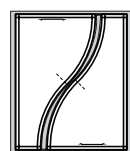
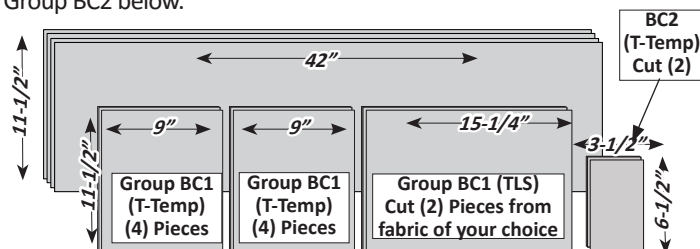


UNIT BC1, BC2, & T-TEMPLATES B1, B2, BC1, BC2 CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS: BAGS 2, 3, 4, & 5

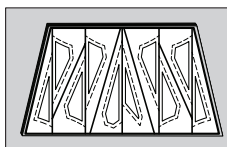
► Light/Medium Background Strips A1-A10

Step 1: Remove the (8) light/medium 11-1/2" strips from Bag #4. Divide the strips into two sets of (4). Open, press and stack the first set of (4) strips facing *right-side up* on your table. Subcut the strips into the pieces shown in the graphic. Place the remaining strips aside for Group BC2 below.

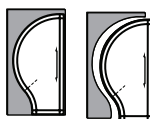


Step 2: Place the (2) 9" by 11-1/2" rectangles cut from each of the (4) strips with the *T-Template B1* in Bag #2.

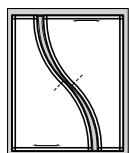
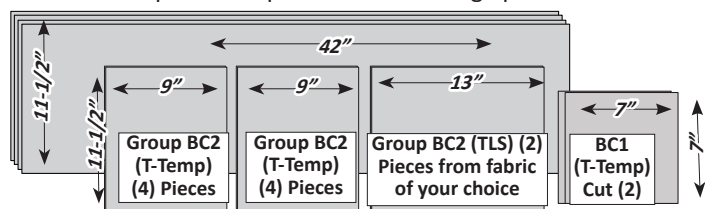
Step 3: Remove the *Unit BC1 Background Template Layout Sheet* in Bag #4 and place it on the (2) 15-1/4" by 11-1/2" rectangles (stack these *right-side up*) you cut from the leftover strips. Trim off the excess fabric from around the Layout Sheet. Clip the layout sheet to the fabrics and place the pieces back into Bag #4.



Step 4: Place *T-Template BC2* on top of a stack of (2) 3-1/2" by 6-1/2" rectangles that were cut from leftover fabric pieces. Cut around the T-Template, clip it to the fabrics and place back into Bag #5.



Step 5: From the remaining (4) light/medium 11-1/2" strips, open, press and stack the (4) strips facing *right-side up* on your table. Subcut the strips into the pieces shown in the graphic below.

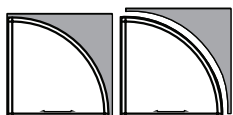


Step 6: Place the (2) 9" by 11-1/2" rectangles cut from each of the (4) strips with the *T-Template B2* in Bag #3.

Step 7: Place the (2) 13" x 11-1/2" rectangles with the *Unit BC2 Background Template Layout Sheet* in Bag #5.



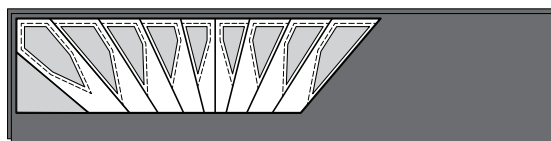
Step 8: Place *T-Template BC1* on top of a stack of (2) 7" squares that were cut from leftover fabric pieces. Cut around the T-Template, clip it to the fabrics and place back into Bag #4.



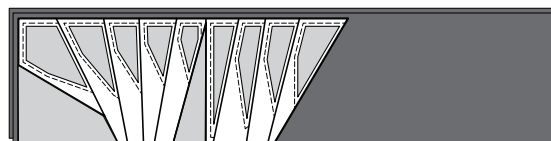
► Dark Accent Strips B1-B10

Step 1: Remove the (4) dark 10" strips from Bag #4. Open, press and stack the strips in two groups facing *right-side up* on your table.

Step 2: Cut (2) pieces the same size and shape of the *Unit BC1 Accent Template Layout Sheet* in Bag #4. Place the cut pieces with the BC1 Layout Sheet back into Bag #4.



Step 3: Cut (2) pieces the same size and shape of the *Unit BC2 Accent Template Layout Sheet* in Bag #5. Place the pieces with the BC2 Layout Sheet back into Bag #5.



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.