



TEAR DROP BEAD PANELS: SETUP/STRIKE GUIDE

INDIVIDUAL BEAD PACKAGING:

Beads will arrive in the storage bins within their own individual garment style baggage. **As a precaution and to prevent any entanglement, do not store the beads loosely into a storage container or attempt to place two panels of beads into one garment bag.** This will result in a likely entanglement. Should a garment bag be misplaced, any suitable replacement will work to ensure proper containment.



BEAD CONSTRUCTION:

Beads panels are built to a standard 3" webbing with grommets and ties that can be tied to standard pipe / base, trussing, and related type hanging systems (pipe). The individual bead strands are affixed to the webbing through a chain link material.



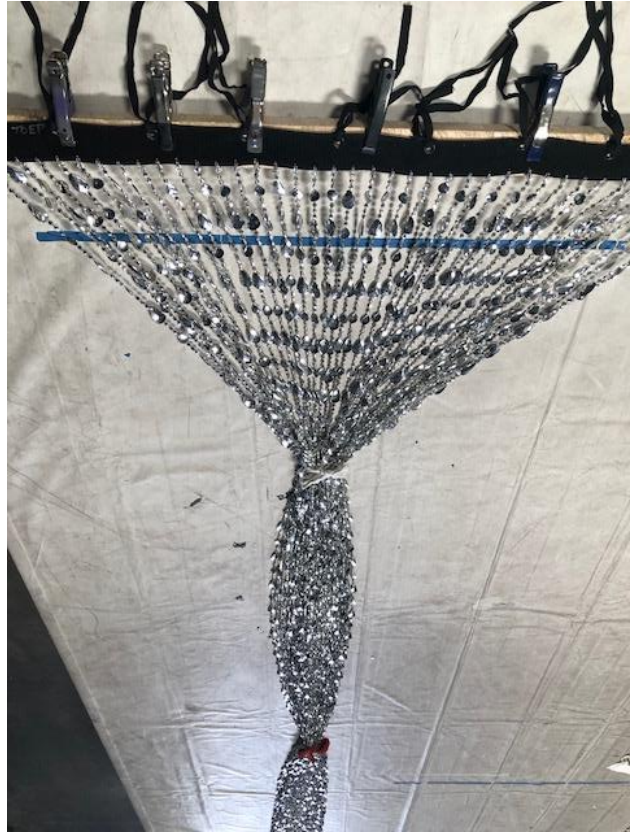
BEAD CARE:

For maintaining bead shine, do not drag panels of beads across a stage floor. When laying out on a stage floor, it is recommended to puddle the beads on their own garment bag or a piece of plastic to prevent any sort of damage / scratching to their surface. If any sort of entanglement should occur, visit the source of the knot rather than continuously pulling to attempt to free the strands. If pulling on the bead strands, this can / will result on the breakage there of. Should a bead strand break, there are several ways to make a quick onsite repair to allow the continuation of usage throughout the event. Bead strands can be simply pinned together (safety pin), clipped together (mini binder clip), wired together (standard floral wire or better), tied together (mylar fishing string) or as a last result...physically tied together in a knot (least aesthetic approach). The damaged bead strand can also be left intact without being repaired to hang as is, saving the broken strand and placing in the storage container for safe keeping. The panels are full enough in that a broken strand will not be visible on stage.

BEAD SETUP (20'-30' Height*):

Lower your stage pipe / truss system approximately 6' from stage floor and place the bead panel in garment bag within a close proximity of where the bead will be tied. Upon opening the bead garment bag, you will notice that the webbing and ties are at the very top of the bag. The bead strands themselves are also tied up every several feet with a piece of scrap fabric to prevent tangling (usually three ties per panel). **CAREFULLY**, pull out several feet of the beads from the garment bag using both hands and grabbing all strands...up until your first tie to allow you to tie onto the stage pipe / truss system. Do not pull out beads from bag using one strand of beads...this will break. Untie the top fabric tie that gathers all the beads if necessary and tie onto your stage pipe / truss system. Once tied, you can leave the garment in place. When all panels are tied to that particular piece of stage pipe / truss, carefully and slowly begin to lift with all panels attached...slow and steady. Stop the lifting process when the secondary fabric tie around the beads appears at stage eye level. Remove these ties and continue to lift. Stop once again for your third tie and hoist into place. As you are lifting, beads should easily come out of their garment bags on their own or with very little intervention. Place garment bags and ties back into container for safe keeping. Should any ties be misplaced, a simple piece of string, fabric, tie-line can be utilized to replace these. **CAUTION: If you are unable to lower stage pipe / truss system and will be utilizing scissor lift, take the garment bag of tear drops with you in the lift and tie on 30' in the air. Once tied on completely DO NOT SIMPLY THROW THE EXCESS BEADS OVER THE EDGE ALLOWING THE BEADS TO FALL IN PLACE...THEY WILL BREAK AND LIKELY DAMAGE THE COMPLETE PANEL OF TEAR DROPS. Instead, the scissor lift must slowly descend with each panel of beads from ceiling to floor carefully pouring out of the bag until all of the excess bead material is freed from the garment bag.**

*For Bead Panel setups on pipe and base (below 20'H), remove beads from garment bag and leave tied with the exception of the tie closest to the webbing. This will allow the webbing to spread across your crossbar hardware. Lower Pipe and Base as much as possible, climb ladder and tie to the crossbar accordingly. Once tying to crossbar is complete, carefully remove the remaining ties around bead panels to allow full opening of beads. Adjust accordingly.



BEAD STRIKE:

Gather all bead garment bags from the containment units and place within a close vicinity of each individual bead panel. Lower your stage pipe / truss system approximately 7'-8' feet. Gather this 7'-8' feet of beads at eye level and place a fabric tie around all bead strands for that panel. Pick up this bead "tail" with both hands and guide into a garment bag (requires two team members). Do this for all hanging beads so that you can lower your stage pipe / truss system once. After the initial tie is placed on all bead panels and all bead "tails" have been guided into the garment bag, slowly lower your stage pipe / truss system another 7'-8' feet in preparation of the second fabric tie (*as you lower beads, ensure the beads are "pouring" into the garment bags*). Upon arriving at your "second" 7'-8' feet of beads, gather and tie as before and continue with the funneling process. Finally go to your last stage of beads at eye level (another 7'-8' feet). Gather beads and place your third fabric tie where possible. Note that you are unable to tie a fabric tie within close proximity of the webbing. The beads strands will not flex and result in breakage. Continue to lower slightly and untie your webbing from the stage pipe / truss system. Feed the bead "tail" into the garment bag with your webbing and ties to be the last piece to enter the garment bag and remain on top of the bag. This allows for ease and efficiency of your next setup as you simply repeat the process as stated above.

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