# Cutting Corners Ruler ${ }^{m}$ 

 INSTRUCTIONS AND BONUS SETTING PATTERNDesigned by Sharyn Craig


## Use this Instruction Guide and Bonus Pattern with the <br> Cutting Corners Ruler" by Sharyn Craig <br> 



## Cozy Quilt Designs*

2940 Jamacha Road, Suite H
El Cajon, CA 92019 619-670-1516

Author/Designer: Sharyn Squier Craig
Publisher: Daniela Stout
Graphics Editors: Amy Falco and Wendy Mathson
Copy editor: Wendy Mathson

Ruler Item Number: CQD05003

First Printing

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## About Sharyn Craig

In 1978, when Sharyn took her first quilting class, she had no idea what direction her life was going to take. She was immediately obsessed with making quilts. Soon she was figuring out ways to make quilts using easier, more organized, and more efficient methods. Next came the opportunity to share those skills with others. She taught quilting through adult education classes and the local quilt shops first. As early as 1983 she was leaving the security of her home territory to share those skills with more quilters. When she retired in 2009, she'd taught in 47 states in the United States and five foreign countries. In 1985, she was named the outstanding Quilt Teacher of the Year by Professional Quilter magazine.

Sharyn has written numerous magazine articles and books. Her recent book titles include Half Log Cabin Quilts, Layer 'em Up Volume 1: Xs and More, Layer 'em Up Volume 2: Basically Boxes, Layer 'em Up Volume 3: Pinwheels and Points, and Quilt Challenge: "What If" Ideas for Color and Design (co-authored with Pamela Mostek).

Sharyn lives in the San Diego, California area with her husband, George. She is the mother of two married children and grandmother to three wonderful grandchildren.
"In my soul I will always be a teacher. I will always share my love and passion for quilting."


# Sharyn Craig's <br> <br> CUTTING CORNERS RULER ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ 

 <br> <br> CUTTING CORNERS RULER ${ }^{\text {TM }}$}

Congratulations! You are now the proud owner of a great new ruler. I'm going to help you get started using it. Hopefully, within a very short time, you'll wonder how you ever made a quilt without it.

Multiple pages of instructions? Charts? Are you getting nervous? Don't worry... it's really easy, and I'm here for you all the way!


## Starting from the beginning... Just what does this ruler do?

The Cutting Corners Ruler ${ }^{\text {T" }}$ gives you the simple and accurate measurements to eliminate a corner from a block, a square, a rectangle, or triangle, leaving the seam allowance on the remaining, or "primary" piece.

## How do you use the ruler?

First, if your ruler is covered with paper, just peel off the paper on both sides to remove it. Now, pick the size you wish to eliminate from a corner. We'll use 3 " for this example. Look at the ruler and find the lines marked 3". Position the two 3 " lines on the edges that you wish to cut away and trim as illustrated:


The triangle you trimmed off is excess, so it can be removed. Your primary piece is ready to go. You have different options for what to do with this piece:

1. Sew on a plain replacement triangle.
2. Sew on a pieced replacement triangle.
3. Use the primary piece as is, such as in setting triangles.

Check out the information on page 7 for a simple replacement triangle chart, plus information on some pieced replacement triangle options. Page 8 shows charts for setting triangles.

Where would you be likely to use a Cutting Corner?

- You can cut the corner from a block that has too much "blank" space in the corners. Cutting away the empty corner and re-attaching either a plain triangle or a pieced triangle in an accent color will add punch to your quilt.
- You can use the Cutting Corners technique to introduce a secondary design into your quilt setting.
- Cutting Corners is a simple way to cut the pieces for setting triangles when setting your blocks on point, to create a striped effect.
- It's an easy way to cut odd shapes.


## What about sashing? Can I use sashing with my blocks if I have replaced the corners of the blocks?

Absolutely! This is true with either plain replacement triangles or pieced replacement triangles. Sashing is another potential way of adding color and interest to your overall quilt design.

How would you color the replacement triangles?

- You might choose to make them all the same fabric, in other words, very controlled.
- You could make them scrappy... either with lots of different colors, or all the same color family.
- In pieced replacement triangles, the backgrounds can be the same or a different fabric entirely. If you use the same fabric as found in the eliminated part, the add-on pieces will appear to float... or look appliquéd onto the surface. If the background is a different fabric, it can make the new design look very difficult to construct, while, in fact, being incredibly simple.

Now that I've answered some of the more common questions associated with this ruler, let's really look at how it works...

## THE BASIC INSTRUCTIONS

Let's say you want a 6 " finished square (or block) with a 2 " finished triangle in the top left corner.


First, start with a $6^{1} / 2$ " fabric square or block. (With squares and rectangles, the rule is to add $1 / 2$ " in both directions to allow for our $11 / 4$ seam allowances.)

The ruler lines are your finished sizes, so to remove the correct amount of fabric, simply position the Cutting Corners Ruler ${ }^{\text {mom }}$ so the $2^{\prime \prime}$ marks line up on the corner of the square, then cut.


Now, to get the correct size replacement triangle, cut a fabric square $27 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ and slice it once from corner to corner. The rule here is to add $7 / 8$ " to the finished size of the triangle. You can do the math, or refer to the replacement triangle chart on page 7 .


Sew the replacement triangle on the missing corner. Just center the triangle on the primary piece and line up the raw edges. Notice how the triangle points extend beyond the primary piece on each side.


That's it! It is really just that easy!! Once you get the idea, you can go on to use the Cutting Corners technique and ruler with other shapes.

## CUTTING ODD SHAPES

Let's say you want to cut an octagon, or a hexagon, or a pentagon, or a trapezoid. Just how would you do that?


Start by picturing that shape with simple corners (the shaded areas seen below).


For example, let's make an octagon that would fit into a 6 " finished square. Let's assume we want the corners to be $2^{\prime \prime}$.

Cut a square of fabric $6^{1 / 2}$ ". Position the Cutting Corners Ruler ${ }^{\text {m" }}$ so that the $2^{\prime \prime}$ marks line up on the corner of the square and cut. Repeat on each of the four corners.


You did it. You cut a perfect octagon! Now you can add simple replacement triangle corners to make a snowball block. For these triangles, slice fabric squares in half once from corner to corner. What size squares do you cut to make the triangles fit perfectly? That's easy. Add $\overline{/ 8}$ " to the finished size of the triangle. Remember, that is the measurement you used on the ruler to trim off the corners: $2^{\prime \prime}+7 / 8^{\prime \prime}=278^{\prime \prime}$.


Now let's look at a hexagon. This shape used as the sashing in your quilt makes great stars at all the intersections.


For our example, we'll assume 9" finished blocks with $2 \frac{1}{2}$ " finished width sashing. Cut a rectangle $9^{1 / 2} \times 3$ ". (Finished size plus $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ each direction is the rule used here.) The Cutting Corners Ruler ${ }^{\text {ma }}$ measurement you need is the one that is exactly half of the finished width of the sashing. Our sashing is $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ (finished). Half of that is $1^{11 / 4 " . ~ P o s i t i o n ~ t h e ~} 1^{1 / 4 " \text { " Cutting }}$ Corners Ruler ${ }^{\text {mi }}$ lines on a corner and trim, then repeat on the other 3 corners. Remember, this leaves the seam allowance on the hexagon where you need it to be.


Replacement triangles are $1 \frac{1}{4}$ " plus $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}=2 \frac{1}{8} 8^{\prime \prime}$ square, which you'll slice once, corner to corner. Each square yields two triangles.


Some shapes we cut start as a triangle. An example of this is the trapezoid shape. Cut your triangle the finished size plus seam allowance, then trim the corner using the guide needed.


NOTE: Some triangles used for the trapezoids are half-square triangles, and others are quarter-square triangles. The difference between these two triangles is how many it takes to make a square.


- When you know the short side of the triangle, it is a half-square triangle. To cut a half-square triangle you take the finished size of the short side and add $7 / 8$ ". Cut a square and slice once, corner to corner.


You know the short side.
Rule is: Finished size plus $7 / 8$ ".

- When you know the long side of the triangle, it is a quarter-square triangle. To cut a quarter-square triangle you take the finished size of the long side and add $1^{11 / 4}$ ". Cut a square and slice twice, corner to corner.


You know the long side. Rule is: Finished size plus $11 / 4$ ".

Once your triangles are cut, position the guide on the square corner and trim. The remaining shape is always a trapezoid. Pretty cool, huh?

## TIPS AND IDEAS FROM SHARYN

TIP: I strongly urge that you store your new ruler with these instructions in the neat packaging it came in, so you will always have them handy for reference.

TIP: I have a box labeled "cut away corners" that I save for future fun. Maybe I'll use them in another quilt project. Sometimes I just use them for audition purposes to see how a particular color or fabric might look in a project. Sometimes I just give them to friends that love to collect scraps.

IDEA: There is no rule that says you must always use the same size cut-away corner within a quilt. Varying the size of the corners can add to the complexity of the overall look of your quilt. Using all the same size where four corners meet is probably a good idea, but even this is not a rule.

## SECONDARY DESIGNS

So far we've been using plain replacement triangles. Now let's look at a really clever way to incorporate secondary designs into your quilt by using pieced replacement triangles.

These images can be simple pinwheels, stars, squares flanked with triangles, triangles surrounded by more triangles, there's no limit to what you can do with this concept.

You'll find charts on page 7 for some of the pieced replacement triangles I have used in quilts, along with the sizes to cut the internal pieces for some of the more common sizes. But how do you design your own?

We'll use a finished 3" Replacement Triangle for our example. Get a piece of graph paper and draw two perpendicular lines, each 6 long and connect the ends of the lines.


Let your eye follow the lines of the graph paper to see what designs you can come up with. Each replacement triangle is one-fourth of the design. The secondary design doesn't emerge until you sew one of these replacement triangles onto each of four blocks. When you sew these blocks together, the design element occurs.


## YOUR BLOCKS

Some blocks have plain squares in the corners. When you have large blocks to begin with, these plain squares can be really visually flat, or boring. An example might be a $12^{\prime \prime}$ Ohio Star block. When the simple Ohio Star is a finished 12 ", the corner square is 4 " finished. If you wanted to sew those blocks tangent (block to block), that would be an 8 " square where those corner pieces came together. Instead, you might want to use a 3 " Cutting Corner and eliminate part of that blank space. Re-attach the pieces, say, for a pinwheel. Now, when the same four blocks come together you have pinwheels floating between the blocks. How fun is that?


Sometimes your blocks aren't all the same size. Perhaps they were from a block exchange, or you won them at your local guild meeting. Now what? How can you fix that problem and incorporate some fun into the set at the same time? Consider framing your blocks first. The framing strips can be as narrow or as wide as you want. They can all be the same fabric, or lots of different fabrics.

Frame, iron, make sure the blocks are square, then pick up your Cutting Corners Ruler ${ }^{\text {ma }}$ and trim. TaDa!


Another possibility for framing your blocks first is to use triangles on the blocks. There have been times I thought I wanted to use plain triangles on the blocks, so I cut them and sewed them on, only to discover it was still not right. It's not too late to cut away those corners and re-attach new triangles, plain or pieced!


## SETTING TRIANGLES

Now comes one of my favorite ways to use the Cutting Corners Ruler ${ }^{\text {me }} \ldots$ in the side and corner triangles of diagonally set blocks. Instead of using great big, plain triangles when setting your blocks on point, consider a striped triangle, like this one:


NOTE: Check out the Album quilt pictured on the cover packaging. Setting instructions for this quilt are included as a bonus. You can use any 9 " blocks of your choice along with the sashing and setting triangle numbers I've provided in the following example.

## Side Triangles

For our first example, we'll assume 9" blocks set on point in a tangent set (block to block, with no sashing). Get a piece of graph paper and draw two lines, perpendicular to one another, each 9 " long. Connect the ends to one another to make a triangle.



Pick a nice number, say 2". Measure from the hypotenuse (long edge) of the triangle and draw a line. Pick a second number, perhaps $1^{\prime \prime}$, measure over and draw a second line.


You don't need to be a math genius to do this next part. Take your ruler and MEASURE the longest diagonal line. It comes out to $1233 / 4$ ". (If it isn't a "nice" number, round it up to the next eighth of an inch.) When you have the number, write it on your drawing so you don't forget. To the long number and the 2 " width you add $1 / 2$ " to each measurement for seam allowances. Cut a fabric rectangle $2^{1 / 2}$ "x $13^{11 / 4}$ ". Because
the finished width of that rectangle is 2 " (the width you drew on the graph paper), you'll use the 2 " Cutting Corners Ruler" lines to trim from each end.


Repeat the measuring part on the next longest diagonal line on your graph paper sketch. Write it down. Add $1 / 2$ " in both directions for seam allowances. Cut a fabric rectangle $9^{11 / 4}{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ". Use the $1^{\prime \prime}$ Cutting Corners Ruler ${ }^{\text {m" }}$ lines to trim each end.


The triangle fits on the graph paper lines, doesn't it? What is the length of the short side? To that number you add $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$, cut a square and slice once, corner to corner. In this example our triangle is cut from a $55 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ square.


Sew the individual pieces together, and that's it! Simple, efficient, easy, very little fabric waste... and best of all, no guesswork involved. If that isn't enough, all the "math" needed is measuring with your ruler! Who can't do that?


## Corner Triangles

There are four corners to your quilt. For easy construction of these pieced triangles you'll make each corner in two identical halves. This avoids any Y-seaming (set in piecing).


What you know about these corner triangles is that after two of them are sewn together, the long edge is the same as the side of the block.


Draw two perpendicular lines on your graph paper, so each line is half the size of the block. In our 9" block example, your lines would be $4 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$. Connect the ends.


Use the same 2" and 1" numbers used in the side triangles and draw lines. Measure them and write them on the drawing just as before. Remember to cut the rectangles $1 / 2$ bigger in each direction, and use the Cutting Corners size equal to the finished width of the piece. Measure the triangle on the graph paper and cut a square $7 / 8$ " larger, then slice it once, corner to corner.


## WHAT ABOUT SETTING TRIANGLES WITH SASHING?

When using sashing, the original lines drawn for the side triangles are finished length of block plus width of one sashing. So $9^{\prime \prime}$ blocks with $2^{1 ⁄ 2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ finished width sashing would mean drawing lines $11^{1} / 2^{\prime \prime}$ long for the side triangle.

The corner triangle is finished width of the block plus two sashing widths. $9^{\prime \prime}+5^{\prime \prime}=14^{\prime \prime}$. Half of that is $77^{\prime \prime}$. Begin with two perpendicular $7^{\prime \prime}$ lines and continue as before.

## HOW MANY SETTING TRIANGLES?

There are always four corner triangles. The number of side triangles will differ depending on how many blocks you're setting. The chart below shows some of the more common numbers.

| Total number <br> of blocks | Set | Number of side <br> triangles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | $2 \times 3$ | 6 |
| 18 | $3 \times 4$ | 10 |
| 32 | $4 \times 5$ | 14 |
| 39 | $4 \times 6$ | 16 |
| 59 | $5 \times 7$ | 20 |
| 83 | $6 \times 8$ | 24 |
| 143 | $8 \times 10$ | 32 |

Remember, these are blocks set on point, so a $2 \times 3$ set would have 8 blocks set in 3 rows of 2 , with 6 side triangles and 4 corner triangles, like this:


The next two pages are reference charts, so you don't even need to get out your calculator to know how big to cut those replacement pieces.

## CUTTING CHARTS FOR PIECED REPLACEMENT TRIANGLES

Simple Replacement Triangle
Finished size plus 7/" half-square triangle


| Cutting Corners | Cut Replacement |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $27 / 8$ " |
| $2^{1 / 2 "}$ | $33 / 8$ " |
| 3" | $37 / 8 " \triangle$ |
| $31 / 2 "$ | $43 / 8$ " $\triangle$ |
| 4" | $47 / 8$ " |
| $41 / 2$ " | $53 / 8$ " |
| 5" | 57/8" |

Pinwheel Replacement Triangle
Finished size plus 11/4" quarter-square triangle


| Cutting Corners | Cut Replacement |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 3114" |
| $21 / 2 "$ | 33/4" |
| 3" | 4114" " |
| 3½" | 43/4" |
| $4 "$ | 5114" ¢ |
| $41 / 2 "$ | 5314" |
| 5" | 6114" $\triangle$ |

Framed Square Replacement Triangle $\angle A$


| Cutting Corners | Cut Replacement |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A Triangles | B Square |
| 2 " | 17\%" $\triangle$ | 1112" |
| $2^{1 / 2 "}$ | 21/8" ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 13/4" |
| 3" | $23 / 8$ " $\triangle$ | 2" |
| $31 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $25 / 8$ " | 21/4" |
| $4 "$ | 27\%" ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ | 21/2" |
| $41 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 3118" | 23/4" |
| 5" | $33 / 8$ " $\triangle$ | $3 "$ |

Framed Triangle Replacement Triangle


| Cutting Corners | Cut Replacement |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $17 / 8^{\prime \prime} \square$ |
| $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $21 / 8^{\prime \prime} \square$ |
| $3 "$ | $23 / 8^{\prime \prime} \square$ |
| $31 / 2 "$ | $25 / 8^{\prime \prime} \square$ |
| $4 "$ | $27 / 8^{\prime \prime} \square$ |
| $41 / 2 "$ | $31 / 8^{\prime \prime} \square$ |
| $5 "$ | $33 / 8 " \square$ |

Simple Star Replacement Triangle


| Cutting Corners | Cut Replacement |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A Triangles | B Triangles |
| $2 "$ | 17\%" ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 2114" |
| $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 21/8" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 2112" |
| $3 "$ | $23 / 8$ " | 23/4" " |
| $31 / 2$ " | $25 / 8$ " $\triangle$ | 3" " |
| $4 "$ | $27 /{ }^{\prime \prime}$ " | 3114" ${ }^{1 / 2}$ |
| $41 / 2 "$ | $31 / 8 " \square$ | 3122" |
| $5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $33 / 8 " \square$ | 3334" |

8-Point Star Replacement Triangle



| Cutting Corners | Cut Replacement |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A Triangles | B Triangles |
| $2 "$ | 17\%" $\triangle$ | 2114" $\triangle$ |
| $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $21 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ \} | 212" $\triangle$ |
| $3 "$ | $23 / 8 " \square$ | 23314 $\triangle$ |
| $31 / 2 "$ | 25/8" | 3" " |
| $4 "$ | $27 / 8$ | 3114" $\triangle$ |
| $41 / 2 "$ | $31 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ \} | 3122" $\triangle$ |
| 5" | $33 / 8$ " | 3314" |

## CUTTING CHARTS FOR STRIPED SETTING TRIANGLES



| Blocks Set Tangent (block to block) |  | Side Setting Triangle (Cut 1 of each piece per triangle) |  |  | Corner Setting Triangle (Cut 8 of each piece to make 4 corners) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Piece A | Piece B | Piece C | Piece D | Piece E | Piece F |
| 6" finished blocks | Size to cut | 9" x 2" | $6 "$ x 1½' | $33 / 8 " \square$ | $43 / 4$ " x 2 " | $13 / 4 " \square$ | * |
|  | Cutting Corners | $11 / 2 "$ | 1 " | - - | $11 / 2 "$ | - - | - - |
| 8" finished blocks | Size to cut | $12^{\prime \prime}$ x $2^{\prime \prime}$ | $87 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 53/8" | 61/8" x 2 " | $31 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $13 / 8 " \square$ |
|  | Cutting Corners | $11 / 2 "$ | 1 " | - - | $11 / 2 "$ | 1 " | - |
| 9" finished blocks | Size to cut | $131 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " | $101 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $63 / 8 " \square$ | $67 / 8$ " x 2 " | $37 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 13/4" $\triangle$ |
|  | Cutting Corners | $11 / 2 "$ | 1 " | - - | $11 / 2$ " | 1 " | - - |
| 10" finished blocks | Size to cut | $145 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $105 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 1112{ }^{\text {" }}$ | 65/8" | $75 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 2$ " | $31 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 15/8" |
|  | Cutting Corners | 2" | 1 " | - - | 2" | 1 " | - |
| 12" finished blocks | Size to cut | $171 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $13112{ }^{\prime \prime}$ x 2 " | 77/8" | 9" x $211 / 2$ " | $5 " \times 2$ " | 178" |
|  | Cutting Corners | 2" | $11 / 2 "$ | - | 2" | $11 / 2 "$ | - |

* Note: There is no piece F in the corner setting triangles for 6 " blocks.


| Blocks Set With Sashing |  | Side Setting Triangle (Cut 1 of each piece per triangle) |  |  | Corner Setting Triangle <br> (Cut 8 of each piece to make 4 corners) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Piece A | Piece B | Piece C | Piece D | Piece E | Piece F |
| 6" blocks with $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ sashing | Size to cut | $111 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ x 2 " | 81/8" $\times 111 / 2$ " | 43/4" | $67 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " | $37 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 13/4" $\triangle$ |
|  | Cutting Corners | $11 / 2 "$ | $1 "$ | - - | $11 / 2 "$ | 1 " | - - |
| 8" blocks with 2" sashing | Size to cut | $145 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ x 2½" | $105 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}$ $11 / 2 "$ | $65 / 8 " \square$ | $75 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 22^{\prime \prime}$ | $31122^{\prime \prime} \times 11 / 2$ " | 15/8" |
|  | Cutting Corners | 2" | 1 " | - - | 2" | 1 " | - - |
| 9" blocks with 2½" sashing | Size to cut | $163 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $125 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 2$ " | $71 / 2 " \triangle$ | $103 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $61 / 4 " \times 2$ " | $27 / 8$ " $\triangle$ |
|  | Cutting Corners | $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $1112{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | - - | $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $1112{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | - - |
| 10" blocks <br> with $2 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ sashing | Size to cut | $181 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ x $2112{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 141⁄8" x 2 " | 83/8" | $111 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $71 / 8$ " x 2 " | $33 / 8 " \square$ |
|  | Cutting Corners | $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $11 / 2 "$ | - - | $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $11 / 2 "$ | - - |
| 12" blocks with 3" sashing | Size to cut | $213 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ x $2112{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 175/8" x 2 " | 107\%" $\triangle$ | $131 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $91 / 8 " \times 2$ " | 47/8" |
|  | Cutting Corners | $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $11 / 2 "$ | - - | $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $11 / 2 "$ | - - |

## Bonus Setting Pattern for 9" Blocks

You can plug any 18-9" (finished) blocks into this pattern to make a stunning quilt, 60" $x 77^{\prime \prime}$.
What if you have 8" blocks, but no 9 "? No problem! Simply frame the blocks first with simple coping strips (a frame sewn to each side of the block). Once you've framed the blocks, then square them up to exactly $91 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ and you're good to go!


## FABRIC REQUIREMENTS \& CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS

Cut strips from full width of fabric (selvage to selvage) unless stated otherwise.
Width of fabric calculated at $40^{\prime \prime}$ of workable fabric.
After subcutting strips, organize pieces into 4 separate stations (or boxes, bags, trays, etc.) to act as staging areas. Label one station "Sashing," one station "Stars," one station "Side Triangles," and one station "Corner Triangles." The last column of the chart shows you how to label each piece and which station to put it in.

| Fabric | Yardage | Cut Strips | Subcut | Organize |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sashing <br> *See page 10 for Sharyn's way of cutting these sashing strips. | $13 / 8$ yards | $1-141 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ strip* | $12-3$ " $\times 141 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ rectangles | Sashing (A, B \& C pieces) |
|  |  | $3-91 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ strips* | $36-3^{\prime \prime} \times 91 / 2$ rectangles | Sashing <br> (A pieces) |
| Stars | 1/2 yard | $2-3$ " strips | 17-3" squares | Stars <br> (D pieces) |
|  |  | $4-21 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ strips | $68-2^{1 / 8}$ " squares, then cut in half once for 136 half-square triangles $\square$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stars } \\ (\mathrm{E} \text { pieces) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Fabric \#1 in setting triangles | 3/8 yard | $1-71 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ strip | $5-7 \frac{1}{2}$ " squares, then cut in half once for 10 half-square triangles $\square$ | Side triangles <br> (F pieces) |
|  |  | $1-27 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ strip | $4-27 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ squares, then cut in half once for 8 half-square triangles $\qquad$ | Corner triangles (G pieces) |
| Fabric \#2 (accent strip) in setting triangles | 3/8 yard | 5-2" strips | $10-2$ " x 125/8" rectangles | Side triangles <br> (H pieces) |
|  |  |  | $8-2$ " x 61/4" rectangles | Corner triangles (J pieces) |
| Fabric \#3 in setting triangles, framing border, and binding | 2 yards | Cut from length of fabric (72"): $4-41 / 2$ " strips |  | (Set aside for framing border) |
|  |  | Cut from length of fabric (72"): $4-2^{1} / 2^{\prime \prime}$ strips | $10-21 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{3 / 4}$ " rectangles | Side triangles (K pieces) |
|  |  |  | $8-21 / 2{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 103 / 8$ " rectangles | Corner triangles <br> (L pieces) |
| Fabric placement in setting triangles: |  |  | Refer to page 12 for location of pieces in finished quilt. |  |

## Bonus Setting Pattern for 9" Blocks

## CUTTING AND PIECING THE SASHING

1. Fold sashing fabric selvage to selvage, then fold in half again in the same direction (4 layers of fabric).
selvages

2. Cut one strip $141 / 2$ " wide, and 3 strips, $91 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide. Do not unfold.

3. Rotate each $9^{1 / 2}$ " strip one-quarter turn. Cut across into $3-3$ " wide sections per strip. This gives you a total of 36 A rectangles, $3^{\prime \prime} \times 91 / 2^{\prime \prime}$.

4. Rotate the $141 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ strip one-quarter turn, then cut across into 3-3" wide sections, for a total of 12 rectangles, $3^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{1} / 2$ ".

5. Set aside 4 rectangles from step 4 . These are $B$ rectangles, $3^{\prime \prime} \times 14^{112} 2^{\prime \prime}$. Take the remaining rectangles and:

- Trim 6 rectangles to $12^{\prime \prime}$ long ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 12$ ", C).
- Trim 2 rectangles to $9 \frac{1}{2}$ " long ( $3^{\prime \prime} \times 91 / 2$ "). Put these with the other $3^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x} 9 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ rectangles that you cut in step 3, for a total of 38 A rectangles.

set aside 4

trim 6 to 12 "

trim 2 to $91 / 2$ "

6. Use the $1 \frac{1}{4}$ " lines on the Cutting Corners Ruler ${ }^{\text {mix }}$ to trim the ends of the sashing pieces as shown in the chart below. Note that some of the A's are trimmed on one end only (A1) and some are trimmed on both ends (A2).

| Piece | Qty | Size | 11/4" Cutting <br> Corners | Shape |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | 14 | 3 " x 91⁄2" | trim twice on one end |  |
| A2 | 24 | 3 " x 91⁄2" | trim twice on both ends |  |
| B | 4 | 3 " x 14½' | no trim |  |
| C | 6 | 3" x 12" | trim twice on one end |  |

7. Sew replacement E triangles (star fabric) to each trimmed end to make star points.


CORNER CUTTING AND PIECING THE SETTING TRIANGLES

8. This time, use the $1 \frac{1}{2}$ " lines on the Cutting Corners Ruler ${ }^{\text {mim }}$ to trim the fabric \#2 pieces as shown in the chart below.

| Piece | Qty | Size | $11 / 2$ " Cutting <br> Corner | Shape |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| H | 10 | $2^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{5 / 8 "}$ | trim both <br> ends | $\square$ |
| J | 8 | $2^{\prime \prime} \times 61 / 4 "$ | trim both <br> ends | $\square$ |

9. Now, use the $2^{\prime \prime}$ lines on the Cutting Corners Ruler ${ }^{\text {mim }}$ to trim the fabric \#3 pieces as shown in the chart below.

| Piece | Qty | Size | 2" Cutting <br> Corner | Shape |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K | 10 | $2^{1 ⁄ 2} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 16^{3 / 4} 4^{\prime \prime}$ | trim both <br> ends | $\square$ |
| L | 8 | $2^{1 ⁄ 2} 2^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{3 / 1} 8^{\prime \prime}$ | trim both <br> ends | $\square$ |

10. Sew pieces $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{H}$, and K together to make 10 side setting triangles.

11. Sew pieces $G$, J, and $L$ together to make 8 corner triangles.

12. Sew corner triangles together in pairs to make the 4 corner units.


That's it! You've made all the units. Now you can arrange them with your 18 blocks for a stunning setting that has the effect of a tricky striped border. Now wasn't that easy with the Cutting Corners Ruler ${ }^{\text {m"? }}$ ?

## CONSTRUCTING THE QUILT

13. Lay out your blocks, sashing units, D squares, and setting triangles according to the diagram below. Pay particular attention to the position of the various sashing strips so all the star points come together to make nice stars.

14. Sew the units together in diagonal rows, referring to the diagram on page 12.
15. Sew framing border strips on long sides first, press, then sew strips on short sides.
16. Cut 4 binding strips from the length of the remaining piece of fabric \#3. To prepare binding, sew strips end to end with diagonal seams. Press seams open, then press in half with wrong sides together.
17. Layer, quilt, bind, and enjoy!


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## Half Log Cabin Quilts




