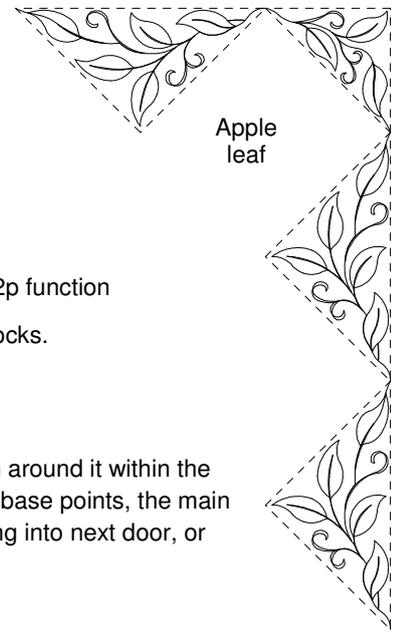


Francene



Apple leaf

p2p Triangles

as Setting Triangles

- quilting patterns are placed quickly and accurately on a quilt using the p2p function
- p2p patterns stitch out without having to stop and start between blocks.

Design Feature

All of my p2p triangle patterns have been designed so that the main pattern has a margin around it within the main triangle. This means that while the entry in and out of the triangle is way down in the base points, the main design area has 'breathing' room and will not end up going outside the edge and sneaking into next door, or heading off down into the basement!

Choosing the Patterns

Pattern Densities

Be wary of placing the same pattern in the setting corner triangles as you have in the setting side triangles.

This will frequently result in an unbalanced effect – with the corners being much more densely quilted than the sides (*see illustrations on each side, just slightly above*).

It is something I quickly notice myself, and I also know several unhappy quilt owners who have, unsolicited, commented to me about this effect (this easily happens with non p2p triangles as well).

two solutions to this dilemma:

1. Choose a smaller pattern within the same 'family' to go into these smaller triangular areas (*see illustrations at the very top of page*).
2. Set up the pattern in the large triangle as if it were two small triangles. (*see illustrations to each side*).

Pattern Type

If a quilt has been accurately pieced, and everything is as it should be – then the quilter has no worries and there are no restrictions.

However, if the patchwork is not accurately pieced, and the 90° triangles are not 90°, then it is wise to be aware of potential difficulties.

Some patterns work better than others when using this technique.

One of the difficulties is trying to get pointy bits at the tip of a quilting design to match the pointy bit at the tip of the patchwork piecing. This is because the quilting designer has drafted these tips to occur at the halfway point (across the base, but up from it) and the piecing is not that accurate.

solution to this dilemma:

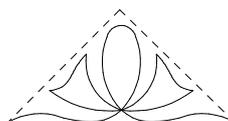
Use a pattern that does not have an obvious point at the tip, and better still, use one without a point at the tip and one which is not symmetrical.

The examples below are each placed into the same irregular triangle. For each of them, the base corners of the triangles matched the base corners of the pattern.

It becomes quite clear which design 'sits' better.



with tip
symmetrical



without tip
symmetrical



without tip
not symmetrical

Remember - audition and see if the results are satisfactory.

Placing the Patterns

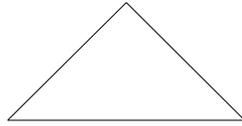
Checking the height

Usually the patterns can be placed just by ensuring that the freeze aspect is turned on.

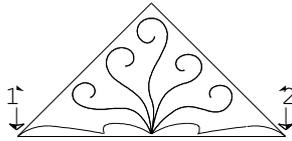
Take care though: if triangle bases are a different length, then the height of each design is going to be different! This occurs quite frequently.

To predetermine height – and keep it constant throughout:

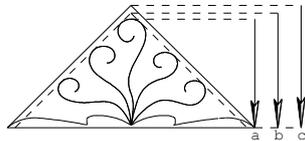
1. Draw a boundary in just one of the areas to be worked in.



2. Choose a p2p triangle pattern, select the p2p function, and place the design with the freeze aspect on.



3. Check, and if required, alter the design height to what 'looks good'.



The height to be used is that of the pattern as indicated by 'a', read it from the screen.

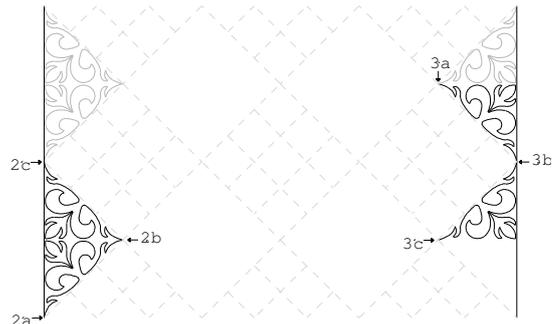
- not that of the triangle 'c',
- nor necessarily the height from the base of the triangle 'b' to where a normal margin would occur.

4. Record the height, and set it, turning the freeze aspect off.
This is the height that will be used for the whole quilt.
(remember to undo the trial area and use final settings here too)
5. 1 to 4 will need to be done for the side setting triangles and the corner setting triangles if they are different.

Starting at the lower left hand side, make the first registration point at the bottom of the first fully or half available triangle. Continue with the registration points going up to and around the corner, across the top, around the right hand corner and down the right hand side as illustrated.

Check, and then sew out.

the lhs of the illustration show a fully completed side setting triangle, the rhs shows a partially completed side setting triangle.



Roll the quilt up so that the machine head can get into the next unstitched side triangle(s), and also go down as many triangles (or half triangles) as possible.

Place the patterns on the lhs, check and sew out.

Place the patterns on the rhs, check and sew out.

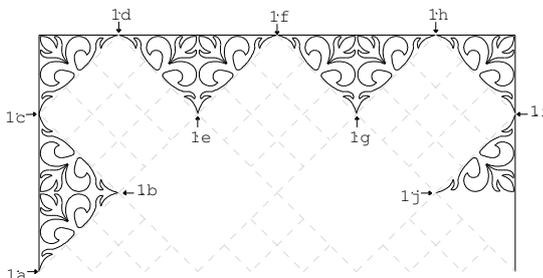
the lhs of the illustration shows a side triangle being completed one at a time, the rhs of the illustration shows how it might look with partially complete triangles.

Keep rolling the quilt up, placing and sewing the side triangles as able, until the bottom of the quilt is reached.

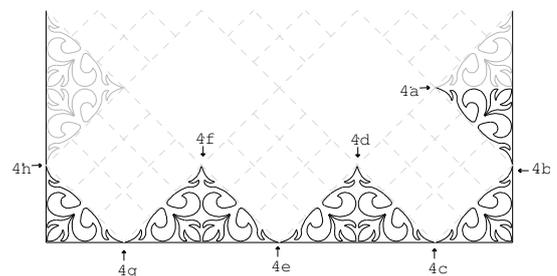
Registering and sewing the patterns

using the same triangles for the corners and sides

One triangle is used for the corner setting triangles, and two are used in the side setting triangles.

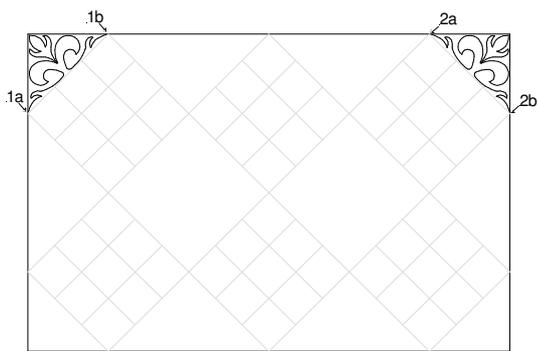


Roll the quilt so that the machine head can get into the triangles at the top – and for efficiency, as far up as reasonable so that the machine head can get into the maximum number of triangles (or half triangles) down the side as well.

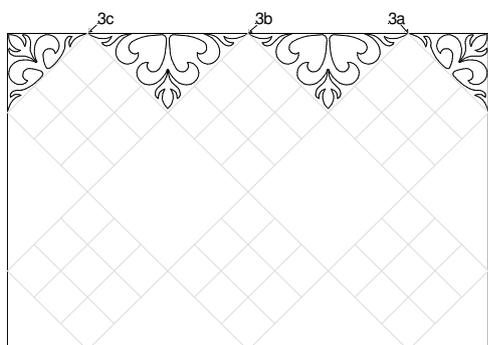


Starting at the right hand side, work your way down any remaining side triangles, around the corner, across the bottom and then onto the final corner. You may need to go partially up the left hand side as well.

Registering and sewing the patterns
using different corner and side triangles

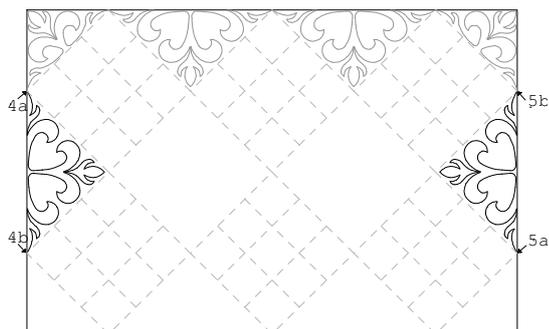


Firstly, place the corners (these may or may not be different to the side triangles)

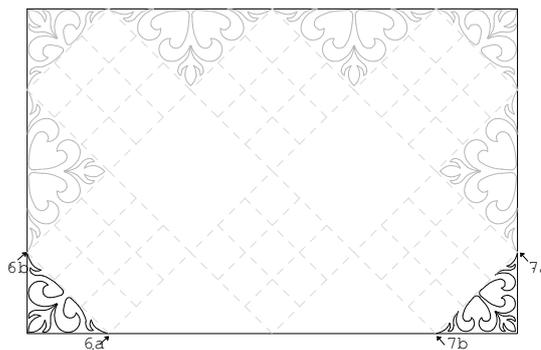


Next, place the triangles across the top.

Set the direction of sewing and sewing order so that the patterns can be sewn all at once, continuously across the quilt.



Place the side triangles as able when the quilt is rolled down. Sew as they are placed.



Once the bottom is reached, the bottom corner triangles can be placed, as well as the ones going right across the bottom.

Again, set sewing direction and order and then sew them all at once and continuously across the quilt.

If patterns are not symmetrical, they may need to be flipped so that the design flows nicely round the quilt.

in the illustration, the last corner triangle (#7) is the same as the sides — note the density difference.