

Marking Scallop or Waved Edges

Wave Outside Edge

These two outside edges are made easily with the help of the Scallop, Wave, and Vine Template from Quilt in a Day.

Waved Edge

Gentle curves make up the Waved Edge.

It's necessary to have an odd number of curves per side so corners match up. Since they are gentle, curves are easy to bind with bias strips. Waves add more interest to the edges, carrying through an old-fashioned theme.



Dash lines represent where one wave or scallop ends and another one begins.

Instructions excerpted with permission
from "The Magic Vine" book by
Quilt in a Day

Scallop Edge

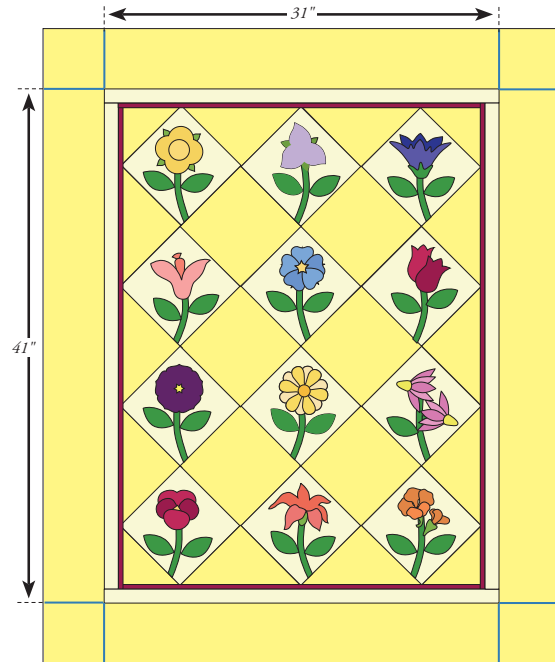
On the Scallop Edge, it's not necessary to have an odd number of scallops per side. With narrow bias binding, it's not difficult to sew into V's and pivot. Binding is best finished by hand. Draped over the side of a bed, a scallop border adds a final charming touch.



Making Waved Edge

Determining Number and Size of Waves

1. Draw lines on corners of outside Border using a hera marker which makes a cease line and does not have to be removed. Blue lines on the illustration represent creased lines.
2. Measure length and width minus corners, and record measurements.
3. Refer to Easy Calculation Chart on p15.



These sample measurements are from a lap quilt. Divide by odd numbers as 3 or 5 to find size of waves.

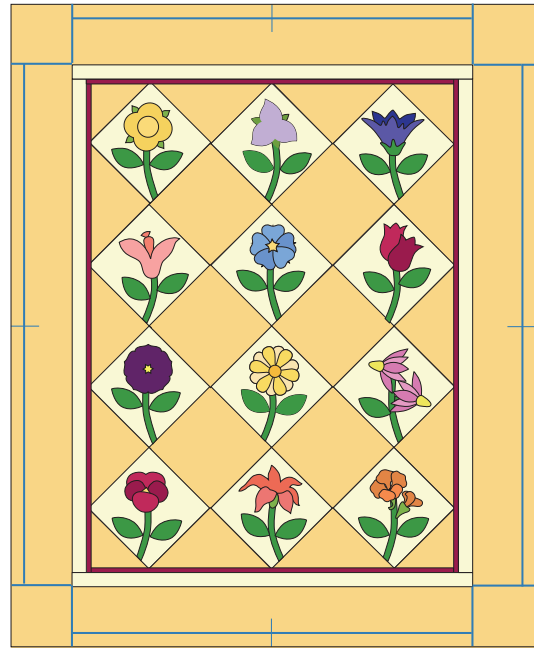
3. Divide both measurements by an odd number as 3 or 5 for small quilts, and 7 or 9 for larger quilts. These odd numbers represent the number of waves per side.
4. Select the same size wave or two waves that are closest in measurement for both length and width.

Example Width 31" x Length 41"

- Recalling multiplication tables may help you. Think of 31 as $5 \times 6 = 30$ and $5 \times 8 = 40$. That leaves 1" for adjustment.
- The Odd number is the number of waves.
- Length divided by number of waves = size of waves.
- $31 \div 5$ is 6.2" (Five waves at 6" +)
- $41 \div 5$ is 8.2" (Five waves at 8" +)

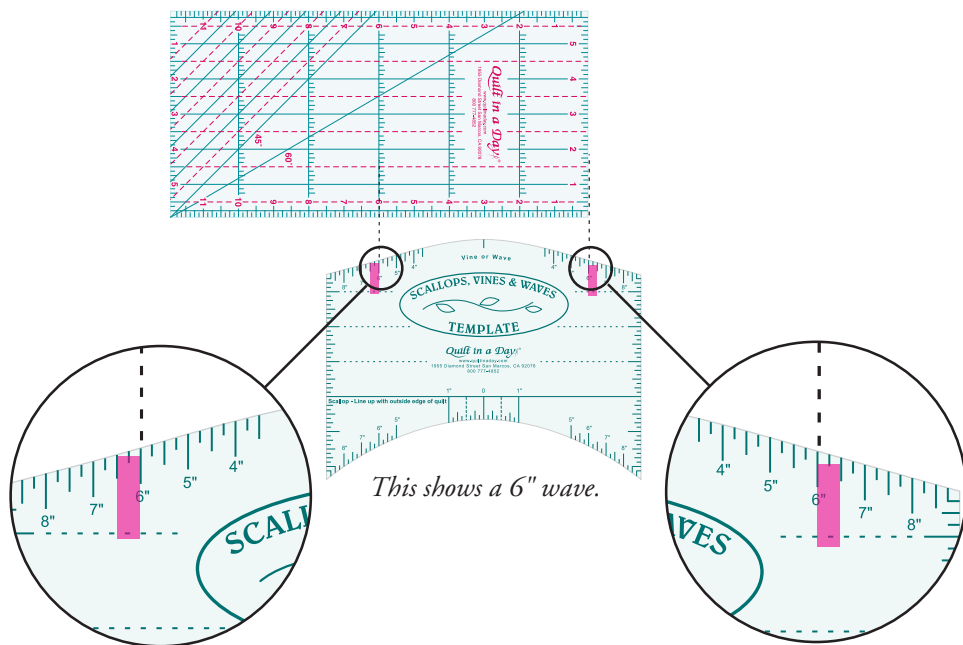
Marking Waves

1. Mark centers of four sides of quilt top. Mark Border fabric with hera marker 1" in from fabric edge. Use this guide line when marking waves.
2. As a quick check, practice marking waves on a strip of calculator tape cut the length and width minus corners. Draw center guideline along length of paper.



*Draw 1" guidelines for waves less than 9",
and guide lines 1½" in for 9" waves.*

3. Place Glow-Line™ tape on template's selected measurements. As an extra check, measure the distance between the two marks with a regular ruler.



5 Waves Down
3 Waves Across



Marking Waves

You can control the way the corners look on your quilt just by the way you mark the waves. The direction of the waves on each side of the corner must be the same.

Rounded Corners

On this example, waves on both sides of corners turn out. Corners are nicely curved, making it easy to apply binding. Notice that the wave on top and bottom centers turns in.

*Pieced by Patricia Knoechel
Quilted by Amie Potter
21" x 39"*

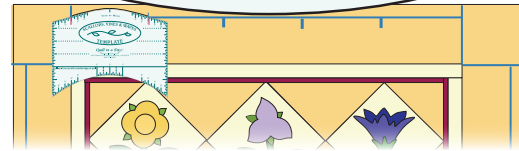
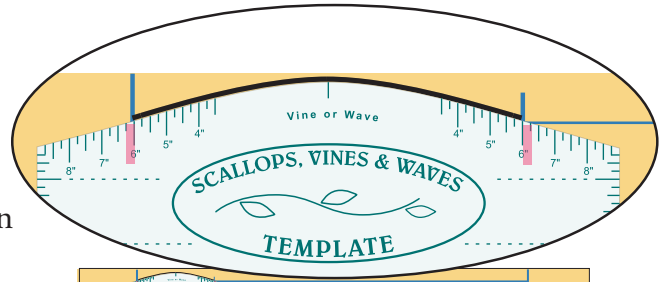
Pointed Corners

On this example, waves on both sides of corners turn in. Pointed corners are attractive, but a bit more challenging to bind in comparison to rounded corners. When sewing corners, ease stitches with a seam ripper or stiletto. Notice that the wave on top and bottom centers turns out.



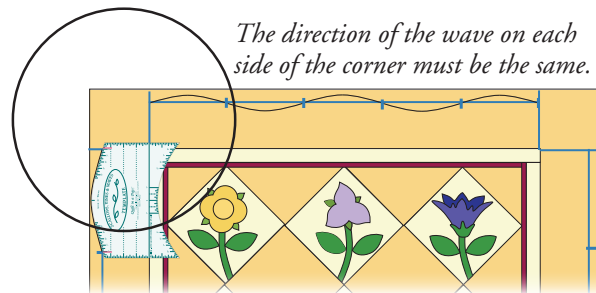
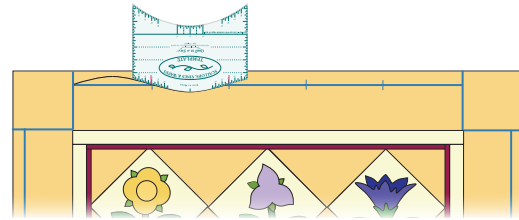
*Pieced by Sue Bouchard
Quilted by Amie Potter
19" x 32"*

1. Start by placing wave template on corner line with shape of wave either in or out depending on shape of corner you selected. Line up selected size of wave on guide line.
2. Trace length of wave with disappearing pen, or chalk. Put marks on ends.



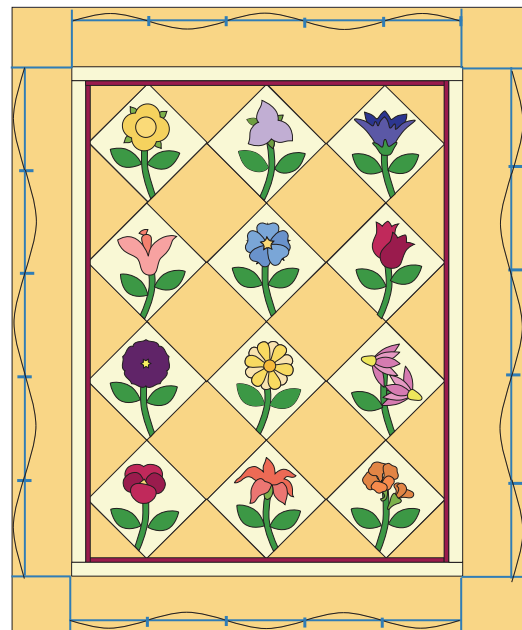
The ruler is positioned toward edge of quilt to make a rounded corner.

3. Turn template around with shape of wave going in toward center of quilt. Place measurement on guide line, and match with marks. Trace wave.



The direction of the wave on each side of the corner must be the same.

4. Continue marking waves from corner to center markings, alternating the direction of the wave. You may need to elongate or shorten the center waves.

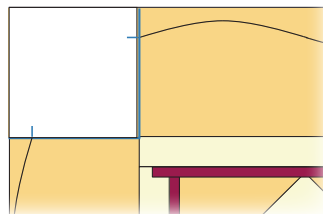


Five 8" Waves marked on 41" width

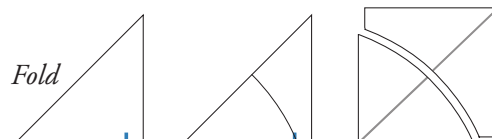
Five 6" Waves marked on 31" width

Making Corners

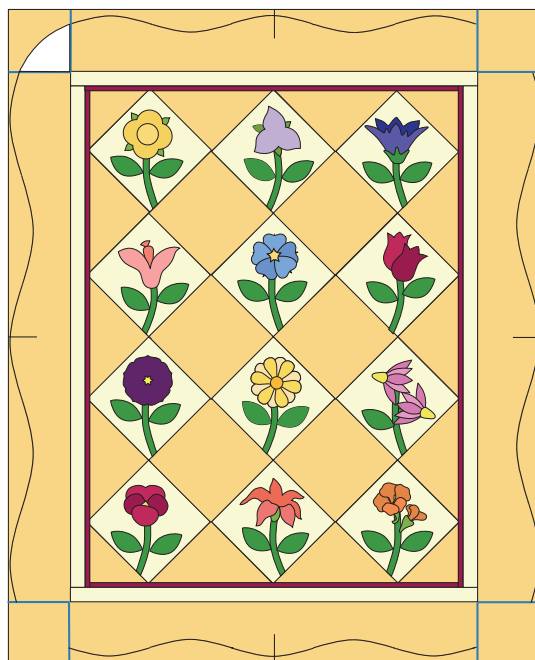
1. Cut a square piece of paper the size of the Border. Place square in corner, and mark ends of waves.



2. Fold paper on diagonal. Cut curve from mark to mark.



3. Use paper for template. Trace lines for corners. Smooth if necessary.



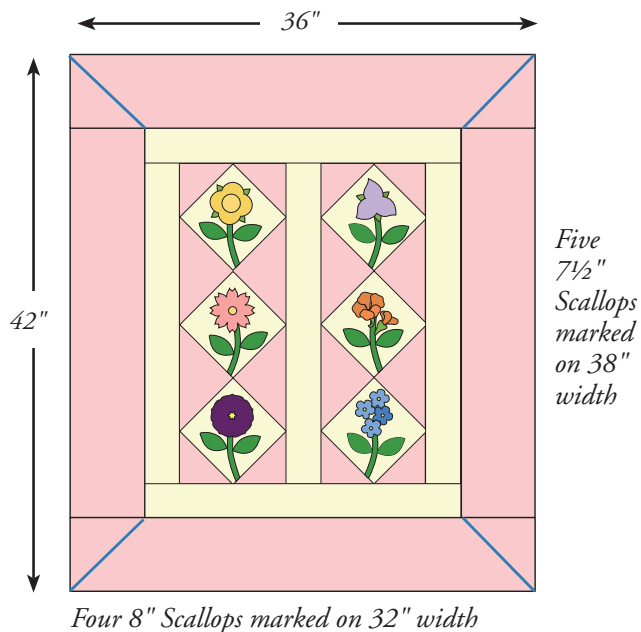
Finishing Wave

1. As a permanent guide, topstitch on line with a long stitch length as 3.5 on computerized machine.
2. Layer quilt top with backing and batting. Quilt as desired.
3. Waves may be trimmed $\frac{1}{8}$ " away from permanent guide line before adding bias binding or after adding bias binding.
4. Bias Binding begins on page 4.

Marking Scalloped Border

Determining Number and Size of Scallops

1. Measure length of top from corner to corner. Subtract 4" from total length. Record measurement.
2. Measure width of top from corner to corner and subtract 4" from total. Record measurement.
3. With a calculator, divide those measurements by the number of scallops per side to find the length of the scallop. For Easy Calculations refer to chart on page 9.
4. If possible, select the same size scallop for both the length and width. Otherwise, select two that are close in size.



The example is 36" x 42"
 Subtract 4" $\begin{array}{r} - 4" \\ \hline 32" \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} - 4" \\ \hline 38" \end{array}$

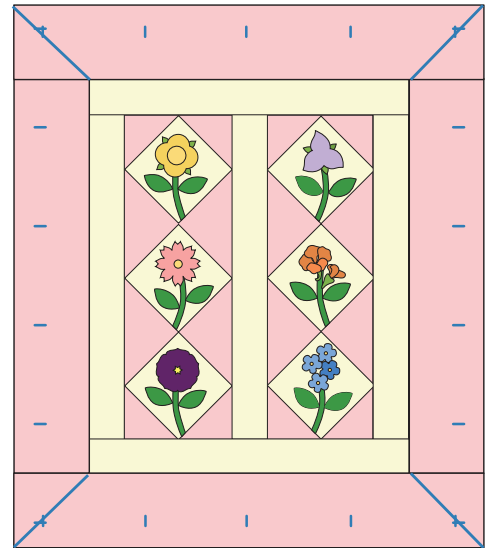
32" divided by four scallops = 8"

38" divided by five scallops = 7 1/2"
 or multiply 5 x 7 1/2" = 37 1/2"

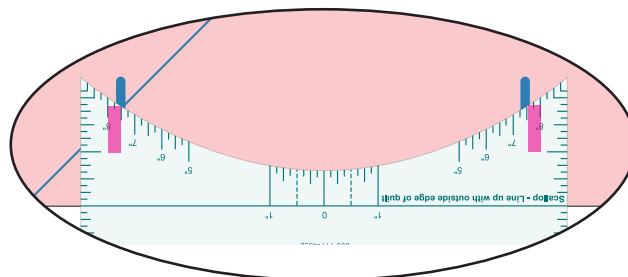
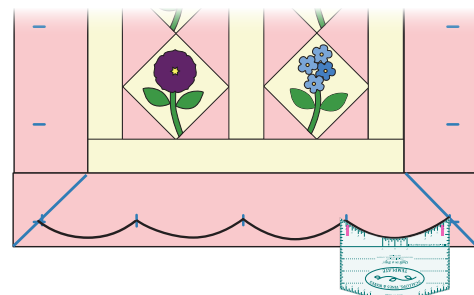
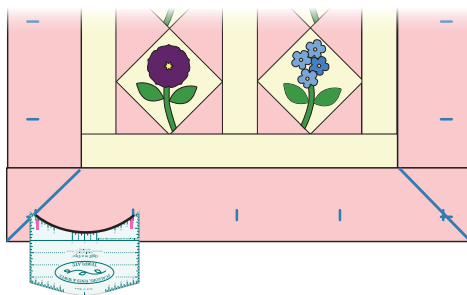
There is 1/2" extra, which can be adjusted
 in the center scallop.

Marking Scallops

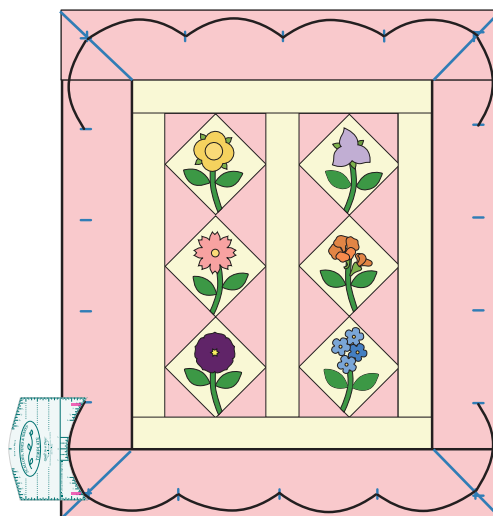
1. Mark diagonal lines with hera marker on four corners of quilt.
2. As a quick check, mark off selected measurements with chalk and a regular ruler along edge of quilt. Move template along marks between corners to check. Check the length in the same manner.



3. Turn template upside down. The scallop edge is along the bottom.
Place corner of scallop template on diagonal line. Line up selected size of scallop on diagonal line, and outside edge of quilt with solid straight line on template.
4. Trace scallop with disappearing pen or chalk in case lines need to be removed. Mark scallops from ends toward middle. If necessary, make adjustment in very center scallop or scallops to fit. You may need to elongate or shorten center scallop.



5. Round out corners.
6. As a permanent guide, topstitch on line with a long stitch length as 3.5 on computerized machine.
7. Layer quilt top with backing and batting. Quilt as desired inside scallop lines.
8. Waves may be trimmed 1/8" away from permanent guide line before adding bias binding or after adding bias binding.
9. Bias Binding begins on page 13.



Easy Calculation for Length of Scallop

Find the number on the right of each equation (length) which is closest to your measurements (length minus 4"). Follow this suggested number and length of scallops and adjust in the center scallop if necessary. Whole numbers can be flipped; for example, 45" can be 5 x 9", or 9 x 5".

Number of Scallops x Length of Scallop = Length

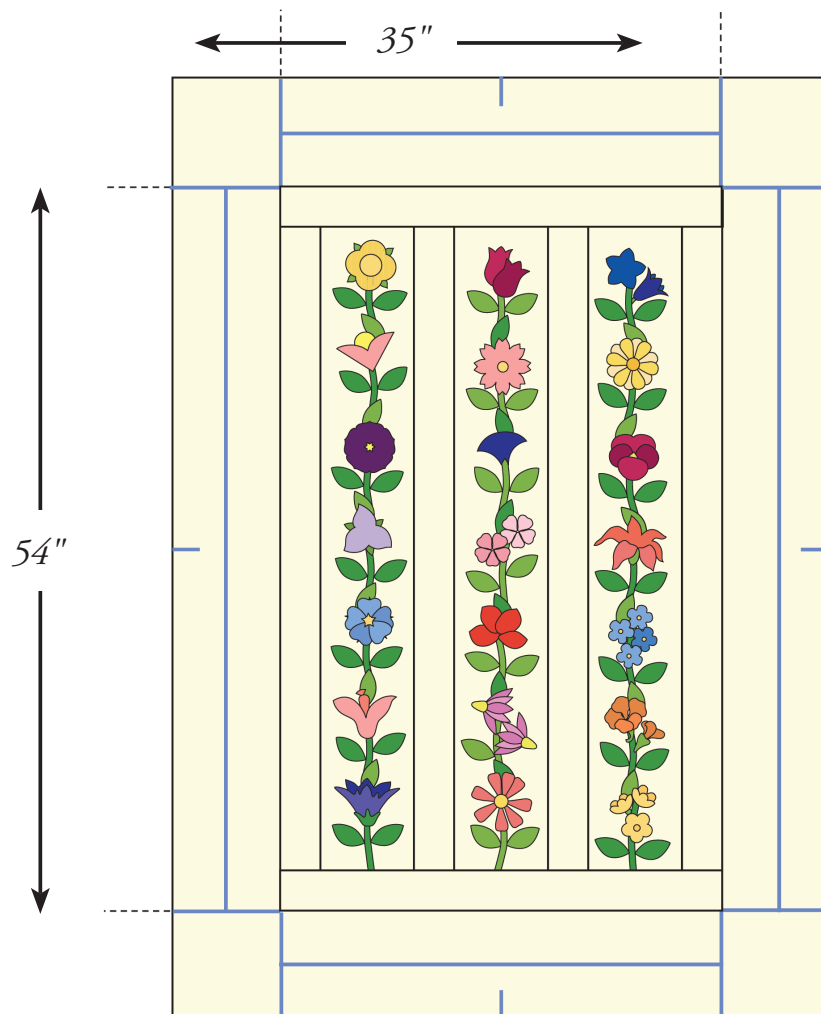
4 x 6" = 24"	9 x 5.5" = 49.5"	10 x 7.5" = 75"
4 x 6.5" = 26"	6 x 8.5" = 51"	8 x 9.5" = 76"
4 x 7" = 28"	10 x 6" = 52"	11 x 7" = 77"
5 x 6" = 30"	6 x 9" = 54"	10 x 8" = 80"
4 x 8" = 32"	7 x 8" = 56"	9 x 9" = 81"
5 x 6.5" = 33"	9 x 6.5" = 58.5"	11 x 7.5" = 82.5"
5 x 7" = 35"	7 x 8.5" = 59.5"	10 x 8.5" = 85"
7 x 5" = 35"	10 x 6" = 60"	11 x 8" = 88"
6 x 6" = 36"	7 x 9" = 63"	10 x 9" = 90"
5 x 7.5" = 37.5"	8 x 8" = 64"	13 x 7" = 91"
6 x 6.5" = 39"	10 x 6.5" = 65"	10 x 9.5" = 95"
6 x 7" = 42"	7 x 9.5" = 66.5"	12 x 8" = 96"
5 x 9" = 45"	8 x 8.5" = 68"	13 x 7.5" = 97.5"
9 x 5" = 45"	10 x 7" = 70"	12 x 8.5" = 102"
6 x 8" = 48"	9 x 8" = 72"	11 x 9.5" = 104.5"
7 x 7" = 49"		

Making Vines for Border

Determining Number and Size of Vines

Vines can be stitched to last Borders before or after they are sewn to quilt top.

1. Draw lines on corners of outside Border using a hera marker which makes a crease line which does not have to be removed. Blue lines on the illustrations represent crease lines.
2. Mark centers of selected Border strips as guidelines.
3. Measure length and width excluding corners, and record measurements.
4. Decide how many curves per Vine to make on each side and top and bottom. Select odd numbers as 3, 5, 7, 9, or 11. Refer to Easy Vine/Wave Chart on page 15.
5. Divide length and width by odd numbers for size of curves.
6. Select the same size curves closest in measurement for both length and width.



Unattached Borders:

Press outside Border strips in half. Place strips next to top, lining up centers of both.

Attached Borders:

Mark lengthwise guidelines in centers of Border with chalk or hera marker.

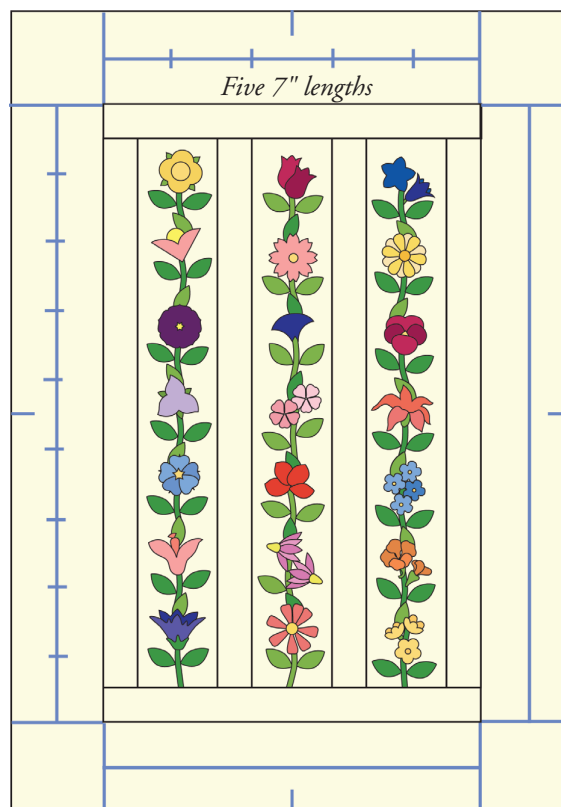
Example Width 35" x Length 54"

- Recalling multiplication tables will help you.
 - Both of these numbers are divisible by 5 or 9.
Think of 35 as $5 \times 7 = 35$ and $9 \times 6 = 54$.
 - $35 \div 5$ is 7. *Make five 7" curves on top and bottom.*
 - $54 \div 9$ is 6. *Make nine 6" curves on sides.*
- The odd number is the number of curves.
The length divided by number of curves = size of curve.

7. As a quick check, mark off selected measurements with hera marker and a regular ruler.

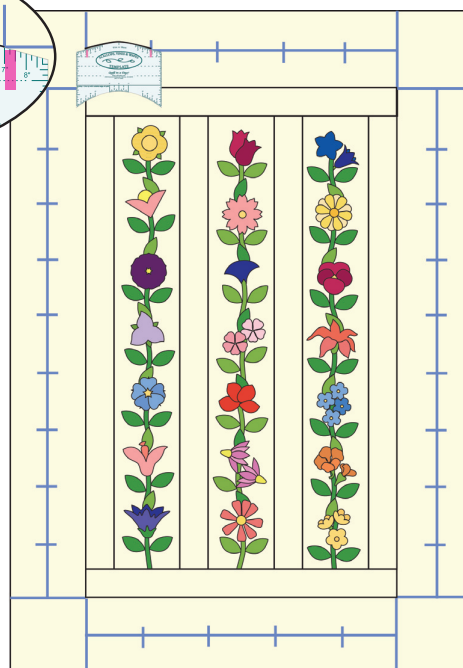
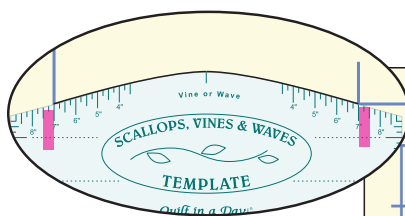
Practice making vines on a strip of calculator tape cut the length and width minus the corners. Draw center guideline along length of tape.

Nine 6" lengths



Marking Vines

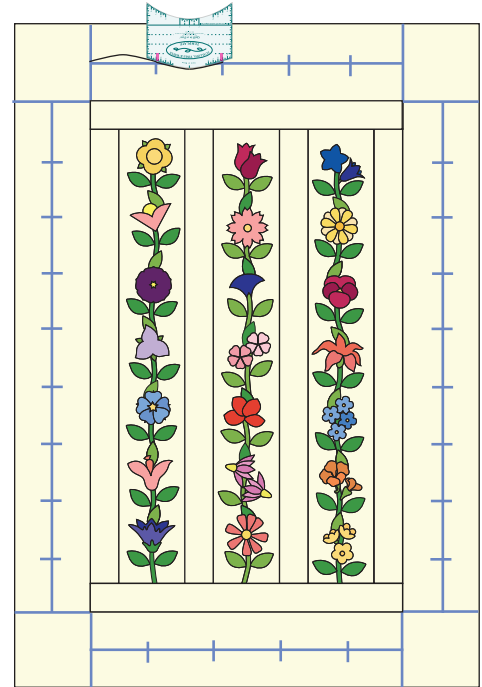
1. Start by placing vine template on corner line with shape of curve out toward edge of quilt. Line up selected size of curve on guide line.
2. Trace length of curve with disappearing pen, or chalk. Put marks on ends.



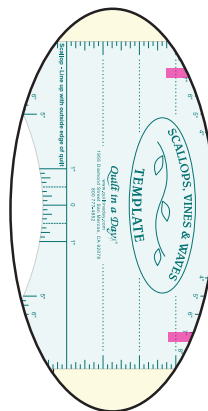
Top and Bottom are 7" curves



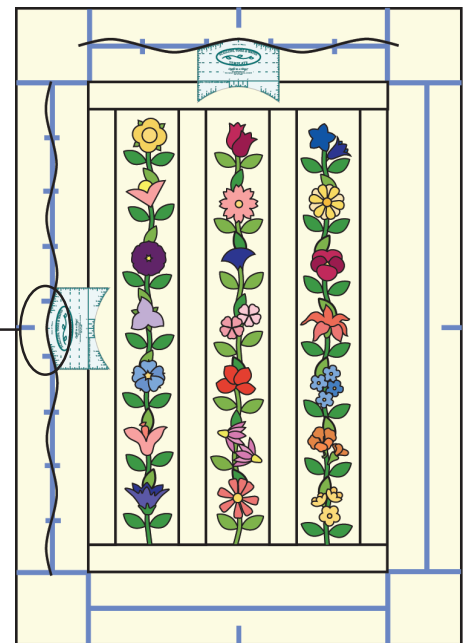
3. Turn template around with shape of curve going in toward center of quilt. Place measurement on guide line, and match with marks. Trace curve for Vine.



4. Continue marking curves from corners to center, alternating the direction of the Vine. You may need to elongate or shorten center curves.
5. Draw vines on sides. Begin at corner placing shape of vine out toward edge of quilt.
6. Continue marking curves from corners to center, alternating the direction of the Vine.
7. Round out corners. Refer to making corners on page 6.



Sides are 6" curves

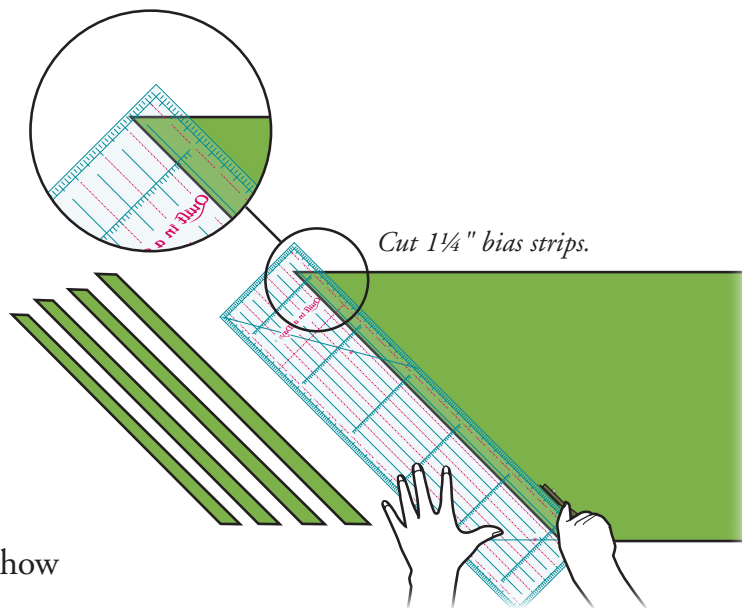


Cutting Bias for Vines and Leaves

1. Cut one 16" selvage to selvage strip for Wallhanging and Lap. Cut two 16" strips for Twin, Full/Queen and King.
2. Cut 16" strip into 1¼" bias strips.

Number of 1¼" bias strips for Vines

Wallhanging	10
Lap	13
Twin	19
Full/Queen	22
King	24



3. Cut 3½" strips for Leaves. Follow directions for Quick Turn Leaves on pages 41-42 or Raw Edge Leaves on page 62. (Magic Vine)
4. These are approximations based on how many Leaves you choose to make.

Number of 3½" strips for Leaves

Wallhanging	2
Lap	3
Twin	3
Full/Queen	5
King	5

5. Piece bias strips together lengthwise.



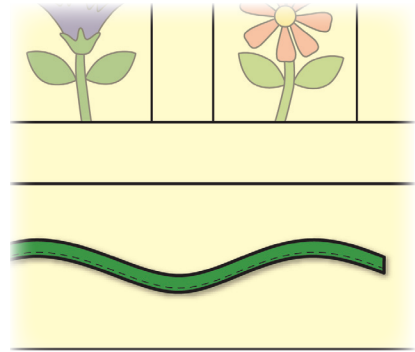
6. Press seams open. Press bias strips in half wrong sides together.



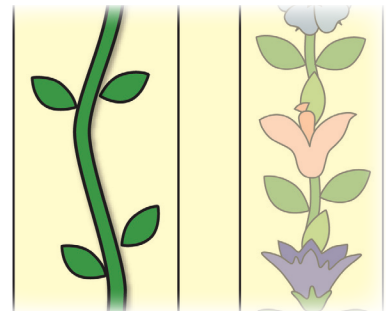
7. Starting on one end, place raw edges of Vine on curve of line. Sew scant $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam.

If Borders are not attached, sew all bias vines with raw edge to outside of quilt. Leave 10" lengths on ends to sew together to bias strip on opposite corner once Borders are sewn to top.

8. Fold Bias strip back over raw edge and press flat.
9. Sew folded edge to Background with your favorite method.



10. Make two Leaves for each curve, or as many as desired.
11. Sew Leaves to Vine by hand or machine. The easiest way to machine sew Leaves is by free motion with darning foot and feed dogs dropped.



Trace Leaf Template onto template plastic

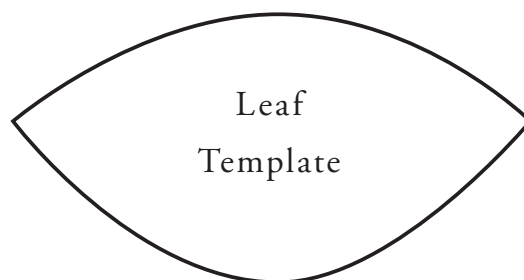


Chart for Easy Calculation of Vines or Waves

Must have an uneven number of Waves or Vines for corners to match up.
Wave instructions start on page 2. Vine instructions start on page 10.

Measure length and width excluding corners and record measurements. In the chart below, find the number on the right of the equation (length) which is closest to your measurement (length excluding corners).

Follow this suggestion for numbers and length of vines or waves. If your length is not identical to the number on the chart, divide your length by the suggested number of vines or waves. Round off to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ " for your wavelength. Adjust in the center wave.

For example, if your length (minus corners) measures 36", the number closest on the chart is 35" (5 x 7").

You could choose either: $36" \div 5 = 7.2"$ (5 waves x 7.2" long)
or $36" \div 7 = 5.14"$ (7 waves x 5.14" long)

Number of (Waves or Vines) x Wavelength = length of quilt, excluding borders.

3 x 4" = 12"	5 x 6.5" = 33"	9 x 6" = 54"
3 x 4.5" = 13.5"	7 x 5" = 35"	7 x 8" = 56"
3 x 5" = 15"	5 x 7" = 35"	9 x 6.5" = 58.5"
3 x 6" = 18"	5 x 7.5" = 37.5"	9 x 7" = 63"
5 x 4" = 20"	7 x 5.5" = 38.5"	7 x 9" = 63"
5 x 4.5" = 22.5"	7 x 6" = 42"	9 x 7.5" = 67.5"
7 x 3.5" = 24.5"	5 x 9" = 45"	9 x 8" = 72"
5 x 5" = 25"	9 x 5" = 45"	11 x 7" = 77"
5 x 5.5" = 27.5"	7 x 6.5" = 45.5"	9 x 9" = 81"
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5 x 6" = 30"	7 x 7.5" = 52.5"	11 x 8" = 88"
		13 x 7" = 91"

Match the corner template to your Border width. Trace template onto template plastic and cut out. Refer to Pointed Corner on Waved Edge on page 4.

