

# SCRAP PATCHWORK

Traditionally Modern Quilts

SANDRA CLEMONS

Organize Your Stash  
to Tell Your Color Story



Publisher: Amy Marson

Creative Director: Gailen Runge Art Director/Cover Designer: Kristy Zacharias  
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## DEDICATION

*To Garrett:*

“Two are better than one, because they have a good return for their work: If one falls down, his friend can help him up. But pity the man who falls and has no one to help him up!”

—Ecclesiastes 4:9-10

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank the following people for their support, encouragement, knowledge, and inspiration:

My husband, who took on more chores around the house, kept me fed, and made sure I was getting enough sleep. I love you more than words can ever express. Thank you for always being there for me, no matter what. We did it.

My three-year-old daughter, Audrey, whose willingness to give up a lot of our crafting, reading, and exploring time really helped me with this book. I hope you are proud of me. I love you.

My parents, who taught me that through preparation, hard work and focus, goals can be accomplished. My in-laws, who shared their inspiring family quilts and pushed me to turn my hobby into a business.

My handsome Bernese mountain dog, Harvey, who passed away during the writing of this book. He was my running partner and silent companion and always sat near my feet when I sewed. I miss seeing your fur in my work, buddy.

The rest of my family and friends—both in my old hood of Rock Island, Illinois, and in Denver, Colorado. All of you hold a special place in my heart.

All the quilters I have met along the way, especially the Longmont Quilt Guild Retreaters, Great American Quilt Factory staff, and Denver Quilt Guild. Thank you for your inspiration and friendship.

My church family throughout the years: Grace Korean Church, Bethel Assembly of God Church, University Hills Baptist Church, Mississippi Avenue Baptist Church, and

Harvest Bible Chapel. Thank you for your fellowship and knowledge as I grew in my faith.

Most important, I thank God for blessing me with this opportunity.

## introduction

It's no secret that quilters love fabric. Many of us start our first quilts by purchasing fabric as needed for particular patterns. Some of us dive right into building a stash. Eventually, all of us end up with unused yardage and leftover pieces stowed for future use.

The thirteen fabulous quilts in this book were designed to make use of scraps. While many of the quilts rely on large pieces of neutral fabric to achieve a clean, modern look, they also include a range of colorful fabrics that pop. Dig into your own stash for these scrappy elements and make these designs your own. Each project includes design notes so that you can get the same look and feel when choosing fabrics from your own collection or the local quilt shop.



## **My first quilt, a Log Cabin design that measured 120" × 120"**

While scraps are useful, they have a way of piling up. In *Organizing Scraps and Stash Fabrics*, you will learn the best methods for storing and organizing your scraps, building your stash, and narrowing down fabric choices to make beautiful quilts.

Understanding color is important for both sorting your stash and selecting fabrics for quiltmaking. In *Color Basics*, you will learn how to get the look and feel you want in a quilt by choosing the right kind of color scheme.

These scrappy, modern quilt designs are geared toward beginning and intermediate quilters. Step-by-step instructions and special methods explained in *Special Techniques* make it easy to get things right the first time, with minimal waste and simple assembly.

These bright and clean designs rely on traditional elements, including classic block designs, structure, and traditional workmanship. But they also have a modern feel, due to their use of solids and textured fabrics, large blocks, and bright colors combined in fresh ways.

I started quilting ten years ago and have been hooked on the art form ever since. I hope you will enjoy the process of making these quilts as much as I did and become inspired to make a treasure of your own.

**Sandra P. Clemons**  
[sandraclemons.blogspot.com](http://sandraclemons.blogspot.com)

# COLOR BASICS

Part of the fun in quilting is selecting colors and fabrics. However, this step can sometimes be overwhelming and intimidating, especially when working with scraps. Understanding how color and fabric choices affect a quilt's overall appearance makes choosing fabrics more enjoyable.

## color messages

Colors deliver messages to us even when we don't realize it. Some colors are calming, while others rev us up. There is much discussion about what colors "mean," but here are some common associations. When you choose a palette for a quilt, keep in mind how you want it to make people feel.

**RED:** energy, strength, power, passion, and love

**PINK:** romance, friendship, grace, and femininity

**ORANGE:** joy, attraction, encouragement, trust, and enthusiasm

**YELLOW:** happiness, sunshine, freshness, youth, and intellect

**GREEN:** harmony, safety, and nature

**AQUA:** healing and protection

**BLUE:** depth, peace, and sincerity

**PURPLE:** royalty, power, luxury, and mysticism

**WHITE:** light, goodness, and purity



**BLACK:** elegance, formality, mystery, and power

**BROWN:** masculinity and stability

## Thinking About Color

When thinking about colors, some people look to the color wheel for ideas and planning. It shows how colors relate to each other and helps identify why certain combinations are pleasing to the eye.

There are also colors that you don't see on the basic color wheel—tints, tones, and shades. These variations of colors are lighter (tints), darker (shades), and muted (tones). Some of these variations fall into the category of neutrals.

And then there are white and black. Whites can brighten areas, and blacks can anchor a design. When used together, they are the ultimate in contrast and movement—probably your lightest light and the darkest dark.

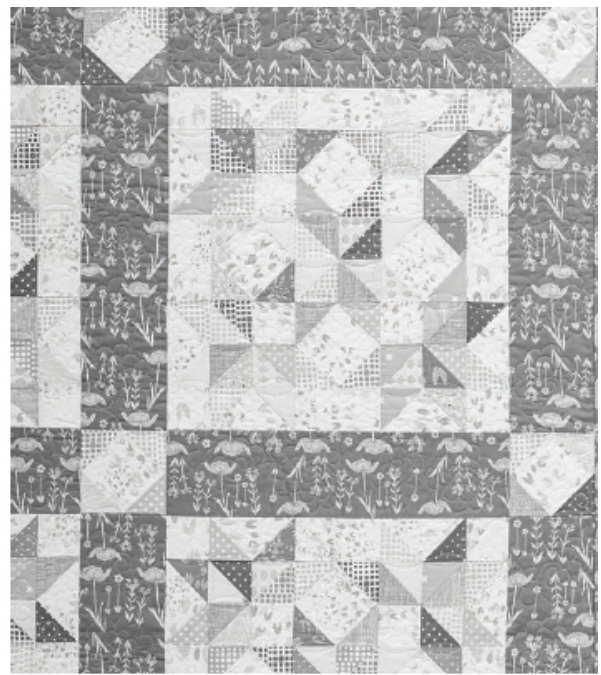


# The color wheel

## VALUE AND CONTRAST

Before discussing color, we need to talk about value and contrast. *Value* is the relative lightness or darkness of a color/fabric. *Contrast* is the difference between colors/fabrics. Contrast makes patterns or designs stand out. Contrast of value makes the strongest impression.

Contrast and value are relative. A fabric may look dark when it is next to a light fabric and look light when it is next to a dark fabric. If you aren't sure whether your fabrics have enough contrast, use your handy-dandy phone or camera to snap a black-and-white photo as you play with choices to see which fabrics stand out and which sit back. Do you have the contrast you want? Is one fabric too strong or too weak? I take a photo with my phone to confirm my choices for the depth of contrast.



**In this block from *Meadows*, the “medium” orange fabric is light when next to dark teal or dark orange, but it is dark when next to the light**

**background.**

## TIP

### Decoding Color

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*The Ultimate 3-in-1 Color Tool (by C&T Publishing) is a handy reference when trying to make sense of color and value when planning out quilts. Take it when you go shopping to help buy the right fabrics for your chosen scheme.*

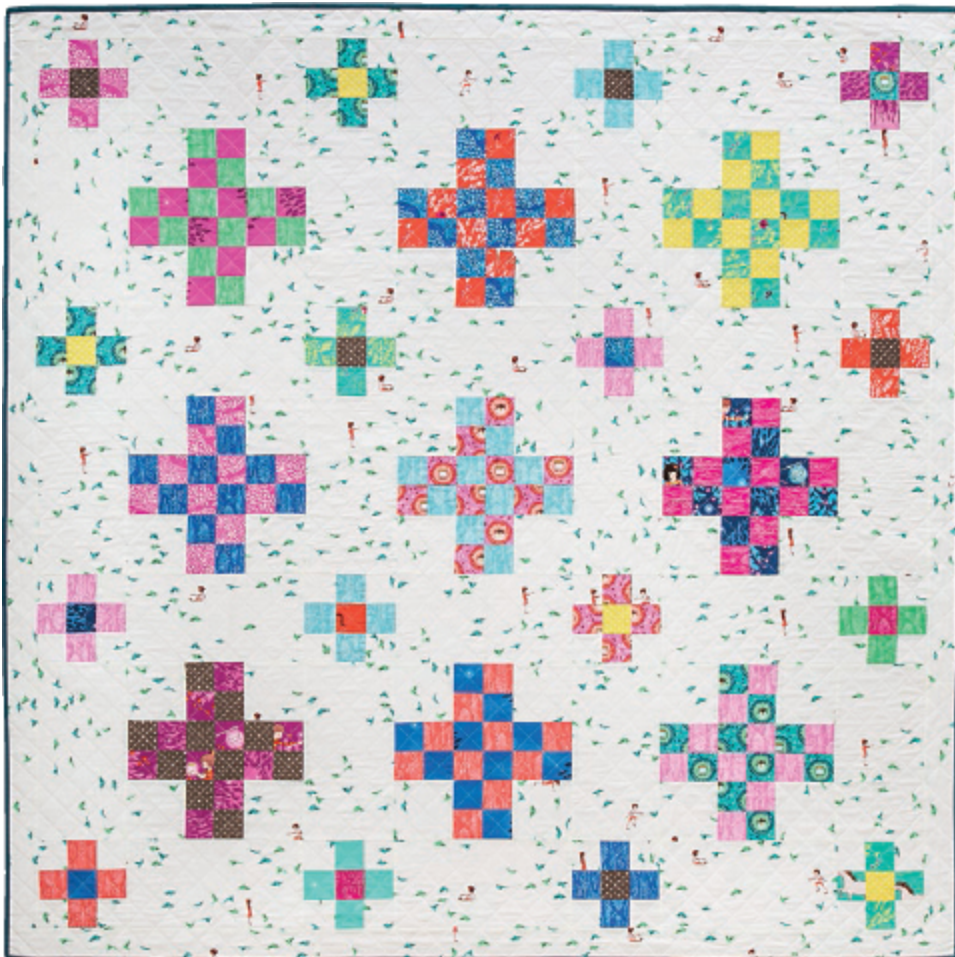
## COLOR RELATIONSHIPS

There are a number of “official” color schemes, but when using fabric (especially multicolored prints) and particularly when using scraps, it can sometimes be hard to stick to a specific, formal color scheme. Instead, I think it is most helpful to understand how colors work in general and then use those principles as you select fabric for your quilts. Even if you don’t use the exact correct colors for the color scheme, you’ll get the color relationship effects.

### Warm and Cool Colors

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The color wheel can be divided into warm and cool colors. Warm colors are the reds, oranges, and yellows. They are vivid, create energy, and tend to pop. Cool colors are greens, blues, and violets. They are calming and relaxing and tend to recede.



Notice how your eye goes right to the yellow in *Playful*.



The warm stars in *Magic* leap out from the cool blue background.

## TIP

*Pay particular attention to yellow when planning quilt designs. Yellow is full of energy and is the first place your eyes land. It can be the strongest, most dominant color in a design, even if it's used more sparingly than other colors.*

## Calming Color Schemes

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Using one color (monochromatic) or several colors that are next to each other on the color wheel (analogous) usually creates a sense of unity, serenity, and comfort. Quilts made this way are pleasant and can convey the feeling of the main color, whether warm or cool. Contrast is the key to making these color schemes interesting. Include a mix of light and dark versions of the chosen color(s) to create depth, dimension, and interest. Mixing small- and large-scale prints also adds contrast.



***Twilight*** uses an analogous color scheme in red-violet to violet to blue.

Using low-volume or low-contrast fabrics is another way to make a calming quilt. These quilts generally use fabrics with whites and soft colors.

A quilt made using only neutrals can result in a very calming quilt.

## **TIP**

### **Want to Take These Quilts Up a Notch?**

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*Calming quilts are calm because there is limited contrast. If you want to make these quilts a little more exciting, add a pop of contrast in either color or value.*

## Harmonious Color Schemes

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Using colors that are spaced around the color wheel can create interesting and energetic yet harmonious palettes. Try using one color as the quilt's main focus and the other colors as accents. Fabric choices should vary among tints, tones, and shades to make sure there is value contrast. Using a neutral background will add dimension by making your colors stand out.

Three evenly spaced colors are called triadic, four colors in a rectangle shape are often called double complementary, and four colors in a square shape are called quadratic or tetradic.



***Magic* uses a triadic color scheme of blue, yellow, and tints and tones of red.**







***Bracelet* uses a double-complementary color scheme with blues and oranges, red-violets, and yellow-greens.**

## Exciting Color Schemes

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Using colors that are across from each other on the color wheel creates the most vibrant and energetic color palettes. You can use colors that are directly across from each other (complementary) or colors that are adjacent to one of the complementary colors (split complementary).

As with harmonious color palettes, it's important to make one color dominant and to use the others more sparingly, as a highlight or accent; using a neutral background will make your color stand out.



***Crossroads* includes blocks with complementary pairs that make for exciting color combinations.**

## TIP

**Still Having Trouble Selecting Fabrics for a Quilt?**

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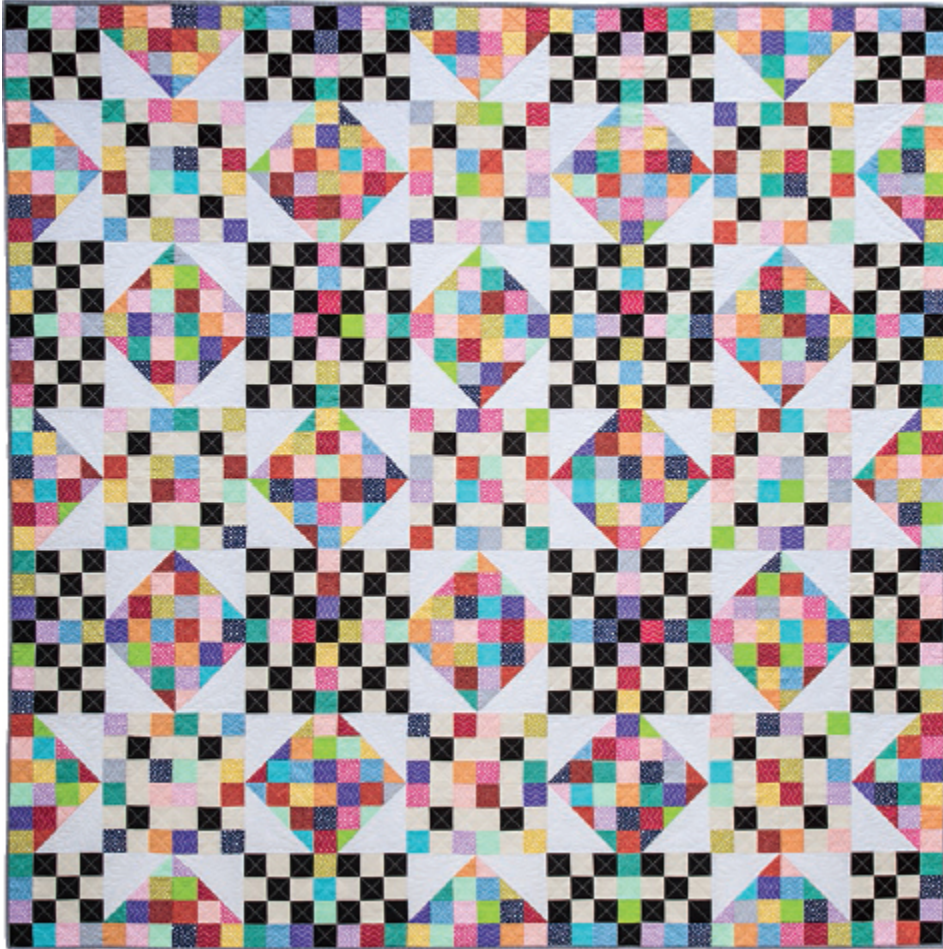


*Sometimes the best color schemes start with a piece of beautiful, multicolored fabric that you love. You can build your quilt using the colors within it. An easy way to see the hues used in your fabric is to look at the fabric's selvage. Along one edge of the fabric, you will often find dots of the colors used in the print. Use these dots as inspiration for your color palette. You don't need to use all the colors or match them exactly. Slight shifts in color will enhance your quilt.*

## Rainbow Color Schemes

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A rainbow color scheme uses all or most of the colors on the color wheel. Rainbow quilts are often bright and happy.



***Fiddlestars*** has a rainbow color scheme.

## TIP

### Photocopy the Quilt Design

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*Hesitant about your color selection? Photocopy your quilt design in black-and-white ink only. If the printer allows, select a low-contrast or draft setting. Color in the design with colored pencils or markers to audition schemes.*

## color inspiration binder

If you want to create your own palettes, start keeping a color inspiration binder to use when planning your next stellar quilt.

**Any time you see a pretty object or image, take a photo or clip the page and save it in your color binder. Often, my color inspiration comes from photos I've taken out in nature. But a flower bouquet, magazine clipping, or the latest fashion trends can be just as inspiring. When selecting color palettes from photographs or magazine clippings, add neutrals and include contrasting fabrics to add dimension to your quilts.**

## **scale**

**The scale or size of a print can have an important effect on a quilt's design. When I first started quilting, my quilts didn't show much movement, because I loved selecting small-scale prints. This resulted in boring and uninteresting quilts.**

**On the other hand, using just large-scale prints would result in a quilt so busy that your eye wouldn't be able to rest and enjoy the quilt's craftsmanship. To add movement and interest to quilts, include a variety of small-, medium-, and large-scale prints. Another way to add movement is to mix up prints with solid, floral, directional, and geometric fabrics. Sometimes I'll add a cute novelty print.**

**Although solids are popular in quilting, they do make quilts seem flat. Just make sure you choose fabrics that achieve the look you want.**

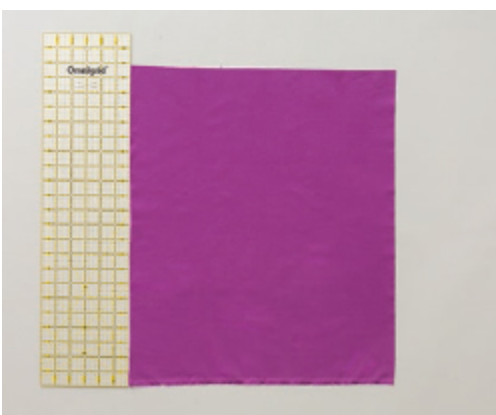
# ORGANIZING SCRAPS AND STASH FABRICS

When your fabric is neatly organized, it's easy to evaluate all the wonderful options you already have for future quilt projects. I've tried many organizing systems over the years, but the one I explain in this chapter has stayed with me because it's simple to maintain.

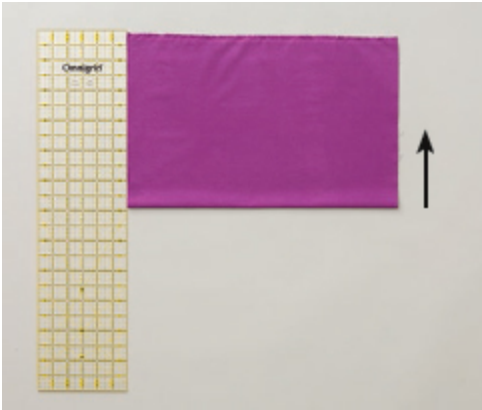
## Folding Fabric

I fold all my fabric pieces—big and small—so they end up having the same dimensions, which makes the pieces easy to stack. I try my best to fold raw edges to the inside.

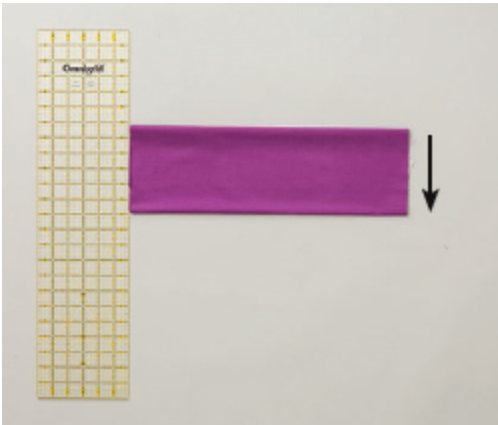
### FOLDING A FAT QUARTER



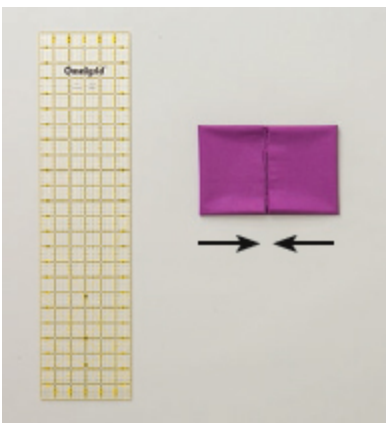
**Lay lengthwise along ruler.**



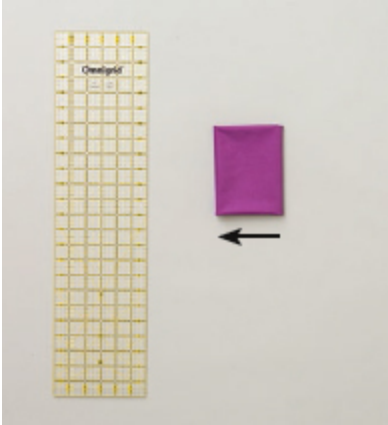
**Fold in half lengthwise.**



**Fold in half lengthwise again.**

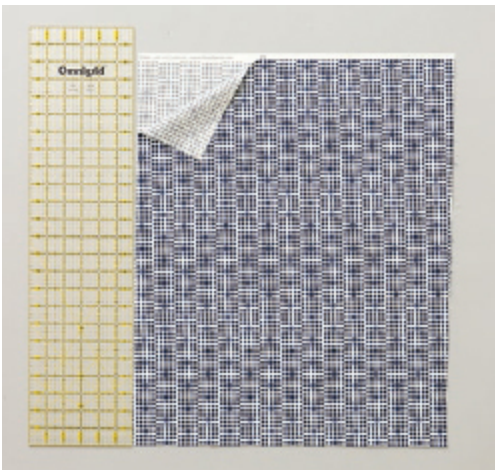


**Fold in from both sides.**

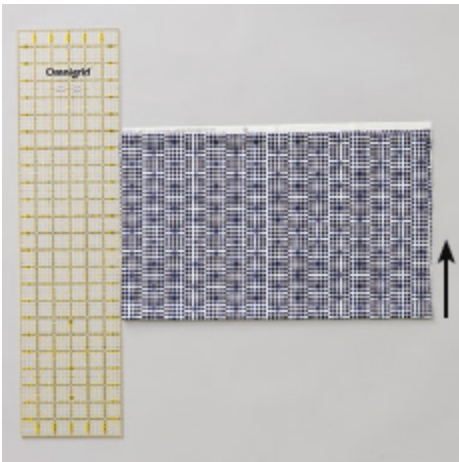


**Fold in half.**

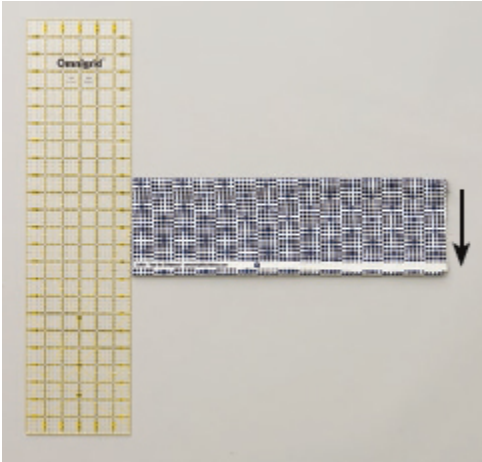
## **FOLDING A HALF-YARD**



**Lay lengthwise along ruler with fold toward you.**

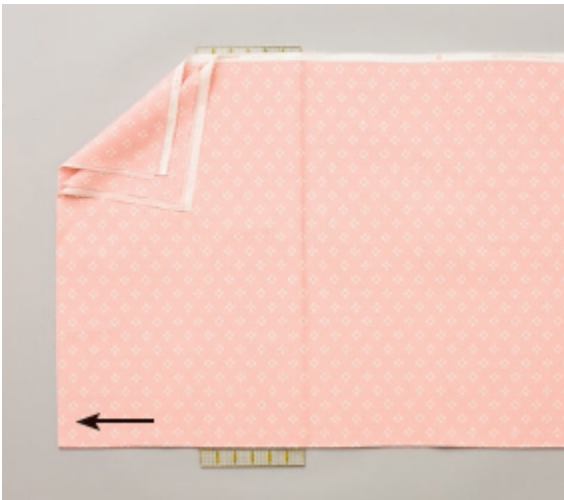


**Fold in half lengthwise.**



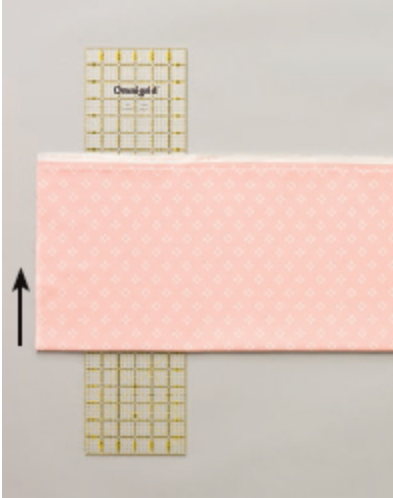
**Fold in half lengthwise again.**

**FOLDING TWO YARDS**

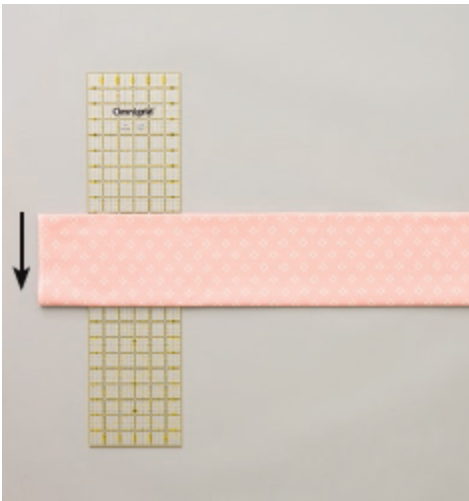


**Lay lengthwise along ruler with fold toward you. Fold in half by the length of fabric.**





**Fold in half lengthwise.**



**Fold in half lengthwise again.**

**FOLDING MORE THAN TWO YARDS**



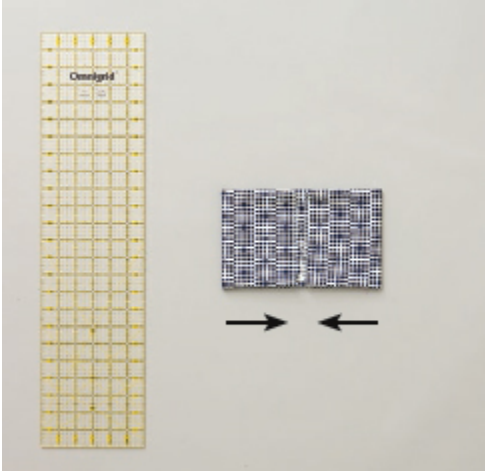
**Lay lengthwise with fold away from you.**



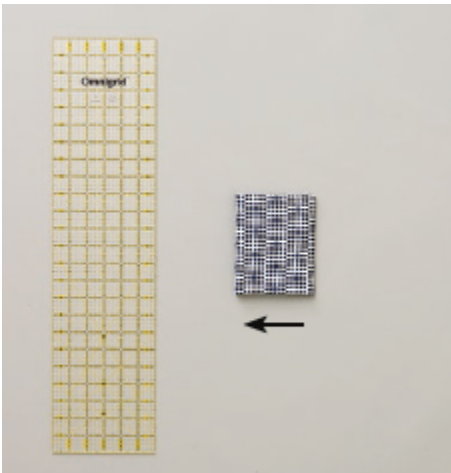
**Fold in half along width. Fold again along width. Fabric is now about 11" tall.**



**Place ruler on right side of fabric and fold fabric around ruler.**



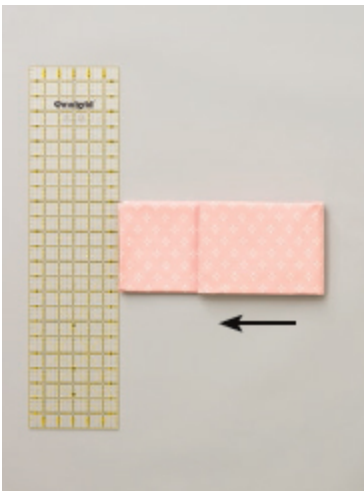
**Fold in from both sides.**



**Fold in half.**



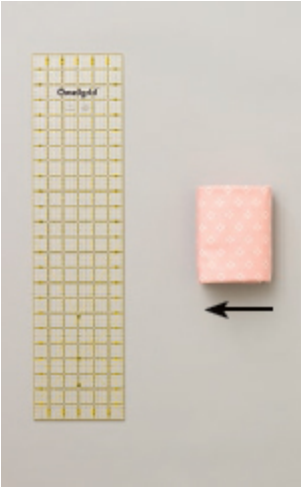
**Fold in half.**



**Fold over two-thirds.**



**Fold over one-third.**



**Fold in half.**



**For clean finish, fold end in.**



## Finish folding.



**When folded as shown, fabric pieces of different sizes can still be neatly stacked.**

## Fabric's Overall Color

With fabric neatly folded, it's time to determine the overall color of each piece. I sort and store my fabric in color-wheel order because it's pleasing to the eye and makes it easy to see any gaps in my collection that I may want to fill on shopping trips.

In addition to pieces of fabric that are clearly one color, there are mixed prints and designs that can be harder to

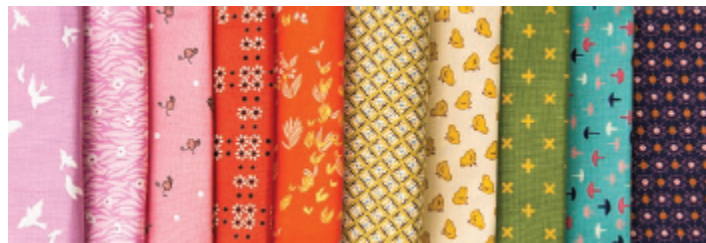
classify. Here are some guidelines on what to look for when categorizing multicolored fabric: • **Tone-on-tone** fabrics consist of primarily one color.



- **White-on-color** fabrics are made of a color fabric with a print outlined in white. Generally the color is much more dominant, and the white is an outline of the design.



- **Small-scale** fabrics generally have a strong background color with a small-scale print of multiple colors. When standing away from the fabric, you'll see one dominant color more clearly.



- **Large-scale** fabrics are similar to small-scale fabrics, but the print is large in scale—and yet a background color can still be determined.



- **Multicolored** fabrics are the most difficult to decipher a main color. These large-scale prints have many colors, making it difficult to decide the background color. Many times, these fabrics are a great background or backing fabric, or they can be used as a large border or for building a color palette for your quilt.



## Storing Stash and Scrap Fabric

There are many ways to store stash and scrap fabric—open shelving, cubbies, drawers, boxes, clear plastic bins, closet organizers, zipping plastic bags, and mini bolts are all good options. I'll explain how I store my stash and scraps and why I like this system.

Stash fabric is any piece that is a quarter-yard (including a fat quarter) or bigger. Scrap fabric is anything smaller.

### STASH FABRIC STORAGE



I store my fabric on open shelves or in cubbies because I enjoy seeing my fabric all at once. I am also inspired by the colors when planning projects. Although plastic bins and drawers hide fabric from easy viewing, they also protect it from sunlight and fading, which can make them a smart choice. When fabric is stored out of sight, however, it's hidden and, worse, easy to forget when it's time to build a quilt.

When storing your fabric, try to keep it out of direct sunlight to prevent fading over time. Also, try to store your fabric in a single layer to take away the need to move and shift fabric around or, worse, forget about it. For humid climates, avoid storing fabric in plastic, as moisture can get trapped inside, causing mildew.

I sort and store fabric by color wheel. I also do my best to break down multicolored bundles. Although bundles look great tied together, there is a better chance of getting more interesting palettes out of your stash if you intermix these pieces. Does the idea of breaking up those coordinated bundles force you out of your comfort zone? Trust me—you will put together great fabric combinations this way!

For each color, I start with lights to darks, finishing with large scale or multicolored fabrics. In addition to color sorting, I also have separate storage for my reproduction, Japanese, and linen fabrics.

## **fabric storage boxes**

**Finished box:** 9½" × 12½" × 9½"



## Fabric storage box

These fabric boxes are great!

They can be used for storing stash or scrap fabric. The color of each box represents the colors of the scraps inside. I used Mochi Dot Linen by Moda, because it comes in many colors.

### TIP

*Mix-and-match fat quarters are fun to use for this project!*

## Fabric Requirements

**Exterior interfacing:** ½ yard stiff fusible interfacing, such as fast2fuse Heavy (by C&T Publishing) or Pellon 71F Peltex **Interior fabric:** ½ yard

**Exterior fabric:** ½ yard

## Cutting Instructions

### FABRIC AND INTERFACING:

For exterior interfacing, cut 2 pieces 18" × 20".

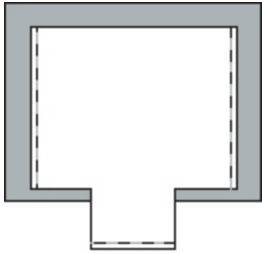
For interior fabric, cut 2 pieces 18" × 20".

For exterior fabric, cut 2 pieces 18" × 20".

## BOX CONSTRUCTION

Use  $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam allowances.

1. Press the interfacing to the wrong side of the exterior fabric, following the manufacturer's instructions.
2. For each of the exterior pieces and each of the interior fabric pieces, cut a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " square notch from both bottom corners. **FIG. A**

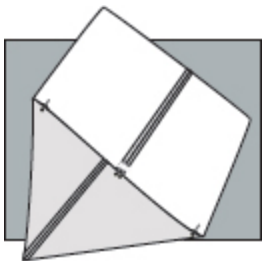


A

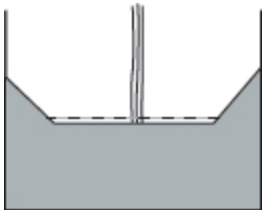
3. For the front and back exteriors, stitch the sides and bottom together, right sides facing. Do the same for the interior. Do not sew the notches or the top of the box.

### 4. Press the seams open.

5. For both the exterior and interior, square the bottom of the box by aligning the side seam with the bottom seam. Stitch across. Repeat this step for all 4 corners. **FIG. B & C**



B



C

6. Insert the box's exterior inside the box's interior with right sides together.
7. Stitch around the top edge of the box, leaving an opening of about 4".
8. Turn the box right side out through the opening. Push the interior into the box.
9. Fold back the seam allowance of the opening. Pin it in place.
10. Topstitch around the top edge of the box.
11. Fold over the top of the box if you like. **FIG. D**



D

## SCRAP FABRIC STORAGE

As with bigger fabric pieces, I organize my scraps by color because that's how I will look through them when I need just the right piece for a quilt.

Organizing by size is another option. People who prefer to organize by size set up bins for pieces that measure 1½", 2", 2½", and larger than 2½". Personally, I lose track of pieces when I organize by size, which is why I prefer to organize by color.

I store scraps in color-coded Fabric Storage Boxes (left). This system makes it so easy for me to use my scraps, particularly when I'm working on a project and need just a little bit of this or that or for sampler block quilts.

If you have a lot of scraps, consider putting some to good use by donating them to a quilt group that makes charity quilts, an animal shelter, or another worthy cause. One of my quilt guilds gives scraps to Habitat for Humanity, which shreds the fabric for insulation and other building materials. You may think that one day you will use it all, but chances are that you love fabric and will be bringing in new favorites to fill up your space. And keeping your quilting space clean and tidy helps open your mind to creativity.

I rarely keep scraps that are smaller than 1½" in any dimension, even long strips. Skinny scraps are called *strings*; I don't normally keep these because it's unlikely that I'll make a project with one thin strip. However, if I have a particularly beautiful string, then I turn it into a rosette flower (see Rosette Flower, below).

## Rosette Flower

**Here's a quick tutorial on how to make these easy rosette flowers. All you need is a strip of fabric and hot glue.**



**Rosette flowers are an elegant way to make use of long, skinny scraps.**



### **Back side of rosette**

- 1. Start with a fabric strip about 1" wide and 27" long.**
- 2. Make a knot at one end.**
- 3. Hold the knot with the tail facing down.**
- 4. Fold the fabric in half by its width and wrap it around the knot about 2 times. Hot glue it in place.**
- 5. Twist and wrap around the center, hot gluing the wrapping together about every half-turn.**
- 6. Continue twisting and wrapping around the center until there is about 2" left in the fabric.**
- 7. Fold the remaining fabric to the underside of your rosette and hot glue it in place.**

**Depending on how big you want your rosette, you can use longer or shorter, thinner or wider strips. Explore ideas on how to use these flowers—for example, as embellishments to a picture frame, headband, shirt, or wreath. You can embellish just about anything with these flowers.**

## STASH BUILDING

With your stash and scraps well sorted and stored, it's easy to see if you are missing certain colors or are too heavy on others. For example, I am a victim of small-scale prints and blue fabrics. Organization helps validate what you already know you love. It can also show you something you didn't know about yourself and equip you to be a better fabric shopper—one who fills in missing colors and types to grow a well-rounded stash.

Store scraps by color, but store stash fabric by both color and category.

## Types of Fabric Prints

To build a diverse stash, start by assessing the kinds of fabrics you have. In addition to color, fabric can be categorized into four types of fabric prints:

- **Solids** are fabrics that are completely one color. These include fabrics that appear to have texture, such as solids with a linen or crosshatch look to them.



- **Geometric** fabrics feature designs that can be simple or complex, regimented or random, straight or curvy, or

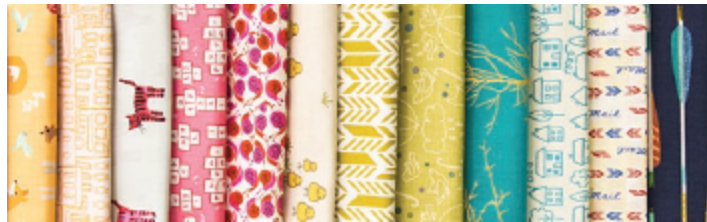
anywhere in between. They include polka dots, stripes, plaids, checks, and diamonds.



- **Floral** fabrics feature flowers. These are often feminine, pretty, and classic. Floral designs dominate over geometric design; a polka dot print with roses would be categorized as a floral print.



- **Novelty** fabrics are prints that encompass virtually everything else that doesn't fall in the solid, geometric, or floral prints categories. They feature motifs, such as trains, dogs, cherries, text, buildings, birds, or people. When there is a novelty element, it sets the category. Specifically, a polka dot print with roses that includes bunnies would be considered a novelty print.



## Fabric Shopping



## “I’M SANDRA CLEMONS, AND I AM A FABRIHOLIC....”

Buying fabric is perhaps the best and most addictive part of quilting. These days, there is such a wide and diverse range of fabrics that consistently beckons us to buy more. But wise choices make it easier to move our favorite fabrics from being stash to being design elements.

Smart buying is about knowing what you love, what you have, and what you don’t have. Fill in gaps, but don’t pass up the prints you love. Know that basics and solids will always be there, especially when you are shopping for a particular pattern. If you strategize, you will build a stash that is useful when it’s time to put together a beautiful quilt.

Basics are the best kind of fabric prints to add to your stash. The fabrics are normally tone-on-tone or white-on-color fabric. These versatile prints can be pulled into virtually any color palette. They may be solids, textured solids, small scale, polka dots, stripes, text, or gingham.

I tend to buy fat quarter bundles of these basics and always have them replenished. If I’m buying off the bolts, I’ll buy half-yard cuts for stash building. However, if I’m buying neutrals, I’ll load up—usually anywhere from 2 to 6 yards—because I know that I use neutrals for many of my quilts.

Think twice before buying a lot of large-scale or multicolored prints, as they can be difficult to put into a quilt unless you are building the design around the fabric’s palette. I buy them when I’m in love with the print; in that case, I’ll buy anywhere from a half-yard to 6 yards. For borders and binding, 2 yards is a good amount. If I’m buying 6 yards, it’s normally for the quilt back. If I’m in love with a large-print fabric, then it’s because I love the color palette and will most likely build a future quilt around those colors.

# TIP

## Cotton Rule

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*Most quilters use 100% cotton fabric. Why cotton? It's easy to sew, feels soft, wears well, and isn't too stretchy. If you are going to choose a fabric other than 100% cotton, say a lovely cotton-linen blend, make sure the shrinkage is the same rate as the other fabrics in your project if you are not prewashing your fabric. Otherwise, choose not to wash your quilt.*



## SEWING NOTES

Here are some general sewing guidelines that apply to all quilt projects in this book:

- Yardage is based on 42"-wide cuts of fabric.
- All measurements include a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance, unless otherwise noted.
- Sew with right sides together.
- Arrows in diagrams show the direction for pressing seam allowances.
- All strips are measured selvage to selvage (width of fabric), unless otherwise noted.
- All binding measurements are based on  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "-wide strips.

- Buy additional yardage for directional fabric.
- Test blocks are always a good idea, especially if you are a beginner.

Suggested fabric requirements can be used interchangeably with your scraps. When a pattern calls for fat quarters or yardages, you can pull from your scrap fabric to give your quilt a scrappier look. Pull enough scrap fabric to total the sum of the yardages required. Although cutting directions are given for cutting strips from the width of fabric, the number of units per shape size is also given.

# puggles

**Finished quilt:** 48" × 64" • **Finished block:** 16" × 16"



**Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons design thoughts**

**Color scheme:** Harmonious, double complement: red-violet, yellow-green, blue-violet, and yellow-orange (see Harmonious Color Schemes).

**Accent color:** White—without the white to add lightness, this might have been a very somber quilt.

**Design:** I enjoy using nature as my muse to my quilt art. Denver's saturated blue skies and the lavender bushes throughout my yard inspired this quilt. Although I love the use of solids, sometimes I don't want the flat look that solids can give. I balance the solids by adding texture. Here I used a textured solid to give the quilt movement.

**Hitting your stash and scraps:** Don't have quite the yardage requirements for the quilt? Consider scrapping the background with a variety of fabrics that have the same value. If you want to change the colors for your quilt, try another harmonious color scheme. If you want a warmer look, try a warmer neutral for the background and a warm color, such as red, for the bold stars.

## Fabric Requirements

**Blue:** 1½ yards or 8 fat quarters for background **Navy:** ¾ yard or 4 fat quarters for squares and Flying Geese  
**White:** ⅞ yard or 3 fat quarters for Flying Geese background **Scraps:** ⅔ yard or 3 fat quarters for Flying Geese **Backing:** 3 yards **Batting:** 56" × 72"

**Binding:** ½ yard Cutting Instructions

### BLUE

Cut 8 strips 6½" × WOF.\*

- Subcut into 48 squares 6½" × 6½".

### NAVY

Cut 2 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 12 squares  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ .

Cut 4 strips  $2\frac{7}{8}'' \times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 48 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}'' \times 2\frac{7}{8}''$ .
- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 96 half-square triangles.

## **WHITE**

Cut 5 strips  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 36 squares  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- Cut the squares diagonally twice to make 144 quarter-square triangles.

## **SCRAPS**

Cut 96 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}'' \times 2\frac{7}{8}''$ .

- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 192 half-square triangles.

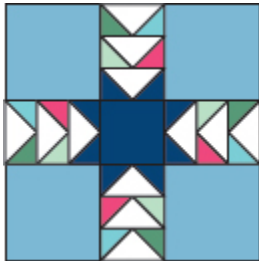
## **BINDING**

Cut 6 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  WOF.

\* *WOF = width of fabric*

# **Block Construction**

*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes. For detailed instructions on making Flying Geese, refer to Special Techniques.*

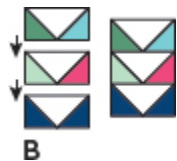


**Puggles block assembly; make 12.**

**1.** Sew together 2 small half-square triangles and 1 large white quarter-square triangle to make a Flying Geese unit. The corners of the small triangles will extend  $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond each end of the large triangle, creating an offset seam and dog-ears. Press seams toward the half-square triangles and trim the dog-ears. For each block, make 4 Flying Geese with navy fabric and 8 Flying Geese with scraps. **FIG. A**



**2.** Stitch together 3 Flying Geese. The navy geese should be at the bottom with 2 scrap Flying Geese units on top. Make 4. **FIG. B**



**3.** Stitch background squares to each side of the Flying Geese units made in Step 2. Make 2. **FIG. C**





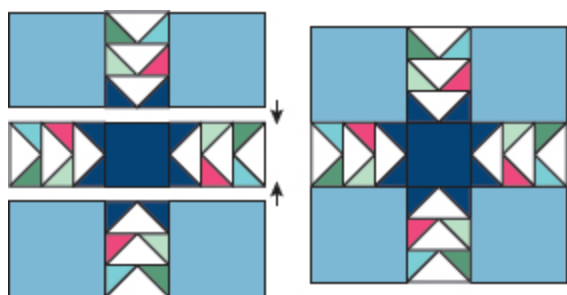
C

4. Sew the remaining 2 Flying Geese units made in Step 2 to both sides of the navy square. **FIG. D**



D

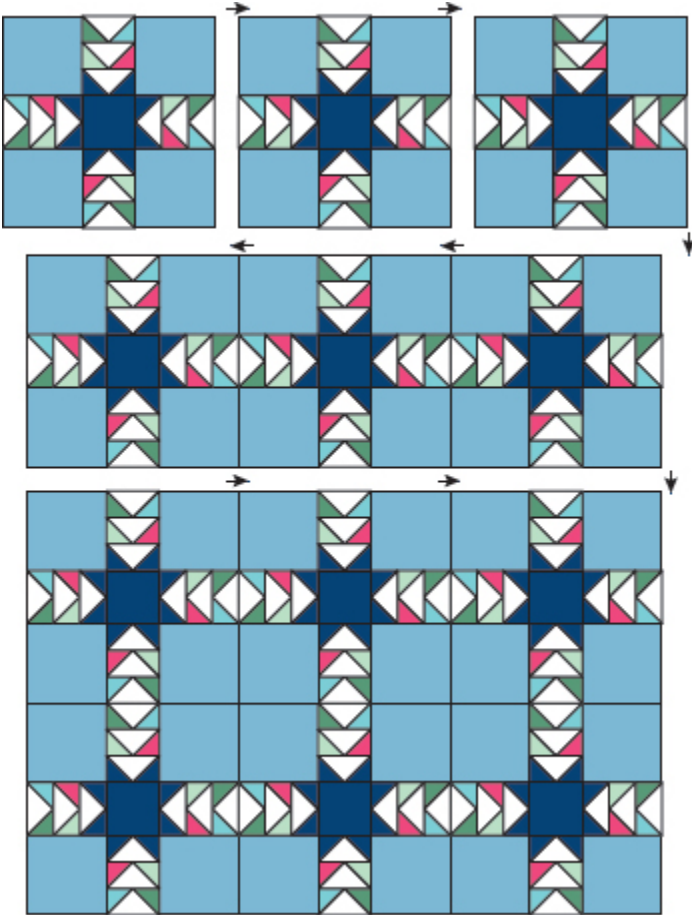
5. Complete your block by stitching together the units from Steps 3 and 4. **FIG. E**



E

6. Repeat Steps 2-5 to make 12 blocks.

## Assemble Quilt Top



### ***Puggles* quilt assembly**

- 1.** Arrange the blocks as shown in the *Puggles* quilt assembly diagram.
- 2.** Stitch together 3 blocks to make a row; press seams in one direction.
- 3.** Stitch together the rows; press seams in one direction.

## **Finish Quilt**

*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to *Quiltmaking Basics*.*

- 1.** Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.

**2.** Quilt as desired.

**3.** Bind the quilt.

**4.** Add a label.



# birds

**Finished quilt:** 72" × 88" • **Finished block:** 16" × 16"



**Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons**

## design thoughts

**Color scheme:** I started with a harmonious double complement of red and green, orange and navy blue, but I

realized I liked it better without the green (see Harmonious Color Schemes).

**Accent color:** White—the white adds a lightness to the quilt and makes the colors pop.

**Design:** When selecting colors other than the neutrals, aim for an odd number of colors. Years back, my mother-in-law told me that in decorating, odd numbers create a more interesting look. The effect applies to quilting too. Along the same lines, vary the proportion of mixed colors and use brights sparingly for a bigger impact. In this quilt, I used three orange, two red, and two dark pink blocks as highlighting blocks. These pop against the navy blocks.

**Hitting your stash and scraps:** Instead of using one fabric for all four birds in the blocks, use a mix of scraps in similar colors to make each bird a bit different. Or try a different harmonious double-complement color scheme, such as soft colors in orange and blue, green and red with a warm background.

## Fabric Requirements

**Gray:** 3 yards or 13 fat quarters for background **White:** 2¾ yards or 22 fat quarters for birds **Fat quarters:** 10 for birds (Each fat quarter makes 2 blocks; add more fabrics for more variety.) **Border:** 1¼ yards

**Backing:** 5½ yards

**Batting:** 80" × 96"

**Binding:** ⅔ yard

## Cutting Instructions

### GRAY

Cut 12 strips  $5\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 80 squares  $5\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $5\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 160 half-square triangles.

Cut 9 strips  $4\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 80 squares  $4\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 160 half-square triangles.

### WHITE

Cut 10 strips  $2\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Cut the strips in half across their width.

Cut 40 strips  $1\frac{5}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Cut the strips in half across their width.

### FAT QUARTERS

*Note: Cut your strips along the width of the fat quarter. For example, if the fat quarter measures 18"  $\times$  22", cut 18" strips.*

For each of the 10 fat quarters:

Cut 6 strips  $1\frac{5}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

Cut 4 strips  $2\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

## **BORDER**

Cut 9 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Stitch together the strips end to end.
- Subcut into 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $80\frac{1}{2}$ " for side borders.
- Subcut into 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $72\frac{1}{2}$ " for top and bottom borders.

## **BINDING**

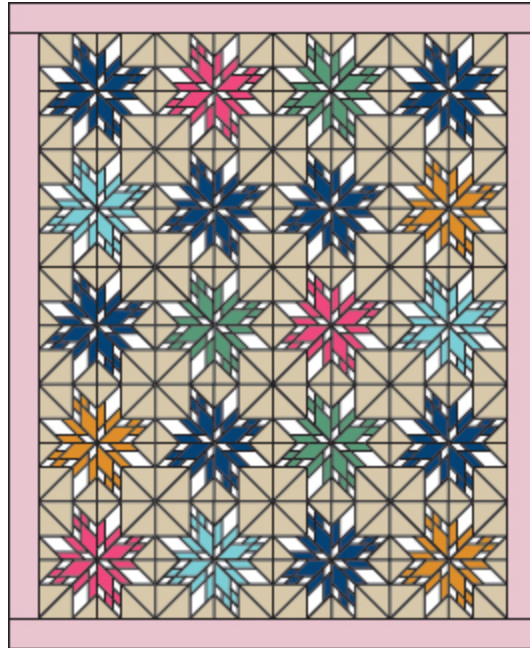
Cut 9 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

## **ALTERNATIVE COLOR SCHEME**

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*Change the look of your Birds quilt by altering the color scheme.*





## Block Construction

*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes. For detailed instructions on subcutting diamonds and pressing in a pinwheel, refer to Special Techniques.*



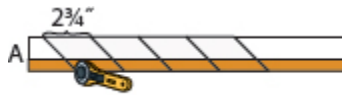
***Birds* block assembly; make 20.**

1. Sew together a white strip  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " and a fat-quarter strip  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " to make a Unit A strip. Make 4. **FIG. A**



A. Unit A strip

2. From the Unit A strip, subcut 4 diamonds  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " wide at a  $45^\circ$  angle. Make 4. **FIG. B**



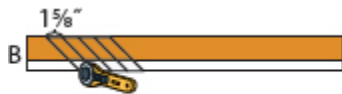
B

3. Sew together a white strip  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " and a fat-quarter strip  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " to make a Unit B strip. **FIG. C**



C. Unit B strip

4. From the Unit B strip, subcut 4 diamonds  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " wide at a  $45^\circ$  angle. **FIG. D**



D

5. Stitch Unit A to Unit B. Make 4. **FIG. E**



E. Make 4.

6. Sew a white strip  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " to each side of a fat-quarter strip  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " to make a Unit C strip. **FIG. F**



F. Unit C strip

7. From the Unit C strip, subcut 4 diamonds  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " wide at a  $45^\circ$  angle. **FIG. G**



G

**8.** Sew a white strip  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " to a fat-quarter strip  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " to make a Unit D strip. **FIG. H**



H. Unit D strip

**9.** From the Unit D strip, subcut 4 diamonds  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " wide at a  $45^\circ$  angle, noting the direction of the cut. **FIG. I**



I

**10.** From the fat-quarter strip  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", subcut 4 diamonds  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " wide at a  $45^\circ$  angle to make Unit E. **FIG. J**



J. Unit E strip

**11.** Stitch Unit E to Unit D. Then stitch Unit C to Unit DE. **FIG. K**



K

**12.** Sew a large and a small gray half-square triangle to each side of an AB unit. Make 4. **FIG. L**



L. Make 4.

**13.** Sew a large and a small gray half-square triangle to each side of a CDE unit. Make 4. **FIG. M**



M. Make 4.

**14.** Stitch together a unit from Step 12 and a unit from Step 13 to form a square. Make 4. **FIG. N**



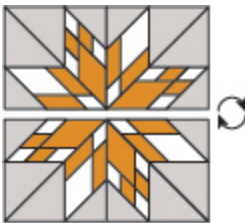
**N.** Make 4.

**15.** Sew together 2 units from Step 14 to make the top half of the block. Make 2. **FIG. O**



**O.** Make 2.

**16.** Sew together the units from Step 15. Press the seams in a pinwheel. **FIG. P**

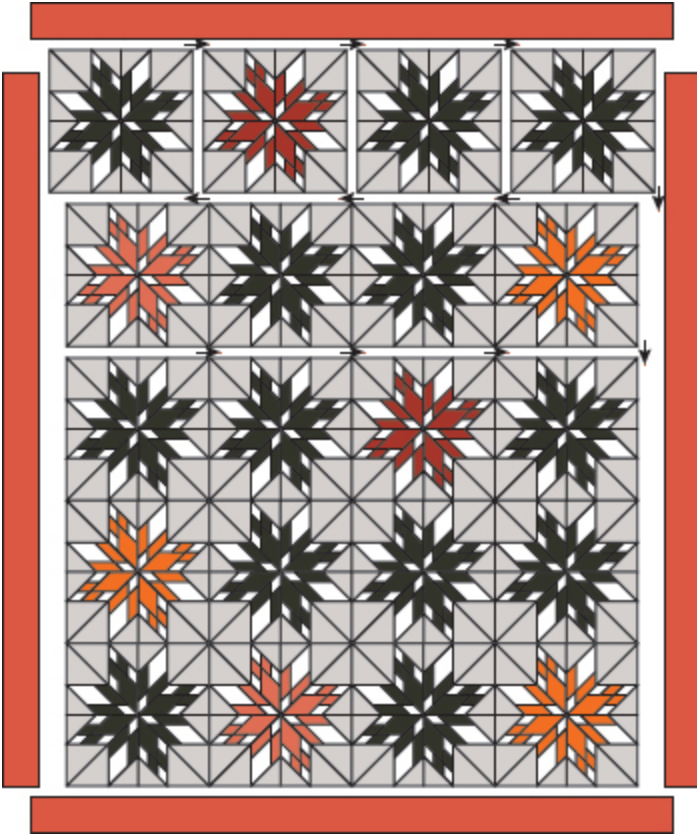


**P**

**17.** Repeat Steps 1-16 to make 20 blocks.



**Assemble Quilt Top**



### ***Birds* quilt assembly**

- 1.** Arrange the blocks as shown in the *Birds* quilt assembly diagram.
- 2.** Stitch the blocks into rows. On the first, third, and fifth row, press the seams to the right. On the second and fourth rows, press the seams to the left.
- 3.** Stitch together the rows and press the seams in one direction.
- 4.** Attach the side borders first; then attach the top and bottom borders. Press the seams toward the borders.

## **Finish Quilt**

*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to [Quilting Basics](#).*

- 1.** Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.
- 2.** Quilt as desired.
- 3.** Bind the quilt.
- 4.** Add a label.

# twilight

**Finished quilt:** 84" × 84" • **Finished block:** 32" × 32"



**Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons**

## design thoughts

**Color scheme:** Calming, analogous, red-violet to violet to blue (see Calming Color Schemes).



**Accent colors:** Pink and lavender—the pinks and lavenders echo the darker colors of the stars and add depth and dimension.

**Design:** When making this quilt, I wanted to use dark purple and lavender to design a quilt that was a bit feminine, but mature and not girly. When selecting fabric from my stash, I needed more rich purples and lavender. At the time, the quilt market didn't have a lot of lavender—a reminder of why it's a good idea to maintain a well-rounded stash and to be patient. Sure enough, the next season included more lavender and purple fabrics.

**Hitting your stash and scraps:** Consider using low-volume scraps instead of a white background. Or perhaps, instead of using white in the pinwheels, use a medium-to-dark scrap for both the white and the color side of the half-square triangles within the pinwheels—just make sure there is enough contrast to see the design.

## Fabric Requirements

**White:** 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> yards or 30 fat quarters **Light print scraps:** <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> yards or 3 fat quarters total **Dark print scraps:** 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> yards or 5 fat quarters total **Navy:** <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> yard or 1 fat quarter **Backing:** 6 yards

**Batting:** 94" × 94"

**Binding:** <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> yard Cutting Instructions

## WHITE

Cut 8 strips 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" × WOF.

- Stitch together the strips end to end.
- Subcut into 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 76\frac{1}{2}''$  for side borders.
- Subcut into 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 84\frac{1}{2}''$  for top and bottom borders.

Cut 12 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  WOF.

- Stitch together the strips end to end.
- Subcut into 2 sashing strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 32\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- Subcut into 3 sashing strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 66\frac{1}{2}''$ .
- Subcut into 2 sashing strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 70\frac{1}{2}''$ .

Cut 4 strips  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 16 squares  $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ .

Cut 2 strips  $17\frac{1}{4}'' \times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 4 squares  $17\frac{1}{4}'' \times 17\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- Cut the squares diagonally twice to make 16 quarter-square triangles. Label these "A background triangles."

Cut 2 strips  $8\frac{7}{8}'' \times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 8 squares  $8\frac{7}{8}'' \times 8\frac{7}{8}''$ .
- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 16 half-square triangles. Label these "B background triangles."

Cut 11 strips  $2\frac{7}{8}'' \times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 144 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}'' \times 2\frac{7}{8}''$ .

- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 288 half-square triangles. Label these "C background triangles."

Cut 5 strips  $3\frac{5}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF for the pieced border.

- Subcut into 44 isosceles triangles using Pattern A.

Cut 4 squares  $3\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{7}{8}$ " from the fabric left over from the previous cuts.

- Subcut the squares diagonally once to make 8 triangles for the pieced border.

## **LIGHT PRINT SCRAPS**

Cut 80 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".

- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 160 half-square triangles.

## **DARK PRINT SCRAPS**

Cut 160 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".

- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 320 half-square triangles.

## **NAVY**

Cut 48 isosceles triangles from the remaining scraps of the dark print scraps using Pattern A.

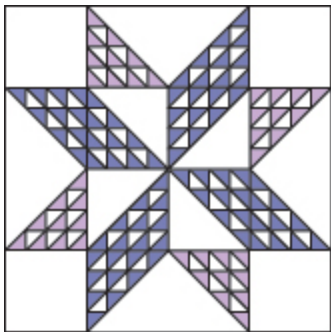
Cut 4 squares  $3\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{1}{2}$ ".

## **BINDING**

Cut 8 strips 2½" × WOF.

## Block Construction

*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes. For detailed instructions on making Flying Geese and pressing in a pinwheel, refer to Special Techniques.*



**Twilight block assembly; make 4.**

**1.** Piece the light print scrap half-square triangles to the small background fabric half-square triangles to make triangle square units. Press the seams toward the colored fabrics. Make 24. **FIG. A**

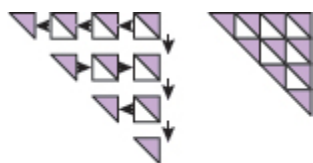


**A**

**2.** Repeat with the dark print scrap triangles and the small background fabric triangles. Press the seams toward the colored fabrics. Make 48.

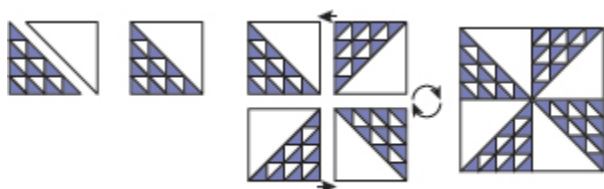
**3.** Arrange 6 light print triangle square units with 4 light half-square triangles to make a pieced triangle unit as shown. Sew together, pressing seams in alternate directions

as shown. For 1 block you'll need 4 units made with light fabrics and 8 units made with dark fabrics. **FIG. B**



**B. Pieced triangle unit**

**4.** Make the center unit by stitching together a dark pieced triangle unit and a B background triangle. Make 4. Then, piece together those units to make a center unit. Press the seam in a pinwheel. **FIG. C**



**C. Center unit**

**5.** Stitch together Flying Geese by sewing a light pieced triangle unit on the left, a dark pieced triangle unit on the right, and an A background triangle. The corners of the small triangles will extend  $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond each end of the large triangle, creating an offset seam and dog-ears. Press seams toward the background fabric and trim the dog-ears. Repeat this step to make 4 Flying Geese. **FIG. D**



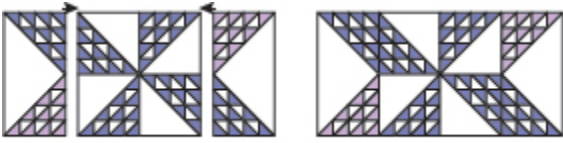
**D. Flying Geese**

**6.** Add background squares to 2 of the Flying Geese units from Step 3. **FIG. E**



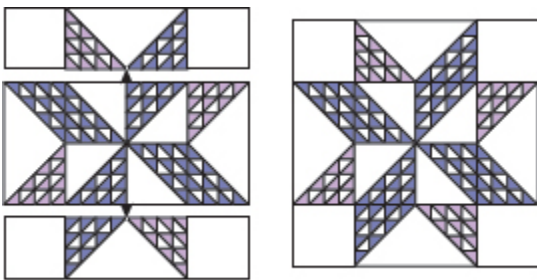
**E**

7. Sew the remaining 2 Flying Geese units to both sides of the center unit. **FIG. F**



F

8. Complete the block by stitching the rows together as shown in the block assembly diagram. **FIG. G**



G

9. Repeat Steps 1-8 to make 4 blocks.

## Assemble Border



1. Sew together 12 dark isosceles triangles and 11 white isosceles triangles to make a border piece. Press seams toward the dark triangles (**FIG. H**). Make 4.



H

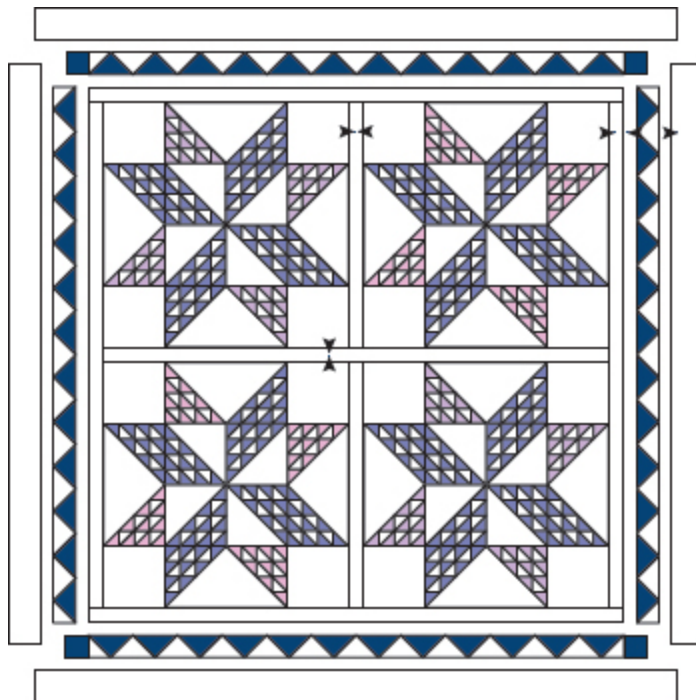
2. Stitch the white half-square triangles to both ends of each unit made in Step 1, offsetting seams and trimming dog-ears. **FIG. I**



3. Add the navy squares to both ends of 2 of the units made in Step 3 to make the top and bottom borders. (The remaining 2 border pieces are the side borders.) **FIG. J**



## Assemble Quilt Top



### ***Twilight* quilt assembly**

1. Arrange the sashings and blocks as shown in the *Twilight* quilt assembly diagram.

- 2.** Stitch together the rows, pressing the seams toward the sashing units.
- 3.** For the first border, stitch the side borders to the quilt top first, followed by the top and bottom borders. Press the seams toward the first border.
- 4.** For the second border, stitch the side borders to the quilt top first, followed by the top and bottom borders. Press the seams toward the first border.
- 5.** For the third border, stitch the side borders to the quilt top first, followed by the top and bottom borders. Press the seams toward the third border.





**Finish Quilt**

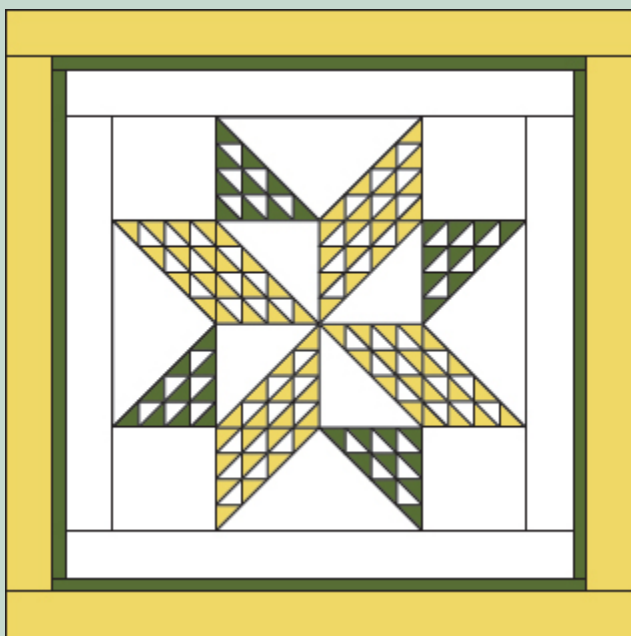
*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to [Quilting Basics](#).*

1. Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.
2. Quilt as desired.
3. Bind the quilt.
4. Add a label.

## OPTION: twilight wallhanging

Finished quilt: 50" × 50"

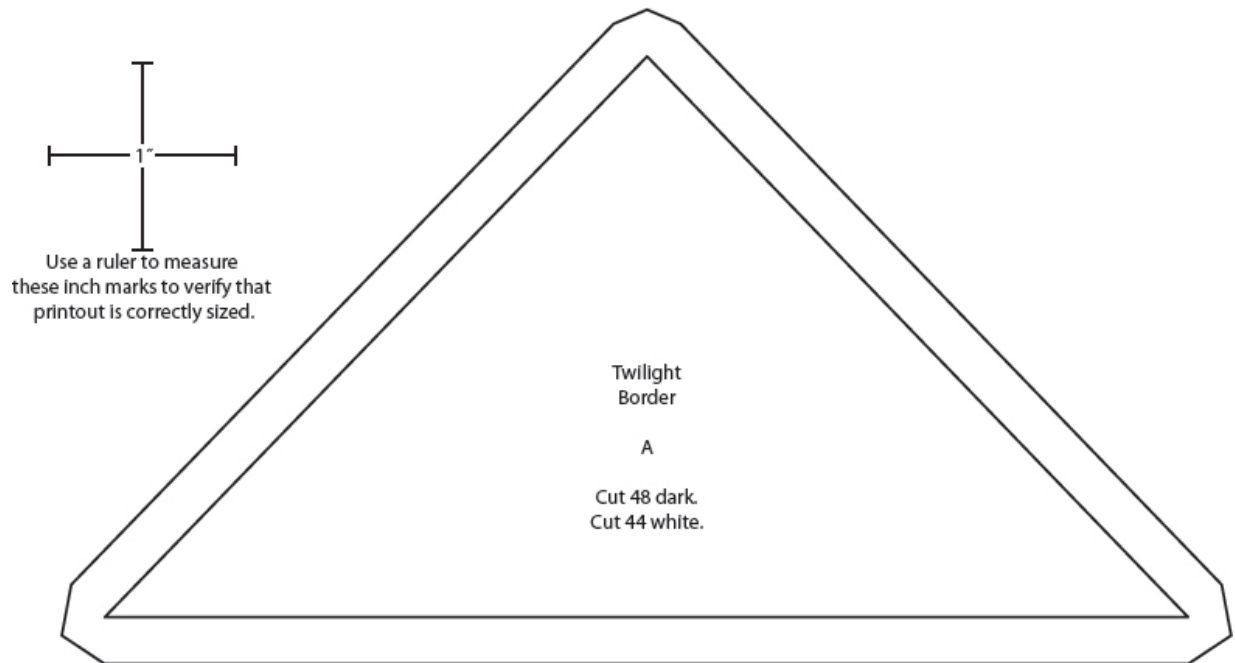
**Finished block:** 32" × 32"



### ***Twilight* wallhanging assembly**

*For a smaller wallhanging version of Twilight, substitute the following fabric requirements and cutting instructions and refer to the Twilight wallhanging assembly diagram for placement. Follow all the*

*construction and assembly directions for the main quilt, beginning at Block Construction.*



For all printable patterns or digital content:  
<http://tinyurl.com/11138-patterns-download>

## Fabric Requirements

**Background:** 1½ yards or 6 fat quarters **Green:** ½ yard or 2 fat quarters **Yellow:** 1¼ yards or 5 fat quarters

**Backing:** 3 yards

**Batting:** 58" × 58"

**Binding:** ½ yard

## Cutting Instructions

### BACKGROUND

Cut 1 strip  $17\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 1 square  $17\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $17\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- Cut the square diagonally twice to make 4 quarter-square triangles. Label these "A background triangles."
- Subcut into 4 squares  $8\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $8\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Cut 1 strip  $8\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 2 squares  $8\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $8\frac{7}{8}$ ".
- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 4 half-square triangles. Label these "B background triangles."

Cut 2 strips  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 28 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".
- Subcut the remaining pieces from previous cuts into 8 more squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".
- Cut all the squares diagonally once to make 72 half-square triangles. Label these "C background triangles."

Cut 4 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF (for the first border).

- Stitch together the strips end to end.
- Subcut into 2 pieces  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $32\frac{1}{2}$ " for side borders.
- Subcut into 2 pieces  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $40\frac{1}{2}$ " for top and bottom borders.

## **GREEN**

Cut 2 strips  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 20 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".

- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 40 half-square triangles.

Cut 5 strips  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF (for the second border).

- Subcut into 2 pieces  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $40\frac{1}{2}$ " for side borders.
- Stitch together the remaining 3 strips end to end.
- Subcut into 2 pieces  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $42\frac{1}{2}$ " for top and bottom borders.

## **YELLOW**

Cut 6 strips  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 40 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".
- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 80 half-square triangles.

Cut 5 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF (for the third border).

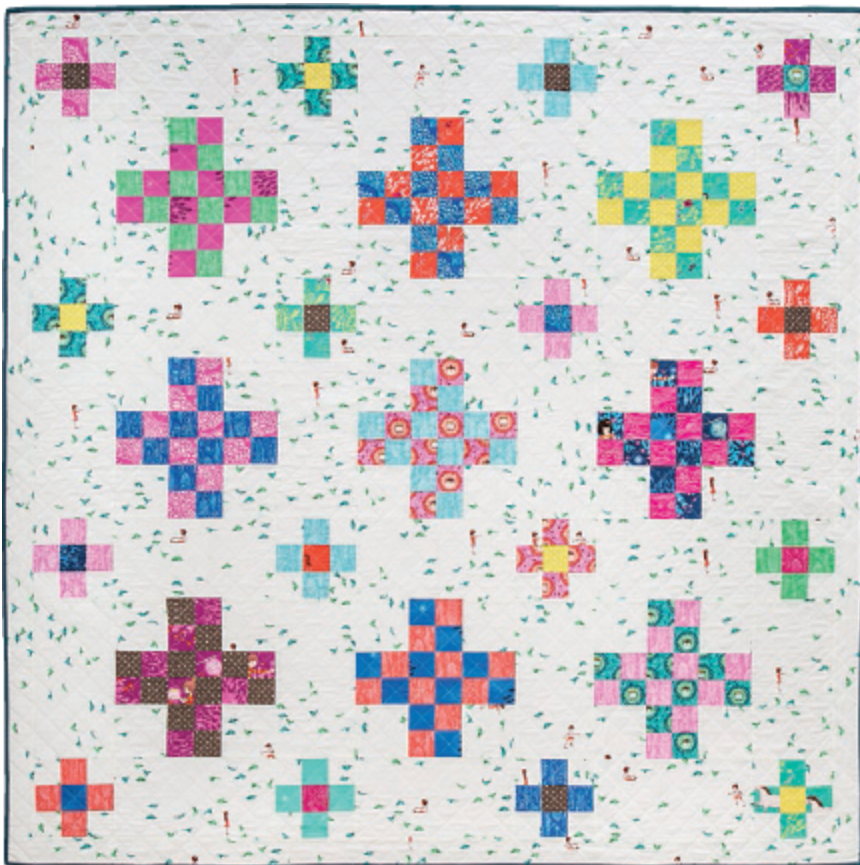
- Cut 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $42\frac{1}{2}$ " for side borders.
- Stitch together the remaining 3 strips end to end.
- Subcut into 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $50\frac{1}{2}$ " for top and bottom borders.

## **BINDING**

Cut 6 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

# playful

**Finished quilt:** 64" × 64" • **Finished block:** 12" × 12"



**Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons design thoughts**

**Color scheme:** I used a focal fabric to pick out the specific colors for this quilt, but basically it includes variations of all the colors of the rainbow (see Rainbow Color Schemes).

**Accent color:** Yellow—the occasional squares of yellow add pops of brightness to this cheerful quilt.

**Design:** Playing at the park with my family inspired this quilt. My niece and nephew enjoy having me chase them around. The background print emphasizes this playfulness in both subject (children and flying birds) and design (the scattered motifs provide a light, airy feeling).

**Hitting your stash and scraps:** Add more scraps to the quilt by making all the pieces of the crosses from a mix of fabric. Or reverse the tone of the quilt by choosing a dark color for the background and light colors for the crosses.

## Fabric Requirements

**Background:** 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> yards or 15 fat quarters **Scraps:** <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> yards total or 6 fat quarters **Backing:** 4 yards **Batting:** 62" × 62"

**Binding:** <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> yard Cutting Instructions

## BACKGROUND

Cut 8 strips 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" × WOF.

- Subcut into 24 pieces 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" × 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" for sashing.

Cut 4 strips 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" × WOF.

- Subcut into 36 squares 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" × 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>".

Cut 4 strips 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" × WOF.

- Subcut into 64 squares 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" × 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>".

Cut 7 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF for borders.

- Stitch together the strips end to end.
- Cut 2 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $60\frac{1}{2}$ " for side borders.
- Cut 2 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $64\frac{1}{2}$ " for top and bottom borders.

## SCRAPS

Cut 260 squares  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

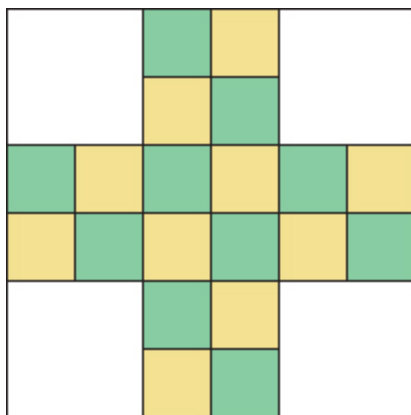
## BINDING

Cut 7 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

## Block Construction

*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes.  
For detailed instructions on pressing in a pinwheel, refer to Special Techniques.*

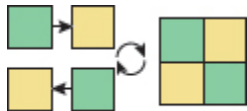
### BLOCK 1





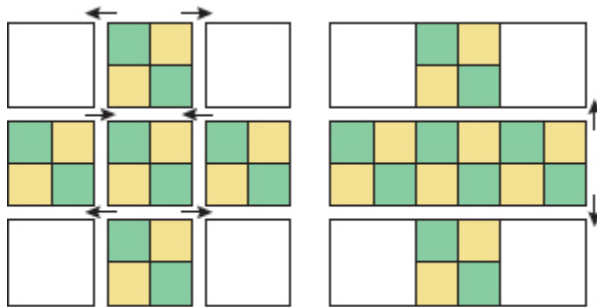
**Playful Block 1 assembly; make 9.**

1. Start by stitching the Four-Patch units. Mix and match 20 scrappy squares  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ . For each of the 9 blocks, make 5 Four-Patch units. Press the seams in a pinwheel. **FIG. A**



A. Make 5.

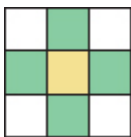
2. Arrange the Four-Patches and the white background squares following the Block 1 assembly diagram. Sew the units into rows. Sew together the rows to make a Nine-Patch unit. Alternate pressing as shown. **FIG. B**



B

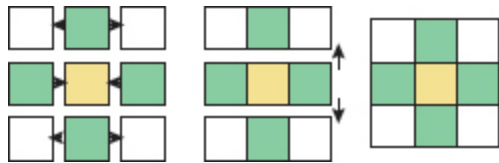
3. Repeat Steps 1 and 2 to make 9 blocks.

## BLOCK 2



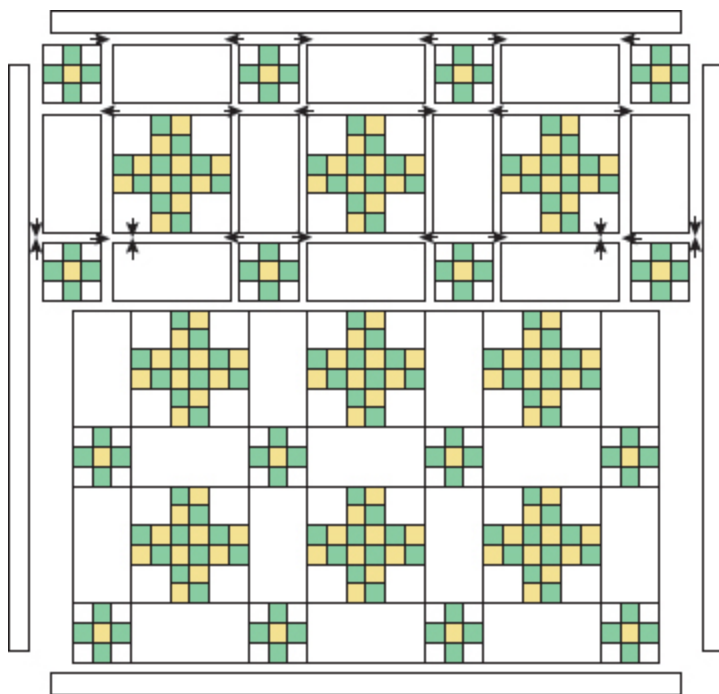
**Playful Block 2 assembly; make 16.**

1. Mix and match 5 dark squares for the cross and 4 background squares for the corners of the Nine-Patch. Arrange following the Block 2 assembly diagram. Sew together in rows. Alternate pressing as shown.



2. Repeat Step 1 to make 16 blocks.

## Assemble Quilt Top



### ***Playful* quilt assembly**

1. Arrange the blocks, Nine-Patches, and sashing as shown in the *Playful* quilt assembly diagram.
2. Stitch the units into rows, pressing seams toward the white sashing units.

- 3.** Stitch together the rows and press the seams in one direction.
- 4.** Attach the side borders first and then the top and bottom borders. Press the seams toward the borders.

## **Finish Quilt**

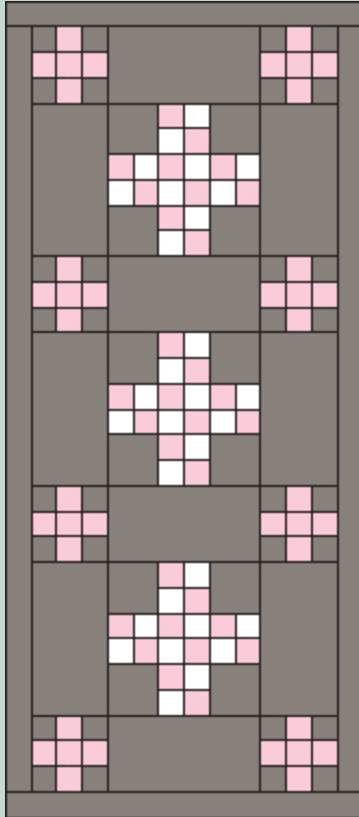
*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to [Quilting Basics](#).*

- 1.** Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.
- 2.** Quilt as desired.
- 3.** Bind the quilt.
- 4.** Add a label.



## OPTION: playful table runner

Finished runner: 28" × 64"



### ***Playful table runner assembly***

*For a table runner version of Playful, substitute the following fabric requirements and cutting instructions and refer to the Playful table runner assembly diagram for placement. Follow all the construction and assembly directions for the main quilt, beginning at Block Construction.*

## **Fabric Requirements**

**Gray:** 1½ yards or 8 fat quarters **Pink:** ½ yard or 2 fat quarters **White:** ¼ yard or 1 fat quarter **Backing:** 2 yards  
**Batting:** 36" × 72"

**Binding:** ½ yard Cutting Instructions

## **GRAY**

Cut 4 strips 6½" × WOF.

- Subcut into 10 pieces 6½" × 12½" for sashing.

Cut 2 strips 4½" × WOF.

- Subcut into 12 squares 4½" × 4½".

Cut 2 strips 2½" × WOF.

- Subcut into 32 squares 2½" × 2½".

Cut 5 strips 2½" × WOF (for borders).

- Stitch together end to end.
- Subcut into 2 strips 2½" × 60½" for side borders.
- Subcut into 2 strips 2½" × 28½" for top and bottom borders.

## **PINK**

Cut 5 strips 2½" × WOF.

- Subcut into 70 squares 2½" × 2½".

## **WHITE**

Cut 2 strips 2½" × WOF.

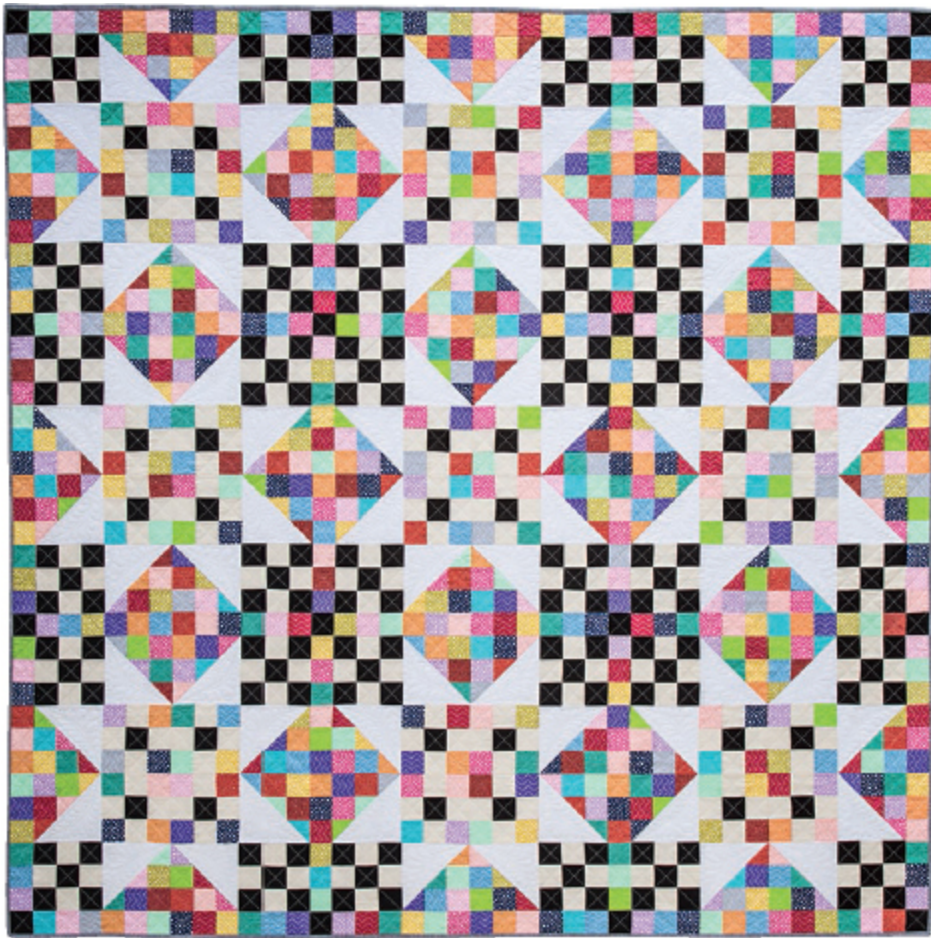
- Subcut into 30 squares  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

## **BINDING**

Cut 5 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  WOF.

# fiddlestars

**Finished quilt:** 80" × 80" • **Finished block:** 24" × 24"



**Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons**

## design thoughts

**Color scheme:** Rainbow (see Rainbow Color Schemes).



**Accent colors:** Black and white—the black-and-white checkerboard adds a dynamic, high-contrast element to the design and balances the bright colors.

**Design:** What shapes do you see in this quilt? Yes, there are two. Either you see Sawtooth Stars or the Square-in-a-Square. I wanted to design a three-dimensional quilt. To add balance, I used black and white to articulate the design. I placed scrappy squares in a variety of colors but kept the scale relatively the same. The variety of scrappy colors compared with the neutrals provided enough contrast to add oomph to the quilt design.

**Hitting your stash and scraps:** For a quick switch, all the squares could be made from scrap fabrics. This design is really open to playing with color in interesting ways. Use scraps for the centers, make the points of the Sawtooth Stars with dark fabrics, and omit the chain by switching the background to low-volume colors.

## Fabric Requirements

**White:** 1½ yards or 6 fat quarters (for Sawtooth Star points) **Black:** 1¼ yards or 6 fat quarters (for chain)  
**Tan:** 1½ yards or 7 fat quarters (for chain and Sawtooth Star center) **Fat quarters:** 18 (for scrappy background fabric) **Backing:** 5 yards

**Batting:** 88" × 88"

**Binding:** ¾ yard

## Cutting Instructions

## **WHITE**

Cut 6 strips  $6\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 36 squares  $6\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $6\frac{7}{8}$ ".
- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 72 half-square triangles.

## **BLACK**

Cut 16 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut 1 strip into 16 squares  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

## **TAN**

Cut 20 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut 5 strips into 72 squares  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

## **FAT QUARTERS**

From *each* fat quarter:

Cut 1 strip  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 6 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".
- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 12 half-square triangles.

Cut 6 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 36 squares  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

*Note: After cutting all 18 fat quarters, you will have 216 half-square triangles and 648 squares  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".*

## BINDING

Cut 8 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

## Construction

*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes. For detailed instructions on pressing in a pinwheel, refer to Special Techniques.*

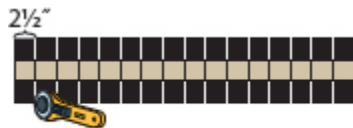
## STRIP PIECING

**1.** Stitch 2 black strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF to either side of a tan strip  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF, pressing the seams toward the black fabric. Make 5. **FIG. A**



**A**

**2.** Cut the 5 strip units made in Step 1 into  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "-wide segments. Make 72. **FIG. B**



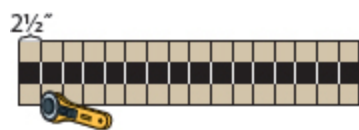
**B**

**3.** Stitch 2 tan strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF to either side of a black strip  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF, pressing the seams toward the black fabric. Make 5. **FIG. C**



**C**

4. Cut the 5 strip units made in Step 3 into  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "-wide segments. Make 72. **FIG. D**



**D**



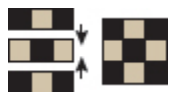
**NINE-PATCH BLOCK**

## BLACK-AND-TAN NINE-PATCH BLOCKS



***Fiddlestars* black-and-tan Nine-Patch block assembly; make 36.**

Make a Nine-Patch block as shown in the black-and-tan assembly diagram, using the segments you made in Strip Piecing, Steps 1–4. You will use 2 black-tan-black segments and 1 tan-black-tan segment for each Nine-Patch block. Make 36.



## SCRAPPY NINE-PATCH BLOCKS

*For detailed instructions on locking seams and pressing in a pinwheel, refer to Special Techniques.*

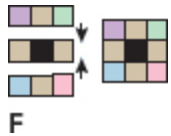


***Fiddlestars* scrappy Nine-Patch block assembly; make 36.**

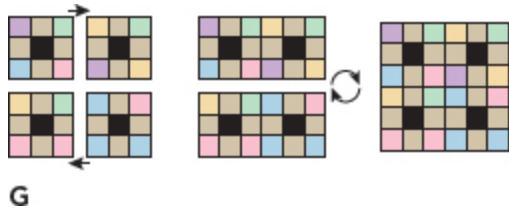
**1.** Sew 2 fat-quarter squares  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$  to either side of a tan square  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ . Make 72 units. **FIG. E**



**2.** Sew together 2 units from Step 1 and a tan-black-tan unit made in Strip Piecing, Step 4, to make a scrappy Nine-Patch block. Make 36. **FIG. F**



**3.** Sew together 4 scrappy Nine-Patch blocks to make a Sawtooth Star center, locking the seams as you piece. Press the seams in a pinwheel. **FIG. G**



## SAWTOOTH STAR

*For detailed instructions on making Flying Geese, refer to Special Techniques.*



***Fiddlestars* Sawtooth Star block assembly; make 9.**

- 1.** Make Flying Geese blocks by first gathering your fat-quarter squares  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$  and fat-quarter half-square triangles.
- 2.** Sew together a pieced triangle using 3 of the squares and 3 of the half-square triangles as shown. Make 18 of each. **FIG. H & I**



H. Make 18.



I. Make 18.

3. Sew together a pieced triangle and a white half-square triangle. **FIG. J**



J

4. Sew together 2 units from Step 3 to make a Flying Geese unit. Make 36. **FIG. K**



K

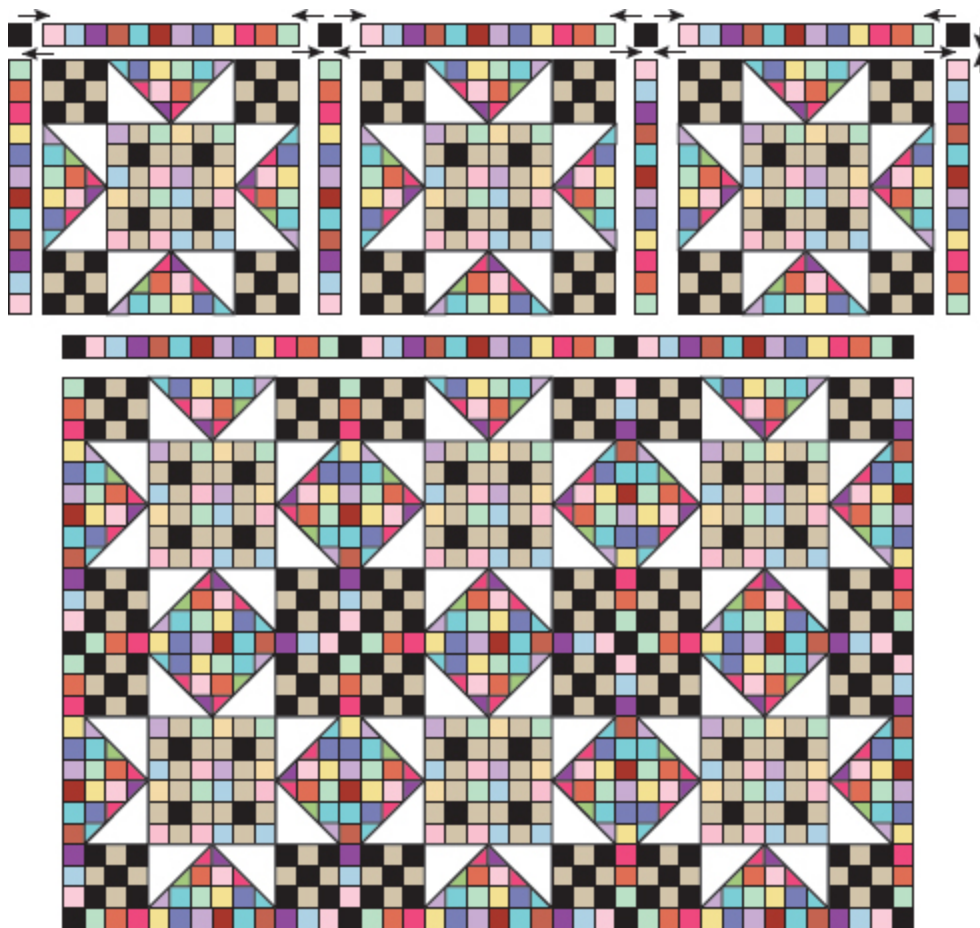
5. Piece together a Sawtooth Star block as shown in the assembly diagram. **FIG. L**



L

## Assemble Quilt Top





***Fiddlestars* quilt assembly**

**1.** Make sashing strips by sewing together 12 squares as shown. Make 24. Do not press the seams yet.



**2.** Arrange Sawtooth Star blocks and the remaining black and fat-quarter squares as shown in the *Fiddlestars* quilt top assembly diagram.

**3.** Stitch together the quilt top by working row by row. The sashing seams will fold right or left, depending on the direction of the adjacent seams on the Sawtooth Star blocks. Finger-press the sashing seams first and then finish off with an iron.

## **Finish Quilt**

*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to [Quilting Basics](#).*

- 1.** Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.
- 2.** Quilt as desired.
- 3.** Bind the quilt.
- 4.** Add a label.

# bracelet

**Finished quilt:** 76" × 90" • **Finished block:** 12" × 12"



**Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons**

## design thoughts

**Color scheme:** I used a focal fabric to pick out the specific colors for this quilt, but basically it includes variations of a harmonious, double-complementary color scheme: blues and oranges, red-violets, and yellow-greens (see Harmonious Color Schemes).

**Accent color:** Dark pink—the dark pink squares add an element of rhythm to the quilt and provide a counterpoint to the stars.

**Design:** The stars seem to float on top of this quilt. The illusion that the stars are twinkling is created by having the solids and prints paired with a large, flat gray background.

**Hitting your stash and scraps:** Do you like your borders to stand out? I wanted the stars to float on top of the whole quilt, but you could frame the stars by using border fabric that contrasts with the background fabric. Use various backgrounds with a similar value for a scrappier look.

### Fabric Requirements

**Gray:** 5½ yards or 24 fat quarters **Pink:** ¼ yard or 1 fat quarter **Fat quarters:** 12 (for blocks) **Backing:** 6 yards

**Batting:** 84" × 98"

**Binding:** ¾ yard

### Cutting Instructions

*For instructions on cutting triangles from strips, refer to Special Techniques.*

## **GRAY**

Cut 9 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF (for the border).

- Stitch the strips end to end.
- Subcut into 2 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $82\frac{1}{2}$ " for side borders.
- Subcut into 2 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $76\frac{1}{2}$ " for top and bottom borders.

Cut 17 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

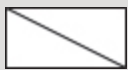
- Subcut into 49 pieces  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $12\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Cut 14 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 120 squares  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Cut 8 strips  $5\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 120 rectangles  $5\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{5}{8}$ ".
- Cut 60 rectangles diagonally once to make long triangles. Note the direction of the cut.



- Cut the remaining 30 rectangles diagonally once in the opposite direction to make long triangles.



## **PINK**

Cut 2 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 20 squares  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

## **FAT QUARTERS**

From *each* fat quarter:

Cut 1 strip  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 3 squares  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- Cut the squares diagonally twice to make 12 quarter-square triangles
- Cut 2 strips  $4\frac{7}{8}'' \times$  WOF.
- Subcut into 10 isosceles triangles using Pattern A.

## **BINDING**

Cut 9 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  WOF.

## **Block Construction**

*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes.  
For detailed instructions on pressing in a pinwheel, refer to  
Special Techniques.*



**Bracelet block assembly; make 30.**

1. Select pieces cut from 2 fat-quarter fabrics and gray background and arrange them as shown in the block assembly diagram.
2. Stitch together 2 quarter-square triangles of each fat-quarter fabric for the block's center unit. Make 2 units. Press the seams to the left. **FIG. A**



A

3. Stitch together the 2 units from Step 2 to make an hourglass unit. Press the seam in a pinwheel. **FIG. B**



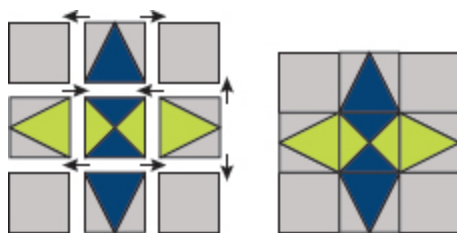
B

4. Make 4 rectangle triangle units by stitching long triangles to each side of an isosceles triangle. The corners of the long triangles will extend  $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond each end of the isosceles triangle, creating an offset seam and dog-ears. Press seams toward the long triangles and trim the dog-ears. This unit measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". Make 2 from each fat quarter. **FIG. C**



C

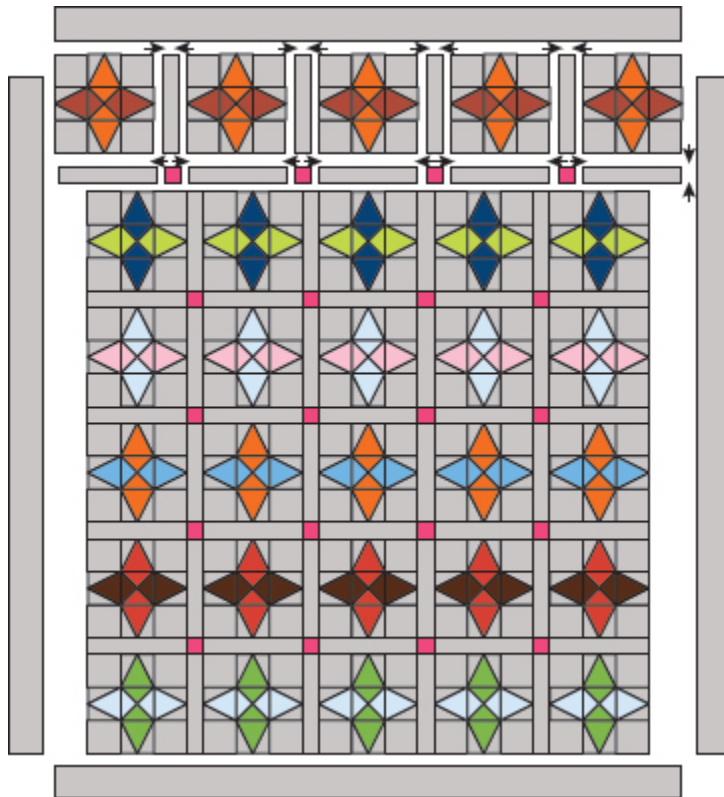
5. Complete your block by stitching together the units. **FIG. D**



D

6. Repeat Steps 1-5 to make 30 blocks.

## Assemble Quilt Top



### ***Bracelet* quilt assembly**

1. Arrange the sashing, pink square cornerstones, and blocks as shown in the *Bracelet* quilt assembly diagram.
2. Stitch together the sashing pieces and blocks to form rows, pressing the seams toward the sashing. Stich together the sashing pieces and cornerstones to form rows, pressing the seams toward the sashing.
3. Stitch together the rows to make the quilt center, pressing the seams toward the sashing rows.
4. Attach the side borders and then attach the top and bottom borders. Press the seams toward the borders.



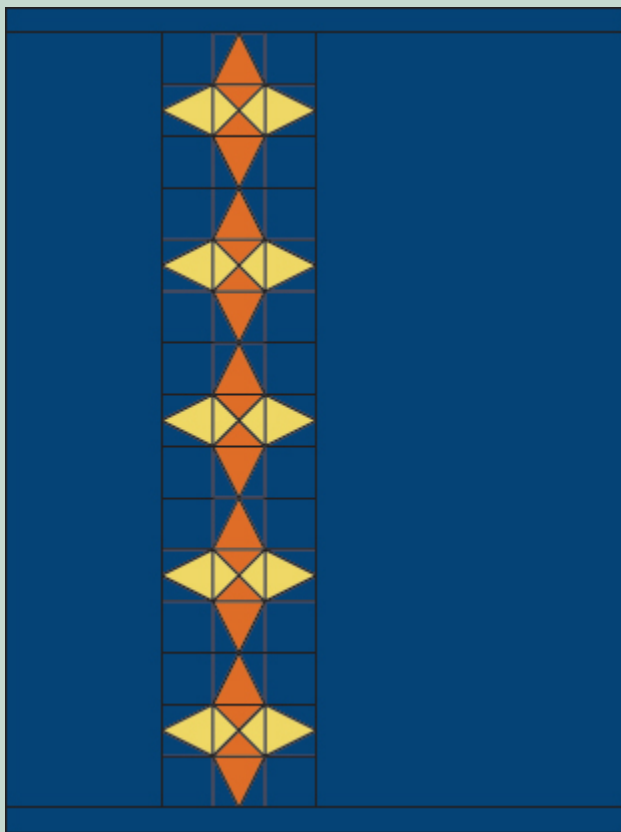
# Finish Quilt

*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to [Quiltmaking Basics](#).*

1. Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.
2. Quilt as desired.
3. Bind the quilt.
4. Add a label.

**OPTION: alternative bracelet quilt top**  
**Finished quilt: 48" × 64"**

**Finished block: 12" × 12"**



### **Alternative *Bracelet* quilt top**

*Give Bracelet a whole new look and a lot of drama by using just five pieced blocks in a column.*

## **Fabric Requirements**

**Background:** 2½ yards (This design doesn't lend itself to fat quarters for the background.) **Fat quarters:** 2

**Backing:** 3½ yards **Batting:** 56" × 72"

**Binding:** ½ yard

## **Cutting Instructions**

*For instructions on cutting triangles from strips, refer to Special Techniques.*

### **BACKGROUND**

Cut a strip 60½" × *length* of fabric.

- Subcut into 1 unit 12½" × 60½".
- Subcut into 1 unit 24½" × 60½".
- Subcut into 2 units 2½" × 48½".

Cut 3 strips 4½" × WOF.

- Subcut into 20 squares 4½" × 4½".

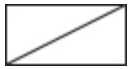
Cut 2 strips 5⅜" × WOF.

- Subcut into 20 rectangles 5⅜" × 2⅝".

- Cut 10 rectangles diagonally once to make long triangles. Note the direction of the cut.



- Cut the remaining 10 rectangles diagonally once in the opposite direction to make long triangles.



## **FAT QUARTERS**

From *each* fat quarter:

Cut 1 strip  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 18''$ .

- Subcut into 3 squares  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- Cut the squares diagonally twice to make 12 quarter-square triangles. *Note: You will have 2 extra triangles.*

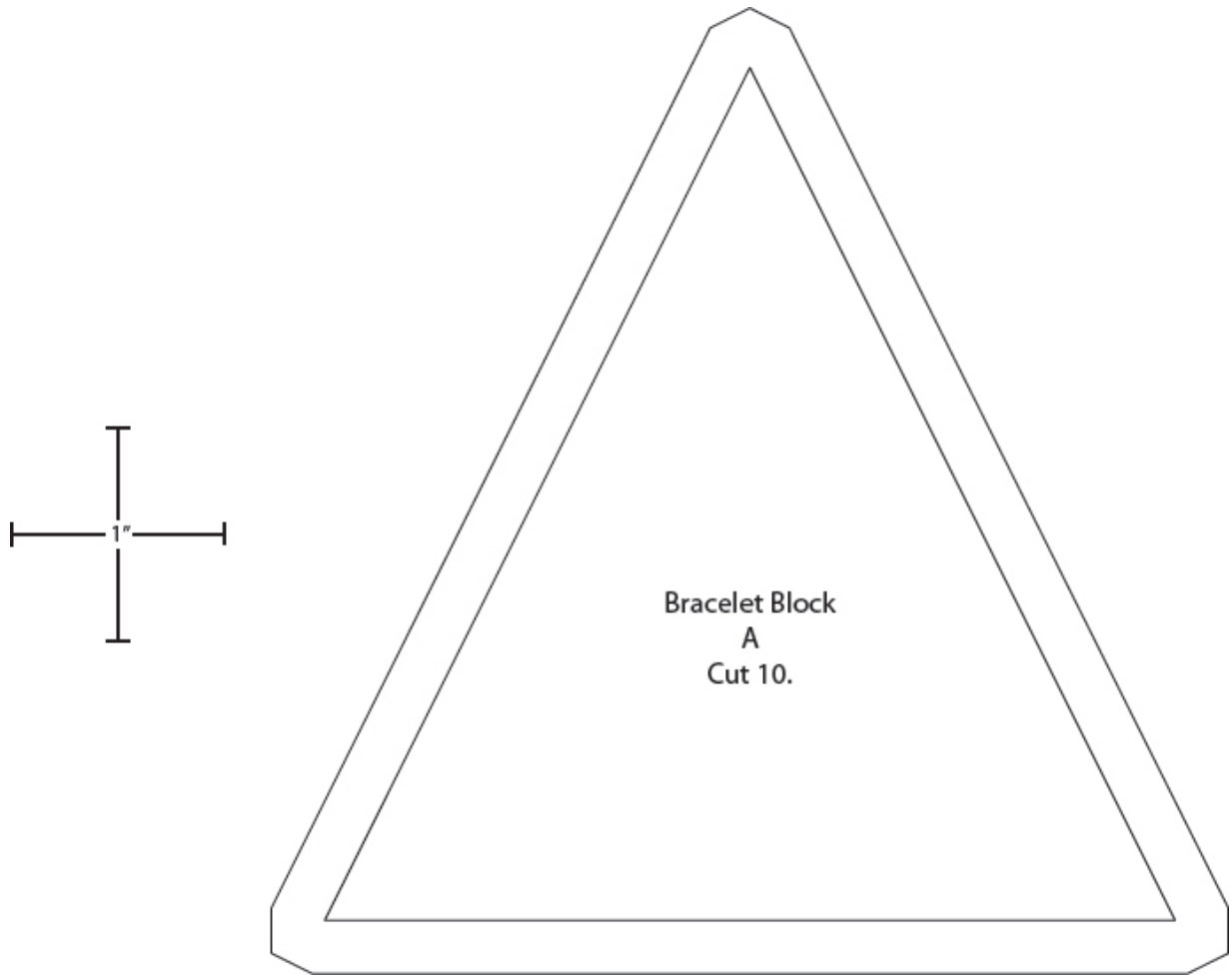
Cut 2 strips  $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 18''$ .

- Subcut into 10 isosceles triangles using Pattern A (below).

## **BINDING**

Cut 6 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \text{WOF}$ .

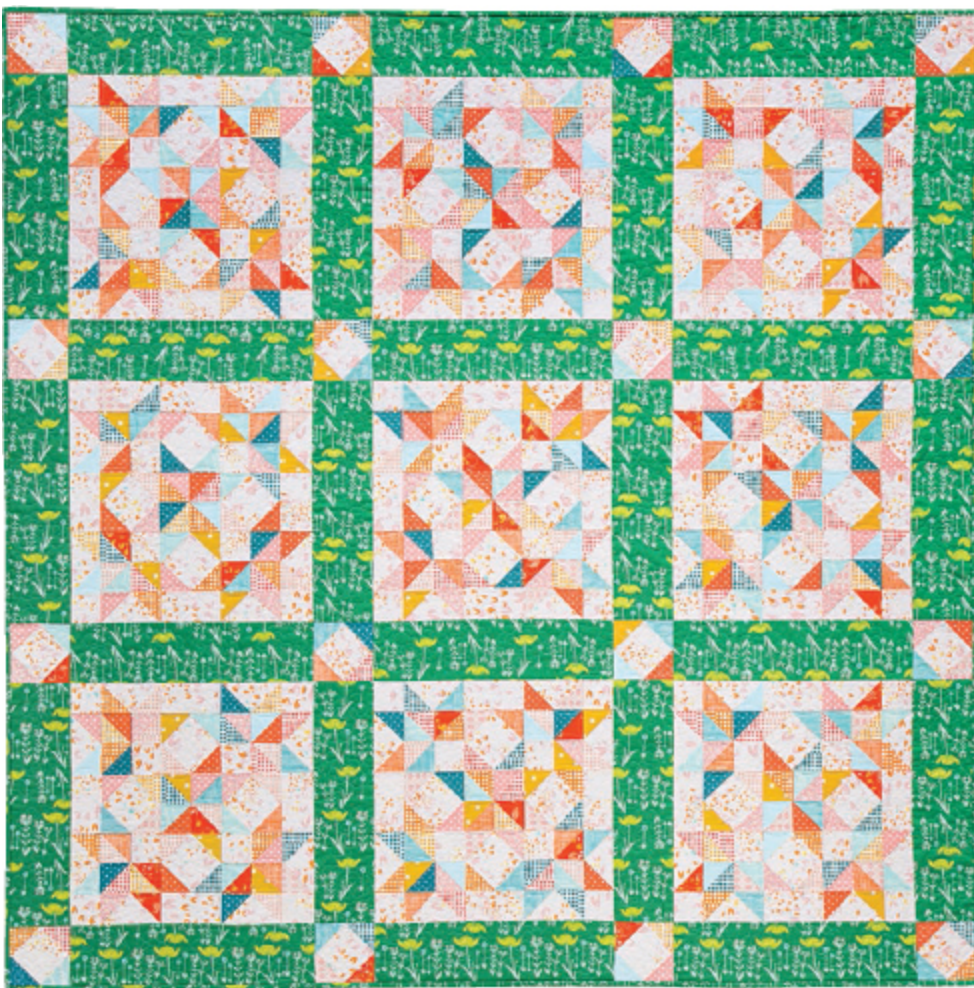




For all printable patterns or digital content:  
<http://tinyurl.com/11138-patterns-download>

# meadows

**Finished quilt:** 64" × 64" • **Finished block:** 16" × 16"



**Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons**

## design thoughts

**Color scheme:** This quilt uses two sets of analogous colors—green and blue-green, orange and yellow-orange—in a way that is almost a split complementary. The result is a harmonious color scheme with pops of color to add vibrancy (see Color Relationships).

**Accent color:** Dark teal—the pops of teal add movement and interest.

**Design:** The block is a traditional design with the look of diamonds, but it is easy to make using half-square triangles instead. The random placement of the darker-value triangles adds depth and movement to each block.

**Hitting your stash and scraps:** Pick a different pair of analogous colors for a different look. Add more contrast to the quilt by using dark fabrics for the exploding stars and low-volume fabric for the block background and sashing.

## Fabric Requirements

*Substitute scrap fabric for the fat quarters if you like. You'll need enough to cut 320 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".*

**Green:**  $1\frac{3}{4}$  yards for the sashing and borders

**Background:**  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards or 8 fat quarters

**Fat quarters:** 8 (or more for a scrappier look) **Backing:** 4 yards

**Batting:** 72"  $\times$  72"

**Binding:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard

## Cutting Instructions

## **GREEN**

Cut 3 strips  $16\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into segments  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " wide to make 24 sashing pieces.

## **BACKGROUND**

Cut 5 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 72 squares  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Cut 4 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 36 rectangles  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Cut 3 strips  $5\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 18 squares  $5\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $5\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- Cut the squares diagonally twice to make 72 quarter-square triangles.

Cut 4 strips  $3\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 52 squares  $3\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{1}{4}$ ".

## **FAT QUARTERS OR SCRAPS**

Cut 320 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".

- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 640 half-square triangles (64 triangles for sashing blocks and 576 triangles for big blocks).

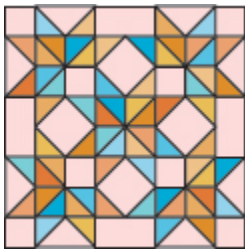
## **BINDING**



Cut 7 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  WOF.

## Block Construction

*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes. For detailed instructions on making Flying Geese and Square-in-a-Square units and pressing in a pinwheel, refer to Special Techniques.*



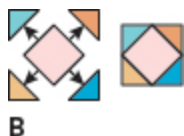
**Meadows block assembly; make 9.**

**1.** Sew 2 fat quarter half-square triangles to a background quarter-square triangle to make a Flying Geese unit. The corners of the small triangles will extend  $\frac{1}{4}''$  beyond each end of the large triangle, creating an offset seam and dog-ears. Press seams toward the half-square triangles and trim the dog-ears. Make 8 for each block. **FIG. A**



**A**

**2.** Sew 2 fat quarter half-square triangles to opposite sides of a background  $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$  square. Press away from the background fabric. Sew 2 fat quarter half-square triangles to the other sides of the square. Press away from the background fabric. Repeat to make 4 Square-in-a-Square units for each block. **FIG. B**



3. Sew together 2 half-square triangles to make a triangle square unit. Repeat to make 16 triangle square units for each block. Press the seams to one side. **FIG. C**



4. Stitch together 2 units from Step 3 as shown. Lock the seams. Make 6 for each block. **FIG. D**



5. Stitch 1 unit from Step 3 to a 2½" background square. Press toward the triangle square unit. Make 4. **FIG. E**



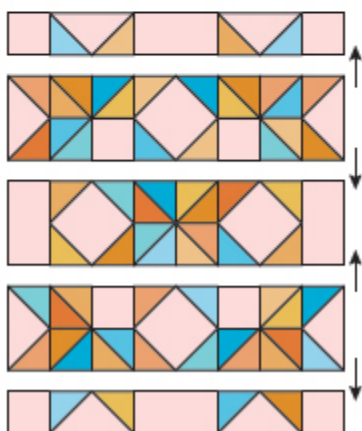
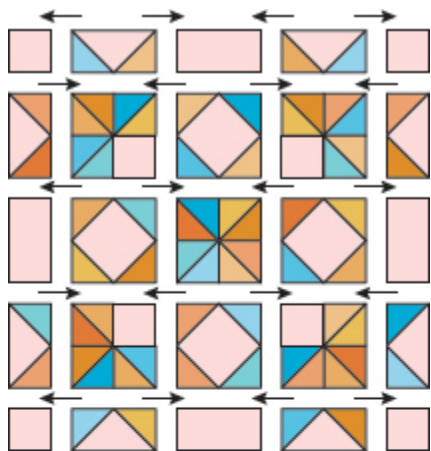
6. Stitch together 2 units from Step 4. Press the seam in a pinwheel. Make 1. **FIG. F**



7. Stitch a unit from Step 4 to a unit from Step 5. Press the seam in a pinwheel. Make 4. **FIG. G**



8. Stitch together the block with units made in Steps 1, 2, 6, and 7, while adding 4 background rectangles and 4 background squares. Alternate pressing as shown. **FIG. H**



H

9. Repeat Steps 1-8 to make 9 blocks.

## Cornerstone Construction

*For detailed instructions on making Square-in-a-Square units, refer to Special Techniques.*

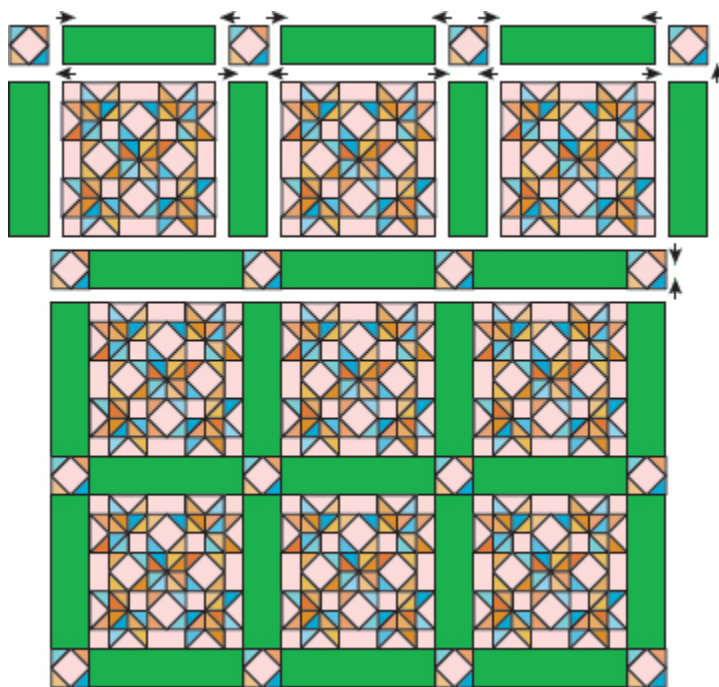


**Meadows cornerstone assembly; make 16.**

Sew 2 fat quarter half-square triangles to opposite sides of a background  $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$  square. Press away from the white fabric. Sew 2 fat quarter half-square triangles to the other sides of the square. Press away from the white fabric. Repeat to make 16 pieced cornerstones.



## Assemble Quilt Top



### ***Meadows* quilt assembly**

1. Arrange the quilt top as shown in the *Meadows* quilt assembly diagram.
2. Stitch together cornerstone squares and sashing pieces to form rows, pressing the seams toward the sashing. Attach sashing pieces to the blocks, forming rows and pressing the seams toward the sashing.

**3.** Sew together the rows and press the seams in one direction.

## **Finish Quilt**

*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to [Quilting Basics](#).*

- 1.** Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.
- 2.** Quilt as desired.
- 3.** Bind the quilt.
- 4.** Add a label.



# delightful

**Finished quilt:** 64" × 64" • **Finished block:** 16" × 16"



**Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons**

## design thoughts

**Color scheme:** Rainbow, using tints, tones, and shades of all the colors (see Rainbow Color Schemes).

**Accent color:** Blue—the dark navy blue provides high contrast to the bright colors and the white background.

**Design:** This is a high-contrast, vibrant design. Solids can make a quilt feel flat and dull, but here's an exception. Beautiful and full of movement, the Carpenter's Wheel blocks give this quilt the feeling of rotation because of the accent pinwheels. In addition, the arrows in the borders give the quilt some spin. The use of values from light to dark in the blocks also adds movement, as some pieces stand out while others blend into the background.

**Hitting your stash and scraps:** For this quilt I added a design element by organizing color throughout the quilt. For example, I made sure that the center pinwheels were made of the same fabric within each block—you may not want to do this. You could randomly place color throughout the entire quilt. When I make another one, I will play with warm and cool tones. It would be so much fun to make every other block in cool scrappy fabrics and the others in warm colors. Or try a totally different look by swapping out the darks and lights.

## Fabric Requirements

**White:** 2 $\frac{2}{3}$  yards or 14 fat quarters **Scrap fabric:** total of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards, or 13 fat quarters **Backing:** 4 yards

**Batting:** 72" × 72"

**Binding:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard

## Cutting Instructions



## WHITE

Cut 3 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 6 sashing units  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $16\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Cut 9 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Stitch together the strips end to end.
- Subcut into 4 sashing units  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $52\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- Subcut into 2 sashing units  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $56\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Cut 9 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 72 squares  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- Subcut into 36 rectangles  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Cut 4 strips  $5\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 32 squares  $5\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $5\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- Cut each square diagonally twice to make 128 quarter-square triangles (72 for blocks and 56 for borders). Label these "A background triangles."

Cut 3 strips  $3\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 36 squares  $3\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Use the leftover pieces to cut 4 squares  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{2}$ ".

## SCRAPS

Cut 344 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".

- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 688 half-square triangles for blocks (112 half-square triangles are used for the border). Label these “B fat-quarter triangles.”

Cut 14 squares  $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$ .

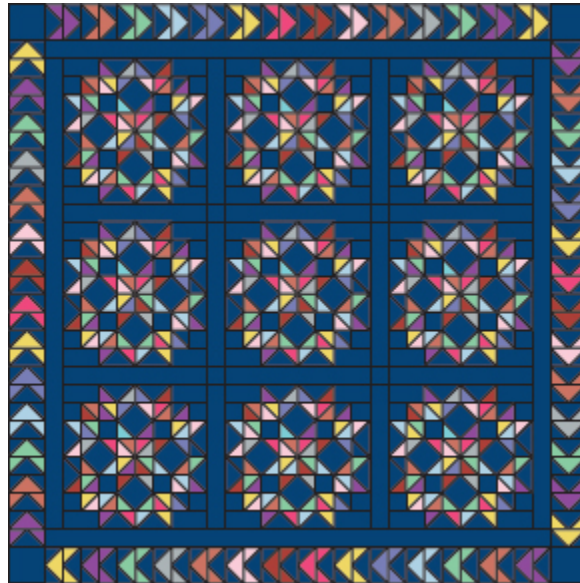
- Cut the squares diagonally twice to make 56 quarter-square triangles. Label these “A fat-quarter triangles.”

## **BINDING**

Cut 7 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \text{WOF}$ .

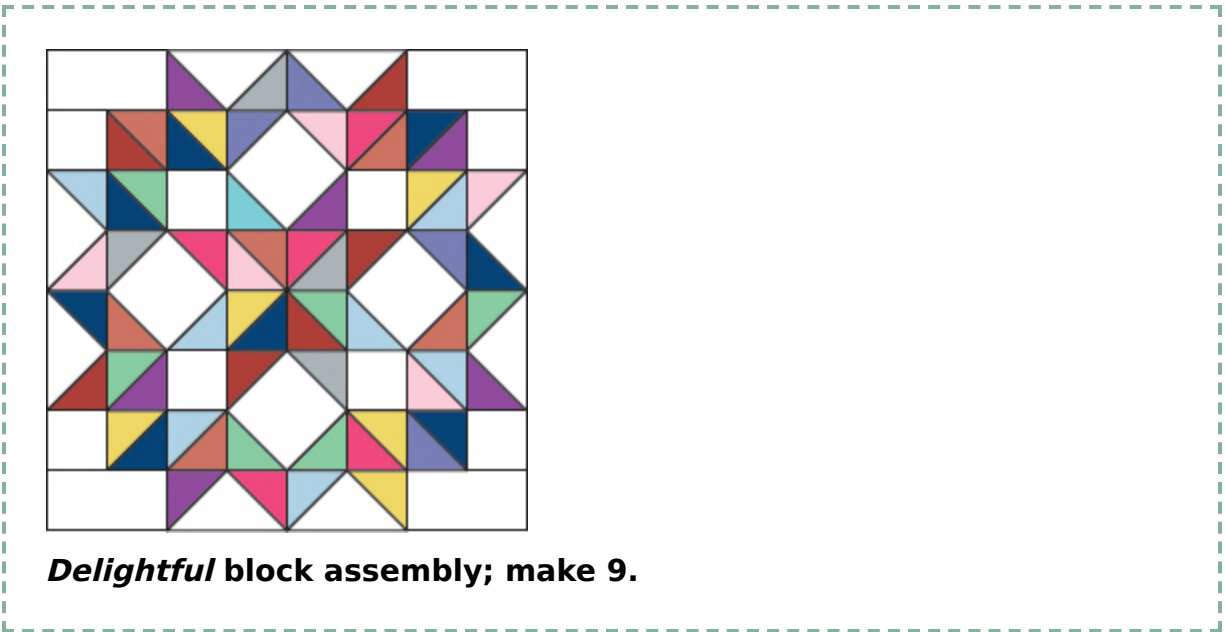
## **ALTERNATIVE COLOR SCHEME**

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## **Block Construction**

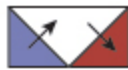
*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes. For detailed instructions on making Flying Geese and Square-in-a-Square units and pressing in a pinwheel, refer to Special Techniques.*



**1.** Sew 2 B fat-quarter triangles to an A background triangle to make a Flying Geese unit. The corners of the small triangles will extend  $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond each end of the large triangle, creating an offset seam and dog-ears. Press the seams as shown and trim the dog-ears. Make 8 for each block. **FIG. A**



**A. Make 4.**



**Make 4.**

**2.** Sew together 2 B fat-quarter half-square triangles to make a triangle square unit. Repeat to make 16 triangle square units for each block. Press the seams as desired. **FIG. B**



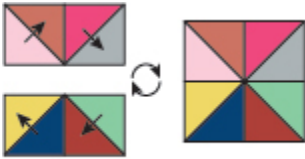
**B**

**3.** Sew together 2 units from Step 2. Make 2. **FIG. C**



**C**

**4.** Sew together 2 units from Step 3 for the block center. Press the seam in a pinwheel. **FIG. D**



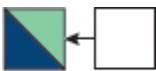
**D**

**5.** Sew together 2 units from Step 2. Make 4. **FIG. E**



**E**

**6.** Sew a unit from Step 2 to a 2½" background square. Press the seam to the triangle square unit. Make 4. **FIG. F**



**F**

**7.** Sew together a unit from Step 5 and a unit from Step 6. Make 4. Press the seam in a pinwheel. **FIG. G**



**G**

**8.** Sew 2 B fat-quarter triangles to opposite sides of a background 3¼" × 3¼" square. Press away from the white

fabric. Sew 2 B fat-quarter triangles to the other sides of the square. Press away from the white fabric. Repeat to make 4 Square-in-a-Square units. **FIG. H**



H

**9.** Sew 2 units from Step 7 to either side of a unit from Step 8, paying careful attention to the direction of the Step 6 units. Make 2. **FIG. I**



I

**10.** Sew 2 units from Step 8 to either side of the unit from Step 7. Make 1. **FIG. J**



J

**11.** Sew 2 Flying Geese from Step 1 to 2 background squares. Make 2. **FIG. K**



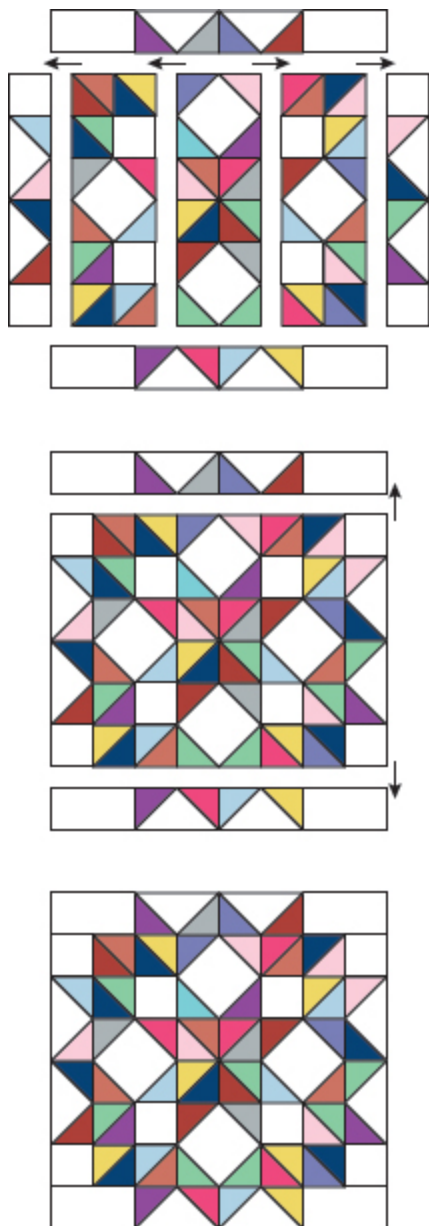
K

**12.** Sew 2 Flying Geese from Step 1 to 2 background rectangles. Make 2. **FIG. L**



L

**13.** Sew together the rows, pressing the seams as shown.  
**FIG. M**



**M**

**14.** Repeat Steps 1-13 to make 9 blocks.

## **Assemble Pieced Border**

**1.** Make 112 Flying Geese. Make 56 with an A background triangle and 56 with an A fat-quarter triangle. **FIG. N**



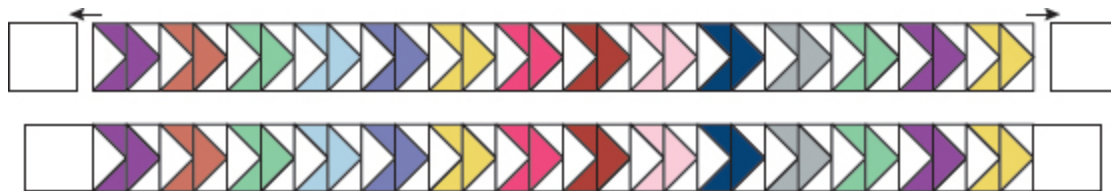
**N**

**2.** Sew together 28 Flying Geese units for each border as shown. Make 4. **FIG. O**



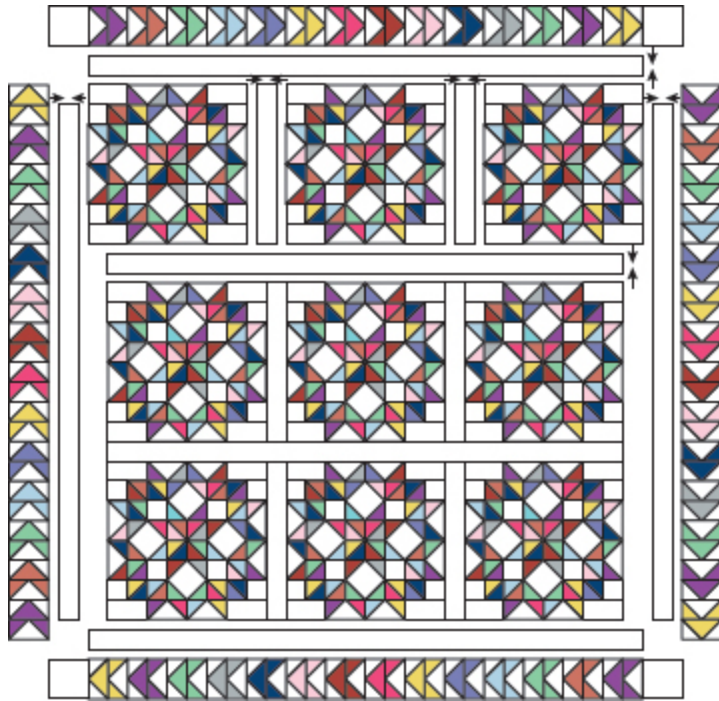
**O**

**3.** Add the background cornerstone to 2 border units from Step 2. **FIG. P**



**P**

## Assemble Quilt Top



### ***Delightful* quilt assembly**

1. Arrange the blocks, sashing units, and borders as shown in the *Delightful* quilt assembly diagram.
2. Stitch together blocks and sashing units to form rows, pressing seam allowances toward the sashing.
3. Stitch the rows together, pressing seam allowances toward the sashing.
4. Add the first border by stitching the sides first and then the top and bottom.
5. Attach the pieced side borders first and then the top and bottom borders. Press the seam allowances toward the borders.

## **Finish Quilt**

*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to *Quilting Basics*.*



- 1.** Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.
- 2.** Quilt as desired.
- 3.** Bind the quilt.
- 4.** Add a label.



# watermelon

**Finished quilt:** 56" × 56"

**Finished blocks:** Medallion block: 17" × 17" • Jewel block: 6" × 6"

25-Patch block: 6" × 6" • Triangle Patch block: 12" × 12"



**Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons**

## design thoughts

**Color scheme:** This quilt doesn't fit into any of the "official" color schemes. I selected the fabrics and colors because I liked the way they looked together—a good lesson in following your instincts when it comes to picking fabrics.

**Accent color:** Yellow—the pop of yellow brings your eye right to the quilt's center.

**Design:** The classic Churn Dash block was my inspiration for this quilt. You can see it as the framework for this design if you look at the blocks with the red background fabrics. I used the bold setting to place the many patterns within it. The high-contrast Jewel blocks grab your attention, while the low-volume 25-Patch blocks add subtle texture.

**Hitting your stash and scraps:** Reverse the tones of the Churn Dash blocks. Use a dark color in place of the whites and low-volume hues, and use lights and mediums for the Triangle Patch and Jewel blocks.

### Fabric Requirements

**White:** 2 yards or 8 fat quarters **Backing:** 3½ yards

**Batting:** 64" × 64"

**Binding:** ½ yard

#### MEDALLION BLOCK:

**Red, pink, light blue, and navy:** fat eighth of each

**Yellow and green:** fat quarter of each **JEWEL BLOCK:**

**Light blue, green, pink, and red:** fat quarter of each  
**Navy:** half yard or 2 fat quarters **25-PATCH BLOCK:**

**Low-volume scraps:** 1 yard total or 4 fat quarters  
**TRIANGLE PATCH BLOCK:**

**Pink:** fat eighth

**Red:** fat quarter

## Cutting Instructions

*For instructions on how to cut out pattern shapes from fabric strips, refer to Special Techniques.*

## WHITE

Cut 2 strips  $12\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 4 squares  $12\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $12\frac{7}{8}$ ".
- Cut diagonally once to make 8 half-square triangles.

Cut 6 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF (for border).

- Stitch together the strips end to end.
- Subcut into 2 side borders  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $48\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- Subcut into 2 top and bottom borders  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $56\frac{1}{2}$ ".

## MEDALLION BLOCK FABRICS

*To cut pieces for the Medallion block, use Patterns A-J.*

## Red

Cut 4 of Pattern A from strips  $2\frac{1}{8}$  " wide.

## **Pink**

Cut 4 of Pattern B from strips  $2\frac{1}{8}$  " wide.

## **Light blue**

Cut 4 of Pattern C from strips  $2\frac{1}{4}$  " wide.

## **Navy**

Cut 4 of Pattern D from strips  $2\frac{1}{4}$  " wide.

## **Yellow**

Cut 4 each of Patterns E, F, G, and H from strips  $2\frac{3}{8}$  " wide (16 pieces total).

## **Green**

Cut 4 each of Patterns I and J from strips  $4\frac{1}{8}$  " wide (8 pieces total).

## **JEWEL BLOCK FABRICS**

*To cut pieces for the Jewel block, use Patterns A, B, and C.*

## **Light blue**

Cut 64 isosceles triangles of Pattern A from strips  $1\frac{5}{8}$  " wide.

## **Green**

---

Cut 64 isosceles triangles of Pattern B from strips  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " wide.

## **Pink**

---

Cut 36 isosceles triangles of Pattern A and 36 isosceles triangles of Pattern B from strips  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " wide.

## **Red**

---

Cut 36 isosceles triangles of Pattern A and 36 isosceles triangles of Pattern B from strips  $1\frac{5}{8}$ " wide.

## **Navy**

---

Cut 128 isosceles triangles of Pattern C from 4 strips  $2\frac{5}{8}$ " wide.

### **25-PATCH BLOCK**

## **Scraps**

---

Cut 400 squares  $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{3}{4}$ ".

### **TRIANGLE PATCH BLOCK**

## **Pink**

---

Cut 6 squares  $4\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{7}{8}$ ".

- Cut diagonally once to make 12 half-square triangles.

## Red

Cut 12 squares  $4\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{7}{8}$ ".

- Cut diagonally once to make 24 half-square triangles.

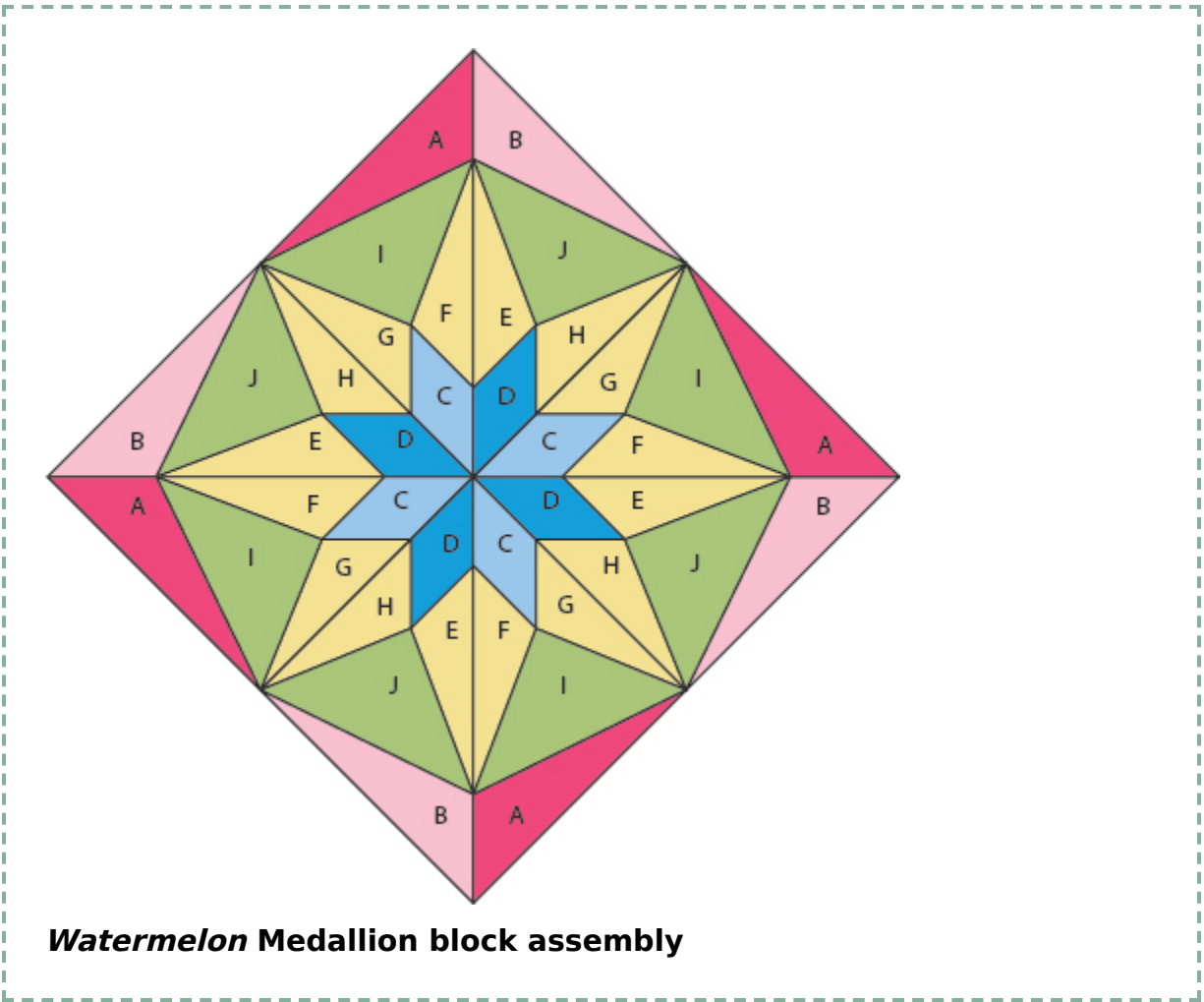
## BINDING

Cut 6 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

## Medallion Block Construction

*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes.  
For instructions on making a Y-seam and pressing in a pinwheel, refer to Special Techniques.*





1. Gather pieces D, E, H, J, and A before stitching. **FIG. A**



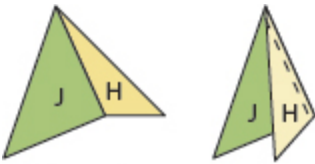
**A**

2. Sew together the light blue diamond D and the yellow fabric E to make a DE unit. **FIG. B**



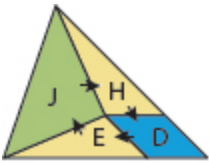
**B. CE unit**

3. Sew together a yellow fabric H and a green fabric J to make an HJ unit. **FIG. C**



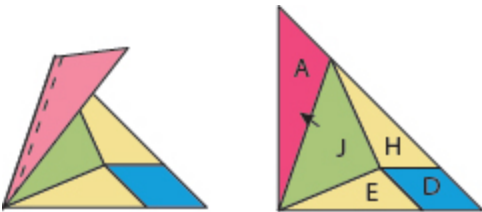
C. HJ unit

4. Sew together the DE and HJ units with a Y-seam. **FIG. D**



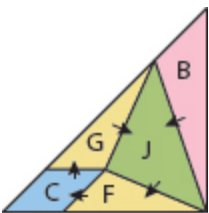
D

5. Sew together the unit from Step 4 and a red fabric A. The corner of the small triangle will extend  $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond the end of the large triangle, creating an offset seam and a dog-ear. Trim the dog-ear. **FIG. E**



E

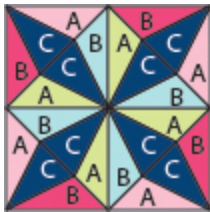
6. Gather pieces C, F, G, J, and B before stitching. Repeat Steps 1-5 with the mirror-image units. **FIG. F**



F

7. Repeat Steps 1–6 to make 4 units of each color combination.
8. Sew together 8 units as shown in the Medallion block assembly diagram. The block finishes at 17" × 17".

## Jewel Block Construction



**Watermelon Jewel block assembly; make 16.**

1. Sew a pink A triangle to the right side of a navy C triangle. Sew a red B triangle to the left side of the navy C triangle. Make 4. **FIG. G**



**G**

2. Sew a light blue B triangle to the right side of a navy C triangle. Sew a light green A triangle to the left side of the navy C triangle. Make 4. **FIG. H**



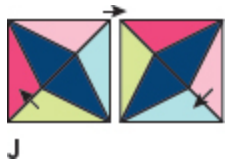
**H**

3. Sew together a unit from Step 1 and a unit from Step 2. Repeat to make 4. Press 2 to one side and the other 2 to the

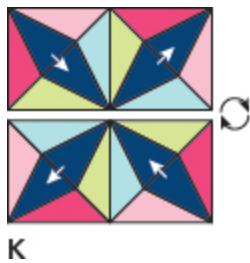
other side. **FIG. I**



**4.** Sew together the combined units from Step 3. Make 2.  
**FIG. J**

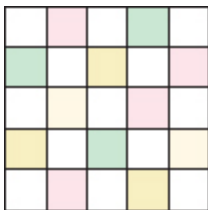


**5.** Sew together the units from Step 4. Press the seam in a pinwheel. **FIG. K**



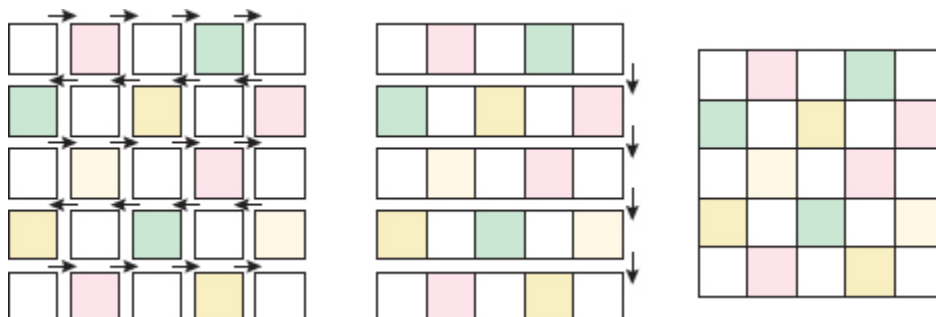
**6.** Repeat Steps 1-4 to make 16 blocks.

## 25-Patch Block Construction



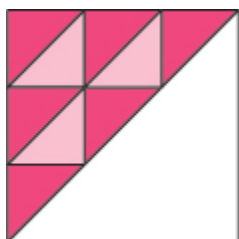
**Watermelon 25-Patch block assembly; make 16.**

Arrange 25 scrap squares as shown in the *Watermelon* 25-Patch block assembly diagram and sew them together to make a block. Make 16. The block finishes at 6" x 6".



Press seams in direction of arrows.

## Triangle Patch Block Construction



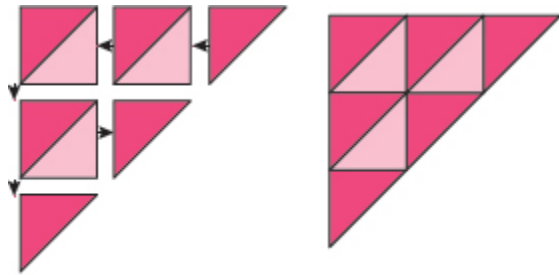
**Watermelon Triangle Patch block assembly; make 4.**

**1.** Sew 3 red and 3 pink half-square triangles together to make 3 triangle square units per block. Press seam allowances toward the red fabric. **FIG. L**



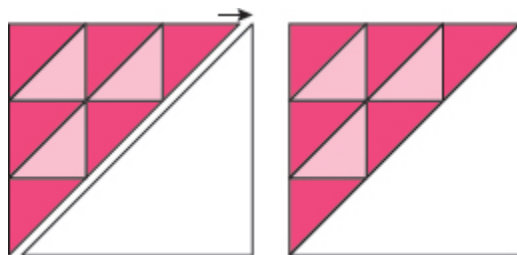
L

**2.** Sew the triangle square units into rows with 3 red half-square triangles. Sew the rows together. **FIG. M**



M

**3.** Add a large white half-square triangle to the unit from Step 2. Press the seam toward the white fabric. **FIG. N**

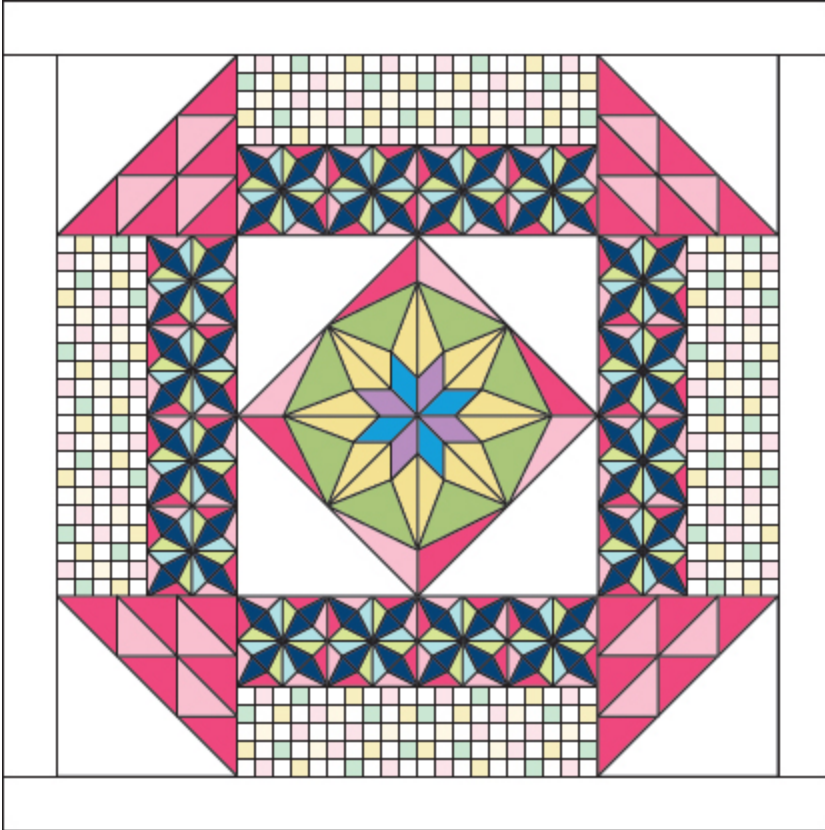


N

**4.** Repeat Steps 1-3 to make 4 blocks. The block finishes at 12" x 12".

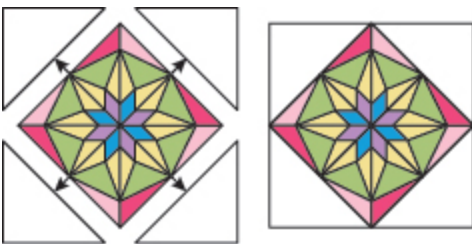


**Assemble Quilt Top**



**Watermelon quilt assembly**

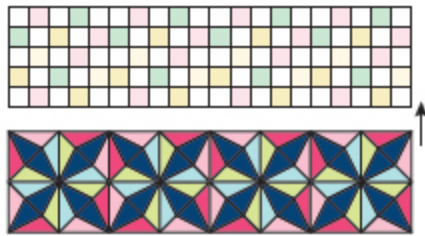
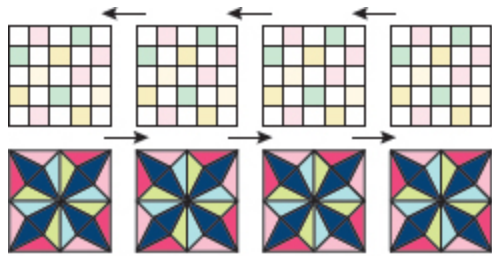
**1.** Sew a white half-square triangle to each side of the Medallion block. Press seams toward the white triangles. **FIG. O**



**O**

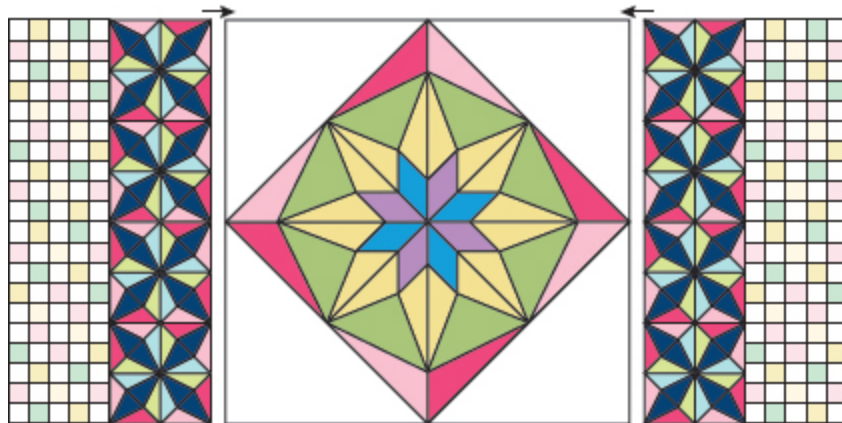
**2.** Sew together four 25-Patch and Jewel blocks. Press seams in the direction of the arrows. Make 4. **FIG. P**





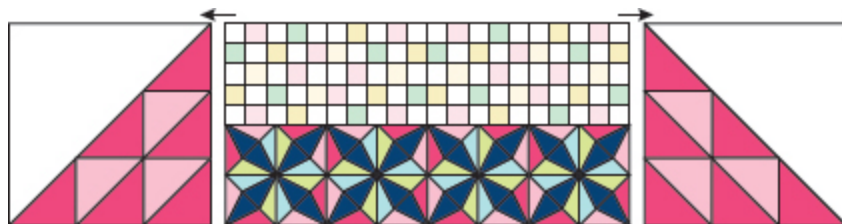
P

3. Sew 2 units from Step 2 to either side of the Medallion block. **FIG. Q**



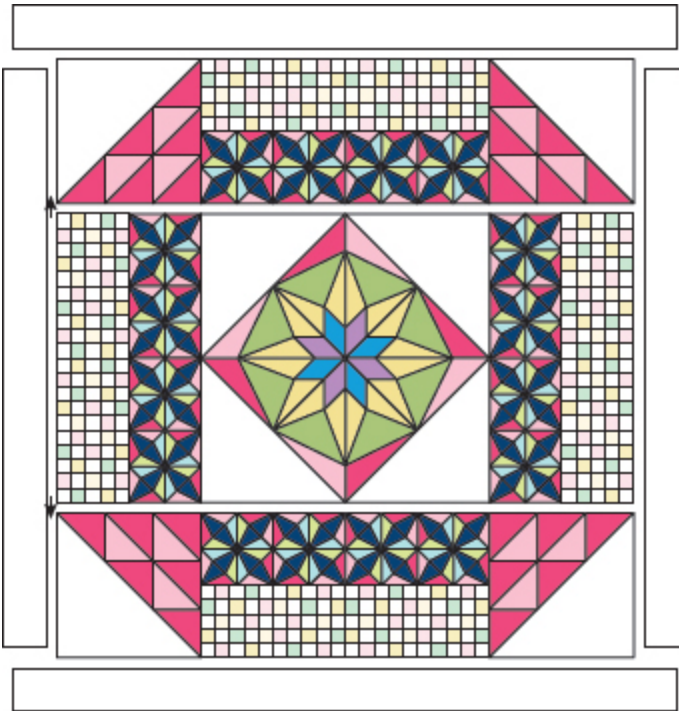
Q

4. Sew 2 Triangle Patch blocks to both sides of a remaining unit from Step 2. Make 2. **FIG. R**



R

**5.** Stitch together the quilt top. **FIG. 5**

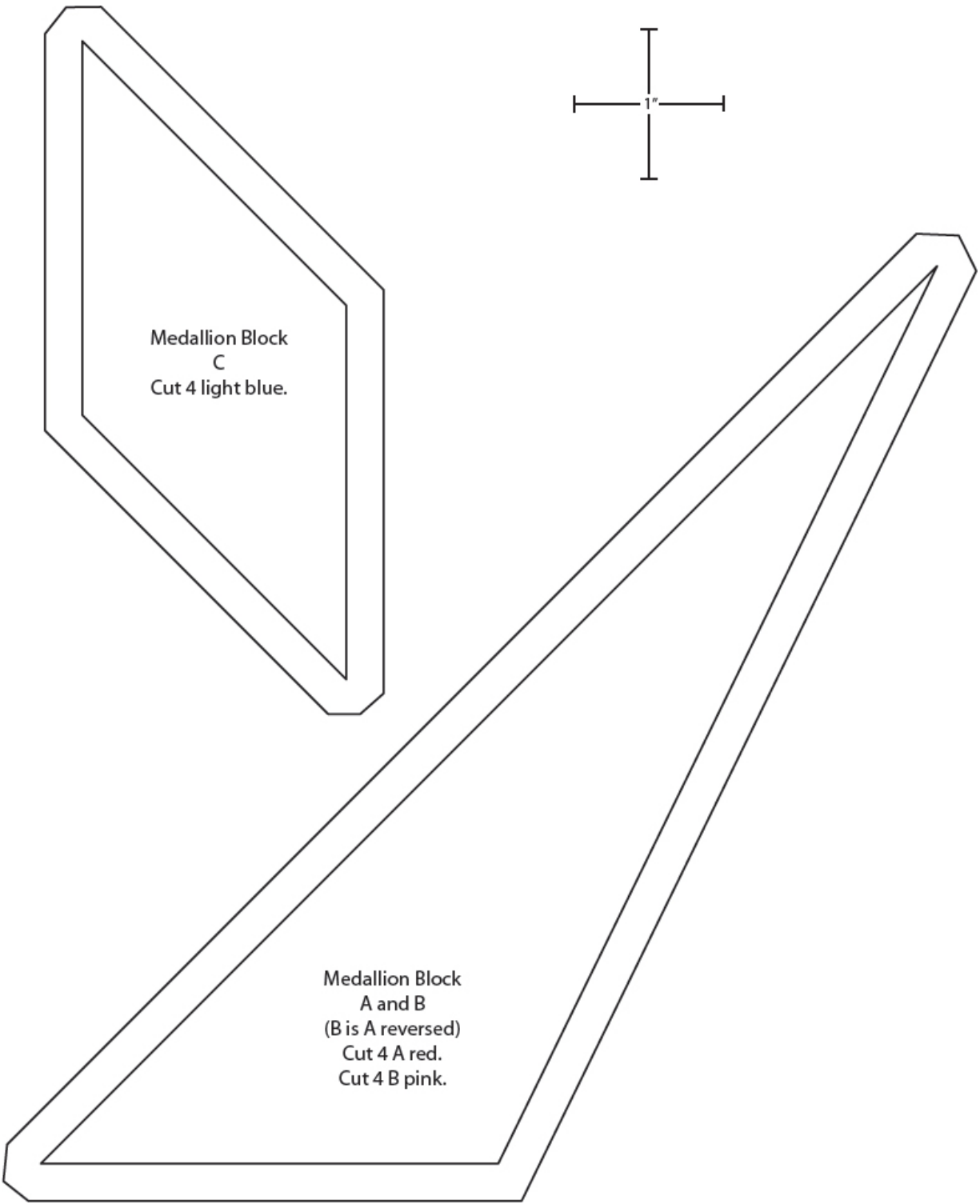


**6.** Attach the side borders first and then the top and bottom borders. Press the seams toward the borders.

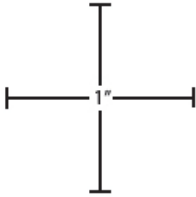
## Finish Quilt

*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to [Quilting Basics](#).*

- 1.** Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.
- 2.** Quilt as desired.
- 3.** Bind the quilt.
- 4.** Add a label.



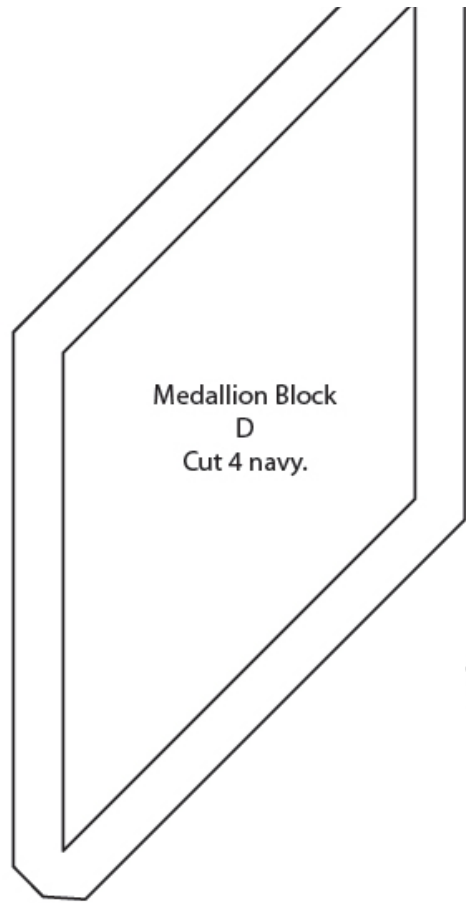
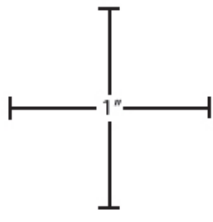
Medallion Block  
C  
Cut 4 light blue.



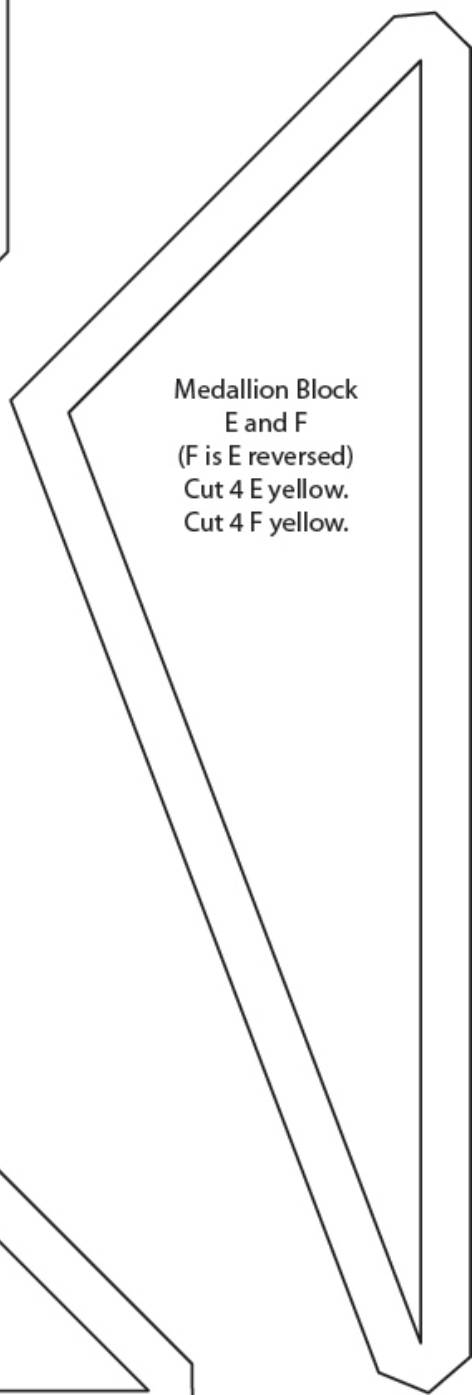
Medallion Block  
A and B  
(B is A reversed)  
Cut 4 A red.  
Cut 4 B pink.

For all printable patterns or digital content:  
<http://tinyurl.com/11138-patterns-download>

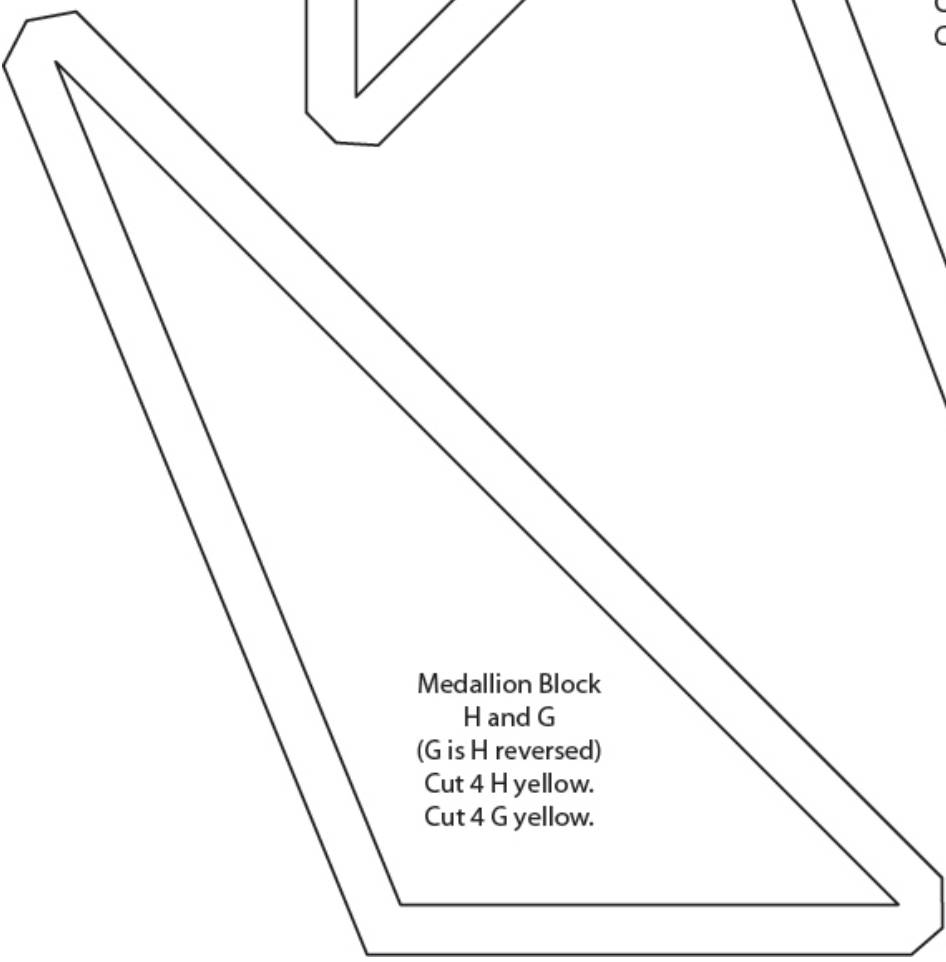




Medallion Block  
D  
Cut 4 navy.

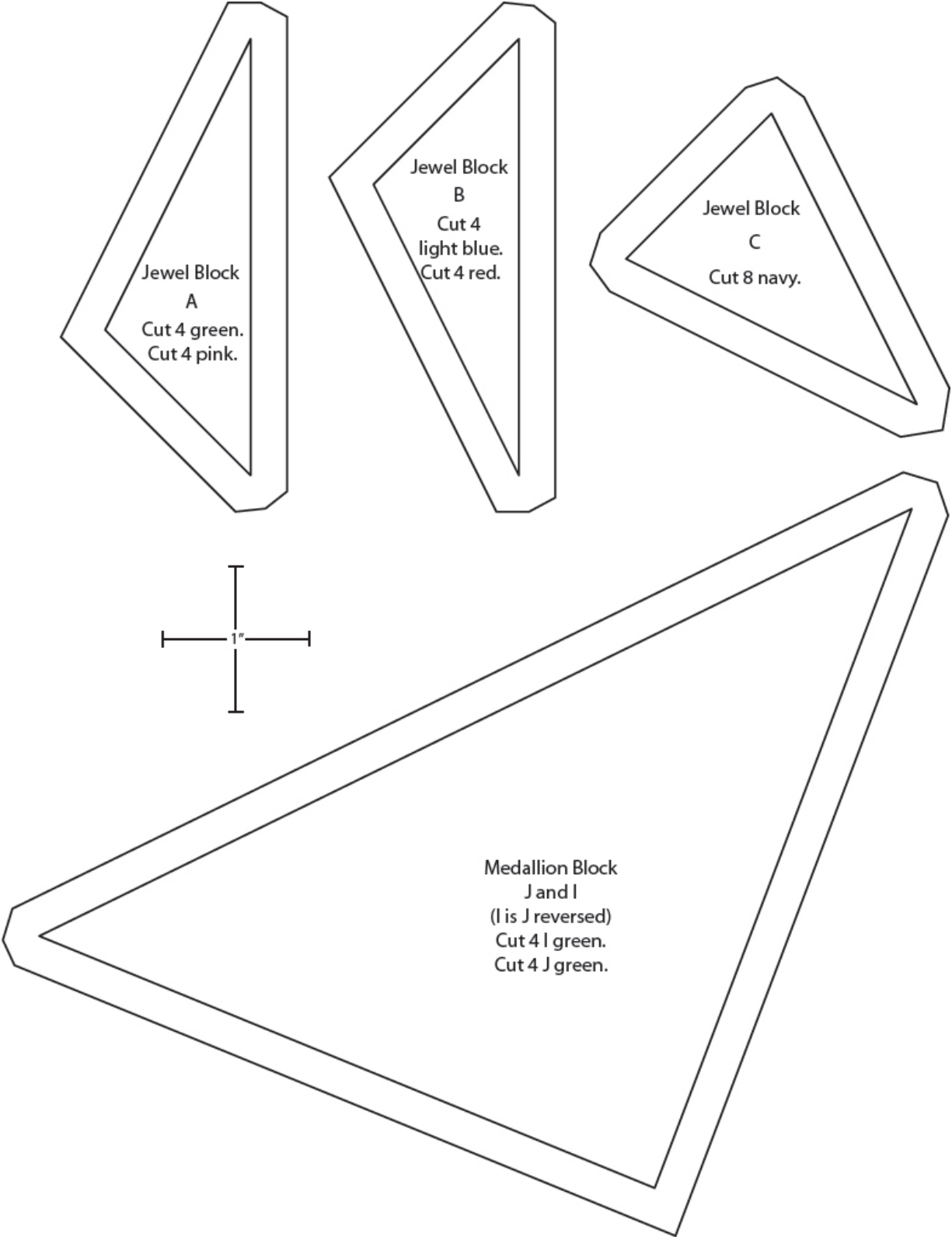


Medallion Block  
E and F  
(F is E reversed)  
Cut 4 E yellow.  
Cut 4 F yellow.



Medallion Block  
H and G  
(G is H reversed)  
Cut 4 H yellow.  
Cut 4 G yellow.

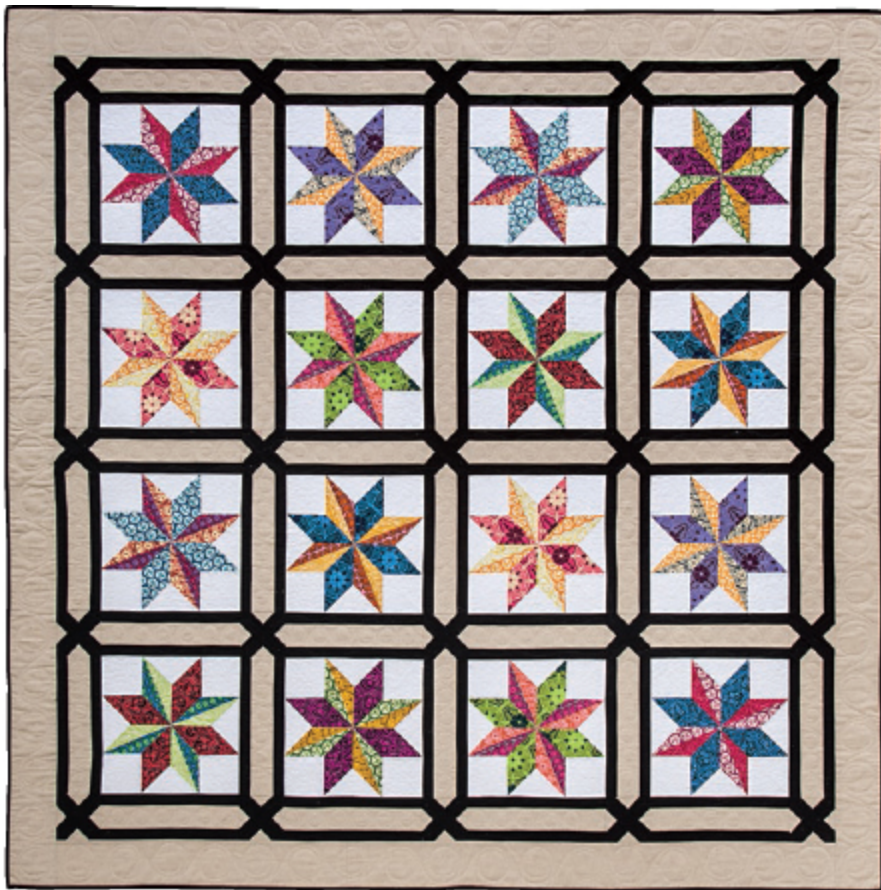
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<http://tinyurl.com/11138-patterns-download>



For all printable patterns or digital content:  
<http://tinyurl.com/11138-patterns-download>

# crossroads

**Finished quilt:** 76" × 76" • **Finished block:** 12" × 12"



**Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons**

## design thoughts

**Color scheme:** This quilt pairs colors from all around the color wheel. Some of the pairs are complements and some

aren't, but they all provide enough contrast to make the star stand out from the white background.

**Accent color:** Black—the black lines ground the design and give it a strong graphic look.

**Design:** This quilt reminds me of the open dirt roads in Illinois, where I grew up. During my time in college track, I would go for runs on dirt roads amid cornfields and come to four-way stops, with the same landscape visible in all four directions. The quilt industry has exploded recently with textured fabric, which I love. The tan linen-cotton blend fabric adds subtle depth to the quilt. Some fabrics that aren't 100% cotton can shrink more than cottons do; consider washing everything first if you are going to use a mix of fiber contents.

**Hitting your stash and scraps:** Make all the large points from a dark print and the pieced points from a light fabric. Or make each star its own color and pick fabrics using the color's tints, tones, and shades (see Thinking About Color). The possibilities are endless.

## Fabric Requirements

**White:** 1½ yards or 7 fat quarters **Tan:** 2¼ yards or 10 fat quarters **Black:** 1¾ yards or 8 fat quarters

**Scraps:** 3 yards of strips—32 strips need to be at least 1⅞" × 22" and 16 strips need to be at least 3" × 22"

**Backing:** 5 yards

**Batting:** 84" × 84"



**Binding:**  $\frac{2}{3}$  yard

## Cutting Instructions

*To cut the triangles and diamonds for the stars in the Crossroads block, use Patterns C and D.*

### WHITE

Cut 8 strips  $4\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 64 squares  $4\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{3}{8}$ ".
- Cut diagonally once to make 128 A triangles.

Cut 5 strips  $3\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 60 squares  $3\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{3}{8}$ ".
- Use the leftover strips from above to cut 4 more squares  $3\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{3}{8}$ " for a total of 64 squares.
- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 128 B triangles.

### TAN

Cut 8 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Stitch the strips end to end.
- Subcut into 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $68\frac{1}{2}$ " for side borders.
- Subcut into 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $76\frac{1}{2}$ " for top and bottom borders.

Cut 14 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

Cut 2 strips  $2\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 25 squares  $2\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- Cut the squares diagonally twice to make 100 quarter-square triangles.

## **BLACK**

Cut 28 strips  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

Cut 11 strips  $1\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 25 rectangles  $1\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  3".
- Subcut into 50 rectangles  $1\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  7".

## **SCRAPS**

Cut 4 triangles of Pattern C from a strip  $1\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  22".  
Repeat with 32 strips to make 128 scalene triangles.

Cut 4 diamonds of Pattern D from a strip 3"  $\times$  22".  
Repeat with 16 strips to make 64 diamonds.

## **BINDING**

Cut 8 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

## **Block Construction**

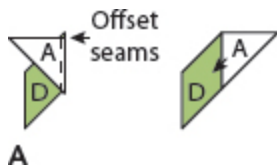
*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes.  
For detailed instructions on pressing in a pinwheel, refer to  
Special Techniques.*



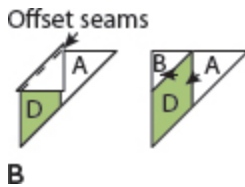


**Crossroads block assembly; make 16.**

1. Sew together a Pattern D diamond and a white A triangle. Press the seam toward the D diamond. Make 4. **FIG. A**



2. Sew a white B triangle to the unit from Step 1, offsetting seams as in Step 1. Press the seam toward the half-square triangle. Make 4. **FIG. B**



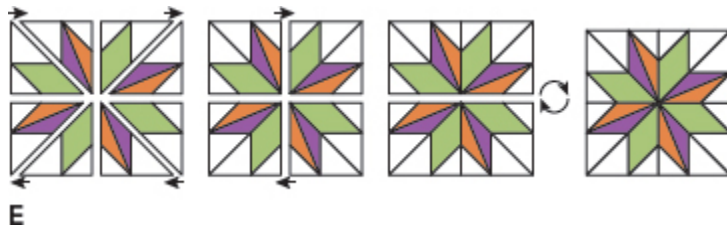
3. Sew together 2 different Pattern C scalene triangles. Press the seam to one side. Make 4. **FIG. C**



4. Attach a large and small half-square triangle to the unit from Step 3. **FIG. D**



5. Join all 8 units to complete the block. Press the seam in a pinwheel. **FIG. E**



6. Repeat Steps 1-5 to make 16 blocks.

## Assemble Cornerstones



*Crossroads cornerstone assembly; make 25.*

1. Sew a pair of tan quarter-square triangles to both sides of a short black rectangle. Press the seams toward the triangles. Make 50. **FIG. F**



2. Sew 2 of the units from Step 1 to both sides of a long black rectangle. (Before sewing, find the center point of each by folding it in half and finger-pressing a crease. Match up the creases before stitching.) Press the seams toward the black fabric. Make 25. **FIG. G**



3. Trim the block to a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{1}{2}$ " square. **FIG. H**



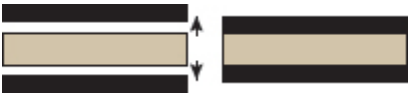
H

## Assemble Sashings



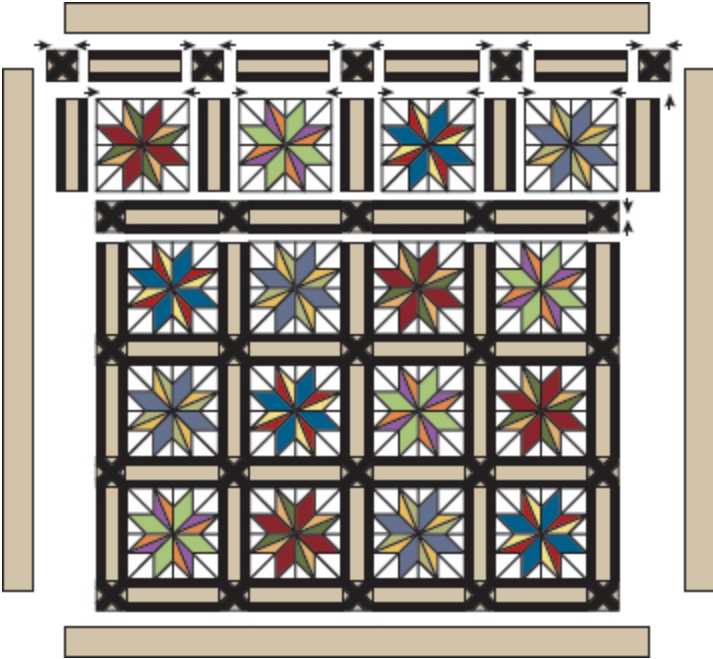
***Crossroads* sashing unit assembly; make 40.**

1. Strip piece 2 black  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "-wide fabric strips to each side of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "-wide tan fabric strip. Press the seams toward the tan fabric.



2. Subcut the units from Step 1 into segments  $12\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Make 40.

## Assemble Quilt Top



### ***Crossroads* quilt assembly**

- 1.** Arrange the cornerstones, sashing, and blocks as shown in the *Crossroads* quilt assembly diagram.
- 2.** Make the rows first by sewing together the sashing units and the cornerstones and sewing together the sashing units and the blocks. Press all the seams toward the sashing.
- 3.** Sew together the rows to make the quilt center. Press the seams toward the sashing.
- 4.** Attach the side borders first and then the top and bottom borders. Press the seams toward the borders.

## **Finish Quilt**

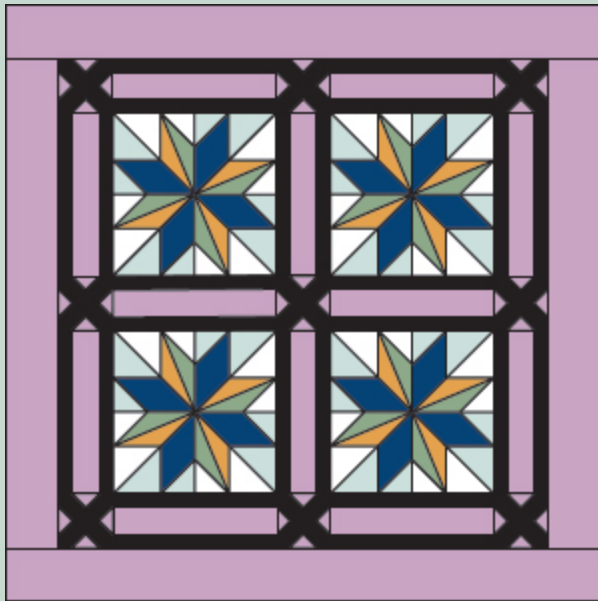
*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to *Quiltmaking Basics*.*

- 1.** Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.

2. Quilt as desired.
3. Bind the quilt.
4. Add a label.

**OPTION: crossroads wallhanging**  
**Finished wallhanging: 44" × 44"**

**Finished block: 12" × 12"**



*For a smaller wallhanging version of Crossroads, substitute the following fabric requirements and cutting instructions and refer to the Crossroads wallhanging assembly diagram for placement. Follow all the construction and assembly directions for the main quilt, beginning at Block Construction.*

## **Fabric Requirements**

**White:**  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard or 2 fat quarters **Gray:**  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard or 2 fat quarters **Lavender:** 1 yard or 5 fat quarters **Black:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard or 3 fat quarters **Navy:** 1 fat quarter

**Orange:** 1 fat quarter **Green:** 1 fat quarter **Backing:**  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards

**Batting:** 52"  $\times$  52"

**Binding:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard

## Cutting Instructions

### WHITE

Cut 1 strip  $4\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 8 squares  $4\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{3}{8}$ ".
- Cut diagonally once to make 16 A triangles.

Cut 1 strip  $3\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 8 squares  $3\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{3}{8}$ ".
- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 16 B triangles.

### GRAY

Cut 1 strip  $4\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 8 squares  $4\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{3}{8}$ ".
- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 16 A triangles.

Cut 1 strip  $3\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.



- Subcut into 8 squares  $3\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3\frac{3}{8}''$ .
- Cut the squares diagonally once to make 16 B triangles.

## **LAVENDER**

Cut 5 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  WOF for the border.

- Stitch the strips end to end.
- Subcut into 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 36\frac{1}{2}''$  for side borders.
- Subcut into 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 44\frac{1}{2}''$  for top and bottom borders.

Cut 4 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  WOF.

Cut 1 strip  $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 9 squares  $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- Cut the squares diagonally twice to make 36 quarter-square triangles.

## **BLACK**

Cut 8 strips  $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times$  WOF.

Cut 3 strips  $1\frac{7}{8}'' \times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 18 rectangles  $1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 3''$ .
- Subcut into 9 rectangles  $1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 7''$ .

## **NAVY**

Cut 16 diamonds using Pattern D.

## ORANGE

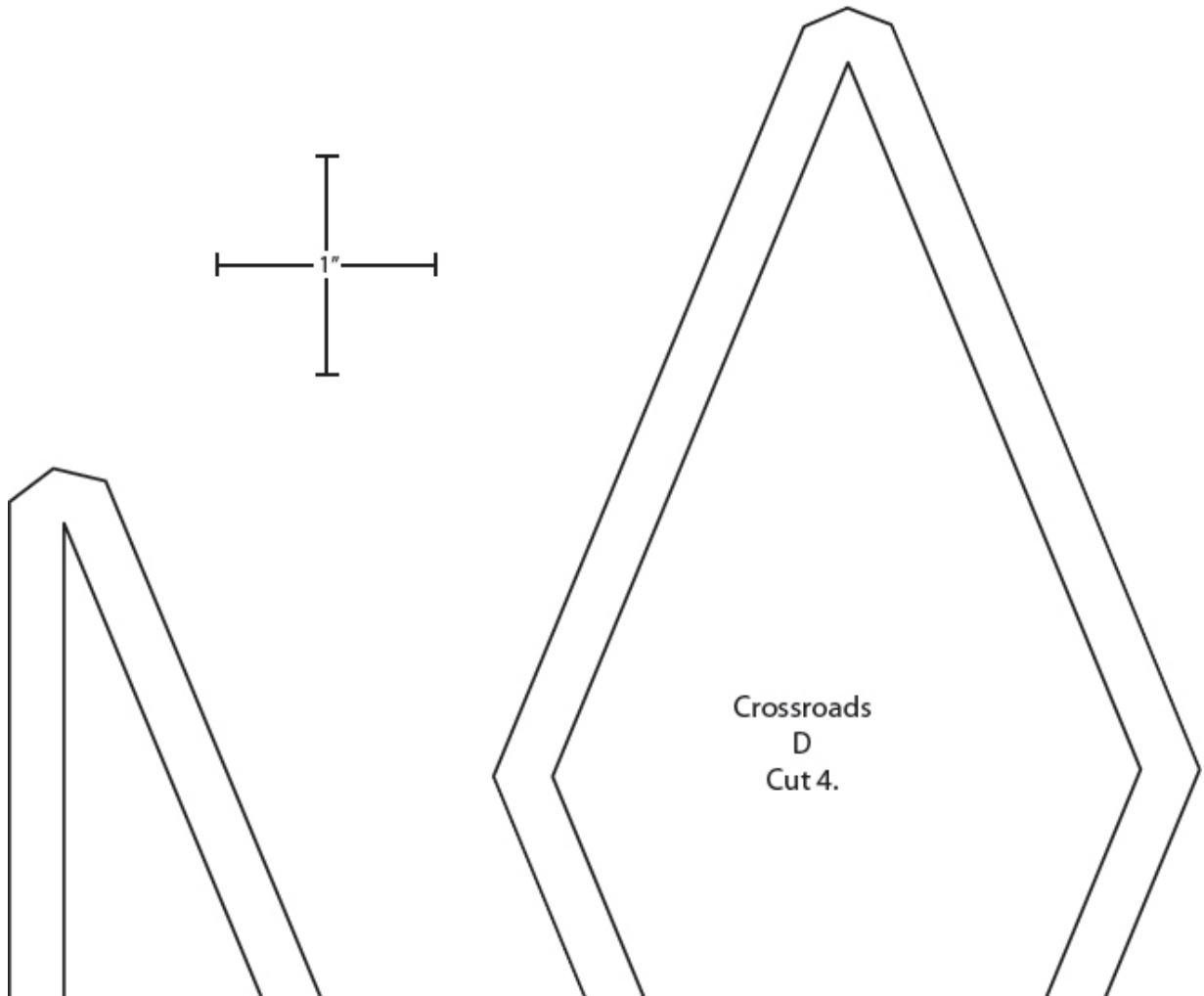
Cut 4 triangles of Pattern C from a strip  $1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 22''$ . Repeat to make 16 scalene triangles.

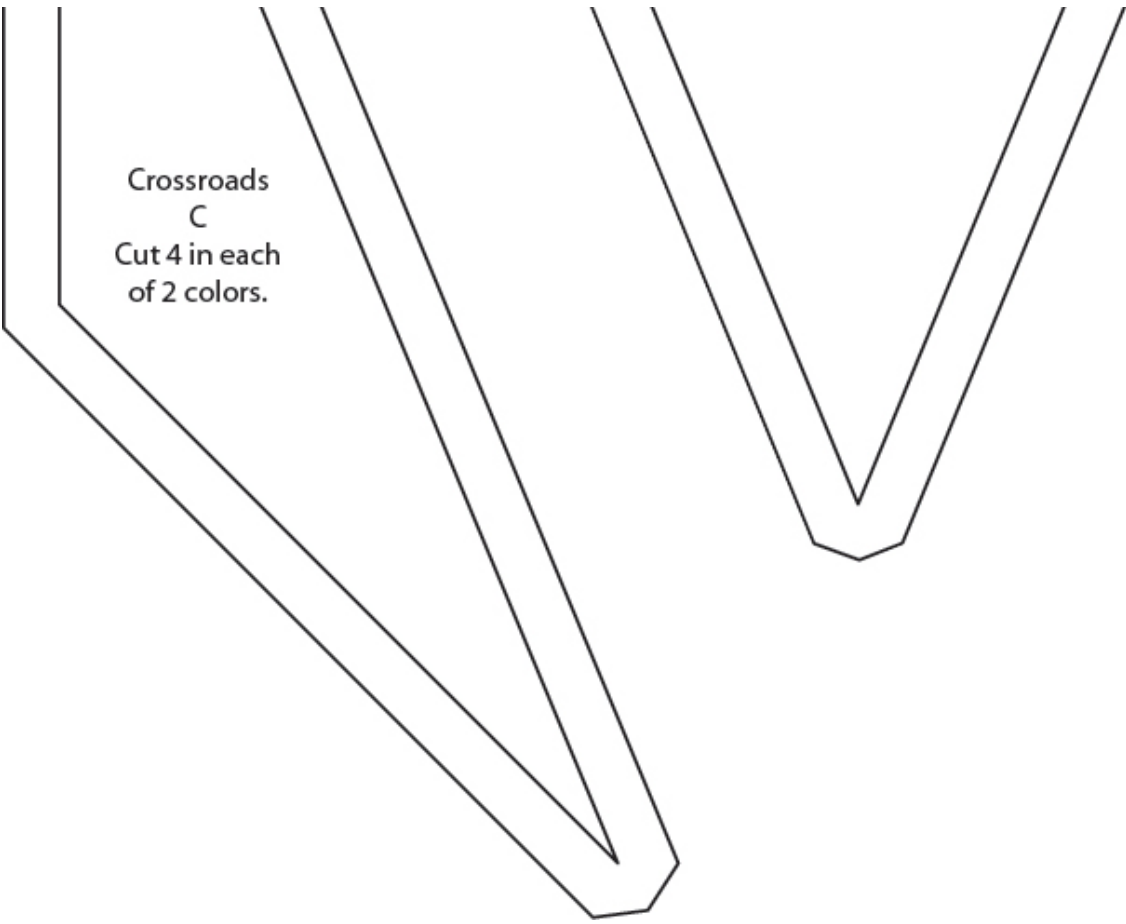
## GREEN

Cut 4 triangles of Pattern C from a strip  $1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 22''$ . Repeat to make 16 scalene triangles.

## BINDING

Cut 5 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \text{WOF}$ .





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# magic

**Finished quilt:** 48" × 48" • **Finished block:** 12" × 12"



**Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons**

## design thoughts

**Color scheme:** Triadic, using blue, yellow, and tints and tones of red for a sophisticated color scheme (see Color Relationships).

**Accent color:** White—the white print frames the stars, highlighting a starry secondary pattern.

**Design:** Using black in contrast to the pink and yellow gives this quilt a balance of hardness and softness. There are a lot of inspiring black prints on the market today.

**Hitting your stash and scraps:** Use a variety of darks for the black, lights for the whites and blues, and mediums in place of yellow and pink if you want to change the color scheme but keep the same balance.

## Fabric Requirements

**Black:** 4 fat quarters **Pink:** 4 fat quarters **Gray:** 4 fat quarters **Yellow:** 4 fat quarters **White:** 1 yard or 5 fat quarters **Scraps:** 1 yard total for diamonds **Backing:** 3 yards

**Batting:** 56" × 56"

**Binding:** ½ yard

## Cutting Instructions

*To cut the triangles and diamonds, use Patterns A, B, and C.*

## BLACK AND PINK

From each fat quarter, cut 4 strips 2½" × 18".

- Subcut each strip into 4 scalene triangles using Pattern A. Cut 16 from each fat quarter.

## **GRAY AND YELLOW**

From each fat quarter, cut 4 strips  $2\frac{1}{8}$  "  $\times$  18".

- Subcut each strip into 4 scalene triangles using Pattern B. Cut 16 from each fat quarter.

## **WHITE**

Cut 18 strips  $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 320 diamonds using Pattern C.

## **SCRAPS**

Cut scraps into strips  $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 256 diamonds using Pattern C.

## **BINDING**

Cut 5 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

## **Block Construction**

*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes. For detailed instructions on sewing Y-seams and pressing in a pinwheel, refer to Special Techniques.*



**Magic block assembly; make 16**

**1.** Make large pieced diamonds by sewing together rows of smaller scalene diamonds as shown in the *Magic* block assembly diagram. There are 3 rows with 3 diamonds in each row. Start with row 1 and sew together 3 white diamonds. Sew together rows 2 and 3 following a white-scrap-scrap pattern. Press seams to the left on the top and bottom rows. Press seams to the right on the middle row and to the left on the bottom row. **FIG. A**



**A**

**2.** Sew together the rows to form a large pieced diamond. **FIG. B**



**B**

**3.** Repeat Steps 1 and 2 to make 64 large diamonds. **FIG. C**



**C**



4. Sew together a gray scalene triangle and a large diamond as shown. Do not press yet.



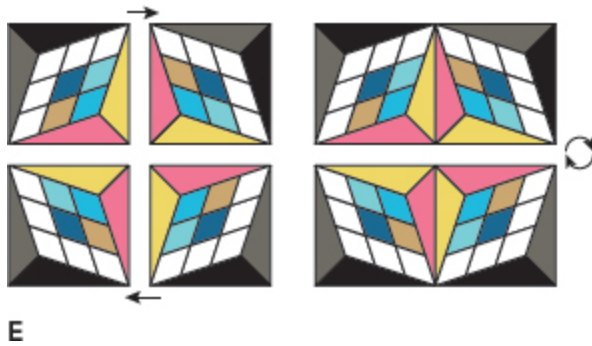
## TIP

*The notch of the triangle fits into the corner of the diamond.*

5. Sew the black scalene triangle to the diamond unit with a Y-seam. Press the seam between the gray and black fabrics toward the gray fabric and the seam between the large diamond and the scalene triangle toward the triangle. **FIG. D**

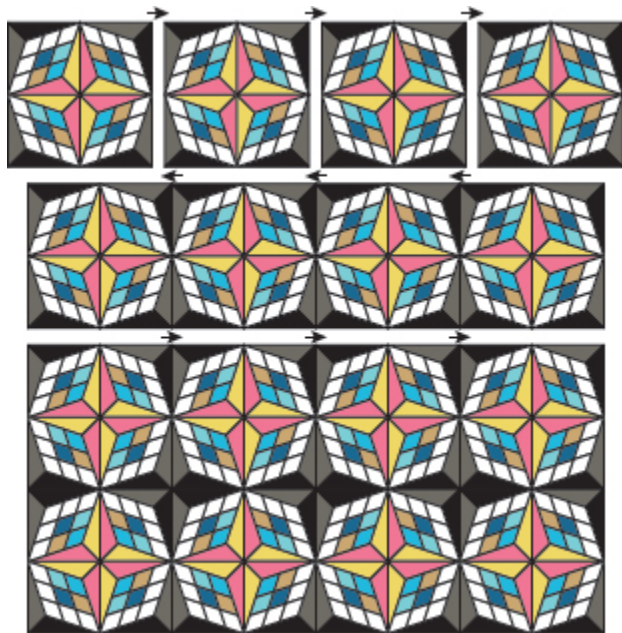


6. Repeat Step 5, attaching the pink and yellow scalene triangles to the remaining sides of the big diamond.
7. Complete the block by sewing together the units. Press the seam in a pinwheel. **FIG. E**



8. Repeat Steps 1-7 to make 16 blocks.

## Assemble Quilt Top



### ***Magic quilt assembly***

1. Arrange the pieces as shown in the *Magic* quilt assembly diagram.
2. Sew together the blocks to make rows. Press the seams open.
3. Stitch together the rows. Press the seams open.

## Finish Quilt

*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to *Quilting Basics*.*

1. Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.
2. Quilt as desired.
3. Bind the quilt.

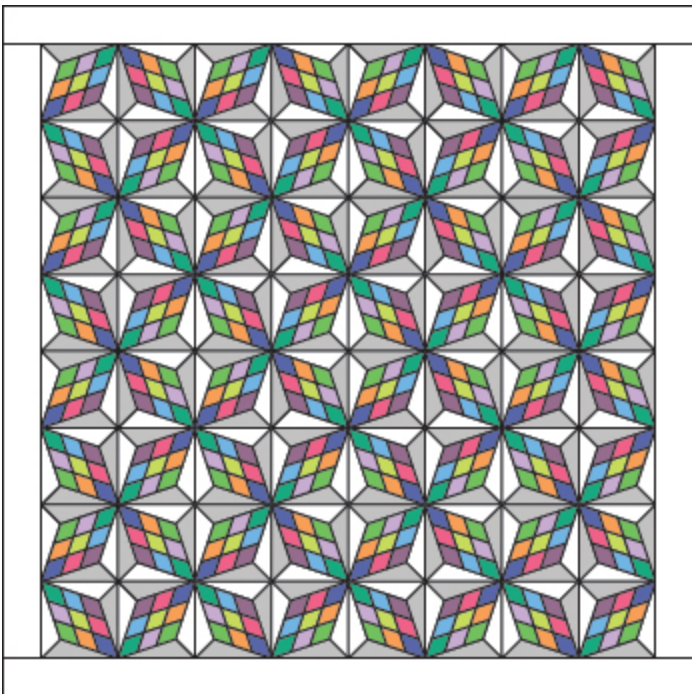
4. Add a label.



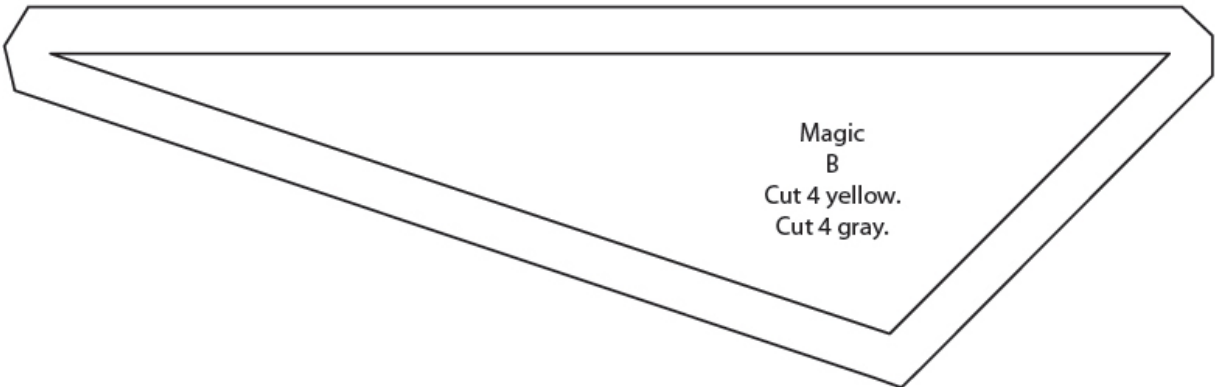
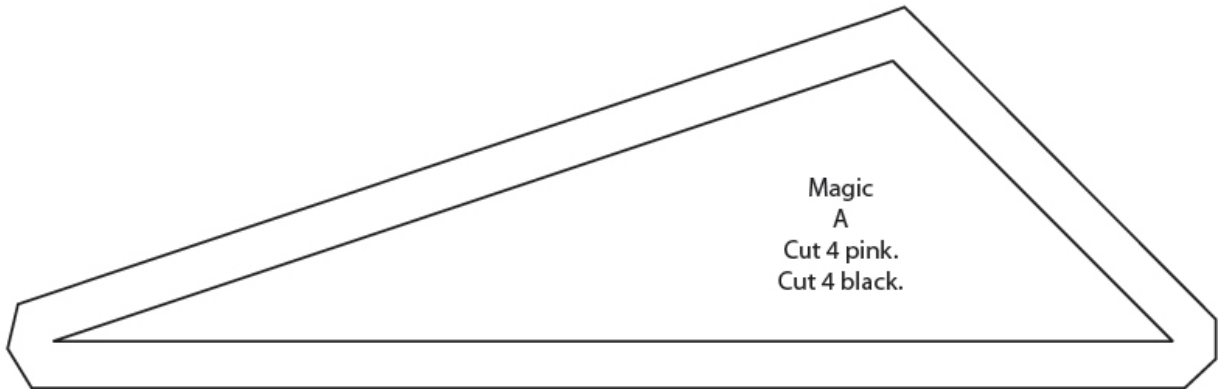
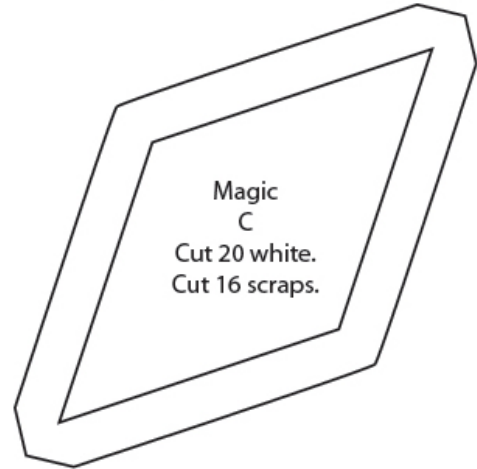
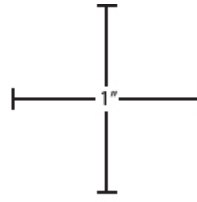
**ALTERNATIVE COLOR SCHEME**

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*Put a different spell on Magic by changing the color scheme. This one features purple, pink, and green and includes a 4" border.*



**With 4" border, quilt measures 56" x 56".**



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<http://tinyurl.com/11138-patterns-download>

# film

**Finished quilt:** 57" × 74¾" • **Finished block:** 14" × 14"



Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons

## design thoughts

**Color scheme:** Rainbow colors are made brighter by the white that surrounds them.

**Accent color:** Black—the black squares provide depth as well as a graphic feel.

**Design:** I enjoy photography and love to go outside to take pictures. This quilt reminds me of film—from the predigital days.

**Hitting your stash and scraps:** Try medium to dark scraps in place of the black squares in the sashing and low-volume prints to really make the sashing scrappy. Pick colors in a split-complementary color scheme (see Exciting Color Schemes). Make each block with all three of the colors and repeat to make all the blocks.

## Fabric Requirements

**Ivory:** 2 yards or 9 fat quarters **White:**  $\frac{7}{8}$  yard or 4 fat quarters **Black:**  $\frac{5}{8}$  yard or 3 fat quarters **Gray:**  $\frac{7}{8}$  yard or 4 fat quarters **Scraps:** 2 yards total—12 light fabrics at least 8" × 12" and 12 dark fabrics at least 10" × 10"

**Backing:** 3½ yards

**Batting:** 65" × 83"

**Binding:**  $\frac{2}{3}$  yard

## Cutting Instructions

### IVORY

Cut 5 strips  $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

Cut 8 strips  $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 186 squares  $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{3}{4}$ ".

Cut 3 strips  $14\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 62 strips  $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$   $14\frac{1}{2}$ ".

## **WHITE**

Cut 5 strips  $4\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 96 rectangles  $1\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{3}{4}$ ".

## **BLACK**

Cut 11 strips  $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut 7 strips into 155 squares  $1\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{3}{4}$ ".

## **GRAY**

Cut 1 strip  $12\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 24 strips  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $12\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Cut 1 strip  $14\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 24 strips  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $14\frac{1}{2}$ ".

## **SCRAPS**

### **From each light fabric:**

Cut 2 squares  $3\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{7}{8}$ ".



- Cut each square diagonally once to make 4 half-square triangles.

Cut 1 square  $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{4}''$ .

- Cut the square diagonally twice to make 4 quarter-square triangles.

*From each dark fabric:*

Cut 4 rectangles  $1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$ .

Cut 1 square  $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$ .

## **BINDING**

Cut 7 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \text{WOF}$ .

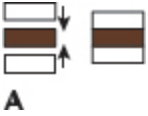
## **Block Construction**

*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes.*



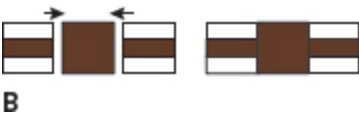
**Film block assembly; make 12.**

- 1.** Sew 2 white rectangles to each side of a dark fabric rectangle. Make 4. **FIG. A**



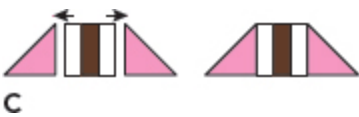
A

2. Stitch 2 units from Step 1 to each side of a dark square. **FIG. B**



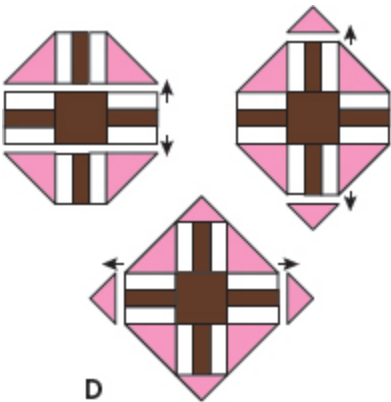
B

3. Stitch a light fabric quarter-square triangle to each side of the 2 remaining units from Step 1. **FIG. C**



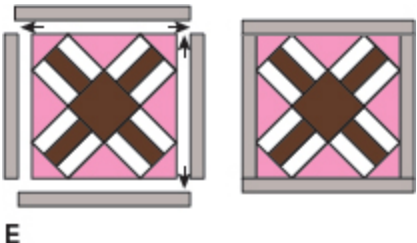
C

4. Join the units from Steps 2 and 3. Press as indicated. Complete the block by sewing light fabric half-square triangles to the outside corners of the block. **FIG. D**



D

5. Add the gray frame around the block. Stitch the side logs to the block and then add the top and bottom logs. **FIG. E**



E

6. Repeat Steps 1-5 to make 12 blocks.



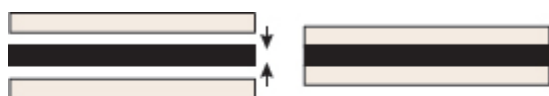
# Assemble Pieced Sashing Corners



**Film sashing corner cross assembly; make 20.**

1. Sew 2 ivory strips to either side of a black strip. Make 2.

**FIG. A**



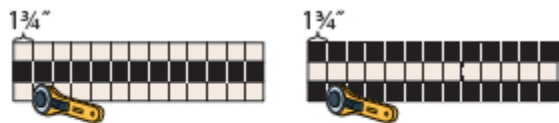
**A**

2. Sew 2 black strips to either side of an ivory strip. **FIG. B**



**B**

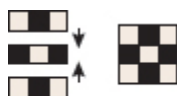
3. Subcut the units made in Steps 1 and 2 into pieces  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". Make 40 ivory-black-ivory pieces and 20 black-ivory-black pieces. **FIG. C**



**C**

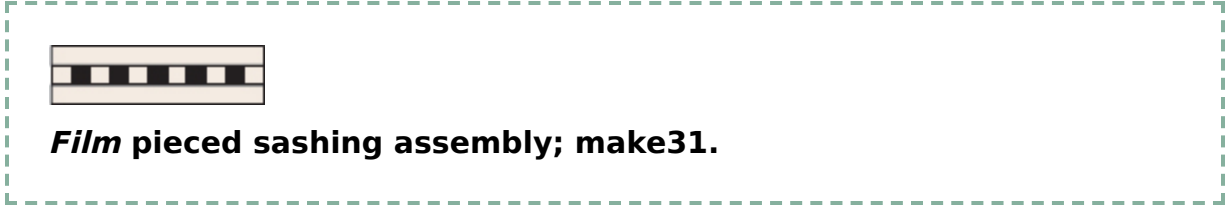
4. Sew together the pieces to make Nine-Patches with a cross shape. The block finishes at  $3\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{3}{4}$ ". Make 20. **FIG. D**

**D**



**D**

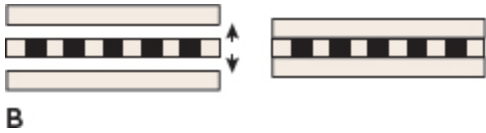
# Assemble Pieced Sashing



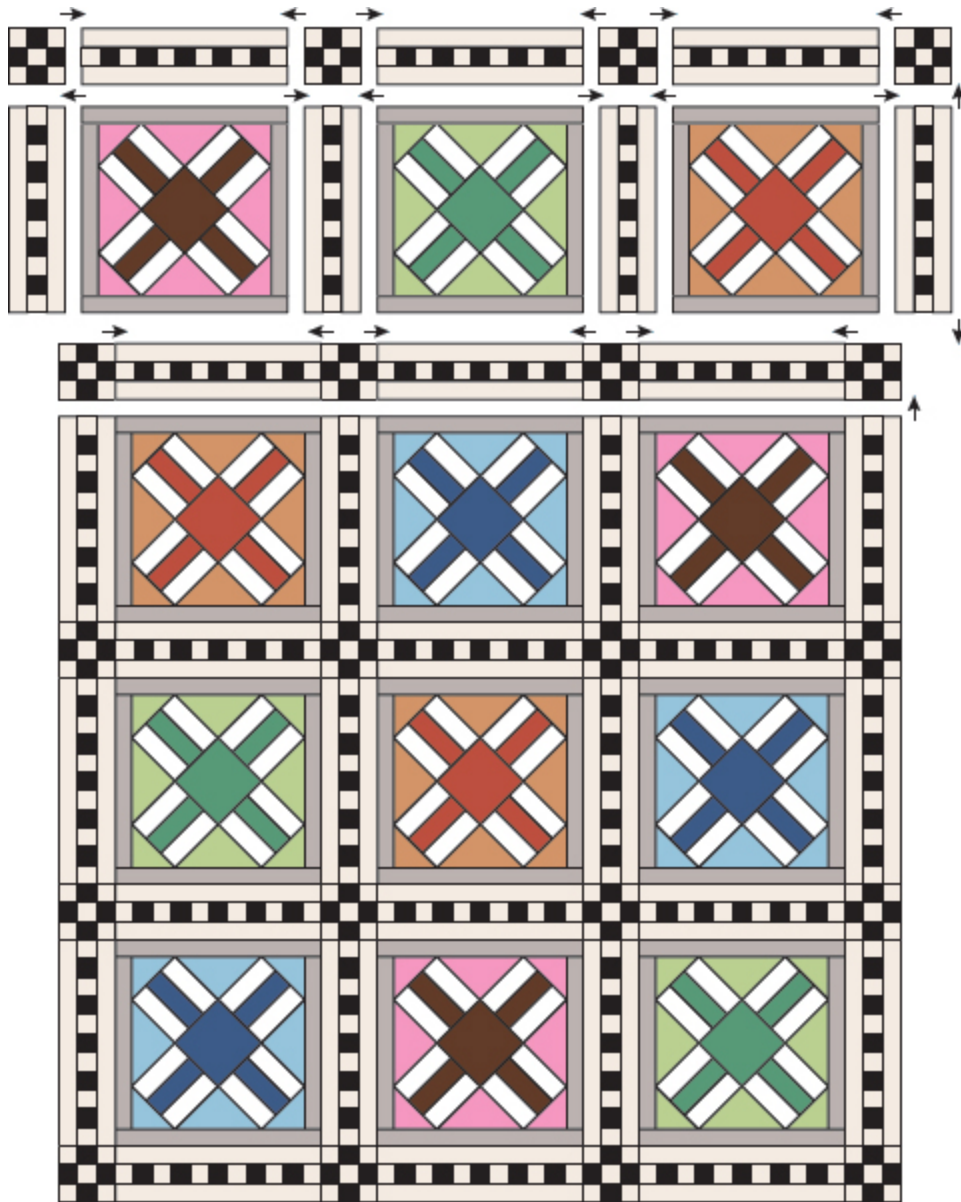
**1.** Sew together a row of 5 black squares and 6 ivory squares, alternating the colors and starting with an ivory square. **FIG. A**



**2.** Stitch 2 ivory logs on each side of the row from Step 1. Make 31. **FIG. B**



# Assemble Quilt Top



### ***Film* quilt assembly**

- 1.** Arrange the quilt top as shown in the *Film* quilt assembly diagram.
- 2.** Assemble the rows first by sewing together the sashing units and the cornerstones and then sewing together the sashing units and the blocks. Press all the seams toward the sashing.

**3.** Stitch together the rows and press the seams in one direction.

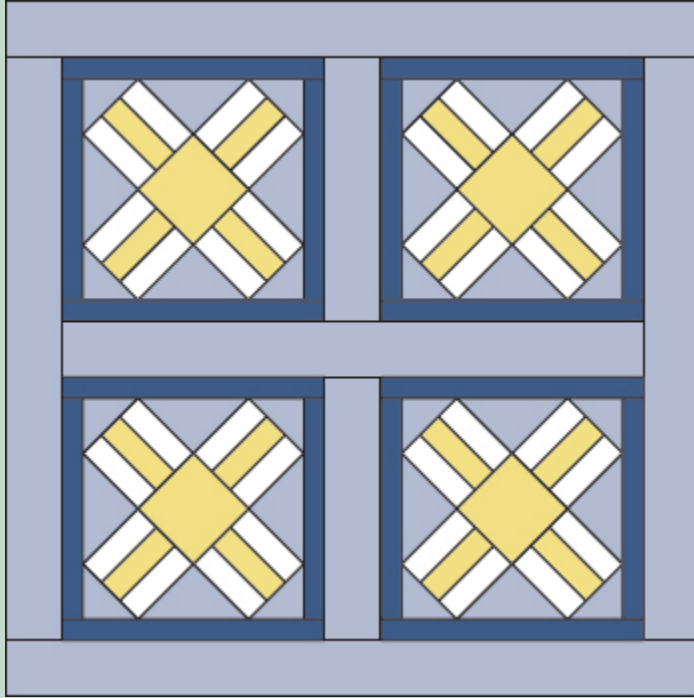
## **Finish Quilt**

*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to [Quilting Basics](#).*

- 1.** Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.
- 2.** Quilt as desired.
- 3.** Bind the quilt.
- 4.** Add a label.

**OPTION: film wallhanging Finished wallhanging: 40" × 40"**

**Finished block: 14" × 14"**



*For a smaller wallhanging version of Film, substitute the following fabric requirements and cutting instructions and refer to the Film wallhanging assembly diagram for placement. Follow all the construction and assembly directions for the main quilt, beginning at Block Construction.*

## **Fabric Requirements**

**Lavender:** 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  yards or 6 fat quarters **White:**  $\frac{1}{3}$  yard or 2 fat quarters **Navy:**  $\frac{1}{3}$  yard or 2 fat quarters **Yellow:**  $\frac{1}{3}$  yard or 2 fat quarters **Backing:** 2 yards

**Batting:** 48"  $\times$  48"

**Binding:**  $\frac{1}{3}$  yard

## **Cutting Instructions**

### **LAVENDER**



Cut 6 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF for borders and sashing.

- Subcut 3 strips into pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $32\frac{1}{2}$ " for side borders and middle sashing.
- Subcut 2 strips into pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $40\frac{1}{2}$ " for top and bottom borders.
- Subcut 1 strip into 2 sashing units  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $14\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Cut 1 strip  $3\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 8 squares  $3\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{7}{8}$ ".
- Cut each square diagonally once to make 16 half-square triangles.

Cut 1 strip  $7\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 4 squares  $7\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $7\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- Cut each square diagonally twice to make 16 quarter-square triangles.

## **WHITE**

Cut 2 strips  $4\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 32 rectangles  $1\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{3}{4}$ ".

## **NAVY**

Cut 6 strips  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

Cut 8 logs  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $12\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Cut 8 logs  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $14\frac{1}{2}$ ".

## **YELLOW**

Cut 2 strips  $4\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

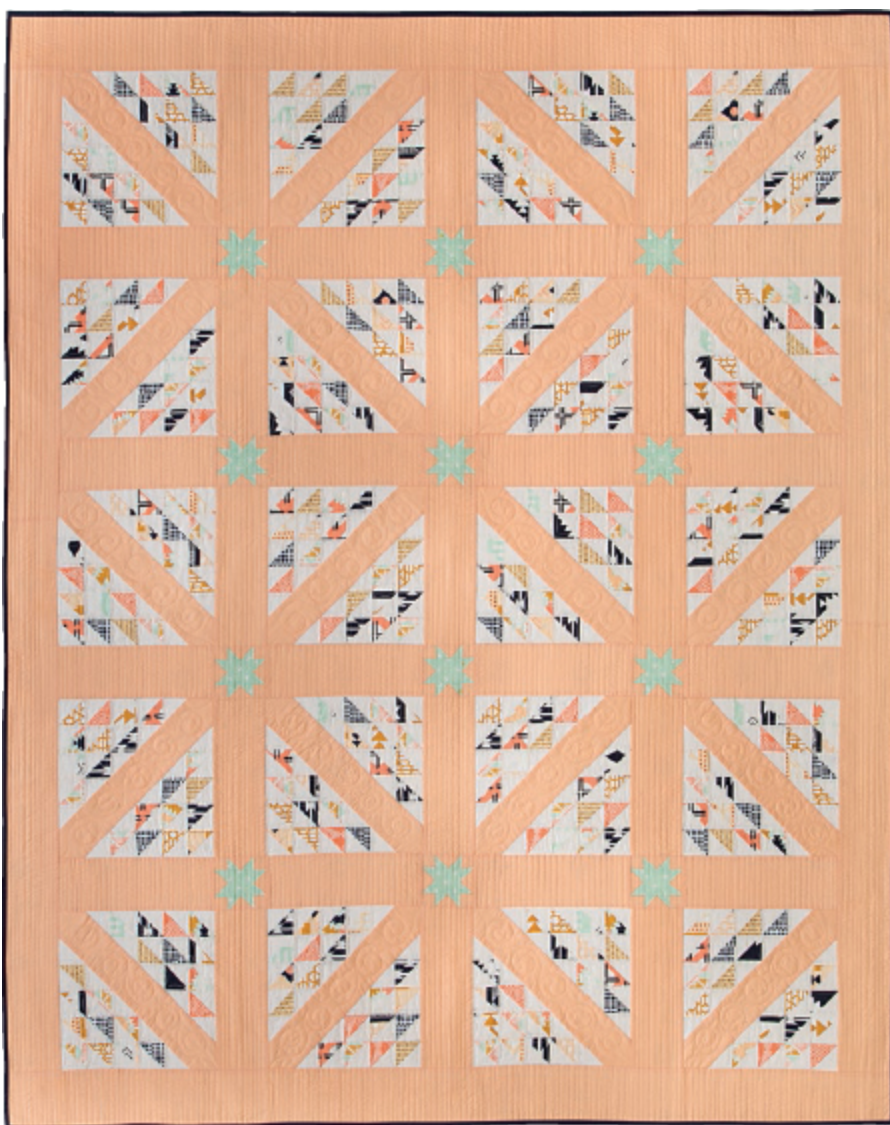
- Subcut into 16 rectangles  $1\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{3}{4}$ ".
- Subcut into 4 squares  $4\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\times$   $4\frac{3}{4}$ ".

## **BINDING**

Cut 4 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

slide

**Finished quilt:** 68" × 84" • **Finished block:** 12" × 12"



**Pieced and machine quilted by Sandra Clemons**

## design thoughts

**Color scheme:** This harmonious, low-volume quilt actually has a complementary color scheme (blue and orange). It shows the power of using tints and tones for variety.

**Accent color:** Seafoam—the pale blue-green stars highlight the warm sashing.

**Design:** This is a great example of a low-volume quilt that is still strong and graphic.

**Hitting your scraps and stash:** Replace the white yardage with low-volume prints. Or do you like more traditional color schemes? Make this with a complementary color scheme in yellow and purple. Make the sashing purple, the stars yellow, and scrap in the half-square triangles (see Color Relationships).

### Fabric Requirements

**Coral:**  $3\frac{2}{3}$  yards or 16 fat quarters **Seafoam:**  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard or 2 fat quarters **White:** 2 yards or 9 fat quarters  
**Scraps:**  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards total **Backing:** 5 yards **Batting:** 76" × 92"

**Binding:**  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard

### Cutting Instructions

#### CORAL

Cut 8 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " × WOF for borders.

- Stitch the strips end to end.

- Subcut 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 76\frac{1}{2}''$  for side borders.
- Subcut 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 68\frac{1}{2}''$  for top and bottom borders.

Cut 11 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times \text{WOF}$ .

- Subcut into 31 sashing rectangles  $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 12\frac{1}{2}''$ .

Cut 1 strip  $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times \text{WOF}$ .

- Subcut into 12 squares  $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ .
- Cut each square diagonally twice to total 48 quarter-square triangles.

Cut 2 strips  $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \text{WOF}$ .

- Subcut into 48 squares  $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ .

Cut 10 strips  $3\frac{3}{8}'' \times \text{WOF}$ .

- Subcut into 20 block rectangles  $3\frac{3}{8}'' \times 18''$ .

## **SEAFOAM**

Cut 1 strip  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \text{WOF}$ .

- Subcut into 12 squares  $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

Cut 2 strips  $1\frac{7}{8}'' \times \text{WOF}$ .

- Subcut into 48 squares  $1\frac{7}{8}'' \times 1\frac{7}{8}''$ . Use the leftovers from the  $2\frac{1}{2}''$  strip to achieve 48 squares.
- Cut each square diagonally once to total 96 quarter-square triangles.

## WHITE

Cut 22 strips  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 300 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".
- Cut each square diagonally once to total 600 half-square triangles.

## SCRAPS

Cut 200 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".

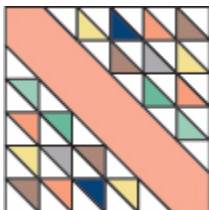
- Cut each square diagonally once to total 400 half-square triangles.

## BINDING

Cut 8 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

## Block Construction

*For some general sewing guidelines, refer to Sewing Notes.  
For detailed instructions on making half-square triangles,  
refer to Special Techniques.*

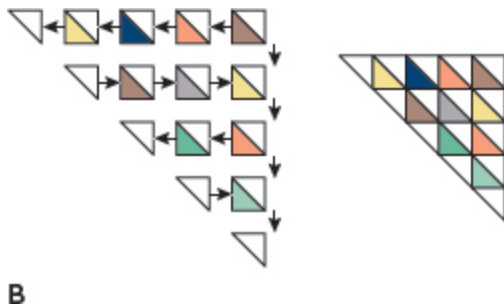


**Slide block assembly; make 20.**

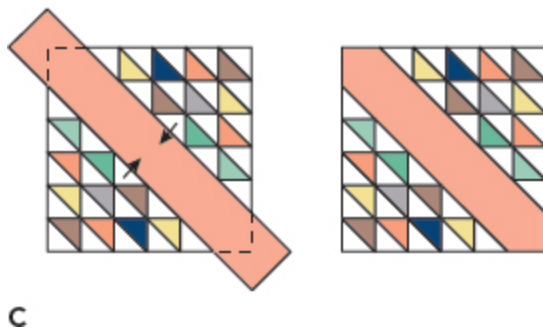
1. Sew 20 scrap and 20 white half-square triangles together to make 20 triangle square units per block. Press seam allowances toward the scrap fabrics. **FIG. A**



2. Sew the triangle square units into rows with 5 white half-square triangles and then sew the rows together. Press the seam allowances as shown. Repeat to make 2 scrappy triangles. **FIG. B**



3. Sew 2 scrappy triangles to each side of a coral block rectangle. (Before sewing, find the center point of each by folding it in half and finger-pressing a crease. Match up the creases before stitching.) Press the seams toward the coral fabric and trim the block to  $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 12\frac{1}{2}''$ . **FIG. C**



4. Repeat Steps 1-3 to make 20 blocks.

# Sashing Block Construction

*For detailed instructions on making Flying Geese, refer to Special Techniques.*



**Slide sashing block assembly; make 12.**

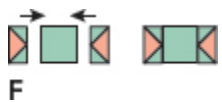
1. Sew together 2 seafoam triangles and 1 coral triangle to make a Flying Geese unit. The corners of the small triangles will extend  $\frac{1}{4}$ " beyond each end of the large triangle, creating an offset seam and dog-ears. Press seams toward the half-square triangles and trim the dog-ears. Repeat to make 4. **FIG. D**



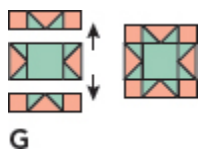
2. Sew coral squares to 2 of the Flying Geese. **FIG. E**



3. Sew the remaining 2 Flying Geese to either side of the seafoam  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$ " square. **FIG. F**



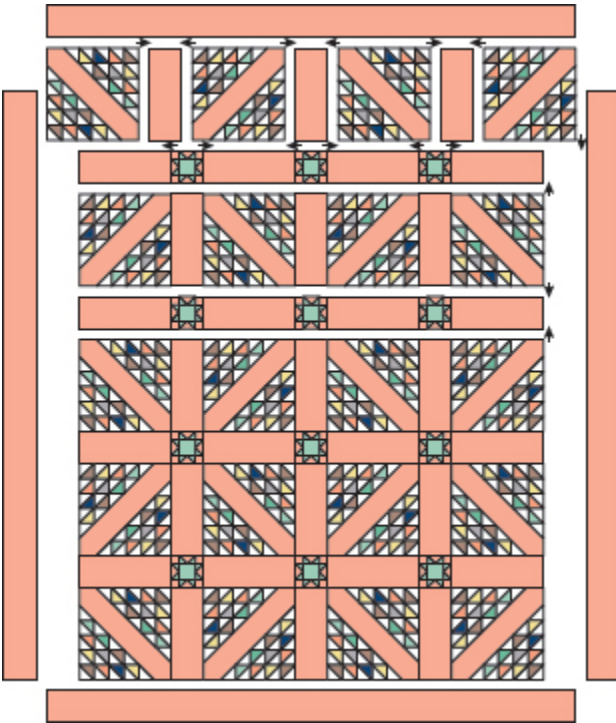
4. Complete the block according to the assembly diagram. **FIG. G**





5. Repeat Steps 1-4 to make 12 blocks.

## Assemble Quilt Top



### *Slide quilt assembly*

1. Arrange the sashing and blocks as shown in the *Slide* quilt assembly diagram.
2. Sew together the sashing pieces and the blocks to form rows, pressing the seams toward the sashing.
3. Sew together the rows to make the quilt center, pressing the seams in one direction.
4. Attach the side borders first and then attach the top and bottom borders. Press the seams toward the borders.

## Finish Quilt

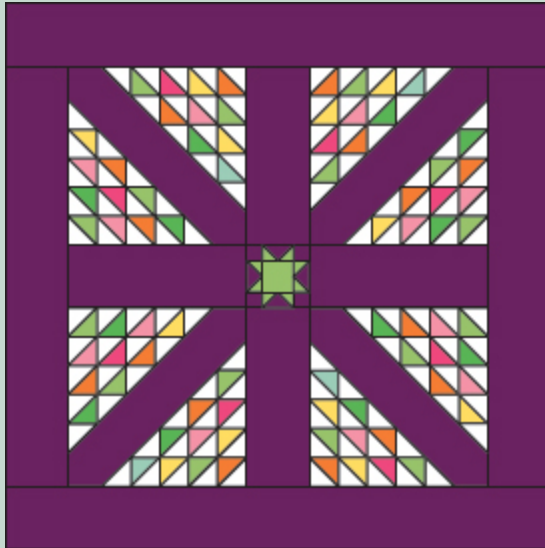
*For instructions on quilt finishing, refer to [Quilting Basics](#).*

- 1.** Prepare and layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.
- 2.** Quilt as desired.
- 3.** Bind the quilt.
- 4.** Add a label.



**OPTION: slide wallhanging Finished wallhanging: 36" × 36"**

**Finished block: 12" × 12"**



*For a smaller wallhanging version of Slide, substitute the following fabric requirements and cutting instructions and refer to the Slide wallhanging assembly diagram for placement. Follow all the construction and assembly directions for the main quilt, beginning at Block Construction.*

## **Fabric Requirements**

**Purple:** 1 yard or 5 fat quarters **Green:** small scrap **White:** ½ yard or 3 fat quarters **Other scraps:** ¼ yard total  
**Backing:** 1¼ yards **Binding:** ⅓ yard

## **Cutting Instructions**

### **PURPLE**

Cut 4 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Cut 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $28\frac{1}{2}$ " for side borders.
- Cut 2 pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $36\frac{1}{2}$ " for top and bottom borders.

Cut 2 strips  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 4 sashing rectangles  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $12\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- Cut 1 square  $3\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $3\frac{1}{4}$ " from leftover fabric.
- Cut the square diagonally twice to make 4 quarter-square triangles.

Cut 4 squares  $1\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Cut 2 strips  $3\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 4 block rectangles  $3\frac{3}{8}$ "  $\times$  18".

## **GREEN**

Cut 1 square  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

- Cut 4 squares  $1\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $1\frac{7}{8}$ ".
- Cut each square diagonally once to make 8 half-square triangles.

## **WHITE**

Cut 5 strips  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

- Subcut into 60 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".
- Cut each square diagonally once to make 120 half-square triangles.

## **FAT QUARTERS**

Cut 40 squares  $2\frac{7}{8}$ "  $\times$   $2\frac{7}{8}$ ".

- Cut each square diagonally once to make 80 half-square triangles.

## **BINDING**

Cut 4 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$  WOF.

# Special Techniques

## Cutting Strips

The patterns in this book require you to cut a lot of strips and to subcut those strips into squares, half-square triangles, and quarter-square triangles.

Do not rely on the grid lines on a cutting mat for measuring. Instead, use the lines on a gridded ruler because they are more accurate. The lines on a mat are useful for straightening out fabric before cutting and for double-checking cuts.

### **SUBCUTTING STRIPS INTO SQUARES**

Once the strips are cut, stack four layers, using the grid lines on your cutting mat as a guide for lining up the strips. Use a rotary cutter and an acrylic ruler to cut the strips into squares. As you gain more experience, try adding a few more layers.

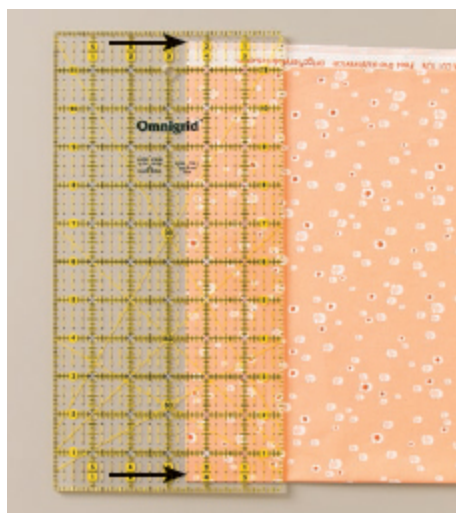
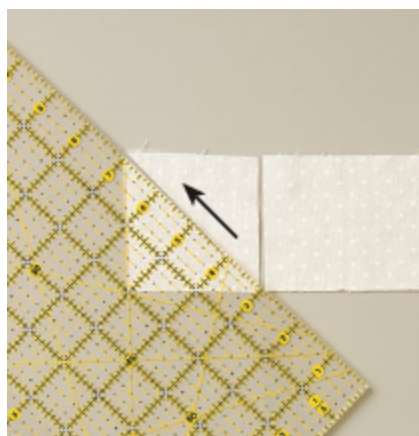
### **CUTTING SQUARES DIAGONALLY**

If the cutting instructions tell you to cut diagonally (once or twice), you will be cutting triangles.

Half-Square Triangles

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To cut once diagonally, find the 45° angle line on your ruler and place it over one of the cut sides of the squares. Make sure that the ruler sits right on the corners; then cut, making two half-square triangles.



**Use lines on acrylic rulers to measure cuts.**

## TIP

# Accurate Cutting

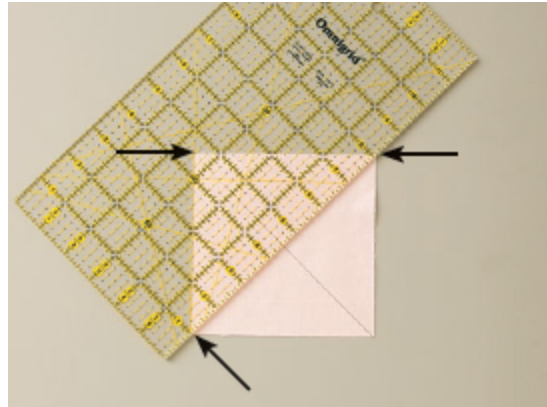
*Accuracy is extremely important when cutting because inaccuracies can compound as you work through the construction process. When lining up fabric with the grid lines on a ruler, aim for the center of the line and stick with one brand of rulers.*



## Quarter-Square Triangles

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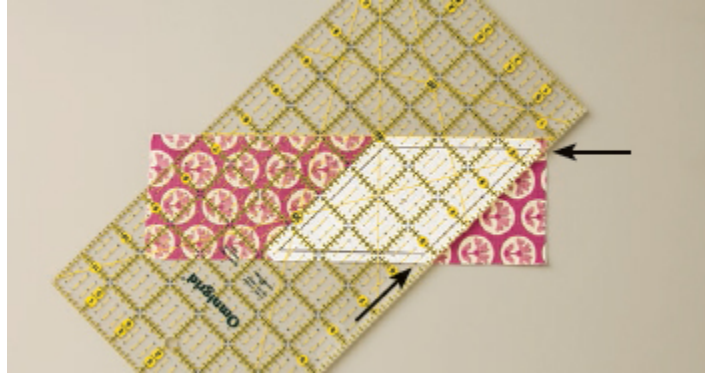
Use the same technique to make quarter-square triangles by cutting twice diagonally, creating four triangles. Use the 45° line on your ruler for both cuts.



## USING TEMPLATES

Pattern pieces are used for shapes that are not easily cut with a rotary cutter. Quilters often trace pattern pieces onto clear plastic to make templates. However, I prefer to use templates in a different way.

- 1.** Photocopy the template. Make sure there is no print scaling. Cut out the template with scissors. The cutting instructions will direct you to cut fabric strips of a particular width to use with each template.
- 2.** Place the paper template along the strip. Align the ruler on top of the template. Make sure the  $\frac{1}{4}$ " line of the ruler matches the  $\frac{1}{4}$ " line on the template.
- 3.** Align the 45° angle line on the ruler with the bottom of the strip. Cut to the right of the template.

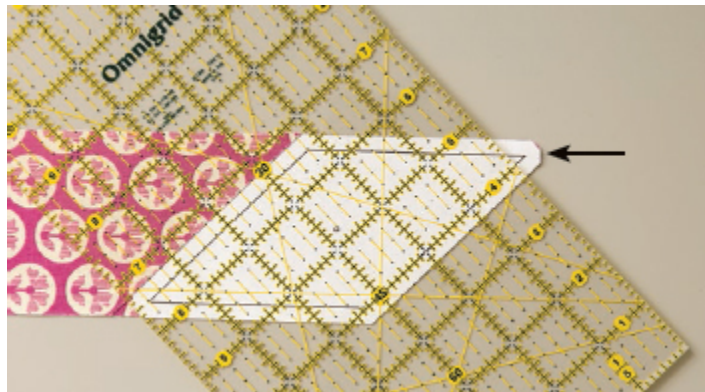


## TIP

*Templates must be accurate because errors will compound with each step. Check your accuracy by making a test block before cutting up all the fabric for your quilt.*

4. Without moving the fabric strip, rotate the paper template 180° and align the template with the previous cut. Cut again. Continue rotating and cutting to the end of the strip.

5. Cut out the notches shown on the pattern.



## TIP

### Cutting Mistakes

*There may be times when you mess up on your cuts. Take a breath and assess the damage. Maybe you can use the messed-up cuts for other*

*pieces. If you are short on fabric as a result and can't replace the print, maybe it's time to add an entirely new fabric to the quilt. Mistakes do happen, but as you get more experience, they are usually less frequent and less costly.*

## Locking Seams

When seams meet in patchwork, they often need to match precisely for the design to look right. The project instructions specify in which direction to press seam allowances to reduce bulk and to ensure that intersecting seams will lock.

Pin together seams to help keep the pieces aligned as you sew. As you gain more experience and build confidence, you'll need to pin less.

As you sew, the seam on the top unit should fold away from you and the bottom unit should have the seam facing toward you. As the unit goes through the machine, the machine will slightly push the top unit into the bottom unit's seam, locking the seam.



## Pressing in a Pinwheel

Place your work wrong side up on the pressing surface. Flatten center seam by creating a small pinwheel where all the seams rotate in a clockwise direction.



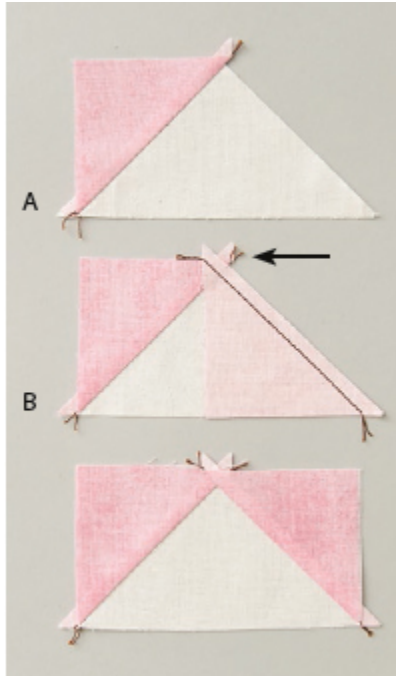
## Flying Geese

Many of the patterns in this book include Flying Geese units. It is common to create these blocks by joining a rectangle and two squares. But that method requires extra trimming and creates waste.

Instead, I use two half-square triangles and a quarter-square triangle to make a Flying Geese unit. (To make half- and quarter-square triangles, refer to Cutting Squares Diagonally.)

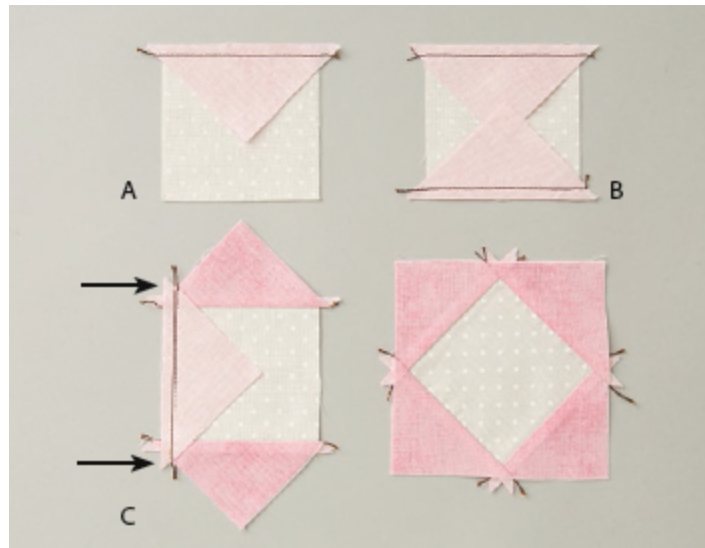
**1.** With right sides together, sew a half-square triangle to a quarter-square triangle. Press the seam in the direction stated in the project. **FIG. A**

**2.** Add the other half-square triangle to the other side of the unit. Note that the triangles are aligned along the bottom of the unit and another dog-ear forms at the top. Press the seam toward the half-square triangle (unless directed otherwise in the project). **FIG. B**



## Square-in-a-Square

- 1.** Start with 4 half-square triangles and a square to make a square-in-a-square. Fold the square in half and finger-press along the edge to create a crease. Repeat on the long side of the triangles. Open up all pieces.
- 2.** Match creases from the triangle and the square formed in Step 1 and sew triangle. Notice that there are dog-ears. Press the seam away from the square. **FIG. A**
- 3.** Add another triangle directly across from the first triangle as directed in Step 2. **FIG. B**
- 4.** Attach the remaining triangles as directed in Step 2. **FIG. C**



## Chain Piecing

Chain piecing is the fastest way to sew together a lot of pieces.

Make a pile of matched pieces that are ready to be sewn. Stitch the first pair; then, without cutting the thread or lifting the presser foot, sew a few stitches with no fabric underneath the foot, insert the next set of pieces under the foot, and continue sewing. You will form a “chain” of pieced sets.

Continue until the pile is complete. Then snip apart the pieces.

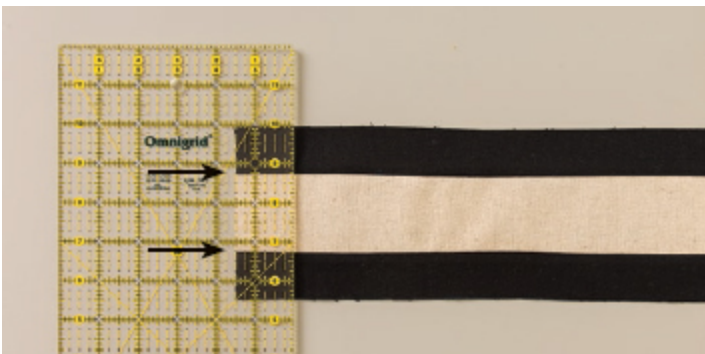
## Strip Piecing

After cutting strips of fabric, stitch them together lengthwise and then subcut the strip units into smaller pieces.

When making a stripped set, make sure the pieces of fabric are aligned. After sewing together two strips, press the seam to one side. If you plan to add another strip, it's

helpful to sew it to the unit in the opposite direction to ensure the stripped unit is evenly stitched and not pulling too much in one direction.

When subcutting strip units, use the grid lines on a cutting mat and the grid lines on a transparent ruler for accuracy. Align the piece along a grid line on the mat and check that the other side of the piece also follows a line. Use a ruler to subcut the units, checking that the lines on the ruler hit the seams along the stripped piece at the same measurement on ruler.



**Use ruler to subcut units from strip set.**

## **Dog-Ears**

Dog-ears are small fabric corners that protrude after sewing together pieces with diagonal sides, such as triangles. Unless the dog-ears will show through a light-colored fabric on the finished quilt top, I don't take the time to trim them away. But the choice is yours.



**Untrimmed and trimmed dog-ears**

## Y-Seams

When three pieces of fabric come together at a single point, a Y-seam occurs—the seams form a Y shape. You need to be precise when sewing these seams.



**1.** Sew together 2 of the pieces, right sides together. Do not press the seam yet. Pull out 1 to 2 stitches from one end of the seam. (You could stop stitching  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the top and



backstitch, but I don't since I'm usually chain piecing.)



**2.** Take the third piece of fabric and begin by stitching it to the left side of the unit with the seam facing you. Sew right up to the seam, but don't stitch over it. You should be  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the end of the third piece. Stop. Lift the presser foot and the needle.



**3.** Rotate the third fabric to finish up the seam. Don't cut the thread. Fold over the seam away from you. Maneuver the third piece so that it aligns with the fabric underneath. This means that not only are your second and third fabrics aligned but also your first and second fabrics are aligned on top of each other, while your third fabric is rolled over itself with the right side on the inside of the roll.



**4.** Put the presser foot down and drop the needle so it lands close to the seam but doesn't hit it. Stitch through the rest of the way.





There are two methods for pressing a Y-seam. Either press in a pinwheel or press the first seam to one side and then press the Y-shaped seam.



**Pressed as a pinwheel**



**Pressed to one side**

# QUILTMAKING BASICS: HOW TO FINISH YOUR QUILT

## Quilting

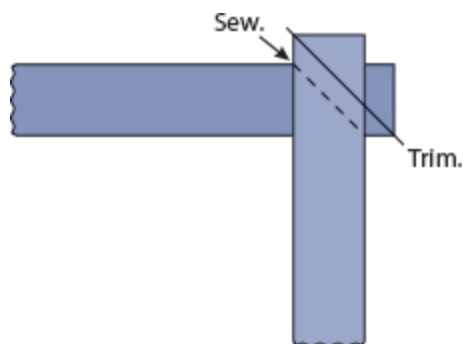
Quilting, whether by hand or machine, enhances the quilt's pieced or appliquéd design. You may choose to quilt-in-the-ditch, echo the pieced or appliquéd motifs, use patterns from quilting design books and stencils, or do your own free-motion quilting. Remember to check your batting manufacturer's recommendations for how close the quilting lines must be.

## Binding

Trim excess batting and backing from the quilt so it is even with the edges of the quilt top.

### **DOUBLE-FOLD STRAIGHT-GRAIN BINDING**

If you want a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " finished binding, cut the binding strips 2" wide and piece them together with diagonal seams to make a continuous binding strip. Trim the seam allowance to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Press the seams open.



## Sew from corner to corner.



Completed diagonal seam

## TIP

### Accurate Cutting

*Don't overlook the impact that an awesome binding can have on your quilt. Perhaps your quilt warrants a nice scrappy binding. Before attaching a multicolored binding, audition it around your quilt to check that you like the way the colors land.*

Press the entire strip in half lengthwise with wrong sides together. With raw edges even, pin the binding to the quilt's front edge a few inches from a corner; leave the first few inches of the binding unattached. Start sewing, using a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance.

Stop  $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from the first corner (see Step 1) and backstitch one stitch. Lift the presser foot and the needle. Rotate the quilt one-quarter. Fold the binding at a right angle so it extends straight above the quilt and the fold forms a  $45^\circ$  angle in the corner (see Step 2). Bring the binding strip down so it is even with the edge of the quilt (see Step 3). Begin sewing at the folded edge. Repeat in the same manner at all corners.

Continue stitching until you are back near the beginning of the binding strip. See Finishing the Binding Ends (below).

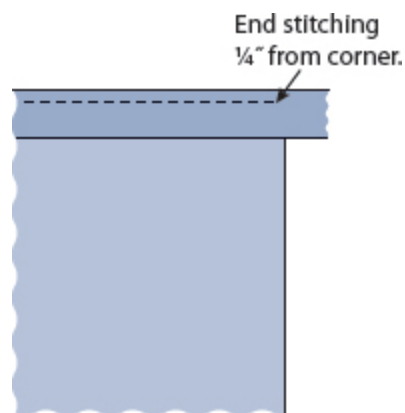
## FINISHING THE BINDING ENDS

Refer to [ctpub.com](http://ctpub.com) > Quiltmaking Basics and Sewing Tips > Completing a Binding with an Invisible Seam.

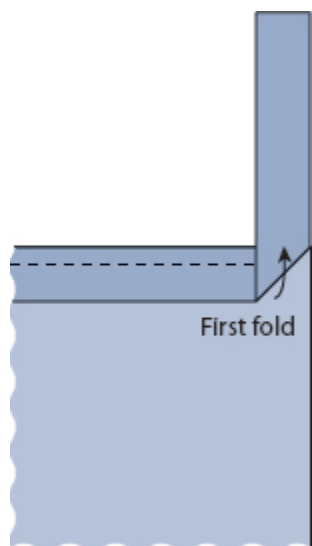
Fold the ending tail of the binding back on itself where it meets the beginning binding tail. From the fold, measure and mark the cut width of your binding strip. Cut the ending binding tail to this measurement. For example, if your binding is cut  $2\frac{1}{8}$ " wide, measure from the fold on the ending tail of the binding  $2\frac{1}{8}$ " and cut the binding tail to this length.

Open both tails. Place one tail on top of the other tail at right angles, right sides together. Mark a diagonal line from corner to corner and stitch on the line. Check that you've done it correctly and that the binding fits the quilt; then trim the seam allowance to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Press open.

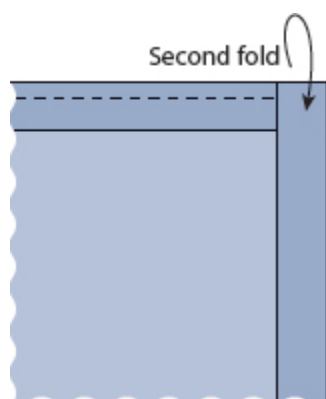
Refold the binding and stitch this binding section in place on the quilt. Fold the binding over the raw edges to the quilt back and hand stitch.



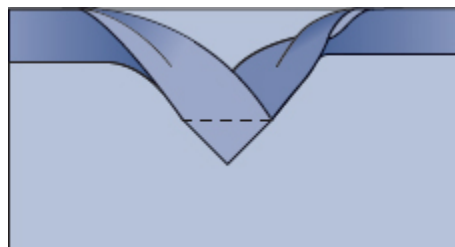
**Step1. Stitch to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from corner.**



**Step2. First fold for miter**



**Step3. Second fold alignment**



**Stitch ends of binding diagonally.**



## About the Author



**SANDRA CLEMONS** began sewing at a young age with her mom and has been quilting since 2004. Her quilts have been published in numerous quilting magazines, including *Modern Quilts Unlimited*, *McCall's Quilting*, *American Patchwork & Quilting*, *Quiltmaker*, and *Quilts and More*. *Scrap Patchwork* is Sandra's first book.

Sandra enjoys teaching classes, giving lectures to quilt guilds, and retreating with quilters. She holds a bachelor's degree in finance from Northern Illinois University and a master's degree in business administration from Benedictine University. Sandra lives in Denver, Colorado, with her husband and daughter. Find her online at [sandraclemons.blogspot.com](http://sandraclemons.blogspot.com).

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