in your treasured items!

Valuable Tips

Always remove your jewellery BEFORE washing hands, swimming or applying body care products. It should also be taken off before carrying out any sports activities or doing household chores.

Remember to reserve your jewellery as a finishing touch, AFTER using applying body care products like perfume, beauty cream, make up or hair spray.

Try to protect all jewellery from sharp blows, harsh chemicals found in household cleaning materials, sunlight and extreme temperatures.

Chlorine and related chemicals can severely discolour and damage jewellery as well as loosen stones and settings.

Ensure your jewellery does not come into prolonged contact with matches, rubber bands or any materials that contain sulphur, as well as abrasive soaps, chemicals, perfumes, hair sprays and/or dyes.

Storage

Proper care and storage of your loose SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS and finished design pieces will help maintain its quality and lustre.

Please preserve your jewellery in its original padded box or in a velvet pouch. Proper care and storage of your jewellery as well as occasional polishing with a soft cloth will help maintain its lustre and beauty over time.

Please make sure that your jewellery is stored away from intense heat and light.

After cleaning your jewellery, please make sure it is completely dry before being stored.

Silver jewellery that is prone to tarnish is best stored in an airtight container. (Any moisture will cause the tarnishing process to begin.) A zip-lock bag with anti-tarnish paper is also highly recommended.

General Cleaning of SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS

Occasional polishing with a soft lint-free cloth will help you to retain the original sheen of SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS. If SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS are soiled, they should be cleaned by hand in lukewarm water with a few drops of mild dish detergent or soap with a pH neutral base. Then rinse the SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS under running water and afterwards dry them with a soft, lint-free cloth to avoid spotting and lint spoiling the shine. Always dry your jewellery immediately after cleaning and store it in a dry, cool place until ready to wear to avoid tarnishing. Under no circumstances should any abrasive or corrosive detergents be used; glass and window-cleaning fluids and chlorine should also be avoided, as they often cause streaking.

Crystal Pearls

Crystal Pearls should only be cleaned with a soft damp cloth or mild soap, after which you should let the pearls dry immediately. Never clean the pearls with solvents like acetone (in nail polish remover) or alcohol (in perfumes, etc). Crystal Pearls should also NOT be cleaned with a jewellery cleaner or in a jewellery-cleaning machine. The harsh cleanser can wear away the pearl coating.

Do's & Don'ts

Don't allow jewellery to come in prolonged contact with matches, rubber bands or anything that contains sulphur.

Don't allow jewellery to come in contact with abrasive soaps, chemicals, perfumes, hair sprays and/or dyes.

Don't rub silver jewellery with abrasive cloths and/or cleansers. Silver scratches easily.

Don't expose your jewellery to prolonged periods of extreme temperatures or intense sunlight. (i.e. window sills, car dashboards)

Don't store jewellery near a heat source.

Do use a soft jewellery polishing cloth to prevent tarnish build-up.

Do remove jewellery before swimming in the ocean and/or a chlorinated pool. (Chlorine may cause discoloration to silver. It will also cause damage to many gemstones and other natural products and may cause them to become loose in their settings.)

Do remove jewellery before using cleaning materials.

Do remove jewellery before engaging in exercise and/or sports to prevent scratching, denting or loss of gemstones.

Do remove jewellery before going to bed to avoid twisting, knotting and/or breakage.

Do remove jewellery when doing cleaning and/or gardening.

TECHNIQUES

More details and animated demonstrations of the different techniques can be found at WWW.CREATE-YOUR-STYLE.COM



BEADING

By criss-crossing one or more times through beads strung on a thread, various 2-D and 3-D beading patterns can be created. Also, Pearls or Pendants may be used to achieve marvellous design variations.



CLAY MODELLING

This technique is based on the usage of various clay materials (e.g. polymer clay, metal clay) into which SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS such as Round Stones, Flat Backs No Hotfix and Fancy Stones can be integrated.



CROCHETING

Different SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS such as Beads, Crystal Pearls and Pendants can be used for this technique. They are strung on a thread, which can then be used in a lot of crocheting patterns with a crochet hook.



DECORATING PAPER

For the embellishment of paper and a temporary application on a lot of other surfaces, Swarovski has developed Crystal-it. Its special adhesive allows for quick and easy application on materials ranging from paper to wood, ceramic and glass.



GLUING

Gluing SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS adds a sparkle to a wide range of materials such as metal, wood, plastic, cork, etc. Flat Backs No Hotfix and SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS with a flat back side are especially appropriate for gluing.



IRONING

Swarovski offers Flat Backs and Transfers with special hotfix glue on the backside of the crystals to apply them quickly and easily by using heat – for example an iron without steam holes.



SETTING

SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS – preferably Round Stones and Fancy Stones – can be conveniently positioned in settings made of various materials such as metal or plastic, with or without prongs.



SEWING

A wide range of SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS can be sewn onto different materials. Depending on the material, sewing can either be done by hand or a standard sewing machine.



KNOTTING

Various kinds of knots are suitable for fastening or securing ropes, strings or even chains, from linear or flat knots to three-dimensional varieties. Complex knotting systems are known as macramé.



WEAVING

All SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS with one or more holes can be used for various weaving techniques and for various thread materials. There are no limits to the creativity and complexity of the weaving pattern.



WIRING

Many SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS can be wired. Beads, Crystal Pearls and Pendants are flexible enough to be used with various diameters and coatings.



STRINGING

Beads, Pearls, Pendants and all other drilled SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS can simply be strung onto threads of various sizes and kinds. Endless variations of sequence and colour range offer unlimited possibilities for easy-to-achieve designs.



KNITTING

When strung on a yarn, drilled SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS (i.e. Beads, Pearls and Pendants) can be incorporated into any basic knitting pattern. SWAROVSKI ELEMENTS will enhance the different textures that can be achieved through the use of various yarns and knitting needles.

APPLICATION MATRIX

	Beading	Clay Modelling	Crocheting	Decorating Paper	Gluing	Ironing	Setting	Sewing	Knotting	Weaving	Wiring	Stringing	Knitting
Beads	•	•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•
Crystal Pearls	•	•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•
Pendants	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Flat Backs No Hotfix	•	•			•		•						
Flat Backs Hotfix & Transfers						•							
Fancy Stones	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•		
Round Stones	•	•			•	•	•						
Sew-on Stones & Lochrosen	•	•	•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•
Buttons & Fasteners	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Plastic Trimmings	•				•		•	•		•	•		•
Metal Trimmings	•	•	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•
Cupchains & Findings	•	•			•		•	•		•	•	•	•
Zippers								•					•
Crystal-it				•									