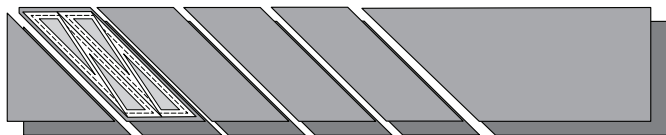


Unit A, Accent Fabrics C6 and C7:

Step 1: Cut (1) 7-3/4" by 42" strip across the width of each fabric, C6 and C7. Stack the fabrics and position the **A-10 Template Layout Sheet** onto the **right-side** of the fabric facing **right-side-up**. Subcut (4) stacks of (2) parallelograms for a total of (8).



Step 2: Restack the fabric pieces under the layout sheet facing **right-side-up**, slice through the paper and fabric, to complete the cutting for (32) pieces.

Step 3: Sort the pieces by color into (2) groups of (8). You will have (4) groups of (8), (2) of each color.

Step 4: Clip one paper template to the top of each stack, then place these with the **Unit-A** foundation papers. When the piecing is complete, the blocks will be laid out so that the colors alternate around the center of the compass rose.

Special Hints

Tension, Stitch Length, and Needle Size: 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. Each time you begin to sew, remember to always check your stitch length.

Thread Size: Size 50 and 60 weight threads are the most commonly used thread for foundation paper piecing on news print. Your thread must be strong enough to hold up to the stress of removing the paper. Breaking stitches when removing the paper is not a good thing. If you are unsure of the thread you are using then make a couple test samples. If you are happy with the results then continue sewing.

Needles for Lightweight Paper: I use size 70 Microtex Sharp needles when I sew through the news print because the lighter weight threads require a smaller stitch length and needle.

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 ink off 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 may cause the ink to come off easily and may also shrink the paper a little, 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.*

Shaded Section on the Foundation Papers: The accent fabrics are sewn under the hatched sections on your foundation papers, while background fabrics are sewn under the un-hatched sections.

Template Pieces: All the template pieces designed for this pattern are bigger than the sections 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.

Sew Sides: The sew side is the first side of any template piece that is sewn onto the foundation paper. Since most of the template pieces in this pattern are directional, you will need to match the sew sides up with the trimmed quarter-inch seam allowance. If you don't, you will reverse the pieces causing them not to cover the sections they were intended to cover.

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.

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 on to the paper. Pay attention to the sew-sides when stacking your fabrics for the foundation paper piecing. This will help you with the placement of your pieces as you sew them onto the paper. Graphics have been included with Unit A to help you visualize the pre-stacking order for your fabric pieces.

Fabric Glue: I use fabric glue to adhere the first piece of fabric under section 1 on the foundation paper. This simplifies the process and helps to get you started.

Note: *If you used 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. 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 under the fabric, then spray a dab of water on the small pieces of remaining paper and continue removing what is left.*