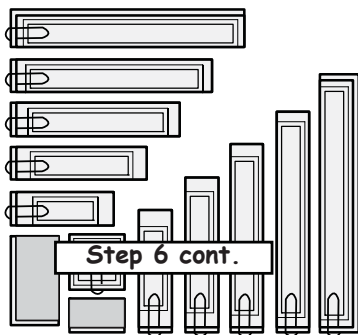
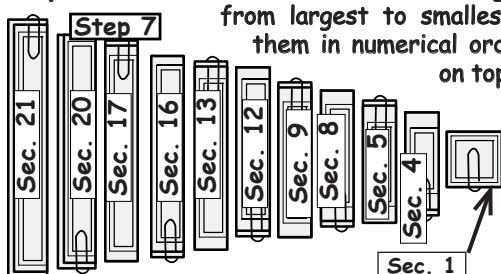


**Step 6:** Slice on Line 1 and move the piece to the side and continue cutting on the rest of the lines, in order until all of the sections are cut.

*Note: The scrap pieces can be clipped together and placed into the ziploc bag labeled "Log Cabin Cutout Quilt".*



**Step 7:** When the whole block is cut, reorganize the sections from largest to smallest in a line. Stack them in numerical order with Section 1 on top.



### Shuffling and Sorting the Light Fabrics:

It is time to shuffle the fabrics in each stack prior to placing them into a bag. Obtain the five (5) bags that already have one of the color grouping for each of dark fabrics and determine which light fabric you would like to pair with each dark fabric. It may be helpful to add the light color group name to the label of each bag so you remember which color combinations you have selected. Refer to the end of the cutting instructions for a list of all the bags you will have once you have finished cutting out all of your pieces.

**Step 8:** Leave Sec. 1 and Sec. 21 for each color group stacked as it is and place into one of your five color group bags.

**Step 9:** Remove the paper clip and Template from Sec. 4, take the top piece of fabric and place it on the bottom of the pile, then replace the Template and paper clip the stack back together. Place the shuffled Sec. 4 into the corresponding color group bag.

**Step 10:** Repeat this process as follows, and place the shuffled sections into the corresponding color group bag.

- Sec. 5: Place the top two fabrics underneath the pile, in order.*
- Sec. 8: Place the top three fabrics underneath the pile, in order.*
- Sec. 9: Place the top four fabrics underneath the pile, in order.*
- Sec. 12: Leave this pile unshuffled.*
- Sec. 13: Place the top fabric underneath the pile.*
- Sec. 16: Place the top two fabrics underneath the pile, in order.*
- Sec. 17: Place the top three fabrics underneath the pile, in order.*
- Sec. 20: Place the top four fabrics underneath the pile, in order.*

**Step 11:** Repeat the shuffling process with all of the light color groups and place in the corresponding color bags.



**Step 12:** Find the Unit A Light Background Template Layout Sheet and corresponding stack of fabric that you precut during Steps 1-3.

**Step 13:** Cut apart the sections starting on Line 1 and move through the piece until all of the lines have been cut. Clip the templates and fabrics together for each section. Place the pieces in the corresponding Bag of the dark and light groupings with the Unit A foundation papers and the dark spike pieces.



**Step 14:** Find the Unit B Light Spike Template Layout Sheet and corresponding stack of fabric that you pre-cut during Steps 1-3.

**Step 15:** Cut apart the sections starting on Line 1 and move through the piece in numerical order. Clip the templates and fabric together for each section. Place the pieces in the corresponding Bag of the dark and light groupings with the Unit B foundation papers and the dark background pieces.



**Step 16:** Repeat Steps 1 to 15 for each light color group of (5) fabrics.

### List of Bags Required When Cutting is Complete:

When you have reached the end of the cutting instructions, you should have the following bags in preparation for the foundation paper piecing process of the pattern:

- Bag #1: Dark and Light Color Combination #1*
- Bag #2: Dark and Light Color Combination #2*
- Bag #3: Dark and Light Color Combination #3*
- Bag #4: Dark and Light Color Combination #4*
- Bag #5: Dark and Light Color Combination #5*

Each bag should have five (5) each foundation units for Unit LC, Unit A, and Unit B. Each Bag should also include the corresponding fabric pieces, clipped to Templates to construct all of the paper pieced sections for that color combination.

### Special Hints:

**Adjust the Tension, Stitch Length, and Needle Size on your machine before you begin to sew:** The tension and stitch length on your machine should be adjusted according to the weight of the paper on which you are sewing. Sew a couple practice seams through a few scraps of fabric with the paper. Check the tension for even, tight stitches. If the paper is hard to pull away from the fabric, tighten the stitch a bit. If the paper falls apart during the sewing process, loosen the stitch a bit.

**Needles:** For lightweight paper like newsprint, use size 70 needles. Change your needles often. The needles become dull very fast when sewing through paper which may cause your machine to miss stitches.

**Pressing:** Most ink used for printing is not permanent if it gets pressed into your fabric, but it can cause a big mess. The ink will wash out of most fabrics but try to avoid this problem by following these guidelines.