

Pocket Compass

Quilt Size: 40" x 40"

GENERAL INFORMATION

Pocket Compass is constructed using three sections: Group J is comprised of (8) center diamonds; Group G is a pieced border added to the center diamonds to make a 32" square, and Group B is an outer border added to the quilt center. The quilt blocks were designed by Judy and Bradley Niemeyer. The layout and colorway was created by Judel Niemeyer using Quiltster.

Newsprint: Foundation papers, templates, and Template Layout Sheets are printed on newsprint. Newsprint is lightweight and tears away from your stitches without damaging the threads. This pattern has been packaged with enough papers to complete one 40"-square quilt. Use the list below to sort and verify that your pattern was packaged with the correct papers. The NP-# (or TP-#) is printed along the edge of each page.

JNQ00268J001: North Star

- NP 751: 1 Page
- NP 752: 1 Page

JNQ00268G004: Pocket Compass Border

- NP 954: 1 Page

Corrections: If corrections are needed for this pattern after publication, they will be listed online at <http://www.quiltworx.com>. Click on Products: Corrections and scroll through the alphabetical list. Or visit the pattern page under Products to see if there is a "Corrections" list in the right column. Check the print date on the back of this pattern. If the corrections are dated before your print date, your pattern is up to date! If there are no corrections listed, no errors have been identified! If you run across something you think may be an error, please let us know and we will either post a correction or clarify the issue for you. To quickly access the pattern page, scan the code to the right.



SUPPLY LIST

General Supply List: Steam iron, ironing board, large size cutting board, 6" by 24" ruler, small scissors, rotary cutter, seam ripper, and a sewing machine with a quarter-inch foot.

Paper Piecing Supply List: 12" and 18" *Add-A-Quarter* rulers, Scotch tape, fabric glue stic, washout fabric glue pen, repositionable glue, a fold template, flower pins, large Ziploc bags, repositionable glue, curved diamond cutting and trimming ruler, a Purple Thang, size 70 sewing needles, and a high-quality cotton thread. Other handy items used to keep your templates, fabrics, and papers organized are paper clips and binder clips.

NOTE - Taking Workshops: If you are taking a class from one of our Certified Shops or Instructors please use the class handout and supply list that they provide for their classes.

DEFINITION COMMON TOOLS & TERMS

Purple Thang: A small plastic tool used like a stiletto that does not poke through the fabric. I use it to guide the fabric between the presser foot and feed dogs when sewing over several layers of stacked seams.

Add-A-Quarter Ruler: A small ruler with a quarter-inch lip on the bottom side used to trim the quarter-inch seams for Foundation Paper piecing. These can be purchased in three (3) sizes: 6", 12", and 18" rulers. I recommend the 12" & 18" rulers for this pattern.

Curved Diamond Cutting and Trimming Ruler: This is a ruler designed by Judy and Bradley Niemeyer as part of the Dinner Plate Dahlia Technique of the Month pattern. If you have already purchased this pattern, you should already have the ruler. If not, you can purchase the ruler through your local quilt shop or Quiltworx.com. The curved edge makes much of the curved trimming in border G much safer, easier, and more accurate. We highly recommend this tool. While it does not fit any curve exactly, it can be rolled around each curved edge in a manner that will provide you with a very accurate cut.

Washout Fabric Glue Stic, Repositionable Glue, and Glue Pen: I use a water soluble glue stic to adhere the first piece of fabric to the backside of the foundation paper. Repositionable glue helps secure templates to fabric during cutting, while still being able to easily move and remove them without leaving a residue. We use the glue pen to temporarily glue the raw edges together before sewing any long straight or curved seams.

Flower Pins: Flower pins are a long pin with a flat flower glued to the head of each pin. The flower is flat so the paper can easily be folded back over the pin and still lie flat.

Fold Template: A flat piece of template plastic used as a straight edge while folding back the foundation papers just before trimming with the *Add-A-Quarter* ruler. A 3" by 12" piece of template plastic should be cut to use with the 12" *Add-A-Quarter*. A 3-1/2" by 18" piece is cut for the 18" ruler.

Sewing Lines on the Foundation Papers: You will find the sew lines on each foundation unit labeled as Sew Line 1, Sew Line 2, 3, & 4. The lines are marked in chronological order.

Dashed Lines on the Foundation Paper: These lines are reference lines marking the edge of your 1/4" seam allowance. They are not sewing lines. The dashed lines when sewing are lined up with the raw edges on the strips.

Sew-Sides: The sew-side on each piece of fabric is the first seam sewn onto the foundation paper. The sew-side on every piece of fabric you sew onto the foundation paper will always line up with the trimmed quarter-inch seam along the folded edge of the foundation paper.

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 backside 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.

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.

It is important when paper piecing that the fabric pieces are cut big enough to successfully 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: We have included graphics and instructions on how to stack and prepare fabric pieces and the workspace for chain piecing. The #1 benefit of stacking is staying organized. Template pieces are positioned and stacked in the order in which they are sewn onto the Foundation Papers. This allows you the ability to 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.

Curved Line Paper Piecing: We will also be teaching our newest approach to curved paper piecing. A basting stitch sewn onto a curved line is used as a guide to fold the paper back against, allowing us the ability to trim a quarter inch seam allowance along a curved edge. A curved template piece can now be sewn to the foundation paper.

Smart Corners: Quiltworx.com now designs many of its foundation units with "Smart Corners," which takes all the work out of placing the unit pieces together 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.

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!

Layout Groups: 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 Groups J, G, and B.

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.
3. Templates can be designed to utilize grain line.
4. Using templates will minimize fabric waste.
5. Cutting fabrics with oversized templates allows you the freedom to cut pieces without worrying about accuracy.
6. They require very little math when figuring yardage.
7. They are FAST!

NOTE - Template Layout Sheet Design: This information explains details of the design of the Template Layout Sheets that have been added to help guide you throughout the cutting process:

1. The shaded sections (technical term: hatching) on the Template Layout Sheets identify the sections referred to in the kitting information as "Accent." The unhatched sections should be filled with fabrics that have been defined as background. **This does not mean that the fabric must be light or dark, but is related to how you choose to lay out your fabric on the kitting table.**
2. Instructions are printed on each Template Layout Sheet. **Please read before cutting is started.**
3. There are Cut Lines on each Template Layout Sheet referred to as Cut Lines 1, 2, 3, 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.**
4. When the fabrics are stacked beneath the Template Layout Sheets, ONLY then will the Cut Lines be used. **Do not cut the fabrics again until after each piece is sewn onto the foundation papers and you are instructed to trim the seam allowance.**

Traditional Templates: T-Templates are designed to cut fabric pieces for traditional quilting. They are not used for paper piecing. A traditional template only includes a quarter-inch seam allowance. The templates are cut out on the outside solid line. There are a number of T-templates in this pattern, which are required to build the background of the quilt.

Strip Piecing Templates: The Strip Piecing Templates are oversized templates designed with extra seam allowances and are cut from fabric strips of varying widths. These templates are used for paper piecing. The extra seam allowance is needed when positioning the fabric under the foundation paper. After the fabric is sewn onto the foundation paper, the excess fabric is trimmed away using an Add-A-Quarter ruler.

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 strip sets you will probably need to insert a new fabric color to replace what was improperly cut. If additional supplies are needed to correct an error, please contact Quiltworx.com and we will try to help you get what you need. You will be liable to cover shipping.

Follow Instructions: You may find yourself confused as you begin, but let me assure you this process works. Read through the instructions, and study the graphics before you start. Follow the instructions step by step. Once you complete the first Foundation Sheet, it will all make sense and you will be hooked.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR YARDAGE

Yardage is presented to you by UNIT through the use of Unit Charts in each Group Chapter. You will also have an overall yardage chart on the back page of this booklet. It is important to understand a few things about yardage to avoid confusing yourself or possibly making a mistake in your yardage.

Total Yardage in this Pattern: Yardage is calculated by adding up the inches required for each cutting template and the number of pieces each strip yields compared to the number of blocks in the quilt. If you repeat a fabric in several areas of this quilt, the inches for each strip are added together. Then, the inches are rounded up to the nearest 1/8th of a yard.

Yardage by Unit: In each Group Chapter you will find what we refer to as a Unit Chart. This pattern requires Unit Charts for the following groups:

- **Group J: North Star**
- **Group G: Pocket compass Border**
- **Group B: Border**

The Unit Chart breaks down your fabric needs by unit and does not assume that you have repeated fabrics throughout your quilt. In this chart, we have given you both Yardage and Inches. If you are repeating fabrics in your quilts, work with INCHES. If you are not repeating fabrics you should work with YARDS.

Learning how to read the Unit Charts is important to your success with this pattern. So, spend some time reviewing them before cutting any fabrics. The Unit Chart provides the Fabric #, Estimated Yardage Rounded up to the nearest 1/8 Yard, and the actual calculated inches needed to cut the fabric pieces. A swatch box is included in the last column of each chart. A Fabric Swatch pasted into this slot can be a helpful reference when cutting fabrics to stay organized.

Below each Unit Chart, there is a graphical reference for the Foundation Papers labeled with fabric numbers used in each section of the foundation paper. This provides a visual guide of where each Fabric should go in the quilt.

GENERAL PIECING INSTRUCTIONS

Fabric References: A general naming convention is used across almost all designs at Quiltworx. The first letter in each fabric reference is usually relative to the group letter noted above (there are some exceptions to this, so if you find one, do not be concerned, just follow the instructions accordingly). Sometimes we assign more than one fabric to the same fabric reference, in which case small letters are used to reference these additional colors. We try to begin with our unhatched area on each unit as Fabric 1. So, the 1st main unhatched color in Group J is Fabric J1. The hatched areas would then be J2. If a second unit is included, its unhatched area would be the next number, in numerical order. Then, we move to hatched areas for the second unit in the group.

Example: Group J, Fabric J1:[a, b].

Relating the Total Yardage to Unit Charts: To correlate the yardage from the project you created in Quiltster to the Unit Charts in each Group Chapter in an organized manner, we recommend the following:

Step 1: Cut some small swatches from each fabric you are using for your quilt.

Step 2: Starting with the yardage table on the last page created in Quiltster, find the Fabric Reference for each fabric (located in your yardage chart or on the *Print* page, by clicking on the words *By Block* to pull up the block page). This will tell you which Fabric Reference in your Unit Charts you need to find in the pattern instructions.

Step 3: Paste a small fabric swatch in the Swatch Box on the Unit Chart, then cut the number of INCHES recommended in the Unit Chart for that specific Fabric Number. Place it in one of the Bags that go with the referenced unit. If the fabric is used for more than one unit in the same group and needs to go in multiple bags, place it with the first one referenced. The cutting instructions will help you sort it out later. Filling out the Unit Charts in each Booklet before cutting any fabric will help you use your fabric as efficiently as possible and minimize mistakes.

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, and the instructions tell you the total pieces you will need to cut. There is not a Template or Template Layout Sheet for each piece you cut. There are enough cutting templates included to layer up to (12) pieces of fabric beneath each template before cutting.*

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.*

Transition & Registration Points: After the paper piecing is completed, registration lines are sewn at key locations on selected Foundation Units and T-Templates along the edges of your papers or fabric. The stitching on a registration line begins along the edge of the paper and stops at the end of the dotted line. When working with a T-Template, most often you will be required to mark the registration lines prior to sewing them since the fabric is not sewn to the paper. When sewing a basting stitch on a piece of fabric cut with a T-Template. The stitching starts on the fabric and ends along the edge of the fabric. A stitch length of 2.8 is normally used when sewing the registration lines since it is easily pulled out after the quilt top is assembled. Registration lines are normally placed along long straight seams, curved seams, and bias seams.

Here are a few reasons we use Registration Lines.

1. *They eliminate the need for excessive pinning.*
2. *(TRP) Basting Lines are visible from both the front and backside of the pieces you are matching.*
3. *The lines don't disappear when you press.*
4. *They minimize the chance of over stretching the fabric when piecing long curves and borders together, especially when working with the bias.*

Techniques for Adding TRP Lines: If there are enough templates or units in your pattern for the whole quilt, simply sew them on the line given, one unit as a time. If you are reusing a template and need to add them, you can either fold back the paper on the TRP line, and mark it with a wash-away pen, then sew on that line or cut a small notch in the paper at the location of the line and sew into it. Judy likes to sew all her papers together, to the Template to keep them organized, then she pulls out the thread when she's ready to use them, and uses the holes left in the fabric as a guide for where to sew the TRP lines. Then, she sews them all really quickly, and continues with construction.

Trimming the Basting Threads: The excess fabric and paper is trimmed off around the perimeter of each unit after the basting stitches are sewn, this allows the threads to be trimmed along the edges at the same time as the paper. The remaining thread ends are trimmed off on the backside of the paper. On the fabric side the thread ends are trimmed leaving a tail about 1/2" long. After the quilt is assembled the basting stitches are removed from your quilt top simply by pulling on the threads with a pair of tweezers.

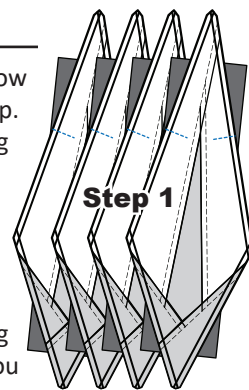
Removing the Foundation Paper: At Quiltworx we normally remove the foundation paper prior to sewing any of the units together. To remove the paper, place your finger at the end of each seam. Pinch the fabric, seam, and paper. Begin tearing the paper off, starting with the last piece sewn onto the foundation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

NOTE - Too Much Glue: Too much glue when attaching the first piece to the paper can make the paper difficult to remove. If you cannot remove all the paper and glue that is stuck to the fabric, don't worry too much as it will not hurt the fabric. Washing the quilt when it is done will cause the glue to 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 under the fabric, spray a dab of water on the small pieces of remaining paper and continue removing what is left.

Chain Piecing: Once you catch on to the steps with foundation paper piecing, try setting up your work space for speed piecing. This will make your sewing process move much faster. **Refer to the Chain Piecing Example section below.*

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. The block shown may or may not match blocks used in your quilt. But, the general approach is the same. Chain piecing 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. I highly recommend that you try this process after making your first unit.



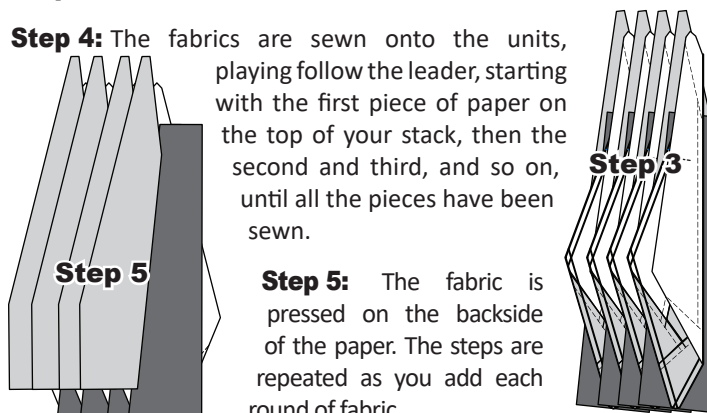
Step 1: The first piece of fabric is placed under Sec. 1 on each of the foundation papers before moving on to the next step.

Step 2: The next part of the chain piecing would involve completing Steps a–d.

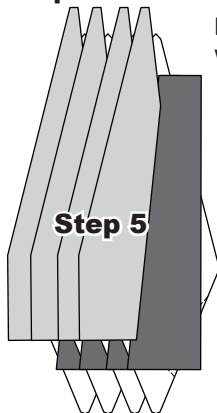
- a. Line the Fold Template up with the Sew Line.
- b. Fold the paper back over the fold template.
- c. Position the **Add-A-Quarter** ruler.
- d. Trim a quarter-inch seam allowance.

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

Step 4: The fabrics are sewn onto the units, 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 sewn.



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



NORTH STAR INSTRUCTIONS

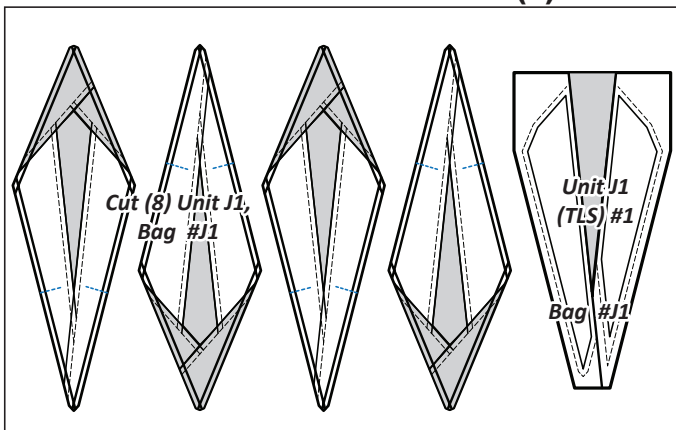
Ziploc Storage Bags: You will need **(1)** bag to complete the organization for these instructions. Label the bag as follows to stay organized while cutting the Foundation Units and Templates.

- Bag #J1: **(8)** Unit J1 Papers, and Cutting Templates

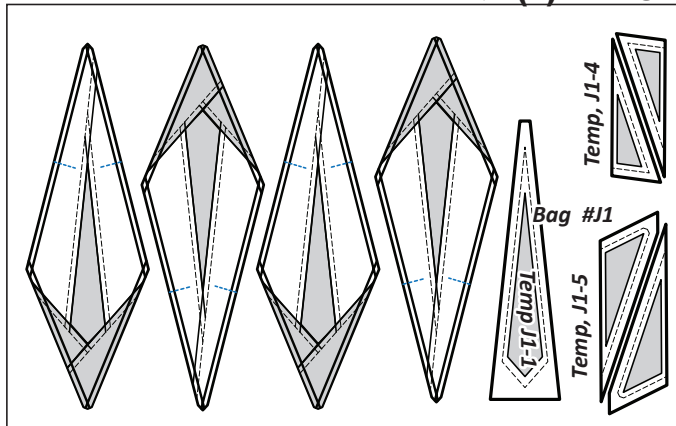
► Preparing Foundation Papers & Templates:

Cut out **(8)** Unit J1, [NP 751 & 752]. The Templates and Template Layout Sheets (TLS) are placed in a temporary bag. After the fabric has been cut, the individual Sec. Templates and (TLS) are placed into their assigned bags with their associated foundation papers. See the newsprint graphics that follow for information on how to organize your units and templates into bags. *Refer back to General Information for Foundation papers and templates for additional instructions on how to prepare your foundation papers and templates.

► (1) NP 751



► (1) NP 752



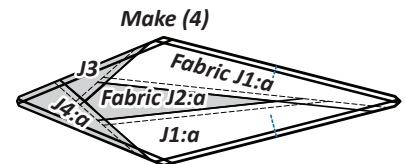
► North Star Fabric Information:

The *Unit Chart* that follows includes yardage, fabric numbers, and a reference to the fabrics that go with the Templates and (TLS) to complete **Unit J1**. The *Color Layout*, shown below, gives a visual reference to the location of each fabric color.

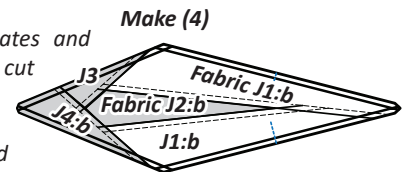
<i>Units J1: Yardage, Make (8) ea.</i>		
GROUP-J-004 FABRIC #	YARDAGE INCH	ASSIGNED COLOR
<u>Fabric J1:a</u> Unit J1, (TLS) #1	5/8 yd or (19-1/2")	Fabric Swatch
<u>Fabric J1:b</u> Unit J1, (TLS) #1	5/8 yd or (19-1/2")	Fabric Swatch
<u>Fabric J2:a</u> Unit J1, Temp J1-1	1/4 yd or (7")	Fabric Swatch
<u>Fabric J2:b</u> Unit J1, Temp J1-1	1/4 yd or (7")	Fabric Swatch
<u>Fabric J3</u> Unit J1, Temp J1-4	1/8 yd or (2-1/2")	Fabric Swatch
<u>Fabric J4:a</u> Unit J1, Temp J1-5	1/8 yd or (3")	Fabric Swatch
<u>Fabric J4:b</u> Unit J1, Temp J1-5	1/8 Yd or (3")	Fabric Swatch

► Color Layout

NOTE - Backside Graphic: The color layout shown matches the printed side of the paper, and the backside of the quilt.



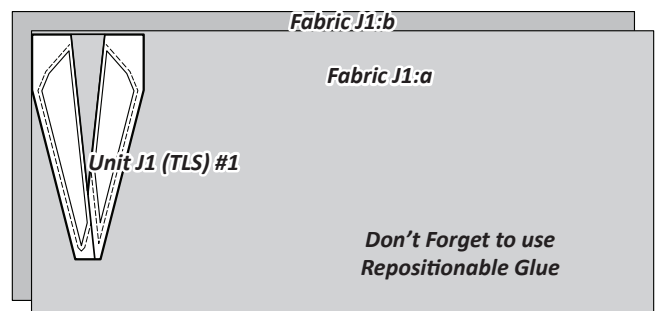
NOTE - Stacking strips: Templates and (TLS) are repositioned on the cut strips to achieve the number of cuts required in the cutting instructions. Please read carefully to ensure the correct # of pieces are stacked beneath each Template before cutting.



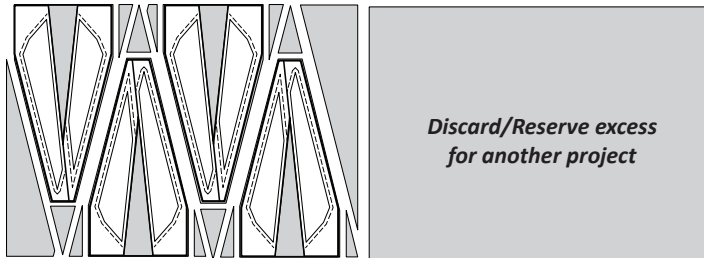
NOTE - Glue: Repositionable glue placed on the backside of each template will keep the templates and (TLS) from moving in the cutting process. After each cut simply reposition the template to the next location.

► Fabric J1:a & J1:b: Unit J1 (TLS) #1

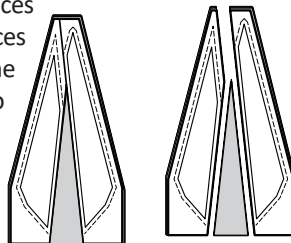
Step 1: Cut **(1)** 19-1/2" by 42" strip from *Fabric J1:a* & *J1:b* and position facing **right-side up** on your cutting table.



Step 1: *Unit J1, (TLS) #1* is placed onto the strip as shown. Cut (4) pieces from each fabric, matching the size and shape of the Layout Sheet, repositioning the (TLS) as needed for each cut.



Step 2: Stack and position the (8) pieces under the (TLS) with (4) Fabric J1:a pieces on the top and (4) J1:b pieces on the bottom. Clip the Sec. templates to the fabric beneath. Slice through the paper on each cut line to separate the individual sections. Place these pieces with the Foundation Papers in Bag #J1.

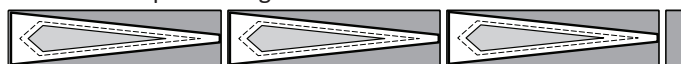


► **Fabrics J2:a & J2:b: Temp J1-1, Quiltster Horizontal Cutting Option for Temp J1-1**

Step 1: Cut and stack (2) 3-1/2" by 42" strips from each *Fabric J2:a and J2:b*, and place facing *right-side up* on your cutting table.

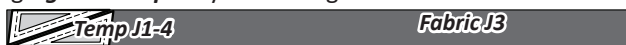


Step 2: *Unit J1, Template J1-1* is used to cut (4) pieces from each fabric (you can leave them rectangles or cut the angles away, it does not matter), repositioning the template as shown for each cut. You will have leftover fabrics from your top strip of each fabric. Once the cutting is complete, place (4) J2:a on top of the (4) J2:b. Click them together, and place these pieces with the Foundation Papers in Bag #J1.



► **Fabric J3: (Temp J1-4)**

Step 1: Cut (1) 2-1/2" by 42" strip from *Fabric J3*, and place facing *right-side up* on your cutting table.



Step 2: *Unit J1, Template J1-4* is used to cut (4) pieces, matching the size and shape of the Layout Sheet.



Step 3: Stack and position the (4) pieces under the (TLS). Clip the Sec. templates to the fabric beneath. Slice through the paper on *Cut Line 1* to separate the individual sections. Place these pieces with the *Foundation Papers* in Bag #J1.



► **Fabrics J4:a & J4:b: (Temp J1-5)**

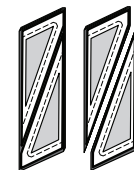
Step 1: Cut (1) 3" by 42" strip from *Fabric J4:a and J4:b*, and place facing *right-side up* on your cutting table.



Step 2: *Unit J1, Template J1-5* is used to cut (4) pieces, matching the size and shape of the Layout Sheet.



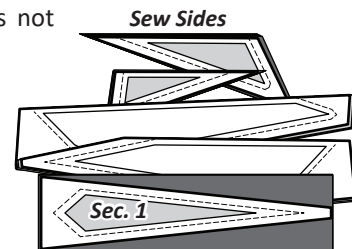
Step 3: Stack and position the (4) pieces under the (TLS). Slice through the paper on *Cut Line 1* to separate the individual sections. Then, restack the pieces with (4) J4:a on top of (4) J4:b, clip them together, and place these pieces with the *Foundation Papers* in Bag #J1.



STACKING: UNIT J1, BAG #J1

Position the templates and fabric pieces in numerical order facing *right-side up*, with the *sew-sides* aligned at the top. *Sec. 1* does not have a sew side.

Stacking: The stacking process begins with the largest Sec. # on the bottom. The pieces are stacked in reverse order finishing with *Sec. 1* on top. Every section, except for *Sec. 4* will have (4) :a fabrics on top of (4) :b fabrics. Make sure not to disturb this order.

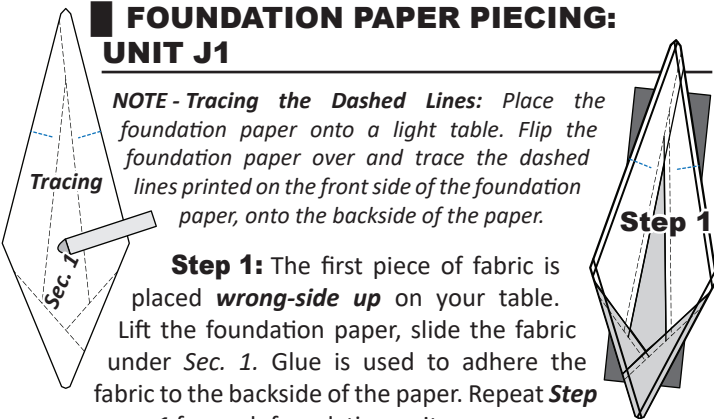


Labeling your Papers: Number your papers from #1 to #8. On paper #1 and #5, it might be helpful to glue a small swatch of your :a fabrics to Paper #1 and :b fabrics to Paper #5. This way, you remember to check and switch when you pick up those papers.

FOUNDATION PAPER PIECING: UNIT J1

NOTE - Tracing the Dashed Lines: Place the foundation paper onto a light table. Flip the foundation paper over and trace the dashed lines printed on the front side of the foundation paper, onto the backside of the paper.

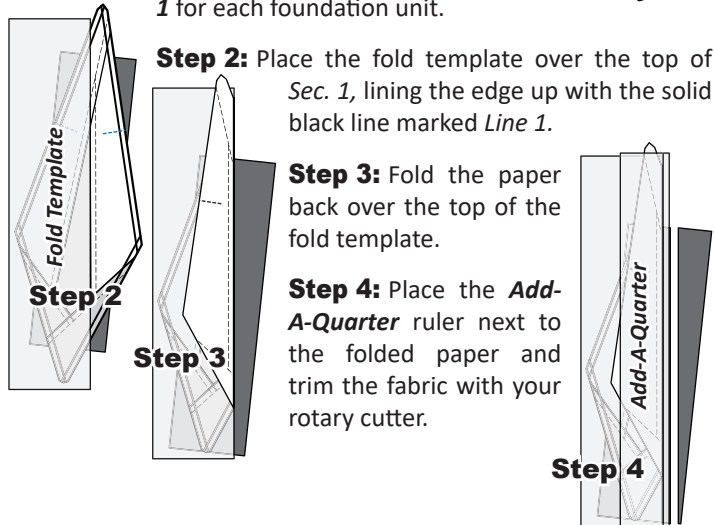
Step 1: The first piece of fabric is placed *wrong-side up* on your table. Lift the foundation paper, slide the fabric under *Sec. 1*. Glue is used to adhere the fabric to the backside of the paper. Repeat **Step 1** for each foundation unit.



Step 2: Place the fold template over the top of *Sec. 1*, lining the edge up with the solid black line marked *Line 1*.

Step 3: Fold the paper back over the top of the fold template.

Step 4: Place the *Add-A-Quarter* ruler next to the folded paper and trim the fabric with your rotary cutter.



Step 5: Place the fabric piece for *Sec. 2, right-side up* next to the folded back paper. Lift the paper, and slide the fabric under *Sec. 1*, line the sew side up with the trimmed seam allowance. Repeat **Steps 1-5** for each foundation paper before moving onto **Step 6**.

Step 6: Sew on *Line 1*. The stitches should start and stop about 1/8" past the beginning and the end of each stitch line. Complete the sewing on each unit before moving onto the next step.

NOTE - Trimming the Threads: Sewing past the ends of your sew line makes it possible to cut the thread ends off each time you trim with your Add-A-Quarter ruler.

Step 7: Loosen the glue under *Sec. 1*, then press the fabric pieces open on the backside of each paper.

Step 8: Position the fold template over the top of *Sections 1 and 2*, lining the edge up with *Line 2*.

Step 9: Fold the paper back and tear the paper along the stitches on *Line 1*. Stop tearing when you hit the fold template.

NOTE - Why Tear?: Tearing the paper along the stitches allows the fabric to relax making it possible to place the Add-A-Quarter ruler along the folded edge.

Step 10: Trim the fabric with the *Add-A-Quarter* ruler, position the third fabric piece *right-side up* next to the paper. Lift the paper and slide the fabric under *Sec. 3* in position. Open the paper, sew on *Line 2*, and press.

Transition & Registration Point Lines (TRP Lines): After the paper piecing is completed on each unit, the TRP lines are sewn onto the foundation papers. Set your machine to sew a stitch length of around 2.5. Find the dotted lines around the perimeter of the unit labeled with TRP. Sew from the inside of the unit to the outside on these lines. Trim the threads on the fronts, backsides, and edges.

Step 12: When the paper piecing is complete, trim off the excess fabric following the perimeter of the outer dark line printed on the foundation paper.

Step 13: Place the pieces back into Bag #11.

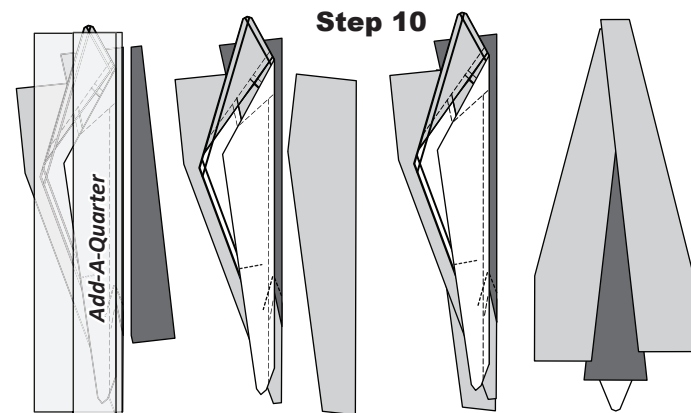
NOTE - Foundation Papers: Do not remove the foundation papers at this time.

REMOVING THE FOUNDATION PAPER

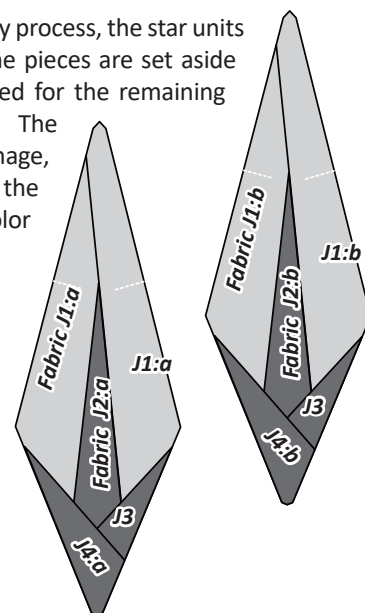
Removing Paper: It is recommended to remove the foundation paper from Unit J1 just prior to sewing the unit onto another Unit. If you did not sew your *Registration Lines* you need to complete them before you remove the paper. To remove the paper, start with the last section and work backward in descending order. Gently pull the paper away from the seam. If it gets stuck in the small points, tools such as tweezers, stiletos or the Purple Thang can be very helpful with the removal of the paper. Small bits of paper left on the backside of the unit will not hurt anything as long as they don't shadow through to the top side of the quilt. The paper will simply degrade and become part of the quilt over time. So, don't worry if you can't get every last bit of paper off the unit!

Finishing the Block

To avoid Y-seams in the assembly process, the star units are **NOT** joined at this time. The pieces are set aside until all the piecing is completed for the remaining groups in your mixer pattern. The fabric #'s shown on the block image, reference the front side of the block, and match Quiltster color layout.



Step 11: Continue adding Section 4 & 5 to the foundation papers to complete the paper piecing.



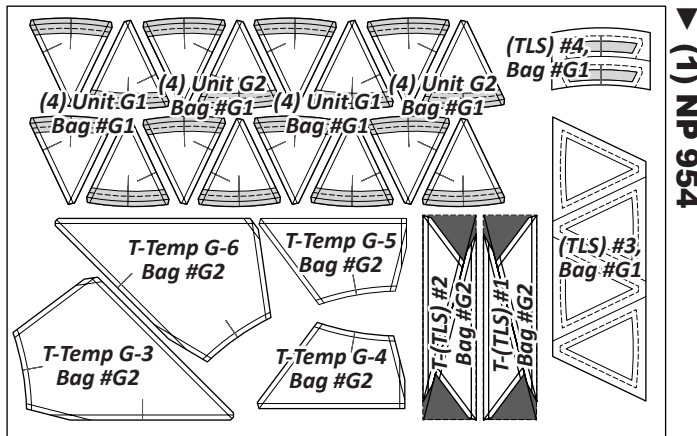
POCKET COMPASS BORDER INSTRUCTIONS

Ziploc Storage Bags: You will need (2) bags to complete the organization for these instructions. Label the bags as follows to stay organized while cutting the Foundation Units and Templates.

- Bag #G1: (8) ea. Unit G1 & G2 Papers & (1) ea. TLS #3 and #4.
- Bag #G2: (1) ea. T-TLS #1 and #2 & T-Temps G-3 to G-6.

► Preparing Foundation Papers & Templates:

Cut out (8) each of Units G1 and G2 and (1) each of (TLS) #1–4 and T-Temps G-3 to G-6 on [NP 954]. Place the Templates and Template Layout Sheets (TLS) in a temporary bag. After the fabric has been cut, the individual Sec. Templates are placed into their assigned bags with their associated foundation papers. See the newsprint graphics that follow for information on how to organize your units and templates into bags. *Refer back to General Information for Foundation papers and templates for additional instructions on how to prepare your foundation papers and templates.



Yardage: Units G1 & G2, Make (8) ea., T-Temps G-1 to G-6, Cut (4) ea.

GROUP-G-003 FABRIC #	YARDAGE INCH	ASSIGNED COLOR
Fabric G1:a Temp G-1 (T-TLS) #1, Temp G-2 (T-TLS) #2	1/8 yd or (2-3/4")	Fabric Swatch
Fabric G1:b Temp G-1 (T-TLS) #1, Temp G-2 (T-TLS) #2	1/8 yd or (2-3/4")	Fabric Swatch
Fabric G2 Unit G1 & G2, (TLS) #3	3/8 yd or (10-1/2")	Fabric Swatch
Fabric G3 Unit G1 & G2, (TLS) #4	1/8 yd or (3-1/2")	Fabric Swatch
Fabric G4* T-Temps G-3, G-4, G-5 & G-6 <i>*If your fabric is directional, you will want extra fabric, so you can cut all your pieces in the same direction.</i>	5/8 yd or (19") *7/8 yd or (30")	Fabric Swatch

► Fabric G1:a & G1:b, (T-TLS) #1 & #2

Step 1: Cut (1) 2-3/4" by 42" strip each from Fabric G1:a and G1:b. Stack the strips facing **right-side-up**, starting with Fabric G1:b on the bottom and ending with G1:a on top.



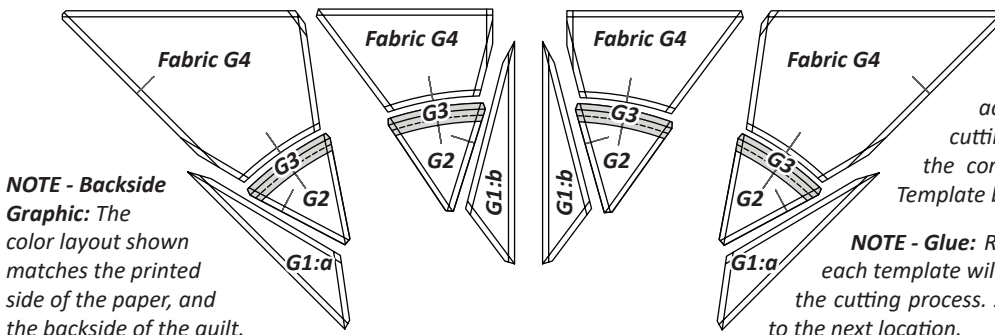
Step 2: Position (T-TLS) #1 and (T-TLS) #2 on the stacked strips. Cut (4) pieces the size and shape of each (T-TLS), repositioning them as necessary.



► Pocket Compass Border Fabric Information:

The Unit Chart that follows includes yardage, fabric numbers, and a reference to which fabrics go with the Templates and (TLS) to complete **Units G1 & G2 and T-Templates G-1 to G-6**. A color layout, shown below the chart, gives a visual reference to where the fabrics are located on each unit.

► Color Layout

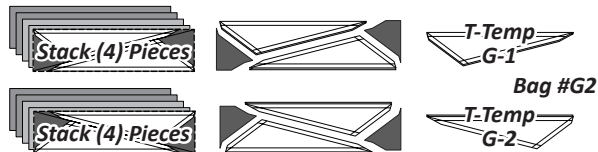


NOTE - Backside Graphic: The color layout shown matches the printed side of the paper, and the backside of the quilt.

NOTE - Stacking strips: Templates and (TLS) are repositioned on the cut strips to achieve the number of cuts required in the cutting instructions. Please read carefully to ensure the correct # of pieces are stacked beneath each Template before cutting.

NOTE - Glue: Repositionable glue placed on the backside of each template will keep the templates and (TLS) from moving in the cutting process. After each cut simply reposition the template to the next location.

Step 3: Stack the (4) pieces beneath each (T-TLS). Repositionable glue will keep the templates from moving during the cutting process. Cut (8) pieces for each individual template. Place in Bag #G2.

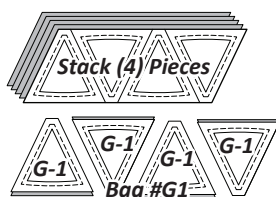


► **Fabric G2, (TLS) #3**

Step 1: Cut (2) 5-1/4" by 42" strips from *Fabric G2*. Stack the strips facing *right-side-up*. Position *Units G1 & G2 (TLS) #3* on the stacked strips. Cut (4) pieces the size and shape of the (TLS), repositioning the (TLS) as necessary.



Step 2: Stack the (4) fabric pieces beneath the (TLS). Clip the paper templates to the fabric beneath. The cutting is completed by cutting on each Cut Line to separate the template pieces. Place the templates in Bag #G1.

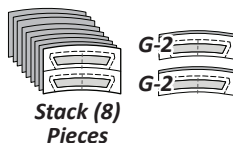


► **Fabric G3, (TLS) #4**

Step 1: Cut (1) 3-1/2" by 42" strip from *Fabric G3* and place *right-side-up*. Position *Units G1 & G2 (TLS) #4* on the strip. Cut (8) pieces the size and shape of the (TLS), repositioning the (TLS) as necessary.



Step 2: Stack the (8) fabric pieces beneath the (TLS). Clip the paper templates to the fabric beneath. The cutting is completed by cutting on each Cut Line to separate the template pieces.



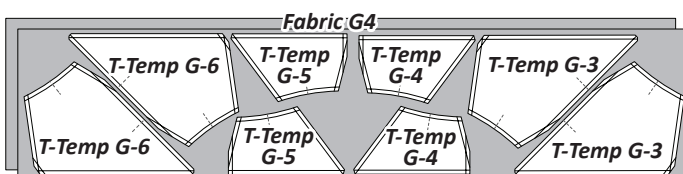
Step 3: Mark and sew the (TRP) lines on each fabric piece. (For more information on marking and sewing (TRP) lines, refer to Page 5) Place the templates in Bag #G1.



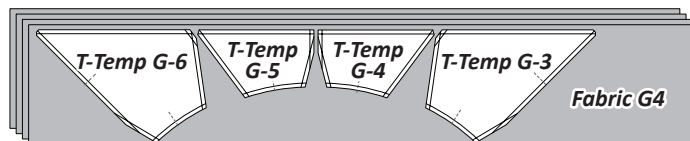
► **Fabric G4, T-Temps G-3, G-4, G-5 & G-6**

NOTE - Directional Fabric: If you are using a fabric that is directional, use the *Alternative Cutting* instructions for Step 1 instead.

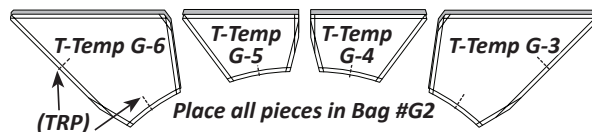
Step 1: (Standard Cutting, this is the option the cover quilt uses) Cut and stack (2) 9-1/2" by 42" strips from *Fabric G4* facing *right-side-up*. Position *T-Temp G-3 to G-6* on the stacked strips. Cut (4) pieces the size and shape of each T-Temp, repositioning them as necessary. Repositionable glue will keep the templates from moving during the cutting process.



Step 1: (Alternative Cutting, use only if you are cutting directional fabrics) Cut and stack (4) 7-1/2" by 42" strips from *Fabric G4* facing *right-side-up*. Position *T-Temp G-3 to G-6* on the stacked strips. Cut (4) pieces the size and shape of each T-Temp, repositioning them as necessary. Repositionable glue will keep the templates from moving during the cutting process.

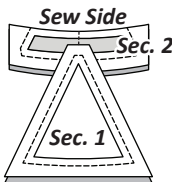


Step 2: Mark and sew the (TRP) lines on each fabric piece. (For more information on marking and sewing (TRP) lines, refer to the Introduction Booklet.) Clip the T-Template to the top of each stack of fabric pieces. Place the T-Templates and all the fabrics beneath into Bag #G2.



STACKING: UNITS G1 & G2, BAG #G1

Stacking: Position the templates and fabric pieces for both *Units G1 and G2* in numerical order facing *right-side up*, with the *sew-sides* aligned at the top. *Sec. 1* does not have a sew side. The stacking process begins with *Sec. 2* on the bottom and *Sec. 1* on top.

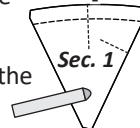


FOUNDATION CURVED PIECING: UNIT G1 & G2

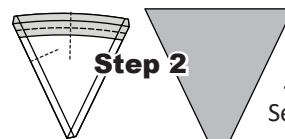
The paper piecing instructions are written using the graphics for Unit G1.

Step 1

Step 1: Trace the dashed Basting Stitch Line onto the *backside* of each Foundation Sheet G1 and G2.



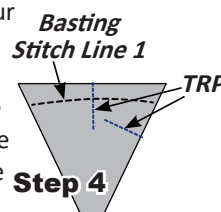
Step 2: Position the first piece of fabric for *Sec. 1, Temp G-1 wrong-side-up* on your table as shown. Find *Sec. 1* on the foundation paper and place a small amount of repositionable glue on the *backside* of the paper under *Sec. 1*.



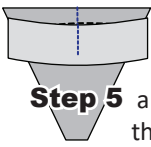
Step 3: With the paper *printed-side-up*, slide the fabric under the Foundation Sheet and center it under *Sec. 1*. The *wrong-side* of the fabric is adhered to the *backside* of the paper with the repositionable glue. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 on each Foundation Sheet.



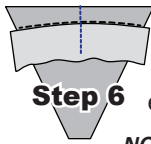
Step 4: Take the papers and fabric to your machine, set your stitch length at 2.0, then sew on the dashed line labeled Basting Stitch Line 1. After the basting stitch is sewn, sew the TRP Lines. Trim the loose thread ends on the Basting Stitch Line and TRP Lines on both the front and backside of each Foundation Sheet.



Step 5: With the foundation paper *printed-side-down*, position a **Sec. 2, Temp G-2** fabric piece *wrong-side-up* with its **sew-side** along the Basting Stitch Line. Match the TRP lines in the center of the Basting Stitch Line; use a dab from your glue pen or a pin to secure the seam at this point.

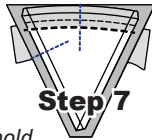


Step 6: Using a glue pen, glue the remaining edge of the fabric piece along the edge of the basting stitches, easing it in place. Repeat Steps 5 & 6 for each foundation paper.



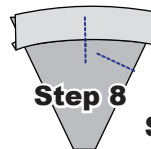
NOTE - Glue Helps: A small amount of fabric glue added between the fabrics along the raw edges of each fabric strip keeps the edges together as you feed the fabric under the presser foot when sewing.

Step 7: Flip the papers *printed-side-up* at your sewing machine, with the Sec. 2 fabric against the feed-dogs. Then stitch on Sew Line 2.



NOTE - Avoiding Puckers: To avoid puckers while sewing, hold the foundation paper and Sec. 1 fabric up a bit away from the machine bed while sewing; this allows the fabric to feed evenly between the presser foot and the feed dogs. Also run your finger along Sew Line 2 just in front of the presser foot to smooth out any pleats that may occur under the paper.

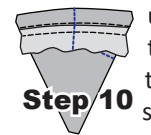
Step 8: After the sewing is completed, press the Sec. 2 fabric open on the **backside** of the foundation paper. Repeat for each Foundation Sheet.



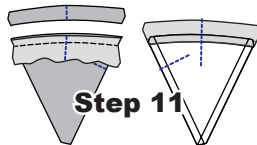
Step 9: When the piecing is finished, trim off the excess fabric and paper along the exterior line around the perimeter of each Foundation Sheet to make eight each of Units G1 and G2.



Step 10: After the trimming is completed around the exterior lines, the excess fabric and basting stitches under the Sec. 2 fabric, needs to be trimmed off. Leaving this excess fabric under the leaf is untidy and may show after the quilt is quilted. To do this, position Unit G1, paper side down on your cutting table; the fabric should be facing up. Fold the fabric sewn over Sec. 2 back along the sew-line.



Step 11: Use your rotary cutter and trim along the inside edge of Basting Line 1 to remove the excess fabric, paper and basting thread. When you are done trimming, a scant quarter-inch seam is left showing along Sew Line 2. You will still have paper left on the backside of part of the unit. Leave this paper in place until it's time to sew the units together. Repeat Steps 10 and 11 on each of units G1 and G2.



ASSEMBLY

Removing Paper: It is recommended that you only remove the foundation paper from each unit just prior to joining it to another block or block group. Some of the quilt elements do not require you to remove the paper until you are ready to assemble the whole quilt project, while other elements are joined at this time to complete the block group that you are working on. It is important that you read forward before sewing any of the block groups together.

Registration Lines: If you did not sew your **TRP Registration Lines** you need to complete them before removing the paper.

► Assemble the Units:

NOTE - Setting up your Machine: Before you begin the assembly process, make sure your machine is set to sew 1/4" seams!

Illustration 1: Arrange the T-Templates and Block Units on a design wall as shown.

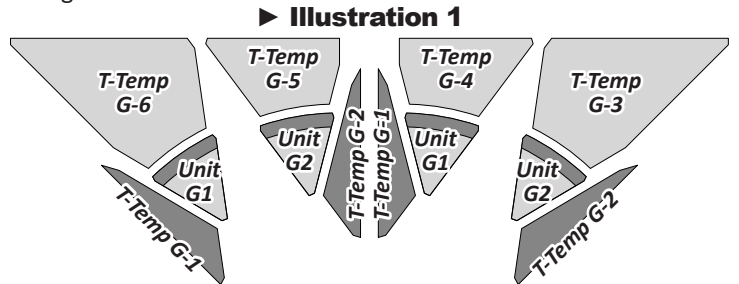
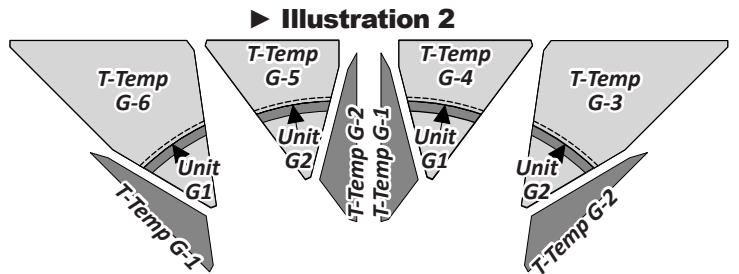
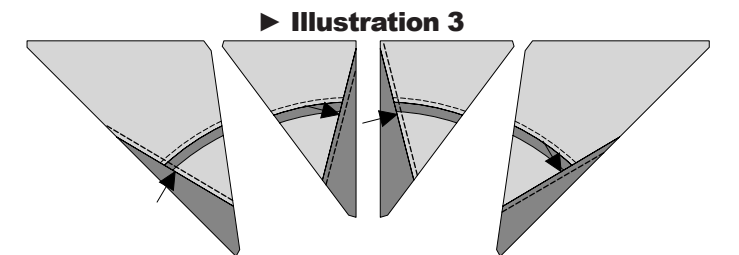


Illustration 2: Join the following pieces from left to right; T-Temp G-6 to Unit G1, T-Temp G-5 to Unit G2, T-Temp G-4 to Unit G1, and T-Temp G-3 to Unit G2. Press the seams toward the T-Templates.



Curved Piecing: Curved piecing techniques are used to join the pieces. It is helpful to note that both units have been designed with Smart Corners at both ends. The Smart Corners will match up perfectly as long as you cut them correctly when cutting the template pieces and trimming the papers. Match and secure the end pieces first then glue the raw edges together.

Illustration 3: Join each T-Temp G-1 to the adjacent Unit G1 as shown. Join each T-Temp G-2 to the adjacent Unit G2. Press the seams clockwise as shown.



► Finishing the Block

To avoid Y-seams in the assembly process, the remaining units are **NOT** joined at this time. The pieces are set aside until all the piecing is completed for the remaining mixer groups used to create your project. The fabric references shown match the front side of the blocks and the Quiltster images.

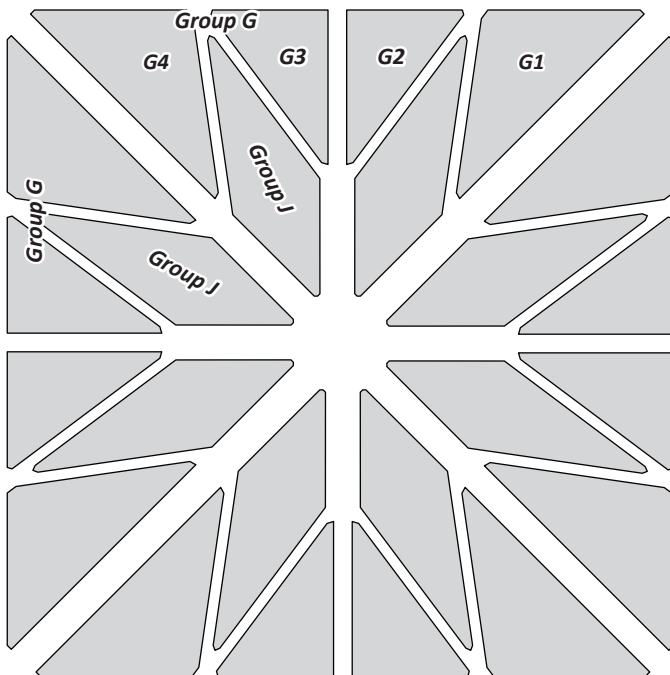
QUILT ASSEMBLY AND ADDING BORDER B

Remove any remaining foundation paper from all the units at this time. Set your machine to sew a quarter-inch seam allowance. The assembly graphics that follow are shown assuming you would be looking at the front side of the quilt. The *Unit Chart* that follows includes yardage and fabric information for the Border.

Yardage: Border		
FABRIC #	YARDAGE INCH	ASSIGNED COLOR
Fabric B1 No Template	5/8 yd or (20")	Fabric Swatch

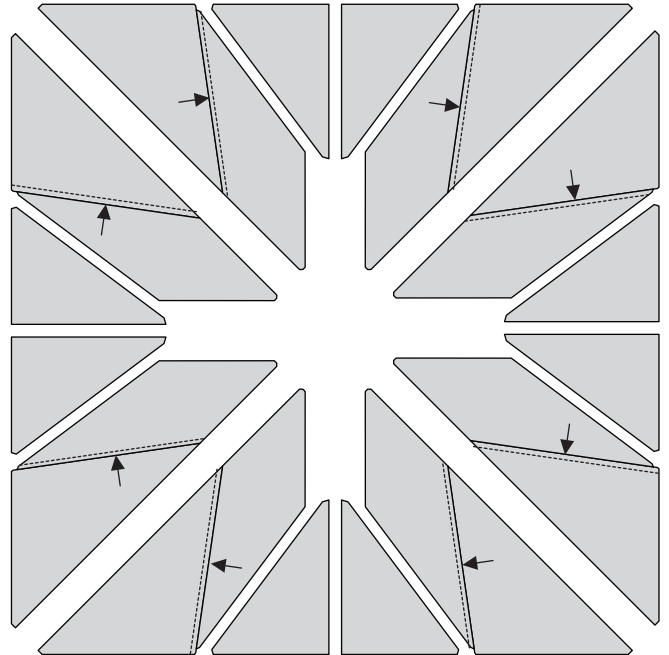
Cutting the Border: Refer to "Adding the Border" on Page 13 for the rest of the instructions needed.

Assembly Graphic 1: The pieces in Groups J and G are arranged on a design wall as shown below. Note that at this point, these are Group Section names and do not relate to the T-Template or Unit names (i.e. Group G4 includes T-Temp G6/Unit G1/T-Temp G-1).

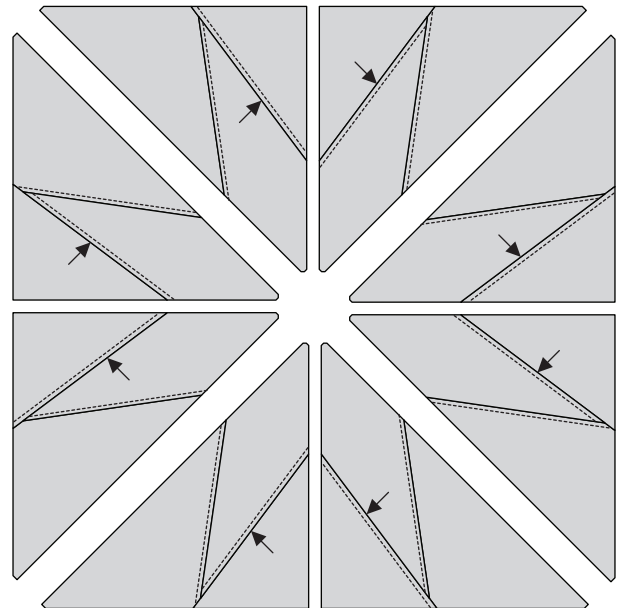


Assembly Graphics 2 & 3: Join the G Group to the J Group.

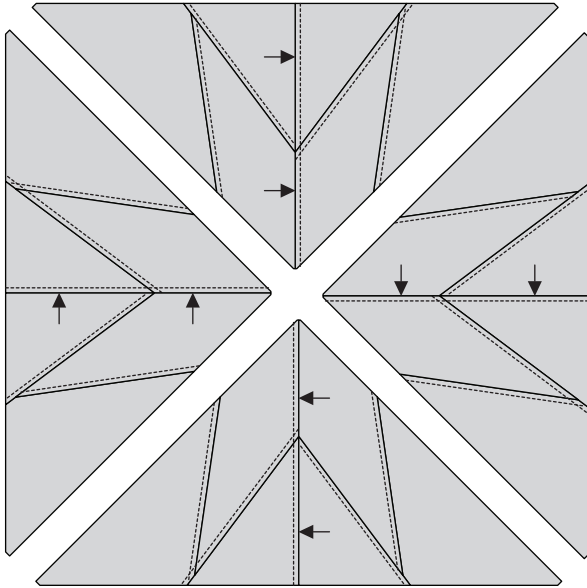
- Join G4 to (4) of J. Press seams toward J.
- Join G1 to the remaining (4) J. Press seams away from J.



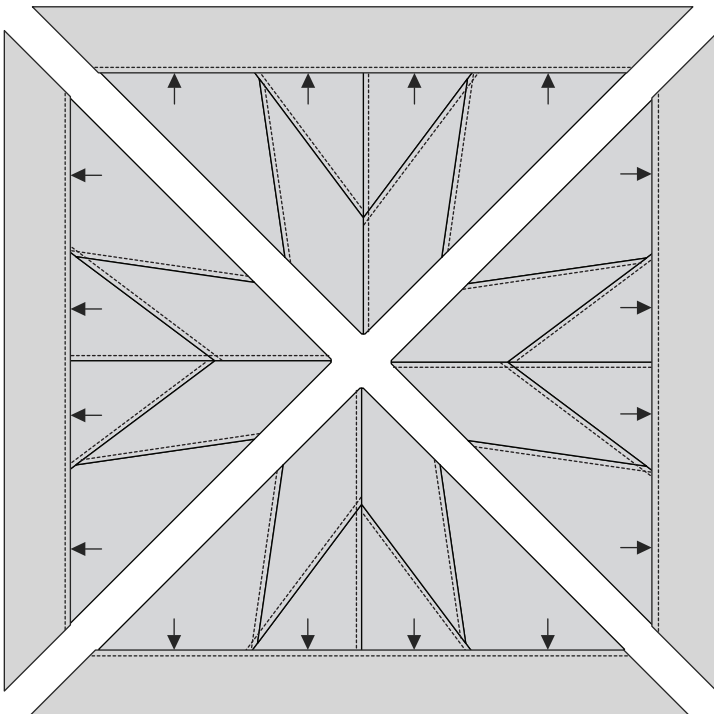
- Add G3 to each G4/J. Press seams toward G3.
- Add G2 to each J/G3. Press seams toward J.



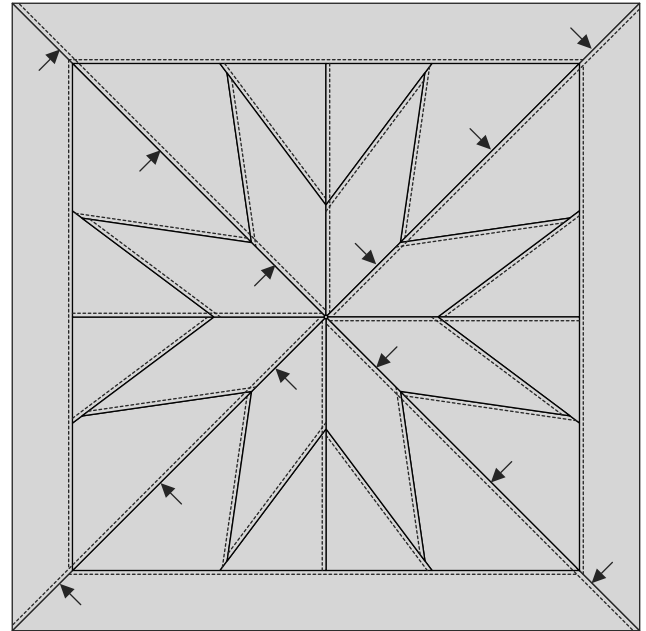
Assembly Graphic 4: Sew the units together to complete (4) Wedges. Press the seams in a clockwise direction looking at the front of the quilt.



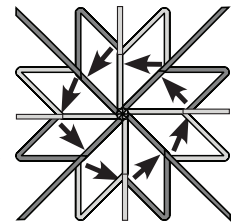
Adding the Border: Cut four strips, 5" x 42", from *Fabric B1*. Fold each strip in half to create the center line. Then, align the center line with the center seam between G2 and G3. Use a glue pen or straight pins to line pin the seams into place. Be careful not to stretch the fabric in one direction or the other. Sew each border strip to the long edge of each wedge using a 1/4" seam allowance. Press the seams toward the border strips. Following the angle of the wedges, trim the border strip ends at a 45 degree angle. This will prevent you from needing to complete a mitered corner on each border as you assemble the quilt.



Assembly Graphic 5: Sew the final (4) seams together to complete the quilt. Press the seams in a clockwise direction looking at the front of the quilt.



Pressing the Center of the Star: The last four seams are pressed counterclockwise on the back side of the quilt. Before you can press the last four seams you will need to pick back the stitches to meet the last cross seam sewn on each of the eight seams that intersected in the center of your quilt. This allows you to press the seams counterclockwise on the back side of the quilt, which takes the bulk out of the center star. The Tweaking Diagram was built to show the seams on the backside of the quilt pressed counterclockwise (while they are shown clockwise in the Assembly Diagrams 1–5, looking at the pressing from the front side of your quilt).



Backing & Batting: For the 40"-square layout, you will need (2) 48" lengths (how much excess to leave on each side of the quilt is personal preference, but we aim for 6" to 8" around the perimeter) for the backing of your quilt for a total of 2-3/4 yards. Quiltworx.com recommends Hobbs 80/20 batting on a roll or similar to get a nice, thin, but flexible finish to the quilt.

DOUBLE FOLDED BINDING INFORMATION

After the quilt top has been quilted, you can add the binding. Quiltworx.com recommends a 2-1/2" strip, ironed in half, lengthwise, then sewn to the front of the quilt and hand stitched down to the backside. The 40"-square layout requires (5) strips, for a total yardage of 12-1/2", or 3/8 yard of fabric.

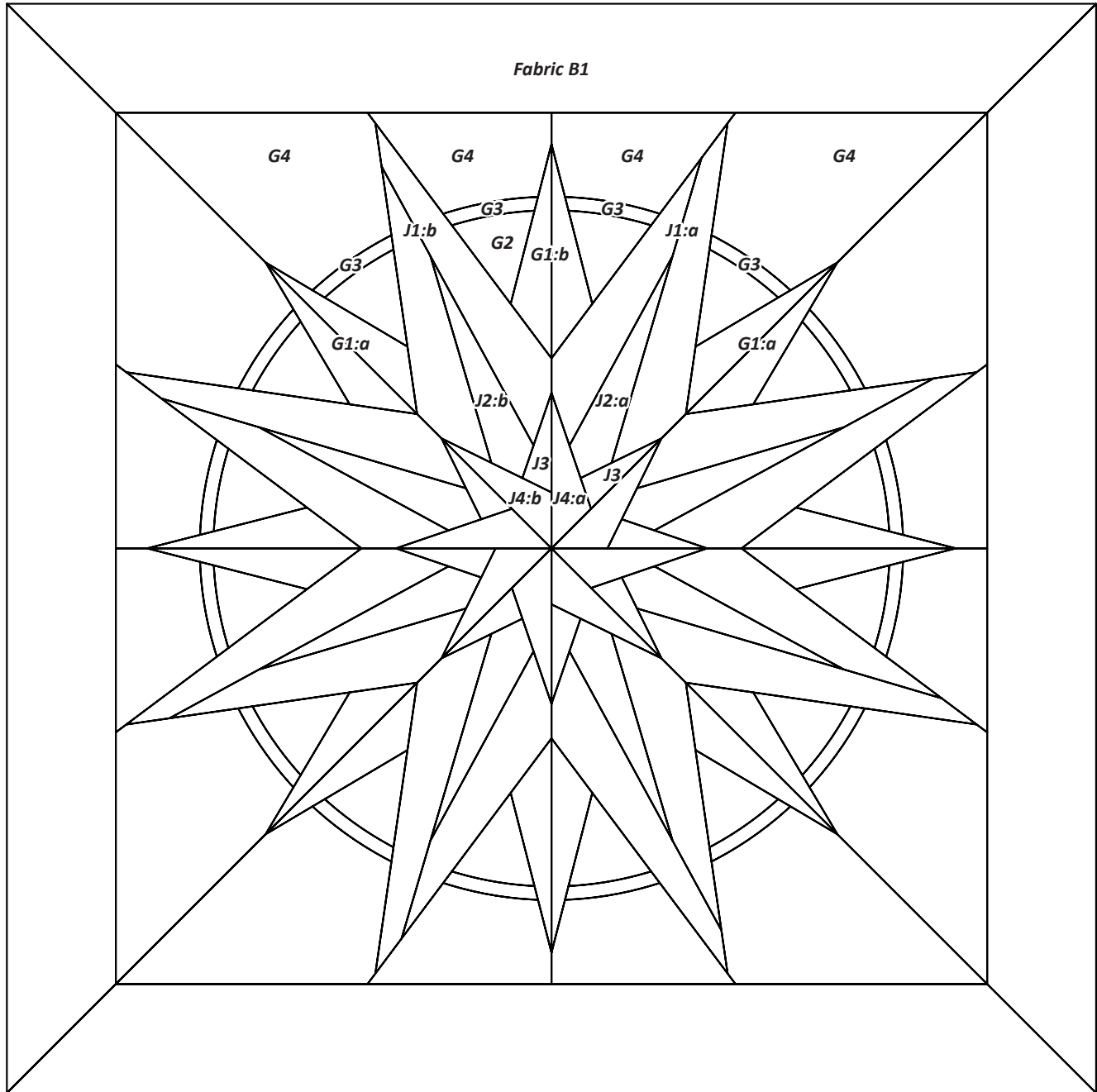
DIGITIZED QUILTING DESIGNS:

Quiltworx has a digitized quilting design for this pattern on the website. Look up Pocket Compass and find Related Products or choose Buy Now. You can see the available design there. Scanning the code on the back of the pattern will take you directly to the pattern page for more information.

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POCKET COMPASS LINE DRAWING AND FABRIC REFERENCES

If you have used Quiltster to create your own color layout, fabric references are included in the program that tell you which fabric numbers apply to which pieces in the quilt. This makes a seamless tie back to the pattern. Use this drawing and the Unit Charts throughout the pattern to complete the color layout for your quilt! To see what it will look like before you make your final fabric selection, use Quiltster! <http://www.quiltster.com>.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Paper Piecing Units Designed by: Brad and Judy Niemeyer
Colorway by: Judel Niemeyer, using Quiltster
Fabric by Timeless Treasures: Hydrangea Tonga Batiks; Tonga Wallflowers
Piecing and Quilting completed by: Quiltworx.com
Digitized Quilting Design and Quilting: Quiltworx.com

Pocket Compass

Quilt Size: 40" x 40"

POCKET COMPASS: JNQ00268P20

JNQ00268J004: NORTH STAR

• NP 751: 1 Page

• NP 752: 1 Page

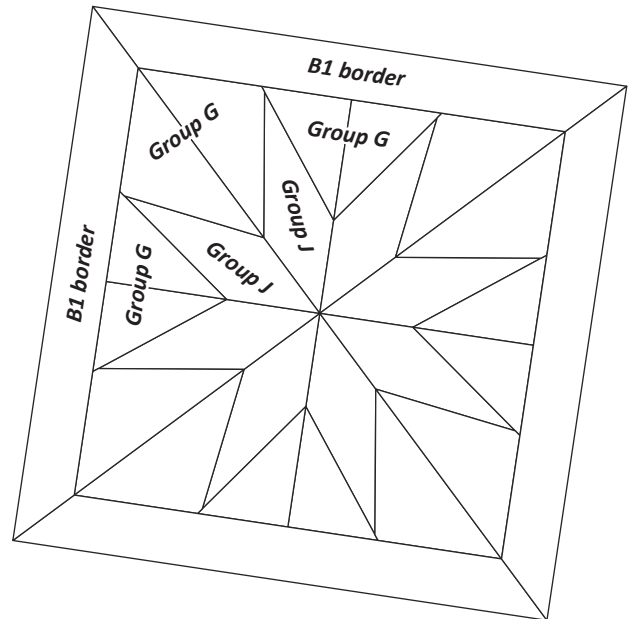
JNQ00268G004: POCKET COMPASS BORDER

• NP 954: 1 Page

► **Pocket Compass: Hydrangea Tonga Batiks**

FABRIC REFERENCE	YDS BY FABRIC	FABRIC SKU
J3, G2	3/8	Tonga-B7900 Ghost
J2:a	1/4	Tonga-B8785 Turquoise
J4:a, G1:b	1/4	Tonga-B8163 Surf
J1:b	5/8	Tonga-B8164 Splash
G4	5/8	Tonga-B8788 Breeze
J2:b, G1:a	3/8	Tonga-B8162 Citrus
J4:b	1/8	Tonga-B6165 Sapphire
J1:a, G3, B1	1-1/4	Tonga-B8164 Ocean
Backing	2-3/4 Yds	As Desired
Binding	3/8 Yd	Tonga-B8164 Ocean
Batting	Hobbs 80/20	Crib

TIMELESS TREASURES 



► **Quiltster Compatible**

Quiltworx.com has loaded a layout for *Pocket Compass* into Quiltster. This layout can be colored with your own Fabric Swatches to preview your quilt before you make it! Use Quiltster to mix and match these blocks with others to create your own unique design! To get Quiltster, visit Quiltster.com!

Visit us on:



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Pattern: *Pocket Compass, V1-052023*

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Extra materials may be obtained from local quilt shops or directly from Judy Niemeyer Quilting aka Quiltworx.com.

Quiltworx.com
Judy Niemeyer Quilting

E-mail: info@quiltworx.com • Web: www.quiltworx.com



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