

# FOREST QUILTING

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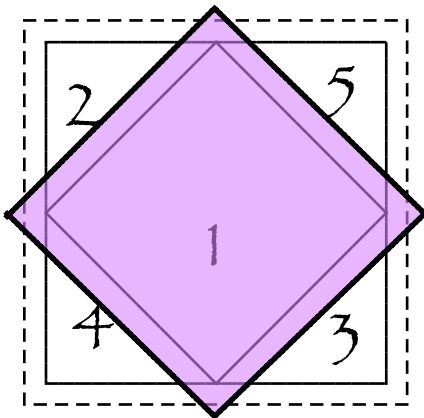
## HOW TO PAPER PIECE

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Things to know about paper piecing.

1. The printed side of the paper (foundation) is the BACK side of the block.
2. During construction you will be placing the fabric on the unprinted side of the pattern and sewing on the printed side.
3. Any paper will work for paper piecing, but translucent paper, such as velum or old-fashion typing paper works well. Paper made for foundation piecing is available.
4. Using a source of light to shine through the paper during piecing aids in fabric placement.
5. Be careful to cut fabric pieces large enough to accommodate its corresponding area of the block. Pay close attention to cutting fabric and placing it on areas that are not symmetrical. It is easy to cut the reverse of a needed piece.
6. Use very short stitches when paper piecing. The shorter stitches will result in a neat looking block with no stitches visible in the seams when they are pressed open and the close stitches will perforate the paper so removing the paper will be easy.
7. Extend stitching 1/4 inch in front of and beyond the actual stitch line.
8. Trim each seam to a seam allowance of 1/8th to 1/4th inch.
9. Finger-press each seam as you complete them.
10. Paper can be left on the blocks until the blocks are assembled in wallhanging or quilt.
11. Starching fabric before paper piecing adds stability to your fabric and makes very crisp blocks. This is especially helpful if you have to tear out any stitches and re-sew a seam.

## Step 1

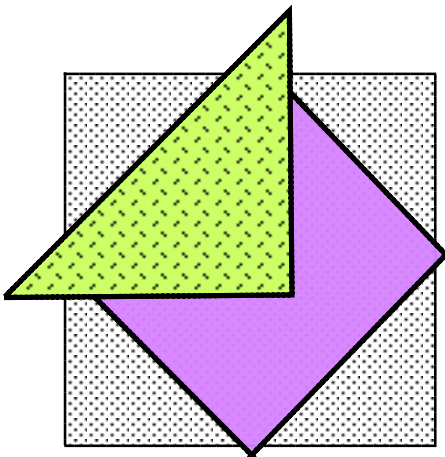


Cut pieces of fabric that will cover each numbered area in the block. Cut the fabric so  $1/4$ " to  $1/2$ " of the fabric extends beyond the seam lines.

Note that irregularly shaped areas need extra attention. If the fabric is cut using the 'wrong' or printed side of the block as the cutting guide, when the block is flipped to the wrong side the fabric will not 'match' the area.

For this project you will be using shapes that are easy to fit onto the block.

## Step 2

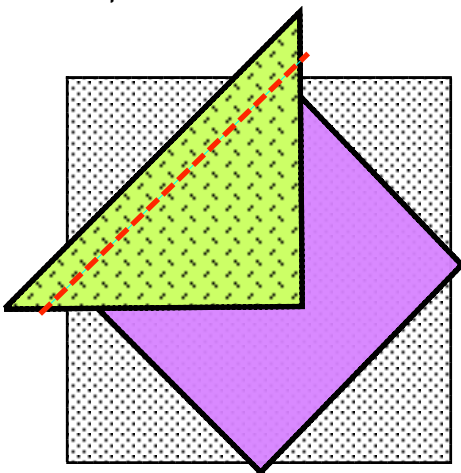


Turn the paper over so the back (unprinted) side is face up.

Align and lay the fabric for area 1 right side up so it covers all of area numbered 1. Use a small dab of water soluble glue to secure the fabric over area 1.

Lay the fabric for area 2 wrong side up aligning the edges of fabric along the solid seam line between area 1 and 2. Make sure  $1/4$  inch of fabric extends beyond the seam line. This is where it helps to have translucent paper or a light to hold the paper up to so you can better see your fabric alignment.

## Step 3

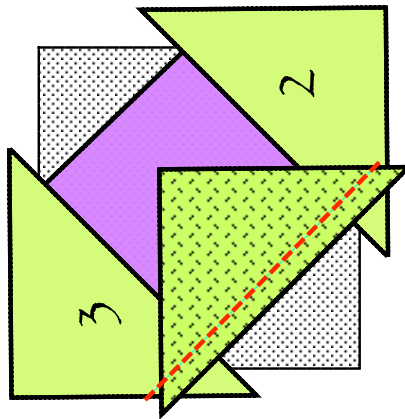


Holding the fabric to the block, flip the block over to the printed side. If the blocks are large enough a pin can be used to secure the added piece of fabric. If the fabric moves at this point you may not catch all the fabric in the seam allowance or catch too much.

From the printed side, sew along the solid seam line between area 1 and area 2 of the block.

Fold the second piece of fabric over so the right side is up.

## Step 4-----



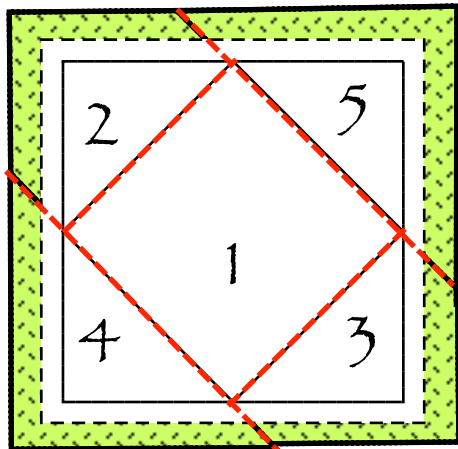
To complete the block add the fabric to cover areas 4 and 5.

Lay fabric for area 4 right side down and sew along the seam line between area 1 and area 4 of the block. Secure the fabric, carefully flip the block over to the printed side and sew along the solid seam line between area 1 and 4.

Fold the fabric over so the right side is up. Finger press.

Add the last piece of fabric to area numbered 5. Finger press.

## Step 5-----



From the printed side your complete block should look like this. You can now carefully trim along the outside of the block using the dotted line as a guide. Always check to make sure this is 1/4 inch from the solid seam line that indicates the outside of the finished block.

Once you have trimmed all your blocks you can assemble them into your project.

When the project is done, gently remove the paper.

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