

Paper piecing

Classic paper piecing

1. Print MIRROR IMAGE of block on paper
2. Place first piece of fabric on the back of the foundation and pin
3. Fold paper along line between piece 1 and piece 2
4. Place ruler along edge and trim seam allowance to ¼"
5. Align edges of second piece of fabric with first piece, right sides together
6. Unfold paper & sew along line *with reduced stitch length*, starting & stopping ~1/4" past line
7. Unfold fabric and finger press
8. Pull seam allowances away from paper along line between piece 2 and piece 3
9. Fold paper along line between piece 2 and piece 3, trim
10. Repeat from step 5.

Freezer paper

1. Trace MIRROR IMAGE of block onto dull side of freezer paper
2. Use iron to adhere first piece of fabric to first section
3. Fold paper along line between first and second piece and trim to ¼"
4. Align second piece of fabric, right sides together, but leave freezer paper folded and sew as close to the fold as you can without sewing on paper
5. Unfold fabric and freezer paper, and press **using your iron**.
6. Repeat from step 3.

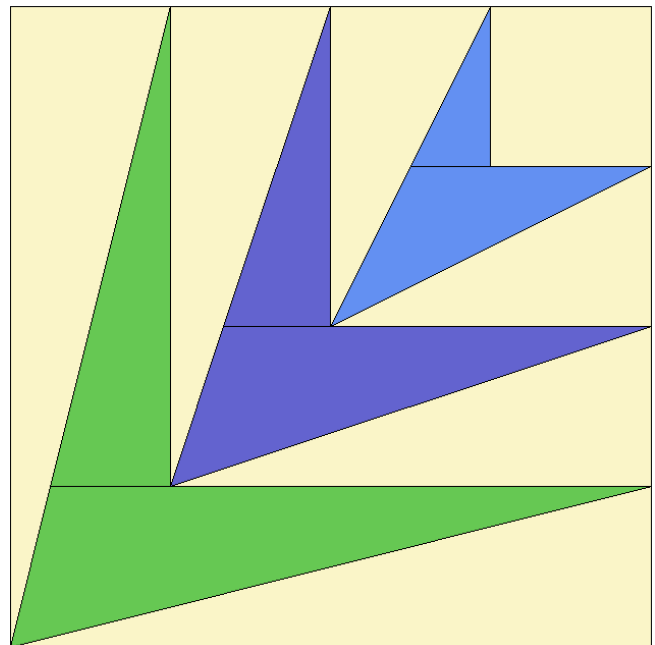
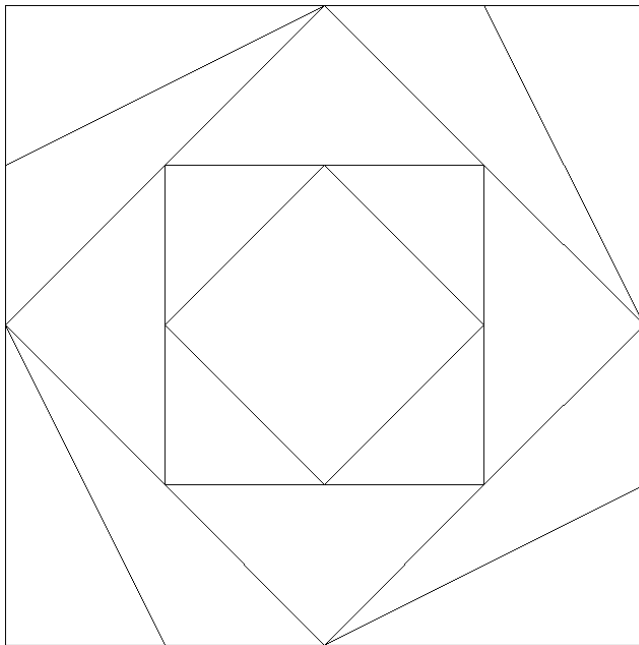
Single Template

1. Number your reversed freezer paper template
2. Press freezer paper to wrong side of fabric
3. Cut out with ¼" seam allowance on all sides
4. Place pieces 1 & 2 right sides together and use a pin to make sure that the corners of the freezer paper line up. If shapes are different you may wish to pin with extra-fine pins.
5. Sew along very edge of freezer paper
6. Press seam allowances in whatever direction you like!

Method	Pros	Cons
Classic paper piecing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very precise • Easy to see exactly where you are sewing • Easy to make multiple templates (just print in bulk!) • Can foundation piece using muslin, eliminating paper-tearing phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must tear paper away; can be difficult and/or annoying especially if pieces are small • Must reduce stitch length, so don't make a mistake! • Can be hard to line fabrics up right
Freezer paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sewing through paper means no reducing stitch length and no tedious tearing away of paper later • Freezer paper patterns are reuseable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard to make multiple copies • Must constantly move between iron and sewing machine • Must be careful not to allow fabric to come away from freezer paper, particularly at beginning if pieces are small • Must be careful that folds you sew along are precise

<p>Single Template</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows more complex shapes, including inside corners, Y-seams, and with some modification curves • No trimming of seam allowances, all pieces are cut to correct size from start <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes this method the least wasteful of fabric • Useful if design is large • Can press seam allowances in any direction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to line pieces up really precisely • Lots of prep work before ever sewing • Feels tedious for projects in which fabric selection is not overly fussy
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Label the sewing order!



Draw your own block!

