



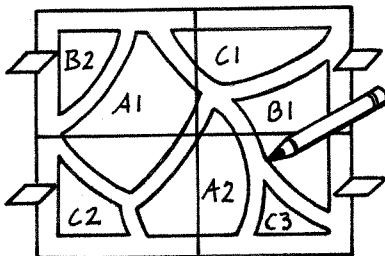
THREE SWANS STUDIOS

Designs for a life made by hand.

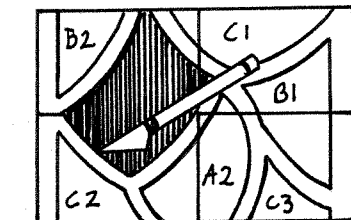
QUICK FUSE APPLIQUÉ FOR STAINED GLASS PATTERNS

GETTING STARTED: *Our stained glass appliqué patterns contain comprehensive instructions for a reverse appliqué method and have also been drafted with a central broken line to be used as a guide if a bias binding technique is preferred. However, if neither of these techniques appeal to you, you may find the Quick Fuse method described here more to your liking. With this Quick-Fuse method you will be fusing coloured appliqué shapes to a black (or dark) background so there are a few preliminary things to keep in mind:*

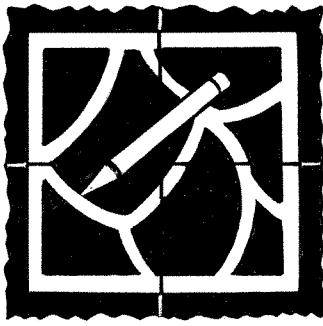
- *Our reverse appliqué patterns are drawn in reverse. To use them for this Quick-Fuse method, just turn the paper pattern over and trace it from the back of the pattern. This way your finished piece will end up looking the same as it looks on our pattern cover.*
- *You will need to mark the appliqué shapes of the stained glass design with an identification code (letters &/or numbers). This is not necessary for reverse appliqué so we have not included it when drafting our patterns. You will also need to measure and mark the paper pattern at the horizontal and vertical central lines. To keep everything centered, you will also have to mark the background fabric centre horizontal and vertical lines with a basting stitch, or by folding your fabric in half both ways and then pressing the folds with a hot, dry iron.*
- *You will not need glue for the Quick-Fuse technique but you will need a light-weight, paper backed fusing product for all your appliqué shapes. You will also need a light coloured pencil crayon or quilters marking pencil to transfer your design to the black background.*
- *If you are using a light coloured fabric which does not have a high-thread count, the black background colour may “shadow” through. So be sure to check to see if the black background affects the fabric you are thinking of using.*
- *We generally cut the background fabric for our appliqué a little larger than its final size for easier handling and squaring up of the finished piece. So, for example, add anywhere from 2” to 4” (depending on the size of your final piece) on each side and on the top and bottom.*
- *There will be no slightly raised “lead” lines which you get with the reverse appliqué or bias-binding technique. Your black background will show as a “lead” line.*
- *If your design requires freezer paper (i.e., a paper product that is coated on one side with a wax-like substance that becomes tacky when heated and will temporarily adhere to fabric) that is wider than your role, line up the pieces edge-to-edge and tape along the join with masking tape. Masking tape can also be used to repair any tears that may occur in your freezer paper.*



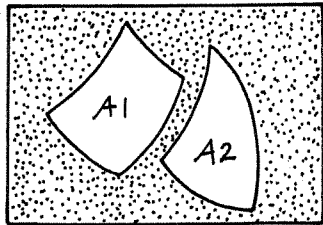
STEP Q/1 - PREPARE THE PATTERN: In this method you will be tracing on to freezer paper from the wrong side of your pattern. So start by turning the paper pattern over, and, using a black pen, mark each appliqué shape with an identification number or letter. Also measure and mark the horizontal and vertical centre lines on this side of the pattern.



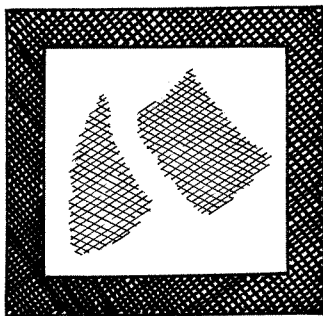
STEP Q/2 - TRACE & CUT OUT SHAPES: Now tape your marked up paper pattern, right side down, on to a light table or window. Cover the pattern with a piece of freezer paper, waxed (shiny) side down. Tape the freezer paper in place and carefully trace the whole design (including the center lines and all numbers/letters identifying each shape you marked on the pattern) on to the uncoated (dull) side of the freezer paper. Remove the pattern and your tracing from your table or window, and put the pattern aside for the moment. Place your tracing, right side up, onto a cutting surface. Using a sharp craft knife, cut out all the shapes (but don't cut the centering lines). Cut carefully as you will be using both the cut-out background and each of the shapes. As you cut, the blade should cut just along the outside edge of each shape. Make sure each shape has been numbered or lettered.



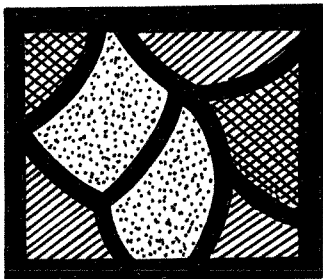
STEP Q/3 – TRANSFER THE PATTERN: After marking the centre horizontal and vertical axes on your black background fabric (see pointers above), spread out this fabric, right side up, on a flat work surface. Smooth out your freezer paper stencil, waxed side down, on top of your background fabric, and carefully line-up the centering lines on the fabric with those drawn on your stencil. Press the stencil straight down in place with a hot, dry iron. Now, using a sharp, light-coloured pencil crayon (white or yellow or silver grey) or a light coloured quilters marking pencil, trace the design directly on to the front of your background fabric by outlining all the cut-out areas of the stencil – use the paper ridge of the cut-out areas of the stencil to guide or hold your pencil on the fabric while you trace. Once all traced, carefully lift off the stencil (the tip of a pin might help) and put it away for future use.



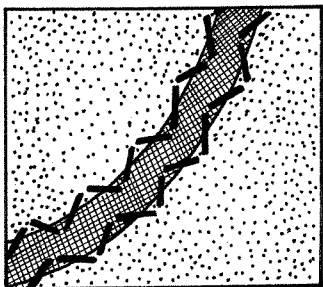
STEP Q/4 – ORGANIZE THE SHAPES ON APPLIQUÉ FABRIC: Lay out all your cut-out freezer paper shapes and choose your appliqué fabrics. Place these shapes, with numbers/letters showing, on to the right side of your fabrics. Shapes using the same fabric can be clustered together randomly on this same piece of fabric. There is no seam allowance required, so you can position the shapes about ¼” apart. Press the shapes in place with a hot, dry iron. Once all the shapes are pressed down on their respective pieces of fabric, cut away any unused part of each piece, leaving about ½” of fabric beyond the outside edge of the clustered shapes. Do not cut out the individual shapes yet!



STEP Q/5 – ADD FUSIBLE WEB & CUT OUT SHAPES: Place one of the blocks of clustered shapes, right side down, on your appliqué pressing sheet (the back of your appliqué fabric will be facing you). Now place paper-backed fusible web, fusible side down, on top of your fabric (the paper side of the fusible web will be facing you). Make sure that the fusible web completely covers the backs of all the shapes but does not extend beyond the edge of the fabric block. With a hot, dry iron, press the paper side of the fusible web, following the manufacturer’s directions for heat setting and time. Repeat this process for each block of clustered shapes. Now carefully cut out each of the shapes, leaving about the width of a pin out from the edge of the paper (this way the shape will cover the pencil tracing line on the background fabric). Each appliqué shape should have freezer paper ironed on the right side (with its number/letter showing) and fusible web on the back side.



STEP Q/6 – FUSE ON TO BACKGROUND FABRIC: Smooth out your background fabric on a flat workspace, and get out the paper pattern again. Select one of your cut-out appliqué shapes, check its placement on the pattern and find the corresponding spot on your background fabric. Using a needle or pin, score the paper side of the fusible web near the middle of the shape. Fold the shape gently on the scored line to split the paper, and tear it away starting from the centre (if you tear away starting at an edge, it may become frayed or stretched.) Carefully remove the freezer paper from the front of the shape and put it away for future use. Now position the shape, web-fused side down, in the correct spot on the right side of the background fabric. Press in place, following the manufacturer’s directions. Repeat this step for each shape until the design is completed.



STEP Q/7 – STITCH AROUND EACH SHAPE: Using a blanket stitch, a straight stitch ¼” in from the edge, or a narrow, open zig-zag stitch at the edge of your appliquéd fabrics, stitch all around each shape. You can match your thread to your appliqué fabric colour or use a good quality clear or smoke nylon monofilament thread. For machine appliqué we use cotton #60 machine embroidery thread for both the top and bobbin thread, and #60 thread in the bobbin when sewing with nylon monofilament thread.

... Now follow Steps 9 through 12 of the Reverse Appliqué instructions to add borders, quilt the design, make the binding, and attach a rod sleeve.