

Krazy Stitcher

Photo-to-Pattern Converter

User Manual v2.1

krazystitcher.com

August 2026

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PART I

Beginner Guide

Chapter 1: Before You Start

This chapter describes the requirements for the Krazy Stitcher Photo-to-Pattern Converter. Read this chapter before you use the application.

What You Need

The converter runs in your web browser. You do not need to install software. You need the items in this list:

- A desktop or laptop computer with a modern web browser
- Google Chrome (version 90 or later), Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge, or Apple Safari
- A photo file in JPEG, PNG, or WebP format
- A stable internet connection to load the application

Note: The converter processes your photo in your browser. Your photo does not upload to a server. Your data stays on your device.

Browser Requirements

The application uses the HTML5 Canvas API and modern JavaScript features. Use a current version of your browser for the best results.

Browser	Minimum Version	Recommended
Google Chrome	90	Latest
Mozilla Firefox	88	Latest
Microsoft Edge	90	Latest
Apple Safari	14	Latest

Tip: Chrome gives the best performance for large pattern grids. Use Chrome if your pattern has more than 10,000 cells.

Photo Selection Tips

The quality of your pattern depends on your photo. Select a photo with these characteristics:

- Clear subject with good contrast against the background
- Good lighting with no harsh shadows
- Minimum resolution of 500 x 500 pixels
- Simple backgrounds work best for small grid sizes

Photos with many fine details may lose clarity at small grid sizes. Use a larger grid to preserve detail.

Chapter 2: Choose a Stitch Type

The first step in the converter wizard is stitch type selection. The converter supports three stitch types. Each type produces a different grid layout.

Square Stitch

Square stitch uses a grid of uniform square cells. Each cell represents one bead or one stitch. The rows and columns align in a straight grid.

Use square stitch for these applications:

- Bead loom work with uniform bead sizes
- Cross-stitch and counted thread embroidery
- Fuse bead projects (Perler, Hama, Artkal, NABBI, MARD)
- Simple patterns for beginners

Loom Stitch

Loom stitch also uses a straight grid. The beads sit in rows and columns that align vertically. Loom stitch and square stitch produce the same grid output in the converter.

The main difference is the construction technique. Loom stitch uses a beading loom to hold the warp threads. Square stitch is an off-loom technique.

Peyote Stitch

Peyote stitch offsets every other row by half a bead width. This creates a brick-like pattern. The converter adjusts the grid to show this offset.

Use peyote stitch for these applications:

- Flat peyote beadwork
- Tubular peyote projects
- Patterns that need a softer, more organic look

Tip: Peyote stitch patterns use more beads than square stitch for the same visual area. Plan for 10 to 15 percent more beads.

How to Select Your Stitch Type

1. Open the converter at krazystitcher.com.
2. Find the stitch type selector on the first screen.
3. Click the stitch type you want: Square, Loom, or Peyote.
4. The wizard advances to the next step.

Chapter 3: Upload Your Photo

The second step loads your photo into the converter. The converter accepts JPEG, PNG, and WebP image files.

Upload Process

1. Click the "Upload Photo" button or drag your photo into the upload area.
2. Select your photo file from your device.
3. Wait for the preview to appear. This takes less than one second for most photos.
4. Check that the photo preview looks correct.

Note: The converter does not upload your photo to a server. All processing happens in your browser on your device.

Supported File Formats

Format	Extension	Best For
JPEG	.jpg, .jpeg	Photos from cameras and phones
PNG	.png	Screenshots and graphics with sharp edges
WebP	.webp	Modern web images with small file sizes

Photo Size Limits

The converter handles photos up to 4096 x 4096 pixels. Larger photos are scaled down to fit this limit. There is no minimum size, but photos smaller than 200 x 200 pixels may produce poor results.

File size is limited by your browser memory. Most browsers handle files up to 20 MB without issues.

Chapter 4: Set Your Grid Size

The grid size determines the number of beads or stitches in your pattern. A larger grid shows more detail but requires more beads and more time to complete.

Width and Height Controls

Set the grid width and height in the number of beads (columns and rows). The converter maintains the aspect ratio of your photo by default.

1. Enter the desired width in the width field.
2. The height updates to keep the photo proportions.
3. To set a custom height, unlock the aspect ratio lock and enter your height.

Size Guidelines

Grid Size	Bead Count	Difficulty	Best For
20–40 wide	400–1,600	Beginner	Simple icons, small charms
40–80 wide	1,600–6,400	Intermediate	Portraits, detailed images
80–150 wide	6,400–22,500	Advanced	Photo-realistic patterns
150+ wide	22,500+	Expert	Wall art, large projects

Tip: Start with a width of 40 to 60 beads for your first project. This size gives good detail without overwhelming complexity.

Chapter 5: Choose Colors and Convert

This step is the core of the conversion process. You select a bead brand, adjust image settings, and set the number of colors. The converter then maps your photo to real bead colors.

Brand Selection

The converter supports 9 bead and thread brands. Each brand has a different color palette. Select the brand that matches the beads you plan to use.

Brand	Type	Colors	Bead Size
Miyuki Delica	Seed bead (cylinder)	268	11/0
TOHO Round	Seed bead (round)	322	11/0
DMC	Embroidery floss	489	6-strand
Mill Hill	Glass seed bead	152	Various
Perler	Fuse bead	136	5mm
Hama	Fuse bead	68	5mm (Midi)
Artkal	Fuse bead	216	5mm (A-series)
NABBI	Fuse bead	51	5mm
MARD	Fuse bead	112	5mm

Image Adjustments

The converter provides four image adjustment controls. Adjust these settings before you convert to get the best color match.

- Brightness: Move the slider right to lighten the image. Move it left to darken the image.
- Contrast: Increase contrast to separate light and dark areas. Decrease it to soften the image.
- Saturation: Increase saturation to make colors more vivid. Decrease it to mute colors.
- Sharpness: Increase sharpness to enhance edges and fine detail.

Tip: Increase saturation by 10 to 20 percent for bead projects. Beads have less color range than a photo. Extra saturation helps the converter find better color matches.

Color Count Slider

The color count slider controls how many different bead colors the converter uses. A lower count simplifies the pattern. A higher count adds detail.

- Minimum: 2 colors
- Maximum: varies by brand (up to the full palette)
- Recommended for beginners: 8 to 15 colors
- Recommended for detailed work: 20 to 40 colors

The converter uses the K-means++ algorithm to select the best subset of colors from the brand palette. This ensures the chosen colors represent your photo well.

Convert Your Photo

1. Select your bead brand from the dropdown menu.
2. Adjust brightness, contrast, saturation, and sharpness as needed.
3. Set the number of colors with the color count slider.
4. Click the "Convert" button.
5. Wait for the conversion to complete. The progress bar shows the status.
6. Review the pattern preview on screen.

Note: Conversion time depends on your grid size and color count. A 60 x 80 grid with 20 colors converts in 2 to 5 seconds on most devices.

Chapter 6: Edit Your Pattern

The pattern editor lets you modify individual cells in your pattern. Use the editor to fix color errors, clean up edges, and refine your design.

Editor Tools

The editor provides five tools. Each tool has a keyboard shortcut for fast access.

Tool	Shortcut	Function
Pen	P	Paint a single cell with the selected color.
Eyedropper	I	Pick a color from any cell in the pattern.
Eraser	E	Remove the color from a cell (set to blank).
Fill	F	Fill a connected area of the same color.
Replace	R	Replace every instance of one color with another.

How to Use the Pen Tool

1. Press P or click the Pen tool icon.
2. Select a color from the palette on the right side.
3. Click a cell in the pattern to paint it with the selected color.
4. Click and drag to paint multiple cells.

How to Use the Eyedropper

1. Press I or click the Eyedropper icon.
2. Click any cell in the pattern.
3. The tool copies that cell's color to your active color selection.
4. The editor switches to the Pen tool with the picked color active.

How to Use the Fill Tool

1. Press F or click the Fill tool icon.
2. Select the replacement color from the palette.
3. Click a cell. All connected cells of the same color fill with the new color.

Warning: The Fill tool changes many cells at once. Use Ctrl+Z to undo if the result is not what you expected.

How to Use the Replace Tool

1. Press R or click the Replace tool icon.
2. Select the new color from the palette.
3. Click any cell that has the color you want to replace.

4. Every cell in the pattern with that original color changes to the new color.

Confetti Cleanup

Confetti is the term for isolated single cells of a color surrounded by a different color. Confetti makes patterns harder to stitch and less visually clean.

To clean up confetti, use the Replace tool or the Fill tool. Replace a confetti color with the dominant color around it. This reduces the total color count and simplifies your project.

Undo and Redo

The editor supports full undo and redo.

- Press Ctrl+Z to undo the last change.
- Press Ctrl+Y to redo a change you undid.

The undo history stores all changes from your current editing session.

Chapter 7: The Recipe

The Recipe step shows all the information you need to complete your project. This includes the materials list, the pattern grid table, and the export options.

Materials List

The materials list shows every bead color in your pattern. Each row includes the brand color code, color name, bead count, and the approximate number of grams or skeins you need.

Use this list to purchase your supplies before you start your project. Print the list or export it as part of the PDF.

Cross-Reference Column

When a cross-reference pair exists for your selected brand, the materials table shows an extra column. This column lists the closest matching color in a partner brand.

The converter supports five cross-reference pairs:

Pair	From Brand	To Brand	Usable Mappings
1	DMC	Miyuki Delica	269
1	Miyuki Delica	DMC	124
2	TOHO	Miyuki	256
2	Miyuki	TOHO	366
3	Perler	Hama	57
3	Hama	Perler	53
4	Mill Hill	Miyuki	50
5	Artkal	Perler	104
5	Perler	Artkal	83

Each mapping has a quality rating based on the Delta-E color difference:

- Excellent (Delta-E below 5): The two colors are very close. Most people cannot see the difference.
- Good (Delta-E below 10): The colors are similar. You may notice a slight difference in direct comparison.

Tip: Use the cross-reference column to find substitute beads when your primary brand is out of stock. Check the quality rating to verify the match is acceptable.

Pattern Grid Table

The pattern grid shows your design as a table of color-coded cells. Each cell displays the color symbol and the color code. Use this table as your working reference while you stitch.

Export Options

The Recipe step provides two export formats:

PDF Export

The PDF includes the full materials list, the pattern grid, and a color legend. The PDF is formatted for printing on standard US Letter paper.

1. Click the "Export PDF" button.
2. Your browser downloads the PDF file.
3. Open the PDF and print it.

PNG Export

The PNG export saves the pattern grid as a high-resolution image file. Use the PNG for digital reference or for sharing your pattern online.

1. Click the "Export PNG" button.
2. Your browser downloads the PNG file.

Chapter 8: Work Mode

Work Mode provides a guided stitching experience. It highlights one row at a time and tracks your progress through the pattern.

Enter Work Mode

1. Click the "Work Mode" button on the Recipe step.
2. The display changes to show your pattern with the first row highlighted.
3. The current row bead list appears below the pattern.

Row Navigation

Work Mode highlights the active row in your pattern. The bead list below shows the color sequence for that row.

1. Complete all beads in the highlighted row.
2. Click "Next Row" or press the right arrow key to advance.
3. Click "Previous Row" or press the left arrow key to go back.
4. The progress bar at the top shows your completion percentage.

Progress Tracking

Work Mode tracks which rows you complete. The progress bar updates as you advance through the rows. You can see the total row count and your current position at any time.

Workshop Mode

Workshop Mode is a focused view that removes all controls except the current row and bead list. Use Workshop Mode when you work on your project and do not need to navigate the application.

1. Click the "Workshop" button to enter Workshop Mode.
2. The screen shows only the pattern row and bead sequence.
3. Click "Exit Workshop" to return to the normal Work Mode view.

Save and Resume

Work Mode saves your progress in your browser. You can close the browser and return later to continue where you stopped.

1. Press Ctrl+S to save your current position.
2. Close the browser when you are ready to stop.
3. Open krazystitcher.com and load your project.
4. Work Mode resumes at the row where you saved.

Note: Progress data is stored in your browser's local storage. If you clear your browser data, your saved progress is lost.

Chapter 9: Troubleshooting

This chapter lists common problems and their solutions. Check this table before you contact support.

Problem	Cause	Solution
The converter page does not load.	Old browser or no internet.	Update your browser to the latest version. Check your internet connection.
The pattern looks blurry or lacks detail.	Grid size is too small.	Increase the grid width to 60 or more. Increase the color count to 20 or more.
Colors do not match my beads.	Screen color calibration differs from physical beads.	Increase saturation before you convert. Compare colors under daylight, not artificial light.
The PDF export is blank or incomplete.	Browser popup blocker prevents the download.	Allow popups for krazystitcher.com in your browser settings.
Work Mode does not save my progress.	Browser local storage is full or disabled.	Enable local storage in your browser settings. Clear old site data if storage is full.

PART II

Advanced Guide

Chapter 10: Color Matching Technology

The converter uses advanced color science to match your photo to real bead colors. This chapter explains how the matching works.

CIE LAB Color Space

The converter works in the CIE LAB color space. LAB separates color into three channels: L (lightness), A (green to red), and B (blue to yellow). This color space matches how the human eye perceives color differences.

Standard RGB color space does not reflect human perception well. Two colors that look very different on screen may have a small RGB distance. Two colors that look similar may have a large RGB distance. LAB solves this problem.

Delta-E Color Difference

Delta-E is the standard measure of color difference in the LAB color space. A Delta-E value of 1.0 is the smallest difference most people can see.

Delta-E Range	Perception	Application
0 – 1	Not visible to most people	Identical for bead work
1 – 3	Visible to trained observers	Excellent match
3 – 5	Visible but acceptable	Very good match for beads
5 – 10	Clearly visible difference	Good match, noticeable in large areas
10+	Obvious difference	Poor match, avoid if possible

The converter uses Delta-E to rank all colors in a brand palette. It picks the closest match for each pixel region. The cross-reference pairs also use Delta-E to rate the match quality as excellent or good.

K-means++ Algorithm

When you set a color count lower than the full brand palette, the converter uses K-means++ clustering. This algorithm groups similar pixel colors together and picks the best representative brand color for each group.

K-means++ improves on basic K-means by choosing better starting points. This produces more accurate and more consistent results. The algorithm runs multiple iterations to refine the color selection.

Chapter 11: Multi-Brand Strategies

This chapter explains how to use multiple bead brands in your projects and how to use the cross-reference system.

Compare Brands

Different brands have different color palettes, bead shapes, and price points. Convert your photo with two or three brands to compare results. Use the brand with the best color match for your specific image.

Some general guidelines:

- DMC embroidery floss has the largest palette (489 colors). Use DMC for the widest color range.
- Miyuki Delica beads are cylinder-shaped and sit flat in loom and peyote work.
- TOHO beads are round and give a different texture than Miyuki cylinders.
- Perler and Hama are fuse beads for iron-together projects. They share the same 5mm size.
- Artkal A-series beads are also 5mm and are compatible with Perler pegboards.

Seed Beads vs Fuse Beads

Seed beads (Miyuki, TOHO, Mill Hill) are small glass beads used in jewelry and beadwork. They require needle and thread or a bead loom. Seed bead projects take longer but produce fine detail.

Fuse beads (Perler, Hama, Artkal, NABBI, MARD) are plastic beads that you arrange on a pegboard and fuse with an iron. Fuse bead projects are faster and good for beginners and children.

Cross-Reference Usage

The cross-reference system lets you find equivalent colors across brands. This is useful in three situations:

- Your primary brand is out of stock for a specific color.
- You want to convert a pattern from one brand to another.
- You want to combine beads from two compatible brands in one project.

Pair 1: DMC and Miyuki Delica

This pair maps 269 DMC thread colors to Miyuki Delica beads (and 124 in the reverse direction). Use this pair to convert an embroidery pattern to a beadwork pattern or to find thread colors that match your bead project.

Pair 2: TOHO and Miyuki

This pair maps 256 TOHO colors to Miyuki equivalents and 366 Miyuki colors to TOHO. These two brands are both Japanese seed beads. The pair is useful when you want to mix TOHO and Miyuki in one project or substitute one for the other.

Pair 3: Perler and Hama

This pair maps 57 Perler colors to Hama and 53 Hama colors to Perler. Both brands produce 5mm fuse beads. Perler is more common in North America. Hama is more common in Europe. Use this pair to find local substitutes.

Pair 4: Mill Hill and Miyuki

This pair maps 50 Mill Hill glass bead colors to Miyuki Delica equivalents. Mill Hill has a smaller palette but includes specialty finishes. Use this pair when you want the closest Miyuki match for a Mill Hill color.

Pair 5: Artkal and Perler

This pair maps 104 Artkal colors to Perler and 83 Perler colors to Artkal. Artkal A-series beads are the same size as Perler beads. Use this pair to expand your fuse bead color palette by combining both brands.

Chapter 12: Master the Editor

This chapter explains advanced editing techniques. Use these techniques to improve the quality of your patterns after the initial conversion.

Editing Workflow

Follow this workflow for the best results:

1. Zoom in to inspect the pattern at full detail.
2. Check the edges of your subject. Fix cells where the background color bleeds into the subject.
3. Check the face and eyes if your pattern includes a portrait. Fix any miscolored cells in these areas.
4. Use the Replace tool to eliminate colors that appear in only one or two cells.
5. Zoom out and review the overall appearance.
6. Make final adjustments with the Pen tool.

Reduce Colors Technique

Many patterns have more colors than you need. Reduce the color count to simplify your project:

1. Look at the materials list. Find colors with a very low bead count (1 to 5 beads).
2. Use the Eyedropper to pick the rare color.
3. Select a similar color from the palette.
4. Use the Replace tool to swap the rare color with the similar one.
5. Repeat for each rare color you want to eliminate.

Tip: A pattern with 12 to 18 colors is easier to manage than one with 30+ colors. Fewer colors means fewer bead purchases and less sorting time.

Image Adjustment by Subject

Different subjects benefit from different image adjustments:

- Portraits: Increase contrast by 10 to 15 percent. Keep saturation near the default. Skin tones need accurate matching.
- Landscapes: Increase saturation by 15 to 25 percent. Green and blue shades are better with extra saturation.
- Logos and text: Increase contrast by 20 to 30 percent. Use a small color count (2 to 6 colors).
- Animals: Increase sharpness by 10 to 20 percent. Fur and feather detail benefits from extra edge enhancement.

Chapter 13: Stitch Types in Detail

This chapter provides additional technical detail about each stitch type.

Square Stitch and Loom Stitch

Both square stitch and loom stitch produce a grid where beads align in straight rows and columns. The converter treats both the same way. The choice between them depends on your construction method.

Loom stitch advantages:

- Faster construction with a bead loom
- Consistent tension across the pattern
- Good for wide, flat pieces

Square stitch advantages:

- No loom required (off-loom technique)
- Better for shaped pieces and curves
- Easier to finish edges

Peyote Stitch

Peyote stitch offsets alternating rows by half a bead width. This creates a denser, more flexible fabric. The converter shows the offset in the pattern preview and the PDF export.

Peyote stitch considerations:

- Row counts must be even for flat peyote.
- The converter handles the offset automatically.
- Beads in adjacent rows sit in the gaps of the row above.
- The physical width of a peyote pattern is slightly less than a square stitch pattern with the same column count.

Note: The converter calculates bead counts based on the peyote offset. The materials list accounts for the actual bead layout.

Chapter 14: Export and Print

This chapter provides detail on the export formats and printing recommendations.

PDF Contents

The exported PDF contains these sections:

- Title page with the pattern name and grid dimensions
- Materials list with color codes, names, bead counts, and approximate quantities
- Pattern grid printed at a readable scale with color symbols
- Color legend that maps symbols to brand color codes

The PDF formats the grid to fit on US Letter paper (8.5 x 11 inches). Large patterns span multiple pages. The PDF adds page numbers and grid coordinates for reference.

PNG Contents

The PNG export saves the pattern grid as a single image file. Each cell is rendered at a fixed pixel size. The PNG does not include the materials list or the color legend.

Use the PNG for these purposes:

- Digital reference on a tablet while you work
- Social media sharing of your pattern
- Import into graphic design software for further editing

Print Recommendations

- Print the PDF at 100 percent scale (do not shrink to fit).
- Use color printing for the pattern grid.
- Laminate pages you plan to use at your workstation.
- Use a highlighter to mark completed rows on the printed pattern.

Chapter 15: Specialty Brands

This chapter describes the unique characteristics of specialty brands in the converter.

Mill Hill Glass Beads

Mill Hill is a premium glass bead brand based in the United States. Mill Hill beads come in several finishes: frosted, antique, petite, and magnifica. The converter uses the standard seed bead line with 152 colors.

Mill Hill beads are slightly larger than standard 11/0 seed beads. They work well in cross-stitch bead embellishment and as accent beads in beadwork projects.

The Mill Hill to Miyuki cross-reference (50 mappings) lets you find Miyuki Delica equivalents for Mill Hill colors. Use this when you want the color of a Mill Hill bead but need the cylinder shape of a Delica.

Fuse Bead Brands

The converter supports five fuse bead brands: Perler, Hama, Artkal, NABBI, and MARD.

Perler

Perler is the most popular fuse bead brand in North America. Perler offers 136 colors, including translucent, glow-in-the-dark, and striped beads. The standard bead size is 5mm.

Hama

Hama is the leading fuse bead brand in Europe. The Midi line uses 5mm beads with 68 colors. Hama beads fuse at a slightly different temperature than Perler. Do not mix brands on the same pegboard.

Artkal

Artkal produces high-quality fuse beads from China. The A-series beads are 5mm and compatible with Perler pegboards. Artkal has 216 colors, the largest fuse bead palette in the converter. The Artkal-to-Perler cross-reference (104 mappings) makes it easy to combine both brands.

NABBI

NABBI is a Scandinavian fuse bead brand. NABBI offers 51 colors in the standard 5mm size. NABBI beads have a slightly softer plastic that fuses at a lower temperature.

MARD

MARD is a newer fuse bead brand with 112 colors. MARD beads use the standard 5mm size. No standalone manufacturer website exists for MARD at this time.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Keyboard Shortcuts

This table lists all keyboard shortcuts available in the pattern editor.

Shortcut	Action	Context
P	Select the Pen tool	Editor
I	Select the Eyedropper tool	Editor
E	Select the Eraser tool	Editor
F	Select the Fill tool	Editor
R	Select the Replace tool	Editor
Ctrl+Z	Undo the last change	Editor
Ctrl+Y	Redo the last undone change	Editor
Ctrl+S	Save the current project	All modes

Appendix B: Supported Bead Brands

This table lists all bead and thread brands supported by the converter, with manufacturer information.

Brand	Type	Colors	Bead Size	Region	Manufacturer URL
Miyuki Delica	Seed (cylinder)	268	11/0	Japan	miyuki-beads.co.jp/english/
TOHO Round	Seed (round)	322	11/0	Japan	tohobeads.net
DMC	Embroidery floss	489	6-strand	France	dmc.com/US/en
Mill Hill	Glass seed bead	152	Various	USA	millhillbeads.com
Perler	Fuse bead	136	5mm	USA	perler.com
Hama	Fuse bead	68	5mm	Denmark	hama.dk/en
Artkal	Fuse bead	216	5mm	China	artkalfusebeads.com
NABBI	Fuse bead	51	5mm	Scandinavia	nabbibeads.com/en
MARD	Fuse bead	112	5mm	—	(no website)

Appendix C: Cross-Reference Pairs

This appendix lists all cross-reference brand pairs available in the converter. The cross-reference column appears in the Recipe step materials table when a mapping exists for your selected brand.

Quality ratings are based on Delta-E color difference measurements:

- Excellent: Delta-E below 5. The colors are nearly identical to the human eye.
- Good: Delta-E below 10. The colors are similar with a slight visible difference.

Pair	Direction	Usable Mappings	Description
1	DMC → Miyuki Delica	269	Find Delica bead equivalents for DMC thread colors.
1	Miyuki Delica → DMC	124	Find DMC thread equivalents for Delica bead colors.
2	TOHO → Miyuki	256	Find Miyuki equivalents for TOHO seed beads.
2	Miyuki → TOHO	366	Find TOHO equivalents for Miyuki seed beads.
3	Perler → Hama	57	Find Hama fuse bead equivalents for Perler colors.
3	Hama → Perler	53	Find Perler fuse bead equivalents for Hama colors.
4	Mill Hill → Miyuki	50	Find Miyuki Delica equivalents for Mill Hill beads.
5	Artkal → Perler	104	Find Perler equivalents for Artkal fuse bead colors.
5	Perler → Artkal	83	Find Artkal equivalents for Perler fuse bead colors.

Appendix D: Glossary

This glossary defines technical terms used in this manual.

Bead Count — The total number of individual beads needed for a specific color in your pattern.

CIE LAB — A color space defined by the International Commission on Illumination. It models human color perception.

Confetti — Isolated single cells of a color surrounded by a different color. Confetti complicates stitching.

Cross-Reference — A mapping between colors in two different bead brands based on Delta-E color similarity.

Delta-E — A numerical measure of the perceived difference between two colors in the CIE LAB color space.

DPI — Dots per inch. A measure of print resolution.

Fuse Bead — A plastic bead that melts and bonds to adjacent beads when heated with an iron.

Grid — The array of cells that represents your pattern. Each cell corresponds to one bead or stitch.

K-means++ — A clustering algorithm that groups similar colors and selects representative colors for your pattern.

Peyote Stitch — A beading stitch where alternating rows are offset by half a bead width.

Seed Bead — A small glass bead used in beadwork. Available in round and cylinder shapes.

Square Stitch — An off-loom beading technique that produces a flat grid of beads.

Work Mode — A guided view in the converter that highlights one row at a time for stitching.

Explore the Full Krazy Stitcher Lineup

Krazy Stitcher Base — \$24.95 one-time (intro price \$19.95)

Design bead patterns from any photo or from scratch — offline, no subscription.

- 12+ stitch types, dark mode, full print-ready PDF export (paper size + 300 DPI)
- Built-in Thread & Bead Estimator
- Keyboard shortcuts overlay (press "?")
- One-time purchase, works fully offline

Krazy Stitcher Pro — \$34.95 one-time

Everything in Base, plus brand remapping, a difficulty score, bead inventory tracking, a cost estimator, gradient fill, custom bead palettes, real SVG/CSV export, and a 66-design Starter Pattern Library.

Krazy Stitcher Studio — \$59.95 one-time

The full studio: multi-layer editing, a Multi-Pattern Workspace (tab between and compare up to 4 patterns), a 6-type Color Harmony Engine, and 26 stitch types — the largest stitch library in bead software.

Photo-to-Pattern Converter — \$59.95 one-time (standalone add-on, works with any edition)

Turn any photo into a ready-to-stitch bead pattern. 9-brand, 1,814-color database, Median Cut/K-Means/Bayer Matrix dithering choice, full brightness/contrast/saturation control, WCAG AA audited.

Color Palette Tool — Free

Build a bead-accurate color palette before you open a pattern. 6 harmony types, Delta-E/Lab matching across 5 brands/1,269 colors. One-click "Send to Krazy Stitcher."

PatternFolio — Coming Soon

In development — details to come.

Find them all at krazystitcher.com