## NON-SLIP

Angle Finder
Create mitered corners for $60^{\circ} 90^{\circ} 120^{\circ} \& 135^{\circ}$ angles, includes binding instructions.
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## Made in USA



SEE A DEMO SCAN WITH ANY QR READER


Bind all these shapes with this simple tool.


This tool allows you to make mitered corners on all sorts of tricky angles, not just the normal $90^{\circ}$. Create mitered corners on $120^{\circ}$ and $135^{\circ}$ projects as well.

## Cutting the Binding

1. Measure each side of the quilt and cut strips of binding fabric for each side measuring $2 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$ wide and $2^{\prime \prime}$ longer than each side of the quilt. If the quilt is rectangular rather than square, cut 2 strips to match the side measurement plus 2 ", and 2 strips to match the top and bottom measurement plus 2 ". All strips are cut $21 / 2$ " wide.
2. Press each binding strip in half lengthwise wrong sides together.

## Trimming the Quilt

Trim the batting and backing $1 / 4$ " beyond the outside edge of the quilt top (Fig. 1).

## Binding a Quilt with $90^{\circ}$ Angles

1. Pin binding strip to the right side of the quilt, matching the raw edges and over hanging the corners of the quilt by 1 " at either end (Fig. 2). Mark point exactly $1 / 4$ " from the corner of the quilt top (not the batting and backing) at either end (Fig. 3).
2. Stitch from dot to dot on the binding with a $1 / 4$ " seam, back stitching at either end to secure the seam.
3. Fold and press the binding out away from the quilt top. Pin and stitch the next strip of binding, marking with a dot at either end and stitching from dot to dot as before (Fig. 4).
4. Continue to pin and stitch the remaining 2 strips of folded binding to the other 2 sides of the quilt.

## Making the Miter

5. Fold the corner of the quilt with right sides together so the 2 folded strips of binding are laying exactly on top of each other. Pin the seam (Fig. 5).

(Fig. 5) Quilt Back
6. Place the $90^{\circ}$ corner of the Angle Finder Tool on the top binding strip with one edge against the stitched seam and its corner at the other end of the stitching (the marked dot) as in (Fig.6).
7. Draw lightly along the other side of the ruler onto the binding strip (Fig. 7).
8. Lift the ruler and reposition it on the binding strip with the drawn line on the fabric matching the line across the $90^{\circ}$ corner on the ruler (Fig. 8). Mark the $90^{\circ}$ angle on the fabric. This is your stitching line for the miter (Fig. 9).
9. Stitch along the drawn line. Trim the fabric back $1 / 4$ " beyond the stitching, clipping the corner to reduce bulk.
10. Before turning the binding strips to the right sides outwards, finger-press the seam open as much as possible. Turn the binding right side outwards - use the sharpest corner on the Angle Finder Tool (the $60^{\circ}$ corner) to help push the corner out fully.

11. Repeat this process on all corners of the quilt.
12. Fold the binding over the back of the quilt and slip stitch in place, using the machine stitched line as a guide for stitching.

## Binding a Quilt with Odd Angles:

The other angles that sometimes occur on the corners of quilts are shown below. These usually occur on small quilts or placemats and finishing the edges has always been tricky.
These are now just as easy to make as the $90^{\circ}$ corner detailed above.

1. Prepare the binding strips exactly as before, with 2 " in length (see cutting the binding).
2. Trim the quilt as described above.
3. Because the corner is a strange angle, mark the dots on the quilt rather than on the binding. The dot needs to be placed just where the $1 / 4$ " seamlines would cross at the
 corner (Fig. 9).
4. Follow steps $1-4$ in binding a quilt with $90^{\circ}$ corners. The marked dots on the quilt are where you begin and finish stitching.

## Making the Miter

This is done in exactly the same way as described above. The only difference is that the corners themselves vary in shape. The $60^{\circ}$ corner is really sharp, whereas the $120^{\circ}$ and $135^{\circ}$ are much wider than a normal corner. Each angled corner of the ruler has its own line across it (Fig. 10). This is the line that you match with the one that you will draw across the binding (step 6). The first drawn line for every angle is always the $90^{\circ}$ shown in Fig. 7. The extra angled line shown in Fig. 9 is the one that will vary according to the angle required.
(Fig. 10)
$135^{\circ}$
$120^{\circ}$
$60^{\circ}$
Follow steps 5-12 in Binding a quilt with $90^{\circ}$ corners to get your perfect corner.

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