

Nine Patch Falls

43" by 64" (5 Rows)

Cutting and Yardage Instructions:

Color #1:	F2033 112-Dawn	1-1/2yds
Color #2:	1895 308 Mink	1/3 yd
Color #3:	1895 338 Skipper	1/3 yd
Color #4:	1895 69 Jungle	1/3 yd
Color #5:	1895 229 Wisteria	1/3 yd
Color #6:	1895 366 Vienna	1/3 yd
Color #7:	1895 386 Brownie	1/3 yd
Color #8:	1895 275 Marlin	1/3 yd
Color #9:	1895 383 Pesto	1/3 yd
Color #10:	1895 358 Vegas	1/3 yd
Color #11:	1895 225 Rosemary	1/3 yd
Color #12:	839 92 Slate	2 yds
Color #13:	1895 4-Black	2 yds

Color 1: Cut fifteen (15) 2-1/2" by 42" strips, across the grain (selvage to selvage). Light floral fabric (F2033 112-Dawn).

Color 1: Cut sixty-five (65) 2-1/2" squares. Light floral fabric (F2033 112-Dawn).

Colors 2 through 11: Cut one (1) 2-1/2" strip from each of the (10) fabrics listed for the mottled batiks. Then crosscut five (5) 2-1/2" squares from each strip.

Colors 2 through 11: Cut two (2) 2-1/2" by 42" strips, across the grain (selvage to selvage) from each of the (10) dark mottled batiks.

Reserve five (5) of the 2-1/2" by 42" strips (each a different color). This will leave two (2) strips of 5 colors and one (1) strip of the other 5 colors, for a total of 15 dark strips. These strips are used for the spikes. From the five (5) reserved strips, crosscut four (4) 2-1/2" squares from each strip.

Color 13: Cut six (6) 1-1/4" by 56" strips and two (2) 1-1/4" by -35" strips. The black accent strips are cut down the selvage grain.

Color 12: Cut two (2) 56" by 5" strips and two (2) 43-1/2" by 5" strips from Color 12, which is the border print (839 92 Slate).

Special Hints

Adjusting 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.

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 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.

Foundation Paper: Printed on each foundation paper you will find the unit name, section numbers and sewing lines. The sewing lines are numbers as Line 1, 2, 3, etc. The lines are there for you to follow. The fabric pieces are sewn onto the foundation papers in ascending order starting with Line 1 ending with the last number.

Foundation Piecing: Fabric #1 and #2 are positioned under the foundation paper and then sewn onto the paper by sewing on Line 1. The fabrics are pressed and trimmed by using the add-a-quarter in preparation for the next piece. Fabric #3 is then positioned under Section #3 and again, sewn to the paper by sewing on Line 2. This process is repeated with each piece of fabric until all the pieces have been sewn onto the paper.

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 with the trimmed 1/4" seam allowance along the folded back paper. Some template pieces are directional and 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.

The paper piecing technique that I teach for these instructions requires you to glue fabric #1 under section 1 on the foundation paper, then the paper is folded back on line 1. The add-a-quarter ruler is placed against the folded edge of the paper and the excess fabric is trim away.

Caution! The piece you just trimmed away is not wasted fabric. This piece is saved and used again for the last section on the foundation paper. So here is what happens, if you don't pre-trim the first strip (fabric #1) before adding the strip for fabric #2, the strip for fabric #2 will not yield two pieces, causing you to run out of fabric. So follow the step very closely in the paper piecing instructions.

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 and trimmed the fabric strip incorrectly by folding and trimming next to the dotted line instead of the solid line.
3. You may be using the wrong piece.

Whatever the reason, remember, mistakes can be corrected. Don't stress, just pick it out and reassess how to position the fabric you are sewing on.

Special Note: The foundation papers for this pattern are long and skinny. Sometimes in the printing process we will notice a slight shrinkage in the length when dealing with large units. This discrepancy is very normal and in most cases less than 1/32".

Another Special Note: I have also noticed when sewing the long skinny spikes down the length of the paper, the paper will gather up, just a bit if my stitches are too tight. If this happens then increase the stitch length about 1/10 of a point. This will allow the paper to relax