

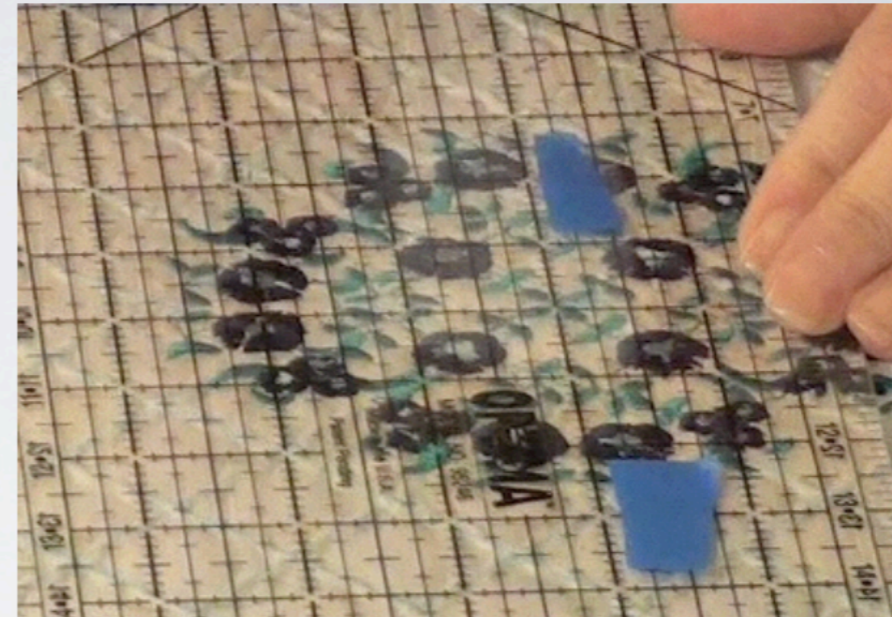
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Not Your Ordinary Quilt



CUTTING AND MARKING TIPS

Use Painters Tape to mark your ruler to easily identify the measurement you will be cutting or marking



When cutting, place your "pinky" on the fabric and not on the ruler to help keep the ruler from sliding around

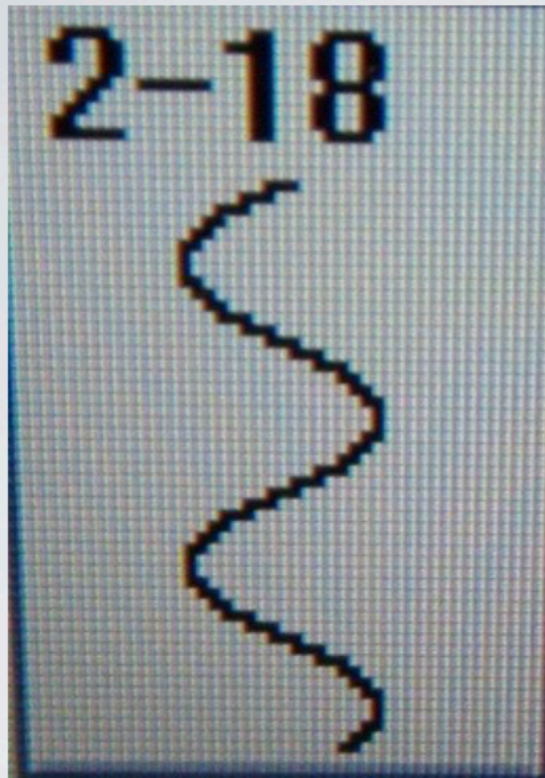
TWIN NEEDLE WORK

Fuse your fabric with batting.

Make sure you start with a piece that is larger than the finished project size because your fabric will "shrink" with your twin needle work.



Twin needle continued

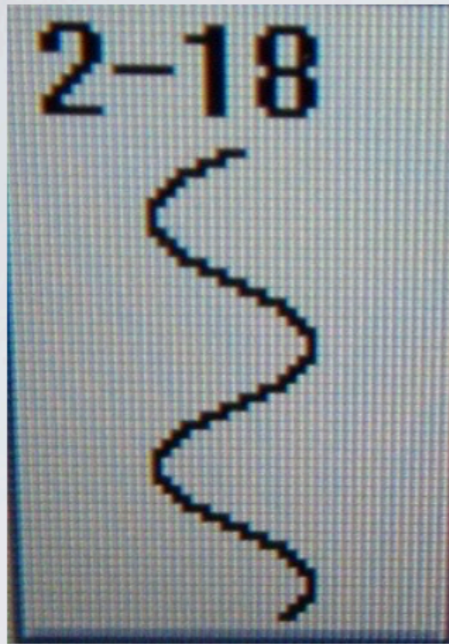


Mark your lines

Choose a decorative stitch similar to the stitch above



Twin needle continued

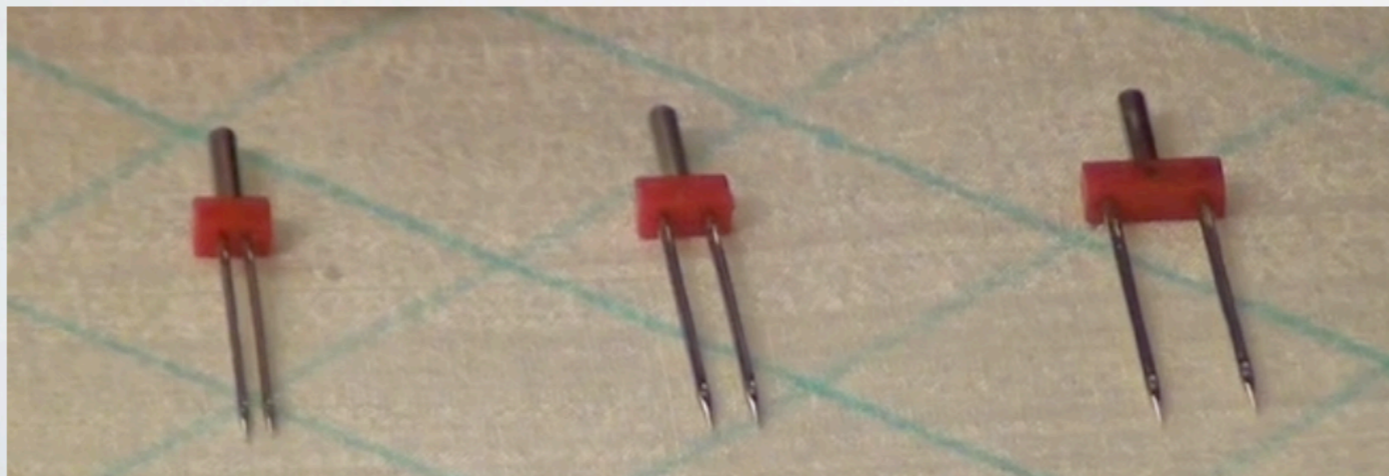


What is the largest zig zag you can do?
Example: 9mm stitch width on your machine.

How wide is your twin needle?
Example: 4mm

$$9\text{mm} - 4\text{mm} = 5\text{mm}$$

The widest your stitch can be is 5mm



Twin Needle Continued



Use as a beautiful background

Veritas
Design

by Margaret Moorehead



Creating the Piped Prairie Points



Blue is my “piping” edge

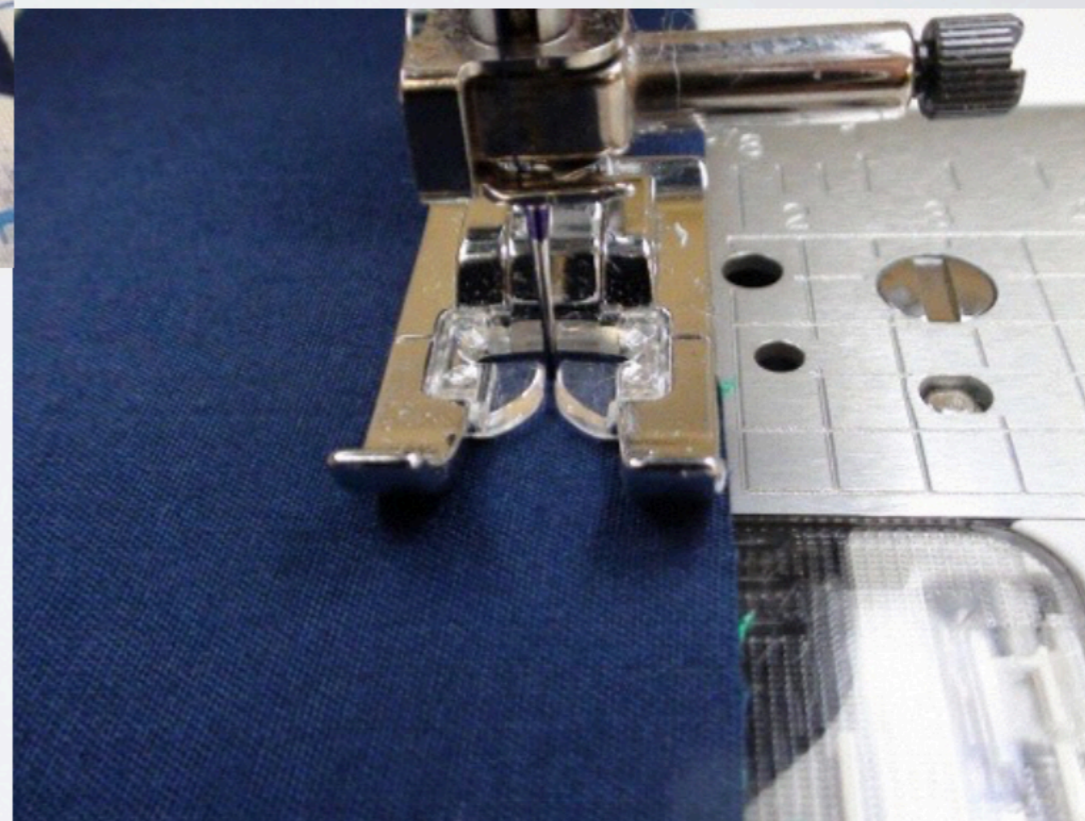
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Piped Prairie Points continued



Cut 2 pieces of fabric 2 1/2" wide by the width of the fabric

Place them right sides together and stitch using a 1/2" seam allowance



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Piped Prairie Points continued



Embellish “piping” edge with a decorative stitch of your choice. (Use stabilizer if necessary)

Note: no need to rip out stitches if your stitches don’t form properly. We will be cutting these into small sections and you can just cut around the not so perfect part.

Press the seams how they were stitched to set the seam.

Then Press the seam allowance towards the “piping” edge



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Piped Prairie Points continued



Fold and press excess "piping" (blue fabric) to the back

Notice the piping is not as wide as the prairie point fabric now.

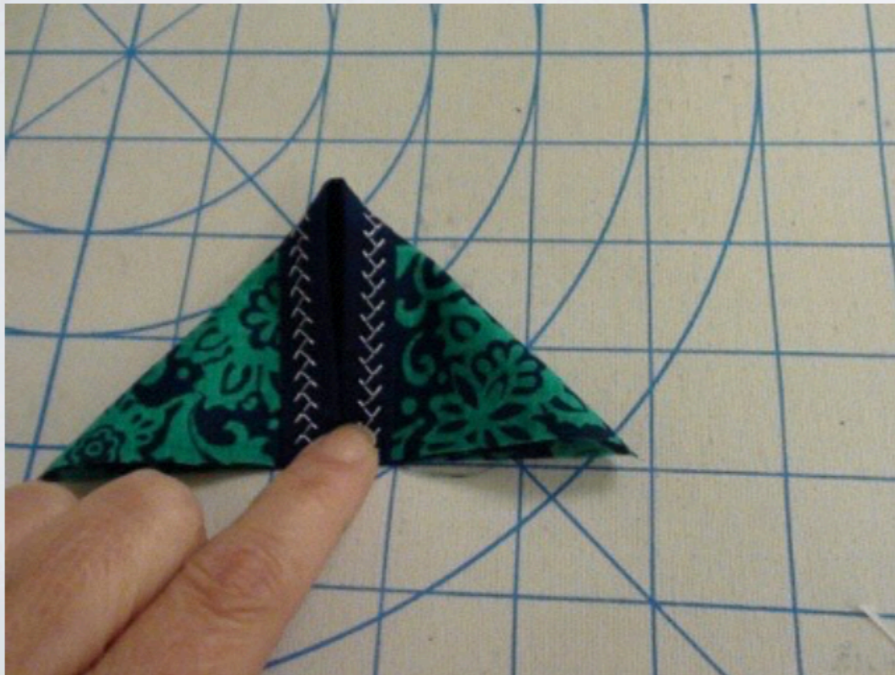


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Piped Prairie Points continued



Cut into 5" sections



Fold in from the outer edges to form the Prairie Point

Press

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Piped Prairie Points continued

Cut the prairie points so they measure 1.5" from the top to the bottom

Use them on a variety of projects.



Cool Binding Technique



Place the right side of the binding to the right side of the back of the project
(Single layer of binding)
Make sure your raw edges are even.
Stitch using a 1/2" seam allowance.

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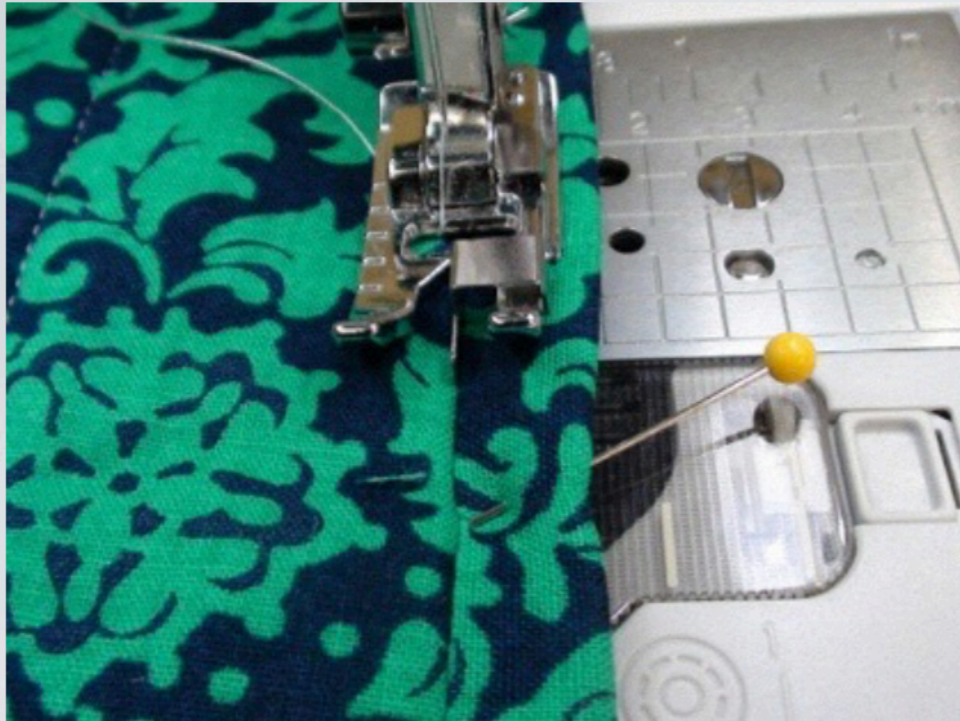
Binding continued



Miter the Corners as you go.
Join the beginning and ending of the binding strip
Press Binding Up over the Seam Allowance
Then fold to front
Press
Pin in place

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Binding continued



From the back stitch in the ditch



Trim away excess binding fabric from the front of your project

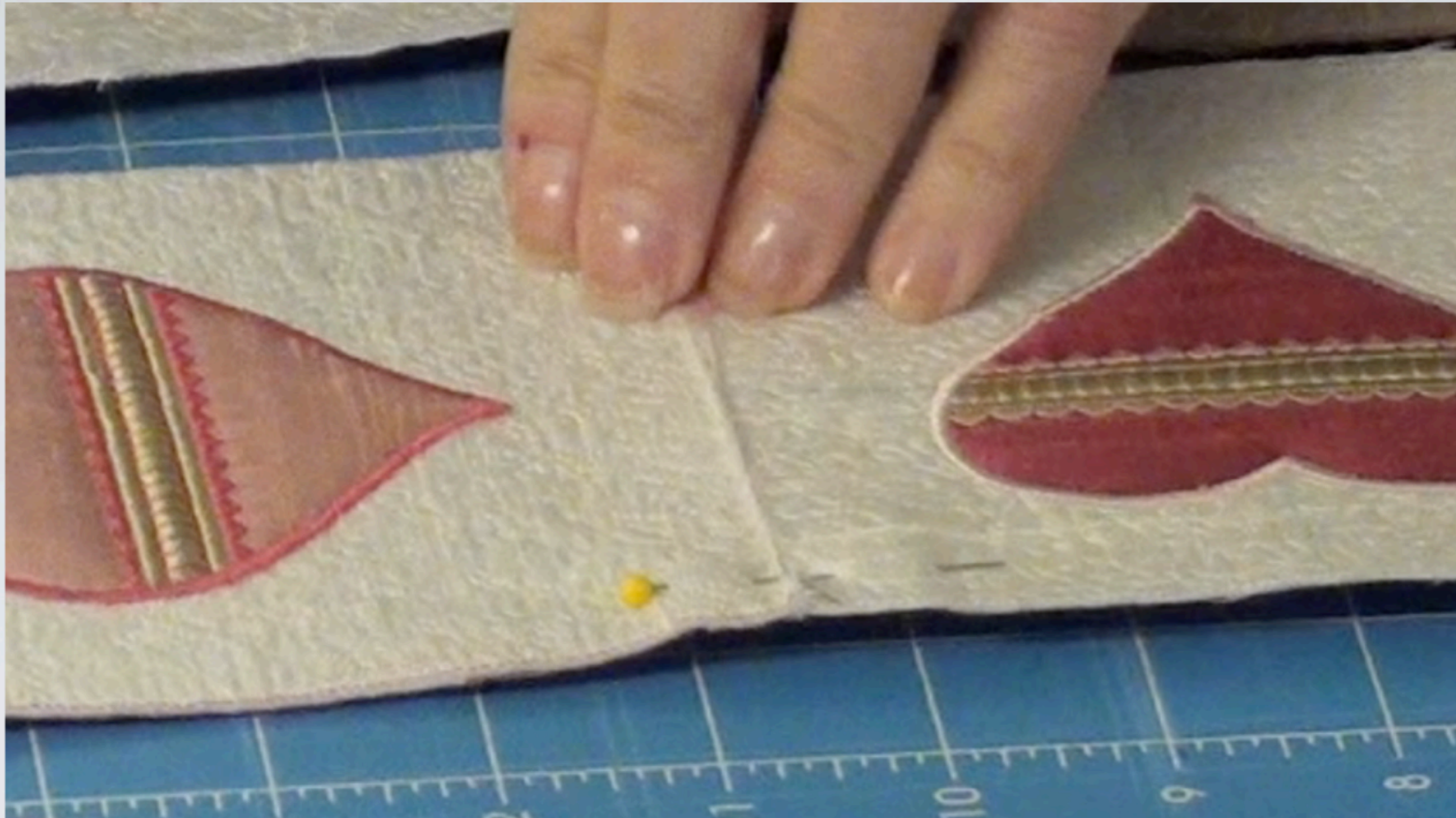
Binding continued



Cover the raw edge with a decorative stitch.



The Jenny Join



Cut your blocks to FINISHED size
Lay them next to each other and pin together with the pins perpendicular
to the cut edges you are joining.

Jenny Join Continued



Zig Zag the blocks together with a 3mm x 3mm stitch

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Jenny Join Continued



Cover the Zig Zag with satin stitch that is wider than your original zig zag

Add a decorative stitch to each side of the satin stitch



Jenny Join Continued



Variations: Add a decorative stitch on top of the satin stitch, use ribbon instead of a satin stitch, use a decorative stitch instead of a sating stitch...let your imagination run wild!

Traditional Binding made easy



Press the binding out, away from your quilt.
Add a bit of school glue to the back of the binding as shown, and press in place.
Hand stitch your binding in place.
The glue holds the binding in place and can be washed out later!