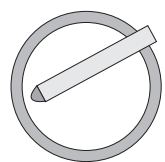
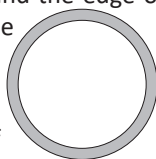


**Trimming Around the Templates:** Cut around the edge of each template, leaving about 3/16" of fabric for the turn-under allowance.



Using a glue pen, apply a small amount of glue to the **backside** of the fabric, along the edge of the stabilizer where the fabric is turned-under.

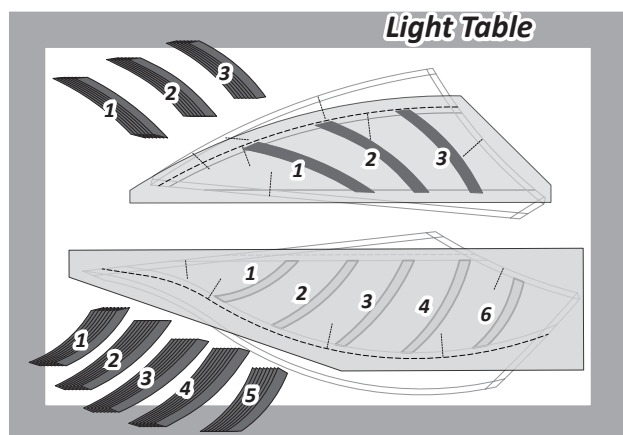


**Turning Under the Edges:** The turn-under appliqué process for the stems is quite simple. Using the flat end of your Purple Thang, gently fold and press the fabric over the edge of the template, adhering it to the glue on the backside of the stabilizer. Be sure not to fold the fabric over at the ends of the stems. The excess fabric at both ends is necessary to overlap the sew lines (Lines 2 & 3) for the veins and center star points. These end pieces will eventually be trimmed off when you complete the paper piecing.

For the small circles, take your time and carefully roll over the edges in tiny folds, smoothing as you work your way around the circle. This part can be a bit more time-consuming, but patience will ensure a neat finish.

### Placing the Appliqué onto your quilt:

The appliqué pieces are attached to the block units before any foundation paper is removed. The foundation units have printed placement guidelines, with heavy line weights that make the location of each appliqué template visible through the fabric and paper when placed on a light table. Place the unit fabric-side-up on the light table, locate the appliqué placement lines, and apply a small amount of basting glue to the backside of each appliqué piece to adhere it to the fabric. Repeat this same process for the dots (Units C1 & C2).



**Continue with the Piecing:** Once the appliqué pieces are attached to the leaf unit blocks and the glue is dry, you can proceed with completing the foundation paper piecing for Units C3 and C4, starting on Page 11 Column 2. Adding the applique before assembly, allows you to sew the short edges into the seam allowance, making for a very clean finish. For Units C1 and C2, you are now ready to complete the final assembly.

## APPLIQUÉ OPTIONS

The pieces can be sewn onto the quilt top by machine or by hand. They can also be embroidered on using a digitized embroidery design) or a satin stitch on your machine. For a standard machine appliqué process, use the following instructions.

### Machine Preparation

1. Clean and oil your machine before starting.
2. Always start with a new, sharp needle. A size 60/8 Microtex Sharp, however, you should be adjust the needle size to the thread weight. The heavier the thread the larger the needle.

**Tips: A Little Advice:** Generally, smaller threads, needles, and stitches yield better results in machine applique. However, this depends on your experience and comfort level. Don't hesitate to experiment on scrap pieces of fabric!

### Thread Selection

3. Light weight threads (60 weight or finer) work best. Cottons, polyester, rayon, and silk are all great options.
4. Match the top and bobbin thread colors to your fabric for a cohesive look.

**Tips:** I normally pair (60 Cotton thread with my Cotton fabrics. I pair 100 weight Silk and polyester with my Batik and silk finished cottons.

5. A small zigzag or blanket stitch is recommended. Decorative stitches can also be used. Experiment with stitch length and width on your machine until satisfied with the look.

### Suggested Settings, Invisible Machine Appliqué:

- **Blanket Stitch:** Width (.7-1.2) Length (1.7-2.1)
- **Zigzag:** Width (.5-.9) Length (.8-1.3)
- **Appliqué Foot:** An Open Toe Embroidery Foot is commonly foot used for machine appliqué.
- For Bernina machines, the open toe Quarter-inch foot. #37 is a great option.
- **Object Placement:** Set your needle position so it alternates between stitching on and odd the folded edge of the applique pieces.
- Stitch around the edges of each appliqué piece to complete each block Group.

### ► Applique Layout

