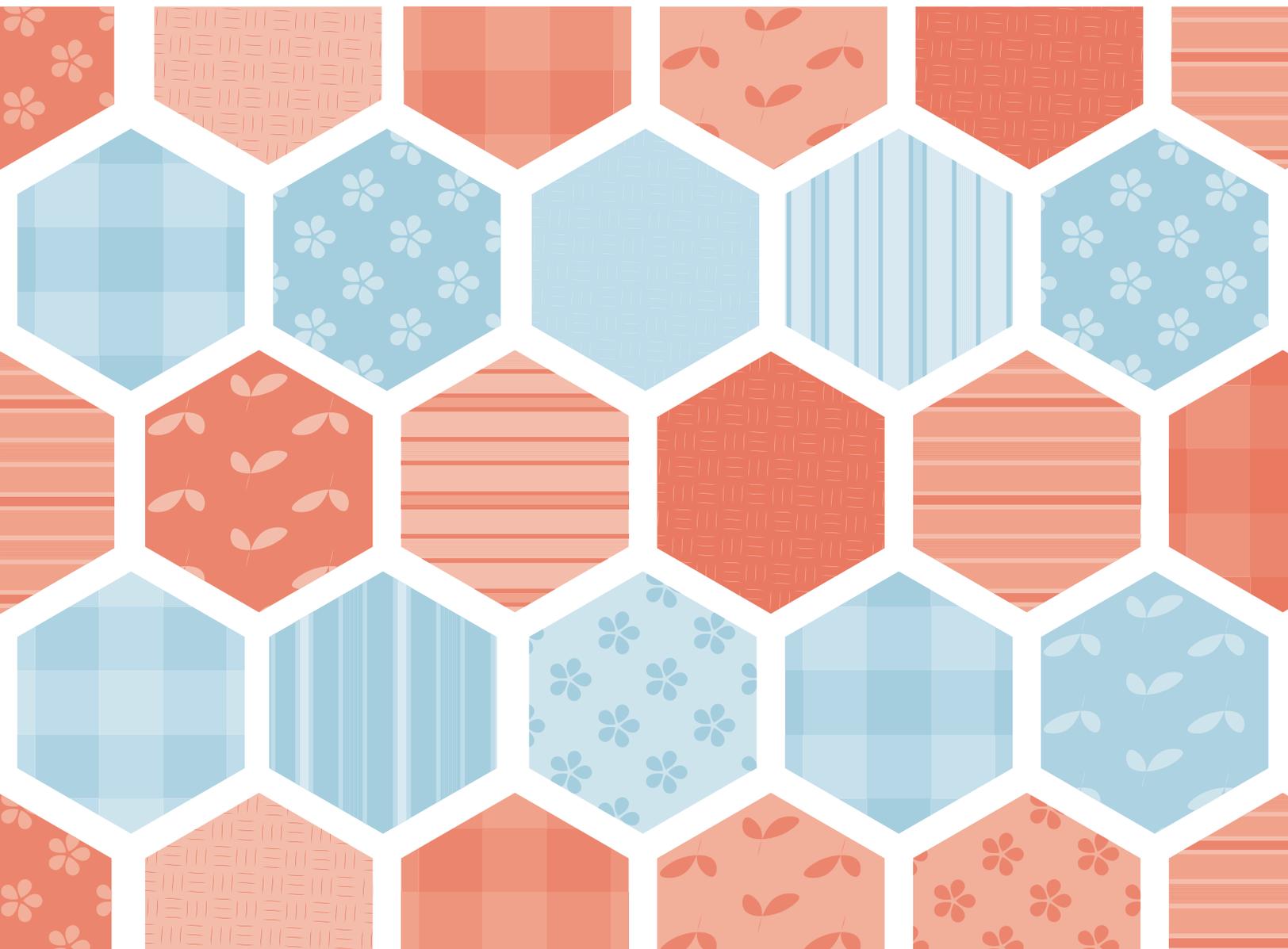


# *Making Quilting A Breeze*

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A guide for starting with your new quilting frame, refining your skills,  
and exploring your creativity with a practice quilt panel





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## WELCOME TO THE EXCITING WORLD OF HOME-BASED QUILTING!

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Whether you're a life-long quilter with a new frame or you're a novice starting a new hobby, this booklet from Grace will guide you to success on your personal quilting journey.

**Read these instructions, refer to them often, and soon you'll be quilting like a pro.**

Regardless of your quilting experience, you might want to use the provided fabric panel to become acquainted with your setup. Using the provided panel lets you master your new equipment without risking your beloved fabrics and intricately pieced quilt tops.

**Now, go have fun!**

# Introduction to Hoop Quilting

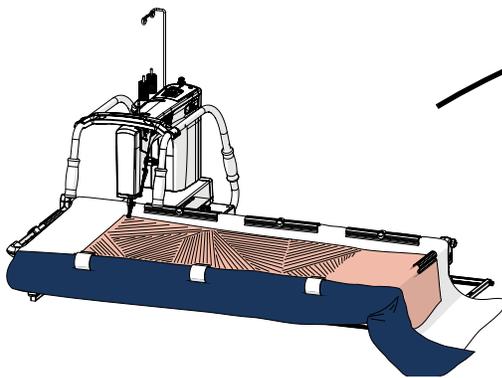


## WHAT'S A HOOP FRAME?

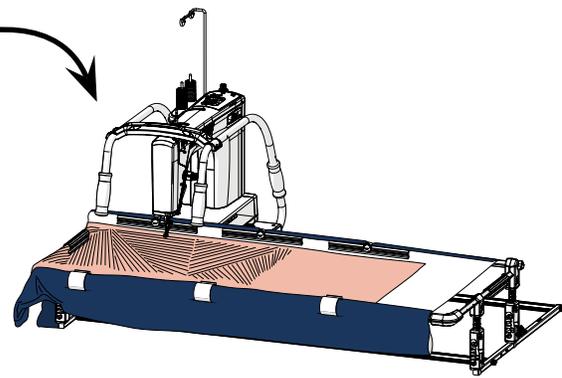
Quilting frames come in two styles: rolling and hoop. The Cutie Breeze is a **hoop frame**. Like an embroidery hoop, the hoop frame holds a small section of your project. When you've finished stitching that portion, you simply shift to a new area and you're ready to continue. This allows you to make a quilt of any size!

## FOCUS QUESTIONS

- What size of quilt can you make with a hoop frame?
- What is the section of available quilting space called?



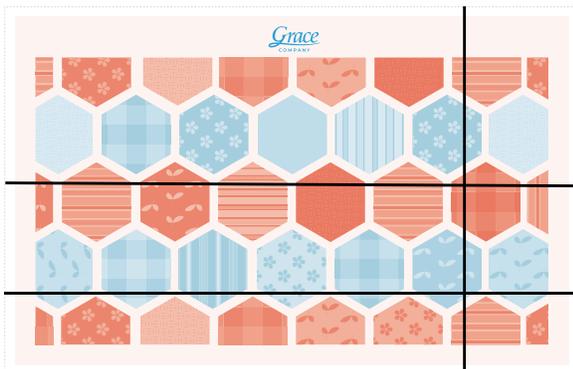
First section finished



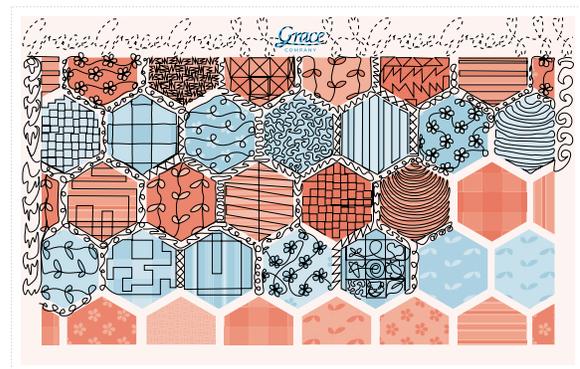
Next section in position

(In contrast to a hoop frame, a rolling frame scrolls through the quilt starting from the top edge, stitching to the bottom, and only make quilts almost as wide as the frame.)

No matter the setup, the section of available quilting space is called a **zone**. When that zone is filled, you move the quilt to a fresh zone.



Example of Zones



Example of Partially Finished Zones

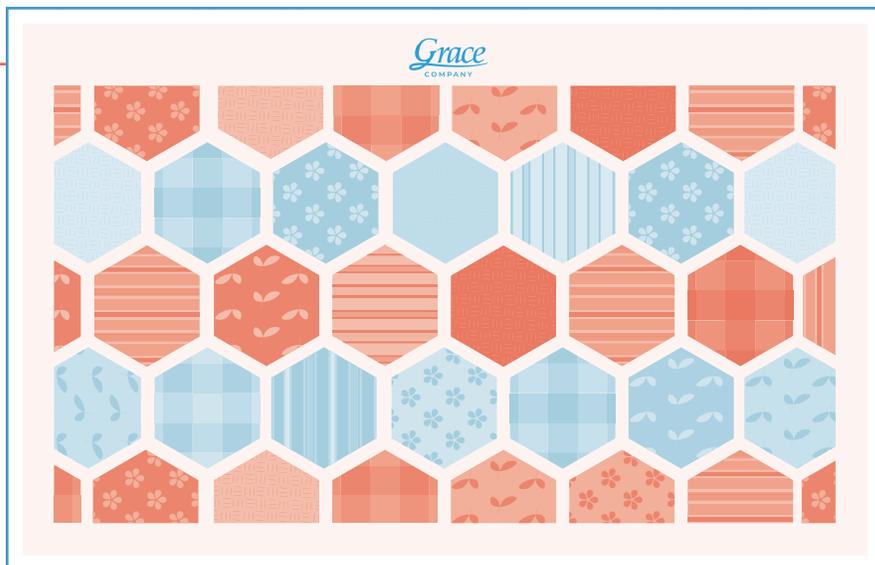
## VOCAB REVIEW

**Hoop Frame:** A quilting frame where the quilt is manually moved to a new section. The quilt size is not limited by the size of the frame.

**Zone:** The portion of a quilt on a frame that can be quilted without moving the fabric.

## USING THE PANEL

Your frame came with a fabric panel for you to practice. The panel is a stand-in for a quilt top, so you can learn about your new frame without the pressure of stitching directly into your latest masterpiece. The steps in this booklet can be repeated as many times as you like with scrap fabric for additional practice and fun. The more you practice, the more your confidence will grow!



## WHAT SUPPLIES DO I NEED TO QUILT?

- Quilt panel (came with frame)
- Fabric clamps (came with frame)
- Elastic clips (came with frame)
- Frame's instruction manual (came with frame)
- Fabric for the quilt backing
- Batting
- Measuring tape or 12-inch ruler
- Scissors
- Rotary cutter (optional; scissors will work)
- Thread snips (optional; scissors will work)
- Pencil or chalk (for marking your backing and batting)
- Pins
- Painter's or masking tape
- Thread
- Spare full bobbins
- A penny (to test fabric tension)

### **Before you start:**

Make sure your frame and machine are fully set up.

If you have installed Quilter's Creative Touch (formerly QuiltMotion), loosen and retain the belts to prepare for free-motion quilting according to your instruction manual. If you've installed QMX Foundations, open your belt clamps.

## 1

## Lesson One: Making Your Quilt Sandwich

A **quilt sandwich** is made of a quilt top laid over a layer of batting and backing fabric. When quilting via machine and frame, it's important to cut the quilt backing and batting larger than the top. This extra length helps achieve a neater finish when you bind your quilt, and it also helps position the quilt top within reach of the sewing machine's needle while you're quilting.

Take a moment to examine your quilting setup. Move the machine around the perimeter of the frame and notice the limits of the machine's reach. You can't get the needle all the way to the sides of the frame. When you position fabric within the hoop, you need to place the quilt top where the needle can reach. You need to cut the backing and batting larger than the quilt top because it makes it easier to position the quilt top within reach of the needle.

### KEY CONCEPT

You must cut the backing and batting larger than the quilt top to help position the quilt top on the frame. If the edges of the quilt top are too close to the edges of the frame, then you can't quilt the edges of your quilt top.

### PRACTICE STEPS

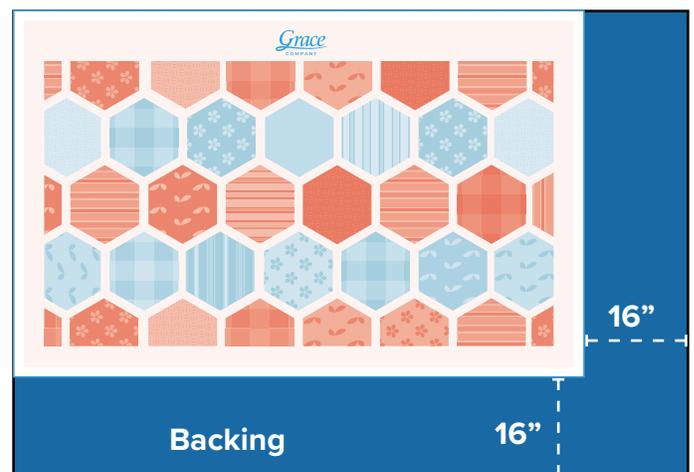
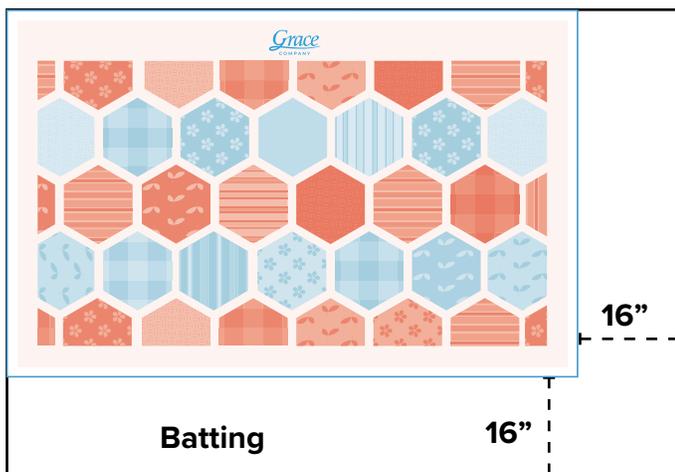
To make your quilt sandwich, you need:

- Quilt panel
- Fabric for the quilt backing
- Batting
- Pins
- Pencil or chalk for marking
- Measuring tape or 12-inch ruler

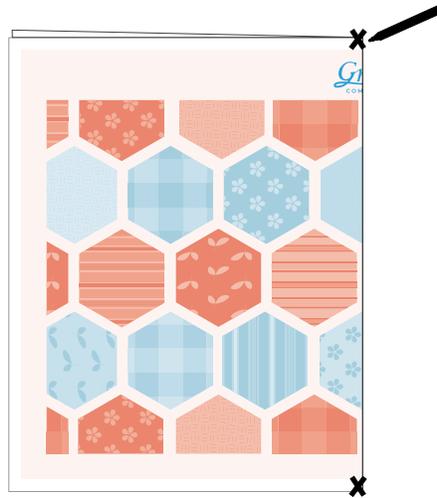
### VOCAB REVIEW

**Quilt Sandwich:** A quilt top laid over a layer of quilt batting and backing fabric. All three layers are stitched together when quilting.

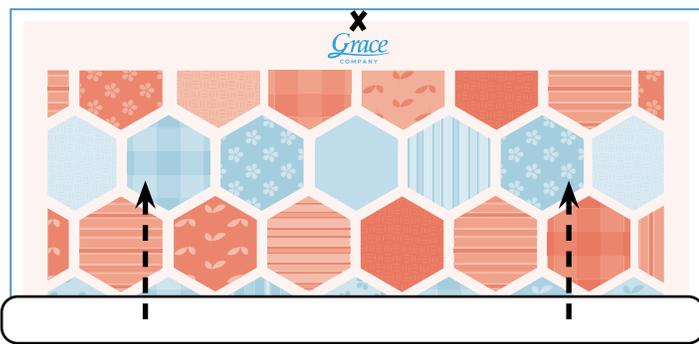
- 1 Cut your backing and batting so it is 16 inches longer and wider than the quilt panel. One easy way to measure your backing and batting is to lay your quilt top on the fabric with the top and left edges lined up, and then use a ruler to mark 16 inches out from the bottom and right edges. You can also measure your quilt top, and then calculate how much bigger your backing and batting need to be.



- 2 Fold the panel in half vertically, and then mark the center of the top and bottom edges.



- 3 Now spread the quilt panel out flat with the right side facing up. Starting at the bottom, roll up the panel. Rolling up the panel makes it easier to place in a moment.

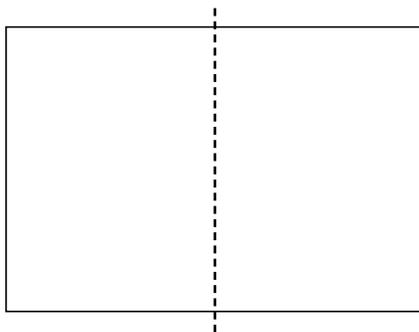


### RIGHT SIDE?

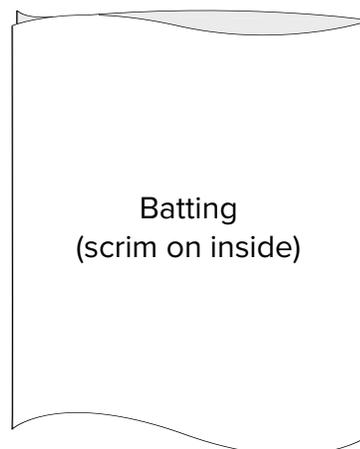
The right side of the fabric is the side you want to be visible in the finished product. It typically has a print or design. Even on a plain, unpatterned fabric, the color on the right side is often more vivid.

In this case, the panel has an obvious right side of the fabric.

- 4 Fold your batting in half vertically so the scrim is on the inside.



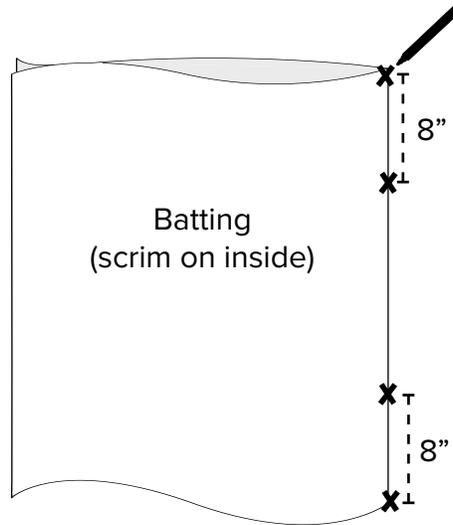
When folding vertically, remember the batting is wider than it is tall.



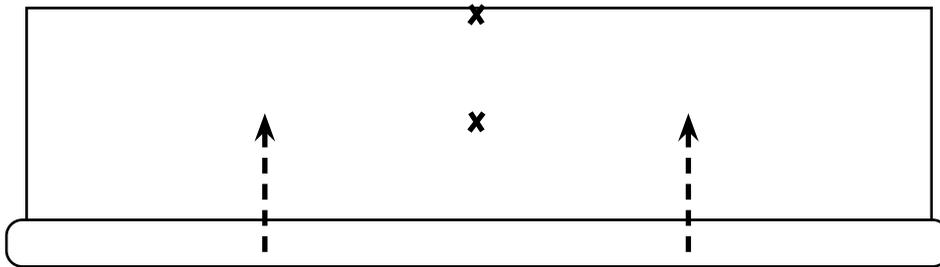
### SCRIM SIDE?

The scrim side is a structural layer on some types of batting. It often feels coarse or pimpled, while the other side feels smooth or “puffy.”

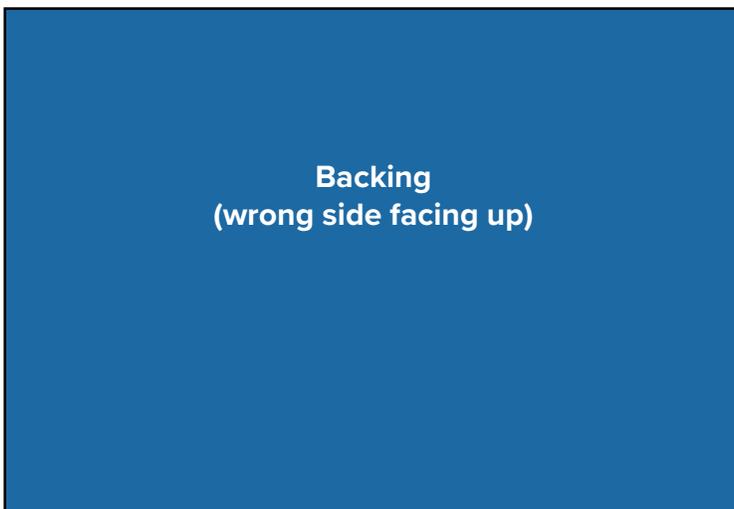
- 5 Mark the center of the top edge. Then mark 8 inches below that point. Next, mark the center of the bottom edge and mark 8 inches above it.



- 6 Spread your batting out flat with the marks facing up. Start at the bottom and roll up the batting. Rolling up the batting makes it easier to place in a moment.



- 7 Lay the quilt backing down flat with the wrong side facing up. Smooth it free of any wrinkles.

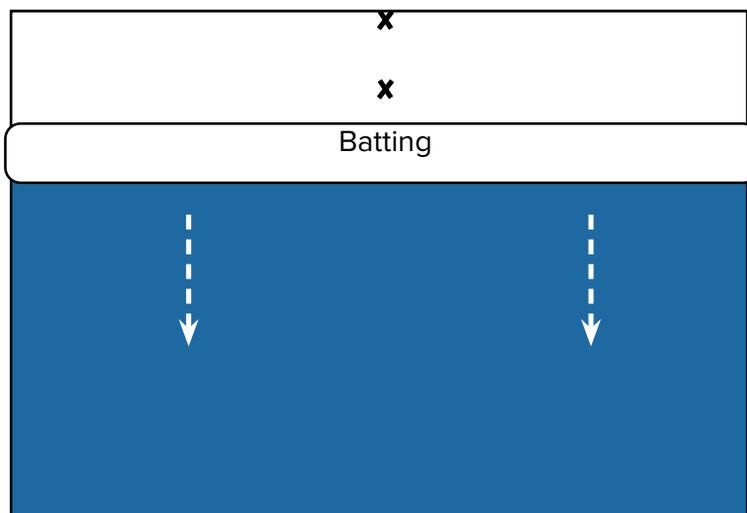


### WRONG SIDE?

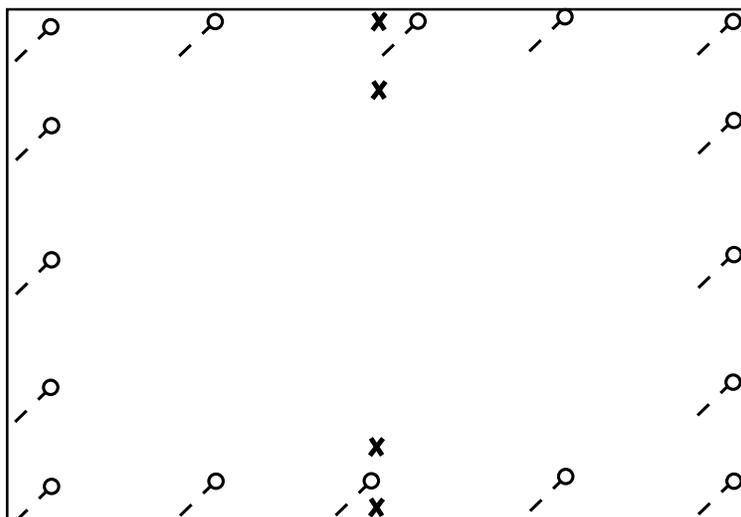
The wrong side of the fabric is the side you want to be on the inside of the finished product. It might not have a print or texture, or it might look washed out compared to the right side.

It can be tricky to tell which side is the wrong side. If you really can't tell the difference, just pick a side to be the wrong side.

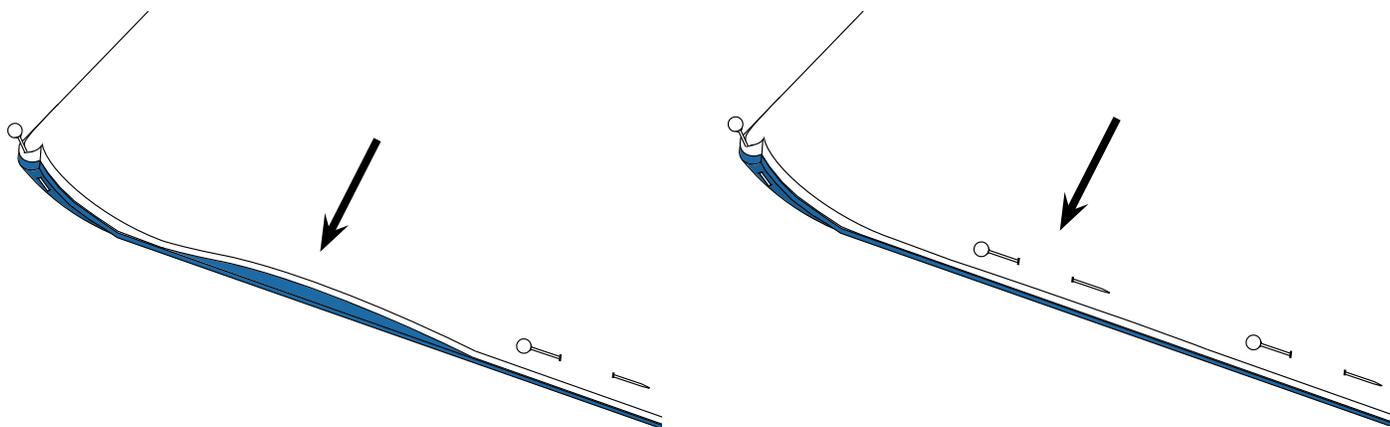
- 8 Line up the top edge of your batting with the top edge of the backing. Carefully unroll the batting so that it lays neatly over the backing.



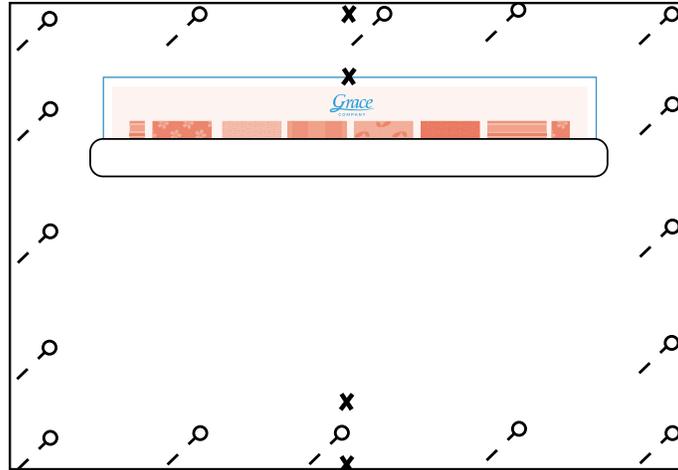
- 9 Smooth out any wrinkles and pin the layers together.



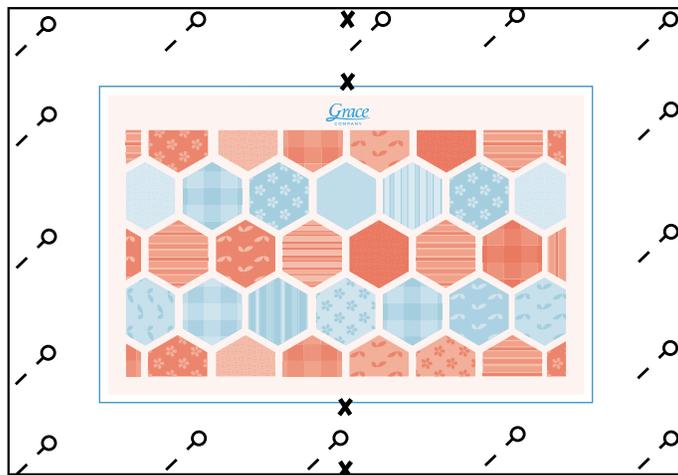
**Tip:** Use enough pins to avoid gaps and puckering. Some gaps might appear when the fabric is rolled or moved and can make it difficult to position the quilt on the frame.



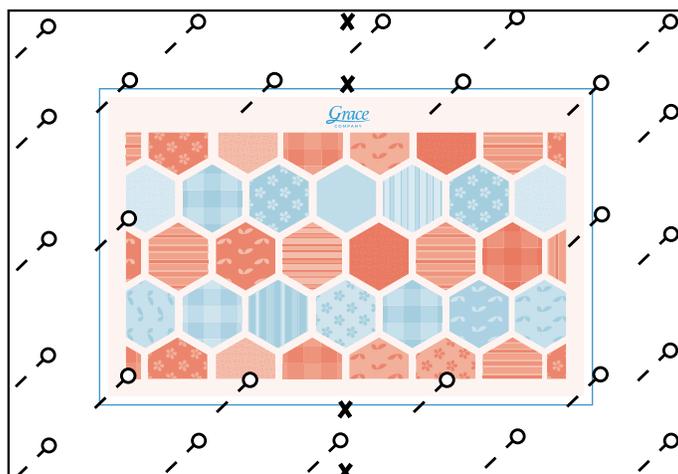
- 10 Now align the top center mark of the panel with the mark 8 inches below the top of the batting.



- 11 Carefully unroll the quilt panel.



- 12 Smooth out any wrinkles and pin the layers together. Remember to use enough pins to minimize puckering and gaps.



## 2

## Lesson Two: Placing Your Fabric

### KEY CONCEPT

When placing your fabric, you want to get a portion of the quilt top in the frame's safe area. The quilt should be square with the frame, smoothed of wrinkles, and with good fabric tension.

Set your quilt sandwich aside for a moment. Go back to your frame. In Lesson 1, you learned there are places in the hoop space where your needle isn't able to reach.

Move your machine as far as it will go to the right-back corner. If you pull your machine forward from this back corner, your machine or carriage wheels might catch on the frame and you must move your machine to the side to continue. Also, if you move the machine all the way to the back, the machine foot can collide with the take-up rail on the frame. You might also find that you struggle to comfortably hold the handles on your machine and have to lean over too far, or struggle to reach all the way across the frame.

To prevent these problems, keep your quilt top in the **safe area**. The safe area is the section of your frame where your machine is safely able to quilt without bumping into or catching on part of the frame. When quilting, stay within the safe area to keep your machine, frame, and quilt safe from collisions. Keeping your quilt top in the safe area also increases your comfort while quilting.

When positioning your quilt on the frame, the goal is to place a portion of your quilt top in the frame's safe area so you can quilt freely.

### VOCAB REVIEW

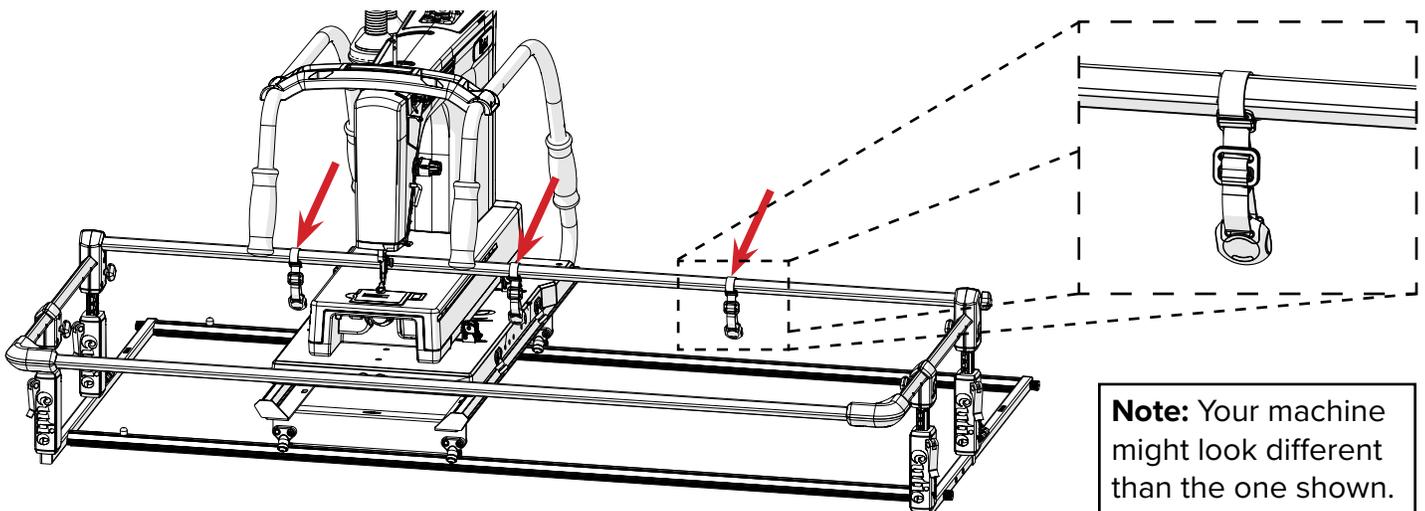
**Safe Area:** The area of the frame your machine can freely move around without bumping into anything, and where you can comfortably reach to quilt.

### PRACTICE STEPS

You will need:

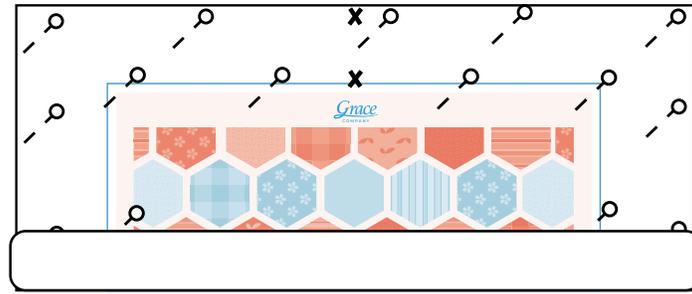
- Your quilt sandwich
- Fabric clamps (off your frame for now)
- Elastic clips
- Pins
- A penny (for testing fabric tension)

- 1 Attach the elastic clips to the take-up rail with the hook facing toward the back. See your frame manual for more info on attaching the elastic clips.

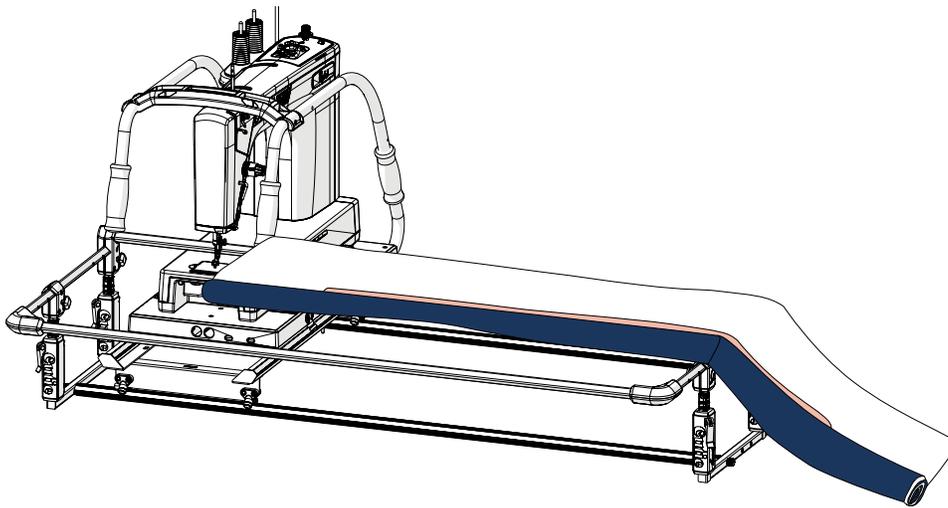


**Note:** Your machine might look different than the one shown.

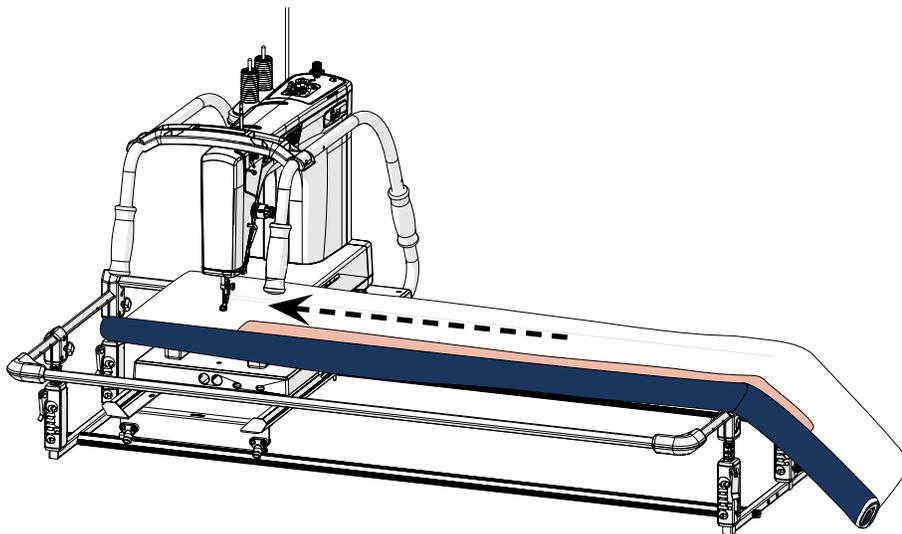
- 2 From the bottom, roll up your quilt sandwich so you can more easily move it to your frame.



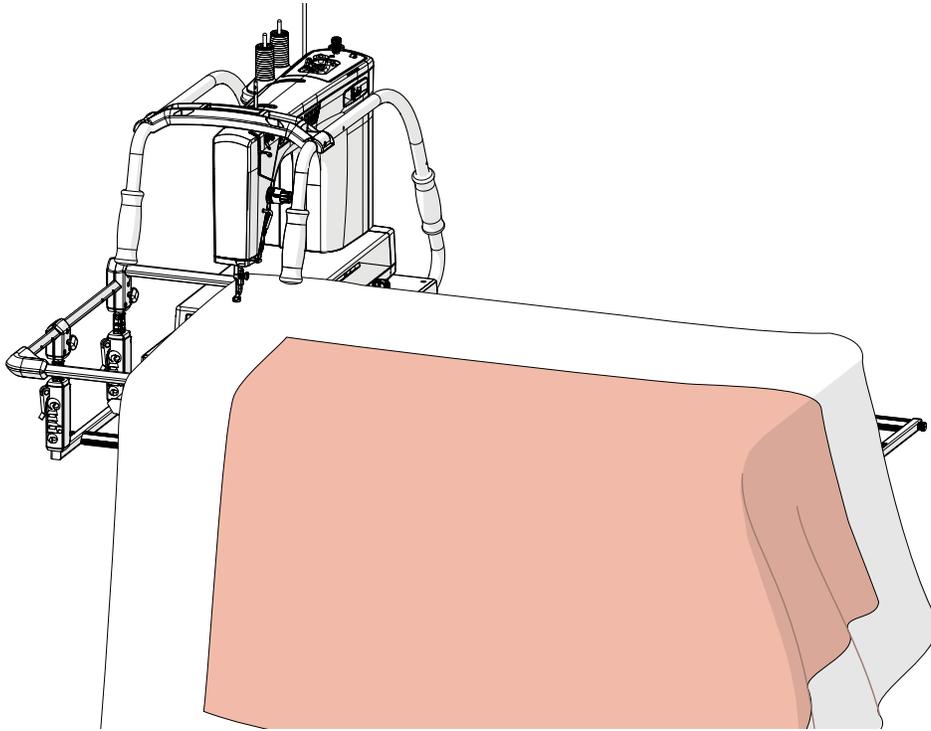
- 3 Take your rolled quilt sandwich (quilt sushi?) to your frame. Unroll part of your quilt on the frame's take-up rail.



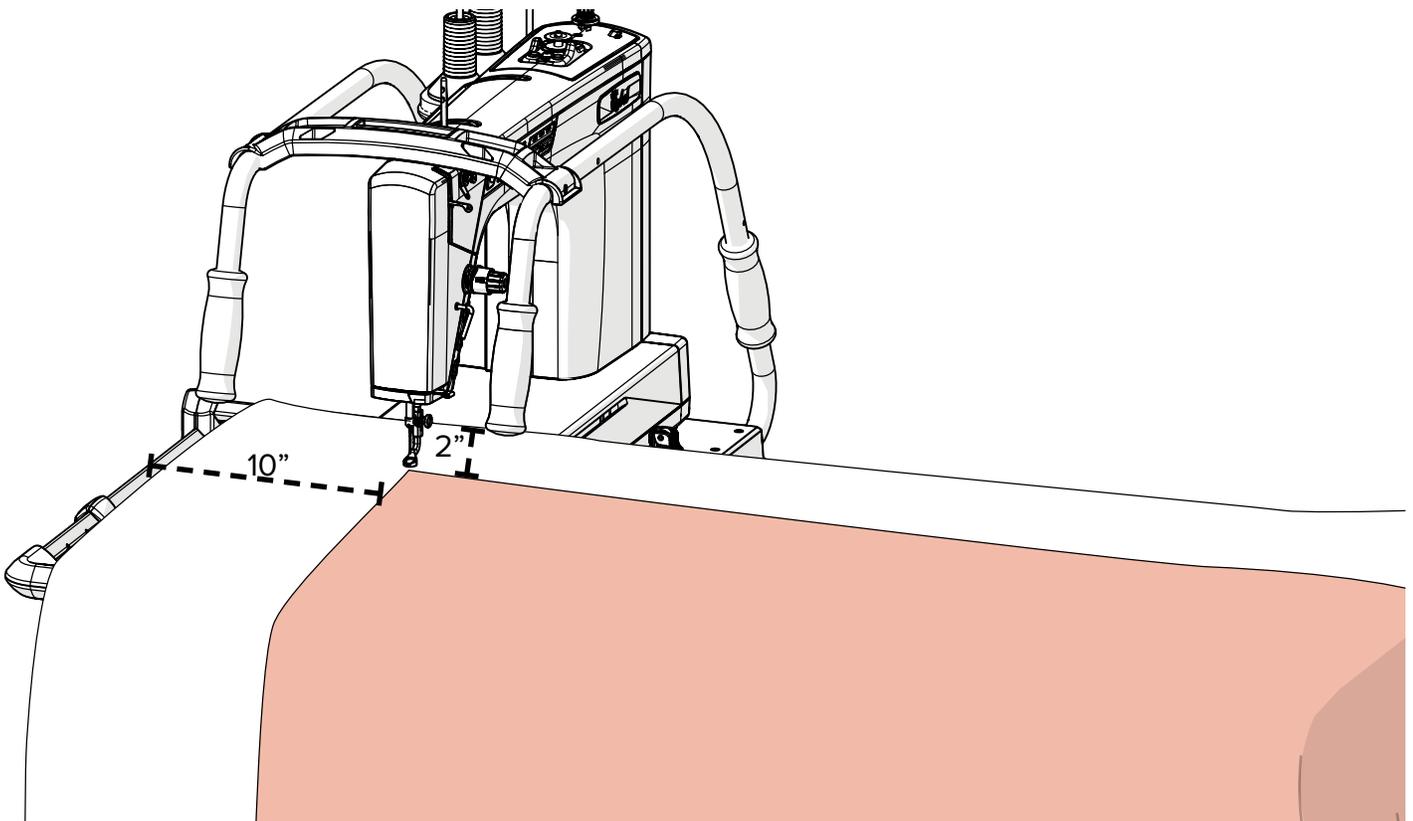
- 4 Slide the quilt sandwich underneath the machine's foot.



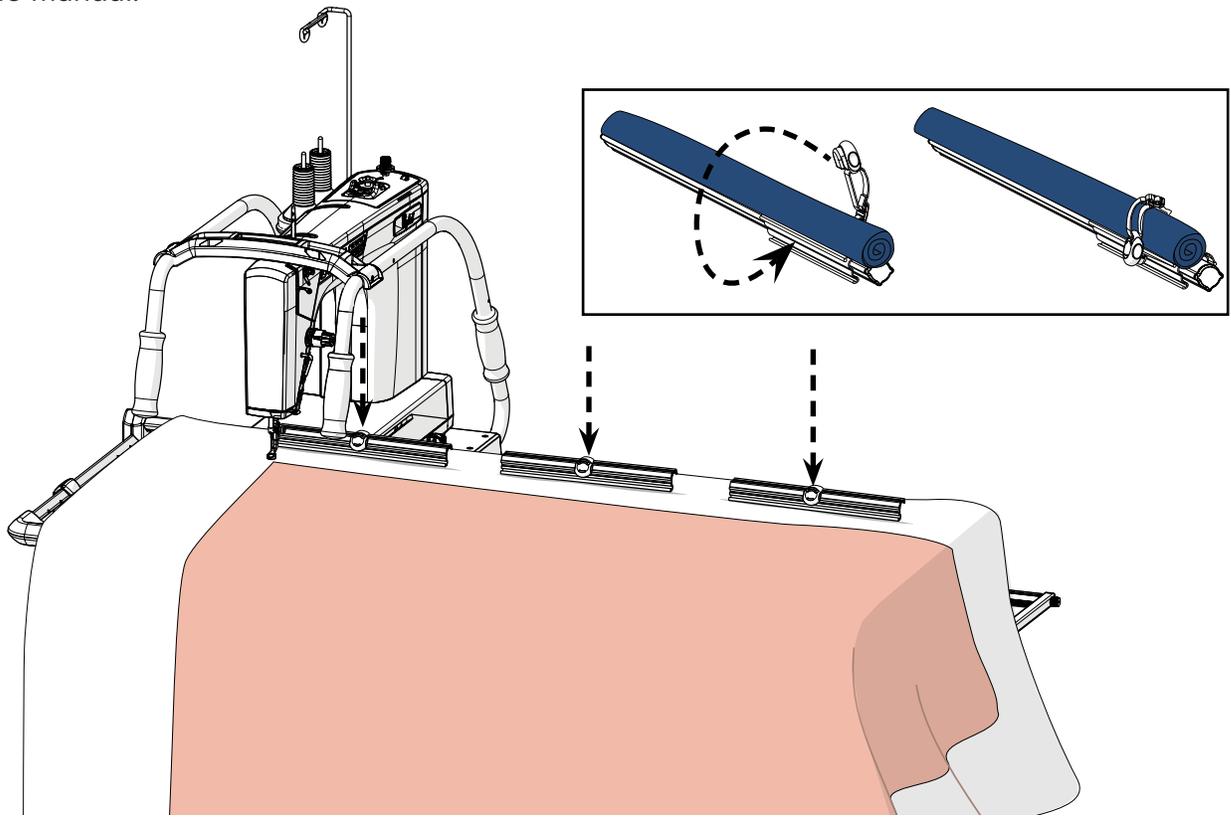
- 5 Unroll the rest of the quilt and spread it evenly and squarely across the frame.



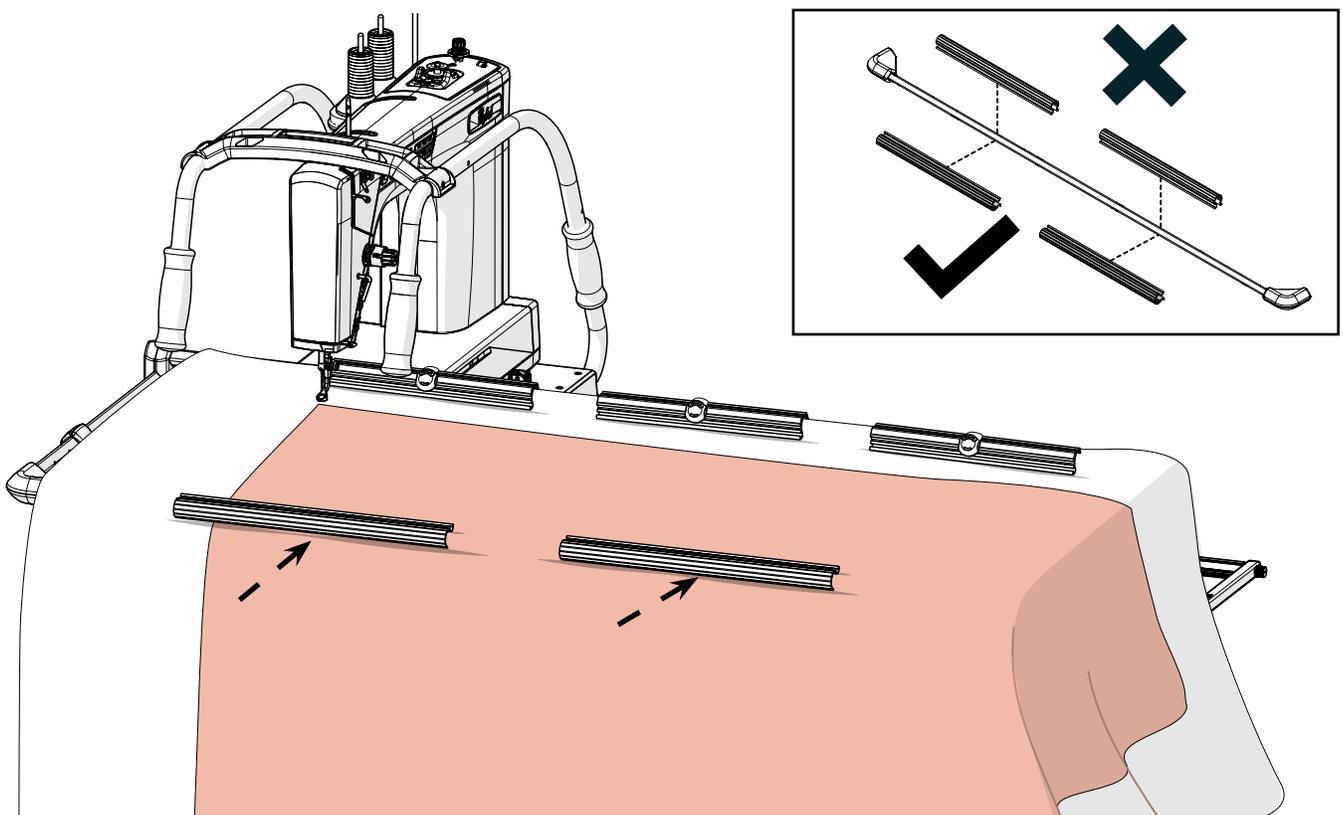
- 6 Make sure your machine is in the back-left corner of the frame. Move the fabric until the top edge of the panel is about 2 inches from the take-up rail and the left edge is about 10 inches from the side rail. This starting place allows the needle to reach around the edges of the quilt top, enabling you to tack down your quilt.



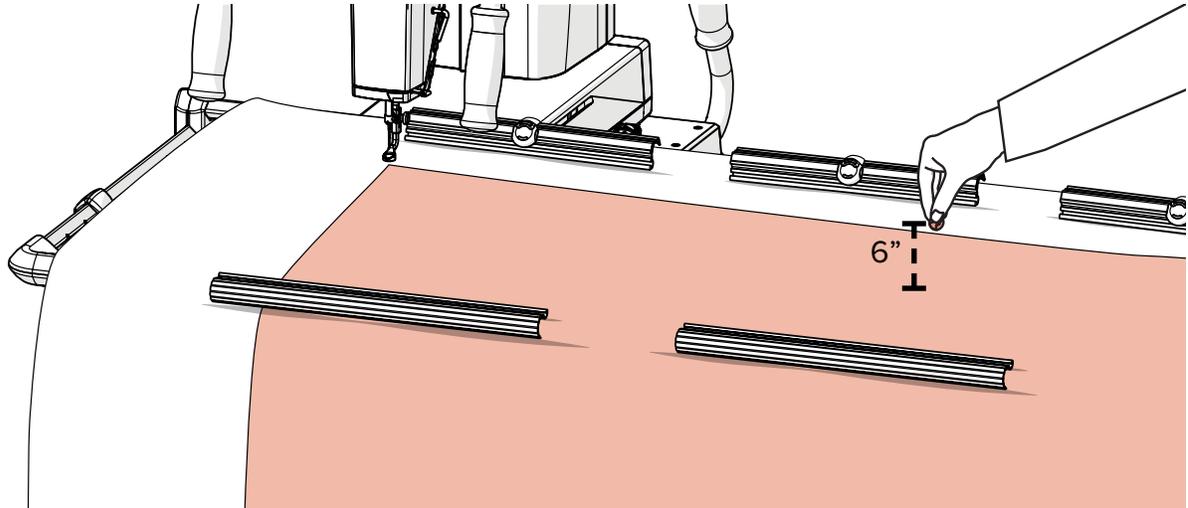
- 7 Install the three back fabric clamps onto the take-up rail, over the fabric. Make sure that the top edge of the fabric remains about 2 inches from the take-up rail. Secure the elastic clips into the wing of the fabric clamp. For detailed instructions on using elastic clips, refer to your frame manual.



- 8 Smooth out the quilt sandwich, and then press the two front fabric clamps onto the front rails, over the fabric. Attach the front fabric clamps from the front of the rail, not from the top.



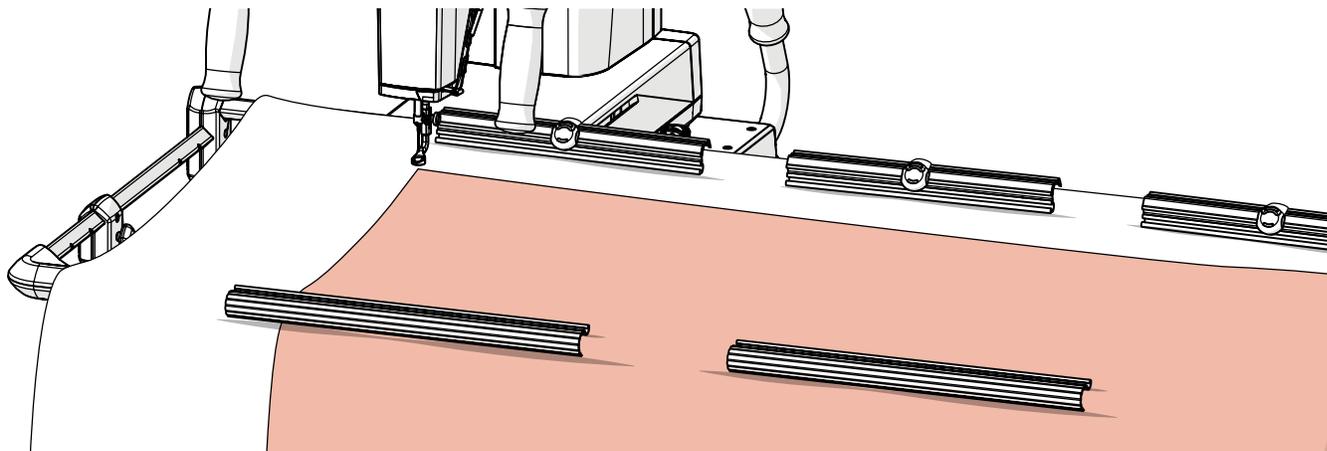
- 9 Next, test your fabric tension. Ideal fabric tension is smooth and taut. Drop a penny 6 inches from the surface of the fabric. If the penny bounces and completely clears the fabric, then the tension is too tight. If the penny only partially bounces and does not fully lift from the fabric, then the tension is good. If the penny doesn't bounce at all, or seems to roll to a low spot in the fabric, then the tension is too loose. Most of the time, your fabric tension will either be too loose or good.



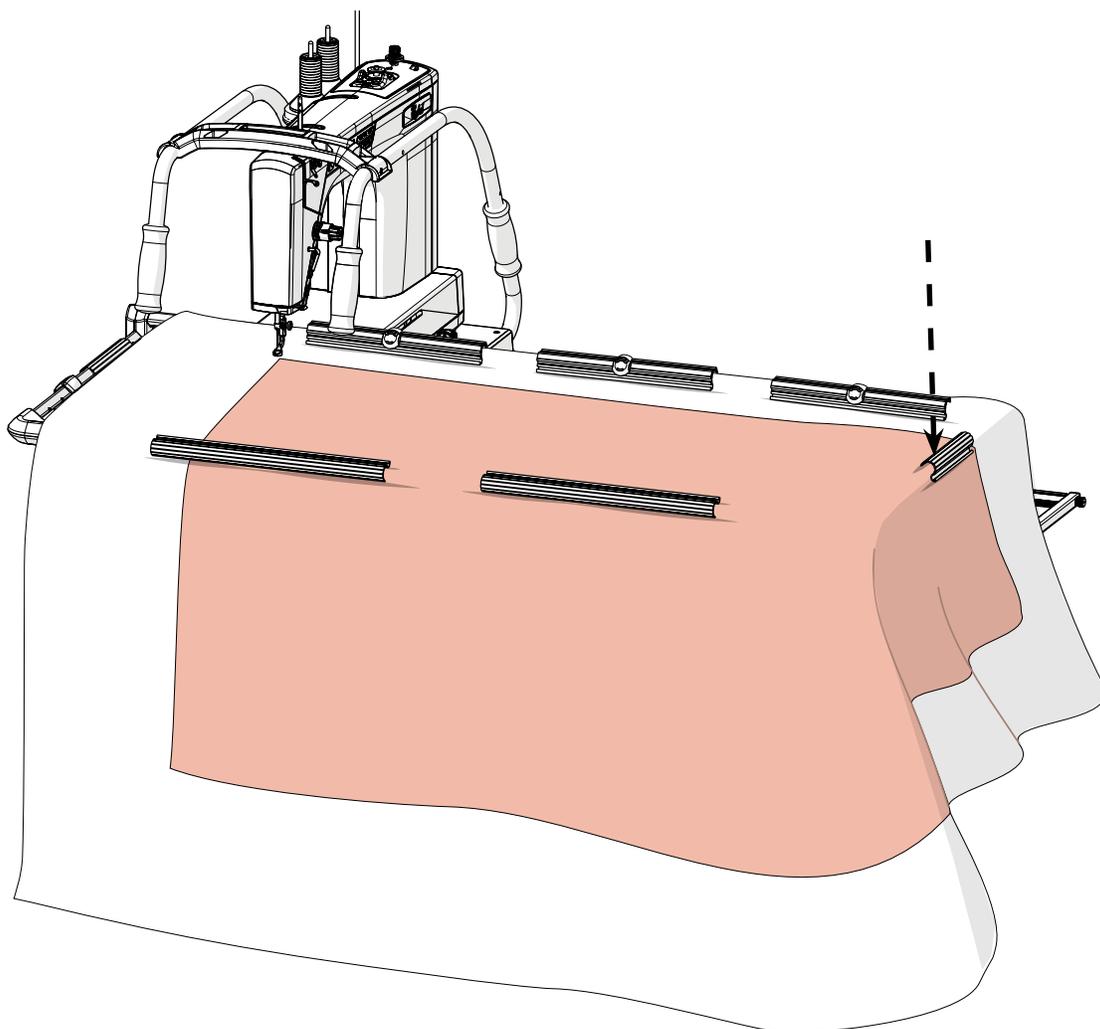
- 10 Do one of the following:

- If your tension is good, then continue to step 11.
- If your tension is too loose, then remove the fabric clamps from the front rail, and pull your quilt sandwich toward the front rail a little. Replace the fabric clamps, and then test your tension again.
- If, on the very rare occasion, your tension is too tight, then remove the fabric clamps from the front rail and pull your quilt sandwich toward the take-up rail a little. Replace the fabric clamps, and then test your tension again.

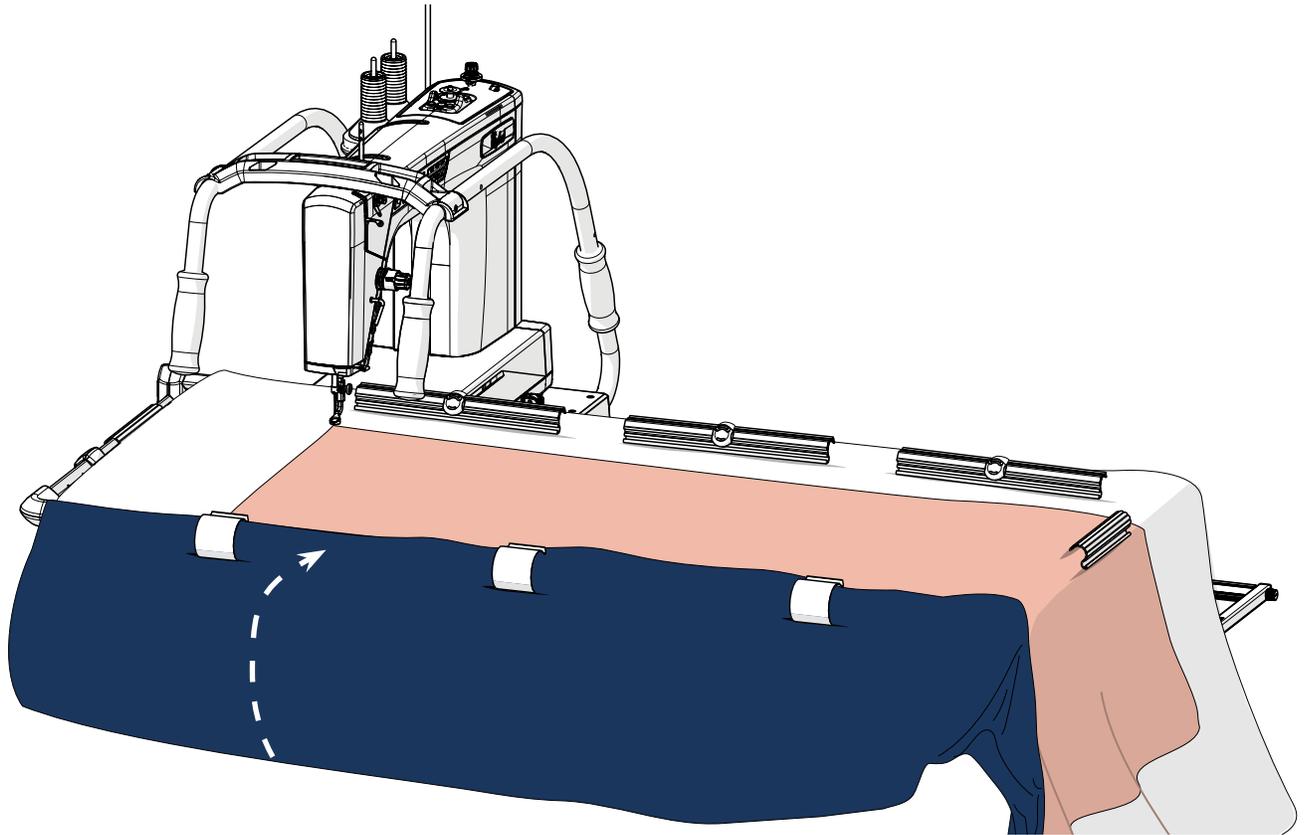
- 11 You might have noticed there is a gap between the edge of the quilt sandwich and the left side rail. The quilt sandwich might droop a little along that side. This drooping is ok, but if you're worried about it, you can buy cloth leaders or bungee clamps to hold the fabric when it can't reach the side rail. Visit [graceframe.com](http://graceframe.com) for details.



- 12 On the right rail, clamp the fabric to the side of the frame. Feel free to store the unused side clamp on the left rail.



- 13 Flip up the dangling edge of the quilt sandwich onto the front rail, and then use the three mini clips to hold the fabric up away from the ground. Doing this is especially helpful for large quilts that drape to the floor.



Now that your fabric is on the frame, it's time to mark your first zone.

## 3

## Lesson Three: Marking Your Zone

### KEY CONCEPT

A zone is a part of your quilt you can sew without needing to move the fabric on the frame. Marking out this area helps you avoid frustrating accidents that occur if you try quilting beyond the zone.

A **zone** is a section of your quilt that can be quilted without repositioning the project on the frame. Once you've completed stitching a zone, you remove your fabric from the frame and reinstall it so that a new zone is in the hoop's safe area.

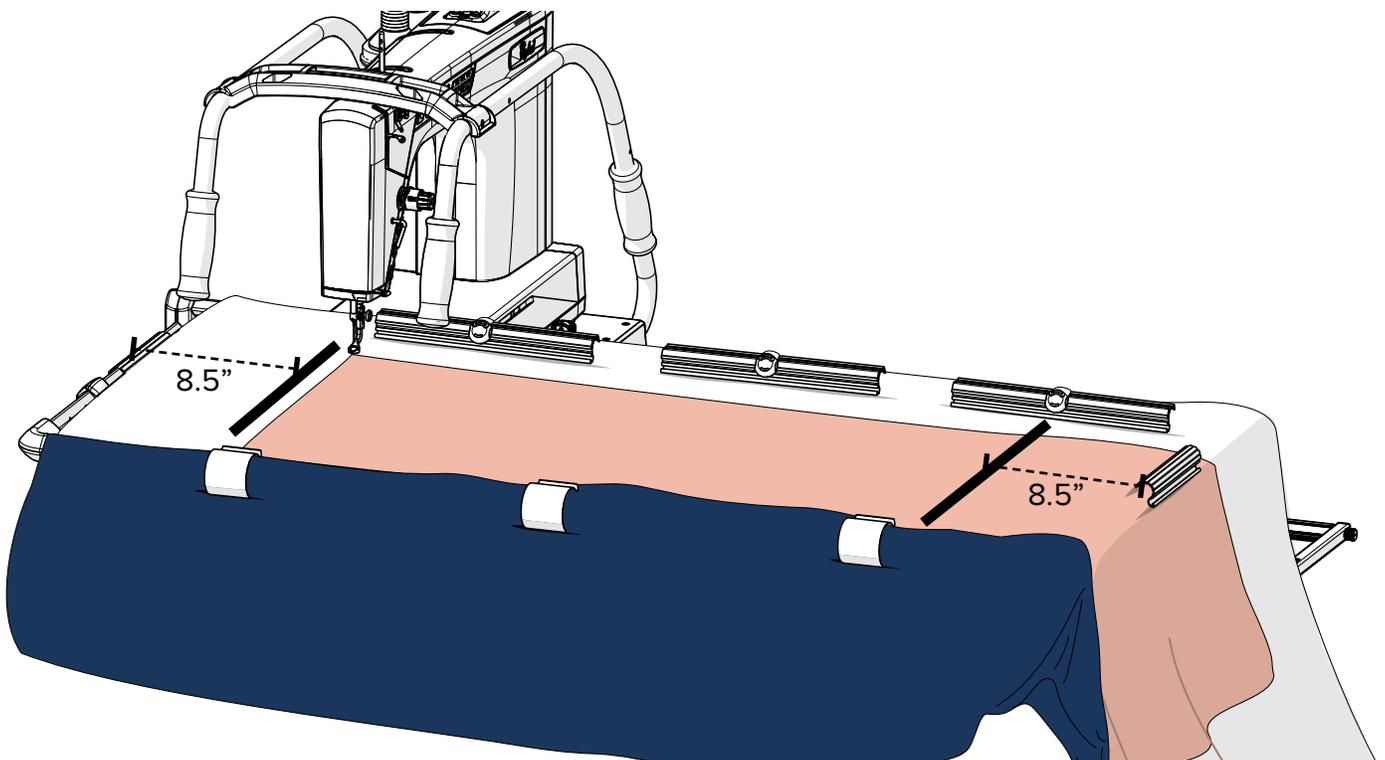
While the safe area of the frame is a fixed size, a zone does not have to be a specific size or shape. The only condition is that the zone is able to completely fit inside the safe area so it can be fully quilted without moving the fabric. You will quickly find that some zones are significantly smaller than the full space afforded by the safe area. As you gain more confidence using your frame, you might find it convenient to plan out your zones in advance. For these instructions, we use the entire safe area space for our zones and change zones as little as necessary.

## PRACTICE STEPS

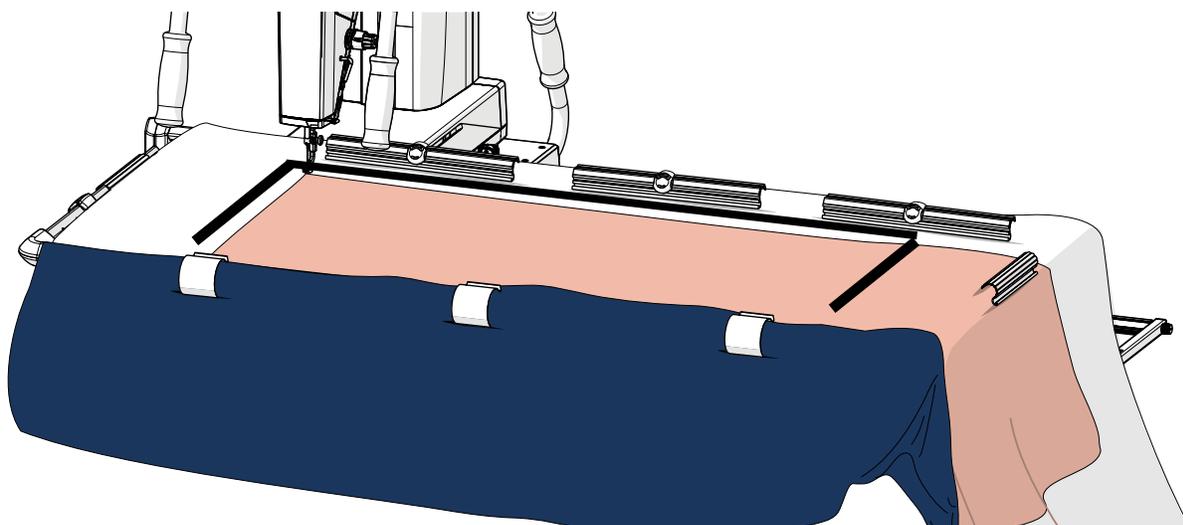
You will need:

- Painter's or masking tape
- Measuring tape or 12-inch ruler (optional)

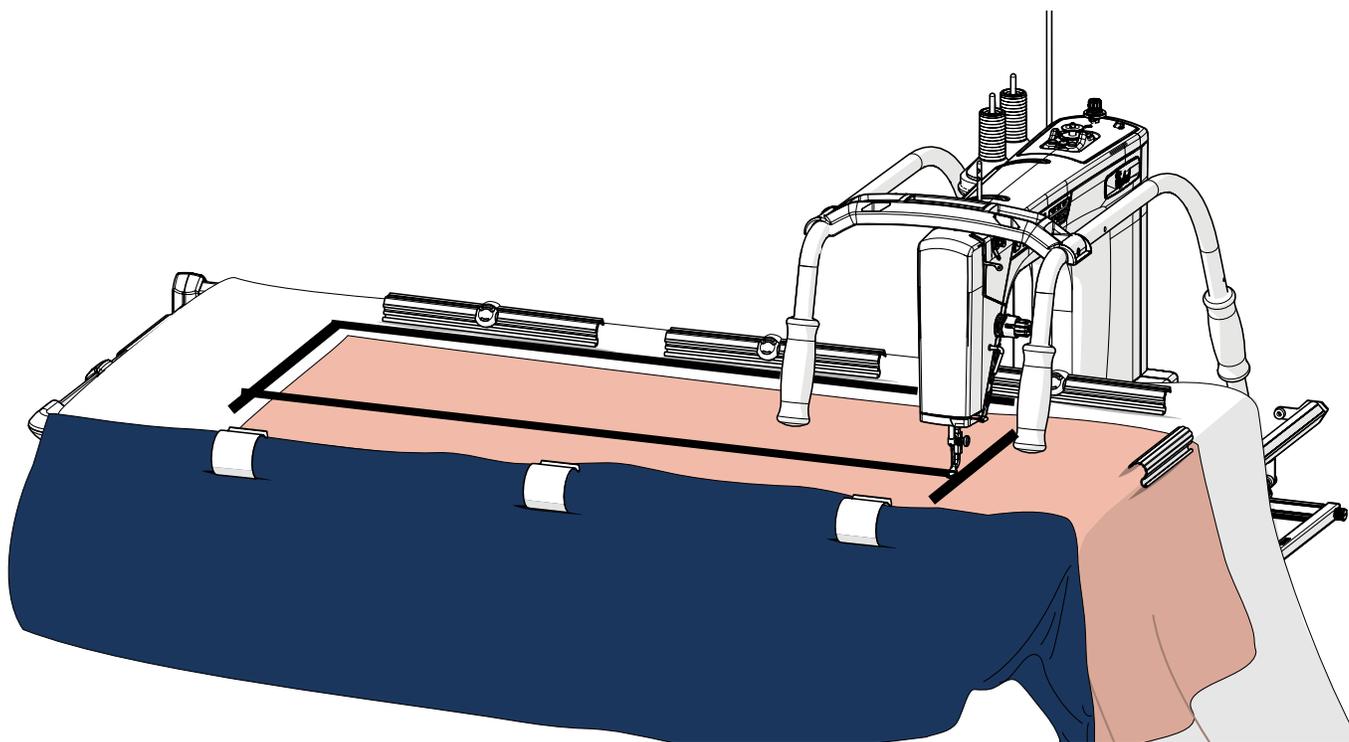
- 1 Use painter's or masking tape to mark the safe area. Mark 8.5 inches from the side rails. This is a good estimated distance to keep any machine from bumping or catching on the side of the frame.



- 2 Push your machine all the way to the back. Bring it forward just enough so the machine can slide all the way across the frame, along the back rail, without catching on the fabric clamps. Mark the path with tape.



- 3 Push your machine all the way to the front. Move it backward just enough so the machine can slide all the way across the frame, along the front rail, without catching on the fabric clamps. Mark the path with tape.



- 4 Your first zone is marked! It is safe to quilt up to the inner edge of the tape.

**Tip:** Some Grace Company machines include an electronic tracking feature that warns you when you're approaching the edge of your safe area. Check your machine's instruction manual to see whether the Edge Warning feature is available on your machine.

## 4

## Lesson Four: Tacking Down the Edges

### KEY CONCEPT

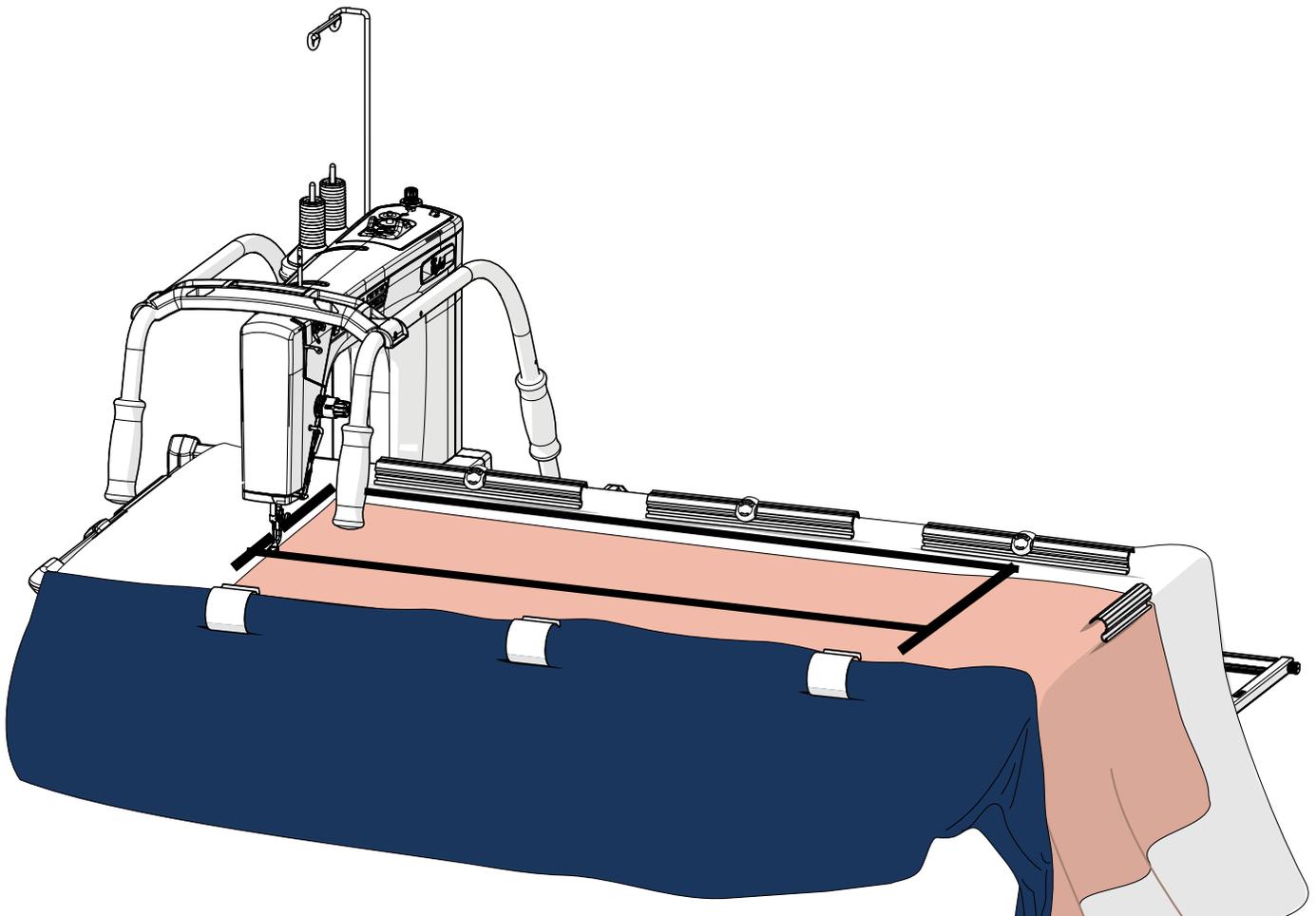
Fabric shrinkage occurs when stitching pulls the edges of the quilt top inward. Tacking down the edges reduces fabric shrinkage and helps stabilize the quilt layers.

Tacking down the edges of your quilt helps keep your quilt top from shrinking or scrunching up as you fill it in. Stitch along the top and left edges of the panel, about a quarter inch from the edge. You will tack down the other edges of the panel later, after moving zones.

### PRACTICE STEPS

You will need:

- Thread (installed in machine)
  - Wound bobbin (installed in machine)
  - Scissors or thread snips
- 1 Move your machine to the front-left corner of the frame. Make sure your needle is about a quarter-inch from the edge of the panel.

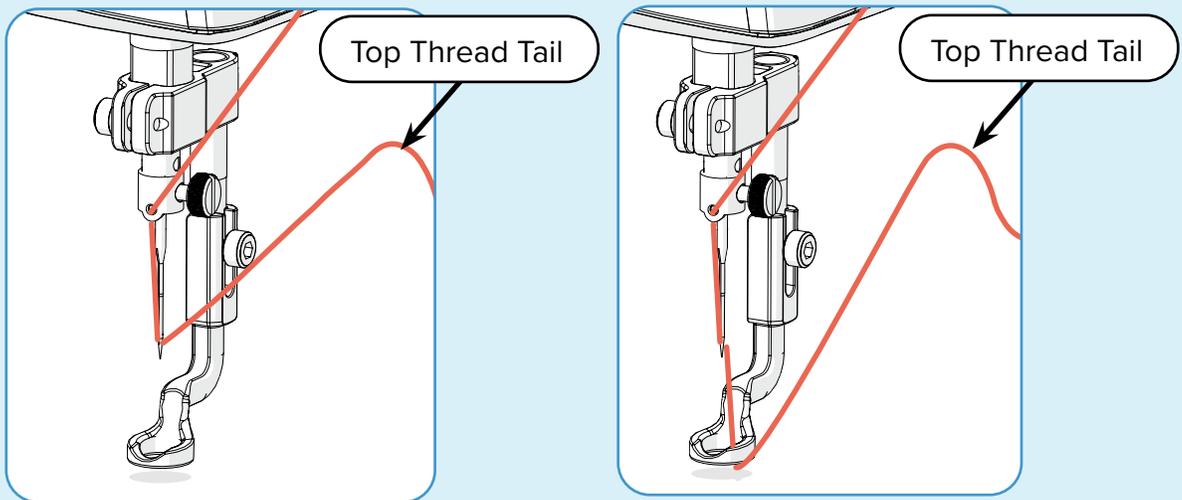


2 Start by pulling up your bobbin thread.

PULL UP THE BOBBIN THREAD (STARTING)

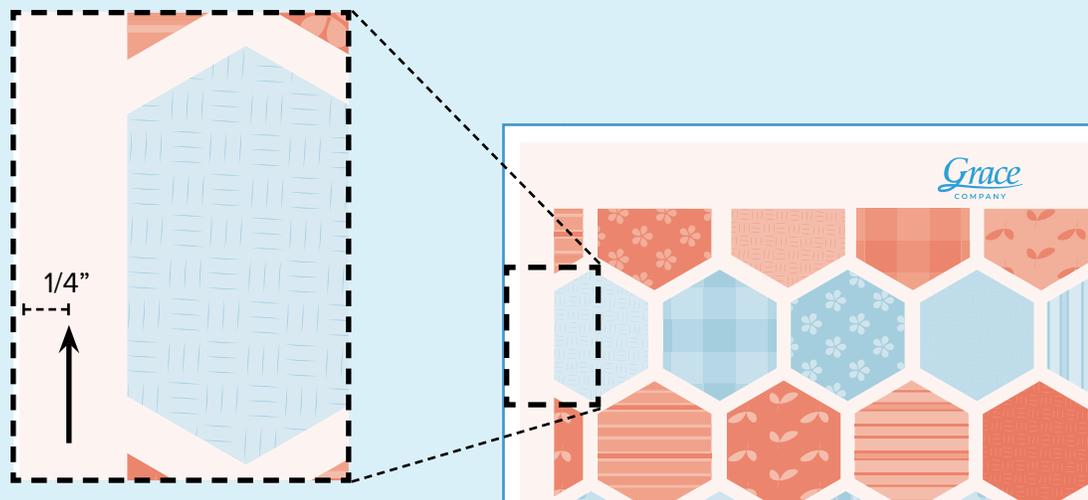
Every stitch made with a sewing machine has two threads: the top thread (from the cone or spool on the machine) and the bottom thread (from the machine's bobbin). When you first start stitching, the tail of the bobbin thread is underneath the quilt. Because you can't see it, it's easy to stitch over the tail and end up with an unsightly bunch of thread under the quilt. To prevent this, you must bring the bobbin thread up to the top of the quilt. Pulling up the bobbin thread also makes it easy to trim it with the top thread tail. Pull up the bobbin thread at the start of every tie-on and the end of every tie-off, and at the start and end of tacking down your quilt.

- a Pick up and hold the top thread tail that is threaded through the needle.

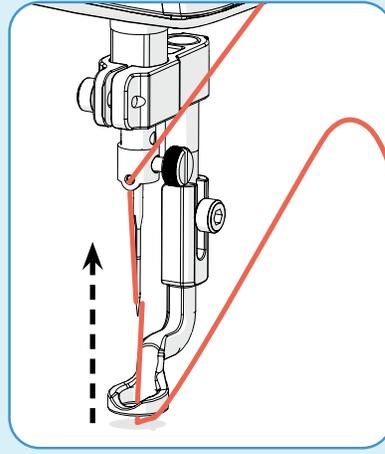
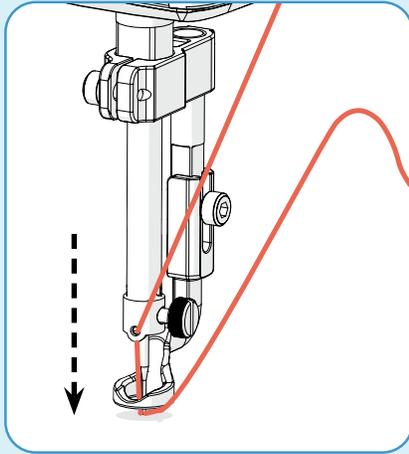


**Note:** It doesn't matter if the thread is under the hopping foot or not. Also note that your foot might look a little different depending on your machine, but the process is the same.

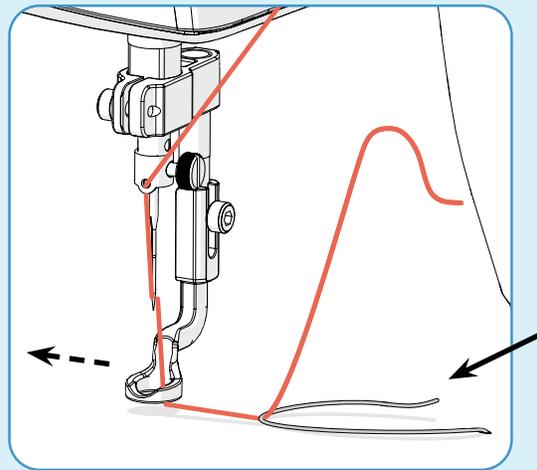
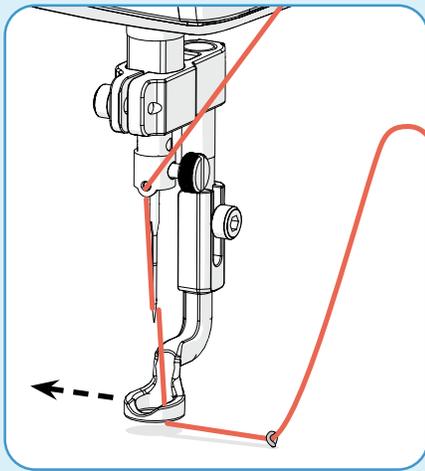
- b Make sure your needle is positioned where you want to start stitching. For tacking down the edges, position the needle about a quarter of an inch from the left edge of the panel.



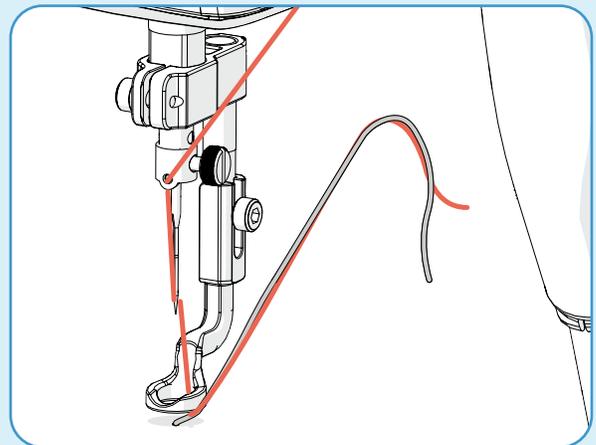
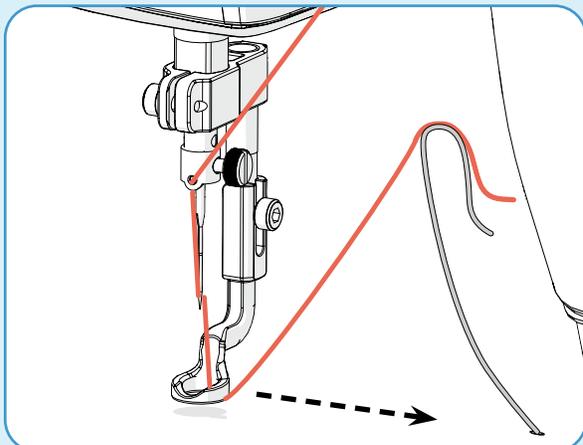
- c While still holding the thread tail, make a single stitch in place. If your machine has a single stitch button, press this once. If it has a needle up/needle down button, press this twice.



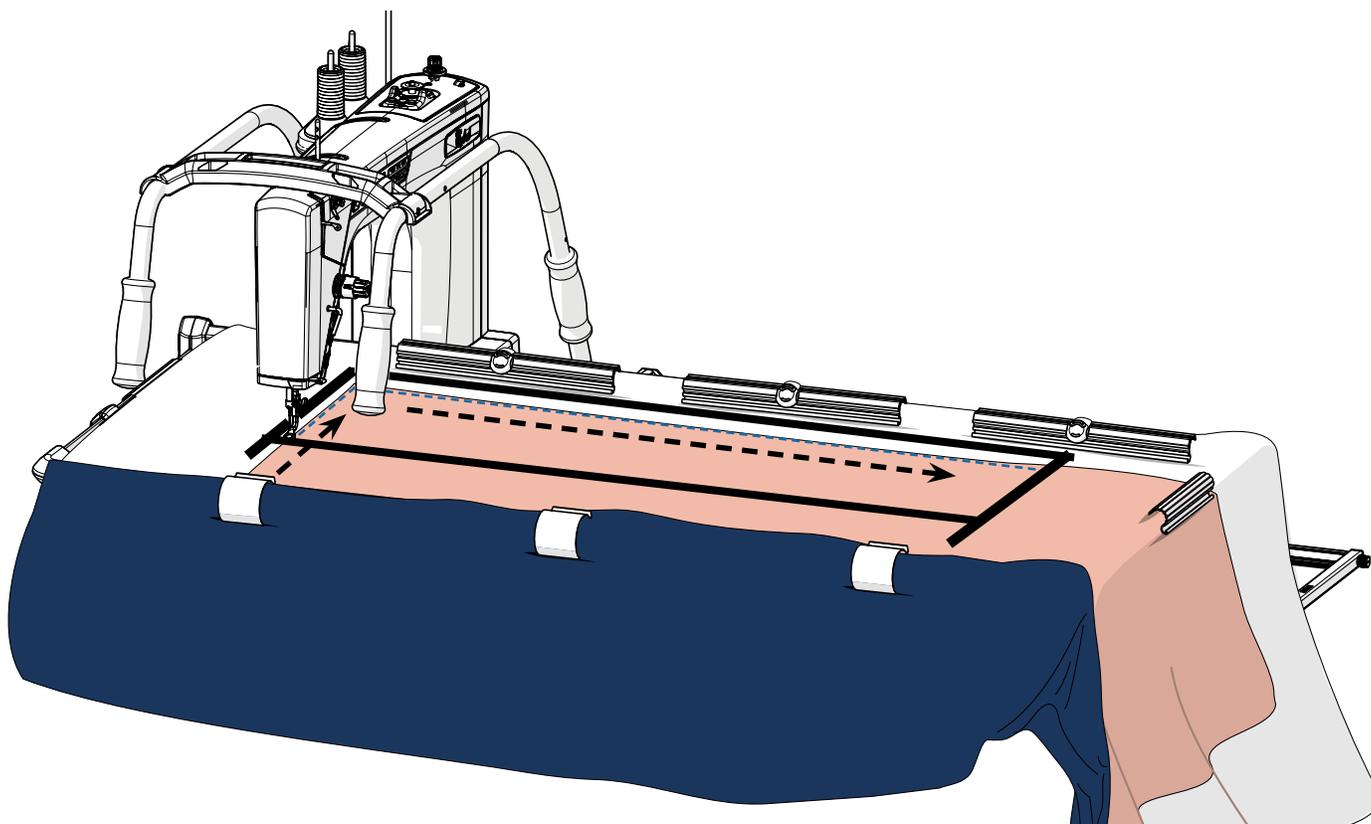
- d Continue holding the thread tail and move the machine away from the stitch. A loop of bobbin thread is pulled up to the surface. Keep pulling until the bobbin tail completely pops out.



- e Gather up both thread tails and move the machine back to the first stitch.



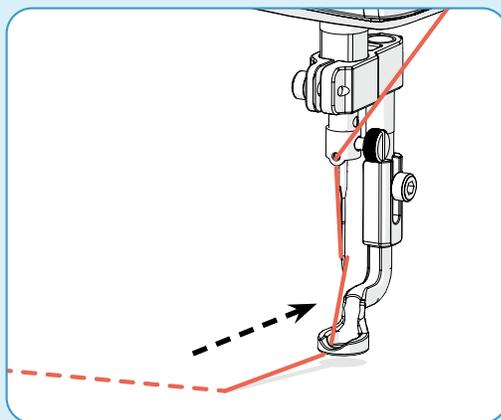
- 3 Choose a large stitch size that's easy to pick out later. Stitch along the edge, to the back left corner. Then stitch across the back edge until you reach the tape marking the end of the zone. Remove any pins that are in the way before sewing over them.



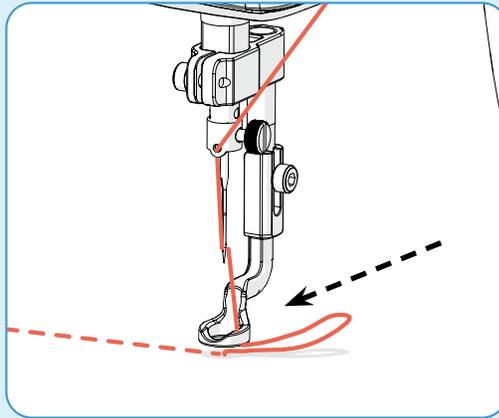
- 4 When you stop quilting, you need to bring up the bobbin thread again, to make sure it's not in the way as you do more quilting. The steps for pulling up the bobbin thread at the end are a little different than the steps for pulling it up at the start.

PULL UP THE BOBBIN THREAD (ENDING)

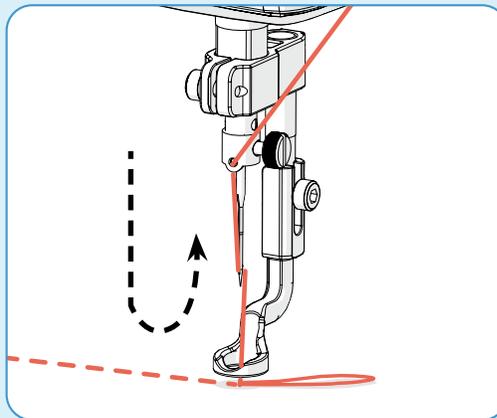
- a Move the machine away from the last stitch.



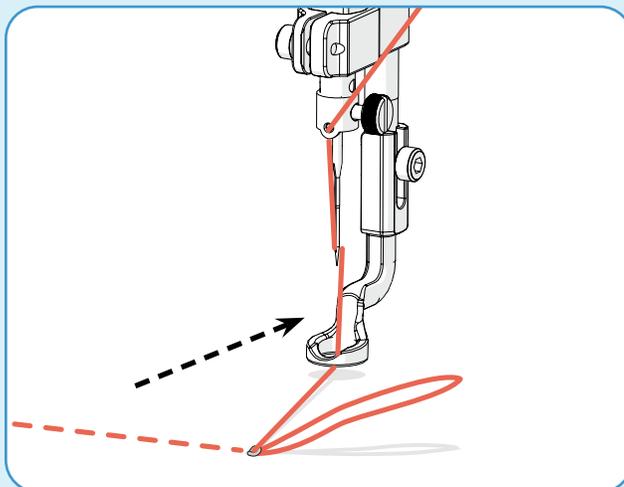
- b Hold the top thread to make a loop and return the needle to the last stitch.



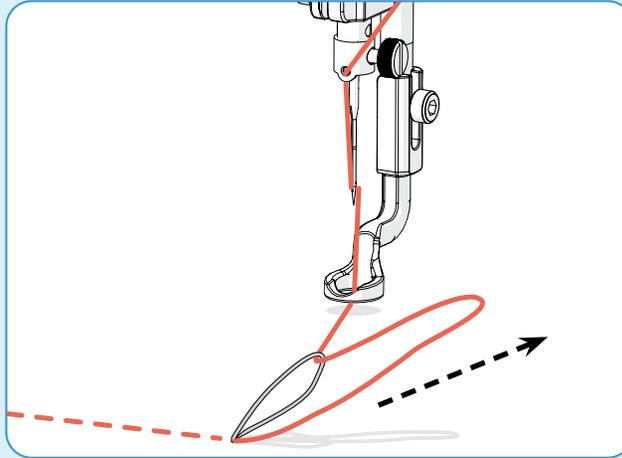
- c Still holding the loop, make a single stitch directly over the last stitch.



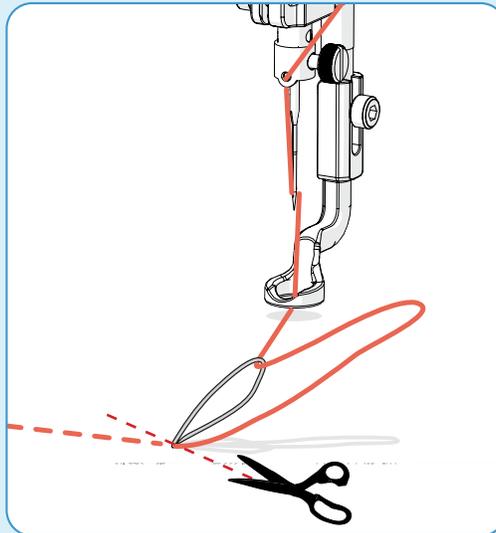
- d Still holding the loop, move the machine away from the last stitch.



- e As you move away, a loop of bobbin thread is pulled up. Keep going until the loop is big enough to grab.



- f Trim away all the threads close to the last stitch.



Now that you've tacked down the edges of your quilt, it's time to get quilting!

## 5

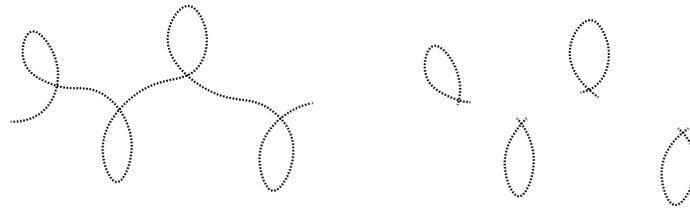
## Lesson Five: Quilting

### KEY CONCEPT

Quilt from left to right and don't be afraid to experiment. This is the fun part! Be creative!

Now it's time for the fun part! Quilting is generally done from left to right, progressing across the quilt the way you would the pages of a book.

You can quilt your design using continuous or discrete lines. To quilt with discrete lines, you must be willing to tie off and cut your thread frequently. Most quilters choose to use continuous lines for quilting, where the line only stops at the edge of the zone. It takes a little practice to get the hang of creating designs with a continuous line, so don't be afraid to experiment.



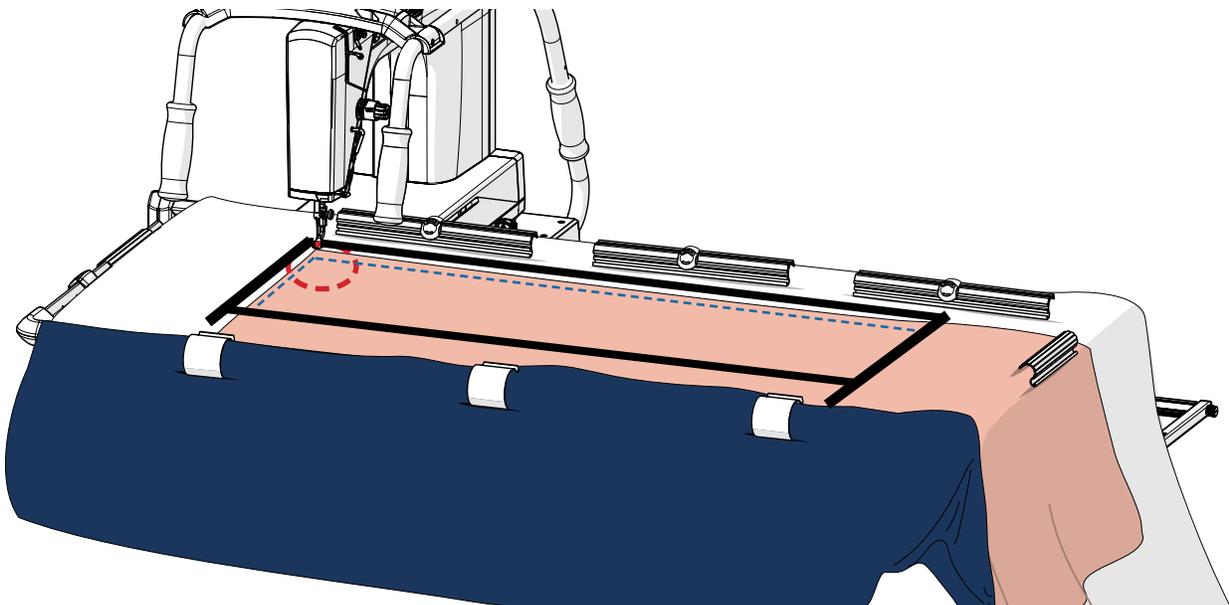
Continuous vs. discrete line designs

### PRACTICE STEPS

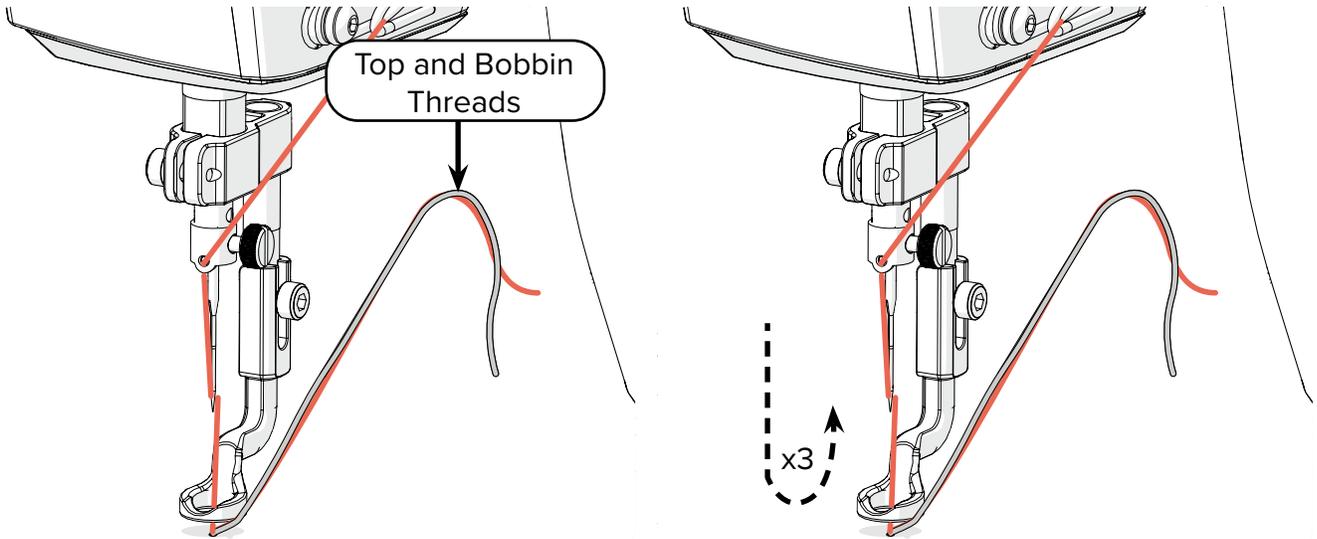
You will need:

- Scissors or thread snips
- Spare wound bobbins

- 1 Start at the top-left corner of the quilt. As you quilt, work your way across to the right, and then down, like you would when reading a book.



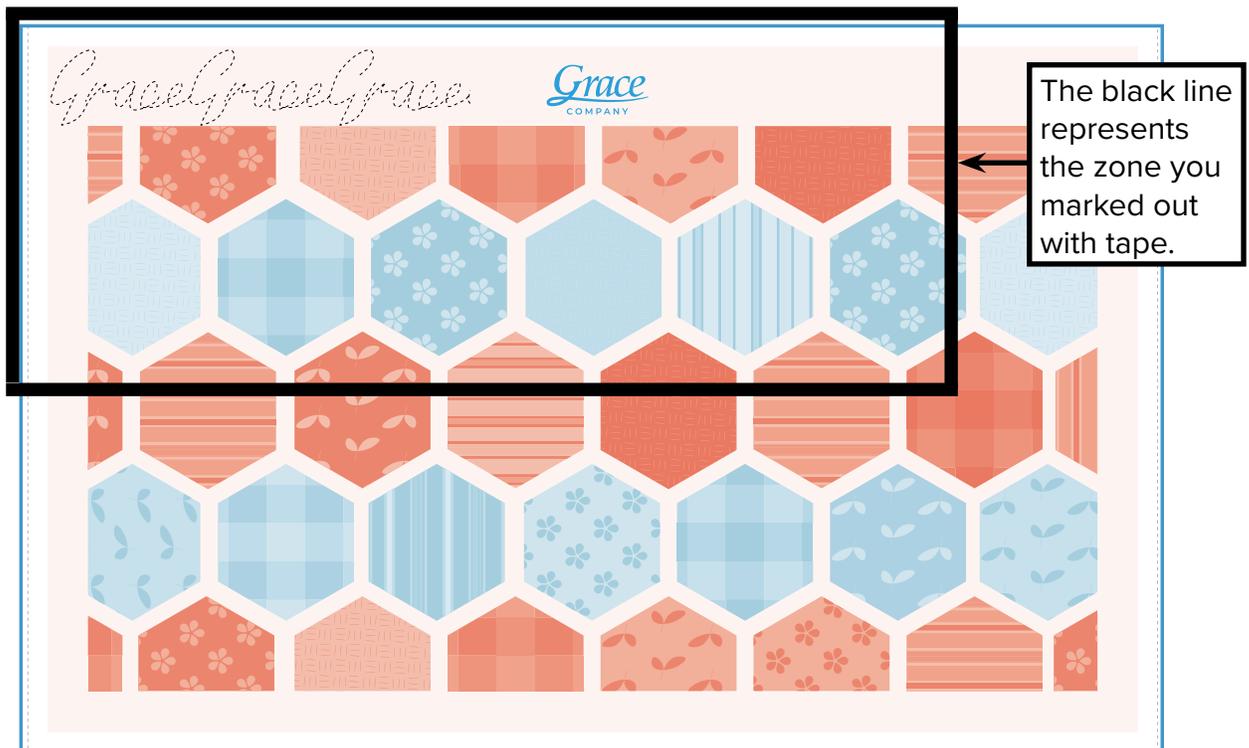
- 2 First, pull up your bobbin thread using the steps on page 21. Make a securing stitch before you start your continuous line.



## SECURING STITCHES?

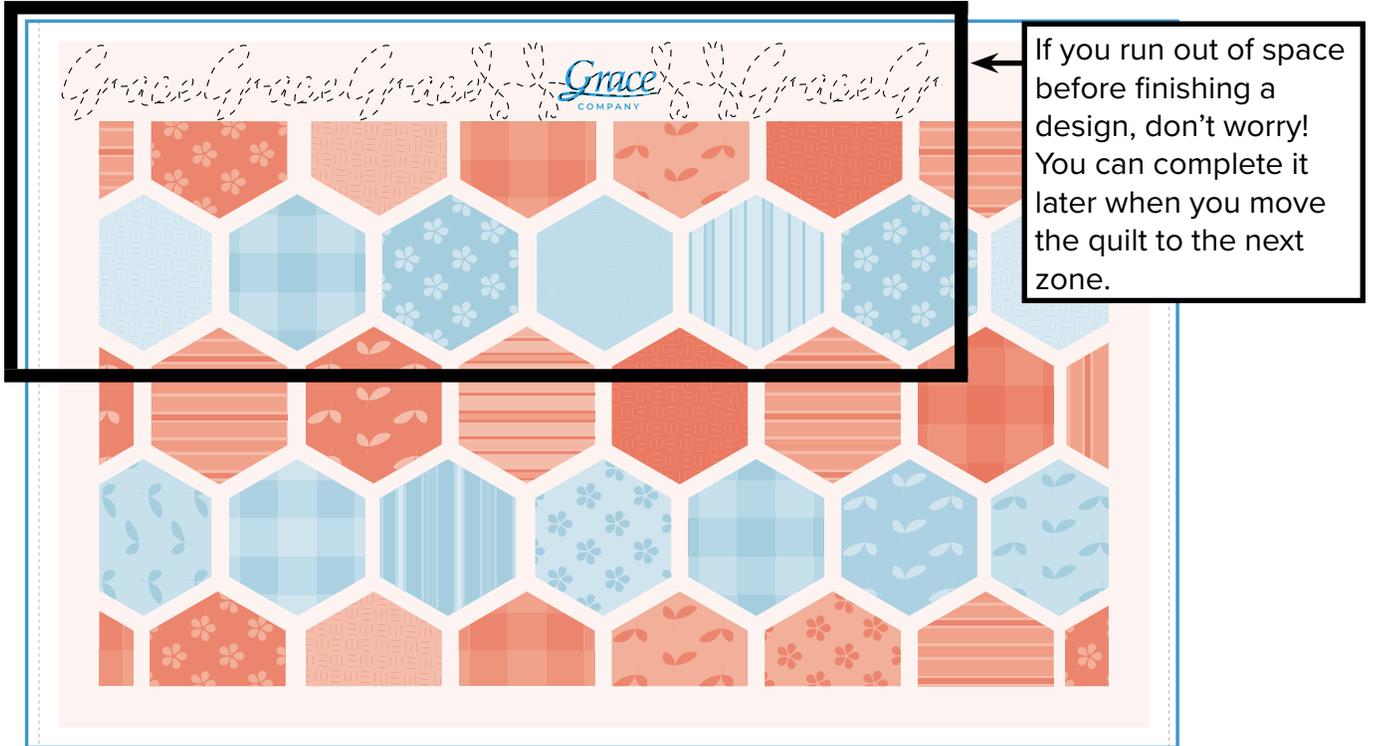
Securing stitches are the first and last three stitches you make. They make sure the thread cannot come out of your quilt. They are normal stitches, except very close together. Don't make them right in the same place, but barely move the machine as you stitch them.

- 3 Stitch across the top banner of the panel. You can quilt “Grace” or you can quilt your name. Use cursive letters or underline the letters as you go to make them continuous.

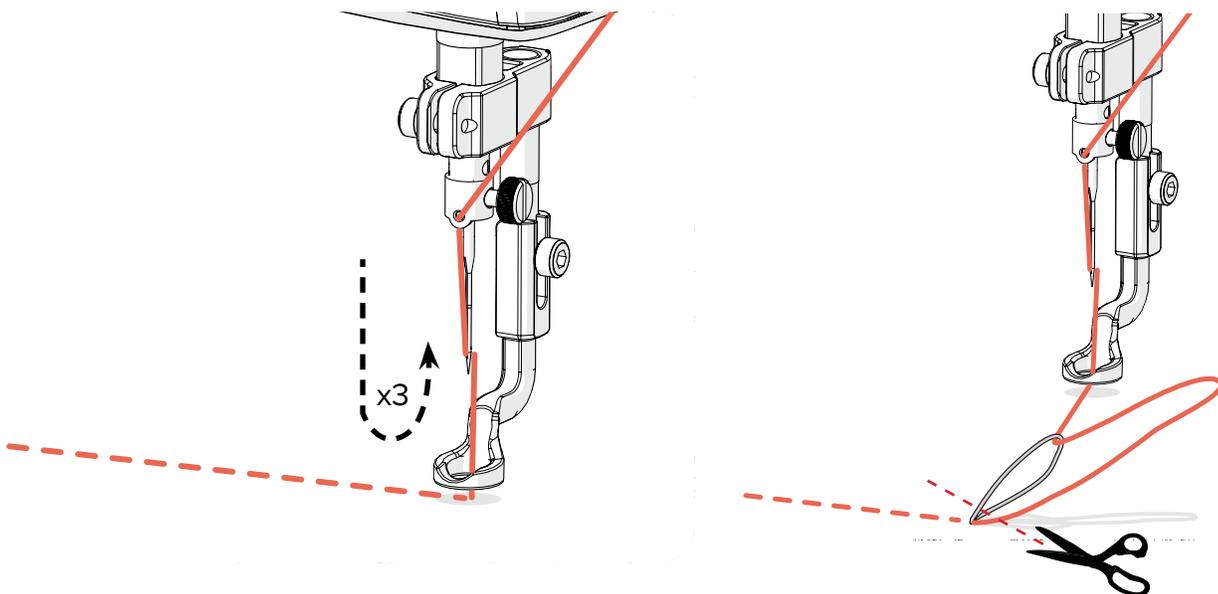


If you have extra space left over after writing your name (or Grace), fill in the space with loops or circles—or experiment with something that inspires you.

- 4 Trace or quilt around the Grace logo in the center, and then continue with the name you chose until you reach the end of your quiltable space.

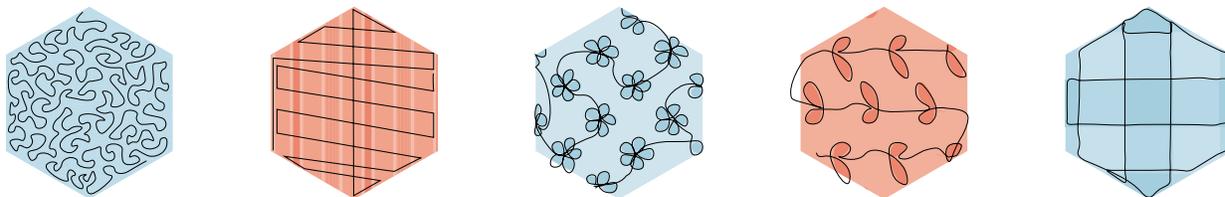


- 5 Now that you've completed the banner, end your line with three securing stitches and pull up the bobbin thread using the steps on page 23.

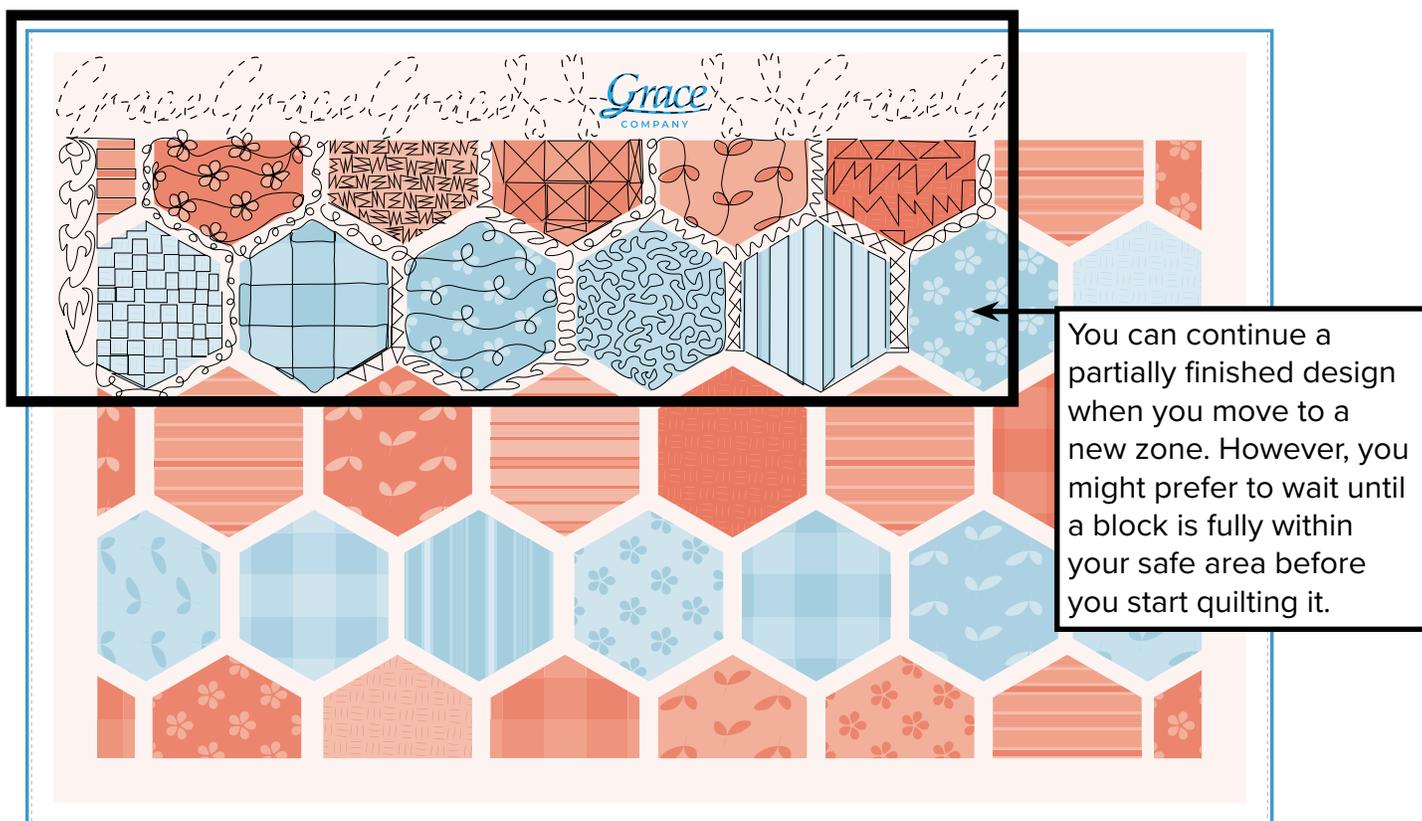


- 6 Move your machine back to the left side of the frame, below your first line.

- 7 Now you can start quilting the blocks! Use the patterns as inspiration for your quilting designs. Pull up your bobbin as before (page 21). Follow the shapes or try contrasting straight lines with curving ones. Try out things you've seen on your favorite quilts or draw from your own imagination.



- 8 While quilting, you might run out of bobbin thread. If this happens, cut your top thread, and move your machine to a side of your frame. If needed, remove the side clamp, and then gently lift your fabric out of the way. Refill your bobbin. Smooth out your fabric and, if needed, replace the clamp. Then place your machine needle a few inches before the thread ran out. Pull up your bobbin thread as before, and then stitch over the top of your last few stitches. This will keep your stitching secure.
- 9 When you've finished quilting your zone, it is time to move the quilt. Make a securing stitch and pull up your bobbin thread using the steps on page 23.



## 6

## Lesson Six: Moving to the Next Zone

### KEY CONCEPT

Take your quilt off the frame and reposition it so a new zone is within the safe area.

When you've filled up the available quilting space (or as much of it as you would like to), it is time to move to the next zone.

Zoning, like quilting, is done from left to right. You'll move your unquilted fabric on the right into the safe area, and then quilt that zone. You'll continue doing this until you reach the edge of your quilt. Once you stitch to the right edge of your project, the next zone will be underneath the completed zone on the left edge of the quilt, like a new paragraph in a book. You'll continue quilting from zone to zone until you reach the end of your quilt.

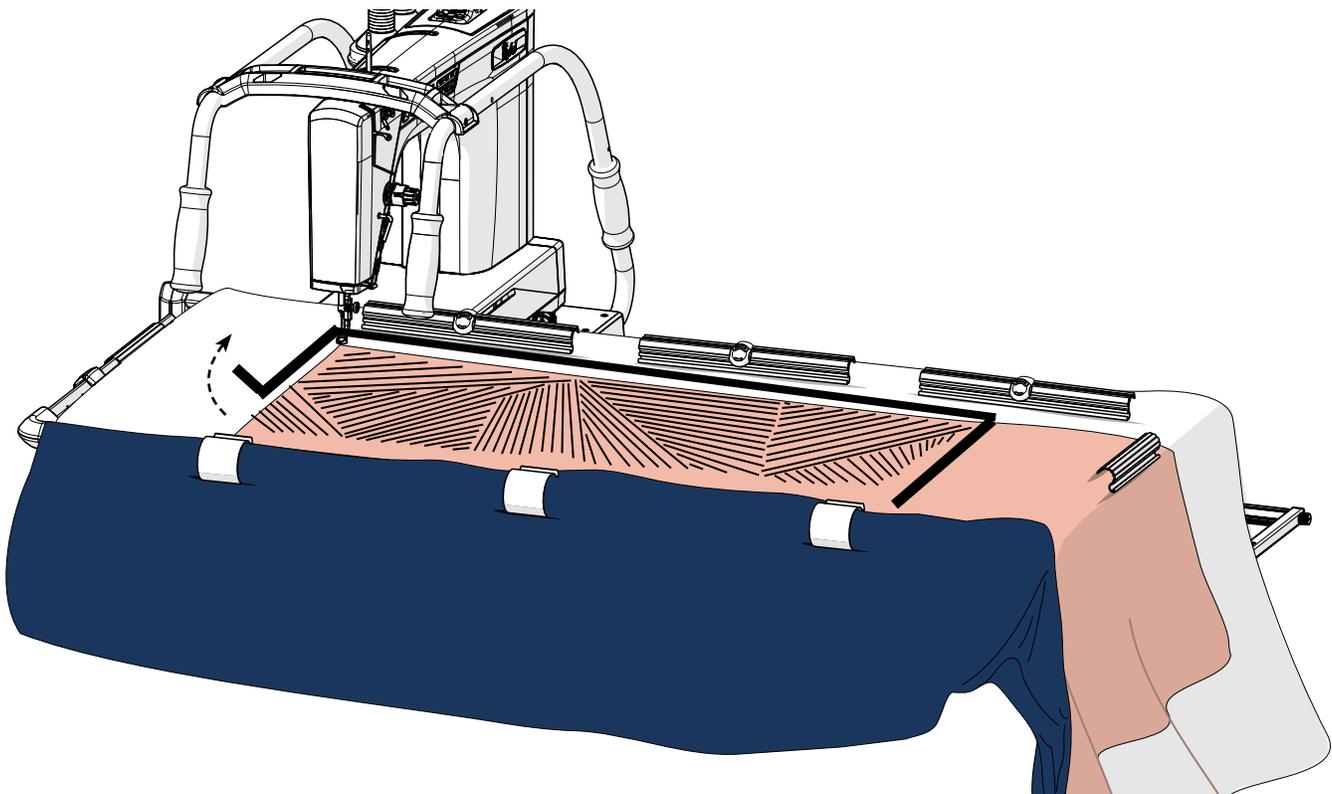
When you worked your first zone, you aligned your starting point with the corner of the safe area on the left side of the frame. However, it would be difficult to make the starting point of your next zone align with that point on a quilt as small as your panel. Instead, the goal is just to get the next zone fully within the safe area. It does not need to be aligned with the left side of the frame.

### PRACTICE STEPS

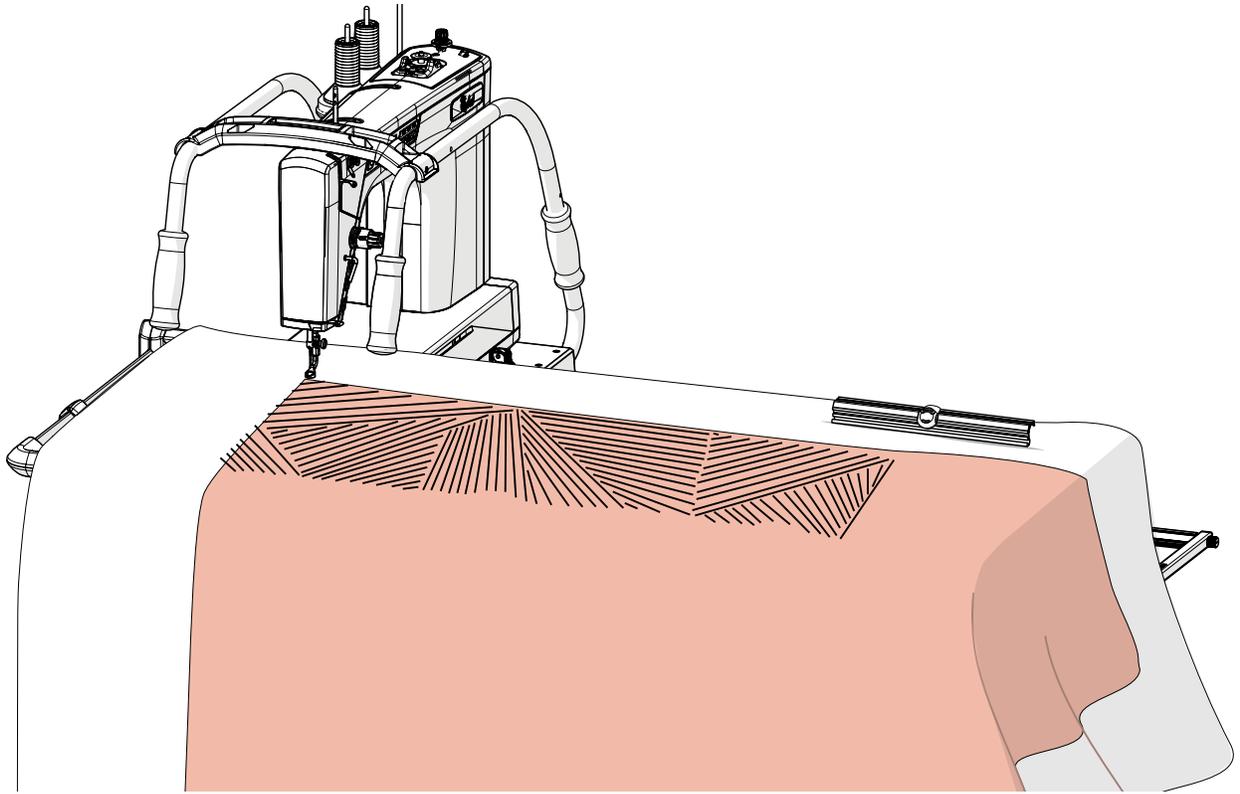
You will need:

- Painter's or masking tape
- Measuring tape or 12-inch ruler (optional)
- A penny

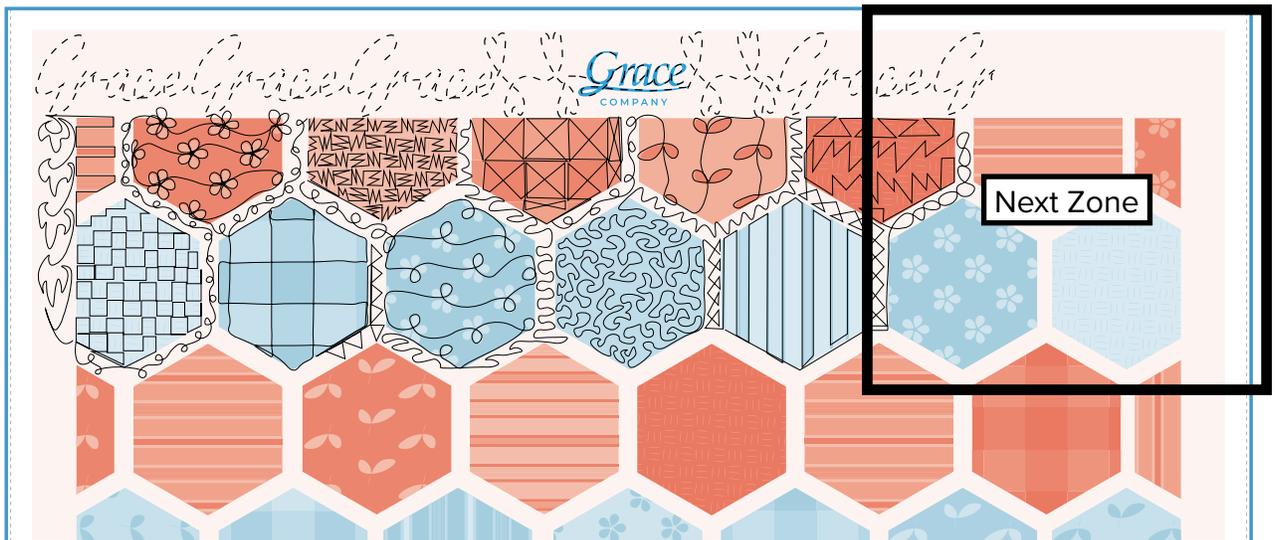
1 Remove the tape marking your safe area.



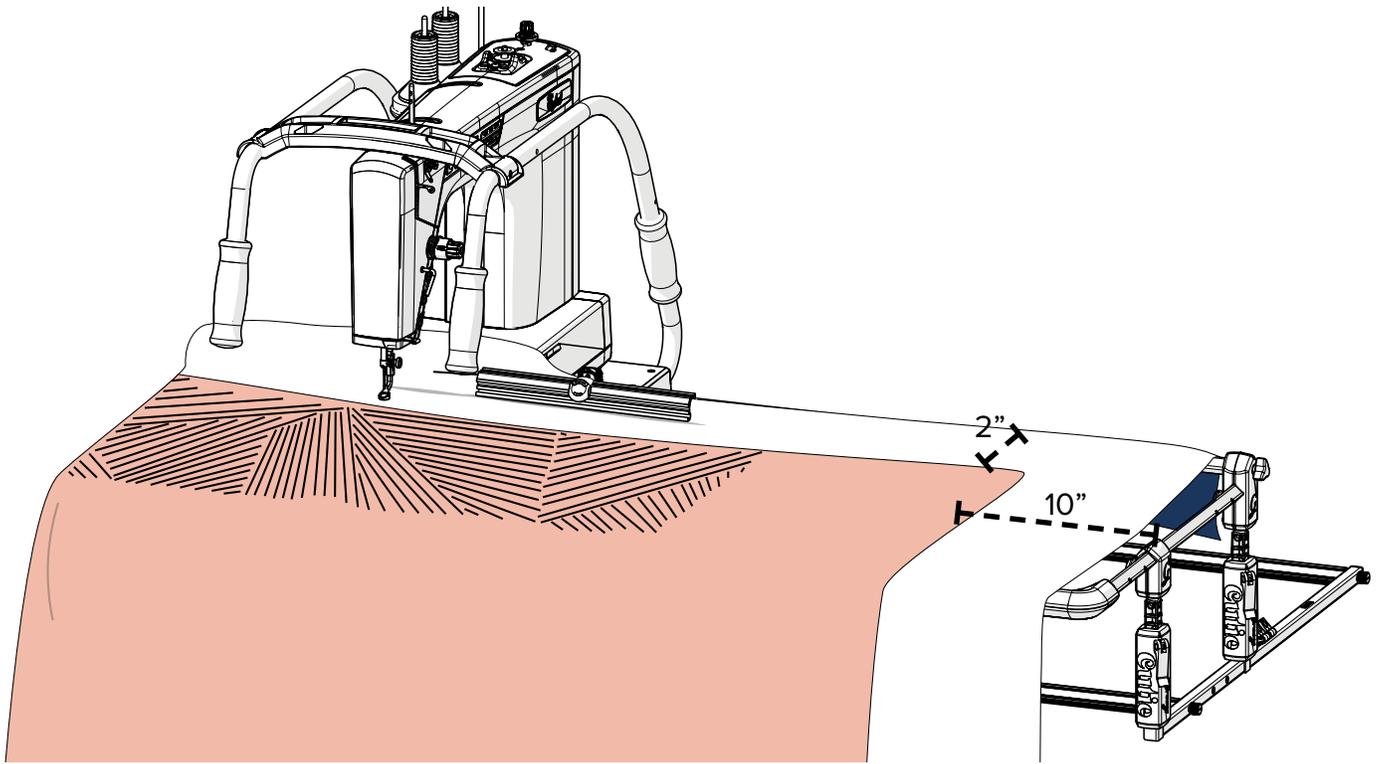
- 2 Unhook the elastic clips and remove all but the right clamp on the take-up rail.



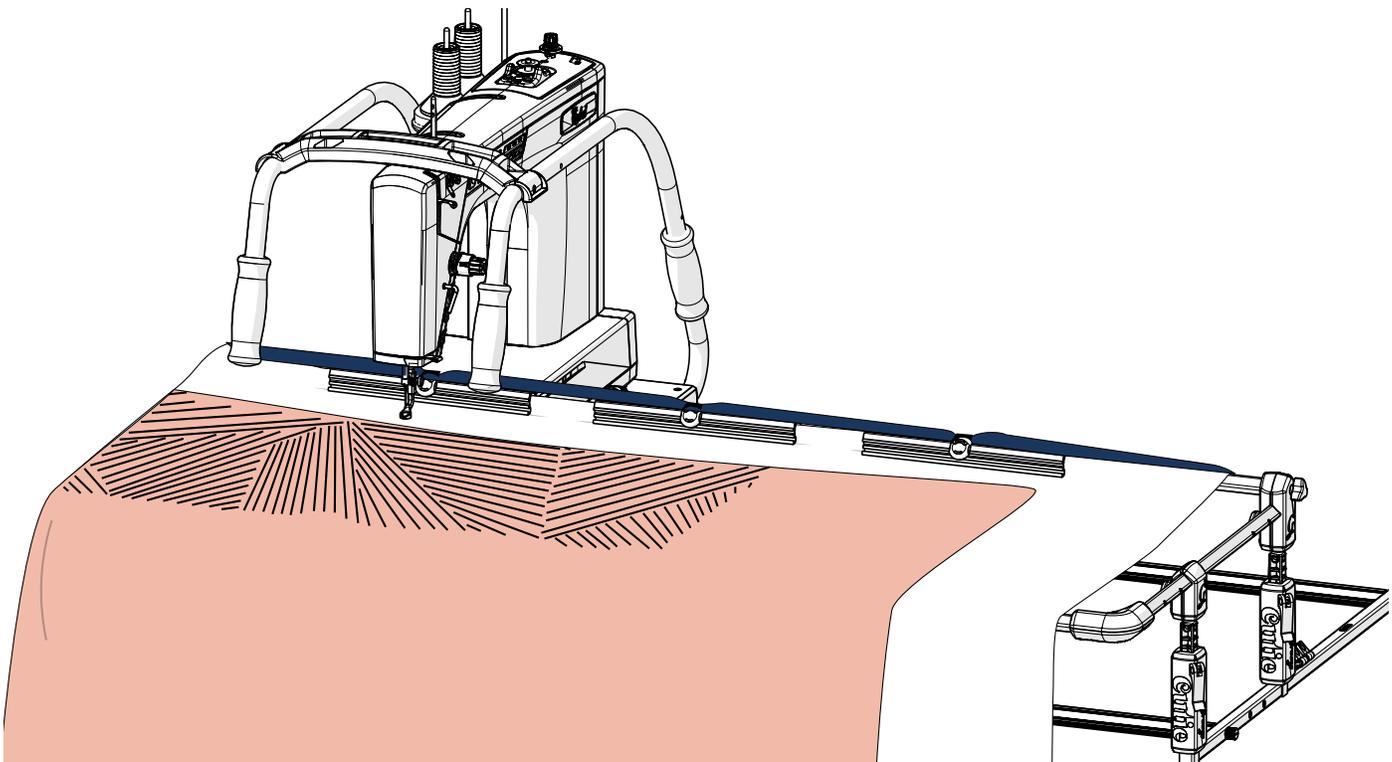
- 3 Slide the next zone into the safe area. Keep some of your previous stitching in the safe area. Overlapping your zones makes it possible to smoothly continue where you left off.



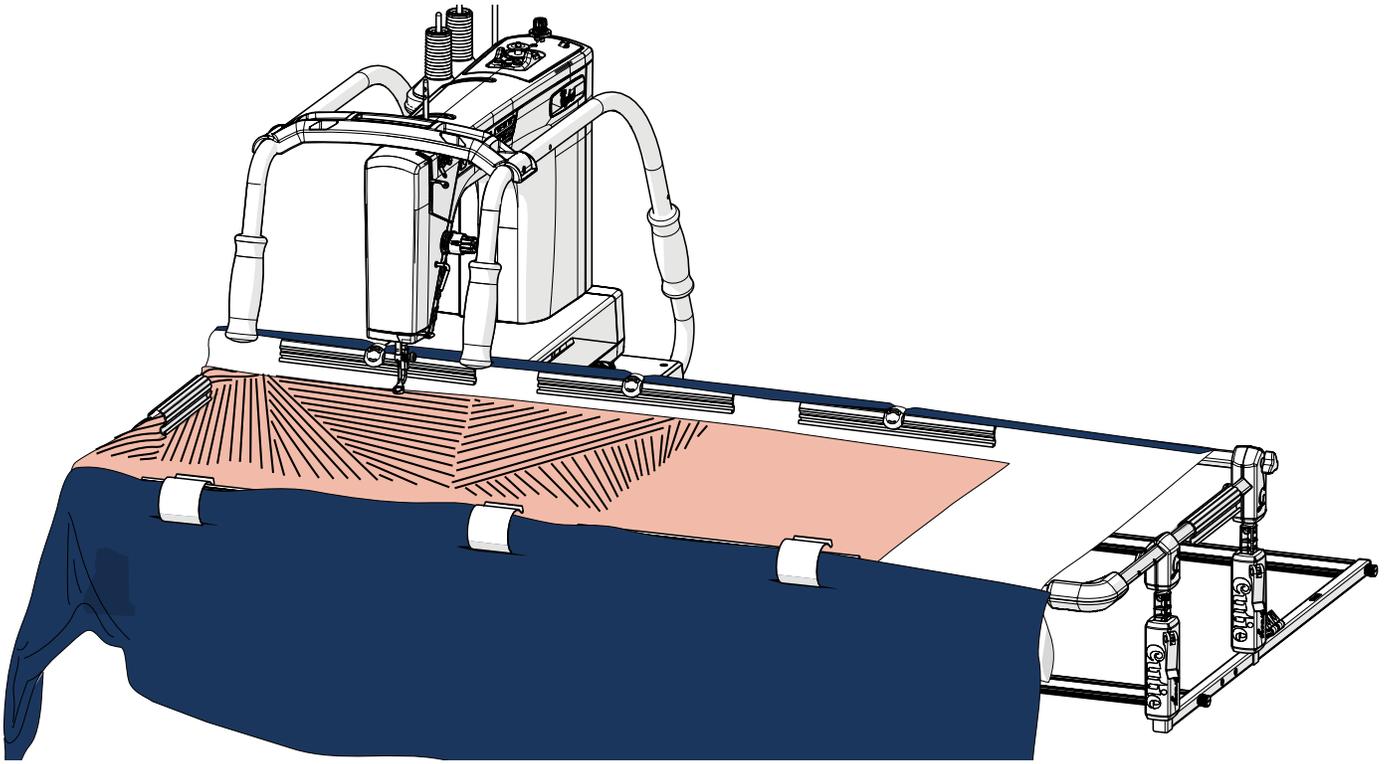
- 4 Make sure your quilt is square with the frame and smooth out any wrinkles. Line up the right edge of the panel about 10 inches from the side of the frame. Make sure the top of the panel is still about 2 inches from the take-up rail.



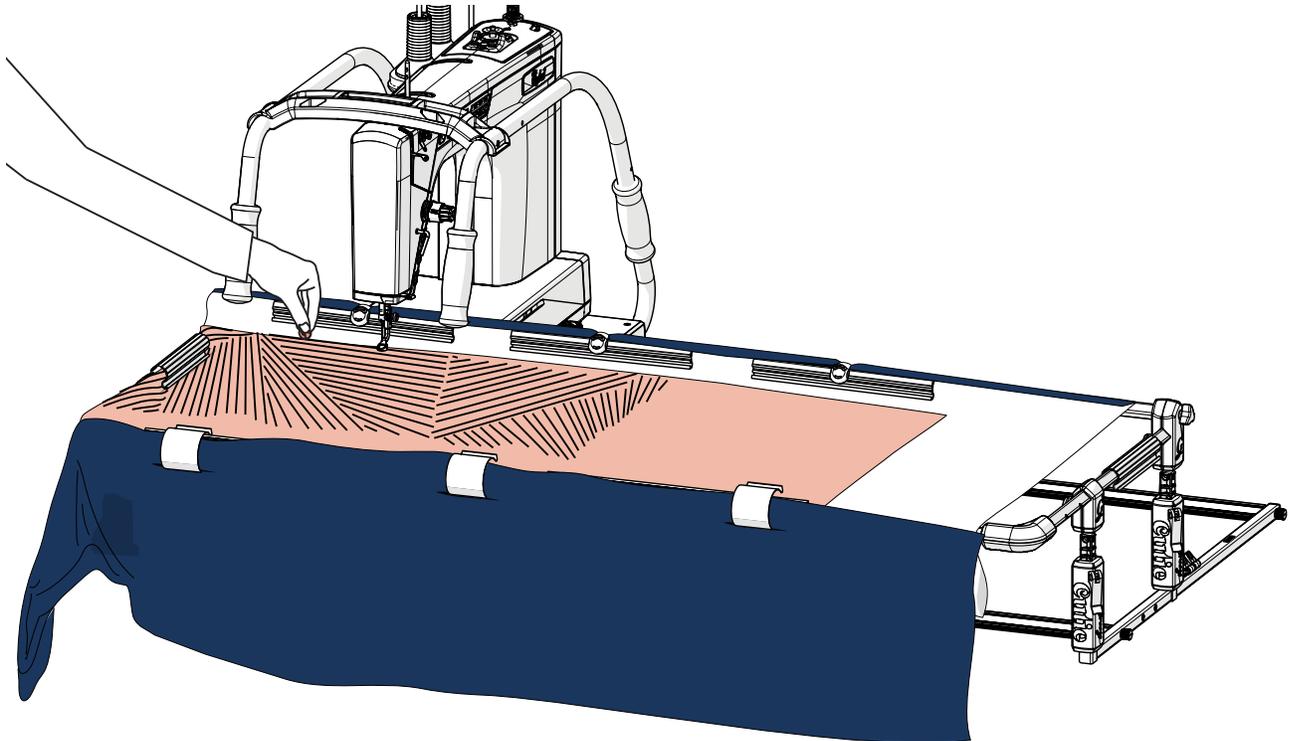
- 5 Once the panel is in the right place, reattach the back fabric clamps on the take-up rail and secure the elastic clips.



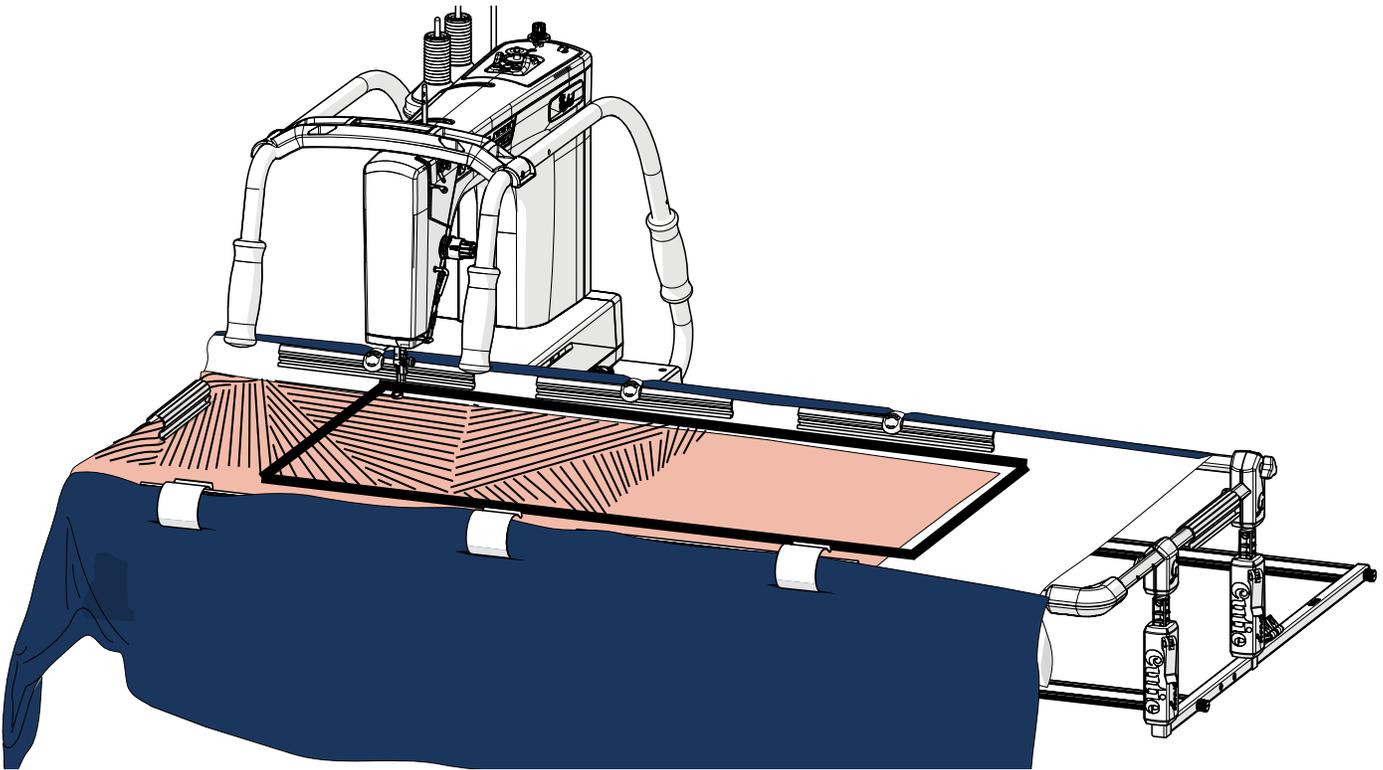
- 6 Smooth out any wrinkles and attach the front clamps and the left side clamp. The panel probably doesn't reach the right side, so put that clamp on the rail. Flip up the front edge and secure it with the mini clips.



- 7 Once you have all of the clamps on, test your fabric tension with a penny. Remember to drop the penny from about six inches above the fabric, and remember that ideal fabric tension is smooth and taut, but not too tight.



- 8 Mark the safe area with tape. **Note:** You can mark the zone by itself rather than the full safe area. However, if you find you need to go back to a previous portion that you've already quilted, having the full safe area marked might come in handy.



## 7 Lesson Seven: Quilting the Next Zones

### KEY CONCEPT

Each new zone should overlap slightly with previous zones so you can continue your designs where you left off in your previous zone.

In many cases, you might find your designs don't fit evenly into each zone, or that your design needs to continue across multiple zones. When you free-motion quilt (that is, quilting on your own without automation), it's not necessary that everything lines up exactly, but there are ways to make sure your designs are lined up pretty closely from zone to zone.

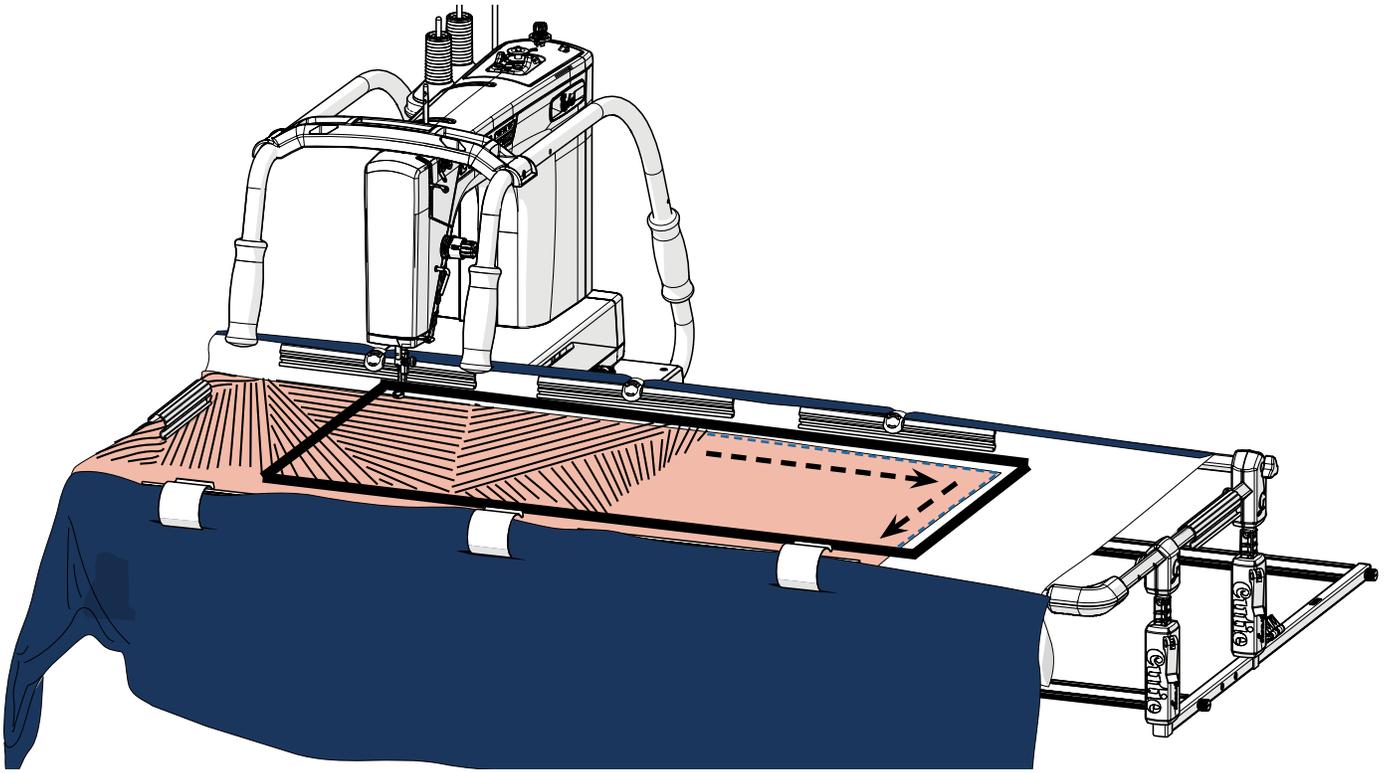
To keep your designs aligned, choose a starting point that overlaps with your design from the previous zone. This is the reason you want some of the previously quilted design to be visible (and reachable by the needle) in the new zone. Every zone should overlap slightly with the ones that came before. Once your design is aligned, it's time to quilt the next zone!

## PRACTICE STEPS

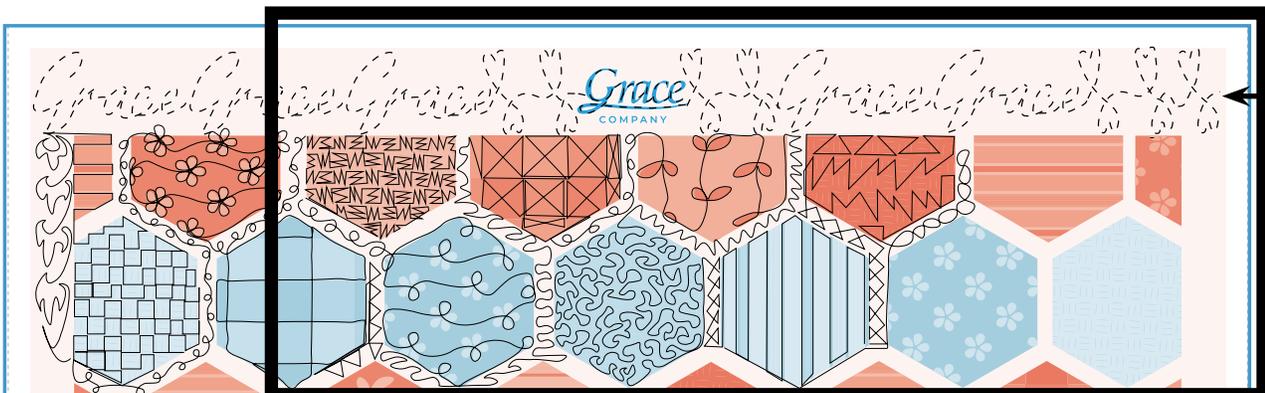
You will need:

- Scissors or thread snips
- Spare full bobbins

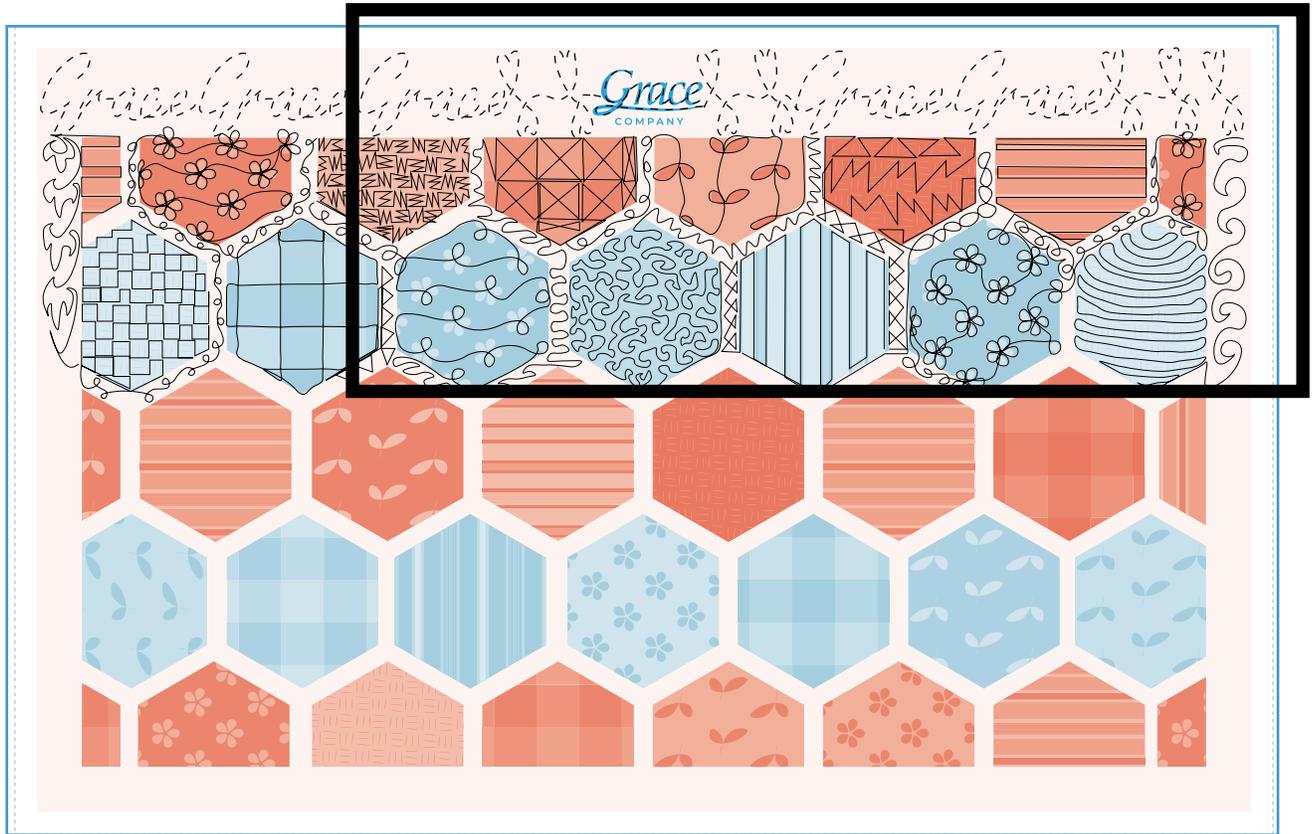
- 1 Tack down the edges of the panel a quarter inch from the tape. Start from the middle of the safe area and stitch to the right corner and then down the side.



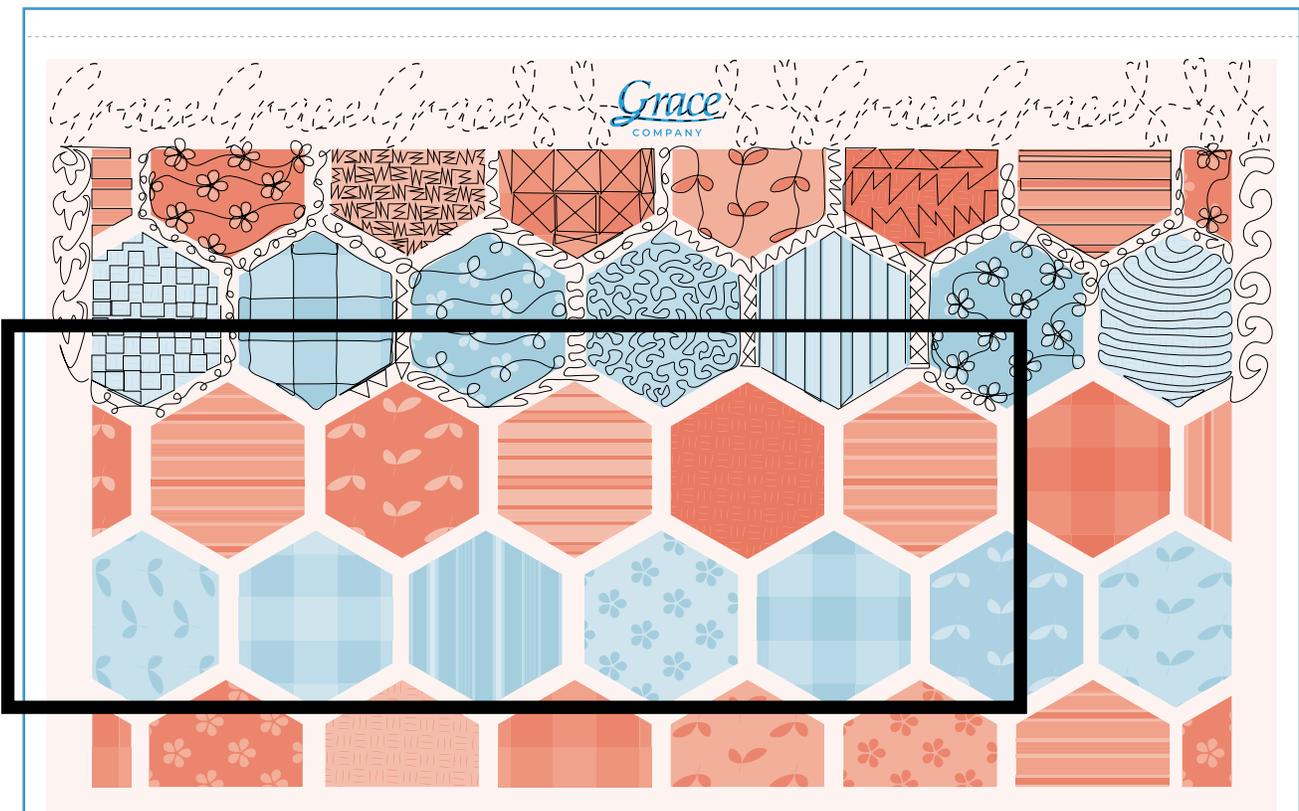
- 2 You might have run out of quilting space before finishing up a specific design, like when stitching your name in the top banner of the panel. To create a continuous feel for your designs, note where you left off and make these the starting points for your next zone.



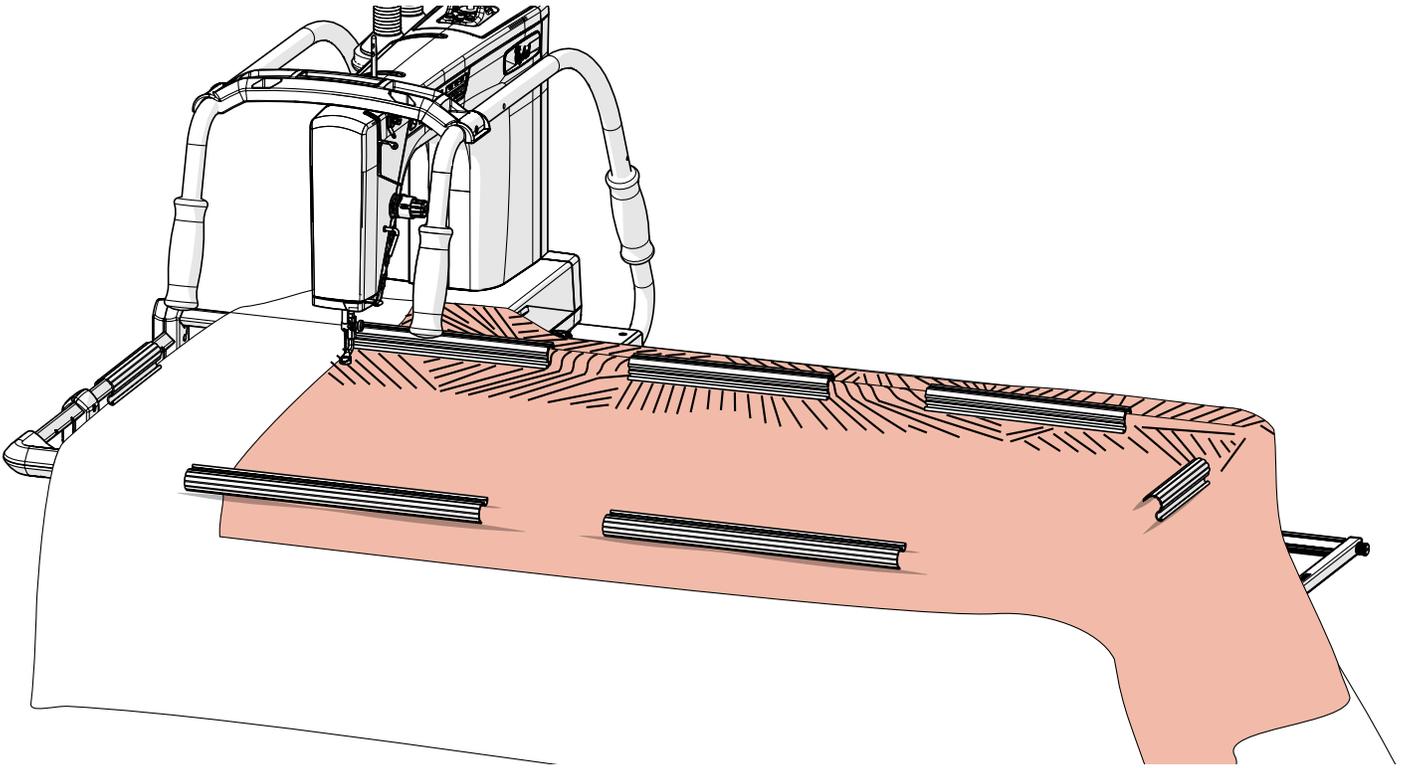
- 3 Continue quilting until you have filled up the remaining safe area.



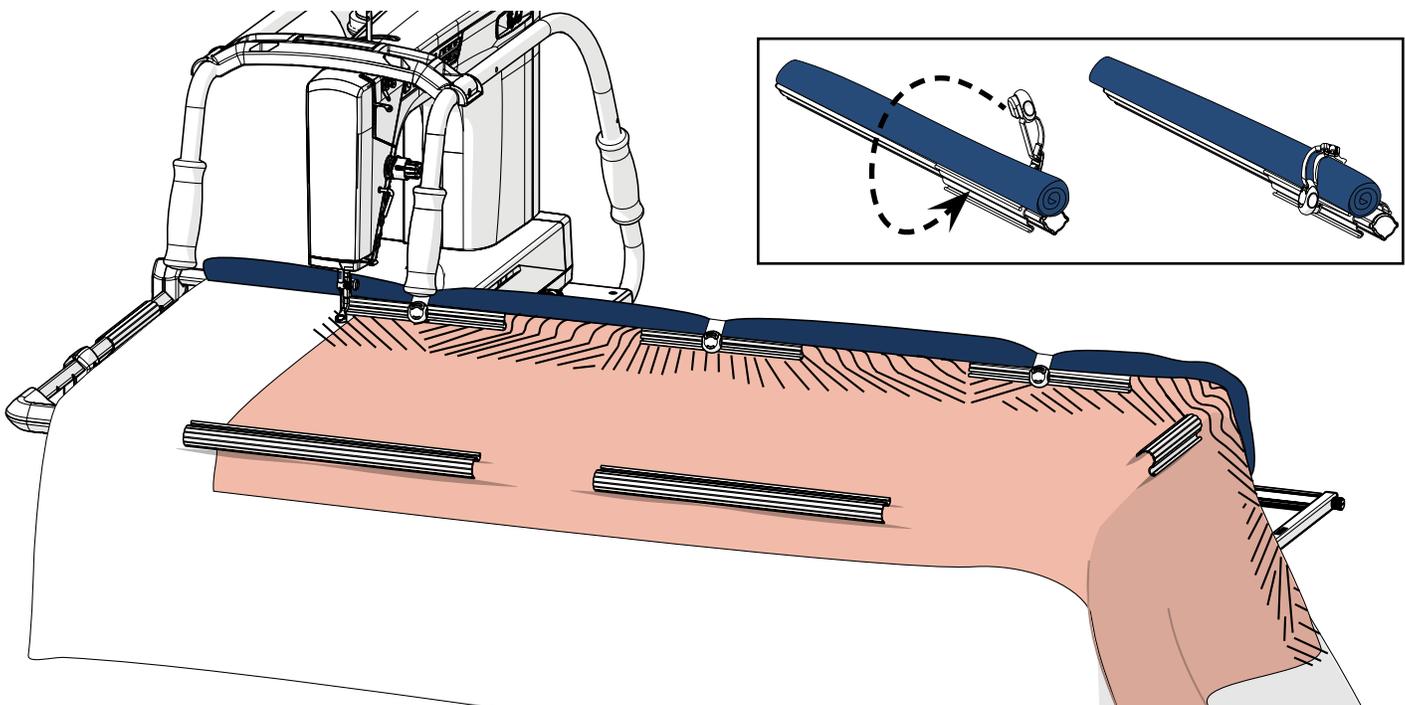
- 4 The next zone of your panel is underneath the first zone. Note how some of the designs you already quilted overlap into the new safe area in the image below. This overlap helps you align your designs as you continue through the quilt.



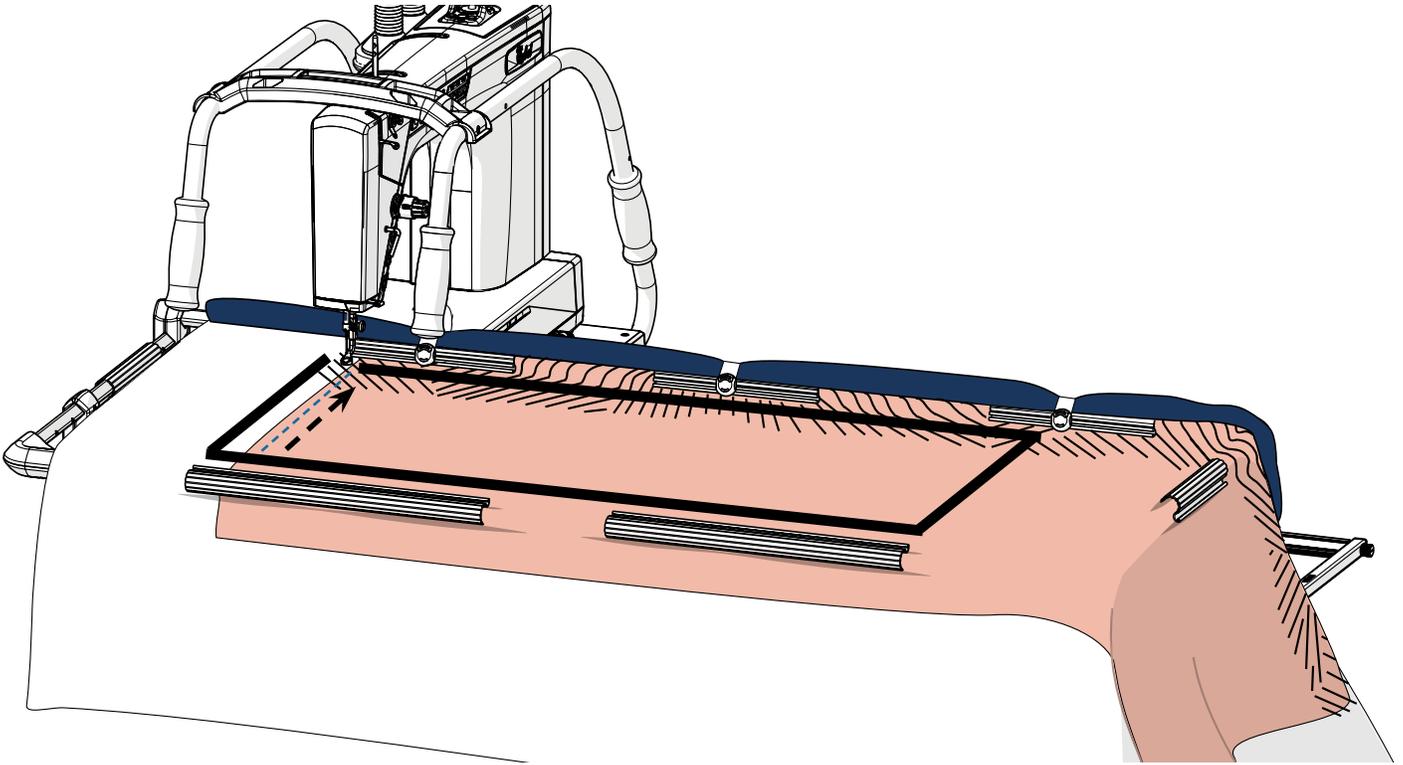
- 5 Moving to the third zone is the same as moving zones and positioning your quilt in the previous steps. However, this time you might not need to flip up the front edge, as more fabric is in the throat of the machine.



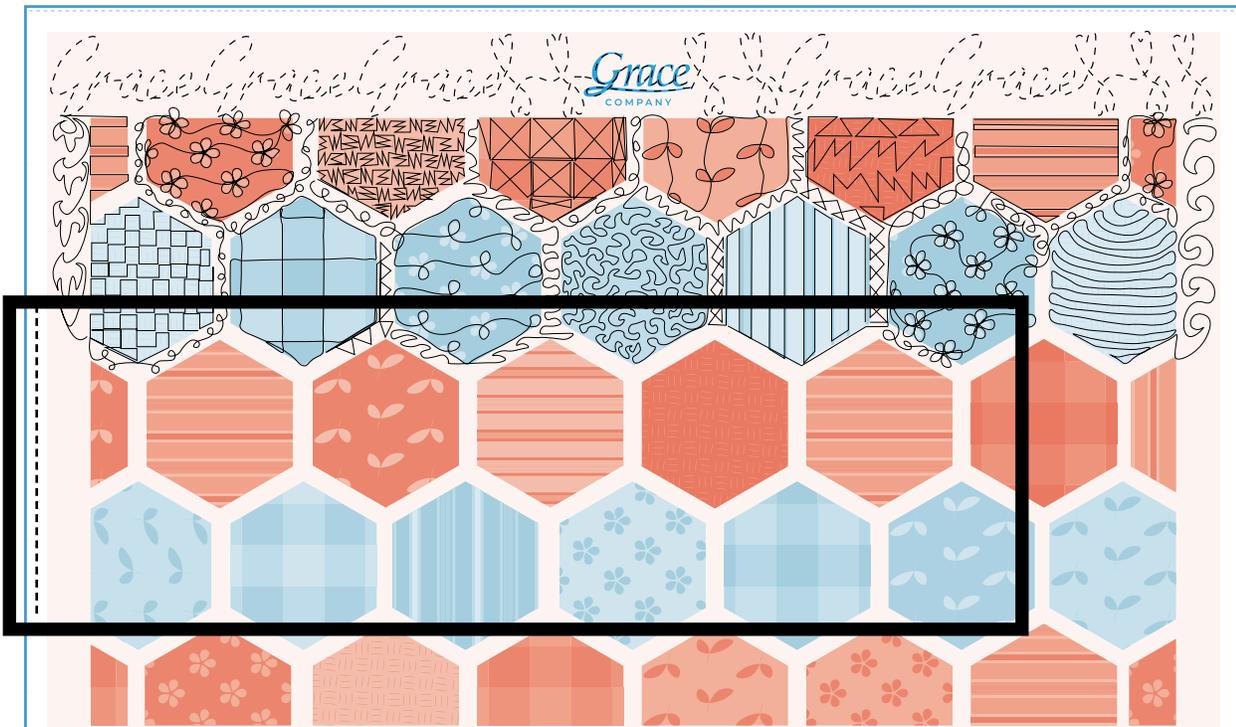
- 6 To handle the extra fabric in the throat of the machine, roll it up and secure the fabric with the elastic clips. With this small panel, you probably only need the elastic clips, but with larger rolls of fabric, use the coil clamps instead of elastic clips to hold excess quilt fabric. See your frame manual for more information.



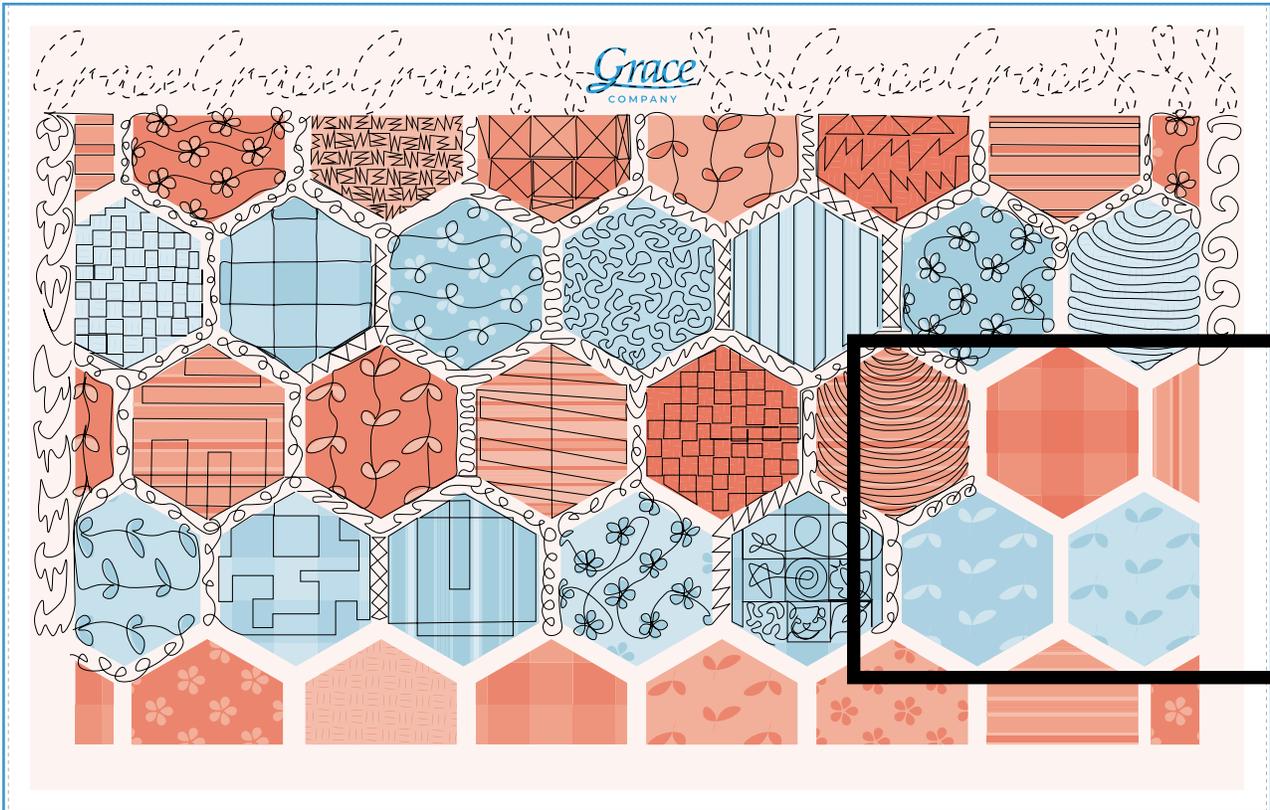
- 7 Whenever you move to a new zone, remember to mark your safe area with tape and tack down any edges of the quilt top, starting from the bottom of the quilt panel.



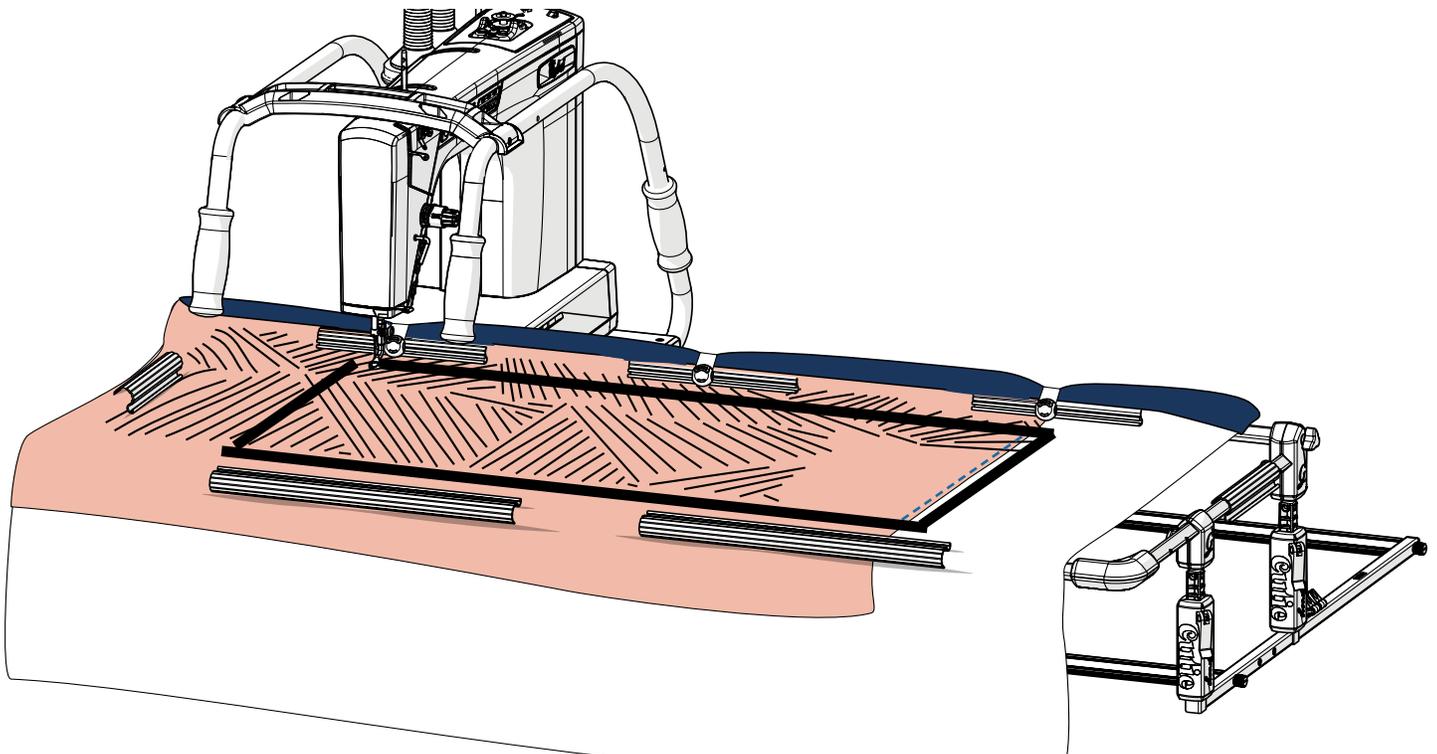
- 8 Continue quilting the third zone. If you run out of bobbin thread, refill your bobbin, and then place your machine needle a few inches before the thread ran out. Pull up your bobbin thread as always, and then stitch over the top of your last few stitches. This will keep your stitching secure.



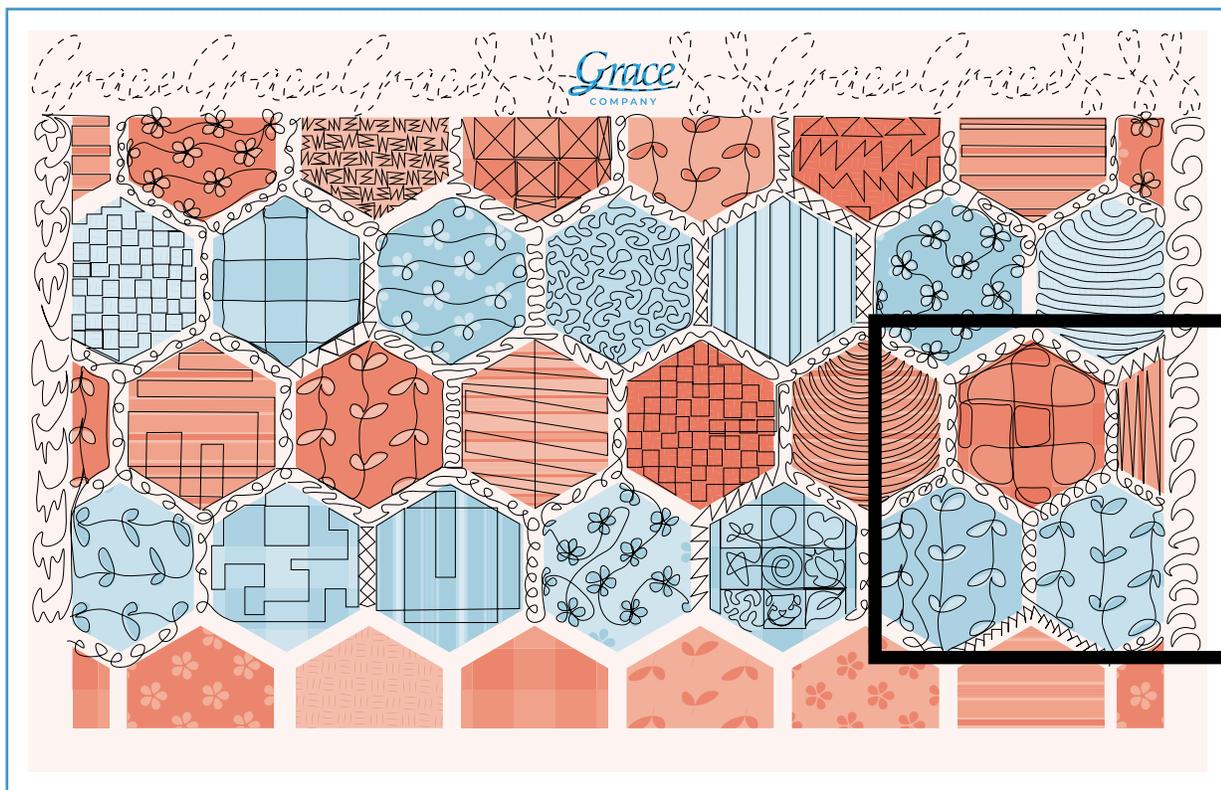
- 9 Once you've finished quilting the third zone, move on to the fourth zone. As before, finish your stitching with three securing stitches, then pull up your bobbin thread. Move your quilt so the next zone is in the safe area of the frame.



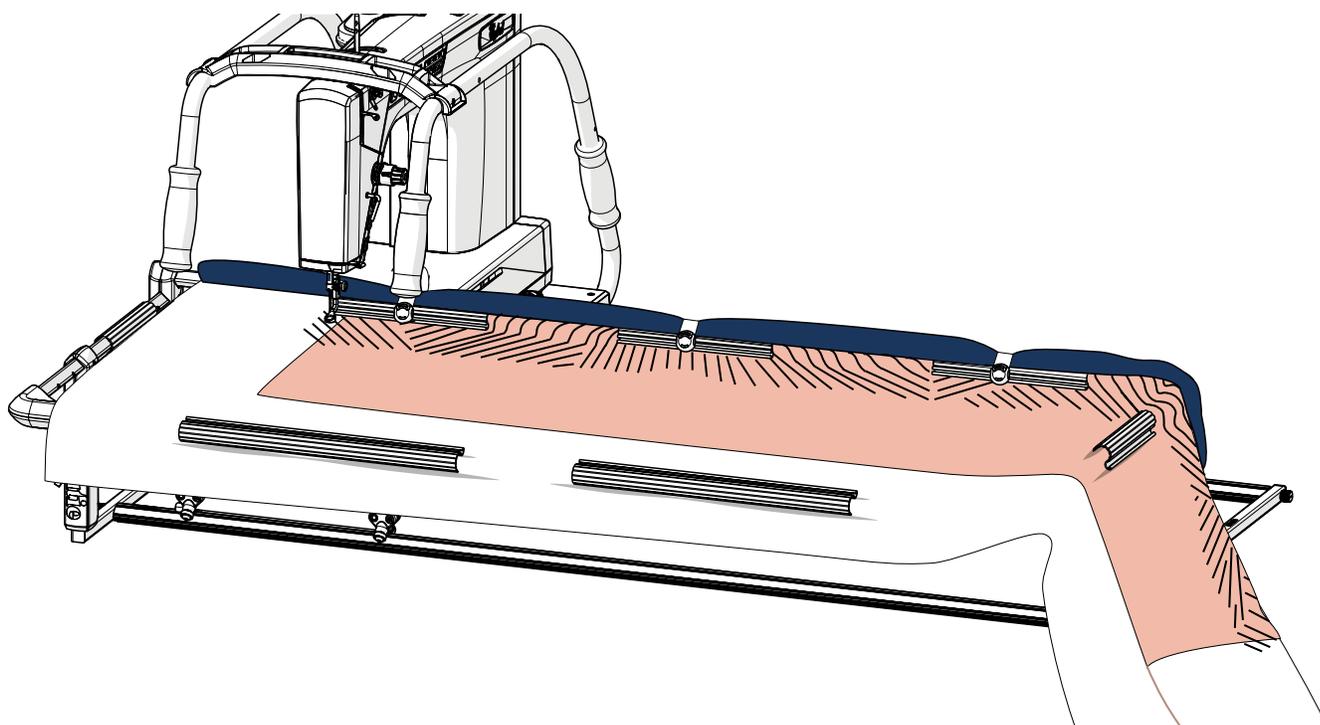
- 10 Once the fabric is secured in place with the fabric clamps and elastic clips, tape down your safe area and tack down the edge of the panel.



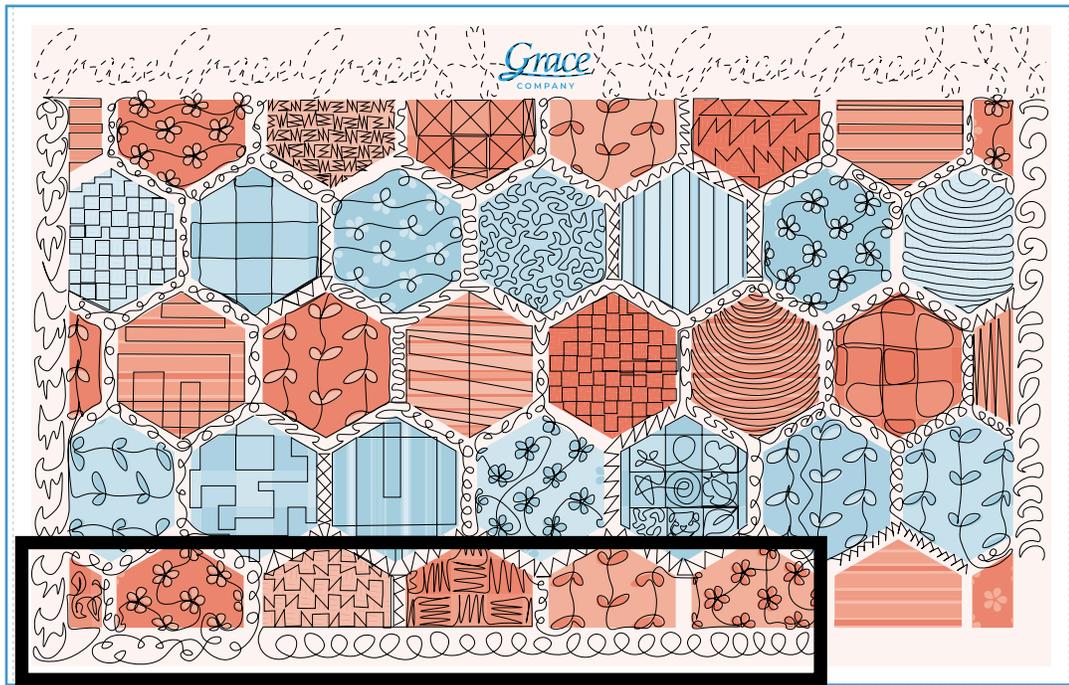
- 11 Continue quilting the fourth zone. If you need a break, it's ok to leave the fabric set up on the frame for a while. If you're not going to quilt for a few days, it's best to remove the fabric clamps to avoid stretching out the quilt.



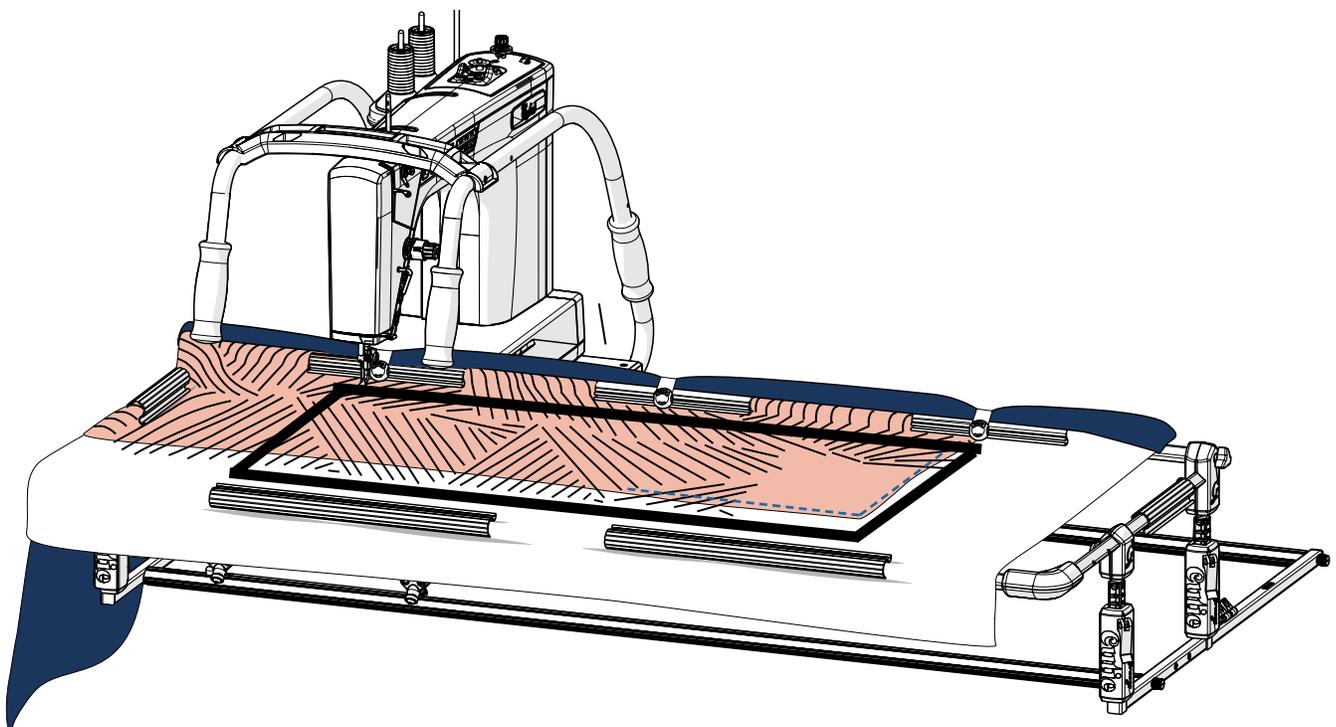
- 12 Move your fabric to the next zone. The fifth zone of your panel is your second-to-last! You might find that only your batting and backing reach the front rail at this point, which is fine. That's why you cut the batting and backing longer than the panel.



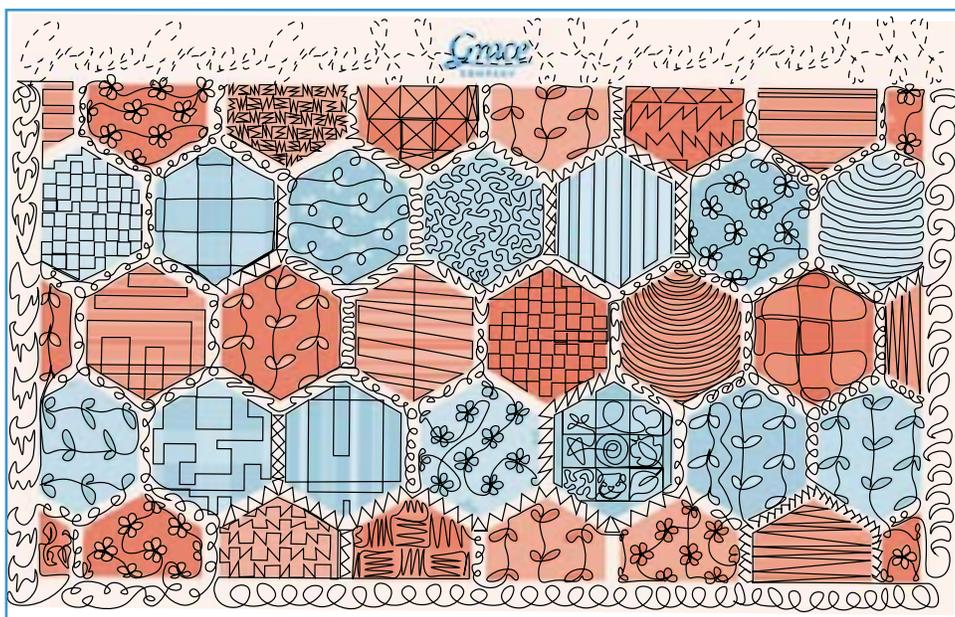
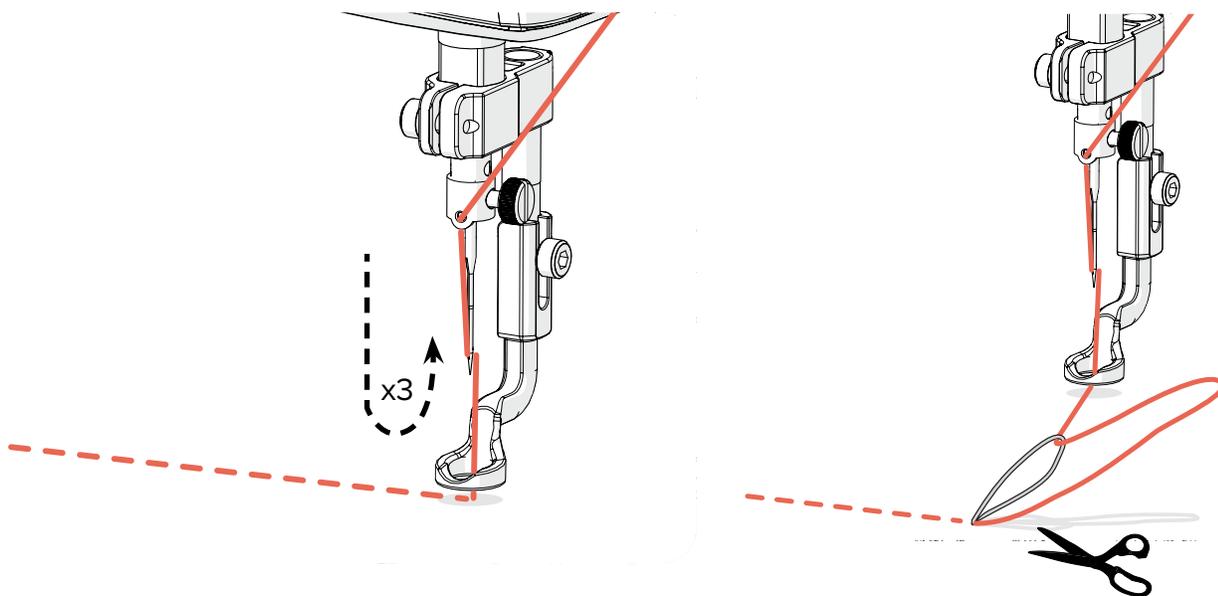
- 13 Once your zone is in the safe area, mark the safe area with tape and tack down the edges. As you quilt, keep experimenting with your designs. If you want, you could play around with some discrete line designs. Just remember to pull up your bobbin thread every time you start and stop the design. Sticking with continuous line designs is just fine too.



- 14 Time for the final zone. Move your quilt so the last bit of the panel is in the safe area. Tape your safe area and tack down any remaining edges.



- 15 Quilt the last few blocks and edges of the panel. When you're finished, make three securing stitches and pull up your bobbin thread one last time.



Congratulations! You've reached the end of your quilt panel!  
Now you know how to size the backing and batting for your quilts, start and end your designs, mark out your safe area, and work with zones.

**Go have some quilting fun!**

## NOTES

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