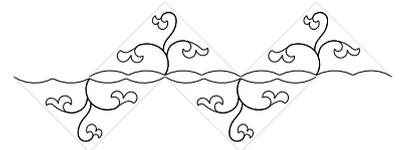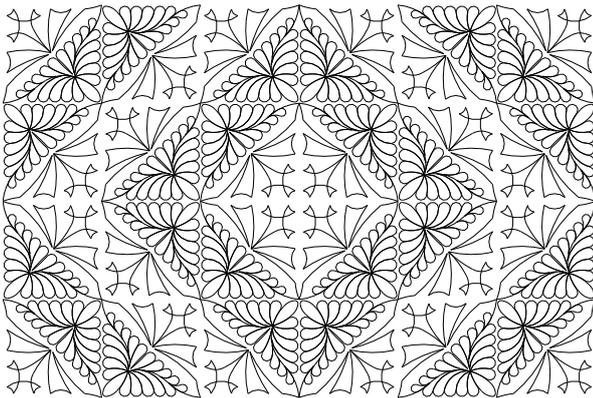# p2p Triangles

in Paths

Using p2p triangles in 'paths' can be a very quick way to place quilting patterns on a quilt and then to have them stitch out without having to frequently stop and start – sometimes for quite some distance.

Design Feature

All of my p2p triangle patterns have been designed so that the main pattern has a margin around it within the main triangle. This means that while the entry in and out of the triangle is way down in the base points, the main design area has 'breathing' room and will not end up going outside the edge and sneaking into next door, or heading off down into the basement!

Where is the path, what type of path?

<u>Sunshine and Shadow</u> layouts often provide 'paths' which can be utilized in quilting pattern placement.

The square block is effectively divided into two triangles – and the registration points are at the corners of the square.
Log Cabin blocks are often arranged this way – but there are many others that can be too.

<u>On point squares</u>
The path forms when the squares have been staggered or offset – usually by using quarter square triangles to form 'bars' and then sewing the bars together.
There are usually small triangles at the end of every other row.

<u>Other paths</u>
There are a large number of other places where there are 'paths' and using p2p triangles in them results in fast, and accurate results.

Choosing the Patterns

Pattern Densities

If the path has a half triangle at the end - be wary of placing the same pattern there as you did in the full sized triangles going down the row.
This will frequently result in an unbalanced effect – with the little triangles being much more densely quilted than the large ones:
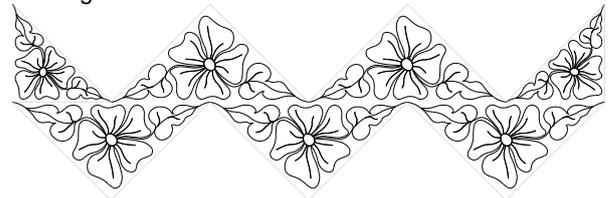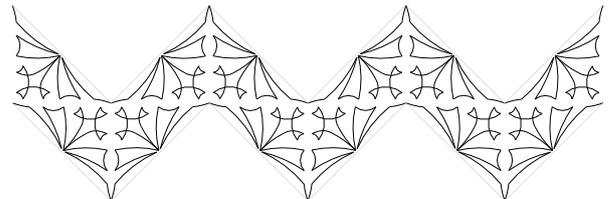
<u>three solutions</u> to this dilemma:

1. Choose a smaller pattern within the same 'family' to go into these smaller triangular areas.
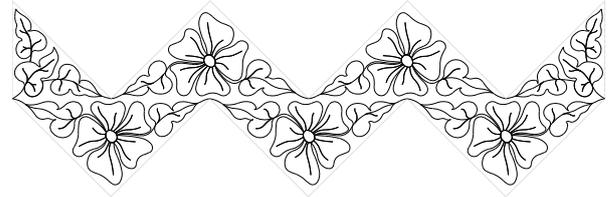
2. Setup the pattern in the large triangle as if it were two small triangles.

3. Use the trim function on the machine so that it only sews half of the large triangle in those areas.

Pattern Type

If a quilt has been accurately pieced, and everything is as it should be – then the quilter has no worries and there are no restrictions.

However, if the patchwork is not accurately pieced, and the lengths of the base of the triangles are not the same then it is wise to be aware of potential difficulties.

Some patterns simply just work better than others when using this technique.

One of the difficulties is trying to get pointy bits at the tip of a quilting design to match the pointy bit at the tip of the patchwork piecing. This is because the quilting designer has drafted these tips to occur at the halfway point (across the base, but up from it) and the piecing is not that accurate.

solution to this dilemma:

Use a pattern that does not have an obvious point at the tip, and better still, use one without a point at the tip and one which is non-symmetrical.

the examples below are each placed into the same irregular triangle. For each of them, the base corners of the triangles matched the base corners of the pattern.

It becomes quite clear which design 'sits' better.

with a rounded 'tip'
& symmetrical

with a rounded 'tip'
& not symmetrical

with a pointed tip
& symmetrical

Check what happens in the middle of the path – the area where the triangles meet often gives wonderfully surprising results: the examples on the previous page illustrate this.

Audition and see if the results are satisfactory.

Placing the Patterns

Placing the quilt onto the machine

Sometimes – especially in the case of the path which forms from on-point squares, it is best to put the quilt on the machine so that these paths go across the width of the machine.

Checking the height

Usually the patterns can be accurately placed just by ensuring that the freeze aspect is turned on.
Be wary though: if triangle bases are a different length, then the height of each design is going to be different!

To predetermine height – and keep it constant throughout:

1. Draw a boundary in just one of the areas to be worked in.

2. Choose a p2p triangle pattern, select the p2p function, and place the design with the freeze aspect on.

3. Check, and if required, alter the design height to what 'looks good'.
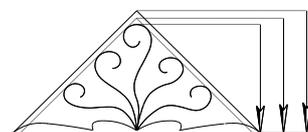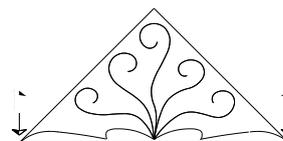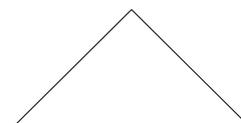
   The height to be used is that of the pattern as indicated by 'a' , read it from the screen.
   - not that of the triangle 'c',
   - nor necessarily the height from the base 'b' of the triangle to where a normal margin may have occurred.

4. Record the height, and set it, turning the freeze aspect off.
   This is the height which will be used for the whole quilt.
   (remember to undo the trial area and use final settings here too)

5. This will need to be done for the side setting triangles and the corner setting triangles.