

Apliquick Method



\$42



\$13



39 1/2" x 35 1/4" \$15

Developed in Spain - Apliquick.com

Available in U.S. through kathykwylie.com, Jinnybeyer.com, kathymcneilquilts.com, Amazon

I included the prices of the Apliquick glue and fusible so you can compare and price shop.

The metal rods are made so they have some weight and are balanced in your hands. Being metal, they are easy to flip from one end to the other while using them and the glue that builds up on the tops is easily washed off. They will last forever! The tips include a pronged end for holding your applique piece still, a beveled end for pressing and folding as well as medium and fine points to pick, press, move and hold the fabric. As long as the glue has not dried, you can use these points to move the fabric to get that perfect edge.

The fusible used by Apliquick is a one-sided lightweight wash away fusible called Vilene.

The fusible I used on my red appliqued quilt is made by Floriani and is called "Stitch N Wash Fusible Water Soluble Tearaway". I purchased this at Fabric Bash. It has more of a paper-like feel to it and is available in rolls as well as sheets which you can use in a printer. This would be great to print out a lot of one applique design vs drawing the designs by hand. Since it is a stiffer material it provides a bit more "edge" to turn your fabric allowance onto. It is fusible on one side and washes out for the most part. It does leave some fibers behind under your applique piece but if you felt my quilt, you would have seen how soft the appliqued pieces are.



Here is a pic of the 8 1/2" x 11" sheets which are available online. I'm not sure if Fabric Bash has this available.



I purchased UHU stic glue (washable, acid free, goes on blue & dries clear) on Amazon.

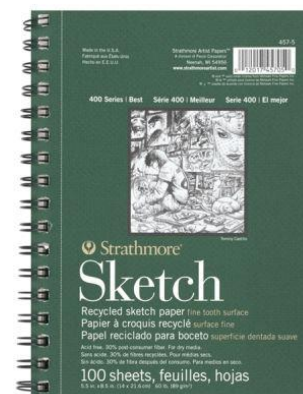
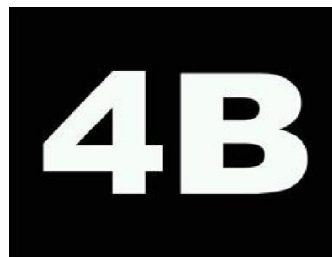


I purchased Scholastic glue sticks at Office Depot. I found the purple Elmers glue sticks did not work for me.



I use a "4B" soft lead pencil to trace my applique designs onto the fusible. The "4B" will be found on the end of the pencil. This can be purchased at Blick Art Supplies on Dodge street, Hobby Lobby or Michaels. I prefer Blick for any art supplies because they are cheaper.

I purchased the sketchpad at Blick art supply. I use this when applying the glue to the applique piece and turning the edges. It is best to apply the glue on one page and then move the piece to the opposite page to do your edge turning. This helps keep your piece from getting glue where you don't want it.

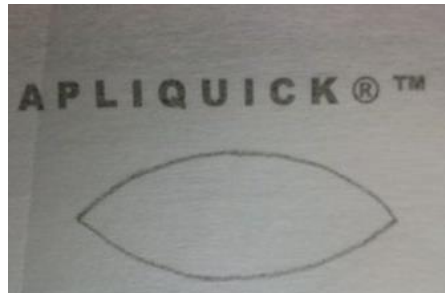


The following info is from the Kathy K Wylie website and shows how to use the fusible and metal rods. My comments about her instructions will be noted in *** RED.

Kathy K Wylie Quilts Appliquick Instructions

The Appliquick method for turned-edge appliqué is accomplished with the use of two 8-inch long customized metal rods. These tools provide unprecedented ease and precision for preparing fabric for hand or machine stitching – even miniature-sized. Here is a step-by-step guide to creating beautiful turned-edge appliqué using the Appliquick method.

Step 1 – Trace shape onto interfacing Appliquick interfacing is a light-weight material that is fusible on one side. It is 19.5" wide and can be purchased in stores off the bolt or online in 1-meter precuts. Lay the interfacing over the pattern and trace each individual appliqué shape. If the shape repeats multiple times, trace the required number for each shape.



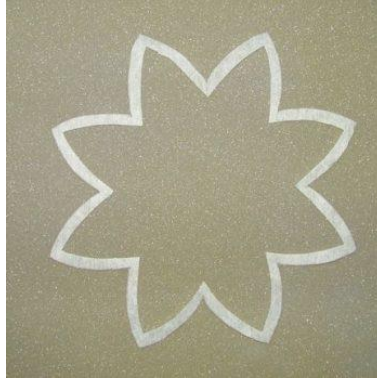
Appliquick pencils were specially designed for tracing shapes onto the interfacing. With a very soft lead, they glide over the fibers of the interfacing without catching and make a strong visible line. Bear in mind that shapes traced on the *non-fusible* side of the interfacing will reverse when applied to the appliqué fabric. If this is an issue, either reverse the pattern or trace the shape on the *fusible* side of the interfacing. The Appliquick pencils work equally well on either side.

Step 2 – Cut shape from interfacing The interfacing shape will be the template for the appliqué fabric and will remain inside the appliqué. Carefully and accurately cut out each shape. To get an accurate cut, I highly recommend using serrated-blade scissors. Appliquick scissors have a micro-serrated blade and come in two sizes: small (four-inch long with two-inch blades) and large (six-inch long with three-inch blades). Perfect Scissors, by Karen Kay Buckley, also have a serrated blade plus they feature large handles with a comfortable grip. I particularly like the medium size (six-inch long with two-inch blades) and the large size (seven-and-a-half-inch long with three-inch blades).



*** I use the blue handled perfect scissors for cutting out fusible and applique pieces. I like the smaller Appliquick scissors to do precision “nipping” of fabric. Both have one serrated blade. Make sure the serrated blade is on top. You can put a piece of tape or a charm on one handle to remind you. (This recommendation for the serrated edge was given to me by Becky Goldsmith / Piece O’ Cake Designs.)

For large shapes, or layered shapes, you may want to also cut out the middle of the shape to conserve interfacing and reduce bulk. Leave a quarter to a half inch of interfacing around the outside edges of the shape.



Step 3 – Iron interfacing onto fabric The shiny side of the interfacing is the fusible side. Place each shape, fusible side down, on the wrong side of the appliqué fabric. Be sure to leave enough room around each shape for the seam allowance. Set the iron to a low cotton setting without steam. *Too much heat will melt the interfacing*, so start off low until you find the best setting on your iron. Press for 3-5 seconds until the edges are securely fastened to the fabric.



Step 4 – Cut out fabric Cut the appliqué fabric leaving an approximate quarter-inch seam allowance around the outside edge of the interfacing shape. The width of the seam allowance may vary depending on the size of the shape and your personal preference. Too much seam allowance will add bulk and may be difficult to turn smoothly, especially around tight curves. Too little seam allowance may fray or be challenging to maneuver. With practice and experimentation, you will find the ideal width that works best for you. Clip the seam allowance along inside curves and at inside points.

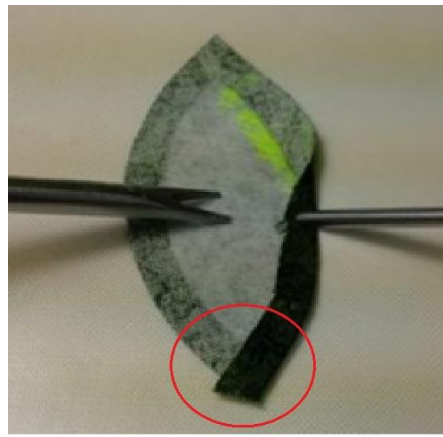
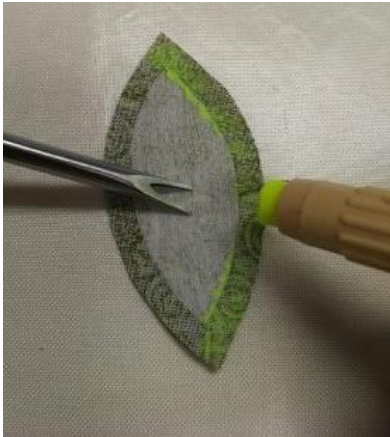


Step 5 – Glue the seam allowance Appliquick glue, with a pen-like shape and 3/8-inch tip, it is exceptionally accurate and easy to use. It is solvent-free, water-soluble and refillable, with one refill cartridge included and additional three-packs available. Apply a generous amount of glue to the wrong side of the fabric

along the seam allowance. The glue has a quick drying time so I work on small sections at a time. I also like to work on a Teflon pressing sheet, which keeps my working surface clean and washes up easily with a wipe or wet paper towel.

There are two Appliquick rods in a set, each with its own function: one has a forked end for gripping the fabric; the other has a flat tapered end for easily and accurately turning the seam allowance.

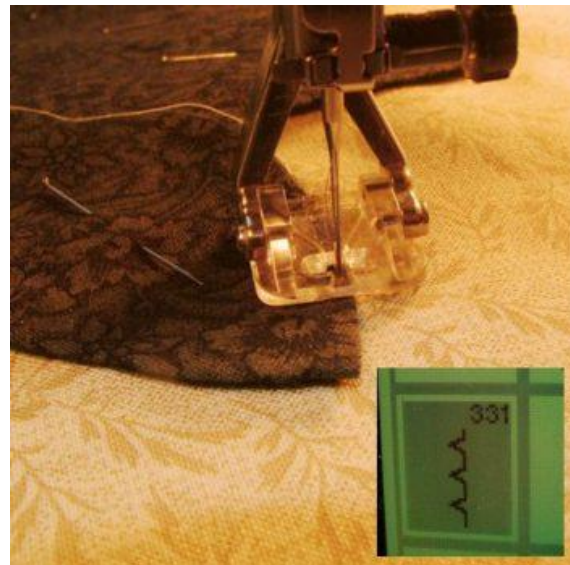
Hold the forked rod in your weaker hand and keep it firmly positioned on the appliqué shape during this step. Hold the tapered rod in your dominant hand (your right hand, if you are right-handed) with the flat edge parallel to the table. Use it to pick up the seam allowance and smooth it over the edge of the interfacing. The other ends of the rods are pointed, like knitting needles. The pointed end of the forked rod can be used for gripping smaller appliqué shapes; the pointed end of the tapered rod is great for smoothing out any little puckers that form along the edge of the seam allowance.



*** When doing leaves or any piece where you fold one edge on top of another, make sure to put glue on those edges so your fabric will stick. I have circled above in the center pic the area that I am talking about.

Step 6 – Sew The prepared patches can be stitched to the background by hand or by machine.

For **hand stitching**, thread an appliqué needle with fine cotton or silk thread that matches the appliqué fabric and knot the end. Bring the needle up through the appliqué patch, catching just a couple of threads in the folded edge, and tuck the thread tail under the patch. Avoid inside and outside points for this first stitch. Insert the needle into the background fabric straight across from the thread in the appliqué patch, take a small stitch, and bring the needle back up into the appliqué fold. Continue stitching until the patch is completely secured to the background.



For **machine sewing**, set up your sewing machine with fine cotton or silk thread that matches the appliqué fabric or with invisible monofilament thread in the needle and a neutral-color cotton thread in the bobbin. I prefer to use the blind hem stitch for machine appliqué, but you could also choose a small zigzag, blanket, satin, or even a straight stitch. Adjust the stitch width and stitch length to make a small stitch; on my machine, the settings are 1.0 for the width and length. Position the blind hem stitch so the straight part of the stitch lands on the background fabric beside the appliqué and the zigzag part of the stitch just catches the fold of the appliqué. Stitch around the shape until it is completely secured to the background. You will be amazed at how easy it is to achieve outstanding results with the Appliquick method for turned-edge appliqué!

*** I used the blind hem stitch on my red quilt. I had to condense the stitch length so the V shaped stitches would not be spaced too far apart. It made it difficult to rip out stitches because they were so dense so I just had to sew carefully. The stitch width was also set very low so the V would only grab a couple of threads of the applique piece. This makes for nearly invisible applique but it does take some practice! I used a 60 wt cotton thread on top and in the bobbin.