

Double-mitered Binding – where each corner is completed individually.

1. It is recommended to use the same order of operation for all steps. I chose to do mine clock-wise.
2. Cut the fabric on the straight of grain. Bias is not necessary for this method. Width is personal choice. 2 ¼" to 2 ½" is best.
3. The length of each strip depends on the length of the side plus approximately 3" of overhang on each side. (Length of Quilt + 6" per side.)
4. Press each strip in half wrong side together. (The pictures show the binding right side together because wrong side together would not show the markings)
5. Find the midpoint on each side and mark with a pin. Find the midpoint of the binding with a pin. I fold the pieces. It doesn't have to be exact.



6. Lay the binding strip on the quilt with the raw edge along the quilt edge and the fold towards the middle. Match the center pins. For long pieces you can pin the binding down.
7. Mark the binding $\frac{1}{4}$ " in from the starting edge AND $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the ending edge. This is important because you cannot sew into the $\frac{1}{4}$ " boundary – similar to any other miter.



8. Attach the binding using the standard $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam from the $\frac{1}{4}$ " starting point to the $\frac{1}{4}$ " ending point, making sure the seam is secured at the beginning and the end. Repeat this step for the next three sides.

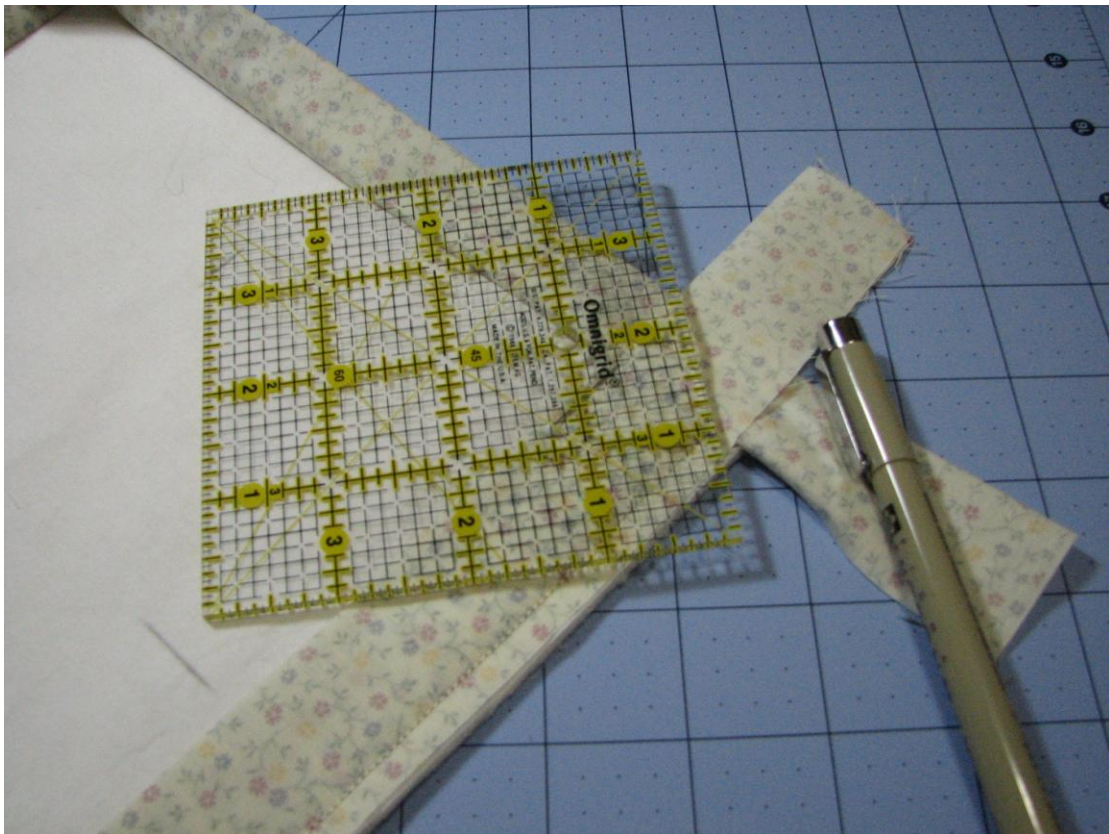
9. For the next step, push the sewn binding strip up so the fold points away from the edge. Lay the next strip down on top, matching the center point. I feel for where the two binding strips meet and use that point to start sewing. (You can mark or use a pin)

Important: The point where the two bindings meet must be exact. The seams may not run into each other and there must not be a gap. Turn the quilt over to check how close the seams are. Adjust as necessary.



10. When all four strips are attached, the corners need to be marked. You can use any marking tool that is made for fabric – the marked lines will not show.

11. The order of operation is very important here. The strip on the top of the quilt needs to be pushed firmly up. The strip on the right side needs to lay flat and perpendicular (at 90 degrees) on top of the other piece. You can pin the two pieces to keep them in alignment but the pins may interfere with the marking.



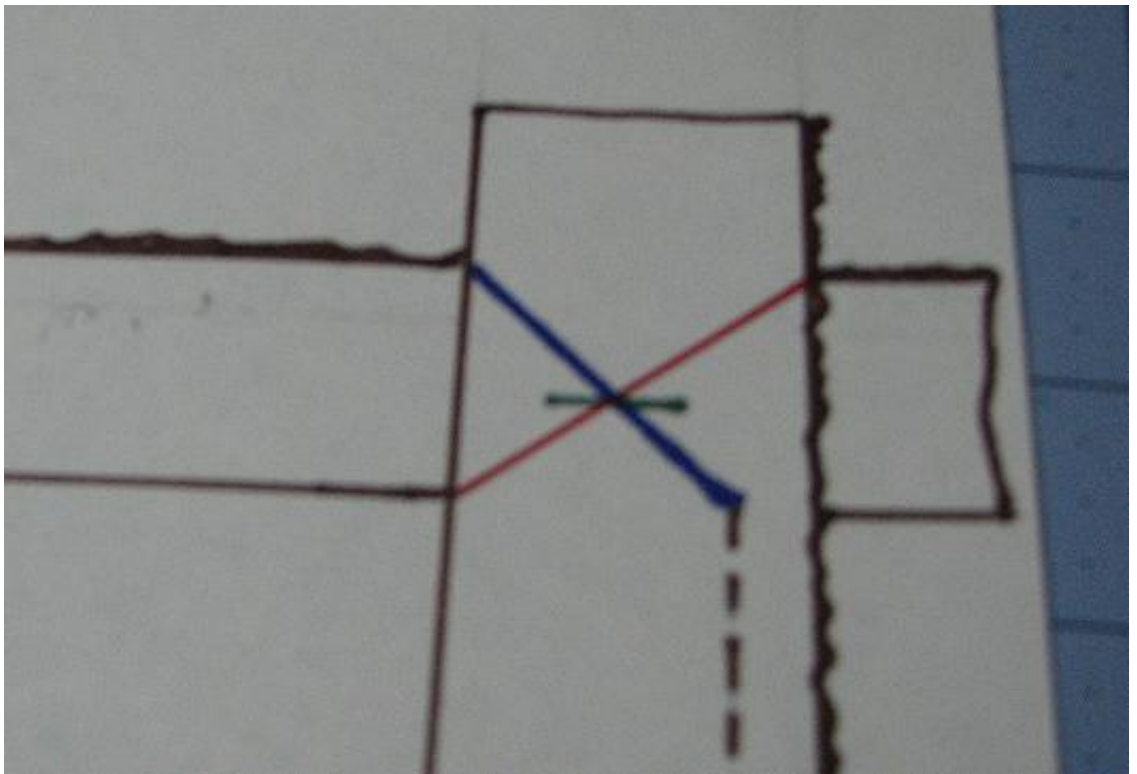
12. Place a small ruler from the point where the seam starts to the opposite corner where both strips intersect. Draw a line. (Blue line in the diagram)

13. Draw a line from the lower left corner where both strips intersect to the opposite corner where both strips intersect. (Red line in the diagram)

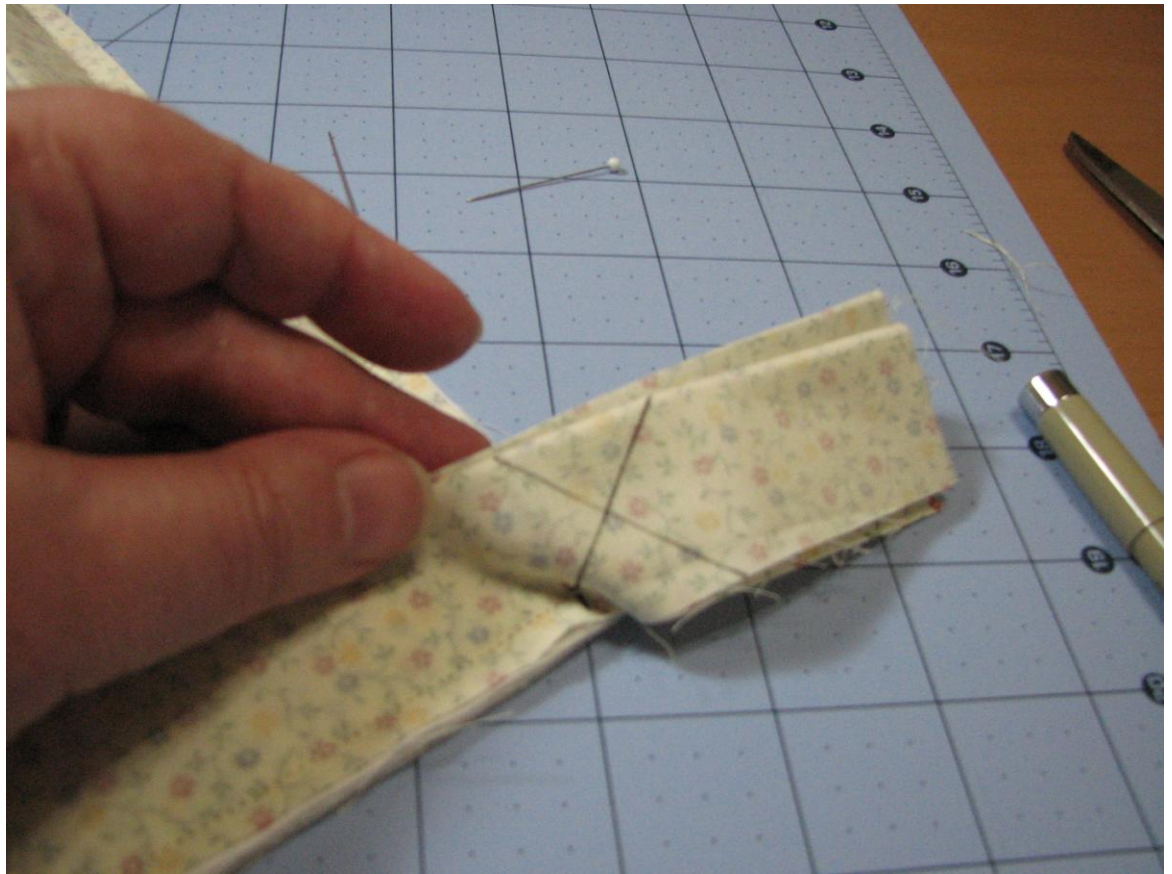
14. Draw a small line where the marked lines intersect. (Green line on the diagram)



15.



16. Turn the binding strips so they lay on top of each other.



17. Fold the quilt corner into a triangle and make sure that the seam allowance and batting is folded away.



18. Secure the corner with pins.

19. Now sew the corner making sure that you do not create a thread nest at the beginning. I shorten my stitch length to sew the next part by one or two mm. The corner gets stressed in turning and needs a secure seam.

(Please note that only the lower half of the marked line gets sewn. Eventually, you may omit drawing the unnecessary parts of the marking lines.)

20. Sew the first line until you get to the straight line. Important: Do not sew both lines into a point. At the line decrease the stitch length a lot and take 2 or 3 stitches down the straight away. Then finish the last corner with the regular stitch length. (I start at the outer line and sew toward the seam allowance.)



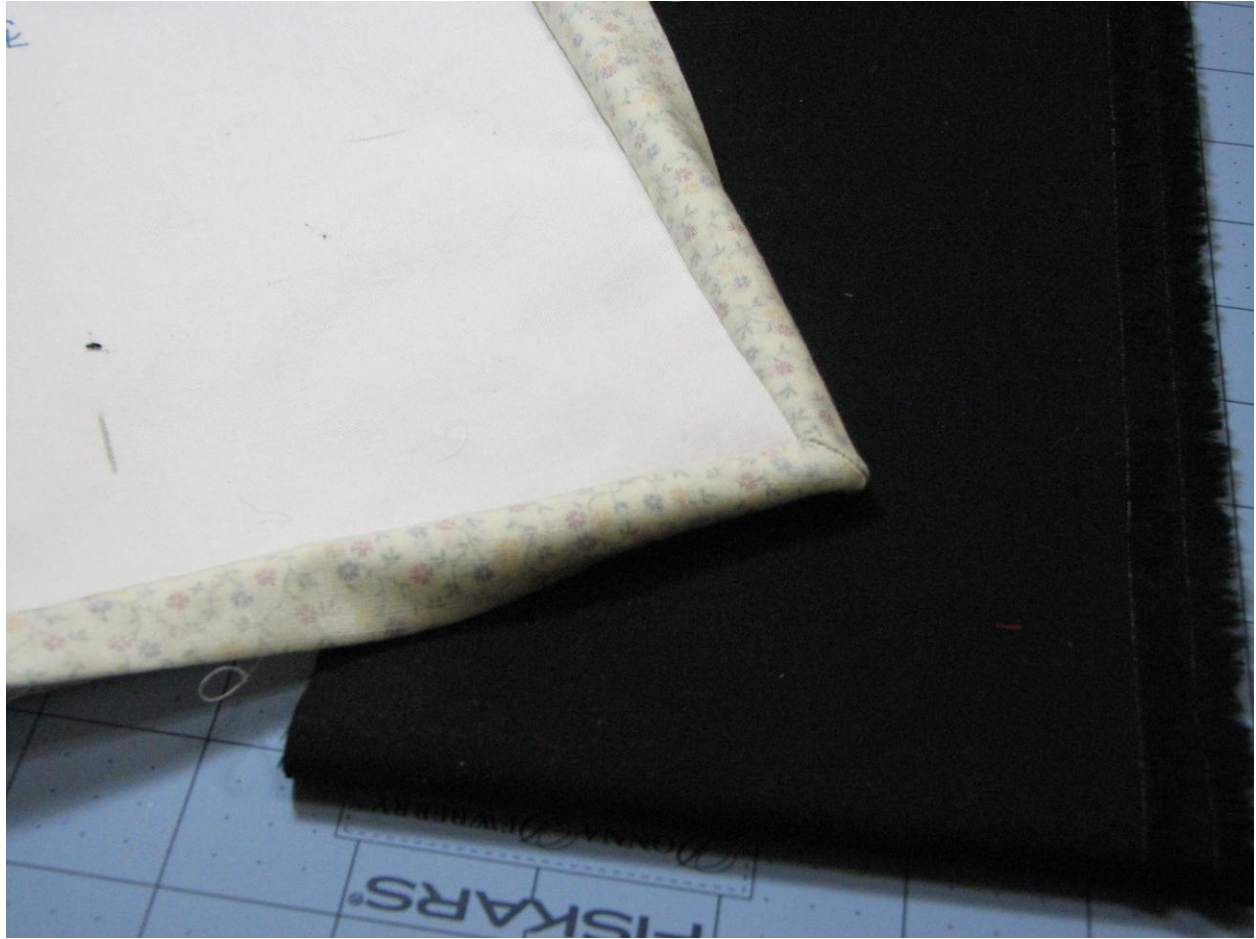
21. Trim the excess overhang with a small seam allowance. (approximately 1/8") Do NOT cut the corner/batting of the quilt!



22. Turn the corner so a little cap forms. Use a rounded tool to push out the corner – be careful not to push through the corner.



23. The double-mitered corner should fit snugly over the quilt corner.



Now all that is left is to sew the binding on the back.

If the binding feels too thin, then you can wait to cut the batting and background until after the binding is attached. That allows for more “stuffing” in the binding.