

and finally the drawn on stabilizer on top.  
3. Follow Steps 7-14 under the Tulle Sandwich Method to complete hooping.

#### *Removing the Stabilizer*

1. Cut away the stabilizer from the front and back as close to the design as possible
2. Follow directions in Steps 1-6 under Removing the Stabilizer on page 3.
3. Steam press any wrinkles from the back of the quilt top. Avoid direct contact to the thread with an iron as the sheen on some threads will turn dull if the iron touches the thread appliqué.

#### *General Notes*

1. When using the zigzag stitch as a fill stitch, rotate the hoop so the line to thread paint is parallel to you.
2. Keep the speed of the hoop slow and controlled. Quick rapid movements of the hoop results in long stitches, possible broken needles and an unprofessional looking job. The idea is to let the machine do the work and moving the hoop slowly assures this.
3. Lightly rest your fingertips on the east and west edges of the hoop to move the hoop around.
4. Use the needle down function on your machine to help secure the hoop before rotating.
5. It isn't necessary to adjust the length of either the straight or zigzag stitch while in free motion.
6. Thread paint any design that touches the outside circle 1/4" into the white seam allowance. For example, on the tree trunk and branches thread paint all trunk and branch colors into the white seam allowance. This allows you a little "wiggle room" should distortion occur.
7. Cut the connecting thread when it is in the way or when the design is done.

#### *Quilting the Quilt top*

1. Make a quilt sandwich consisting of the backing fabric, the batting and the quilt top with borders.
2. Quilt the background fabric as desired. If you purchased the printed background fabric from my website, simply follow the terrain lines and cloud formations printed on the fabric to quilt.
3. Quilt the circle borders and outside borders.
4. Block the quilt. Square up.
6. Attach the quilt label and binding

*NOTE: if you purchased all 4 Crazy for Landscapes patterns and want to make one quilt, construct all 4 quilt tops with the circle border, add the sashing, and borders and make as one unit before quilting.*

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## THE QUILT SHOW

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### NANCY PRINCE

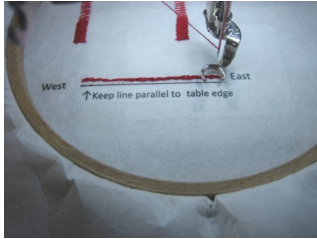


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# General Directions

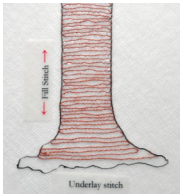
Before beginning, please view [Thread Painting—Stitches with Attitude at www.nancyprince.com](http://www.nancyprince.com) for explanation of the differences between the straight and zigzag stitch.

**Zigzag stitch**—to execute the zigzag stitch as a fill stitch, rotate the hoop so the line you are thread painting is parallel to you. Move the hoop slowly right to left and a straight line of stitching occurs. The zigzag stitch is more versatile than the straight stitch because the width can be changed resulting in totally different looks.

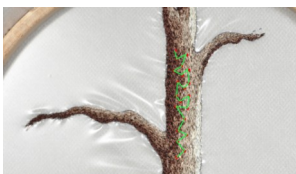


**Straight stitch**—the straight stitch remains a straight stitch no matter how the hoop is moved. Rotate the hoop to any degree you want and the stitch will remain the same.

**Underlay stitch**—the underlay stitch is another means of stabilization. First determine the direction of the fill stitch and the underlay stitch will be perpendicular to the fill stitch. To execute the stitch use a straight stitch. With the design facing you move the hoop to the left, stitch up about 1/8” and then move the hoop to the right. Continue up the design until the area is underlaid.



**Sketch stitch**—the sketch is used to fill in holes once all the thread colors are in place. The red dots are the holes and the green line is the movement of the hoop to fill the holes. Rotate the hoop north then south to execute the stitch filling the holes as you go.



**Hooping—Tulle Sandwich method—thread painting the design off the quilt.** This method is used when the design has a high stitch density and the outside edges can be cut out.

1. Select the design to thread paint. Tape the pattern to a flat surface.
2. Cut out 1 piece of clear water soluble stabilizer film and 1 piece of stabilizer backing (this is the white stabilizer) the size of the design plus 2” extra on all 4 sides of the design.
3. Line up the center of the clear stabilizer film with the center of the design and secure in place with a piece of removable tape. Using either a fine tip permanent black marker or Pigma pen trace the design (specific instructions are included for each pattern). This drawing becomes the guide to thread paint the design. Be accurate! The more accurate the drawing, the more accurate the thread painting.
4. Write your name on the stabilizer near where the thread painting will begin. The drawing looks the same from both sides so it is easy to thread paint a mirror image of the design. Your name indicates the right side of the design.
5. Cut 2 pieces of gray or silver tulle the size of the stabilizer.
6. On a flat surface lay the white stabilizer backing, then the tulle and finally the drawn on stabilizer on top.
7. Unscrew the screw and slide the outer ring of the embroidery hoop under the four layers with the screw assembly at 6 o’clock. This will assist you in locating the screw.
8. Push the inner ring on top of the drawn on stabilizer until it is secure inside the outer ring. Push down on the inner ring keeping your fingertips on the inner ring. Gently pull the top stabilizer to remove any ripples inside the hoop. Grip the stabilizer close to the edge of the hoop. Work your way around the hoop



9. pulling the stabilizer until the wrinkles are gone keeping pressure with your fingertips on the inside hoop. Normally ripples appear only on the top stabilizer, but if necessary while still holding the inner hoop down, repeat the process on the bottom stabilizer to remove any ripples.
9. Keeping your fingers on the inner hoop slide the hoop to the edge of the table and tighten the screw about 90 percent.
10. Evaluate the stabilizer and if necessary adjust the stabilizer until no more ripples are apparent.
11. Tighten the screw all the way down. Note: should ripples remain after tightening the screw all the way down, back off the screw, readjust the stabilizer and tighten the screw again.
12. Pick up the hoop and with your thumbs press down on the inner hoop until about 1/8” of the inner hoop shows on the back side. This adds extra tension on the stabilizer. The bottom of the stabilizer sits slightly below the outer hoop.
13. Pin any excess tulle (or fabric) and stabilizer toward the hoop. This prevents any excess from getting caught underneath the hoop.
14. Pull the bobbin thread to the surface, secure a few stitches and cut the thread tails.



## Removing the Stabilizer Film & Tulle

1. Cut the excess tulle and stabilizer away to within 1/2” of the outer edges of the design.
2. Run warm or cold water over the design to wash the “goo” away as the stabilizer breaks down (check manufacturer’s recommendations for water temperature). Use your fingers to work out the gooie residue until it is gone.
3. Rub a bar or liquid soap on both sides of the thread appliqué and rub in with your fingers. The soap helps break down the stabilizer trapped inside the design.
4. Fill a bowl or sink with cold or warm water to which you have added some fabric softener (about 1 part fabric softener to 4 parts water) and let the thread appliqué soak. The fabric softener helps to soften the thread appliqué.
5. From time to time rub the thread appliqué between your thumb and forefinger and if it is tacky, change the water/fabric softener and let it

6. soak longer. It is difficult to calculate the exact time necessary to soak out the stabilizer as that is determined by the stitch density – the higher the density the longer it will take for the stabilizer to soak out.
6. Blot and allow to air dry.
7. Block the thread appliqué by 1) lay a pressing cloth down; 2) turn the thread appliqué upside down; 3) lay another pressing cloth on top; (4) spritz with water and steam to set the thread appliqué.

## Removing the tulle

1. Cut away the excess tulle or use a stencil cutter.
2. Attach the sharp tip to the stencil cutter and plug it in.
3. Lay the thread appliqué right side up on a piece of glass, an old tile or a plate. Run the hot tip of the stencil cutter around the outside edge. Like magic the tulle disappears.
4. The residue from the tulle can collect on the tip of the stencil cutter so use an old cloth to wipe away the residue about every minute or so.
5. Keep the tip moving as resting in one place can make a hole along the edge.



## Attaching the thread appliqué

1. Put a small amount of water soluble glue on the back of the thread appliqué and glue in place for a few minutes.
2. Place clear polyester invisible thread on the top spindle and whatever thread you used in the bobbin when you quilted the quilt
3. Set the zigzag stitch to 1-2 mm and lightly zigzag around the design.

**Hooping—Thread Painting onto the quilt top or fabric:** this method is used when the design is light and airy and the outside edge is too fragile to cut out.

1. Follow Steps 1-4 under the Tulle Sandwich method on page 2
2. On a flat surface lay the 2 pieces of white stabilizer backing, then the fabric or quilt top