The Mitered & Flanged Machine Binding looks awesome, saves time, and is quite doable. Don't be overwhelmed by the number of pages/steps -- the length is due to the many photos. It works nicely for baby blankets, and quilts that will be washed and worn - or if you're in a plain hurry.

We're going to make a nice flanged binding by machine with mitered corners, a mitered finish and with beautiful top-stitching to show off your pretty threads! If the stitching is going to show - make it pretty.

Begin by choosing a primary and an accent (flange) fabric. Add in a complementary 50wt thread for piecing and a 12wt thread for top stitching (I chose an Aurifil 12wt thread, always my first choice.

Determine Length of Binding Needed:

Calculate the total length of binding needed by adding the length of each of the 4 sides and adding an extra 10" to that number (BL). You cut strips across the fabrics and join them with a diagonal seam; the usable inches per strip is really 2" less because 2" is 'lost' with each join. Calculate how many strips you need by dividing the BL by the adjusted strip length; round up to the next integer.

For example: The quilt is 60" x 72". So the BL is 60 + 72 + 60 + 72 + 10. = 274 ". The binding fabric is 42" wide (with selvages, don't need to remove). So 274/40 = 6.85 = 7 strips are requited.

Cut the Primary and Accent Fabric Strips:

Cut the primary fabric 1&1/2" wide. Cut the number of strips you need.

Now cut the accent fabric 1&7/8" wide (by the number of strips you need).
It may seem a little perverse that the accent is wider than the primary fabric but that is because it has to wrap around the binding and then peek out a little extra to show against the primary fabric. Showing: strips after cutting the correct number of Primary and Accent

NOTE: When using solid colors, I sometimes place a pin in the right side of the fabric so I can tell the right side from the wrong side of the fabric.

Piece the Binding Strips to Achieve Necessary Length

Prepare to join the same fabric strips together with angle (mitered) seams. Put right sides together at a right angle, pin twice in place (as in the photo), and mark a diagonal line from intersection to intersection with a Frixon or Bohin marker.

Be sure that your diagonal line is marked correctly before sewing and cutting.
After testing the positioning of the fabric and diagonal line, stitch "along" the marked line with a straight stitch. You may find, as I did, that stitching a thread or two widths towards the joining ends (depends upon the weight of your fabric) gives a smoother, more even, join.

After stitching, remove the pins and check to ensure you have a continuous length before trimming.

Now fold right sides together and trim the seam allowance to 1/4", trimming the tabs too and pressing open to reduce bulk.
Repeat the above steps for the primary fabric.

![Image](image1.png)

The joining seams for both the accent and the primary strips, particularly when both are WOF, coinciding and overlapping may be unsightly. To avoid that, adjust the accent strip as follows. Cut off about 10" at the beginning of the accent strip and add it to the tail with an angle join (similar to those that you have just used).

Now you've prepared the total length of each the primary and accent fabrics.

**Sew Primary and Accent Fabrics Together Lengthwise & Press:**

Next you'll layer the primary and accent strips right sides together, aligning one raw edge.

Sew along the edge with a 1/4" seam allowance
Position binding on an ironing surface with the primary fabric on top. Press flat to set the seam.

Next open the fabric and press the seam toward the primary fabric.
Next you'll fold the wrong sides together, aligning the raw edges and gently press the length of binding. Press gently so the fold IS NOT CRISP OR FLATTENED.

Attach Prepared Binding to Quilt Back

Working on the BACK of the quilt, position the binding right side down with the primary fabric to the right (aligning raw edge of primary fabric with raw edge of quilt back).

Next fold the top right corner to the left, wrong sides together, to make a 45 degree angle and press. You might mark the inside of the press with a Frixion or Bohin marker.
Now fold the binding wrong sides together so both of the binding raw edges are aligned with the raw edges of the quilt back. Position the binding about half way down the side of the quilt. You'll need space above the binding to complete the mitered finish. Begin stitching the binding about 6" from the point.

Leave at least 6" of the binding un-stitched (pin but don't stitch) and begin stitching with a 1/4" seam allowance. Best done with the walking foot.

Stop a 1/4" from the quilt corner with your needle is in the down position. Backstitch about 1/2".
Showing, stop stitching 1/4" from the quilt corner.

Next, trim threads and rotate the quilt counter-clockwise and prepare for the mitered fold.

The fold (below) is required to make a mitered corner. After trimming threads and rotating the quilt so the stitched binding is running perpendicular to the foot, fold the binding strip straight up.

When you do this you'll see a 45 degree angle from the corner of the quilt to the folded corner of the binding.

Keeping the top fold steady, lay the binding down over itself, so the 45 degree angle is preserved under
the top layer and the straight fold is along the top edge of the quilt. Pin the corner. Begin by back-stitching a 1/4" seam allowance about 1/2" down from the top fold. Stitch back to the fold and then forward stitch.

Stitch to within 1/4" of the next quilt corner and repeat the process.

Repeat the folding and stitching process at the next corner.

After you've mitered all 4 corners you'll be headed down the last side of the quilt ---the side where you started the binding.
Join the Start and End of Prepared Binding; Attach to Quilt Back

Stop stitching at least 6" (longer if you can) from the Beginning Tail of the quilt. You'll now have a beginning tail that is un-stitched and an end tail that is un-stitched.

Remove quilt from the machine bed and trim threads.

Lift the Beginning Tail up and fold it out of the way.

Smooth the End Tail down along the raw edge. Be sure there are no puckers or folds and that it rests flat against the quilt.
Now unfold the "Beginning Tail" and position it over top of the "End Tail" -- making sure that both tails are smooth and are without puckers and are flat against the quilt back.

Now place a pin in the "End Tail" just a couple of threads away from the Point of the "Beginning Tail".

Mark this position with a pin through the top layer of fabric only (only through the accent fabric on the End Tail, do not pin the primary). Alternatively, mark this position with a Frixion or Bohin marker a

Another image after putting a pin through the top layer only of the "End Tail" right at the point (pointed fold) of the "Beginning Tail".
Now, use the left hand to unfold the End Tail. Keep the right side of the fabric facing up. The Pin should remain on your right and the primary fabric will unfold to the left.

Next, unfold the Beginning Tail so that the right side is facing DOWN and wrong side is facing you.

Another image of the Beginning Tail unfolded with wrong side of fabric facing up.
The tricky part is positioning the Beginning Tail so it is perpendicular to the End Tail.

Align the Beginning Tail "Point" at the End Tail "Pin" and secure with pins.

Here is where the crease of the fold, and its marked line, comes into play -- you’re going to stitch on the fold making the finished mitered seam. Be sure NOT to stitch through the quilt -- only stitch the binding.
Before cutting excess fabric, fold the binding closed again (wrong sides together) and check to ensure that the binding is right sized and not twisted. This is a very important step -- do NOT Skip!

After double checking the length and positioning (no twists) of the binding, trim the mitered finish to a 1/4" seam allowance.

Finger Press or Iron Press the seam open
Lay the binding along the raw edge and finish sewing it to the back of the quilt with a 1/4" seam allowance being sure to pickup a few stitches into where you stopped and started.

Once you've finished securing the mitered finish on the back of the quilt, roll the binding around to the front of the quilt and admire the beautiful flange.
Prepare the Front of the Quilt for Machine Stitching

Prepare each corner by tucking the bottom of the binding fabric into the corner and folding the top of the binding to make a 45 degree angle (or mitered) corner.

The tuck and fold makes a perfectly mitered corner. This 'three thicknesses' tuck&fold should not be against the tuck&fold on the back but opposite the single thickness of the back's binding. Secure with Wonder Clips, or pins, ready for stitching. There is an additional tip for reducing the bulk of the corner.

Secure that corner with another Wonder Clip,
Top Stitch the Flange Binding

Use a 90/14 top stitch needle in your machine. Choose thread colors that complement your fabric. Both the Top and Bobbin thread are completely visible when you're done stitching.

Use 50wt or 40wt thread in your Bobbin. Use 12wt thread on Top (Aurifil is my favourite)

Set a straight stitch length to 3.0 or higher (a nice "top stitch" length). You may have to adjust your top tension down a bit (try it on a test swatch first).

Start stitching near a corner, taking smaller stitches to secure the start. No need to stitch in the ditch. Show off that awesome Aurifil 12Wt thread by stitching well on the flange.

You may have to adjust when you get into a corner so there is a stitch just before the miter and one just after you turn the quilt top.
Slowly stitch all the way around the quilt top to secure the binding and finish with smaller stitches to secure your threads.

Here is an image of the front (left) and the back (right)...

Ctrl+click to watch a video of attaching the binding (not of making the flanged feature).

Thanks to Lisa Bongean (Primitive Gatherings) and Kimberly (Fat Quarter Shop). Also to Karen Miller (Redbird Quilt Co) at karensquiltsowcardinals.blogspot.com.

Peter Reeve-Newson, Feb 2017
Reducing the Bulk of the Binding Corner

At the binding mitered corner, lift the free side of the 1/4" seam to expose the fold of the binding strip.

Insert scissors against the fold and snip 1/4" deep.

Thusly:
That exposes a small triangle of fabric 4 layers thick

With the scissors against the 1/4" seam, snip off the triangle.

The mitered corner is now much thinner. Wrapping the binding around to the front is neater and flatter.

Courtesy of my classes with Charlotte Warr Andersen and Phillipa Naylor

Peter Reeve-Newson - Feb 2017