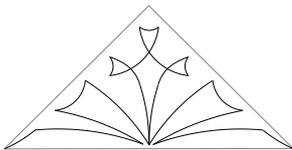


- if using inner blocks as a guide: the p2p function enables repeat patterns to be quickly and accurately placed right around the quilt – working down the sides of quilts becomes a breeze
- if there are no inner blocks to use as a guide, or if they are unsuitable to use as a guide: the triangles can still be placed as a regular repeat pattern.
 - corners are self-turning – and automatically mitre

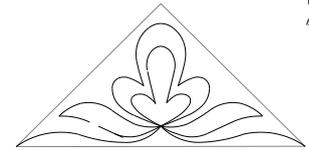
Design Feature

All of my p2p triangle patterns have been designed so that the main design has a margin around it – so it sits comfortably within the triangle boundary. The entry in and out of the ‘triangle’ is still in the corner base points.

- individual triangles can now tolerate some rotation without the opposing triangles banging into them – great when borders are slightly crooked.
- with the base of main design area also being slightly raised – it won’t sneak over the edges of the border.



Jane tri a p2p



Popcorn tri a p2p

Determining pattern height

Two aspects need to be taken into consideration:

- very rarely is the border width exactly the same height as the triangle you wish to use.
- very rarely does the design you wish to use go right to the tip of the triangle.

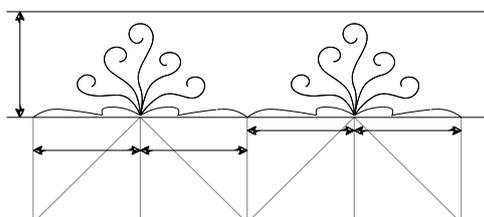
Therefore, height has to be determined and then kept constant throughout:

1. Choose a p2p triangle pattern and make a rough estimate of what height you wish the design to be stitched out at. It will usually be somewhat less than the width of the border – just how much less depends on the ‘tip’ of the triangle being used.



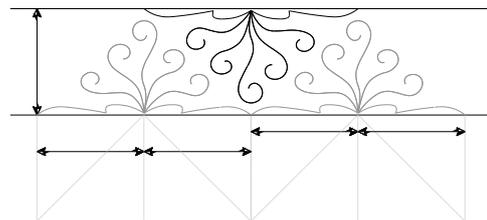
Each of these triangles looks great in borders (see illustrations around page edges) but look at their height differences!

2. Draw an inner and outer border boundary in a portion of one of the areas to be worked in.
3. Select the p2p function and place 2 repeats of the design at your estimated height.



If you are using inner blocks for placement, use these as registration points. Otherwise do the two repeats (three points) with the distance between each about twice the height of the border.

4. Rubber stamp one of these patterns, rotate 180°, and place between the first two triangles, against the outer edge of the border.



5. Check, and if required, alter the height of the patterns to what ‘looks good’.

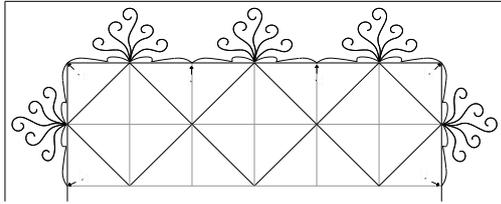
Both the inner and the outer triangles should be set at the same height – they may all need to be made higher, they may all need to be made shorter, or you may have guessed just right!

6. Once satisfied, record the height, and set it, turning the freeze aspect off. This is the height which will be used for the borders on the whole quilt.

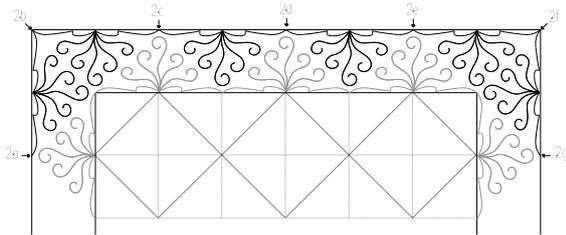
(remember to undo the trial area and use final settings here too)

Placing using inner blocks as a guide

1. Place and sew the triangles on the inside of the border first – it is easiest to do this first. You may be able to start with some of the side border first, before working your way across the top of the quilt.



2. Their 'tips' and the corners can now be used as registration points to place the outer triangles.



Placing as regular repeat blocks

You still have to determine the height at which the pattern is to be sewn. Once that is done, set it on the machine and turn the freeze aspect off. The inner triangles can be placed against the inner border, just as a normal repeat pattern would be. There need be no regard to what blocks in the central part of the quilt are doing, or even if there are any.

Before sewing these out – I would advise a final check to see that the triangles down the side are going to be about the same size. Too much of a difference could cause problems in the corners.

There will not be any difficulties on a square quilt, and hardly ever on a quilt requiring lots of repeats.

Once the inner triangles have been placed and sewn out, the outer triangles can be placed as above.

Side triangles are sewn as the area becomes available – the inner ones first and the outer ones as registration points become apparent.

Fixing mistakes!

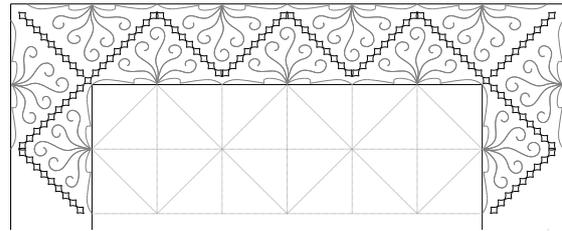
and making things work – when they just won't!

(- - from the school of hard knocks - -)

From time to time, the borders are just too wide to really use p2p triangles. The triangles will just not stretch to the height required and still look good. There will be a large gap or 'path' between the inner and outer triangles.

Other times – on bad days - I have been known to forget to check before merrily going on my way, stitching out the inner row of triangles and then – to my dismay - discovering when doing the outer triangles, that I did not heighten them as I should have, and there is a large gap between them!

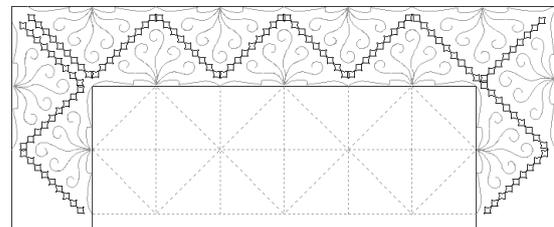
There is a solution!!



In fact – what a solution! – perhaps this was the plan all along!

'Kites builder x9' is shown in these paths.

Did you notice? the bases of the triangles were kept the same length – even in the corners, but that meant they did not go right out into the corners.



If those gaps in the corners worry you there are options:

- put 2 rows of fillers in the corner path *lhs of diag*
- extend the base of the triangle (remembering to keep it set at the same height) *rhs of diag*

The quilt '4 Score' on the website had a gap issue and used 'Swirls vine x3' to plug them!

It was very quick to do – as the vine was a p2p pattern, and registration points were easily 'eyeballed'.