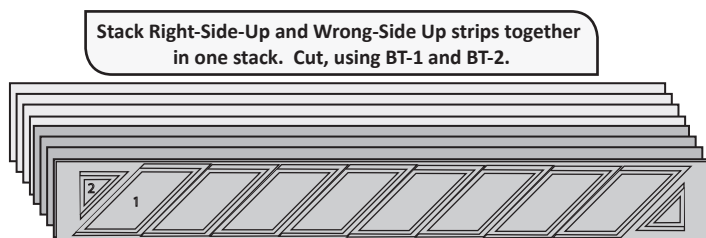


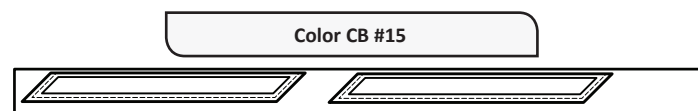


Step 6: Position *Border Template 1*, and *Border Template 2* onto the strips. Sub-cut eight (8) parallelograms and (2) triangles from each strip.

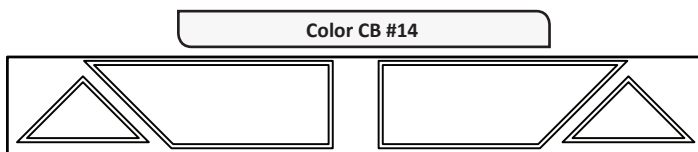


Step 7: Clip the fabric pieces together. Place these pieces with the foundation papers for Unit A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-4, in Bag #4.

Step 8: Cut eight (8) 2" by 42" strips from color CB #15. Place 1/2 the strips *wrong-side-up*. Use *Border Template 3*, in Bag #4 and cut (16) pieces.



Step 9: Cut four (4) 5-1/2" by 42" strips from color CB #14. Leave the strips folded with *wrong-sides-together*. Position the *T-1 and T-2 Templates* onto your strips and cut (8) pieces. Place these pieces back into Bag #4.



SPECIAL HINTS

Adjusting Tension, Stitch Length, and Needle Size: The tension and stitch length on your machine should be adjusted according to the weight of the paper on which you are sewing. Sew a couple practice seams through a few scraps of paper and fabric. Check the tension for even, tight stitches. If the paper is hard to pull away from the fabric, tighten the stitch a bit. If the paper falls apart during the sewing process, loosen the stitch a bit.

Needles: For lightweight paper like newsprint, use size 70 sharp needles. Change your needles often. The needles become dull very fast when sewing through paper, which may cause your machine to miss stitches.

Pressing: Most ink used for printing is not permanent if it gets pressed into your fabric, but it can cause a big mess. The ink will wash out of most fabrics but try to avoid this problem by following these guidelines.

1. Always press on the backside of the paper, avoiding the black lines to keep ink off the bottom of the iron. Protect your ironing board by placing a strip of muslin over your board while working on foundation paper.
2. Don't stack the foundation papers on top of each other when pressing the seams to prevent pressing

ink marks into the fabric below. Avoid this by pressing one piece, setting it to the side, and then pressing the next piece. Steam may cause the ink to come off easily and may also shrink the paper a little, so don't use too much steam. A little steam is okay, just be cautious and adjust the temperature and steam downward if the paper curls in the pressing process.

Template Pieces: The template pieces designed for this pattern are bigger than the section they were designed to cover on the foundation paper. If you find that a piece does not cover the section it was intended to cover, it means you have done something wrong. It could be one of several things.

1. The fabric piece may have been positioned incorrectly before sewing it onto the foundation paper.
2. You may have cut out the fabric pieces incorrectly by cutting on the wrong lines.
3. The piece you are working on might be a directional piece and you may have the wrong piece of fabric or you may have cut them out backwards.

Whatever the reason, remember, mistakes can be corrected, don't stress, just pick it out and reassess how to position the fabric.

FOUNDATION PAPER PIECING: BAG #1

► Stacking the Fabric Strips

In Bag #1 you should have (5) groups of papers, (8) diamond pieces and (15) strips of fabric. The strips are arranged and stacked before you begin your foundation piecing.

Stacking the Strips Stack the fabric strips, right-side-up in descending order. The fabric strips for Sec. 4 are on the bottom of your stack. The fabrics for Sec. 1 will be on the top.

