

eBook

Log Cabin Quilts 3

the
Quilting
company





Which Way

classic log cabin blocks
form crossing paths

quick log cabin

Designed and Made by
Kathy Sawyer

Finished Quilt Size
55" x 79"

Number of Blocks & Finished Size
10 A Blocks 12" x 12"
10 B Blocks 12" x 12"
2 C Blocks 12" x 12"
2 D Blocks 12" x 12"

Plan

Kathy's log cabin design is made with Basics from P&B Fabrics. She designed blocks using light, medium and dark shades of both red and gray, creating an interesting, dynamic composition with the color placement in the blocks.

Pay close attention to the block diagrams when sewing to recreate the color placement accurately. Use an accurate $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance throughout to ensure all elements of the quilt fit together well.



Photo location courtesy of Bonacquisti Wine Company. www.bonacquistiwine.com

Shop

Cream texture (blocks)	1 5/8 yds.
Light red texture (blocks)	7/8 yd.
Dark red texture (blocks, 2nd border)	1 1/8 yds.
Medium red texture (blocks)	1/2 yd.
Dark gray texture (blocks, 1st border, binding)	1 5/8 yds.
Light gray texture (blocks)	3/8 yd.
Medium gray texture (blocks)	1/2 yd.
Backing	5 1/4 yds.
Batting size	63" x 87"

Cut

(cut in order listed)

Cream texture

- 22 rectangles 2" x 11"
- 22 rectangles 2" x 9 1/2"
- 22 rectangles 2" x 8"
- 22 rectangles 2" x 6 1/2"
- 22 rectangles 2" x 5"
- 22 rectangles 2" x 3 1/2"

Light red texture

- 14 squares 3 1/2" x 3 1/2"
- 14 rectangles 2" x 12 1/2"
- 14 rectangles 2" x 11"

Dark red texture

- *2 strips 3" x 77", pieced from 4
width of fabric (WOF) strips
- *2 strips 3" x 58", pieced from 4
WOF strips
- 14 rectangles 2" x 6 1/2"
- 14 rectangles 2" x 5"

Medium red texture

- 14 rectangles 2" x 9 1/2"
- 14 rectangles 2" x 8"

Dark gray texture

- 8 strips 2 1/2" x WOF (binding)
- *2 strips 1 1/2" x 75", pieced from 4
WOF strips
- *2 strips 1 1/2" x 53", pieced from 3
WOF strips
- 10 squares 3 1/2" x 3 1/2"
- 10 rectangles 2" x 12 1/2"
- 12 rectangles 2" x 11"
- 2 rectangles 2" x 9 1/2"

Light gray texture

- 10 rectangles 2" x 6 1/2"
- 12 rectangles 2" x 5"
- 2 rectangles 2" x 3 1/2"

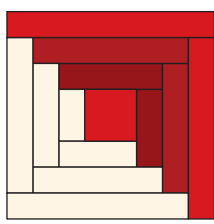
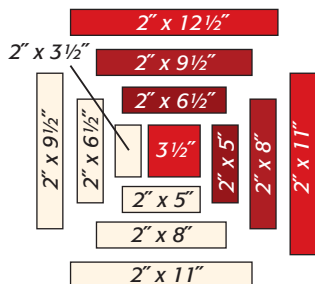
Medium gray texture

- 10 rectangles 2" x 9 1/2"
- 12 rectangles 2" x 8"
- 2 rectangles 2" x 6 1/2"

*Border strips include extra length for
trimming.

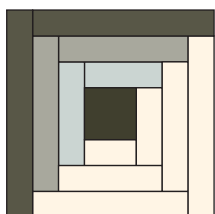
Sew

1 Referring to **Diagram I-A**, sew cream texture 2" x 3½" rectangle to side of light red texture 3½" square. Stitch cream 2" x 5" rectangle to bottom then sew dark red texture 2" x 5" rectangle to side. Working counter-clockwise, continue joining rectangles as shown to make A Block. Make 10.

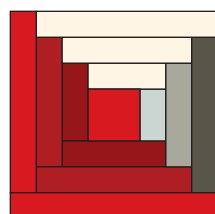


A Make 10
Diagram I-A

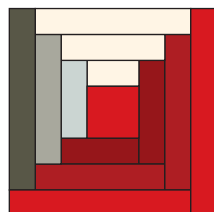
In same manner, referring to **Diagram I-B**, make 10 B Blocks, 2 C Blocks and 2 D Blocks, paying close attention to color placement of strips while sewing.



B Make 10



C Make 2



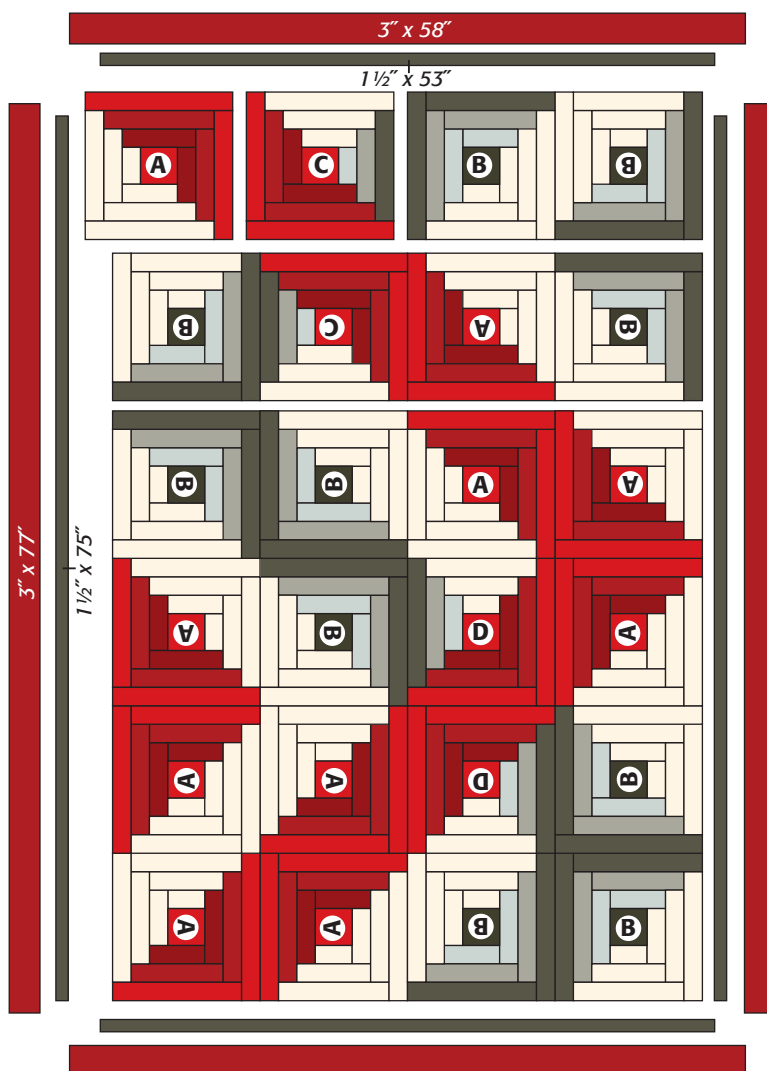
D Make 2
Diagram I-B

2 Note: Refer to **Assembly Diagram** for following steps, watching block placement and orientation. Sew 6 rows of 4 blocks each as shown. Stitch rows together.

- 3** Sew dark gray 75" strips to sides; trim even with top and bottom. Stitch 53" strips to top/bottom; trim even with sides.
- 4** Stitch dark red 77" strips to sides; trim even. Stitch 58" strips to top/bottom; trim even.
- 5** Layer, baste and quilt. Kathy machine quilted an allover meander. Bind with dark gray texture.

Designer Information

See more quilts by Kathy at sawyersews.com



Assembly Diagram



Photographed at Modern Log Homes, 4288 Youngfield St., Wheat Ridge, CO 80033; modernloghomes.com

quick scrappy

Designed by
Maria Umhey

Finished
Quilt Size
79½" x 79½"

Number of Blocks & Finished Size
64 Log Cabin Blocks
7½" x 7½"

Shop

Assorted light blue prints (blocks)	¾-1 yd. total
Assorted red prints (block centers)	¾-½ yd. total
Assorted dark red prints, dark blue prints, and dark brown prints (blocks)	2½-3¼ yds. total
*Assorted white/cream/tan prints (blocks)	1½-2½ yds. total
Beige/blue floral (inner border)	⅞ yd.
Dark red stripe (middle and outer borders)	1¼ yds.
Medium blue print (outer border)	1⅜ yds.
Navy print (binding)	⅞ yd.
Backing	7½ yds.
Batting size	88" x 88"
*See Plan .	

Plan

This lovely traditional quilt features reproduction prints from a number of collections by Windham Fabrics. Most of the white/cream/tan fabrics have small red or blue motifs, including tiny stars. Notice that Maria substituted some of the assorted dark red prints and the red stripe for the assorted red prints in the block centers. If you wish to do likewise, cut all strips first, and then cut 2" block-center squares.

All blocks are made with assorted dark strips to the left and above the center square and assorted light strips to the right and below the center square. Prior to piecing A and B blocks, set aside 4 **each** dark blue 3", 4", 7", and 8" strips and 4 **each** dark red 5" and 6" strips to ensure that enough dark blue and dark red strips are available for C Blocks.

Woodsy Welcome

Log Cabin Blocks create a star medallion



Cut

(in order listed)

Assorted light blue prints—cut a total of:

- 16 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7"
- 16 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6"
- 16 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5"
- 16 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4"
- 16 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3"
- 16 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2"

Assorted red prints—cut a total of:

- 64 squares 2" x 2"

Assorted dark red prints, dark blue prints, and dark brown prints—cut a total of:

- 64 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8"
- 64 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7"
- 64 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6"
- 64 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5"
- 64 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4"
- 64 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3"

Assorted white/cream/tan prints—cut a total of:

- 48 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7"
- 48 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6"
- 48 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5"
- 48 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4"
- 48 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3"
- 48 strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2"

Beige/blue floral

- *4 strips 3" x 70", pieced from 8 width of fabric (WOF) strips

Dark red stripe

- *4 strips $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 74", pieced from 8 strips $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 38", cut on lengthwise grain centered on stripes
- 4 squares $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ "

Medium blue print

- *4 strips $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x 74", pieced from 8 WOF strips

Navy print

- 9 strips $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x WOF (binding)

*Border strips include extra length for trimming.

Sew

- Referring to **Diagram I-A**, sew assorted light blue/cream print $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2" strip to right side of assorted red 2" square. Stitch light blue 3" strip to bottom. Sew assorted dark 3" strip to left side and dark 4" strip to top. Continue to add strips (light blue prints and dark prints in lengths shown) in clockwise manner. Make 12 total Log Cabin Blocks A.

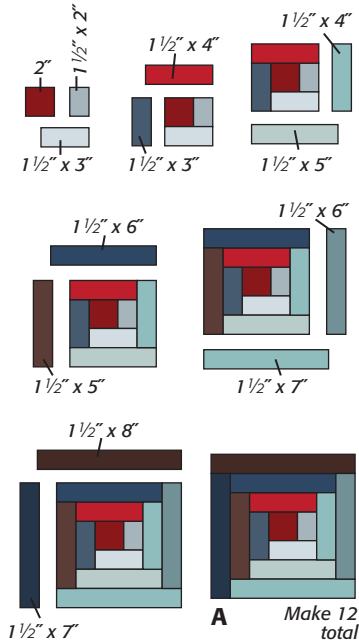


Diagram I-A

- In same manner, make Log Cabin Blocks B, using red squares, assorted white/cream/tan prints, and dark prints (**Diagram I-B**). Make 48 total.

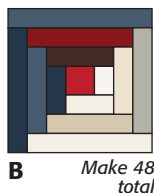
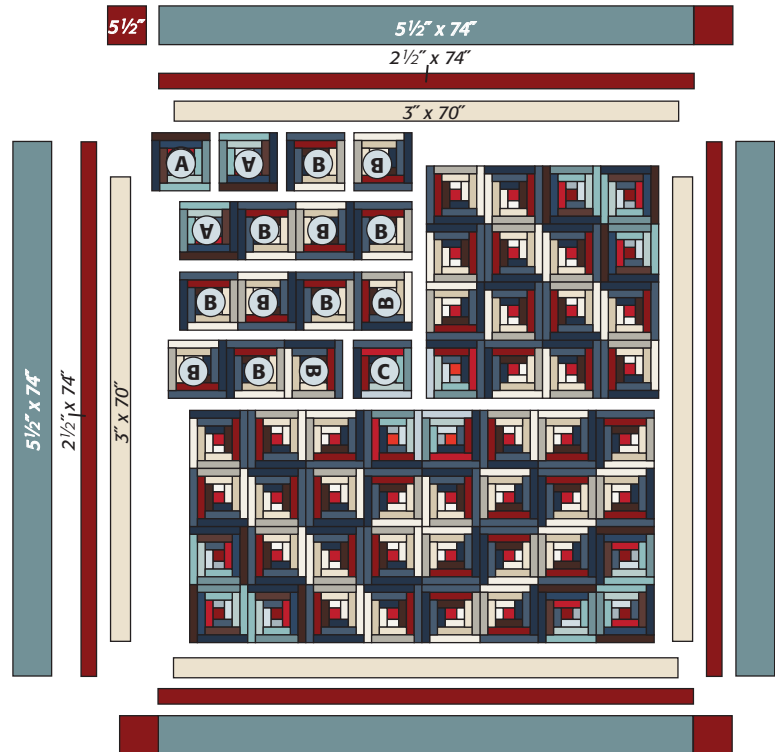


Diagram I-B

Make Log Cabin Blocks C in same manner, using set-aside dark blue and dark red strips (see **Plan**), plus red squares and light blue strips. Make 4 total Log Cabin Blocks C.



Assembly Diagram

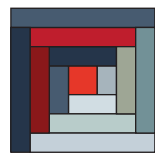


Diagram I-C

- Note:** Refer to **Assembly Diagram** and **photo** for Steps 3-5. Watching position and orientation of blocks, sew 4 rows of 4 blocks each to make center quadrant. Sew rows together. Make 4. Stitch quadrants together, rotating as shown.
- Sew beige/blue floral 70" strips to sides; trim even with top and bottom. Sew remaining beige/blue strips to top/bottom; trim even with sides. Sew red stripe 74" strips to sides; trim even. Stitch remaining red stripe strips to top/bottom; trim even.
- Measure exact width of quilt center from raw edge to raw edge. Trim 2 medium blue print

74" strips to this measurement, and sew red stripe $5\frac{1}{2}$ " squares to ends. Stitch untrimmed medium blue strips to sides; trim even with top and bottom. Stitch pieced strips to top/bottom.

- Layer, baste, and quilt. Maria machine quilted the blocks and borders in the ditch. Diagonal lines are quilted through the diagonal bands of dark and light strips. Inner and outer borders feature continuous quilting with loops in the inner border, and stars in the outer border. Bind with navy print.

quick & scrappy

Designed by
Lynn Lister

Machine
Quilted by
Karen Niemi

Finished
Quilt Size
58" x 71"

Number of
Blocks and Fin-
ished Size
12 Framed
Courthouse
Steps Blocks
11 1/2" x 11 1/2"



Shop

*Assorted prints (blocks, sashing posts, pieced border)	2 1/8-2 1/2 yds.
Red solid (blocks)	total
Red large print (blocks, sashing, 3rd border, pieced border)	1 fat quarter**
Dark gray solid (blocks, sashing posts, 1st border, pieced border, border corners, binding)	1 7/8 yds.
Tan large print (blocks, sashing posts, 2nd border, pieced border)	1 3/8 yds.
Backing (piece widthwise)	3/4 yd.
Batting size	37/8 yds.
	66" x 80"

*See **Plan**.

**A fat quarter is an 18" x 20-22" cut of fabric.

Photographed at Scandinavian Designs, 9000 E. Hampden, Denver, CO 80231;
ScandinavianDesigns.com

Plan

Lynn used red, gray, blue, brown, and tan prints in her wonderful, scrappy quilt. Shop for similar prints or dig out favorites from your stash to make your own unique version. Notice that the center block in the bottom row has a maverick triangle that doesn't match the others in the block. You may wish to make a similar block. The pieced border is made by sewing rectangles together, adding longer rectangles to ends, and then trimming to fit before adding corner squares.

Nesting Boxes

a scrappy quilt with loads of style!

Cut

(in order listed)

☐ = cut in half diagonally

Assorted prints

cut 9 sets of:

2 matching squares
6⁵/₈" x 6⁵/₈" ☐

cut 11 matched sets of:

2 strips 1¹/₂" x 8⁵/₈"

2 strips 1¹/₂" x 6⁵/₈"

cut 11 matched sets of:

2 strips 1¹/₂" x 6⁵/₈"

2 strips 1¹/₂" x 4⁵/₈"

cut 11 matched sets of:

2 strips 1¹/₂" x 4⁵/₈"

2 strips 1¹/₂" x 2⁵/₈"

cut a total of:

4 rectangles 2¹/₄" x 4¹/₂"

107 rectangles 2" x 2¹/₄"

17 squares 2" x 2"

Red solid

2 squares 6⁵/₈" x 6⁵/₈" ☐

12 squares 2⁵/₈" x 2⁵/₈"

Red large print

*4 strips 4¹/₂" x 64", pieced from

8 width of fabric (WOF) strips

4 rectangles 2¹/₄" x 4¹/₂"

31 strips 2" x 12"

13 rectangles 2" x 2¹/₄"

2 strips 1¹/₂" x 8⁵/₈"

2 strips 1¹/₂" x 6⁵/₈"

Dark gray solid

8 strips 2¹/₂" x WOF (binding)

*4 strips 2¹/₂" x 58", pieced from

6 WOF strips

4 squares 2¹/₄" x 2¹/₄"

16 rectangles 2" x 2¹/₄"

2 squares 2" x 2"

2 strips 1¹/₂" x 6⁵/₈"

2 strips 1¹/₂" x 4⁵/₈"

Tan large print

*4 strips 1¹/₄" x 62", pieced from

8 WOF strips

4 squares 6⁵/₈" x 6⁵/₈" ☐

16 rectangles 2" x 2¹/₄"

1 square 2" x 2"

2 strips 1¹/₂" x 4⁵/₈"

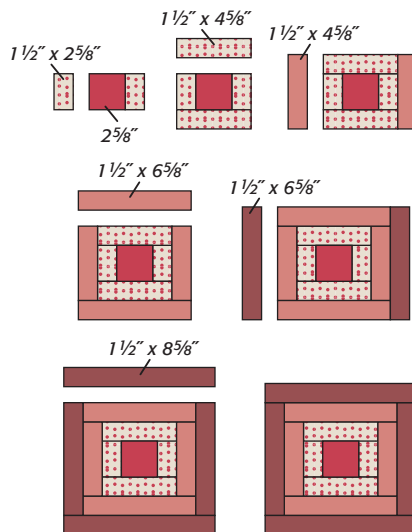
2 strips 1¹/₂" x 2⁵/₈"

*Border strips include extra length for trimming.



Sew

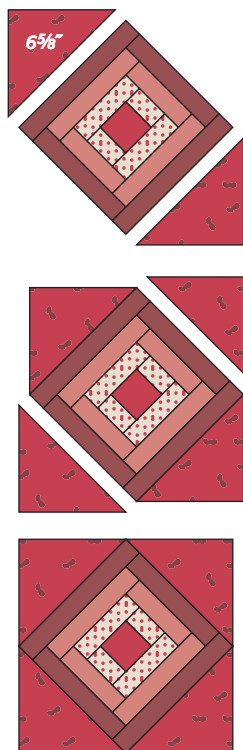
1 Sew 2 matching 1¹/₂" x 2⁵/₈" strips to red solid 2⁵/₈" square (Diagram I). Sew matching 4⁵/₈" strips to top and bottom. Stitch matching 4⁵/₈" strips of a 2nd assorted fabric to sides; stitch matching 6⁵/₈" strips to top and bottom. Sew matching 6⁵/₈" strips of a 3rd assorted fabric to sides; sew matching 8⁵/₈" strips to top/bottom to complete block center. Make 12 total.



Make 12 total

Diagram I

- 2** Sew matching $6\frac{5}{8}$ " half-square triangles to sides of block center to make Framed Courthouse Steps Block (**Diagram II**). Make 12 total.



Make 12 total

Diagram II

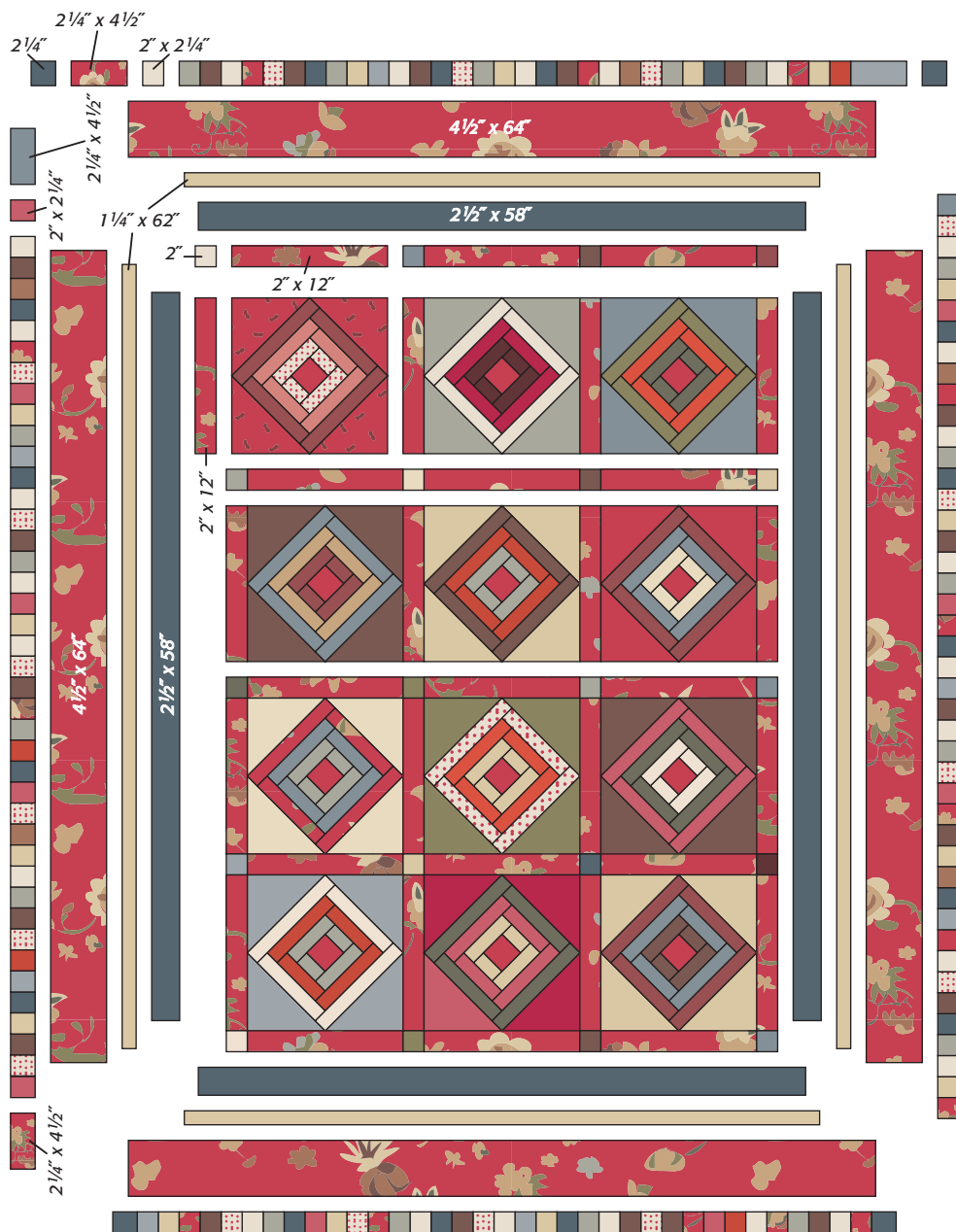
- 3** **Note:** Refer to **Assembly Diagram** for following steps. Stitch 5 sashing rows using 4 assorted 2" squares and 3 red large print 12" sashing strips each. Stitch 4 block rows using 4 red sashing strips and 3 blocks each. Sew rows together, alternating.
- 4** Sew dark gray 58" strips to sides; trim even with top and bottom. Sew gray 58" strips to top/bottom; trim even with sides. Sew tan large print 62" strips to sides; trim even with top and bottom. Sew tan 62" strips to top/bottom; trim even with sides. Sew red large

print 64" strips to sides; trim even with top and bottom. Sew remaining red strips to top/bottom; trim even with sides.

- 5** In random order, stitch together 33 assorted 2" x 2 1/4" rectangles, joining them on their long sides. Stitch one 2 1/4" x 4 1/2" rectangle to each end. Measure exact width of quilt center from raw edge to raw edge. Trim pieced strip to this measurement, trimming equal amount from each end. Sew gray 2 1/4" square to each end. Make 2 total.

- 6** Sew together 43 assorted 2" x 2 1/4" rectangles, joining them on their long sides in random order. Stitch one 2 1/4" x 4 1/2" rectangle to each end. Make 2 total. Sew to sides, centering; trim even with top/bottom. Stitch pieced border strips from Step 5 to top/bottom.

- 7** Layer, baste, and quilt. Karen machine quilted an allover meander. Bind with dark gray solid.



Assembly Diagram



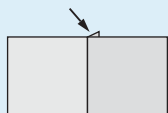
About our Patterns

We recommend that you read all of the instructions before starting a project and that you cut and sew one block before cutting all of your fabric.

Using a rotary cutter, mat and an acrylic ruler, cut the shape to the size indicated in the cutting list.

Pressing tabs indicate the direction to press the seam allowances.

Our patterns list **finished** block sizes, which are typically $\frac{1}{2}$ " smaller than unfinished block sizes because they do not include seam allowances.

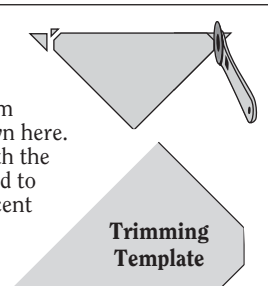


Basic Quilting Supplies

- Rotary cutter and mat
- Acrylic ruler: Many shapes and sizes are available; a good one to start with is 6"x 24" with $\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{1}{8}$ " markings
- Scissors: A separate pair for paper and fabric
- Sewing machine
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " foot
- Walking foot
- Darning foot
- Pins
- Ironing board & iron
- Marking pencils/markers/etc.
- Needles
- Thimble
- Safety pins
- Template plastic
- Thread

trimming template

To ensure accurate piecing of triangular patches, you may want to trim the points on patches with 45° angles. Make a template from the full-size trimming template pattern shown here. Align the edges of the trimming template with the patch and trim each point. You may only need to align one of the trimmed sides with the adjacent patch before sewing.



The way you mark, cut and sew varies significantly from machine piecing to hand piecing, so please refer to the appropriate section before starting a project.

preparing your fabric

We recommend that you pre-wash your fabrics. A shrinkage factor is included in our yardage computations.

machine piecing

It is important to cut accurately and to sew exact $\frac{1}{4}$ " seams.

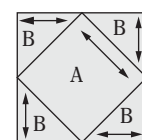
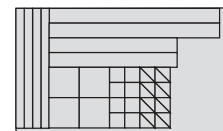
Templates

Trace the patterns on template plastic and cut out accurately.

Planning

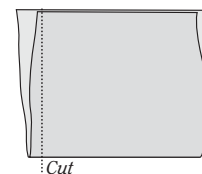
Measure, mark and cut the binding and border strips before cutting patches from the same fabric. Cut larger patches before smaller ones. For best use of the fabric, arrange patches with cutting lines close or touching.

One or more straight sides of the patch should follow the lengthwise (parallel to the selvages) or crosswise (perpendicular to the selvages) **grain of fabric**, especially the sides that will be on the outside edges of the quilt block. We indicate lengthwise or crosswise grain with an arrow on the pattern piece.



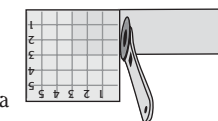
Cutting

To find the grainline of your fabric for rotary cutting, hold the fabric with selvages parallel in front of you. Keeping the selvages together, slide the edge closest to you to one side or the other until the fabric hangs straight, without wrinkles or folds. Then lay the fabric down on your cutting mat and cut perpendicular to the fold line. Use this cut edge as your straight-of-grain line.



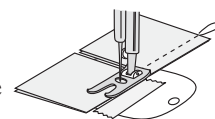
Many patches can be cut from strips of fabric by rotary cutting. First, cut a strip of fabric the width needed. Then, cross-cut strips into patches.

To cut from a template, place the template face down on the wrong side of the fabric and trace with a sharp pencil. Reverse (r) templates should be placed face up on the wrong side of the fabric before tracing.



Piecing

Align the cut edges of fabric with the edge of the presser foot if it is $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. If not, place masking tape on the throat plate of your machine $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from the needle to guide you. Sew all the way to the cut edge.

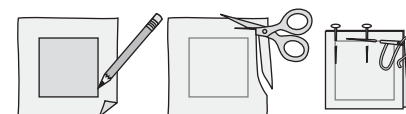


hand piecing

Templates and Cutting Patches

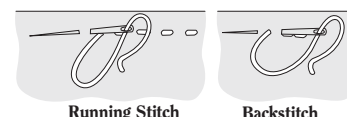
Mark the seam lines rather than cutting lines when hand piecing. Cut out patches approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond the marked seam lines.

To make a template for hand piecing, trace the seam (dashed) line of a full-size template pattern on template plastic. To convert rotary cutting diagrams to hand-piecing templates, first draw the shape to scale, then subtract $\frac{1}{4}$ " from every side. Trace the full-size templates on the wrong side of your fabric using a sharp pencil, leaving at least $\frac{1}{2}$ " between each traced line.



Piecing

Put patches right sides together matching seam lines. Sew the seam through the marked lines with a short running stitch using a single thread. Begin and end stitching at the seam line (not the edge of the fabric) with 2 or 3 backstitches to secure the seam.



Running Stitch

Backstitch

foundation piecing

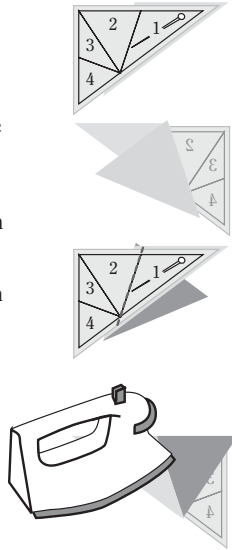
Make paper copies of each foundation. Sew patches in the numerical order printed on the pattern. Center fabric under #1, extending beyond the seam allowances, wrong side of the fabric to the unprinted side of the paper and pin in place from the paper side.

Turn fabric side up. Using a patch of fabric sufficient to cover #2 and its seam allowances, position the #2 patch right sides together on patch #1 as shown so that the fabric's edge extends at least $\frac{1}{4}$ " into the #2 area. Pin in place. Set a very short stitch length on your sewing machine (18–20 stitches per inch or 1.5 mm). Turn the assembly paper side up. Stitch through the paper and the fabric layers along the printed seam line, beginning and ending $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond the ends of the line.

Turn assembly to the fabric side. Trim the seam allowances to approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Press the fabric open to cover #2 and seam allowances.

Repeat this process to complete the blocks or sections, allowing at least $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond the edge of the paper.

Use a rotary cutter and ruler to trim $\frac{1}{4}$ " outside the seam line of the foundation, creating a seam allowance. If necessary, join sections by matching points and sewing with $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam. Once all the seams around a foundation section have been sewn, remove the paper foundations.



applique

No turn-under allowances are given on applique patterns.

Using a light table if needed, position background fabric over the applique placement diagram. Lightly mark the major shapes with pencil or chalk. Optionally, finger crease the fabric in half lengthwise, crosswise and diagonally to form guidelines for placement of the patches.

Use a stabilizer on the back to support machine stitching that is dense (like satin stitching) and to keep the fabric from tunneling. Choose a stabilizer that matches the weight of the fabric. After the applique is complete, gently remove the stabilizer.

Turned-Edge Applique

It is helpful to have as many bias edges as possible on the perimeter of your applique patches. Trace and cut on the seam line of the pattern to make a template. Place the template face up on the right side of the fabric (face down on the right side for a reverse patch) and lightly draw around it. Cut out each patch about $\frac{3}{16}$ " outside the marked line.

On inward curves, clip the $\frac{3}{16}$ " allowances almost to the marked seam line. Turn under the allowance and finger press.

Pin or baste applique patches on the background fabric. To applique by hand, use a blind stitch and a thread color that matches the patch. To applique by machine, use a small zigzag or blind hem stitch and a matching or invisible thread.

If the background fabric shows through the appliqued patch, carefully cut away the background fabric to within $\frac{3}{16}$ " of the applique patch or use 2 layers of applique fabric.

Fusible Applique

Raw-edge applique using paper-backed fusible web is a fast and easy way to applique. Because fused patches are drawn on the paper side of the web and then flipped when ironed on the fabric, you may need to reverse the applique patterns (see specific pattern for instructions and whether reversing the presented patterns is necessary). Add $\frac{3}{16}$ " underlap allowance to those edges that lie under another.

Trace the pattern pieces, also drawing the needed underlap allowances, on the paper side of a fusible web leaving at least $\frac{1}{2}$ " between all the pieces. Cut about $\frac{3}{16}$ " outside each drawn line.

To eliminate stiffness, try this variation for patches larger than 1": Cut out the center of the fusible web $\frac{1}{4}$ " inside the drawn line, making a ring of fusible web.

Following the manufacturer's directions, iron the web, paper side up, to the wrong side of the fabric. Cut out the shape exactly on the drawn line. Carefully pull away the paper backing. Fuse the patches to the background where marked.

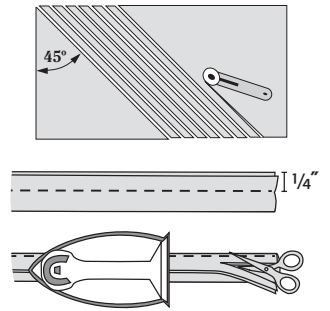
To finish the raw edges, satin stitch with stabilizer, or blanket stitch, zigzag or blind hem stitch using colored or invisible thread.

Bias Strips

Bias strips are cut at a 45° angle to the grain of the fabric. They are stretchy and therefore ideal for creating curved applique stems.

Make your first cut by aligning a 45° guideline on your acrylic ruler with the cut edge or selvage of your fabric. Use this new bias edge to cut strips the required width.

Prepare bias strips for applique by folding in half lengthwise, wrong sides together. Stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the raw edges. Offset the seam allowance; press toward the center. Trim the seam allowance to $\frac{1}{8}$ ".



pressing

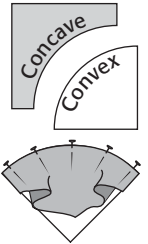
Press all seam allowances to one side, usually toward the darker fabric; follow the pressing tabs presented with each pattern. When joining blocks and/or rows, seam allowances are pressed to allow nesting of seams which reduces bulk in the quilt top.

techniques

Curved Piecing

Cut patches using a small-bladed rotary cutter to maneuver curves.

With right sides together, pin the convex patch to the inside, or concave, curve of the second patch at the middle, the ends and a few places in between. Sew with the concave patch on the top, stopping frequently with the needle down to adjust the fabric to lay flat under the needle and presser foot. After stitching, press the seam allowance toward the convex piece.

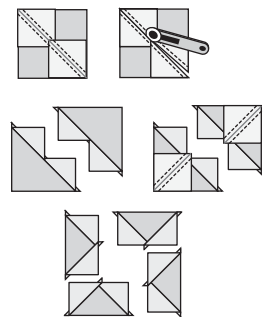


Fast Flying Geese*

Align 2 small squares on opposite corners of the large square, right sides together. Draw a diagonal line as shown and then stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " out from both sides of the line. Cut apart on the marked line.

With the small squares on top, open out the small squares and press the unit. On the remaining corner of each of these units, align a small square. Draw a line from corner to corner and sew $\frac{1}{4}$ " out on both sides of the line. Cut on the marked lines, open the small squares and press.

Each set of 1 large square and 4 small squares makes 4 Flying Geese.

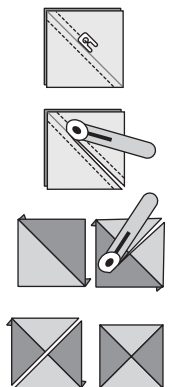


Quarter-Square Triangles*

With right sides together and the lighter fabric on top, pair one square of each color that makes the unit. On the lighter patch, draw a diagonal line from corner to corner.

Stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " out from both sides of the line. Cut apart on the marked line to make 2 triangle-squares. With the darker fabric up, open out the top patch and press the unit.

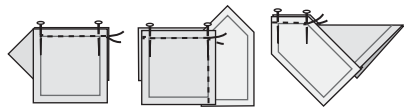
Cut both triangle-squares in half diagonally as shown. Referring to the diagram, join the appropriate halves to make 2 units.



***These units will finish at the correct size for each pattern. No trimming is needed.**

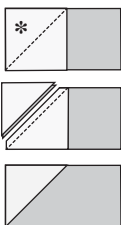
Set-in Seams

A **set-in patch** is inserted in an angle formed by two other patches. First, mark the seam lines on all three patches so you'll know exactly where to stitch. Align the edges of two patches and pin along the marked lines. Sew the seam, stopping the stitches at the end of the marked seam line; backstitch. Pivot the set-in patch so the adjacent edge aligns with the edge of the third patch. Matching seams, pin in place. Starting exactly where the previous seam ended, sew two stitches, then backstitch, taking care not to stitch into seam allowance. Stitch to the outer edge.



Stitch-and-Flip

Align a patch (* in this example) on a corner of a unit or second patch right sides together. Mark a diagonal line on the * patch from corner to corner and sew on the marked line. Trim the seam allowance to 1/4" as shown. Flip the * patch open and press.



Triangle-Squares*

With right sides together and the lighter fabric on top, pair one square of each color that makes the unit. On the lighter patch, draw a diagonal line from corner to corner.

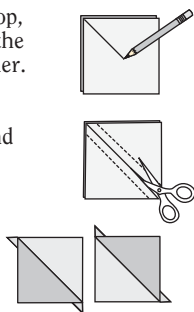
Stitch 1/4" out from both sides of the line.

Cut apart on the marked line.

With the darker fabric up, open out the top patch and press the unit.

A pair of squares will yield 2 units.

***These units will finish at the correct size for each pattern. No trimming is needed.**



Beading

Use a beading thread to secure beads to your work. It's advisable to make a knot after every bead or every few beads. Because bugle beads can be sharp and sometimes cut the thread, it helps to buffer them with a round bead at each end.



Yo-yos

Using the circle diameter called for in the pattern (approximately twice the finished yo-yo size plus 1/2"), make a template. On the wrong side of the fabric, use the template to draw a circle. Cut out the circle on the marked line.

Turn under a scant 1/4" to the wrong side of the fabric. Sew a short basting stitch around the circle, leaving a knot and thread tail at the beginning of the circle.

Pull on the threads to gather the fabric, making sure the right side of the fabric is on the outside of the yo-yo. Take a few stitches to secure the gathering stitches and tie off. Clip the threads close to the knot.



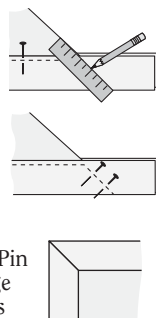
borders

Squared borders are added first to the sides of the quilt center, then to the top and bottom. Lay the quilt top flat on a large table or the floor. Lay both border #1 side strips down the vertical center of the quilt top and smooth carefully into place. Slip a small cutting mat under the quilt top (you'll need to do this at the top and the bottom) and use a rotary cutter and ruler to trim the border strips to the same length as the quilt top. Matching centers and ends, sew the border side strips to the quilt. Gently press the seam allowances away from the quilt center. For the top and bottom borders, repeat this process along the horizontal center of the quilt, including the newly added borders. Repeat for any remaining borders.



Mitered borders are added by sewing border strips to all sides of the quilt center and then mitering each corner.

When joining each border strip to the quilt, begin and end stitches 1/4" from the quilt top corners and backstitch. Referring to the diagrams, fold the quilt right sides together diagonally at one corner. Flip the seam allowance toward the quilt top, match seam lines and pin through both layers about 3" from the corner. Place a ruler along the folded edge of the quilt top, intersecting the final stitch in the border seam and extending through the border strip. Draw a line from the stitch to the outer edge of the border. Pin together along the pencil line. Sew along the line to the edge of the border; backstitch. Trim seam allowances to 1/4"; press open. Repeat for all corners.



marking

Trace the quilting motif on tracing paper. Place tracing paper under the quilt top with a light source behind. Lightly mark the design on the quilt top with a hard lead pencil or a marker of your choice. Test any marking product for removability before using it on your quilt.

Straight lines may be "marked" as you quilt by using masking tape that is pulled away after quilting along its edge.

backing and basting

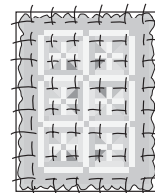
Make the quilt backing 4"-8" larger than the quilt top. Remove the selvages to avoid puckers. Usually 2 or 3 lengths must be sewn together; press the seam allowances open. Place the backing wrong side up on a flat surface, stretch slightly and tape or pin in place. Smooth the batting over the backing. Center quilt top right side up on top of the batting. Pin the layers as necessary to secure them while basting.

Basting for Machine Quilting

Machine-quilted tops can be basted with rustproof safety pins. Begin at the center and place pins 3" to 4" apart, avoiding lines to be quilted.

Basting for Hand Quilting

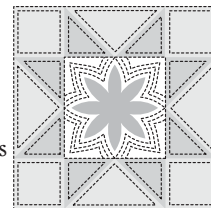
Beginning in the center of the quilt, baste horizontal and vertical lines 4" to 6" apart.



quilting

Quilt in the ditch refers to quilting right next to the seam line on the side without seam allowances.

Outline quilting refers to quilting 1/4" from the seam line. **Echo quilting** refers to quilting one or more lines of stitching in uniform distances away from a patch.



Machine Quilting

Before machine quilting, bring the bobbin thread to the top of the quilt so it doesn't get caught as you quilt: lower the presser foot, hold the top thread and take one stitch down and up, lift the presser foot to release the thread tension and tug on the top thread to draw a loop of the bobbin thread to the top of the quilt. Pull the bobbin thread to the top. Lower the needle into the same hole created by the initial stitch, lower your presser foot, and start quilting. A walking foot is used for **straight-line** or **ditch** quilting. To **free-motion** quilt, drop (or cover) your feed dogs and use a darning foot. Start and end your quilting lines with 1/4" of very short stitches to secure.

Hand Quilting

Hand quilting is done in a short running stitch with a single strand of thread that goes through all three layers.

Use a short needle (8 or 9 between) with about 18" of thread. Make a small knot in the thread, and take a long first stitch (about 1") through the top and batting only, coming up where the quilting will begin. Tug on the thread to pull the knotted end between the layers. Take short, even stitches that are the same size on the top and back of the quilt. Push the needle with a thimble on your middle finger; guide the fabric in front of the needle with the thumb of one hand above the quilt and with the middle finger of your other hand under the quilt.

To end a line of quilting, make a small knot in the thread close to the quilt top, push the needle through the top and batting only and bring it to the surface about 1" away; tug the thread until the knot pulls through the quilt top, burying the knot in the batting. Clip the thread close to the surface of the quilt.



