

# Wrapped Edge Finishes

## Scallops

### Table of Contents

Wrapped Edge Finishes

- Plain Finish ..... 2
- With Accent ..... 6

Scallops

- Bound Edge ..... 7
- Knife Edge: Envelope/Pillowcase Finish ..... 8
- Knife Edge: Faced Finish ..... 10

## Wrapped Edge Finishes

### Plain Finish, page 1



This finish provides a very neat and tidy mitered edge. If you have a wonderful backing that coordinates with the front and you'd like to showcase, this is a finish that will accomplish it. You do need to do extra planning, as the backing is substantially larger than the front & batting. Being as the edge is only one layer thickness, this finish isn't particularly durable for quilts that are intended to be well-loved and laundered.

In my sample, although I chose the wrapped portion to serve as a border as well as a binding, you can have the wrapped portion be a binding only. To determine how much larger to cut the backing, decide how wide you want your border/binding to be, then double that amount. You will add this doubled amount to ALL sides of the quilt top to get the dimensions for the backing.

For example, assume the quilt is 72"x90". You want a 2" finished border/binding all the way around. The 2" border doubled is 4". Add 4" to each side of the quilt top:  $4" + 72" + 4" = 80"$  plus  $4" + 90" + 4" = 98"$  .. so the backing needs to be at least 80"x98". (Or you can just add 8" to each top dimension). For a safety factor, I'd make the backing somewhat larger than this final measurement, as you can always trim the backing.

Specific directions to accomplish the plain wrapped edge are on the next page. I use this technique exclusively when I am making cloth napkins. It takes a little more time, but the finished napkin looks so much nicer than serged or corners that are too bulky due to many layers of turned fabric.

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Trivia: This technique is also used by bookbinders to wrap the outer covers of books.


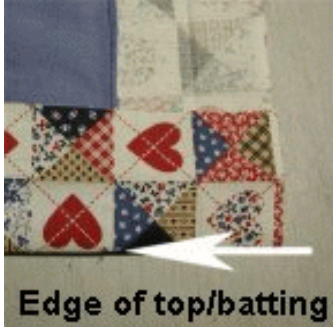
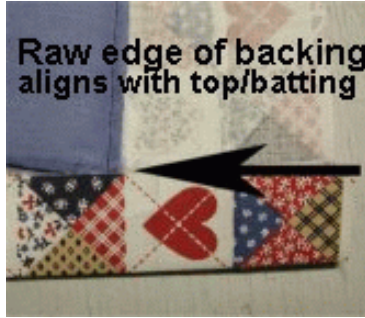
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### Wrapped Edge Finishes

#### Plain Finish, page 2

	<p>1. Square up the top/batting. Cut the backing as described on the previous page. Center the top/batting on the backing. The intent is to make sure that the <u>same amount</u> of backing extends on all sides of the quilt. You won't get a nice miter if the backing extends a different amount. Sandwich and quilt as desired. Make sure the top/batting are still square; trim the top and batting <b>ONLY</b> as needed .. do <b>NOT</b> cut the backing! If desired, baste near the edge of the top/batting through all thickness, around all 4 edges. If needed, trim the backing to twice the finished width.</p>
 <p>Edge of top/batting</p>	<p>2. Fold up each side of the backing exactly <u>at the edge of the top/batting</u>. Press firmly to create a crisp crease. Do this to all 4 sides. Unfold all sides.</p> <p>In this photo you can see the bottom edge of the backing folded up, even with the top/batting.</p> <p>Be sure to unfold all sides before proceeding with Step 3.</p>
 <p>Raw edge of backing aligns with top/batting</p>	<p>3. Fold up each side, once again, bring the raw edge of the backing up to the edge of the top/batting. Press firmly to create a crisp crease. This will be the second fold line you are pressing.</p>

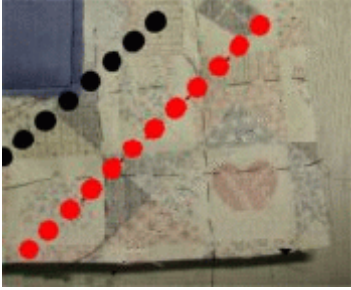

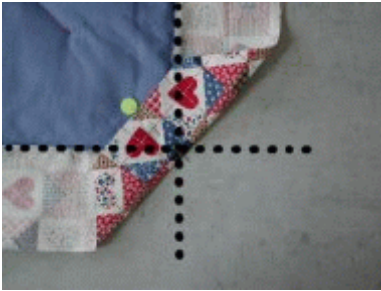
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### Wrapped Edge Finishes

#### Plain Finish, page 3

	<p>4. Unfold the sides. Each corner will now have a series of two creased fold lines and will form some squares in the corner. The important landmarks are the diagonals, as shown by the red and black dotted lines.</p>
	<p>5. If you look diagonally from the corner of the top/batting, you will see two full squares, as outlined by the creased fold lines. You are going to cut the backing fabric through the middle of the first full square, as shown by the red dotted line (previous photo).</p> <p>Really. Cut it off. Be brave! Now do same thing for the other 3 corners.</p> <p>The red dotted diagonal line crease has been cut off; you still see the diagonal as marked by the black dotted line.</p>
	<p>6. Fold up each corner along the diagonal as marked by the black dotted line. This will be at the corner of the top/batting. To get a nice crisp miter, you may have to leave a little bit of room at the corner, to account for the bulk of the batting.</p> <p>Alternatively, you can tuck the folded backing corner under the quilt top. Press this crease, if you want, but firm finger pressing usually works. It might be helpful to secure the point of the miter with a pin, as shown in the photo.</p> <p>The black dotted lines on the photo show the edges of the top/batting.</p>

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### Wrapped Edge Finishes

#### Plain Finish, page 4



7. The black dotted lines in the photo show the edges of the top/batting. For each side, fold up the backing along the crease line, so that the raw edge of the backing touches the edge of the top/batting.

The yellow-headed pin shows where the miter will be.



8. The black dotted lines in the photo show the edges of the top/batting. Fold up each side once more, along the remaining crease line. At this point, you will be forming the miter at each corner. The yellow-headed pin shows where the miter is.

The right side of the quilt has NOT been folded the second time and remains the same as in Step 7.

Fold up each side of the quilt in this manner.



9. After you fold up the adjacent side, you will have a perfect miter formed.

Machine or hand-stitch the folded edge to the quilt top.

You will need to hand-stitch the miter corner closed.

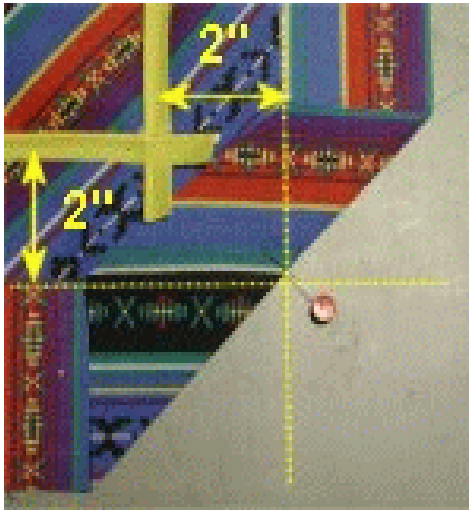
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### Wrapped Edge Finishes

with accent



1. The construction of this finish is exactly the same as for the wrapped edge plain finish, with the following addition: you will baste a piping or flap to the top of the sandwich at exactly the distance of the finished border/binding.

My sample has a border/binding of 2". Although you can pin the accent to secure it, I have basted the piping to the top side of the sandwich at exactly 2" from the edge of the top/batting. I have overlapped the edges but you could make a square turn if you wanted (clip the piping seam allowance only at the point where you want to turn). The edges of the top/batting are shown by the yellow dotted lines.

Then proceed as for the plain wrapped finish, steps 2-8. This photo shows the corner of the backing cut at the red dotted diagonal line, as shown in Step 4 of the plain wrapped finish. It folded up at the black dotted diagonal line and a pin is at the corner of the top/batting before the backing is folded up to produce the mitered corner.



2. After you finish step 8 of the plain wrapped finish, remember to stitch the folded edge of the wrapped edge either by hand or machine. Remember, also to stitch the mitered corners closed.

The finished product looks like this.

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### Scallops

Sometimes the quilt design itself will dictate how many scallops are to be fitted to the quilt side ... that's the easy way. If you have a plain fabric border that you want to have scalloped, there is a non-math way to figure out how many scallops will fit evenly along the side. Cut a length of string the same measurement as the quilt side, inside the seam allowances. Fold .. and keep folding ... the string in half (and half again and again ... and again ...) until you've created the width (diameter) of scallop that you want. Mark this measurement along the quilt side with pins. Any round object (dish, glass, lid, etc) can be used as a template to mark the edge of a scallop. Shallow scallops are easier to finish than deep scallops.

I have discovered 2 ways of finishing scalloped edges.

#### Bound edge



A bound edge is the traditional method to finish scallops. You must use bias binding for this to accommodate the curves. Although not excruciatingly difficult, binding a scalloped edge is more labor intensive than other methods. The absolute best, most fantastic directions I have found for accurately binding scallops is at <http://www.lindafranz.com/scallops.htm>. With her permission, I have printed her website as a class handout. She will tell you, ad naseum, that her directions are tedious, long and anally-retentive and you might be better served to finish your scallops another way. Don't believe her. :-). Although she has many, many steps in



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her procedure, they are NOT difficult; they merely take a little more time than you might normally spend.

### Knife Edge



The other technique for finishing scallops are the variations of the knife edge finish: you can use an envelope/pillowcase or faced edge. Both of these yield the same look on the front of the quilt. The envelope/pillowcase is the easiest one to do. The faced edge will give you a more decorative look on the back. If you do a envelope/pillow case or faced edge, you can also insert a piping accent for another decorative touch. You will need to stitch 1/4" from the edge to insure the edge won't roll.

### Envelope/Pillowcase Finish

This finish is completed before the actual quilting of the top is done.



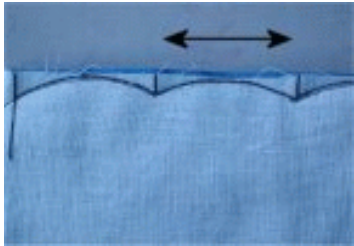
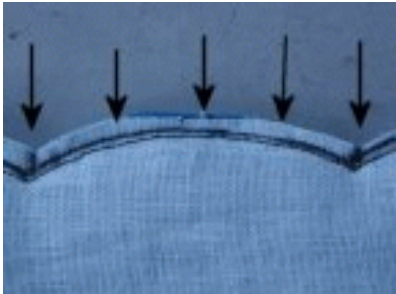


1. On the backing side, mark the scallops. Photo shows scallops marked for clarity. Your markings should not be as heavy!

Sandwich in this order: backing and top right sides together; the batting can be layered on either the top or the backing. I suggest using a spray baste to hold the batting in place. Align all edges and smooth so there aren't any wrinkles. Pin the edges so the layers won't shift.

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	<p>2. With the backing side up and using an evenfeed/walking foot, sew all 4 sides, following the scallop lines, leaving an opening of about 10-20 inches (depending on the size of your quilt) in the middle of one side.</p> <p>Double headed arrows shows opening on sample.</p>
	<p>3. Trim close to the sewing line. Clip the curves and the "V" where the scallops meet.</p> <p>Arrows show where the curve and "V" have been clipped, although the actual clips are very difficult to see in the photo.</p>
	<p>4. Stick your hand through the opening, grasp the two opposite corners and pull the quilt through the opening. Using a bluntly rounded object (I use a large sized knitting needle), CAREFULLY poke out all corners.</p> <p>Photo shows quilt sample being pulled through the opening.</p>
	<p>5. At the opening, turn the top and backing seam allowances under the same amount as your seam allowance.</p> <p>The photo shows the seam allowances basted down on the front and back prior to being hand-stitched closed.</p> <p>Press, pin and hand-stitch closed. Use a blind stitch (ladder stitch) will ensure the seam is invisible.</p> <p>Quilt the sandwich.</p>

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### Faced Finish

Quilting is done before the faced edge finish is sewn on



1. Sandwich and quilt, as normal. Measure the sides and top/bottom of the quilted sandwich.

Cut 2 facing strips the length of the sides and 2 facing strips the length of the top/bottom. The width of the facing strips needs to be wide enough to cover the depth of the scallops plus at least 2".

The side facing strips will be shortened during the process of making the frame. Making them full length ensures that a proper size frame will be made.

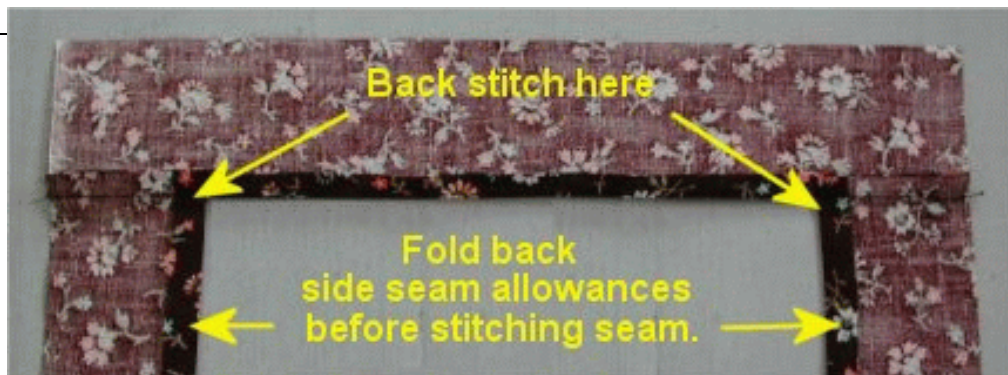
In the sample, the scallop depth is 1/2", so that the width of the facing strips is  $1/2" + 2" = 2-1/2"$ .

2. It is easiest to first make a "frame" of the facing strips. You may butt or miter the corners of the frame. The following sample photos show butted corners.

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3. On one long edge of each side strip, press a 1/4" seam allowance to the wrong side.

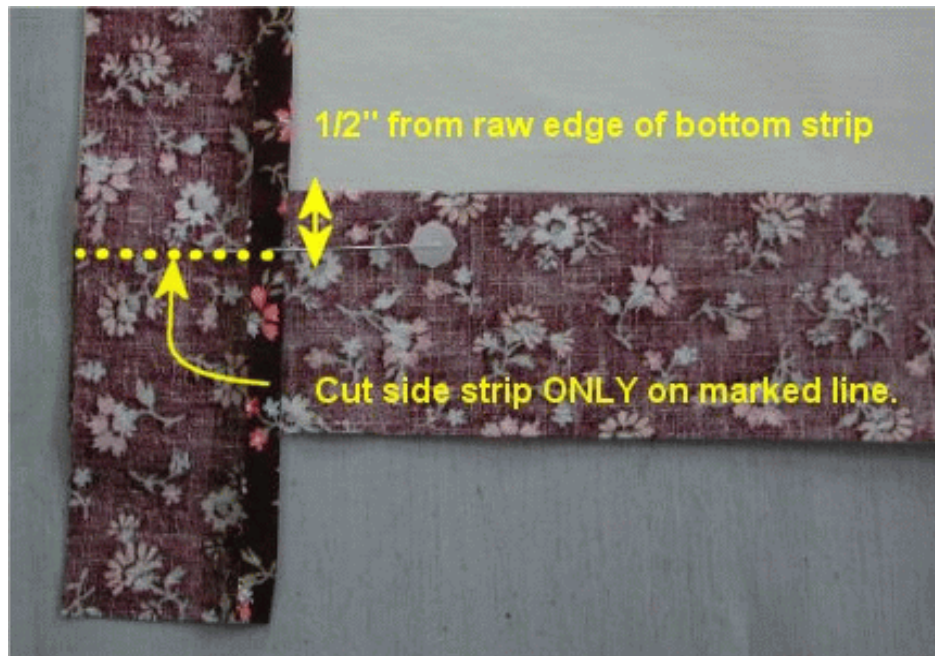
Put side strips on the top strip, raw edges even, right sides together, at each end of the top strip. The folded edge of the side strips should be towards the center. Sew with a 1/4" seam; back stitch at folded edge. Press seam allowances away from the side strips.

Photo shows the wrong side of the facing strips after stitching the side strips to the top strip.

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4. The side strips now need to be shortened so that the frame will be the proper size for the quilt. Put the bottom facing strip face down on the bottom of the quilt. Place the sewn frame unit on top of the quilt, overlapping the bottom facing strip.



On the side strips, draw a line  $\frac{1}{2}$ " below the top edge of the bottom strip. Cut the side strips **ONLY** on this mark. Do **NOT** cut the bottom facing strip!

With right sides together, raw edges even, sew the side strips to the bottom strip, just as you did to the top strip. Back stitch at the folded edges of the side strips. The frame is now finished.

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	<p>5. Mark the scallops on the wrong side of the facing frame.</p> <p>The marks for the scallops have been drawn in heavily for clarity.</p>
	<p>6. Place the facing frame on the top, right sides together. Sew along the marked scallop lines.</p>
	<p>7. Trim close to seam line. Clip curves and the "V".</p> <p>The arrows show where the clips have been made.</p>
	<p>8. Flip the facing frame over to the back of the quilt. Using a bluntly rounded object (I use a large sized knitting needle), CAREFULLY poke out all corners.</p> <p>Stitch the folded edge of the facing frame to the backing by machine or hand-stitch in place with a blind stitch (ladder stitch). Consider embroidering a decorative stitch on top of the seam in the manner of a crazy quilt. You will need to edge-stitch 1/4" - 1/2" away from the edge to keep it from rolling.</p>