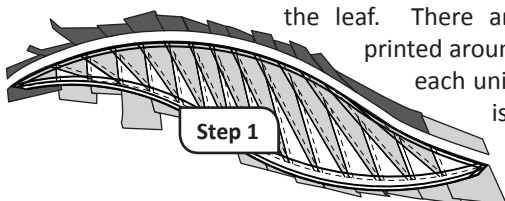


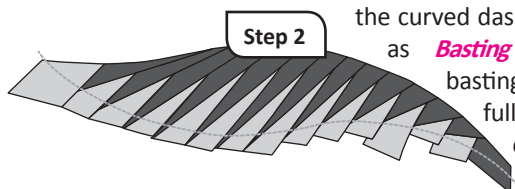
## ► Unit B: Trimming the Edge with the Vein

To finish Unit B, you must add a vein, which requires a curved paper piecing technique, beginning with properly trimming the curved edge to a 1/4" seam allowance, preparing for the addition of the vein.

**Step 1:** Trim the excess fabric and paper off of the top edge of the leaf. There are two solid lines printed around the perimeter of each unit. The outside line is the one that is your trim line.



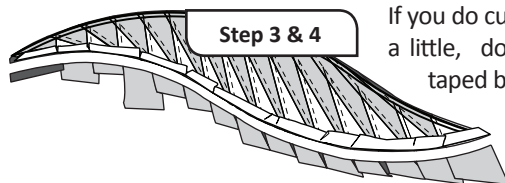
**Step 2:** After the top edge is trimmed, a basting stitch is sewn on the curved dashed line referenced as **Basting Stitch Line 28**. The basting stitch is sewn the full length of the leaf on the dashed line.



**Step 3:** After the basting stitches are in place, fold the paper back carefully along the Basting Stitch Line the best you can.

**NOTE - Easy Folding:** You may have to tear the paper in several places to get it to fold back.

**Step 4:** Using the folded edge of your paper as a trimming guide, carefully use your rotary cutter to trim away the excess fabric along the edge of the folded back paper. If you do cut through the paper a little, don't panic, it can be taped back together.



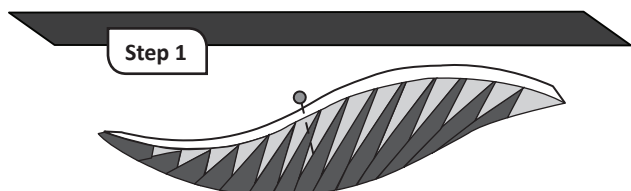
**Step 5:** The pieces should look like this when you are finished.



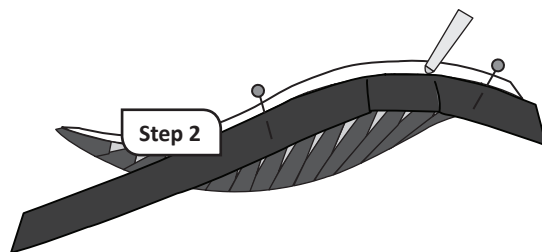
## ADDING THE VEINS

In Bag #2, you should have (1) bias strip cut from Fabric C3 for the vein. This strip will be sewn onto the unfinished edge of the B Unit to complete the paper piecing using a curved piecing method.

**Step 1:** Flip the paper over and position the leaf **fabric-side-up**. Locate the stitches along the **Basting Stitch Line** sewn in Step 2 of the previous section and the **Transition Point** along the edge of the leaf. Placing a pin at the **Transition Point** will help you quickly find it again.

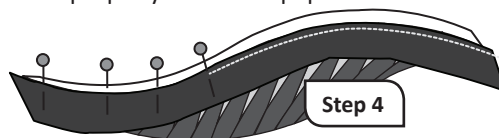


**Step 2:** The first half of the bias strip is pinned and glued in place along the **Basting Stitch Line**. A glue pen is used to shape and secure the curved edges along the basting stitch. A second pin is placed at the end of the strip to secured the ends.



**Step 3:** After the raw edges are glued together, the paper is flipped over and the pieces are sewn together on the sew line marked **Line 29**. The stitching begins at the **Transition Point** and stops on the edge of the paper beginning at Sec. 1. Pay attention to the fabric next to the feed dogs making sure it feeds properly under the paper. You may need to lift the paper away from the machine a little to allow the feed dogs to pull the fabric through without any puckers or pleats.

**Step 4:** Remove the leaf from the machine and pin the second half of the bias strip onto the remaining leaf unit. When you are done pinning, return to the machine and finish sewing the second half of the seam. The paper is flipped over and the fabric is placed next to the feed dogs again. The stitching begins at the **Transition Point** and finishes at the edge of the paper on Sec. 28. Again, pay attention to the fabric next to the feed dogs as you sew making sure it feeds properly under the paper.



**Step 5:** When you are done sewing, the bias strip is pressed on the backside of the paper and the excess fabric is trimmed along the bottom edge of the leaf Unit.



## REGISTRATION POINTS AND REMOVING THE PAPER

**Registration Points:** This is so important, we're telling you again! You need to transfer the registration points printed on both papers onto the fabrics. Find the RP Points (registration points) printed on the paper side of both leaf Units. Mark these points on the fabric below. You will need a good marking pencil used for fabric to mark the registration points.

**Removing Paper:** It is recommend to remove the foundation paper from each unit just prior to sewing the units together. Before starting the curved piecing, refer back to the \*General Instructions\* for additional information on removing the foundation paper and marking the registration points.