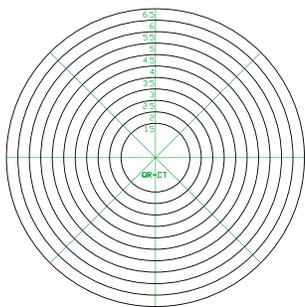


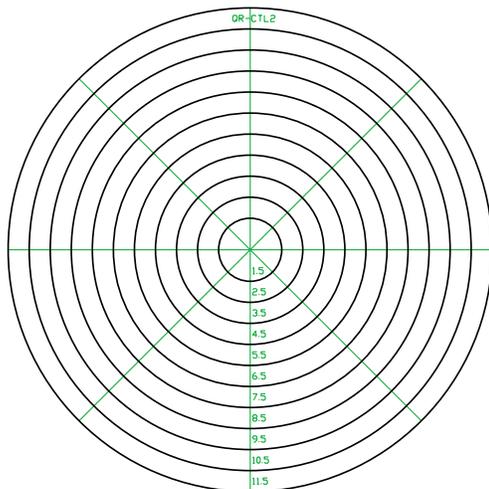
Nested Circle Instructions

Our nested templates are designed to give multiple sizes of one shape in one template. The Nested Circle templates are designed to be used on the outside edge and are available in three sizes and two thicknesses of acrylic (1/8" and 1/4"). The templates are etched with the actual size of each ring and registration lines for ease in use. All circles are "divided" into 8 parts by the etched lines.

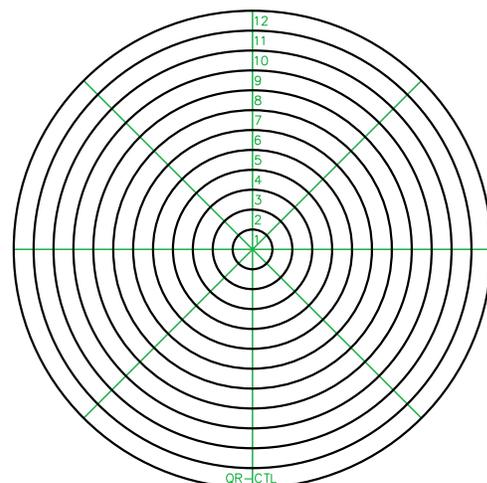
The three sizes are:



1½" - 6½" with ¼" rings
 This template increases size by ½" with each ring.
 1/8" thick: Part # QR-CT
 1/4" thick: Part # QR-CT2



1½" - 11½" with ½" rings
 This template increases size by 1" with each ring.
 1/8" thick: Part # QR-CT3
 1/4" thick: Part # QR-CT6

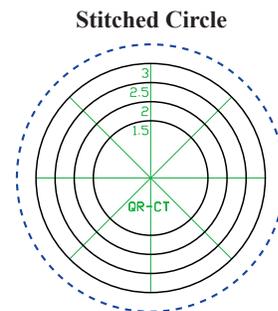


1" - 12" with ½" rings
 This template increases size by 1" with each ring.
 1/8" thick: Part # QR-CT4
 1/4" thick: Part # QR-CT5

If you are using the template to draw or cut around, then 1/8" is a sufficient thickness. If you are using the templates to quilt around (such as a long- or mid-arm machine), you **must** use the 1/4" acrylic thickness. *

***Note:**

- 1) When using the templates to quilt around you must have a round, thick foot on your machine as well as a base (such as an extend-a-base or ruler base).
- 2) When using the templates to quilt around you will stitch a larger circle. The stitched circle will be a 1/2" larger (the width of your foot) than the template used. So a 3" circle template will stitch a 3½" circle.



How to use the Nested Circle Templates

- 1) Remove the film masking from the back of the templates so you can see through the clear plastic.
- 2) Remove the outer rings until you have the size circle you wish to use. (See Illustration #1)
- 3) Use blue painter's tape to hold the inside rings together. Full circles are easier to hold than individual rings. (See Illustration #2)

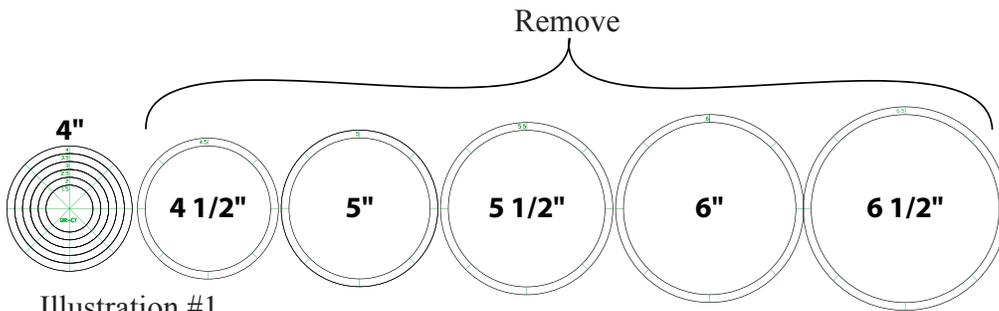


Illustration #1

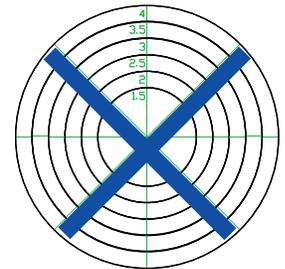


Illustration #2

Make a Full Circle (For feathered wreaths or other designs)

Full circles work best if drawn or stitched in one complete motion. If you stop to move your hand you risk the template moving. Your wrist has sufficient flexibility to allow for a full circle to be completed.

- 1) Place desired circle size in position.
- 2) Place your non-stitching/writing hand on the template to hold it in place. Your wrist should be on the bottom center of the template. Make sure your fingers do not extend over the edges of the template. (See Illustration #3)
- 3) Starting under your wrist, travel around the circle back down under your wrist. (See Illustration #4)

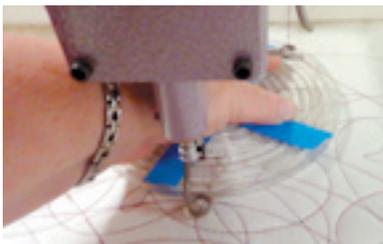


Illustration #3

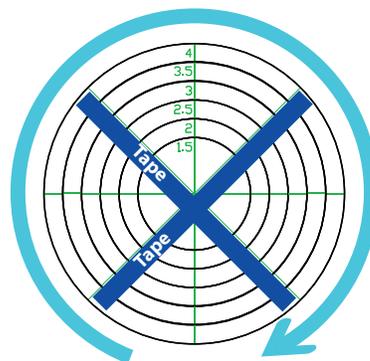
Right-handed



Hand/wrist *starting* position using a longarm machine.

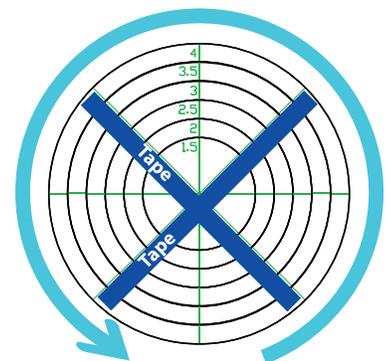


Hand/wrist *ending* position using a longarm machine.



If you are right-handed travel in a clockwise motion.

Left-handed

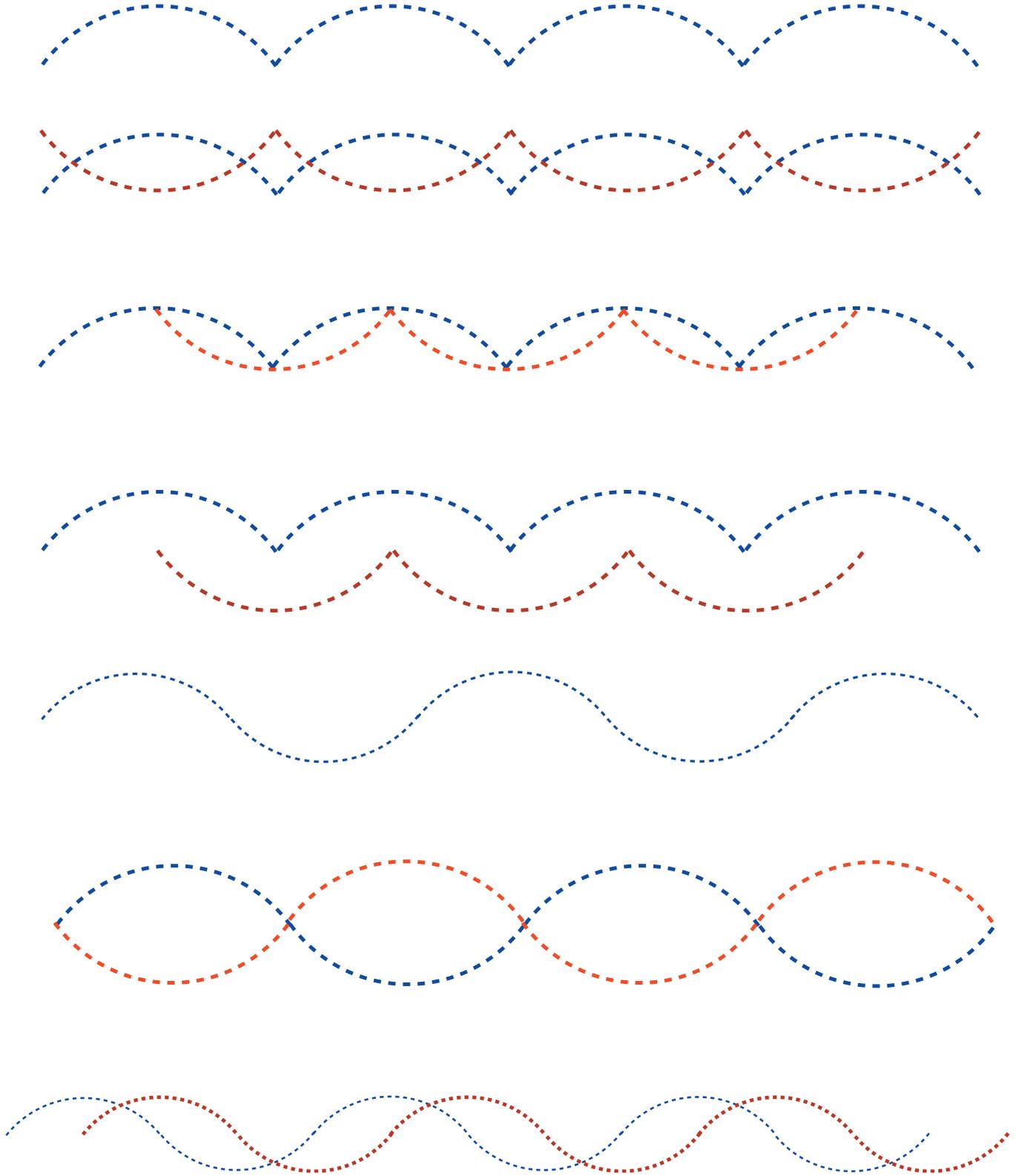


If you are left-handed travel in a counter clockwise motion.

Illustration #4

- 4) Feather or embellish circle as desired.

Circles are more than just circles. They are curves and arcs. Using curves and arcs, you can create a variety of designs. Arcs are great for border designs.



NOTE: All examples shown are depicted as being stitched not drawn. If you are using this template to draw around, you can line up directly on the drawn lines and not 1/4" away as depicted.

Simple Scallop

1) Remove the outer rings until you have the size circle you wish to use. (See Illustration #1)

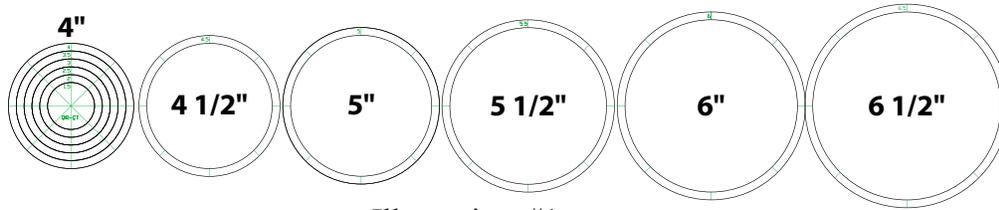


Illustration #1

2) Use blue painter's tape to hold the inside rings together. Full circles are easier to hold than individual rings. (See Illustration #2)

3) Position circles so the arc you desire is on the drawn line or seam on the quilt.

TIP: Use one of the pieces of tape as an alignment guide on your circles. (See Illustration #3)

4) Stitch or draw from one side of the arc to the other. (See Illustration #3)

5) Slide the circles down the line and position as above in Step #3.

6) Starting where you stopped, stitch or draw the arc. (See Illustrations #4 and #5)

7) Repeat until desired length is achieved.

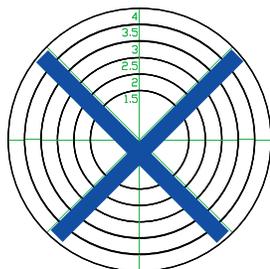


Illustration #2

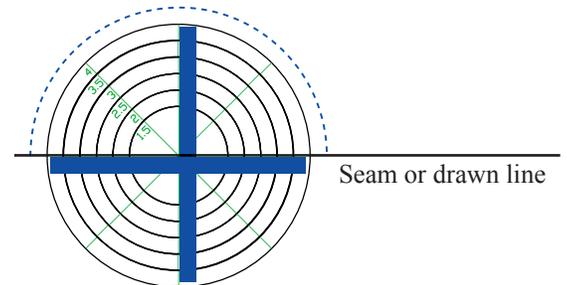


Illustration #3

For a longer, shallower arc use a larger circle, with less over the line. (See Illustration #4)

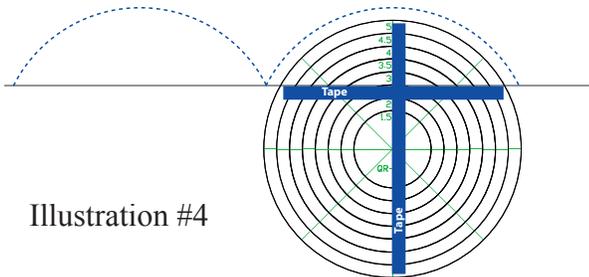


Illustration #4

For a deeper, shorter arc use a smaller circle with more of the circle over the line. (See Illustration #5)

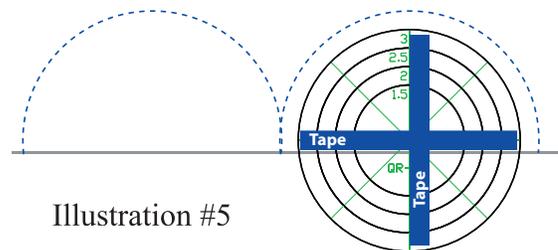
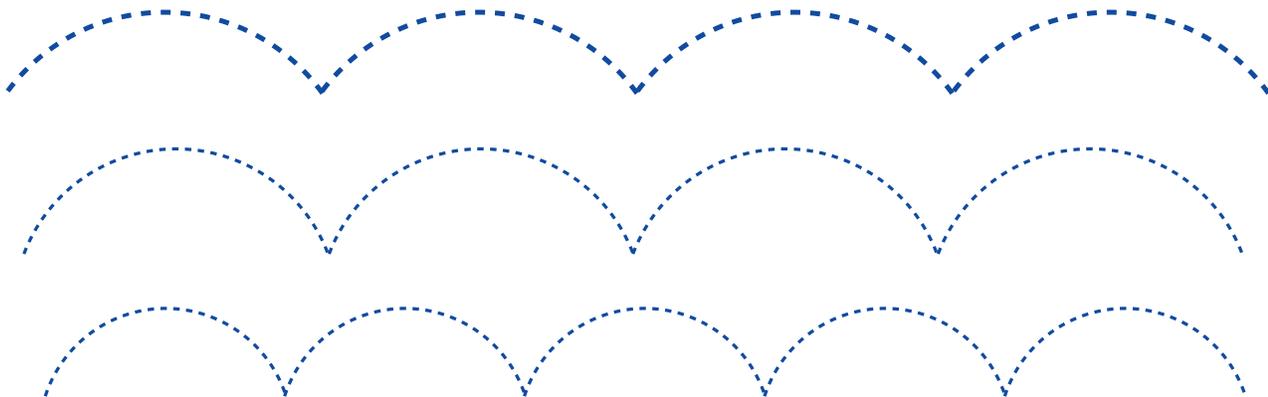


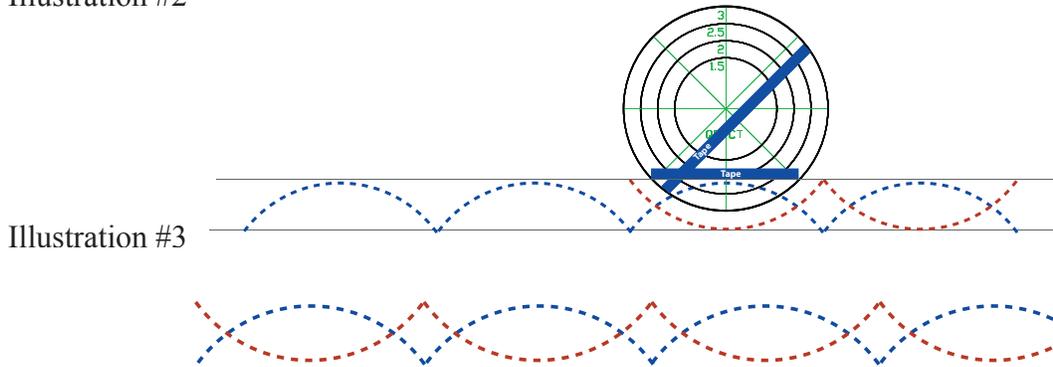
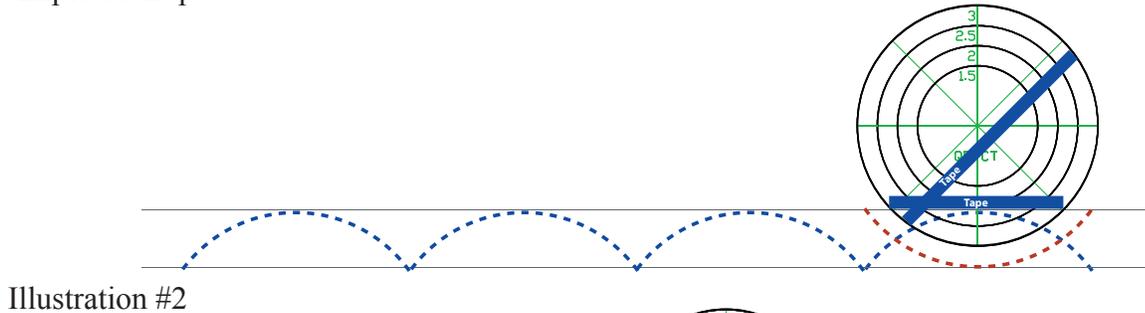
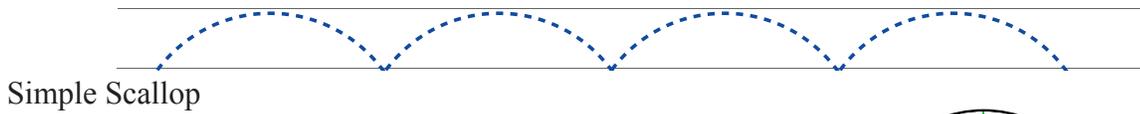
Illustration #5



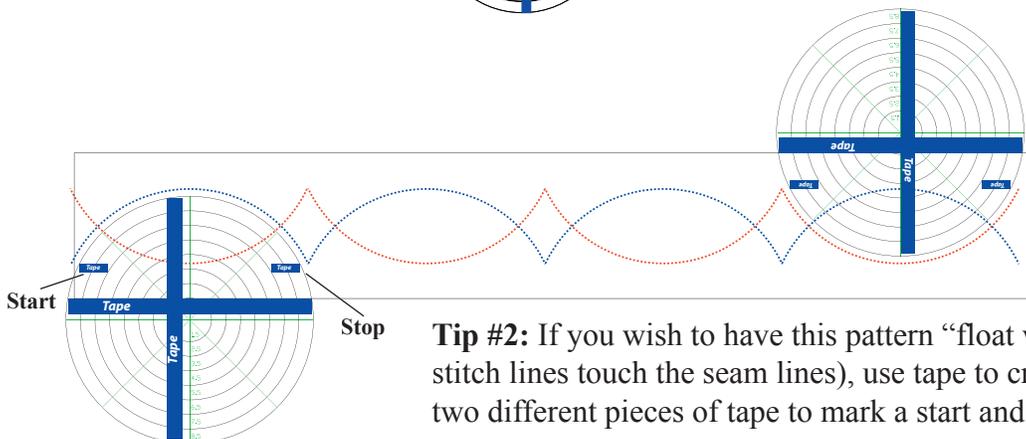
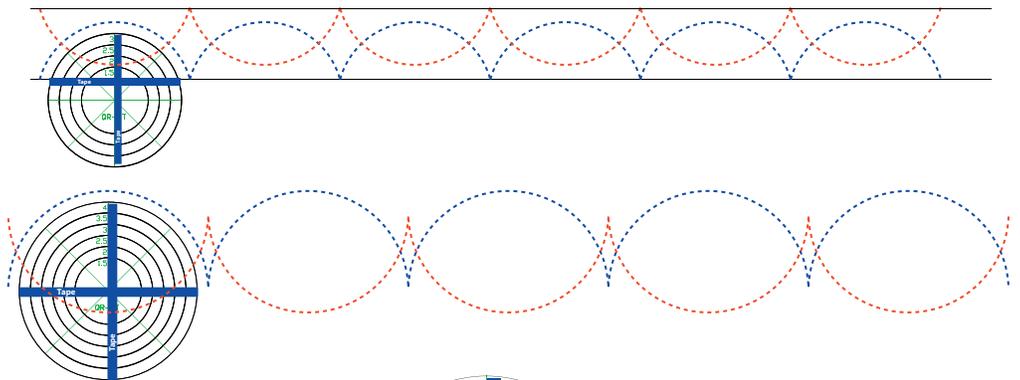
TIP: If you desire a symmetrical look to your border, start in the center and work to either end.

Oval and Diamond

- 1) Begin by creating a Simple Scallop. (See Page 4)
- 2) Flip template to opposite seam line.
- 3) Line template up so the center of the outer circle matches the center of the stitched arc. (See Illustration #2)
- 4) Stitch a Simple Scallop along the “top” to create the Oval and Diamond pattern. (See Illustration #3)



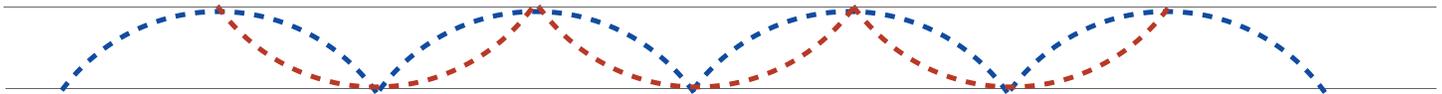
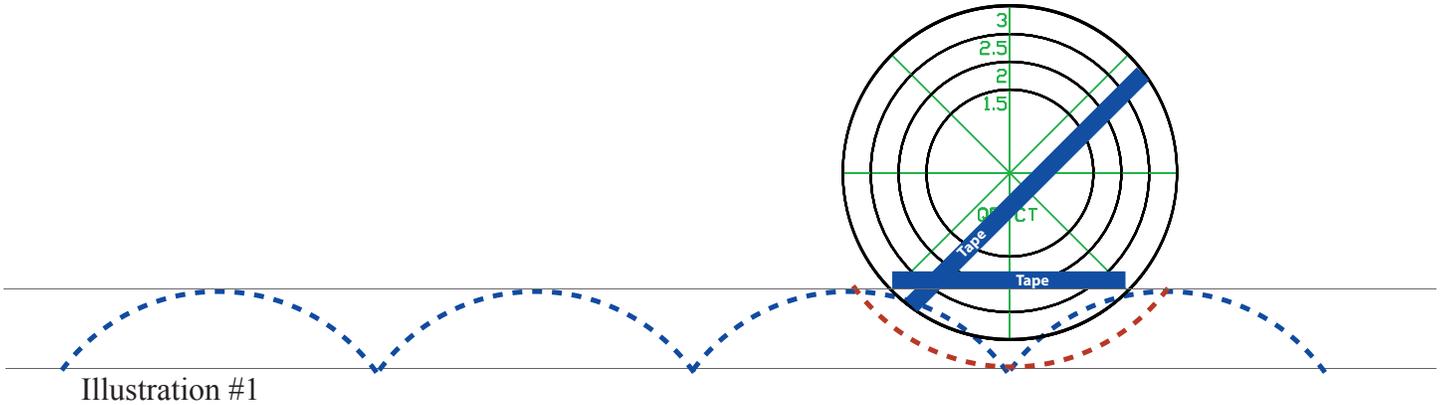
Tip #1: You can change the size of the Oval and Diamond pattern by changing how much the two scallop lines interlock and/or changing the size of the circle.



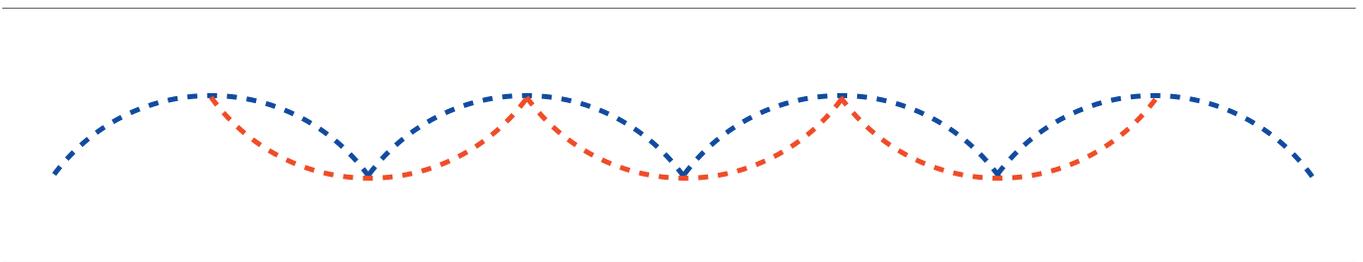
Tip #2: If you wish to have this pattern “float within a border” (not have the stitch lines touch the seam lines), use tape to create an alignment guide. Use two different pieces of tape to mark a start and stop point of the arc.

Pumpkin Seed

- 1) Begin by creating a Simple Scallop. (See Page 4)
- 2) Flip template to opposite side of seam line.
- 3) Line template up so the center of the outer circle matches the point created by the starting and stop point of each arc. (See Illustration #1)
- 4) Stitch a Simple Scallop along the “top” to create the Pumpkin Seed pattern.



Tip: If you wish to have this pattern “float within a border” (not have the stitch lines touch the seam lines), use tape to create an alignment guide. Use two different pieces of tape to mark a start and stop point of the arc. (See Page 5 for example of marked circles.)



Snake/Worm

- 1) Begin by creating a Simple Scallop. (See Page 4)
- 2) Flip template to opposite side of the center line.
- 3) Line template up so the center of the outer circle matches the start and stop point of the arc. (See Illustration #1)
- 4) Stitch a Simple Scallop along the “top” to create the Snake/Worm pattern. (See Illustration #2)

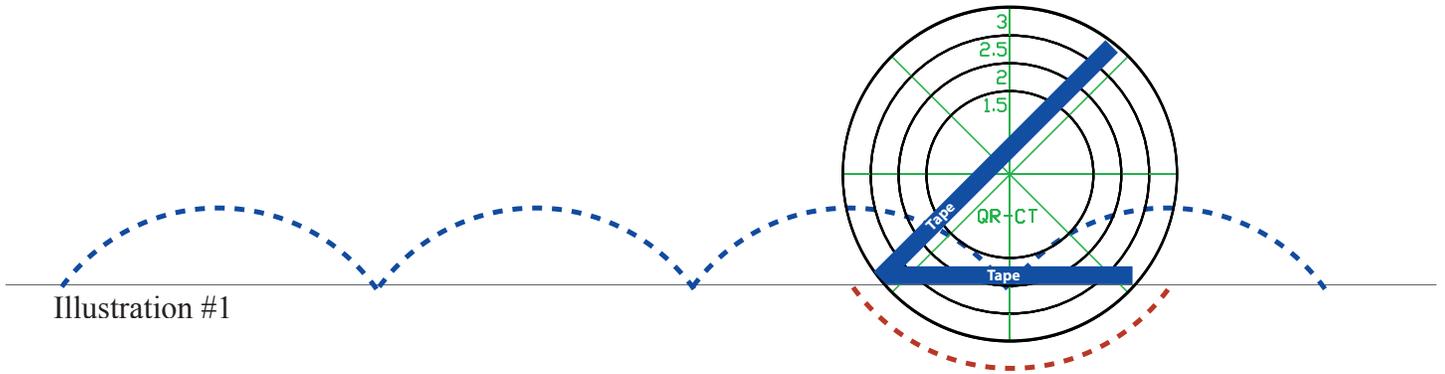


Illustration #1

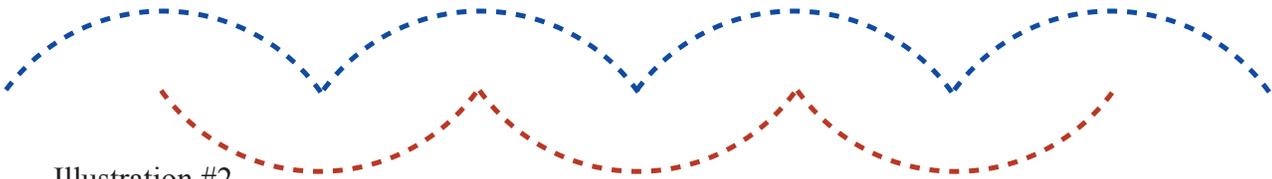
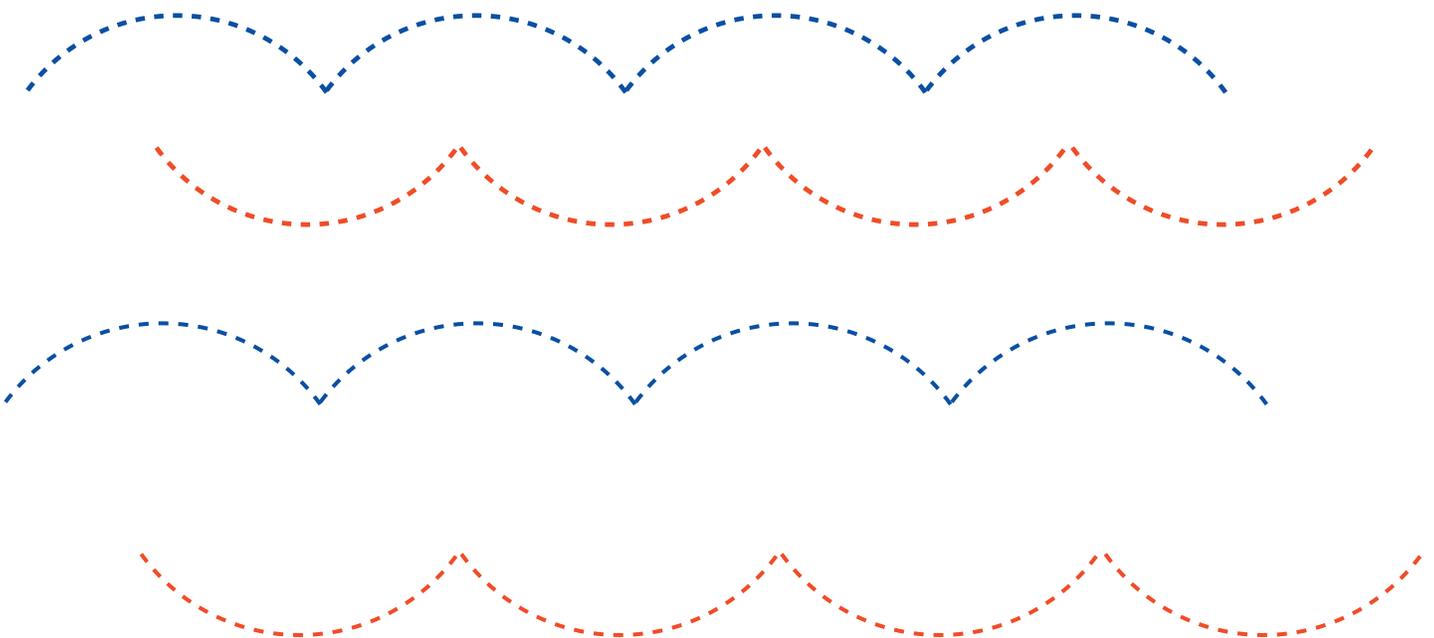


Illustration #2

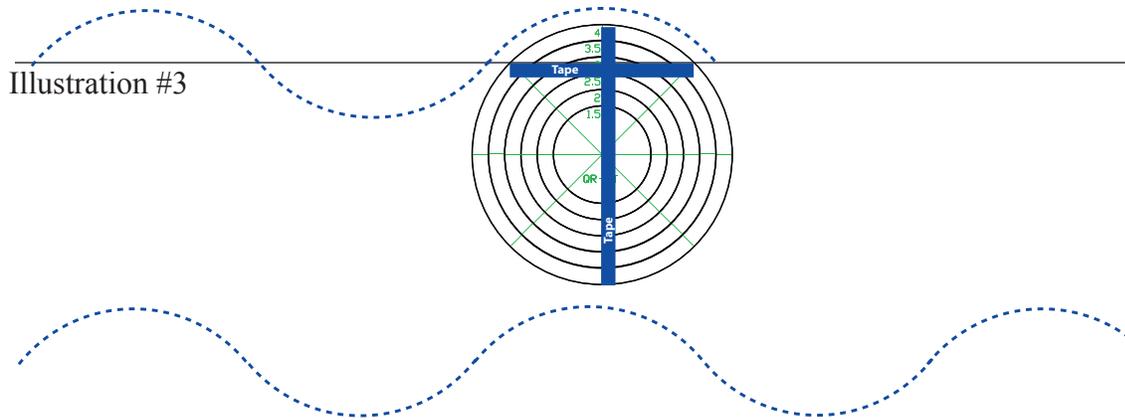
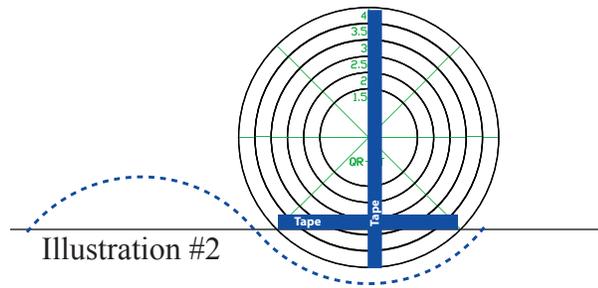
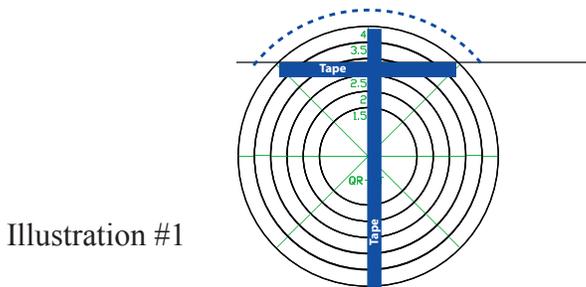
Tip #1: You can change the size of this pattern by changing the distance between the two scallop lines.



Tip #2: This pattern makes a wonderful space within which you can create freehand embellishments and fillers.

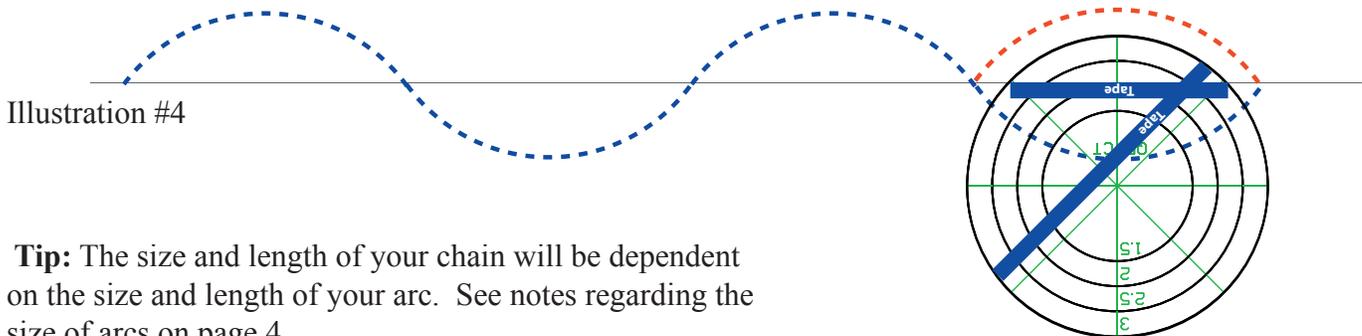
Simple Wave

- 1) Begin by selecting a circle size and taping circles as directed in Steps #1-4 of Simple Scallop. (See Page 4) Upon completion of Step #4 of Simple Scallop, you will have a single arc stitched. (See Illustration #1)
- 2) Flip the template to the opposite side of the drawn line or seam and then slide the template until it is positioned so you can stitch the desired arc on the other side of the drawn line or seam. (See Illustration #2)
- 3) Continue flipping and sliding until wave is desired length. (See Illustration #3)

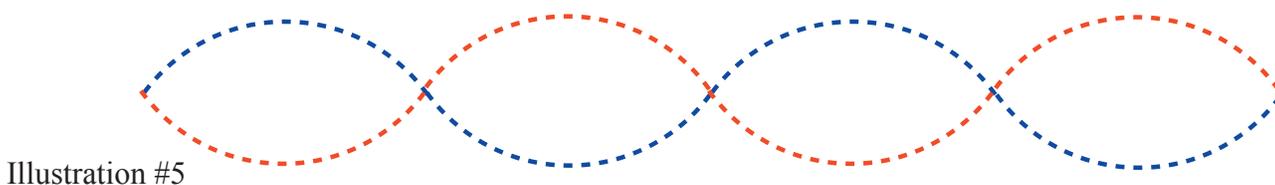


Chain

- 1) Begin by creating a Simple Wave.
- 2) Flip template to opposite side of center line. (See Illustration #4)
- 3) Line template up so the center of the outer circle matches the center of the stitched arc.
- 4) Stitch a Simple Wave to create the Chain pattern. (See Illustration #5)

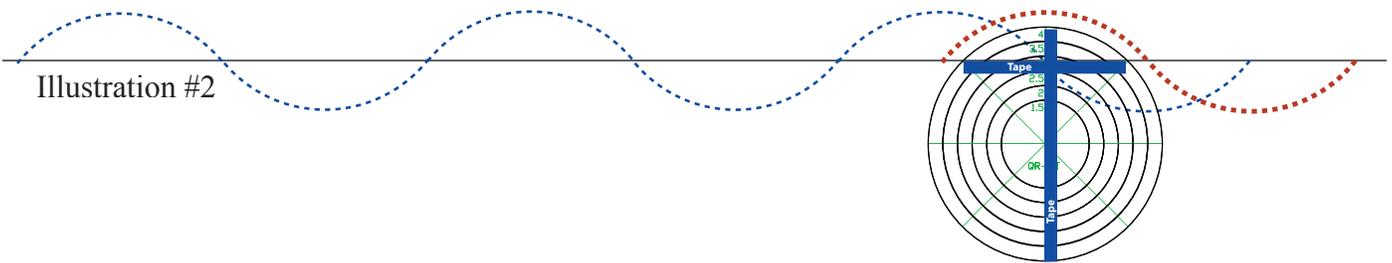
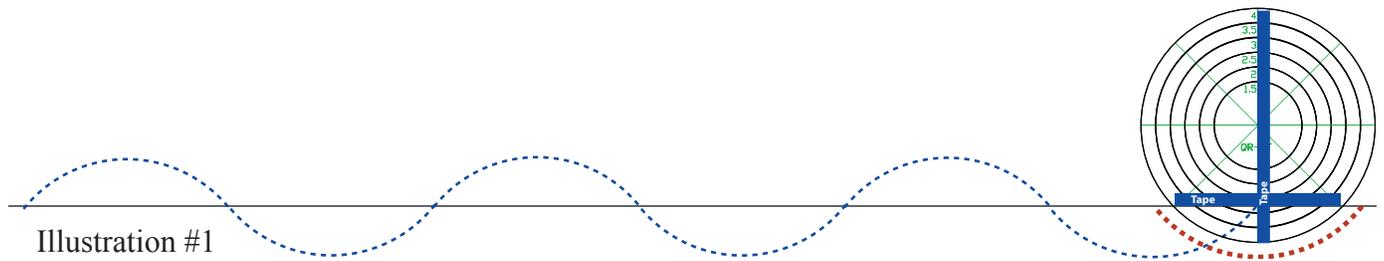


Tip: The size and length of your chain will be dependent on the size and length of your arc. See notes regarding the size of arcs on page 4.



Double Wave/Ribbon

- 1) Begin by creating a Simple Wave. (See Page 8)
- 2) Slide template down until the center of the arc is in line with the last stitch of the Simple Wave. (See Illustration #1)
- 3) Stitch a Simple Wave to create the Double Wave pattern. (See Illustration #2)



Tip: You can change the look of this pattern by changing the starting point of the second wave.

