

Floating Points: Floating points are designed so the tip of the point does not intersect with a seam allowance. Floating a point is a “forgiving” way to piece units/blocks together because nothing is designed to match up. The most critical step to floating a point is learning how to tear back the Foundation Paper when adding the next piece. These instructions include several block designs in which we incorporated floating points.

Cutting and Stacking Techniques: Efficiency has been incorporated into our cutting techniques through the use of paper piecing templates and Template Layout Sheets. If these concepts are new to you, you will find them to be one of the most satisfying parts of our patterns. Template Layout Sheets were designed to teach organization skills, save hours of cutting time, and cut down on wasted fabric. Graphics in the pattern show how to stack and prepare fabric pieces before cutting and paper piecing, using the Templates as a guide for staying organized. You will save hours of sorting and sewing, and establish a “procedural process” to keep you focused on one step at a time and minimizes mistakes!

Registration Points (RP) Technique: Judy has written a new technique for marking Registration Points (Match Points between units on seam lines). In general, basting stitches are sewn at key locations marked on the foundation papers called RP Lines before the papers are trimmed and removed. RP Lines are easier to see and match when sewing the units together. Plus, they are perfectly placed!

Smart Corners: Quiltworx.com now designs many of its foundation units with “Smart Corners”. This takes all the work out of placing the unit pieces during the assembly process by building the corner of the paper to perfectly match the finished seam allowance and eliminating all dog ears. You will find this to be very helpful as you assemble the units.

Design Elements: This quilt was divided into (3) Group Layouts. Each group is made using one or more different Foundation Units or Templates. The Groups are identified as: Group A, Group B, & Group C.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR FOUNDATION PAPERS AND TEMPLATES

Ziploc Bags: (12) large Ziploc bags are needed to keep your fabrics, templates, and papers organized. Label the bags as follows for each Unit:

- **Group A (3 Bags):** [Unit A1] [Unit A2] [Units S008]
- **Group B (3 Bags):** [Unit B1] [Units B2L & B3L][Units B2R & B3R]
- **Group C (6 Bags):** [Units C1, C2, & C3 (Inc. C1L, C1R, C2L, & C2R)] [Unit C4L] [Unit C4R] [Unit C5L] [Unit C5R] [Bag T-Temp]

Preparing Newsprint (NP) with Foundation Papers: The Foundation Papers are used as your piecing guides and are cut out by trimming the excess paper away, *approximately 1/8”* beyond the outside cutting line. Once the papers are cut, the papers are clipped together and placed into the corresponding bags assigned to each unit in the pattern.

Hatching: Hatching has been added to the foundation papers and templates. The following information about the hatching will help you throughout the pattern.

1. *The shaded sections (referred to as hatching) on the Foundation Papers and Template Layout Sheets correspond to accent pieces in your block. The unhatched sections on the Templates and Template Layout Sheets also correspond with each other and refer to background pieces.*

2. *Hatching does not denote the use of light, medium, or dark fabric. Your background fabrics may be light, medium, or dark. Your accent fabrics may also be light, medium, or dark.*

3. *Sec. #s and TEMP #s assigned to the background sections and accent sections on each foundation unit are also assigned to the corresponding templates and Template Layout Sheets.*

Preparing Template Newsprint (TP): The (TP) newsprint includes Traditional Templates (*T-Templates*) and Template Layout Sheets (*TLS*). T-Templates are used to cut pieces to the exact size you will need to complete the quilt. Template Layout Sheets are cutting templates that consist of grouping together several paper piecing templates into one large, pre-cut cutting template. The layout for the templates is designed to utilize grain line, save fabric and speed up the cutting process. Template Layout Sheets are then used to cut out the fabric pieces. Each layout sheet is placed onto a stack of fabric before it is cut apart. A rotary cutter is used to slice through the paper and fabric at the same time, allowing several layers of fabric to be cut at once.

Template Layout Sheets and T-Templates are cut out on the *dark solid line* that forms a box around each group. Do not cut on any of the interior Cut Lines on the Template Layout Sheets at this time.

After the cutting is completed, the T-Templates and Template Layout Sheets are sorted, then placed into the assigned bags as noted above or in the Graphics for each Unit.

GENERAL FABRIC INFORMATION

Fabric Width: The yardage amounts and cutting instructions were calculated to use 42” wide fabrics. If the fabrics are not 42” wide, you might want to recalculate the yardage before you begin cutting.

Cutting Errors: If cutting mistakes are made when cutting your fabrics, it may require you to purchase additional yardage. If paper supplies are needed to correct an error, please contact Quiltworx.com and we will try and help you replace what you need. You will be liable to cover the cost of replacing the paper and shipping, if required.

Fabric: Pasting fabric swatches onto the Templates and Template Layout Sheets, as well the first piece of foundation paper, before you cut your fabrics is helpful to identify the fabric position on the foundation papers. Remember, hatching on your foundation papers does not denote the use of light medium and dark fabrics. In these instructions some of our background sections are covered with light fabric, others are covered with dark fabrics.

Fabric Availability: The sample created for the coversheet was made from a fabric collection from RJR in 2016. Collections come and go over the years making them unavailable for the consumer after a short period of time. Even if the fabrics in this collection are no longer available, there will be many other great collections available at the time you begin work on your quilt. Quiltster is a great resource to help you find fabrics that are perfect for you!

READING YOUR UNIT CHARTS PROVIDED IN THE CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

Unit Charts: In your cutting instructions you will find a small Fabric Chart for each Unit before you begin cutting the fabric. This chart, referred to as a Unit Chart, can be very helpful if you know how to read it.

With each Unit Chart there are graphics of the Foundation Papers labeled with a Group Letter (Groups are explained below), and several Fabric Numbers. A label of A1, for example, means the fabric is

used in Group A, and is the first fabric referenced, usually, the main background. A Fabric Number of A1:a and A1:b would mean Group A, Fabric 1, but that two different fabrics (colors) are used for the same space in the quilt, so one would be A1:a and the next would be A1:b.

The Unit Chart, itself, shows each Fabric Reference Number, the cutting templates that should be used with the fabric, estimated yardage rounded up to the nearest 1/8 Yard, and the actual calculated inches needed to cut the fabric pieces. A space to paste a fabric swatch is provided in the last column of each Unit Chart.

Spend time with each Unit Chart familiarizing yourself with where each fabric is used before cutting the fabrics. If any fabric of the same color is used in more than one Unit Chart, it is recommended that you cut the number of inches that are referenced in the first unit chart and place it with the bags for that unit. Then, move to the next place the fabric is used and again cut the number of inches. Do not cut the yardage (in yards) shown if the fabric is used in more than one place because you may over-cut the fabric and not have enough for later sections of the pattern. If you are doing your own colorway, start with these unit charts and purchase the yardage amount of fabric for each unit as explained in the Unit Chart.

Group Information: The cutting, piecing, and assembly Instructions have been divided into (3) Groups.

- **Group A: Includes Units A1, A2, S008-1, S008-2, S008-3, & S008-4**
- **Group B: Includes Unit B1, B2L, B2R, B3L & B3R.**
- **Group C: Includes Unit C1L, C1R, C2L, C2R, C3, C4L, C4R, C5L, C5R, and Group C T-Templates.**

Page 27 shows a full size color and Group layout information. These group layouts will be very easy to reference if you use Quiltster.

Repeating Fabrics: We did repeat our fabrics several times between the different Color Group Layouts. Each time we repeat a fabric in a new Color Group Layout, it is given a new Fabric number with the yardage calculation only pertaining to that group. This allows you to mix and match your fabrics without having to break apart the yardage calculation for the whole quilt on the back page. If you choose a different fabric for every space in your quilt, use the yardage calculation provided in the Unit Charts. If you choose to repeat fabrics across the different Group Layouts it is best to total the “inches” between the groups, then round up. Extra yardage beyond this may be a good idea since cutting mistakes are as much a part of quilting as picking out stitches. An example of yardage from this pattern where we recommend yardage based on inches, but yardage based on yards would give you a different total as shown below. It is your call to purchase a little extra yardage for mistakes!

Example for Repeating Colors: Fabrics S11, S12, S13 and C2 were all cut from [2805-001 Jade], adding up the “inches” comes out to 22-1/2”.

| | | | |
|-----|--------|--------------|---------------------|
| S11 | 1/8 Yd | | |
| S12 | 1/8 Yd | | |
| S13 | 1/8 Yd | 3/4 Yds | RJR Flaurie & Finch |
| C2 | 3/8 Yd | or (22-1/2”) | 2812-001 Blossom |

- Adding Calculated Inches: 22-1/2” = 5/8 yds (We rounded to 3/4 yds)
- Yardage per Unit: 1/8 * 3 + 3/8 = 3/4 yds

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

Cutting Your Fabric: Read the information printed on each Template Layout Sheet before you begin cutting your fabrics. **Note the following:**

1. *There are Cut Lines on each Template Layout Sheet referred to as Cut Lines 1, 2, 3, and etc. The Template Layout Sheets ARE NOT sub-cut on these lines until AFTER they have been laid on top of the respective pieces of fabric.*
2. *The excess fabric around each template is not cut off until after the fabric pieces are sewn to the Foundation Papers. This is done with the Add-A-Quarter Ruler during paper piecing.*
3. *Large paper clips can be used to hold the Template Layout Sheet on by placing a paper clip on each section around the edge of the layout sheet before cutting it apart. This keeps the templates and fabrics together for each section after they are cut.*
4. *The Cutting Instruction Graphics show how many Templates or Template Layout Sheets can be cut from each strip, the instructions tell you the total pieces to cut. There is not a Template or TLS for each piece you cut. There are only enough included to layer up to (12) pieces of fabric beneath each template before cutting.*

GENERAL PIECING INSTRUCTIONS

Tension, Stitch Length, and Needle Size: Your machine tension and stitch length 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. Check the stitch length every time you begin sewing.

Thread Size: Size 50 and 60 weight threads are the most commonly used thread for foundation paper piecing on newsprint. They are strong enough to hold up to the stress of removing the paper without breaking.

Needles for Lightweight Paper: Use a size 70 Microtex Sharp needle when sewing through the newsprint because the lighter weight threads require a smaller stitch length and needle.

Stacking the Templates: The template pieces for each section on the foundation paper are pre-stacked by aligning the sew-side along the top edge of each template. This is done to help organize and position the template pieces making it possible to pull each fabric piece off the stack in the order they are sewn. The Stacking process is a prerequisite to Chain Piecing.

Sewing the Fabric Pieces on the Foundation Paper: When sewing the fabrics to the foundation paper, each fabric piece must cover the underside area plus the extended seam allowance for each section you are sewing. The dashed lines can be used to locate this area before adding your fabrics. This can be done using three different techniques and each technique works.

1. *I fold and crease the papers on the dashed line before I add the next piece of fabric. After creasing the dashed lines, I flip the paper over to find each section on the backside of the paper.*
2. *You can also trace the dashed lines on the backside of the foundation paper. This can be done by using a light-table or by placing the paper up to a window. Tracing works best when you are working on large foundation units.*
3. *Some people hold the paper up to a light-source to see if the fabric has been properly placed under the section they are sewing.*

Template Pieces: The Template pieces designed for this pattern are bigger than the sections they were designed to cover on the foundation paper. If a fabric piece does not cover the section it was intended to cover, it means one of several things:

1. *The fabric piece may have been positioned incorrectly before sewing it onto the foundation paper.*
2. *The fabric pieces may have been cut out incorrectly by cutting on the wrong lines, or cutting with fabrics facing wrong-sides together.*
3. *You may have forgotten to trim the quarter-inch seam on the previous Strip. Whatever the reason, remember, mistakes can be corrected.*

Fabric Glue: Fabric glue is used to adhere the first piece of fabric under section 1 on the foundation paper. If you prefer not to use fabric glue, flower pins are a great alternative. The pin head is flat making it possible to fold back the paper and trim with the **Add-A-Quarter** ruler.

Sew-Sides: The sew-side is the first side of any template piece that is sewn onto the foundation paper. The sew-side is instrumental in defining the correct position of each fabric piece before positioning it under the foundation paper.

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. *Press on the backside of the paper to avoid the black lines, keeping ink off the bottom of the iron. Protect your ironing board by placing a strip of muslin over it while working on foundation paper.*
2. *Press the foundation papers, one piece at a time, to prevent pressing ink marks into the fabric directly under the piece you may be pressing. Set it to the side, and then press the next piece. Steam may cause the ink to come off easily and shrink the paper a little, so use caution with the steam. If the paper curls in the pressing process, turn the temperature down on the iron just a bit and adjust the steam.*

CHAIN PIECING EXAMPLE

The paper piecing instructions only show single layers of each paper piecing step. Here we have shown you the stacking process that we follow to increase production. Chain piecing (which is very fast) can be accomplished while foundation paper piecing by completing each step multiple times, stacking as you go, and keeping your units and work space organized as you sew. Use this process after making the first unit.

Step 1: The first piece of fabric is placed under Sec. 1 on each of the foundation papers before moving onto the next step.

Step 2: The next part of the chain piecing involves:

- Lining the Fold Template up with the Sew Line,
- Folding the paper back over the fold template,
- Positioning the **Add-A-Quarter** ruler and trimming a quarter-inch seam allowance.

Step 3: Fabric #2 is now placed in position under each paper.

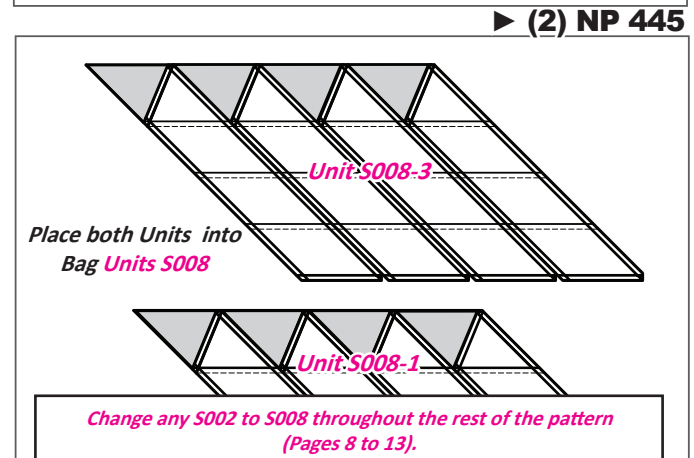
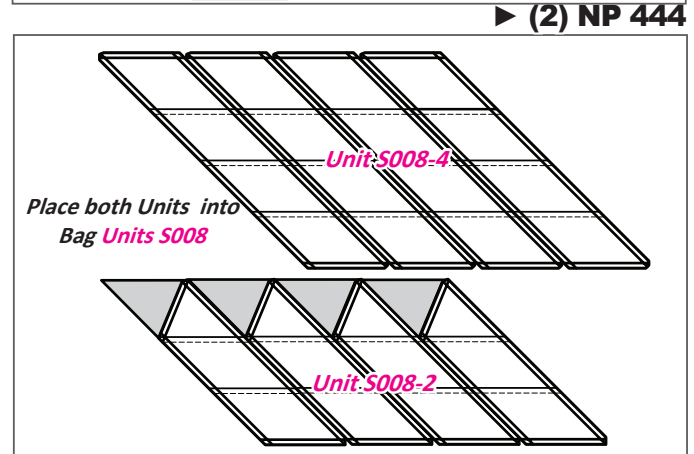
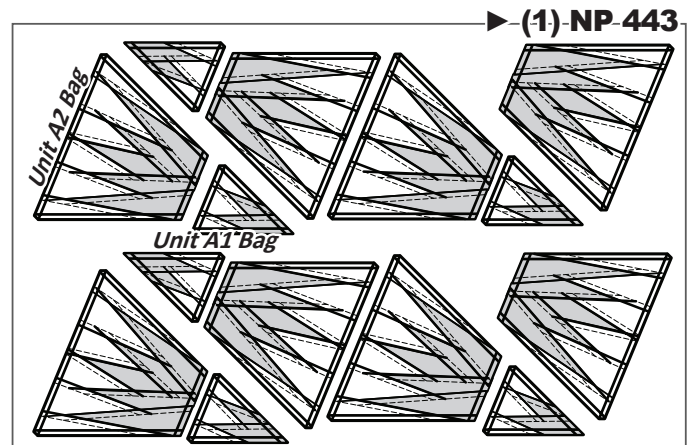
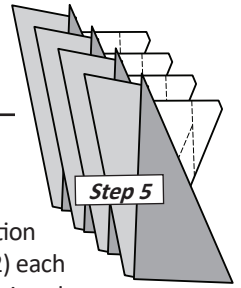
Step 4: The fabrics are sewn onto the paper, playing follow the leader, starting with the first piece of paper on the top of your stack, then the second and third, and so on, until all the pieces have been added.

Step 5: The fabric is pressed on the backside of the paper. The steps are repeated as you add each new section.

GROUP A INSTRUCTIONS

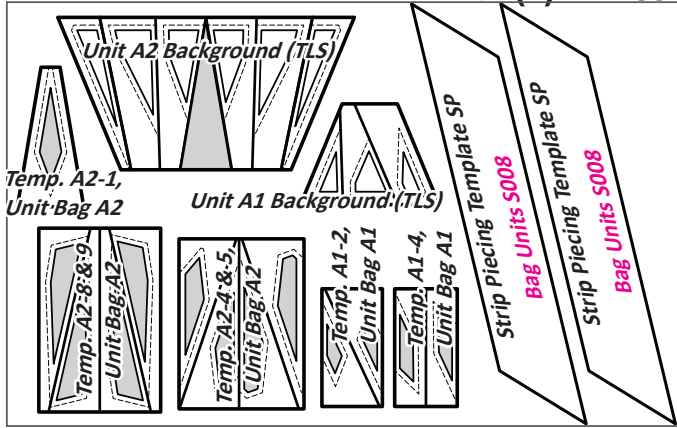
► Foundation Papers and Templates:

Step 1: Cut out (8) each of the Foundation Papers for Unit A1 & A2, on NP 443. Cut out (2) each of Foundation Sheets 1, 2, 3, & 4, Unit S008 printed on NP 444 & 445. Cut out each of the Templates and Template Layout Sheets printed on TP 265. See the following newsprint graphics for the corresponding bag information for each of your units and templates. *Refer back to *General Information for Foundation papers and templates* for additional instructions on how to prepare your foundation papers and templates.

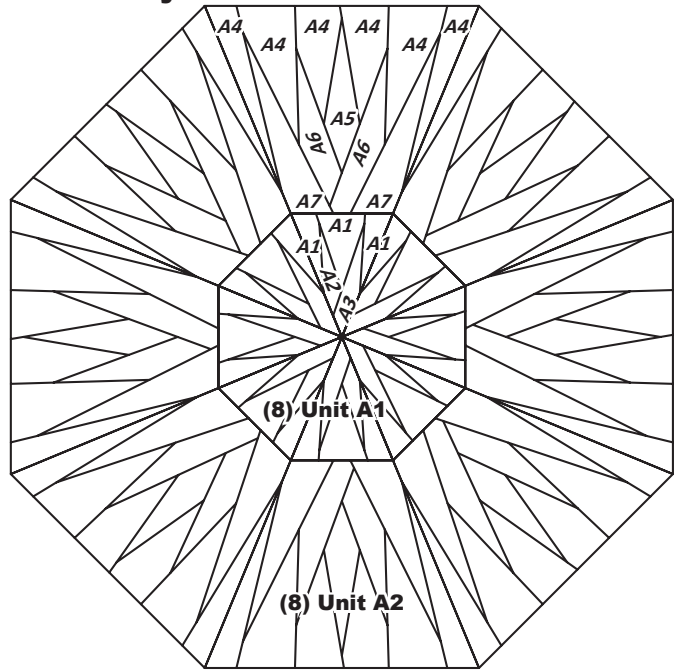


Change any S002 to S008 throughout the rest of the pattern (Pages 8 to 13).

► (1) TP 265



► Color Layout



► Fabrics & Cutting Information:

The table below includes yardage, Fabric Number, and reference to which fabrics go with the Templates and TLS for each Units A1, A2. The fabric chart for Units S008-1, 2, 3, & 4 is found on the Page 8.

This table is your guide for not only selecting your own colors, but keeping you organized. Don't forget to cut a swatch of your chosen fabric to paste in the box in the Assigned Colors column! This will help you stay organized!

| Unit A1, A2, Yardage: Make (8) | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|
| GROUP-A FABRIC # | YARDAGE INCH | ASSIGNED COLOR |
| Fabric A1 Unit A1 (Background TLS) | 1/4 yd or (5-1/4") | FABRIC SWATCH |
| Fabric A4 Unit A2 (Background TLS) | 3/4 yd or (22-1/2) | FABRIC SWATCH |
| Fabric A2 Unit A1 (Accent Temp A1-2) | 1/4 yd or (6") | FABRIC SWATCH |
| Fabric A3: Unit A1 (Accent Temp A1-4) | 1/4 yd or (6") | FABRIC SWATCH |
| Fabric A5 Unit A2 (Accent Temp A2-1) | 1/4 yd or (7") | FABRIC SWATCH |
| Fabric A6 Unit A2 (Accent Temp A2-4 & A2-5) | 1/4 yd or (9") | FABRIC SWATCH |
| Fabric A7 Unit A2 (Accent Temp A2-8 & A2-9) | 1/4 yd or (9") | FABRIC SWATCH |

► Color Layout

Cutting Information: The cutting and piecing instructions have been divided for each Unit.

- Unit A1: Includes Fabric A1, A2, & A3
- Unit A2: Includes Fabric A4, A5, A6, & A7.
- Unit S008: Includes Fabric S1 through S13.

NOTE - Diamond Fabric References: Even though colors are repeated in several of the diamonds each diamond is assigned its own Fabric #. This allows you to repeat your fabrics in one or more diamonds, and arrange the colors to suit your needs.

► Fabric A1: (TLS) Unit A1

Step 1: Cut (1) 5-1/4" by 42" strip and place on table facing *right-side up*. The *Unit A1 Background Template Layout Sheet* is placed onto the strip as shown.



Step 2: Cut (8) pieces, matching the size and shape of the Template Layout Sheet. Only one layout sheet was provided. The layout sheet is rotated to achieve each additional cut.

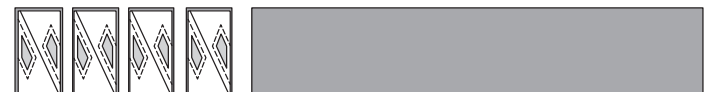


Step 3: The (8) pieces are stacked under the Template Layout Sheet. The cutting is completed by slicing through the paper on each cut line to separate the individual sections. Paper clips are used to keep the fabric and template pieces together. Place these pieces into *Bag Unit A1* with the foundation papers.



► Fabric A2: (Temp A1-2) Unit A1

Step 1: Cut (1) 6" by 42" strip and place on table facing *right-side up*. The *Unit A1 Accent Template A1-2* is used to cut (4) pieces.



Step 2: The (4) pieces are stacked *right-side up* under the Template Layout Sheet. The cutting is completed by slicing through the paper on Cut Line 1 to separate the individual sections. Paper clips are used to keep the templates and fabric pieces together. Place these pieces into *Bag Unit A1* with the foundation papers.

