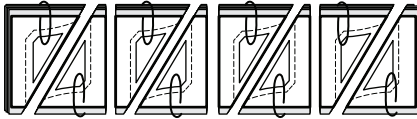


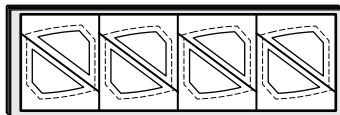
Step 3: Place a clip on each Sec. Template, then cut on the Cut Lines, in order, until all of the pieces are cut apart. Place the clipped sections into Bag #3.



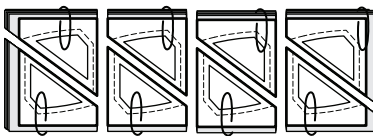
Step 4: Cut (4) 4-1/2" by 42" strips from **Color C2**. Stack the strips and cut (3) 4-1/2" x 14" rectangles from each strip. Reserve (10) for the next step and discard the rest.



Step 5: Stack the (10) rectangles **right-side-up**. Place the **Unit C Background Template Layout Sheet** for Temp C-3 on top of the stack.



Step 6: Place a clip on each Sec. Template, then cut on the Cut Lines, in order, until all of the pieces are cut apart. Place the clipped sections into Bag #3.



Step 7: Cut (1) 2-1/2" x 42" strip from each Fabric #C3:a to #C3:h to go with the **Unit C Accent Template Layout Sheet**. Stack the strips, **right-side-up** with C3:a on top, to C3:h on the bottom, then place the **Unit C Accent TLS** on top. Use it as a guide to cut (3) stacks of (8) parallelograms the size of the TLS.



Step 8: Restack the parallelograms by fabric into (3) stacks of (7) and place (1) **Unit C Accent TLS** on each stack. You will have multiple fabrics in each stack.



Step 9: Cut apart each stack on the cut lines, then re-sort the pieces by fabric, clip the pieces together and place into Bag #3. You will need (10) geese of each Fabric C3:a to C3:h (there will be (2) leftover that you will not need). If you have repeated (4) fabrics as shown on the cover samples, you will have (2) stacks of (10) geese for each fabric.

SPECIAL HINTS

Adjust the Tension, Stitch Length, and Needle Size on your machine before you begin to sew: 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 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. This will keep the black ink from smearing on 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. If you do, you may press ink marks into the fabric directly under the piece you are pressing. The best way to avoid this is to press one piece, set it to the side, and then press the next piece. Steam can shrink the paper and cause the ink to come off easily so don't use too much steam. A little steam is okay. Just be careful! If the paper curls in the pressing process, turn the temperature down on the iron just a bit and adjust the steam.

Sew Sides: The sew side is the first side of any piece that is sewn to the foundation paper. Each time you add a new piece of fabric to the foundation paper the sew side is lined up to the trimmed 1/4" seam allowance. Some template pieces are directional. If you don't match the sew sides on a directional piece, you will reverse the piece causing it not to cover the section it was cut for. I have written the sew sides on the templates that cannot be reversed.

Template Pieces: All the template pieces designed for this pattern are bigger than the section they were designed to cover on the foundation paper. If you find 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.

Removing the Foundation Paper: To remove the foundation paper, place your finger at the end of each seam. Pinch the fabric, seam, and paper. Begin tearing the paper off, starting with the last piece sewn onto the foundation paper. Continue removing the paper in descending order finishing with the first piece glued to the paper.

NOTE - Too Much Glue: If you use too much glue when attaching the first piece to the paper, it may be difficult to remove the paper from the fabric. Do the best you can, leaving only what you cannot remove. Don't work too hard at it. The paper and glue that is stuck to the fabric will not hurt the fabric. When you wash the quilt, the glue will dissolve and the paper will become part of the filler. If you don't want to wash the quilt and the paper leaves a shadow in your quilt, then spray a dab of water on the small pieces of remaining paper and continue removing what is left.