

Right Side of the Paper: The side with all the printing, also referred to as the front side.

Wrong Side of the Paper: The blank side with no printing, also referred to as the back side of the paper.

Ziploc Bags: We use Ziploc bags to keep the Templates and Template Layout Sheets together with the Foundation Papers. After you cut your fabric pieces for each unit the fabrics are placed into the corresponding bags with the Foundation Papers. At this time **you will need (6) large bags**, one for each Block Group to keep your foundation papers, templates, strip groups and background fabric organized for each booklet. Label them as follows:

- **Block Group Bag B2, B4, B5 (inc. Group A), C3, D3, & E3**

GENERAL TECHNIQUES

Foundation Paper Piecing: The technique of Foundation Paper piecing involves sewing fabrics to a foundation of paper that has preprinted lines and sewing instructions. This allows for perfect points and seam allowances when piecing an intricate quilting design. Oversized pieces of fabric are sewn together and then cut to the proper size after the sewing is completed to speed up piecing and allow for imperfections to be corrected along the way.

When paper piecing, oversized fabric pieces are necessary to cover the section being sewn, plus the extended seam allowance. Quiltworx.com papers are designed with dashed lines showing the seam allowances and our patterns include well-planned Template Layout Sheets and templates. The Template Layout Sheets and templates help cut pieces large enough to quickly place them and the dashed lines help guide the positioning of fabric beneath the paper so it covers the proper area. The cutting templates are designed to minimize fabric waste and simplify the piecing process.

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 unit/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. With these instructions you will have the opportunity to work with several block designs in which we incorporated floating points.

Cutting Techniques: Efficiency has also been incorporated into our cutting techniques. With these instructions, we will introduce you to pre-cutting techniques using 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.

Stacking Techniques: Graphics and instructions on how to stack and prepare fabric pieces and the workspace for chain piecing are included. The #1 benefit of stacking is staying organized. Template pieces are positioned and stacked in the order that they are sewn onto the Foundation Papers. This way, you can complete the same steps on several blocks at the same time. This technique is very efficient and saves many hours of sorting and sewing.

Curved Piecing: We approach curved piecing differently than the traditional way of clipping and pinning. (TRP) Lines, pins and glue are applied to the seam allowance to hold the fabrics in place along the raw edges, which helps ensure a perfect fit when sewing with a quarter-inch seam allowance.

Registration Points (TRP) 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 (TRP) Lines before the papers are trimmed and removed. TRP Lines are easier to see and match when sewing the units together. Plus, they are perfectly placed!

Block Group Layout: This quilt was **divided into (6) Block Groups**. Each group is made using one or more different Foundation Units or Templates. The groups are identified as Groups B2, B4, B5, C3, D3, and E3. The corner stone block is referenced as Group A. Refer back to page one for a line drawing for each Block Group.

FOUNDATION PAPERS AND TEMPLATES

► Preparing the Foundation Papers:

The Foundation Papers are included on the newsprint sheets labeled NP and are used as your sewing guides during the piecing process. They are cut out by trimming the excess paper away, approximately 1/8" beyond the outside perimeter of each Foundation Unit. Cut out the number specified in the instructions for each Group Layout, clip together, and place in the respective bags. If you are cutting multiple sheets that include identical foundation papers, you can stack the papers and cut them all at the same time. Align and match the units on each sheet when cutting multiple layers. Place a pin at each corner to keep everything aligned. A stapler may help to keep the papers from slipping, causing you to mis-cut the papers located further down in the stack.

► Templates and Template Layout Sheets:

There are several different types of templates that we use in Quiltworx patterns. The descriptions below explain the different types and the purpose of each. These templates are generally included on newsprint sheets labeled as TP and are cut out on the dark solid lines around the outside edges, then placed into the appropriate bags as shown in the TP newsprint graphics that follow.

Paper Piecing Templates: These are oversized templates designed for cutting the fabric pieces for each section on any foundation unit. Each template is designed to include extra fabric in the seam allowance of varying amounts depending on how the fabric pieces are positioned under the foundation paper.

Why the extra seam allowance?: The extra allowance of fabric speeds up your piecing process and reduces the chance of being short of fabric when you sew it onto your foundation paper. After the fabric is sewn onto the foundation paper, the excess fabric is trimmed away using your **Add-A-Quarter** ruler.

Template Layout Sheets: A Template Layout Sheet (TLS) is made by grouping together several Paper Piecing Templates into one larger sheet of paper with internal cut lines that are not cut until AFTER they are laid on top of your Fabric stack. 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. A Template Layout Sheet works best when using several fabrics to complete a series of repetitious blocks. Below are **(7)** very good reasons for using layout sheets to pre-cut your fabric pieces.

1. Fabric pieces can be stacked and cut at one time.
2. Stacking techniques and chain piecing techniques can be used when sewing the foundation papers.