

Student Copy

Quilts, Quilts and More Quilts

Renee Chew Steele



Plan Design

1. Determine size of quilt. (full or queen)
2. Design, color and make a plan. (Do a little math as you go.) ☺ See attached plans.

Figure Yardage

3. Determine yardage. See attached yardage sheet for 6 " finished blocks. (If you make a specific design you will have to count # of blocks in each color to determine yardage.)
4. Go shopping. Buy 100% cottons for best results. Sometimes I go to the expensive store first and find one or two pieces I'd die for. Then I go to less expensive stores to find the remainder of my fabric list so it doesn't cost as much.

Cutting

5. Cutting out: Squaring up, **cutting exactly**, strips, blocks and trim triangles.

Layout & Pick-up

6. Layout quilt blocks according to your plan. Label rows with blue painters tape and number with permanent marker along the left side. Pick-up each numbered row of blocks in sequence, by picking the first block up and laying it on top of the second block and then picking up both blocks 1 and 2 and then placing them on top of block 3 and so on. Pin each row of blocks together. Continue to do this with each row.

Sewing Strips and Rows

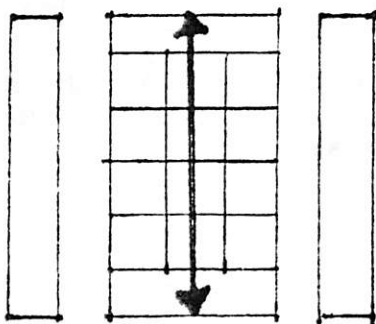
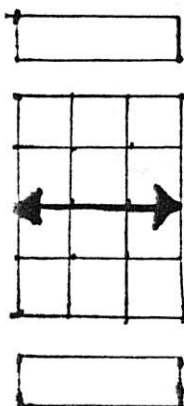
7. Make a "quilt sandwich" (6 1/2" square of fabric, 6 1/2" square of batting, 6 1/2" square of fabric) to test tension everyday, before starting to sew on project and verify accuracy with teacher.
8. Sewing grid work. Must sew 1/4 " seams, You can use the edge of your pressure foot, **it is not a true 1/4 "**, it is ok if **all** squares are the exact same size. But if you have triangles or different sized squares (big or little) **YOU MUST MAKE A MASKING TAPE BRIDGE THAT ALLOWS YOU TO MAKE AN EXACT 1/4 " SEAM.**

Pressing

9. To set seams: press each side of the seam first, then press seams to one side. On **odd** rows, press seams towards tape, on **even** rows press seams away from tape. This helps to line-up and lock seams together, when sewing rows together.

Measuring Borders/Cutting

10. Borders, **measure through the middle not the edges.** Measure borders to the exact same measurement. Divide grid and borders into fourths, pin together and then stretch and pin in between **fourths pins**. Sew with 1/4 " seam. Press seams onto the border.



Draw on Quilting Design

11. Choose a 6 " border design. Tape design on light box (using blue painters tape) and trace the design onto the quilt top using washable *Crayola* markers or blue *Mark-Be-Gone*. Do not allow quilt to sit in a hot place. (ie. Hot car, direct sunlight, by a heat vent or iron as it could heat-set the marks drawn on your quilt. Yellow and red markers do not come out very well)

Back: Measure/Cut/Sew/Press

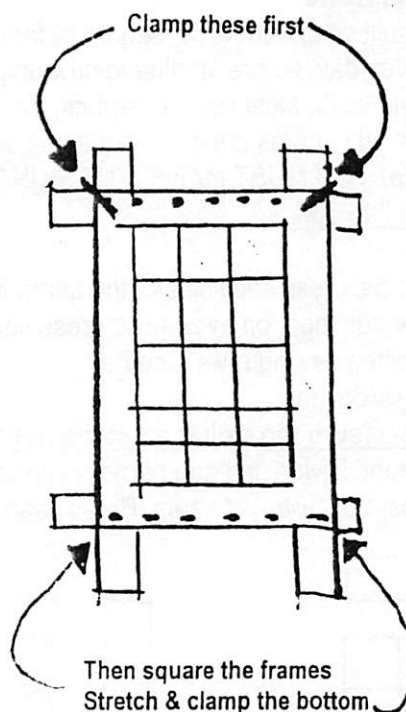
12. To make the back of the quilt. . . measure completed quilt top from top to bottom in the middle, add 4 inches. Cut two pieces of the back fabric the new length. Divide each piece of fabric on one long edge (selvage) into fourths, marking with pins. Pin together matching fourths, pin, stretch and pin in between. Sew on the white selvage line. Then place pressure foot along seam and sew again $\frac{1}{4}$ " the full length of the back. Trim off selvage and press, set seam, then press to one side. (Make sure the back is wide enough for the top, you may have to add a strip on the side.)

Cutting Batting

13. Using Heirloom 80/20 (80% cotton/20% poly) thin batting, lay out quilt batting. Lay quilt top on top of batting and smooth it out with hands. Use an old nasty cutting mat as it will ruin a new one. To trim batting 1 " wider than outside edges of quilt top.

Assemble Quilt on Quilt Frames

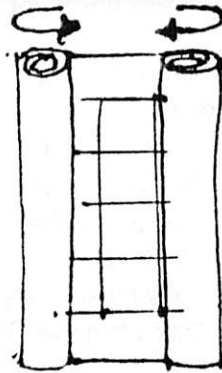
14. Stretch the quilt onto wooden quilt frames. **The following is done on the floor before placing on the quilt stands.** Place quilt back fabric with seam side up, then batting, then quilt top (right-side up). Using all layers as one, start with the top of the quilt and thumb-tack from center to outer edges. Repeat process on bottom of quilt. After the top and bottom are thumb-tacked down, place side boards underneath the top and bottom boards. Clamp top boards to side boards firmly. Then square the frames, stretch and clamp the bottom. (This step takes two people). Now thumb-tack sides stretching slightly from the center to the corners. When finished look underneath and make sure that everything is smooth, if not, undo and re-stretch it. Now place on quilt stands. Safety pin quilt layers in place to hold if together while you machine quilt it. Make sure safety pins are no more than a hand width apart.



"Quilt Sandwich" to Check Tension
Refer to step #7.

Machine Quilting/Rolling Quilt

15. Lay pinned quilt, top side up, on floor. Roll two sides towards the middle, making it easier to handle under the machine. Remember to start in the center of your project and work outward.



The quilt gridlines and 2-inch border can be machine quilted stitch-in-the-ditch straight lines (very difficult). If using straight lines you need a walking foot, using a #3 stitch length. The serpentine stitch is the most forgiving quilting stitch to quilt the gridlines. Using the correct stitch selection for your machine and a #3 ½ stitch-width and a #3 stitch-length. Remove safety pins from center grid and 2" border when quilted. (Be sure to close pins before putting in canister.)

Free Motion Quilting-Big Borders

16. When doing free motion on your 6-inch border, use a free motion foot, drop the feed dogs and stitch-width #0, stitch length # doesn't matter because you control the stitch length. Make a plan and begin.

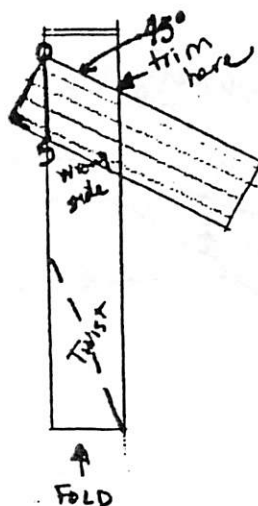
Trim Quilt Edges

17. When the quilting is finished, lay the quilt on the floor and using a nasty "quilt batt only" cutting mat, trim the edges so all are even with the top.

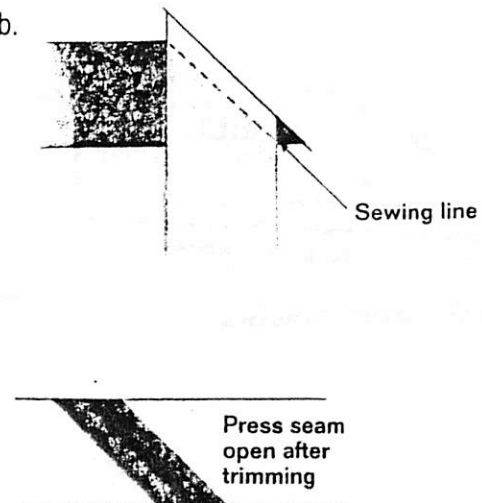
Binding/Cutting/Sew/Press

18. Binding cut 10-12 strips 3 ½ inches wide. To cut the 45° angles, unfold one strip so there is only one fold remaining, take the top right corner give it one twist laying the right corner onto the left corner.
 - a. Line the edges up. Using the clear ruler, line the 0-5 (45° angle) line up on the left cut edge of strip. Trim off excess this will give you a 45° angle. Do this to all strips.
 - b. Using two strips, place them right sides together with ears or horns hanging over outside edges approximately ¼ inch. Draw a line from the right angle corner to the other right angle corner. Stitch with a #2 stitch length on the line back stitching at the beginning and the end. Press these seams **open** and **flat**. Continue sewing the strips together until you have a long, long strip. Now press the binding in half with the seams inside. Extra care must be taken when using solid colored fabrics.

a.



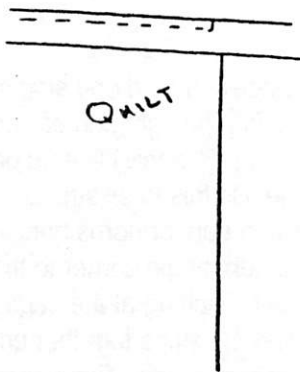
b.



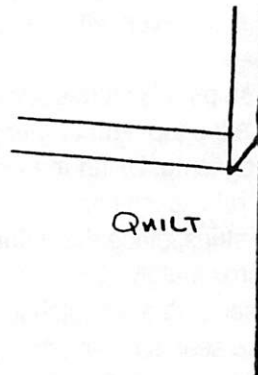
Binding-Sew to Quilt/Corners/Splicing

19. Start about half way down the edge of your quilt. Align raw edges of binding and quilt. Leaving a 12-14" tail of binding that is not sewn. Use a walking foot, #3 stitch length; sew with the pressure foot on the edge of the quilt.
 - a. Sew towards the corner of quilt, when $\frac{3}{8}$ " away from the edge. Pivot and back stitch off the binding and quilt. Cut threads.
 - b. Fold the binding straight up from the quilt making a paper airplane fold, the binding should be extending perfectly straight with the quilt edge,
 - c. Hold in place with your left fingers and fold the binding back over the airplane fold. Now stitch through all thicknesses to the next corner and do it the same way. Do all four corners. Remember to stop stitching approximately 14-18 inches from where you began the binding. Now, lay the quilt out on the cutting mat. Trim the shortest binding so it has about 8 inches flapping.
 - d. Sandwich the long flap inside of the short one and pull and tug until it lays flat and smooth. With a pencil make a mark where the short flap overlaps on the long flap, (both front and back). Remove the long flap and open the binding up. Find the two pencil marks.
 - e. Lay your clear ruler on top of the binding. **Aligning ruler on pencil marks. Adjust ruler so that you will cut the binding $\frac{1}{2}$ " LONGER (allowing for the seam allowances).** Place right sides together with ears or horns sticking out past the edges. Sew from right angle corner to right angle corner. Press seam open and flat. Stretch and pull the binding to fit the remainder to the quilt, pin in place and stitch over pins, until closed.

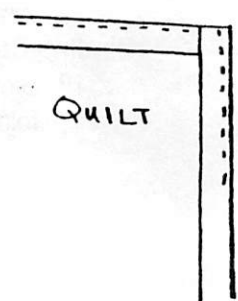
a.



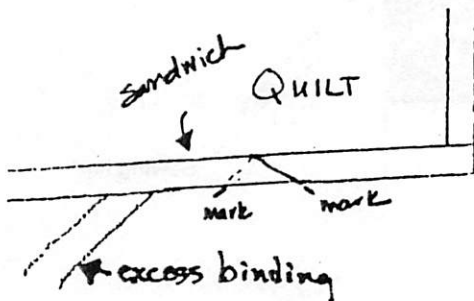
b.



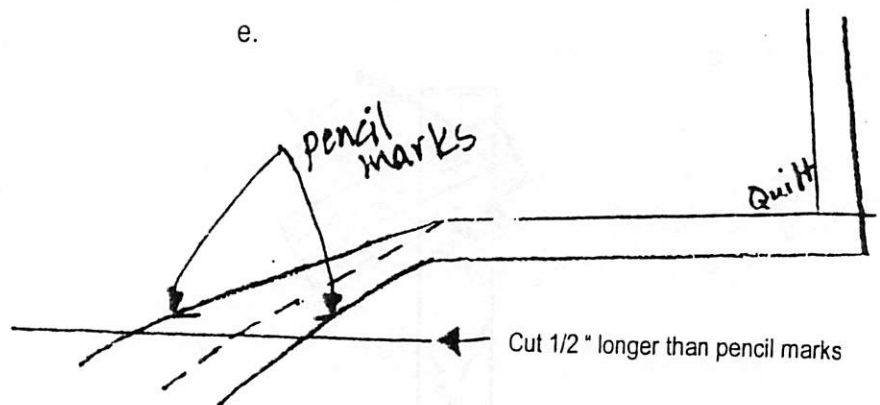
c.



d.

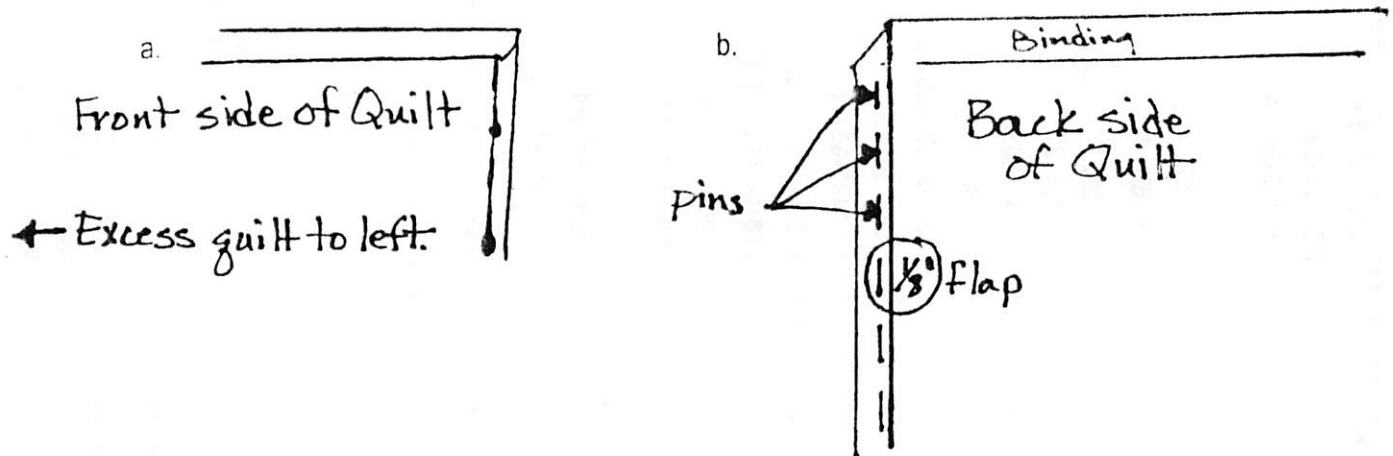


e.



Binding, Pinning and Top Stitching

20. a. Front of quilt should be facing you with the excess to your left. Begin pinning the binding. Pins should point to the top. Working from the right side of the quilt, fold the binding towards the back of quilt just barely overlapping the stitching line. Pin the binding in place "in the ditch" on the right side where quilt and binding come together. (Pins are approximately 1" apart).
- b. This is a tedious process each pin must be looked at on the wrong side to determine proper 1/8" flap size. (Big flaps are ugly.) It should take approximately 45 minutes to one hour per side, if done correctly. Only pin opposite sides at a time, or you will bleed on your quilt. Top stitch-in-the-ditch, (with right side of the quilt facing up, with excess to your left) #3 stitch-length, being careful not to break a needle as you sew. To remove pins hold pin head as the "walking" foot moves, causing the pin to pull out slowly. Stitching should be hidden, it should not be on top of the binding. (NOTE: Top thread should match 6" border and bobbin thread should match binding.)



Binding/Hand Sewing

21. Corners must be sewn at 45° angles, invisibly on the wrong side only by hand to finish quilt. Also, hand-sew any places that were missed when stitching binding in place.

Washing/Blocking Quilt

22. See attached quilt washing instructions.

Quilt/Grading

23. See attached "Quilt Grading Breakdown."



Quilting Resources

Books

Title	Author	ISBN
60 Machine Quilting Patterns	Pat Holly & Sue Nickels	0-486-28013-6
Add-A-Line	Janie Donaldson	1-57432-795-X
Add-A-Line Continued	Janie Donaldson	1-57432-848-4
Celebrations: Scraps of Time	Janet Selck	
Exploring Machine Trapunto	Hari Walner	1-57120-043-6
Fine Feathers	Marianne Fons	0-967631-04-1
Formal Feathers 101	Sherry Rogers-Harrison	www.sewfarssewgood.org
Heirloom Machine Quilting 4th Ed.	Harriet Hargrave	1-57120-236-6
Machine Quilting	Sue Nickels	1-57432-830-1
Machine Quilting Made Easy	Maurine Noble	1-56477-074-5
Machine Quilting Solutions	Christine Maraccini	978-1-57120-392-2
Mastering Machine Applique	Harriet Hargrave	1-57120-136-X
Pathways to Better Quilting	Sally Terry	1-57432-851-4
Piece by Piece: Machine Applique	Sharon Schamber & Cristy Fincher	978-1-57432-923-0
Quilting Inside the Lines	Pam Clarke	978-1-57432-922-3
Quilting Possibilities... Freehand Filler Patterns	Sue Patton	978-1-57432-918-6
Sew One & You're Done	Evelyn Sloppy	1-56477-665-4
Simple Stars, Beautiful Quilts	Debbie Maddy	
Successful Machine Quilting	Marti Mitchell	0-696-02400-4
The Quilter's Ultimate Visual Guide	Ellen Pahl, Editor	0-87596-710-8
The Secrets of Elemental Quilting	Karen McTavish	0-9744706-2-7

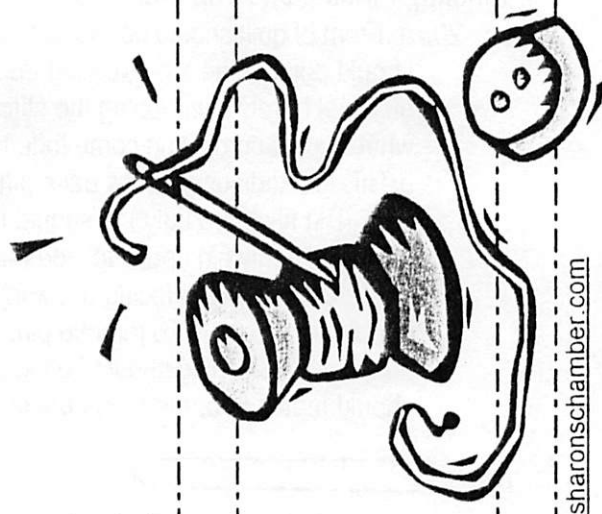
Magazines

Fon's & Porter's: Love of Quilting
 McCall's Quick Quilts
 McCall's Quilting
 Quilt
 Quiltmaker
 The Quilter Magazine

DVD & CD

Machine Applique
 No-Marking Machine Quilting
 Grand Finale
 Sharon Schamber
 Sharon Schamber
 Ricky Tims

www.Sharon@sharonschamber.com
www.Sharon@sharonschamber.com



Designer Sewing/Quilting Equipment

Due _____

Sharp scissors- small are best

Mechanical pencil

\$1.00 for bobbin - refunded at end of sem. if in good order

Pins- long with balls

Pin cushion

Seam ripper

Water disappearing pen- Mark-Be-Gone

Or a box of Crayola WASHABLE markers

Pencil box-something small to keep equipment in

Designer Sewing/Quilting Equipment

Due _____

Sharp scissors- small are best

Mechanical pencil

\$1.00 for bobbin - refunded at end of sem. if in good order

Pins- long with balls

Pin cushion

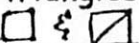
Seam ripper

Water disappearing pen- Mark-Be-Gone

Or a box of Crayola WASHABLE markers

Pencil box-something small to keep equipment in

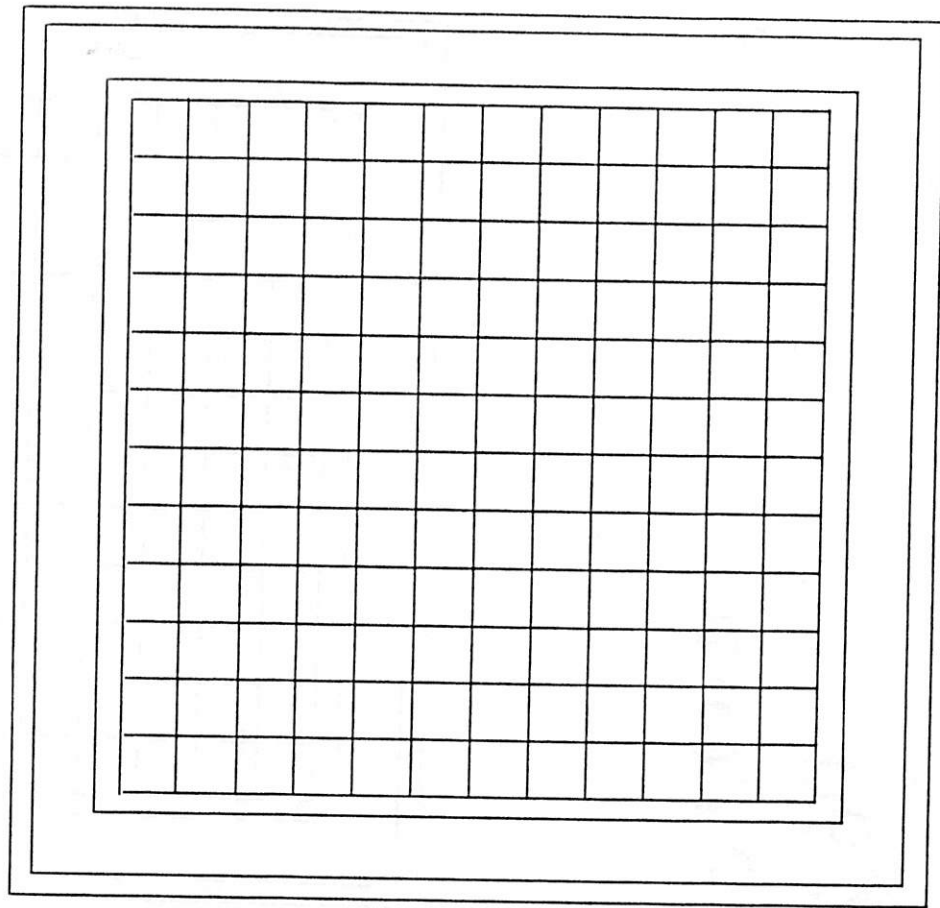
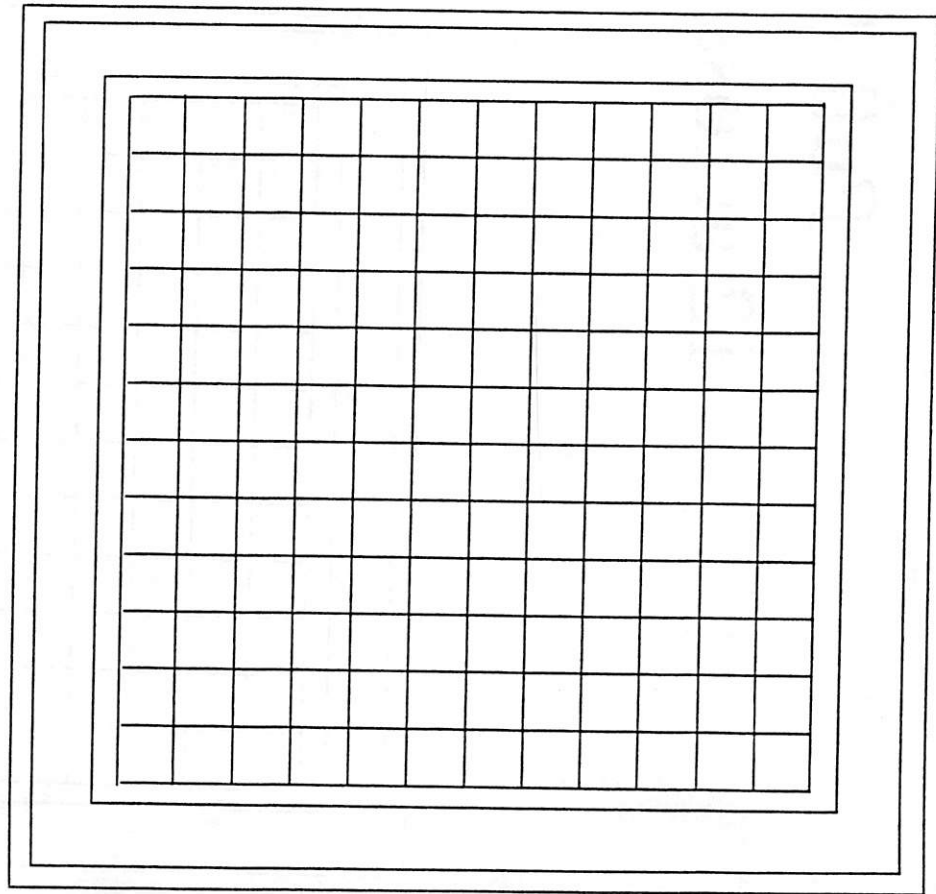
Yardage and number of blocks for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide blocks
(6 blocks per 45" wide fabric) or for triangles

# of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " blocks 	# of triangle blocks 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 	# of strips For blocks and triangles 	Yardage For 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " <u>Yards</u> 	Triangle blocks cut 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " <u>Yards</u> 
6	5	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
12	10	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
18	15	3	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
24	20	4	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
30	25	5	1	$1 \frac{1}{8}$
36	30	6	$1 \frac{1}{4}$	$1 \frac{1}{4}$
42	35	7	$1 \frac{1}{3}$	$1 \frac{1}{2}$
48	40	8	$1 \frac{1}{2}$	$1 \frac{2}{3}$
54	45	9	$1 \frac{3}{4}$	$1 \frac{7}{8}$
60	50	10	2	$2 \frac{1}{8}$
66	55	11	$2 \frac{1}{8}$	$2 \frac{1}{4}$
72	60	12	$2 \frac{1}{4}$	$2 \frac{1}{2}$
78	65	13	$2 \frac{1}{2}$	$2 \frac{5}{8}$
84	70	14	$2 \frac{5}{8}$	$2 \frac{7}{8}$
90	75	15	$2 \frac{7}{8}$	3
96	80	16	3	$3 \frac{1}{4}$
102	85	17	$3 \frac{1}{8}$	$3 \frac{3}{8}$
108	90	18	$3 \frac{3}{8}$	$3 \frac{5}{8}$
114	95	19	$3 \frac{1}{2}$	$3 \frac{7}{8}$
120	100	20	$3 \frac{3}{4}$	4

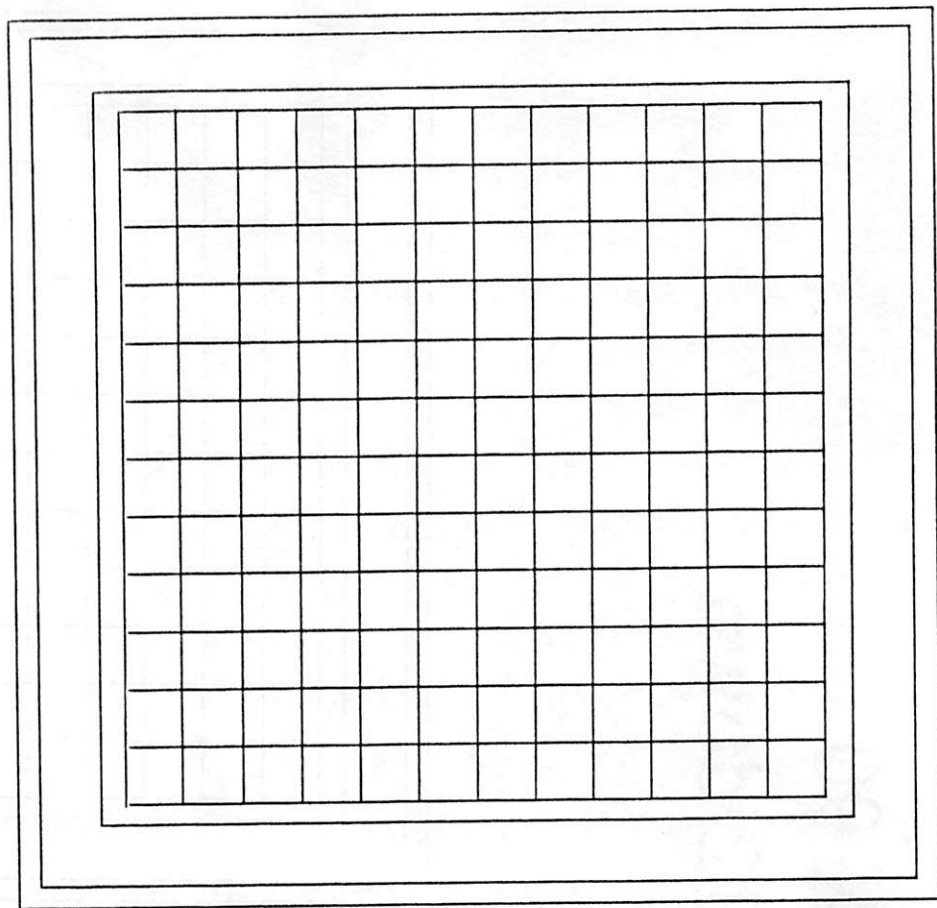
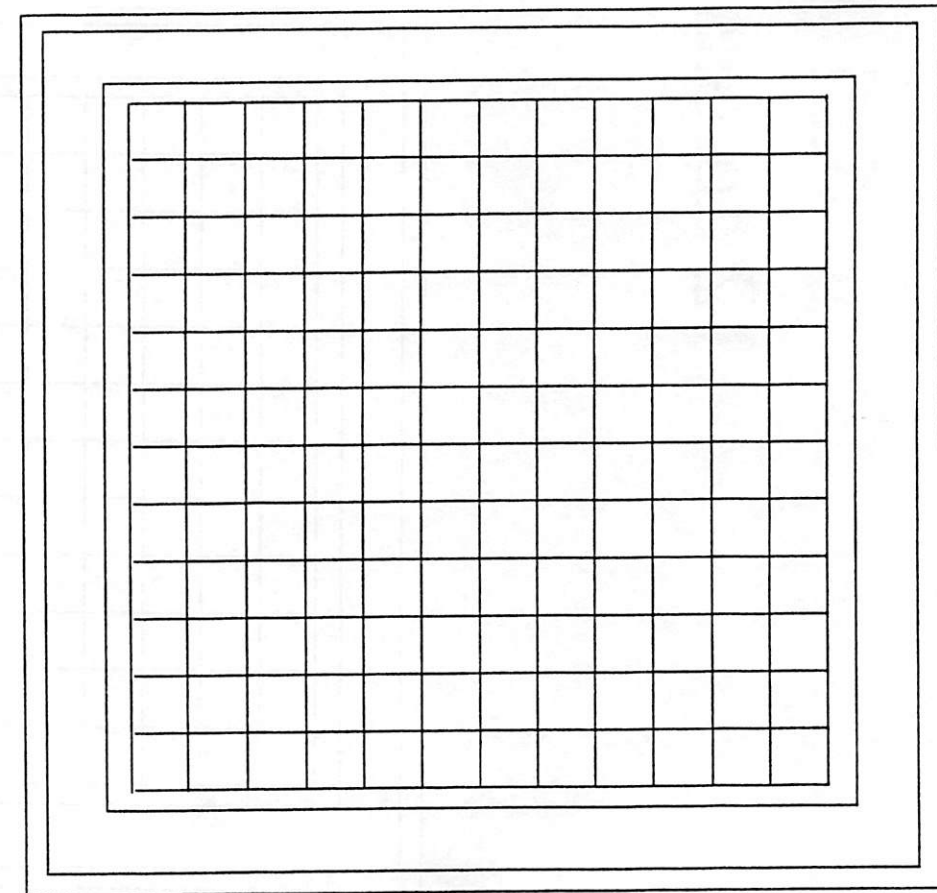
of blocks cut _____ strips 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide _____ yards

of triangles 2 = _____ blocks cut _____ strips 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide _____ yards

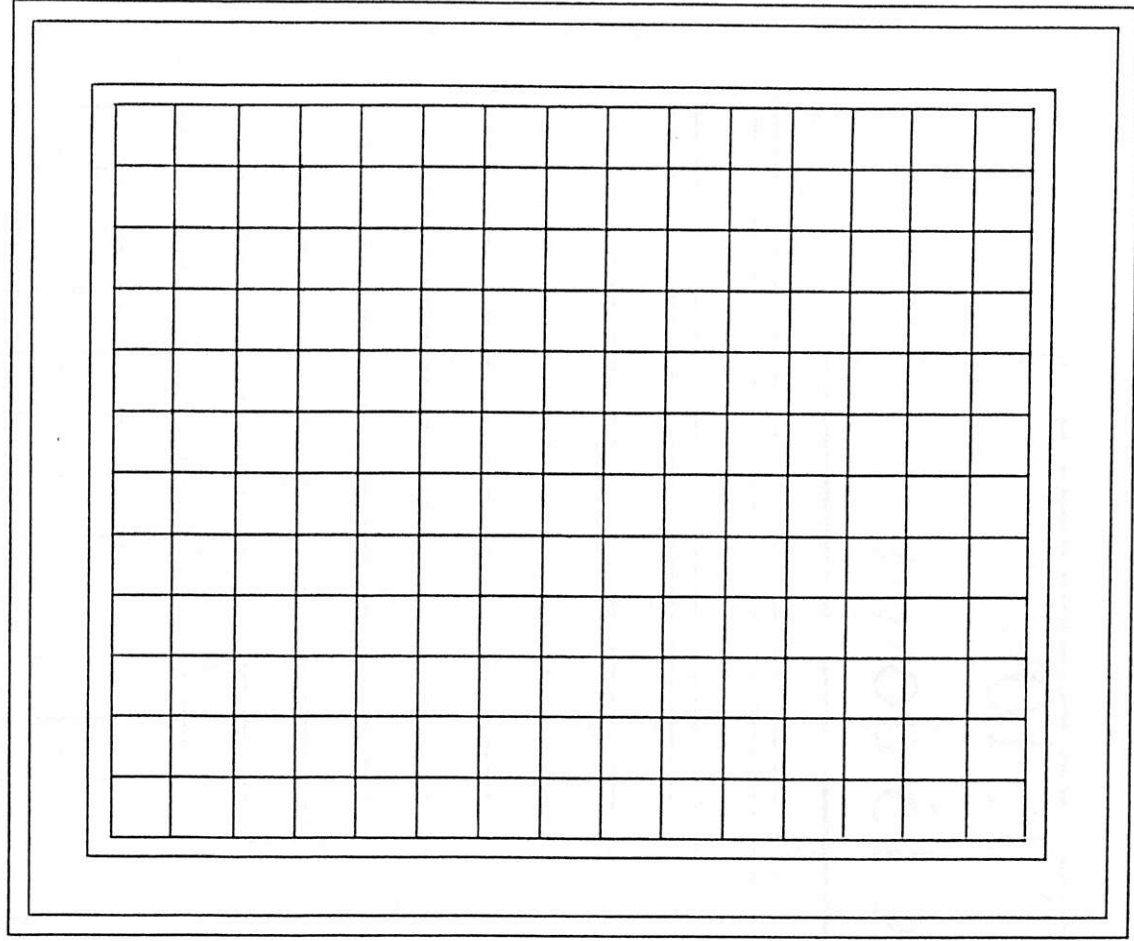
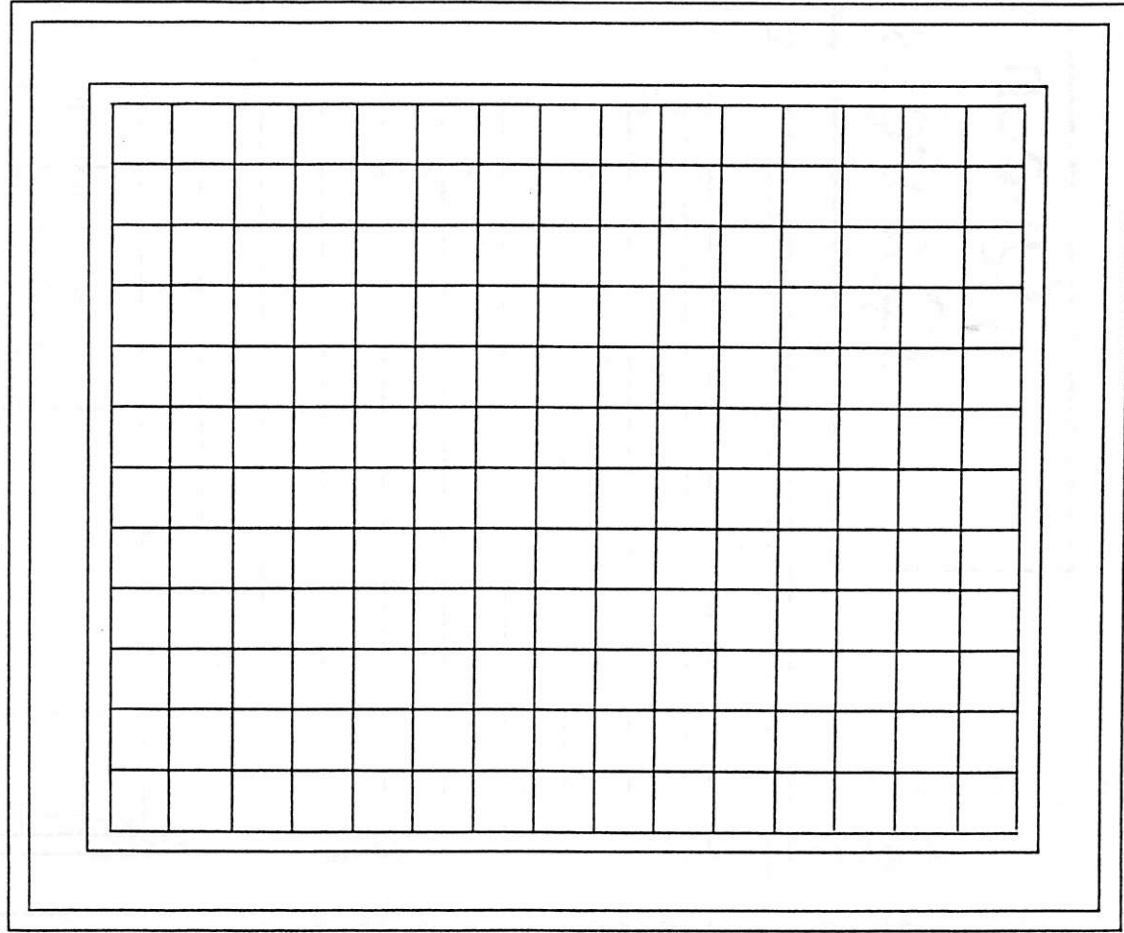
Full 90 X 90
12 across X 12 down



Full 90 X 90
12 across X 12 down



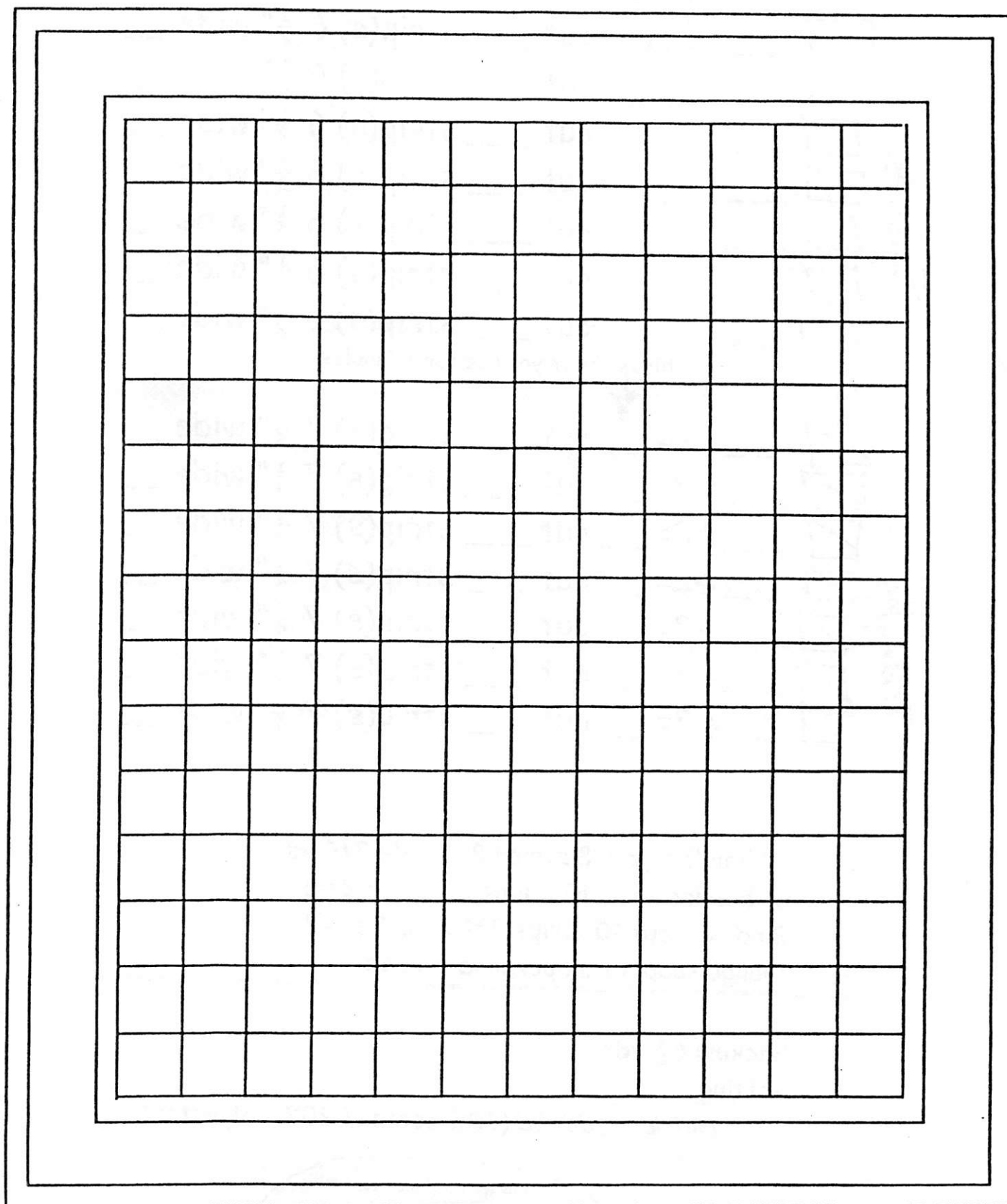
Queen 90 X 108
12 across X 15 down



Queen 90 X 108
12 across X 15 down

A large grid of 10 rows and 20 columns, enclosed in a double-line border. The grid is composed of 200 small squares arranged in 10 rows and 20 columns. The entire grid is surrounded by a thick black border.A large grid of 15 columns and 12 rows, enclosed in a double-line border. The grid is composed of 180 small squares arranged in 12 rows and 15 columns. The entire grid is surrounded by a thick black border.

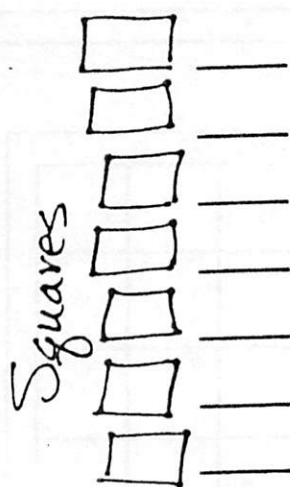
Queen 90 X 108



QUEEN

90X108

12 ACROSS BY 15 DOWN



cut ____ strip(s) $6 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide ____

cut ____ strip(s) $6 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide ____

cut ____ strip(s) $6 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide ____

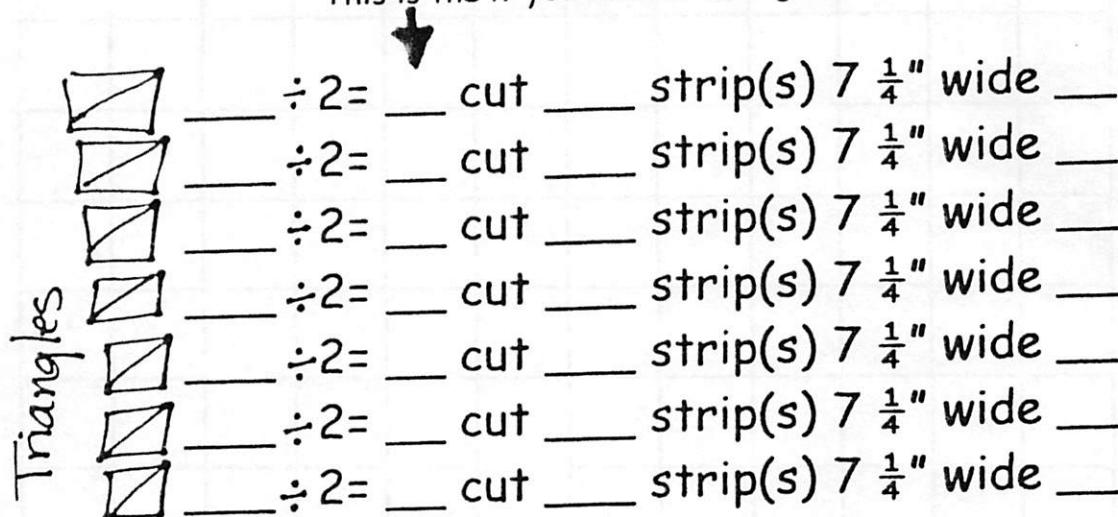
cut ____ strip(s) $6 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide ____

cut ____ strip(s) $6 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide ____

cut ____ strip(s) $6 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide ____

cut ____ strip(s) $6 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide ____

** This is the # you use for triangles.



2" border - cut 8 strips $2 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide $\frac{3}{4}$ yd

6" border - cut 10 strips $6 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide 2 yd

Binding - cut 10 strips $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide $1 \frac{1}{4}$ yd

1 large spool of all purpose thread

Backing $6 \frac{1}{2}$ yds

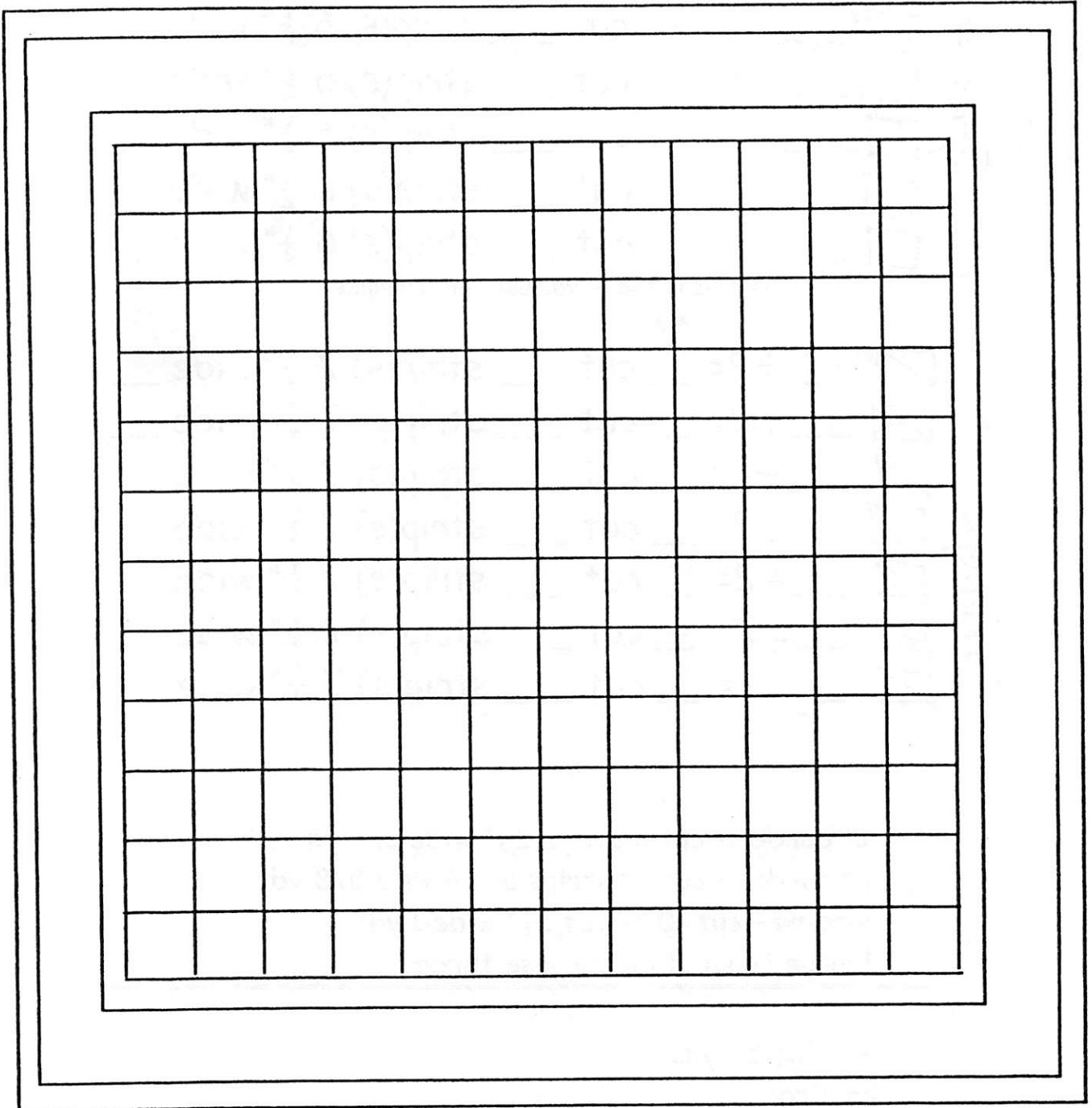
Batting:

Heirloom 80/20 (80% cotton/ 20% polyester)

95" x 112"

This section of supplies,
could be purchased later in the term,
to help your family financially.

Full 90 X 90



FULL

90X90

12 ACROSS BY 12 DOWN

Squares

☐	_____	cut _____ strip(s) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide _____
☐	_____	cut _____ strip(s) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide _____
☐	_____	cut _____ strip(s) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide _____
☐	_____	cut _____ strip(s) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide _____
☐	_____	cut _____ strip(s) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide _____
☐	_____	cut _____ strip(s) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide _____
☐	_____	cut _____ strip(s) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide _____

** This is the # you use for triangles.

Triangles

☒	_____ $\div 2 =$ _____	cut _____ strip(s) 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide _____
☒	_____ $\div 2 =$ _____	cut _____ strip(s) 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide _____
☒	_____ $\div 2 =$ _____	cut _____ strip(s) 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide _____
☒	_____ $\div 2 =$ _____	cut _____ strip(s) 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide _____
☒	_____ $\div 2 =$ _____	cut _____ strip(s) 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide _____
☒	_____ $\div 2 =$ _____	cut _____ strip(s) 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide _____
☒	_____ $\div 2 =$ _____	cut _____ strip(s) 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide _____

2" border - cut 8 strips 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide 2/3 yd

6" border - cut 10 strips 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide 1 5/8 yd

Binding - cut 10 strips 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide 1 yd

1 large spool of all purpose thread

Backing 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds

Batting:

Heirloom 80/20 (80% cotton/ 20% polyester)

95" x 95"

This section of supplies,
could be purchased later in the term,
to help your family financially.

Queen 90"x 108"

2 border, 12 across by 15 down, block center (180 blocks)

2 colors (90 blocks of each color)	3 colors (60 blocks of each color)	4 colors (45 blocks of each color)	5 colors (36 blocks of each color)
Color A 2 7/8 yds	Color A 2 yds	Color A 1 5/8 yds	Color A 1 1/4 yds
Color B 2 7/8 yds	Color B 2 yds	Color B 1 5/8 yds	Color B 1 1/4 yds
	Color C 2 yds	Color C 1 5/8 yds	Color C 1 1/4 yds
		Color D 1 5/8 yds	Color D 1 1/4 yds
			Color E 1 1/4 yds
Cut 15 strips 6 1/2" wide	Cut 10 strips 6 1/2" wide	Cut 8 strips 6 1/2" wide	Cut 6 strips 6 1/2" wide

2" border $\frac{3}{4}$ yd Cut 8 strips 2 1/2" wide.

6" border 2 yds Cut 10 strips 6 1/2" wide.

Binding 1 1/4 yd (this is made from coordinating fabric) Cut 12 strips 3 1/2" wide.

1 large spool of All-Purpose thread

=====

Backing 6 1/2 yds

Batting- King/Queen size (if bought at WalMart get the one in the yellow package)

Full 90 x 90

2 border, 12 across by 12 down, block center (144 blocks)

2 colors (72 blocks of each color)	3 colors (48 blocks of each color)	4 colors (36 blocks of each color)	5 colors (29 blocks of each color)
Color A 2 3/4 yds	Color A 1 1/2 yds	Color A 1 1/4 yds	Color A 1 yd
Color B 2 3/4 yds	Color B 1 1/2 yds	Color B 1 1/4 yds	Color B 1 yd
	Color C 1 1/2 yds	Color C 1 1/4 yds	Color C 1 yd
		Color D 1 1/4 yds	Color D 1 yd
			Color E 1 yd
Cut 12 strips 6 1/2" wide	Cut 8 strips 6 1/2" wide	Cut 6 strips 6 1/2" wide	Cut 5 strips 6 1/2" wide

2" border 2/3 yd Cut 8 strips 2 1/2" wide.

6" border 1 5/8 yds Cut 10 strips 6 1/2" wide.

Binding 1 yd (this is made from coordinating fabric) Cut 10 strips 3 1/2" wide.

1 large spool of All-Purpose thread

=====

Backing 5 1/2 yds

Batting- Queen size (if bought at WalMart get the one in the yellow package)

Twin 60" x 90"

2 border, 7 across by 12 down, block center (84 blocks)

2 colors (42 blocks of each color)	3 colors (28 blocks of each color)	4 colors (21 blocks of each color)	5 colors (17 blocks of each color)
Color A 1 1/3 yds	Color A 1 yds	Color A 7/8 yds	Color A 5/8 yds
Color B 1 1/3 yds	Color B 1 yds	Color B 7/8 yds	Color B 5/8 yds
	Color C 1 yds	Color C 7/8 yds	Color C 5/8 yds
		Color D 7/8 yds	Color D 5/8 yds
			Color E 5/8 yds
Cut 7 strips 6 1/2" wide	Cut 5 strips 6 1/2" wide	Cut 4 strips 6 1/2" wide	Cut 3 strips 6 1/2" wide

2" border 3/4 yd Cut 8 strips 2 1/2" wide.

6" border 1 1/2 yds Cut 8 strips 6 1/2" wide.

Binding 1 yd (this is made from coordinating fabric) Cut 8 strips 3 1/2" wide.

1 large spool of All-Purpose thread

=====

Backing 5 1/2 yds

Batting- full size (if bought at WalMart get the one in the yellow package)

Throw 66" x 84"

2 border, 8 across by 11 down, block center (88 blocks)

2 colors (44 blocks of each color)	3 colors (30 blocks of each color)	4 colors (22 blocks of each color)	5 colors (18 blocks of each color)
Color A 1 1/2 yds	Color A 1 yds	Color A 7/8 yds	Color A 5/8 yds
Color B 1 1/2 yds	Color B 1 yds	Color B 7/8 yds	Color B 5/8 yds
	Color C 1 yds	Color C 7/8 yds	Color C 5/8 yds
		Color D 7/8 yds	Color D 5/8 yds
			Color E 5/8 yds
Cut 8 strips 6 1/2" wide	Cut 5 strips 6 1/2" wide	Cut 4 strips 6 1/2" wide	Cut 3 strips 6 1/2" wide

2" border 2/3 yd Cut 8 strips 2 1/2" wide.

6" border 1 1/2 yds Cut 8 strips 6 1/2" wide.

Binding 1 yd (this is made from coordinating fabric) Cut 9 strips 3 1/2" wide.

1 large spool of All-Purpose thread

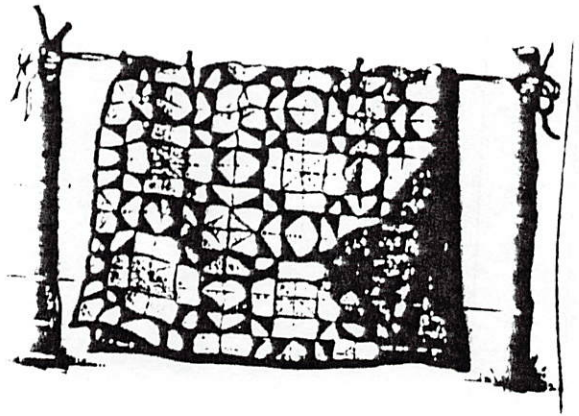
=====

Backing 5 1/2 yds

Batting- Full size (if bought at WalMart get the one in the yellow package)

Quilt Washing Instructions

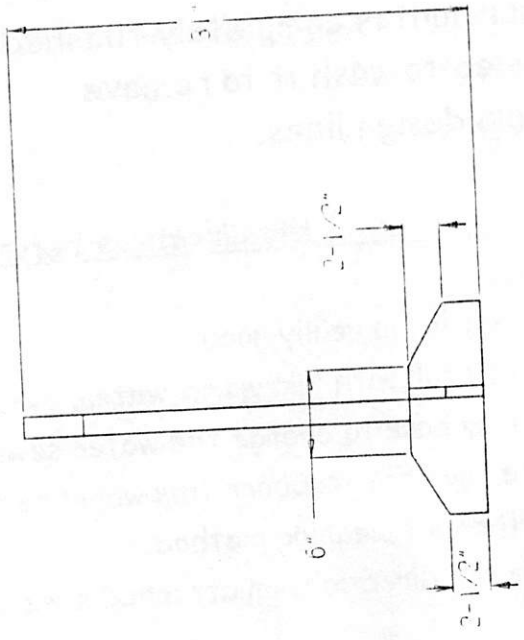
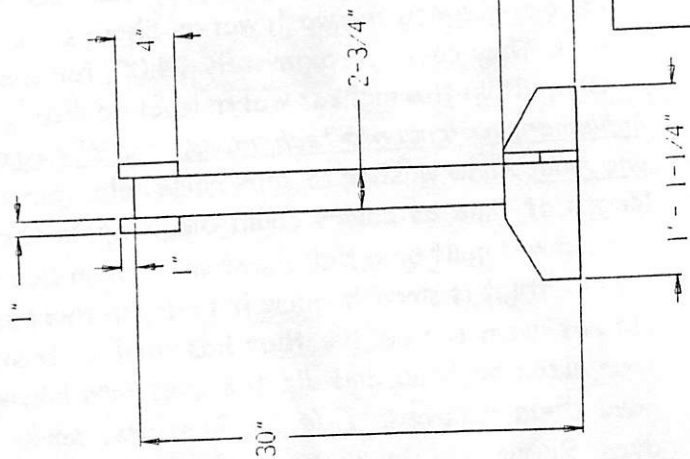
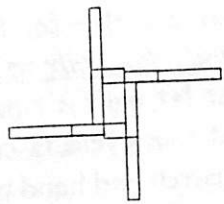
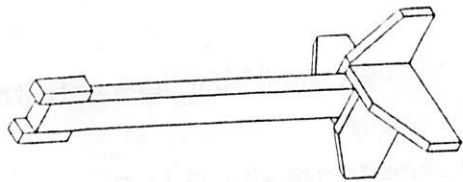
When your quilt is completely finished, you will need to wash it to remove the quilting design lines.



1. Read through all the directions before starting as you may have to purchase a few items.
 2. Clean bath tub really good.
 3. Fill bath tub with lukewarm water. Swish and soak the 6" borders until they are clean. (You may have to change the water several times.)
 4. If the lines are stubborn this would be the time to use the Tide To Go pen or your favorite spot cleaning method.
 5. Follow the directions on attached sheet.
-
1. Trim all stray threads off quilt front and back.
 2. Use lukewarm water and 1-2 teaspoons horse shampoo (Orvus, purchased at IFA Intermountain Farmer's Association), mixed well in a small amount of water in washer before adding the quilt.
 3. If you are even remotely concerned that your quilt might bleed add 4-6 sheets of Shout Color Catchers to the wash water. Shout Color Catchers are found in stores next to the dryer sheets. They cost approximately \$4.00, for one box of 24 sheets.
 4. Wash quilt on the highest water level—delicate or gentle cycle—for 6-8 minutes. When implementing trapunto techniques, stop the washer and allow quilt to soak for a minimum of one hour. Allow washer to spin, rinse cold, spin. Do not let quilt sit in the washer for any length of time as colors could bleed after the final spin cycle is completed.
 5. Spread wet quilt on a flat sheet on "a clean floor". Stretch and hand press your quilt over the sheet until it is smooth, allow it to dry in this position. If there are any quilting lines that did not wash out or dye that has bled on front or back, this is the time to fix it! Go to your clean bathtub and dip the quilt into lukewarm water and work on the lines until you have them removed. Tide To Go sticks, work awesome to remove unwanted lines and dyes. Re-rinse in the washer and spin dry. Lay out on sheet and hand press; allow to air dry completely.
 6. Do not put quilt in dryer for any length of time. Do not allow to dry on the line as it causes the stitches to break. Dry only on a flat surface.
 7. Sometimes you need a good tape lint roller to remove any unwanted fuzz.
 8. Take washed/blocked quilt to class and fill out a grade sheet.
 9. Your quilt will need to be displayed in the front office for a few days after being graded by the teacher.

BILL OF MATERIALS		
QUANTITY	ITEM	SIZE
1	POST	2" X 4" X 30"
2	SIDE SUPPORTS	1" X 2" X 4"
4	BASE SUPPORTS	3/4" X 8" X 5"

FASTEN TOGETHER WITH NAILS OR SCREWS.
HOWEVER SCREWS ARE PREFERABLE



QUILT STAND	
UNTAH HIGH SCHOOL	
DESIGNER	04-27-07
RILEY TODDCH	
APPROVED	

SIZE	CASE LOGS	DATE	REVISION
A			
SCALE	RELEASE DATE	REVISION	SHEET

REVISION		DATE	APPROVED
ZONE	REV		
DESCRIPTION			

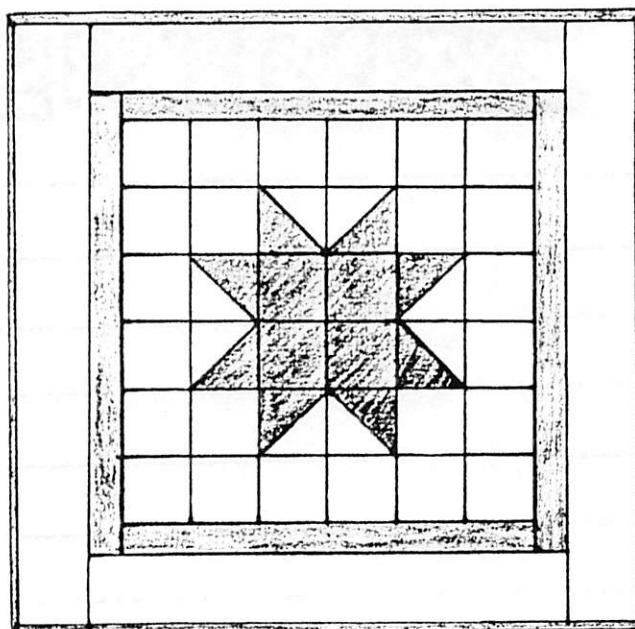
Sample Quilt

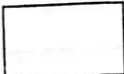
52" x 52"

Renée Chew Steele
 Uintah High School
 Designer Sewing

Equipment

Scissors
 Seam Ripper
 Rotary Cutter (new blade)
 Rotary Mat
 Rotary Ruler
 Pins
 Bernina™ bobbin
 Bernina™ Walking Foot (opt)
 Bernina™ Free Motion Foot (opt)



	24	Cut 4 strips 6 1/2" wide	7/8 yd
	4	Cut 1 strip 6 1/2" wide	1/4 yd
	$8 \div 2 = 4$	Cut 1 strip 7 1/4" wide	1/4 yd
	$8 \div 2 = 4$	Cut 1 strip 7 1/4" wide	1/4 yd
	2" border	Cut 4 strips 2 1/2" wide	1/3 yd
	6" border	Cut 5 strips 6 1/2" wide	1-1/4 yd
	Binding	Cut 6 strips 3 1/2" wide	2/3 yd
Back		-----	2-2/3 yd

Batting 56" x 56" - 80/20 Hobbs Heirloom
 (80% cotton 20% polyester).

Spool of 100% cotton thread to match
 (for piecing and machine quilting).

3 packages of 30 Basting Pins (safety pins)

Quilt Notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Textile Design Entrepreneurship 2014

Renee Chew Steele
435-828-6517

NOTES AND IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Supplies or things I use for resources.

Kinco Gloves #1791- comes in small, medium, and large (I purchase mine at IFA--Intermountain Farmers Association, very inexpensive and work great.)

Supreme Slider—www.freemotionslider.com

This is a Teflon sheet that makes free motion so much easier. This is a wonderful tool but quite pricy.

Fons And Porter- Mechanical fabric pencil/chalk.

Frixion- ball pens by Pilot. Mark quilt and iron off marks later. (I haven't used this very often but others swear by them).

Little Genie- "Magic Bobbin Washers" helps to keep bird nests from forming on the back of quilts when free motioning.

Quilt Halo- Rubberized ring that helps when you do free motion quilting. I have tried this and like the results.

Orvus Paste- horse shampoo to wash quilts. (I buy a gallon jug, snack size ziplocks and give each student one slightly rounded teaspoonful to wash each quilt).

Crayola Washable Markers- to mark quilts. Cannot be ironed over or left in the sun or near heat or it will heat set the marks. I find that black, brown and blue come out the easiest. However I personally have never had any trouble with any of the colors, but many of my students have. But I do not know if they did everything I told them to do.

Craftsy.com- amazing classes on line to purchase. They are yours for life. I have gleaned so much valuable information from them.

Winline Textiles- LuAnn Farr, 801-393-7498 or 800-945-9873. She is located in Ogden, UT. She can ship it to you anywhere. She works well with schools and gives you a great deal. She has beautiful batting of all kinds. I prefer 80% Cotton/20% Polyester, in both 96 "and 120" wide, 30 yard rolls.

=====+

Accurate

Cutting

Sewing

Pressing

Measuring

Pinning

Are essential when quilt making.

Thus, making the project so much faster and easier in the long run.

Why use a Home Sewing Machine VS a Commercial Quilting Machine?

There is a great article online from "Mr. Quilt" Don Linn, "My thoughts on quilting Machines.

These are my reasons:

Quilting on a home sewing machine (HSM) is more economical for a student or anyone starting out.

Biggest advantage to learning on a HSM is:

- You can do the entire process on it from piecing, quilting to binding.
- You can do any sewing project on a HSM ! Not limited to just quilting.
- Doesn't take up as much room to quilt on a HSM. A commercial machine needs 10 ft by 20 ft.
- Easier to start less expensive and then you can upgrade if that is what you really want to do.

Hints for Quilting at school:

- Start Small- do a baby quilt first or a 60"x60" lap quilt. Then as time goes on and you become more confident and increase your tools and knowledge you can move up to a Full or Queen size quilt. *NEVER a KING! It can be done, but very difficult. (I wouldn't recommend it).
- Stretching and safety pinning your quilt on boards before quilting is half the battle.
- Quilting the quilt is a tough task at first. The need for more table space is next to impossible at school. You need to be able to keep the quilt from falling and dragging, gravity works against you. The quilt needs to be able to move freely so your hands and shoulders don't cramp up. However at school this is not possible

so we roll the quilts from outside to center. Accordion pleat the rolled up quilt to hold on your lap. Some students have found that throwing the rolled quilt over their shoulder is easier for them. Some students just bunch it up and go!



- When using the walking foot for quilting you have to keep the quilt loose in the front so it can feed through evenly and make even stitches. If you shove it through you end up with BIG ugly stitches. If you don't allow it to feed easily it makes tiny tight stitches and ends up breaking your needle.
- When doing free motion quilting the more area you have to balance the bulk of your quilt the better. You need the area you are free motioning to move all directions freely. However this can be accomplished 6-18 inches at a time.