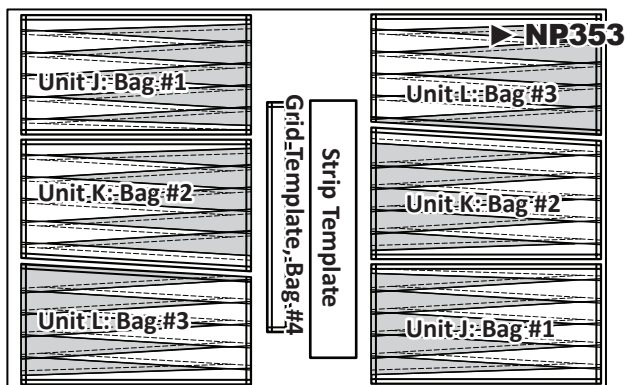


It is important when paper piecing that the fabric pieces are cut big enough to successfully cover the section being sewn, plus the extended seam allowance. Quiltworx.com papers are designed with dashed lines showing the seam allowances. The dashed lines are your boundary lines, used as a guide when positioning the fabric pieces beneath the paper.

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR FOUNDATION PAPERS AND TEMPLATES

Ziploc Bags: You will need (4) large Ziploc bags for the placemats shown on the cover page. Label the bags before you start cutting as [Bag #1, Unit J] [Bag #2, Unit K] [Bag #3, Unit L], and [Bag #4, Sashing and Binding].



Using Newsprint 353: The Foundation Papers are referred to as Units J, K, and L. These are cut out prior by trimming the excess paper away, *approximately 1/8”* beyond the outside cutting line. Once the Foundation Papers are cut, they are clipped together and placed into the corresponding bags assigned to each unit. A Strip Template and Grid Template are also included on each newsprint. Cut these out on the dark solid lines. Place (1) Strip Template in Bag #1, (1) in Bag #2, (1) in Bag #3, and the Grid Template in Bag #4.

Hatching: Hatching has been added to the foundation papers. The following information about the hatching will help you throughout the pattern.

1. The shaded sections (also known as hatching) on the foundation papers are there to help you identify the design elements on the papers.
2. The hatched sections are referred to as the accent. The unhatched sections are referred to as background.
3. Hatching does not denote the use of light, medium, or dark fabric. Your background fabrics may be light, medium, or dark as well, your accent fabrics may be light, medium, or dark.

Accent Fabric [Strips]: The Cappuccino Placemats were made using one package of the ‘Sunset Quiltworx Strip Sets,’ 2-1/2” pre-sorted strips from Timeless Treasures. The Sunset collection was selected and designed by Judy and Judel Niemeyer for Timeless Treasures. Each package includes a selection of (8) strips ranging from light to dark, in (6) different color groups, for a total of (48) strips.

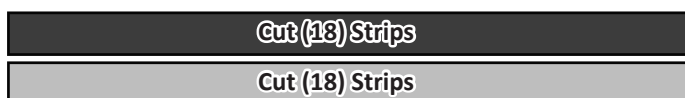
Background Fabric: We chose a solid black batik print for the sashing, which are used to join the units.

Alternative Color Options: There are not only a wide range of strip sets available on the market created by Judy and Judel Niemeyer (a new one is released twice a year), but you may also want to check out Quiltster and try creating a color concept of your own or choosing a different strip set by another fabric company. You can use a (40) piece strip set if you make your binding out of yardage instead of strips. The (48) strips allows you to use the remaining strips for your bindings.

CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS, UNITS J, K, & L:

Eighteen (18) 2-1/2” x 42” strips, cut from a variety of dark-medium and dark accent fabrics, are paired up with (18) 2-1/2” x 42” strips cut from one or more light and light-medium fabrics. To achieve the look of the cover quilt, your strips from the Quiltworx Strip Set as follows: Strip #1 is the lightest strip and Strip #8 is the darkest strip in each color group. Pair as follows:

- Pair Strip #3 with Strip #8
- Pair Strip #2 with Strip #7
- Pair Strip #1 with Strip #6
- Set Strips #4 and #5 in Bag #4 to use for the Binding.

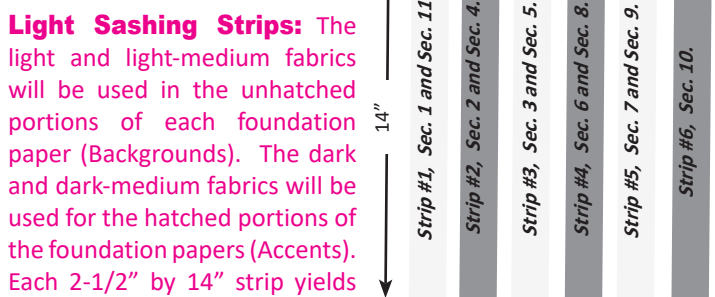


NOTE - If you are Using Yardage: If you are not working with pre-cut fabric strips, you will need to cut the noted # of strips from yardage.

Cutting the Strips: Working (1) paired set at a time, each 2-1/2” strip is cut into three equal parts (approximately 2-1/2” by 14” long). This length will vary depending on the width of your fabrics. The strips work best if they measure about 1” longer than the foundation paper. The foundation papers measure 12-1/2” in length. If you feel most comfortable using a Template, you can use the Strip Templates in Bag #1 as a cutting guide.



Stacking the Strips: At this point, it is important for you to consider the color of your sashing. If you have chosen light sashing, use light fabrics for the odd sections and dark fabrics for the even sections. If you have chosen dark sashing, then the strips you use with the odd sections will be dark and the strips you use with the even sections are light (cover samples). The following graphics will help you get your fabrics stacked in the right way.



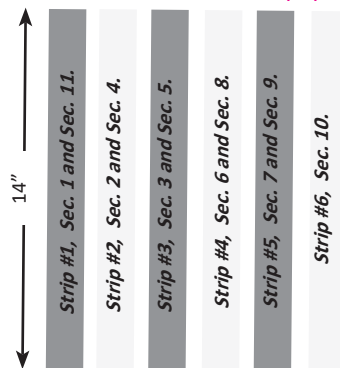
enough fabric to cover two (2) sections on the foundation papers. The light fabrics are sewn under sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11. The dark fabrics are sewn under sections 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10.

Alternate the shading and label the strips (starting with a background strip) as #1 to #6. After the strips are stacked, a binder clip can be used to hold each grouping together.

- Strip #1, is used for Sec. 1 and Sec. 11.
- Strip #2, is used for Sec. 2 and Sec. 4.
- Strip #3, is used for Sec. 3 and Sec. 5.
- Strip #4, is used for Sec. 6 and Sec. 8.
- Strip #5, is used for Sec. 7 and Sec. 9.
- Strip #6, the first half is used for Sec. 10. The second half of strip #6 is not used.

Place (6) groups into Bag #1 with Unit J, (6) groups into Bag #2 with Unit K, and (6) groups into Bag #3 with Unit L. To achieve the look on the coversheet, Make sure that (1) of the pairs from each color group in the strip set is placed in each Bag #1 to #3.

Dark Sashing Strips: The dark and dark-medium fabrics will be used in the unhatched portions of each foundation paper (Backgrounds). The light and light-medium fabrics will be used for the hatched portions of the foundation papers (Accents). Each 2-1/2" by 14" strip yields enough fabric to cover two (2) sections on the foundation papers. The dark fabrics are sewn under sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11. The light fabrics are sewn under sections 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10.



Alternate the shading and label the strips (starting with a background strip) as #1 to #6. After the strips are stacked, a binder clip can be used to hold each grouping together.

- Strip #1, is used for Sec. 1 and Sec. 11.
- Strip #2, is used for Sec. 2 and Sec. 4.
- Strip #3, is used for Sec. 3 and Sec. 5.
- Strip #4, is used for Sec. 6 and Sec. 8.
- Strip #5, is used for Sec. 7 and Sec. 9.
- Strip #6, the first half is used for Sec. 10. The second half of strip #6 is not used.

Place (6) groups into Bag #1 with Unit J, (6) groups into Bag #2 with Unit K, and (6) groups into Bag #3 with Unit L. To achieve the look on the coversheet, Make sure that (1) of the pairs from each color group in the strip set is placed in each Bag #1 to #3.

► Cutting the Sashing Strips:

Step 1: Cut (13) 1-1/4" x 42" strips for the sashing strips and borders. Place these into Bag #4 to be cut later.



Step 2: Cut (2) 2-1/2" by 42" strips. Then, sub-cut each strip into (3) 2-1/2" x 14" strips for a total of (6). If you feel more comfortable using a template, use one of the Strip Templates in Bag #1, #2, or #3. These pieces are used to join Units K and L. The

strips are sewn under Sec. 11 on Unit K. Place these strips in Bag #2 with Unit K.



Step 3: If you are using the Strip Sets, Strips #4 and #5, set into Bag #4 are used for the bindings on your Placemats and Table Runner. You will sew these together, end to end when it comes time to create the binding. If you did not use a Quiltworx Strip Set, you will need to cut yardage, then cut the pieces into 2-1/2" strips. We recommend (12) 2-1/2" strips to complete the binding.

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: 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. 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.

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.

Paper Piecing: The piecing technique we use for this pattern is a bit different than other techniques taught by Quiltworx. The paper