



Wallflower Quilt

(Prussian colourway)

The simple flower design used in this quilt makes this an appealing project for any time of the year. The colour scheme for the quilt is soothing blues, thistles and caramels on a wonderful Prussian blue background. The stars of the show are fabrics from the attractive Wallflower collection and its Bellflower blenders. There are also some fabrics from the Creating Memories collection and two Chambrays. There is a second quilt in this design using pretty greens, pinks and reds on a rich burgundy Chambray background. On the same floral theme there are also large cushions in four different colourways – see tildasworld.com for the instructions.

Difficulty rating **

Materials

- Fabric 1: 1½yds (1.4m) – Chambray prussian (160031)
- Fabric 2: ¾yd (75cm) – Chambray mustard (160042)
- Fabric 3: ¼yd (25cm) – Lauren blue (100603)
- Fabric 4: ¼yd (25cm) – Lauren caramel (100604)
- Fabric 5: ¼yd (25cm) – Wallflower blue (100607)
- Fabric 6: ⅜yd (40cm) – Wallflower thistle (100608)
- Fabric 7: ⅜yd (40cm) – Beverly blue (100611)
- Fabric 8: ¼yd (25cm) – Beverly caramel (100612)
- Fabric 9: ⅜yd (40cm) – Janice blue (100615)
- Fabric 10: ¼yd (25cm) – Janice caramel (100616)
- Fabric 11: ¼yd (25cm) – Bianca blue (100619)
- Fabric 12: ¼yd (25cm) – Bianca thistle (100620)
- Fabric 13: ¼yd (25cm) – Bellflower prussian (110133)
- Fabric 14: ¼yd (25cm) – Bellflower blue (110132)
- Fabric 15: ¼yd (25cm) – Bellflower sand (110134)
- Fabric 16: ⅜yd (40cm) – Bellflower mulberry (110135)
- Fabric 17: ¼yd (25cm) – Bellflower mustard (110136)
- Fabric 18: ¼yd (25cm) – Bellflower thistle (110137)
- Fabric 19: ¼yd (25cm) – Tiny Stripe blue (160070)
- Fabric 20: ⅜yd (40cm) – Gingham blue (160073)
- Fabric 21: ¼yd (25cm) – Polka Dot blue (160071)
- Fabric 22: ¼yd (25cm) – Seamstripe ginger (160074)
- Fabric 23: ⅜yd (40cm) – Tiny Dot khaki (160075)
- Fabric 24: ¼yd (25cm) – Polka Dot ginger (160078)
- Wadding (batting): 68in x 86in (173cm x 218.5cm)
- Backing fabric: 4¾yds (4.4m) – Bianca blue (100619)
- Binding fabric: ⅝yd (60cm) – Chambray prussian (160031)
- Piecing and quilting threads
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat

Fabric Notes

Where a long quarter of a yard is given in the Materials list you could use a fat quarter instead, which is assumed to be a cut of approximately 21in x 18in (53.3cm x 45.7cm).

Finished Size

60½in x 78½in (153.7cm x 199.5cm)

General Notes

- Fabric quantities are based on a usable width of 42in (107cm), unless otherwise stated.
- Measurements are in imperial inches with metric conversions in brackets – use only *one* system throughout (preferably inches). Width measurements are generally given first.
- Press fabric before cutting and trim as needed to square up the fabric pattern/weave, using a quilting ruler to cut the top raw edge at 90 degrees to the selvages.
- Use ¼in (6mm) seams unless otherwise instructed.
- Read all the instructions through before you start.
- Always make one complete block as a test before going on to make the remaining blocks.
- Abbreviations: RS = right side; WS = wrong side.
- Check that all patterns being used are printed at full size (100%).

Quilt Layout

1 The quilt layout consists of large and small flower units combined into larger blocks. See **Fig A** for the fabrics used and **Fig B** for the quilt layout.

Fig A Fabric swatches (Wallflower Quilt – prussian)

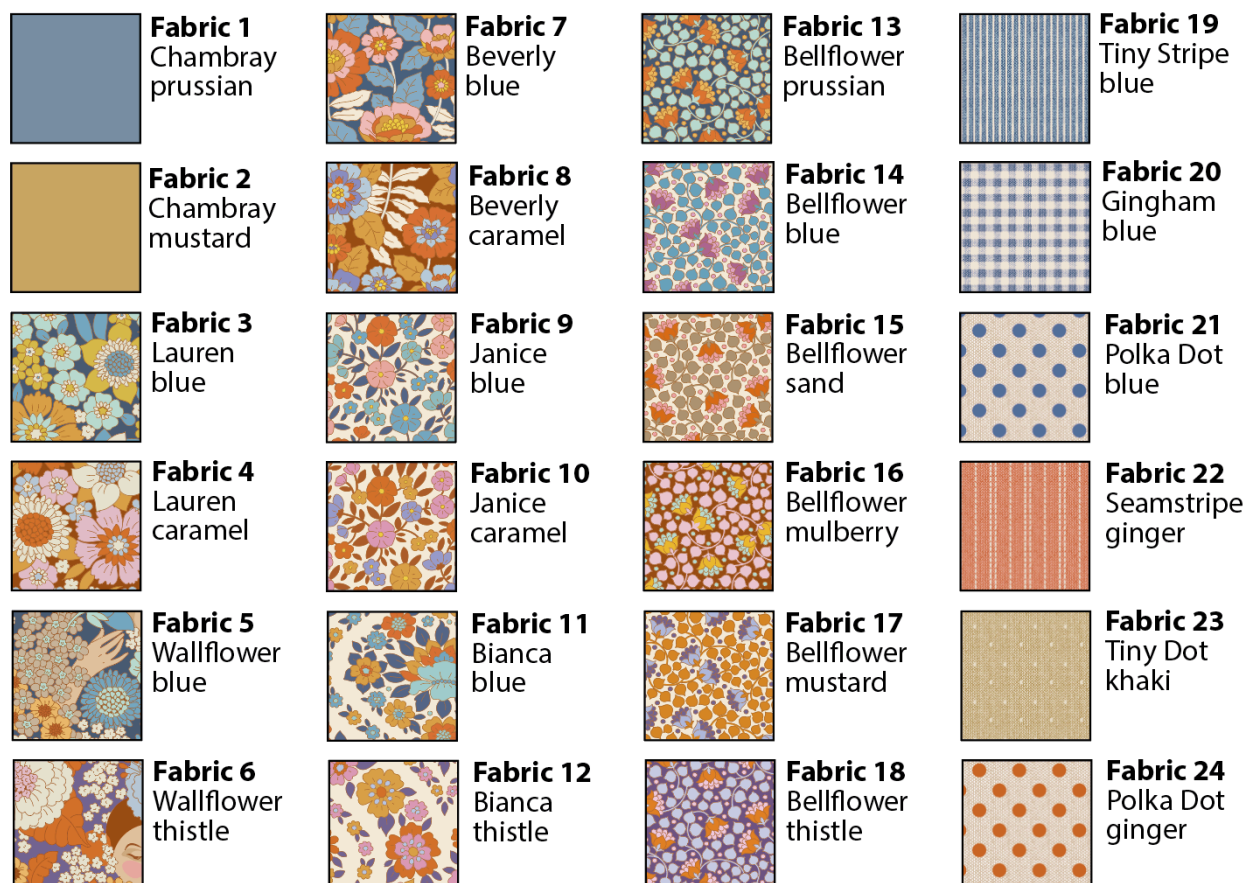
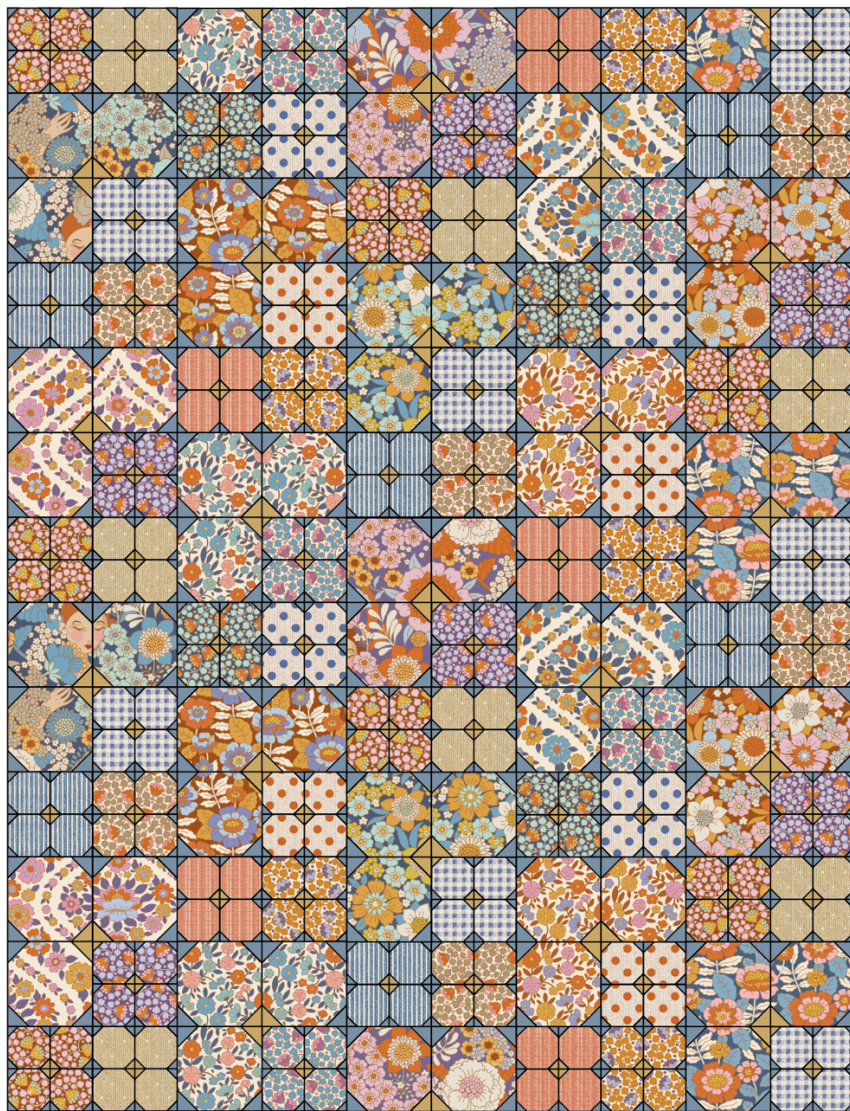


Fig B Quilt layout



Cutting Out

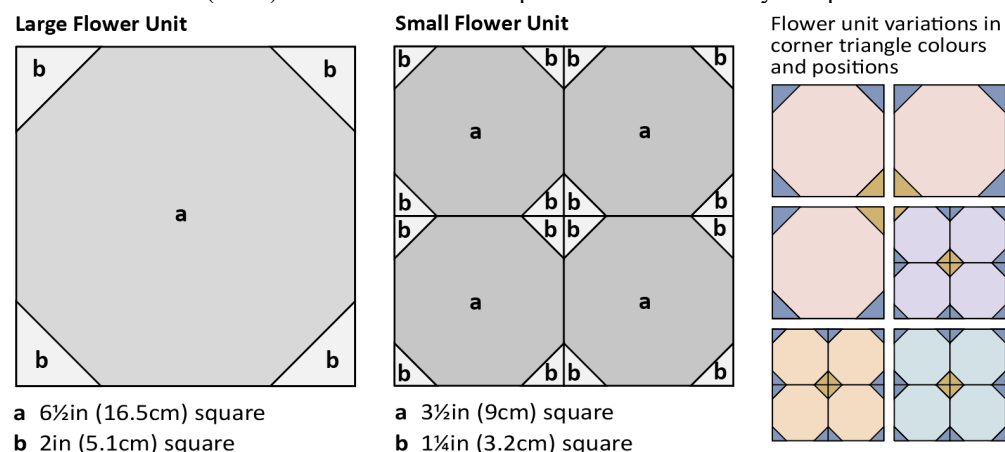
2 Fig C gives the cut measurements for a large flower unit and a small flower unit. Fabrics 1 and 2 are used for corner triangles. Fabrics 3 to 12 are used for large flower units and Fabrics 13 to 24 for small flower units. The total numbers of pieces needed are given here.

- From Fabric 1 cut 192 squares, each 2in (5.1cm). You can cut these from ten 2in (5.1cm) x width of fabric strips.
- From Fabric 1 cut 770 squares, each 1¼in (3.2cm). You can cut these from twenty-four 1¼in (3.2cm) x width of fabric strips.
- From Fabric 2 cut 64 squares, each 2in (5.1cm). You can cut these from four 2in (5.1cm) x width of fabric strips.
- From Fabric 2 cut 286 squares, each 1¼in (3.2cm). You can cut these from nine 1¼in (3.2cm) x width of fabric strips.
- From each of Fabrics 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 12 cut six 6½in (16.5cm) squares.
- From each of Fabrics 7 and 9 cut seven 6½in (16.5cm) squares.
- From Fabric 6 cut eight 6½in (16.5cm) squares.
- From each of Fabrics 13, 21 and 24 cut sixteen 3½in (9cm) squares.
- From each of Fabrics 14, 17 and 22 cut twenty 3½in (9cm) squares.
- From each of Fabrics 15, 18 and 19 cut twenty-four 3½in (9cm) squares.

- From each of Fabrics 16, 20 and 23 cut twenty-eight 3½in (9cm) squares.

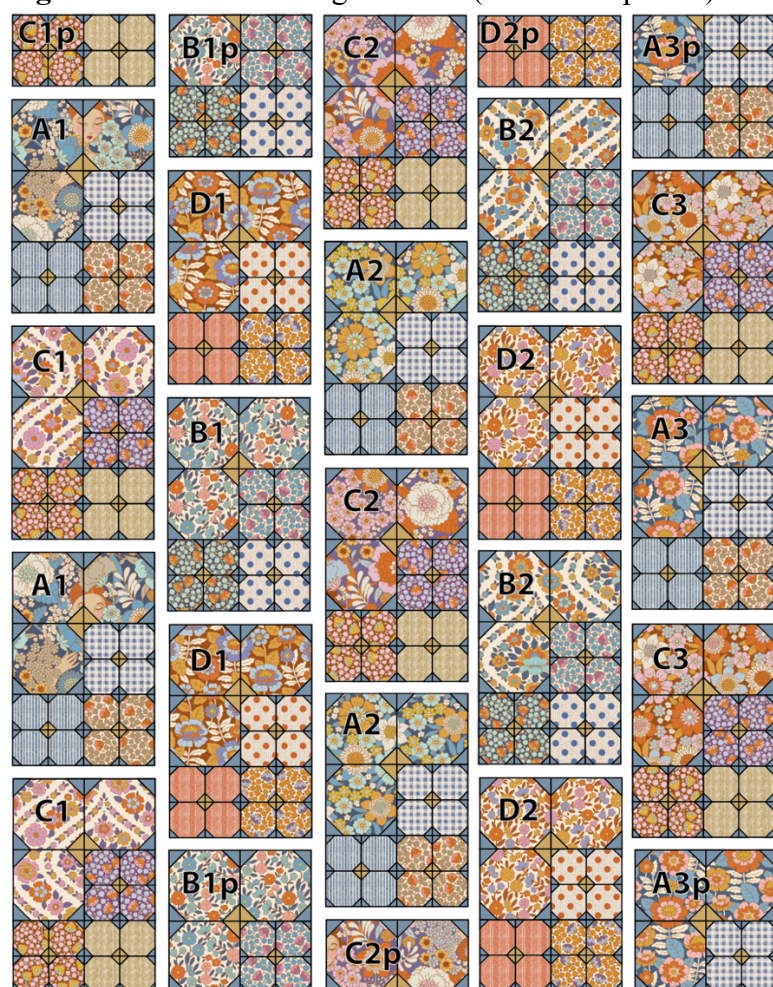
Fig C Cut measurements for the flower units.

Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances. All pieces to be cut initially as squares



3 The large and small flower units are assembled into larger blocks – see **Fig D**. The quilt is mainly made up of larger whole blocks. Partial blocks are used on the top and bottom of the quilt to fill in the gaps and these are parts of the whole blocks. The whole blocks are shown in **Fig E** – called A1, A2, A3, B1, B2, C1, C2, C3, D1 and D2. The partial blocks are shown in **Fig F** called C1p, B1p, D2p, A3p, B1p, C2p and A3p. You can see that the partial blocks are just parts of the whole blocks.

Fig D Positions of the larger blocks (whole and partial)



4 Fig E shows the fabric positions in the whole blocks and **Fig F** the fabric positions in the partial blocks. These diagrams will be needed when you start assembling the flower units. Note that the positions of the Chambray colours of the corner triangles vary, so the assembly diagrams need to be followed carefully. See also **Fig C** to see where the variations occur.

Fig E Colourways for the Whole Blocks

Bold numbers in circles indicate the fabrics used (see Fig A). The background is Fabric 1 and Fabric 2. Make the number of blocks indicated. See quilt instructions for exact numbers of each fabric to cut

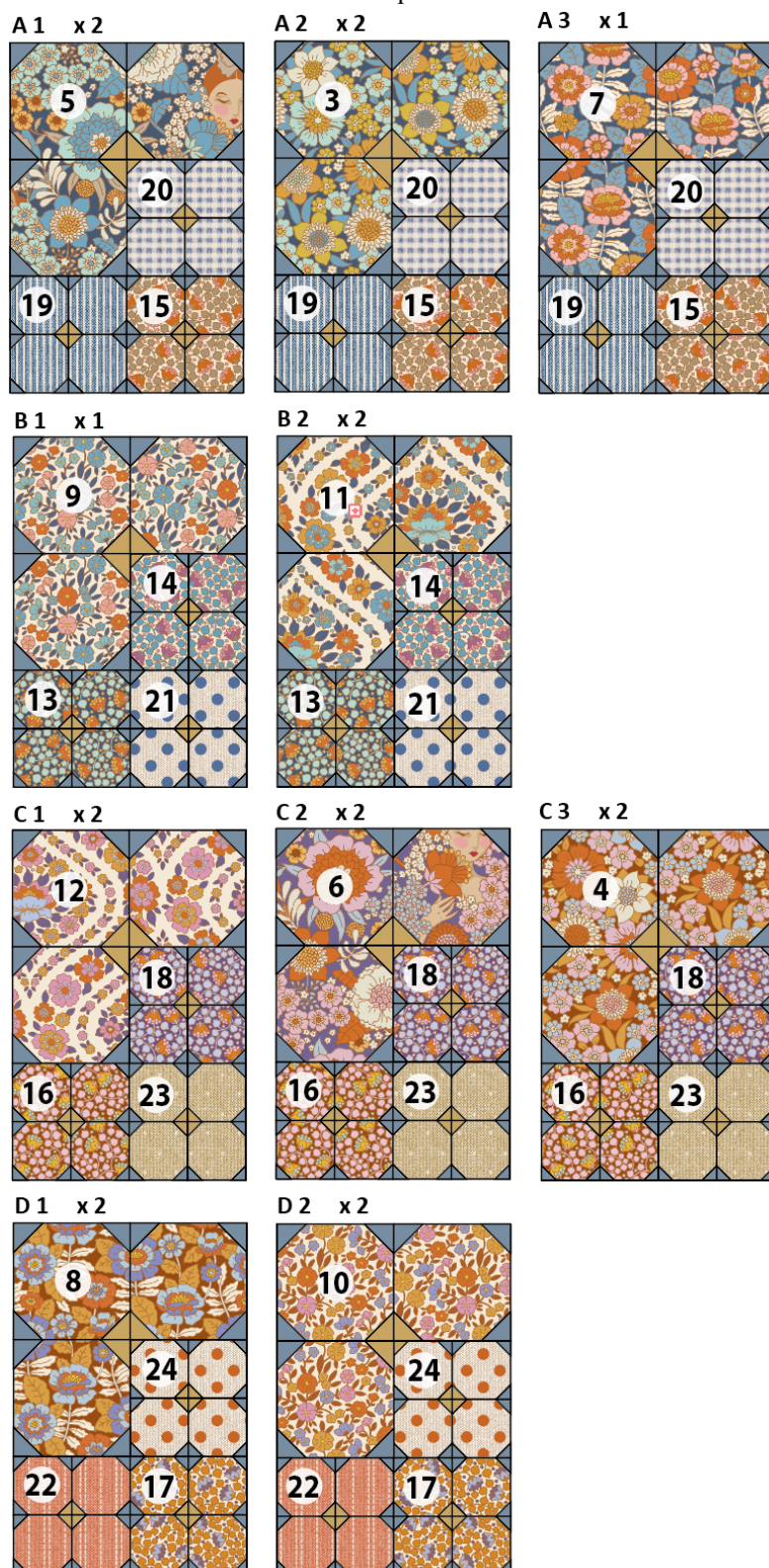


Fig F Colourways for the Partial Blocks

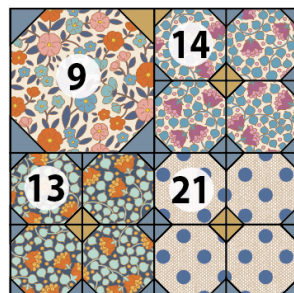
Bold numbers in circles indicate the fabrics used (see Fig A). The background is Fabric 1 and Fabric 2. Make one of each. See quilt instructions for exact numbers of each fabric to cut

Top of quilt

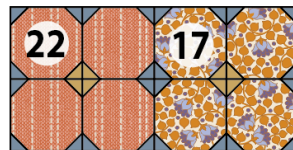
C 1 p



B 1 p



D 2 p

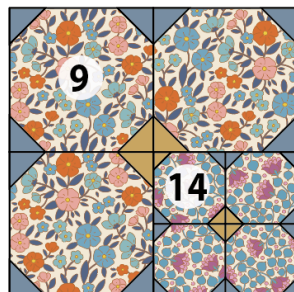


A3 p



Bottom of quilt

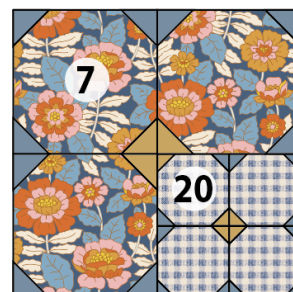
B 1 p



C 2 p



A3 p



5 Cut the backing fabric across the width into two pieces. Sew together along the long side and press the seam open. Trim to a piece about 68in x 86in (172.7cm x 218.5cm). This is about 4in (10.2cm) larger all round than the quilt top, to allow for quilting and finishing.

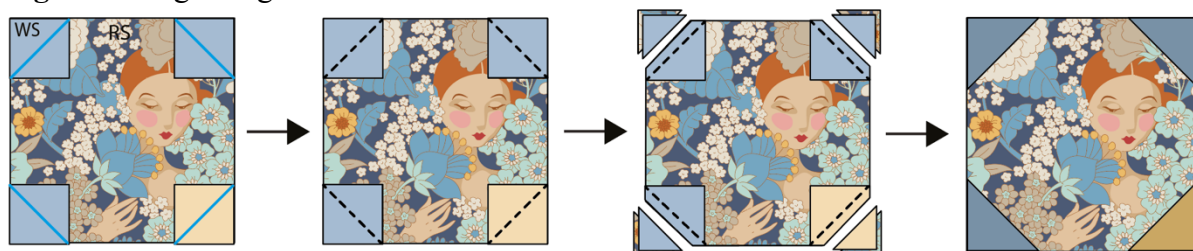
6 Cut the binding fabric into eight 2½in (6.4cm) x width of fabric strips. Sew together end to end and press seams open. Press the binding in half along the length, wrong sides together.

Making the Flower Units

7 The large and small flower units are made in the same way but using the larger and smaller squares respectively. Each unit has four corner triangles, created using the technique shown below in **Fig G**. The positions of the Chambray colours of the corner triangles on the flower units vary, so **Fig E** and **Fig F** need to be followed very carefully.

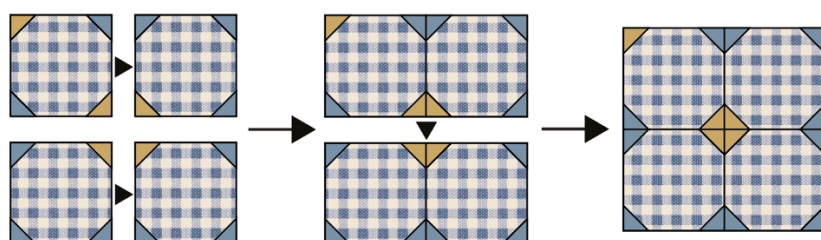
8 To make the corner units, choose the correct print fabric square and the four smaller Chambray fabric squares – **Fig G** shows a large flower unit from Block A1. Place the square of print fabric right side (RS) up. Take the four smaller squares and pencil mark a diagonal line on the wrong side of each square. Position the squares right sides together with the print square, in the correct positions for that particular unit and with the marked lines in the directions shown in the diagram. Pin in place and then sew along each marked line. Trim off excess fabric ¼in (6mm) outside the sewn lines and press each triangle outwards. Check the size of the unit: the large unit needs to be 6½in (16.5cm) square (unfinished) and the smaller unit 3½in (9cm) square.

Fig G Making a single flower unit



9 Once made, the smaller flower units are always sewn together into a four-patch layout, as shown in **Fig H**. When sewing these units together take care to match up the triangle points. Press seams open or to one side. Once sewn this four-patch unit should be 6½in (16.5cm) square. Note how the positions of the mustard Chambray triangles form a flower centre. One of the units will also have a mustard Chambray triangle in one outer corner – **Fig H** shows an example from Block A1. (See also **Fig C**.) As mentioned before, when sewing the individual units follow **Fig E** and **Fig F** carefully.

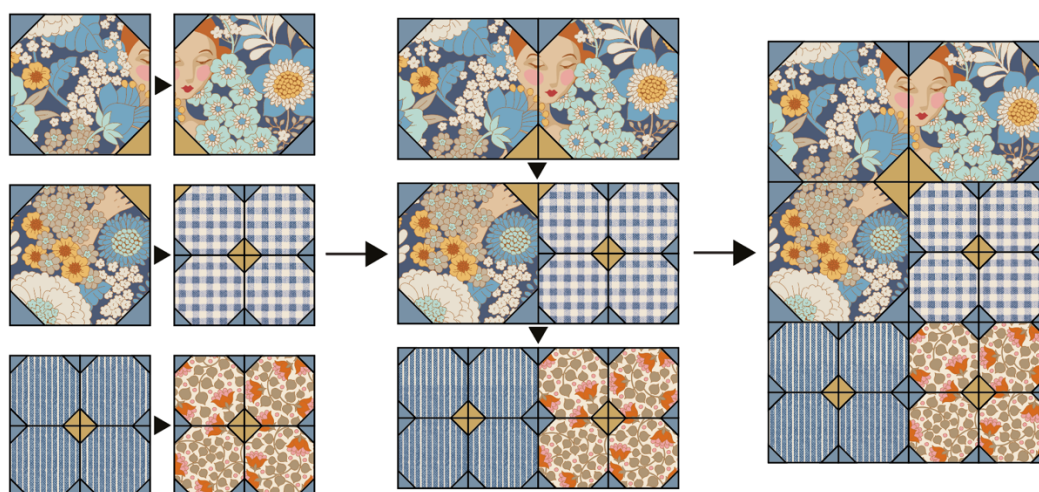
Fig H Assembling four small flower units



10 When all of the units for a large whole block have been made, the block can be assembled. **Fig I** shows the process for Block A1. Match up seams neatly when sewing and then press seams open or to one side. Label the block for easy identification later.

Fig I Assembling a large block

Block A1 shown



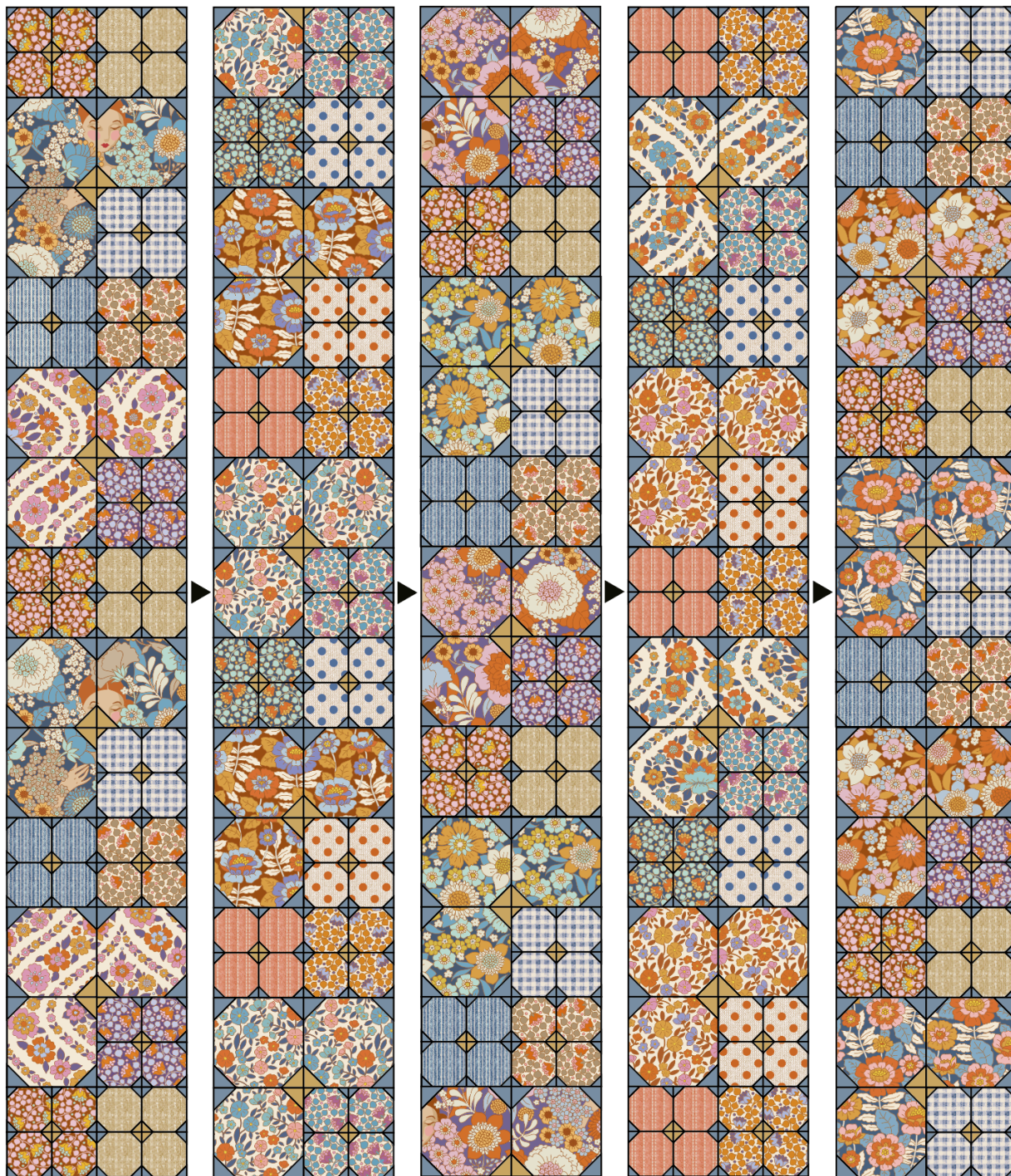
11 Continue in this way, following **Fig E** to make all of the large blocks. Most of the blocks need to be made twice, except for A3 and B1, which are made once.

12 Make the partial blocks in the same way, following **Fig F** for the exact layouts. Label the blocks for easy identification later.

Assembling the Quilt

13 The quilt is assembled in five vertical columns first. Follow **Fig D**, taking care to place the whole and partial blocks in the correct positions. Sew the blocks into columns, matching seams neatly and pressing seams open or to one side. Each sewn column should measure 78½in (199.5cm) long. Finally, sew the columns together (**Fig J**), matching seams neatly and press. Your quilt top is now finished.

Fig J Sewing the columns together



Quilting and Finishing

14 If you are quilting the quilt yourself you now need to make a quilt sandwich – you can do this in various ways, as follows.

- Use large stitches to tack a grid through the layers of the quilt in both directions, with lines about 4in (10cm) apart.
- Use pins or safety pins to fix the layers together.
- Use fabric glue, sprayed onto the wadding to fix the layers together.

If you are sending the quilt off to be commercially long-arm quilted you won't need to make a sandwich, as this is done when the quilt is mounted on the machine. When the layers of the quilt are secured you can quilt as desired.

15 Use the prepared double-fold binding strip to bind your quilt. Sew the binding to the quilt by pinning the raw edge of the folded binding against the raw edge of the quilt. Don't start at a corner. Using a ¼in (6mm) seam, sew the binding in place, starting at least 6in (15.2cm) away from the end of the binding. Sew to within a ¼in (6mm) of a corner and stop. Take the quilt off the machine and fold the binding upwards, creating a mitred corner. Hold this in place, fold the binding back down and pin it in place. Begin sewing the ¼in (6mm) seam again from the top of the folded binding to within ¼in (6mm) of the next corner and then repeat the folding process. Do this on all corners. Leave a 6in (15.2cm) 'tail' of unsewn binding at the end.

16 To join the two ends of the binding, open up the beginning and end of the binding tails, lay them flat and fold the ends back so the two ends touch. Mark these folds by creasing or with pins – this is where your seam needs to be. Open out the binding and sew the pieces together at these creases. Trim off excess fabric and press the seam. Re-fold the binding and finish stitching it in place on the front of the quilt.

17 With the quilt right side up, use a medium-hot iron to press the binding outwards all round. Now begin to turn the binding over to the back of the quilt, pinning it in place. Use matching sewing thread and tiny stitches to slipstitch the binding in place all round, creating neat mitres at each corner. Press the binding and your pretty quilt is finished.