

MODERN
One-Block
QUILTS

22 Fresh Patchwork Projects

Natalia Bonner and Kathleen Whiting

*Each
in 3 sizes:*
BABY, TWIN
& QUEEN

MODERN
One-Block
QUILTS

22 Fresh Patchwork Projects

Natalia Bonner *and* Kathleen Whiting

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Photography and Artwork copyright © 2013 by C&T Publishing, Inc.

Publisher: Amy Marson

Production Coordinator: Jenny Davis

Creative Director: Gailen Runge

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Published by Stash Books, an imprint of C&T Publishing, Inc., P.O. Box 1456, Lafayette, CA 94549

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Bonner, Natalia, 1982-

Modern one-block quilts : 22 fresh patchwork projects / Natalia Bonner and Kathleen Whiting.

pages cm

ISBN 978-1-60705-723-9 (soft cover)

1. Patchwork--Patterns. 2. Quilting--Patterns. I. Whiting, Kathleen, 1959- II. Title.

TT835.B6265 2013

746.46'041--dc23

2013011955

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1



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Dedication

This book is dedicated to Emmy and Gage Jaspersen, Kathleen's parents and Natalia's grandparents, who at 79 years of age pieced and helped to piece several of the quilts in this book, unpicked quilts, spent hours figuring out patterns, and even repaired sewing machines. Thank you so much for teaching both of us the love of sewing, both art and precision. You are amazing!

Acknowledgments

Special thanks to both our families for supporting us along the journey of writing this book.

To Ashlee Wolf, Ainslee Howells, and Hena Peterson, thank you for the gorgeous quilts that you pieced for this book.

Emmy and Gage Jaspersen, thank you for your support, encouragement, and willingness to sew multiple quilts, unpick quilts, and repair sewing machines.

To everyone who reads our blog and attends quilt guilds with us, your kind comments and support

gave us more motivation and encouragement than we could have ever imagined.

Thank you to Moda Fabrics, Riley Blake Designs, Michael Miller Fabrics, Birch Fabrics, Wisdham Fabrics, Robert Kaufman Fabrics, Warm & Natural batting, and all the brilliant fabric designers. The fabrics that you provided for this book are lovely and helped us to create beautiful quilts.

To all the staff at C&T Publishing and Stash Books—thank you very much for giving us the opportunity to write this book. This journey has been so much fun.



Introduction

WE ARE CRAZY ABOUT QUILTING.

We like the feeling that we are creating something useful as well as adding design to our homes. Displaying color and artistry on a bed enhances the room as well as giving the satisfaction of creating an inviting space.

Making one block and turning it different ways to create a pattern can be fascinating. Today's fabric choices open up even more possibilities for design and depth in both the block and the quilt. It is fun to see what we can create.

We love the way different colors and shapes can be used in decorating to affect our moods and emotions. When it comes to decorating our homes, we can change the feeling of a room with a quick change of a quilt on a bed, draped over a chair or couch, or hanging on a wall. One-block quilts especially lend themselves to create interesting patterns that enhance a room when they are folded across the bed or even over a ladder. The effect can come from the pattern and from

the color. Straight lines can create a modern, bold feeling, whereas rounded or curved lines induce a soft, more romantic atmosphere. Reds and oranges can be energizing, blues and grays more calming. Green is considered a neutral and will create a relaxed feeling, while yellow lightens the mood. Purple stirs creativity, while brown adds sophistication.

This book includes 22 blocks that appeal to today's quilters, from the beginner to the more advanced quilter. The blocks range in size from 6" × 6" to 12" × 24", and instructions are given for baby, throw, and coverlet sizes. The coverlet size is large enough to use on beds of various sizes.

Think of the way design and color impact your emotions, and decide what kind of feeling you are ready to create. Choose the block and fabric colors, and then you are ready to enjoy the process.

Sewing BASICS

The quilts in this book are constructed with many common elements: snowballs, half-square triangles, Flying Geese, and template piecing. The steps in each project show one way to construct the blocks for the quilt. For example, a quilt may have Flying Geese elements within a block, and the steps will explain one method for making Flying Geese. However, there are other methods for constructing Flying Geese, and this section explains some alternative methods for achieving the same elements in a quilt. At the end of this section, you will find basic instructions for finishing a quilt: layering, quilting, and some choices for binding the quilt to add the finishing touches.

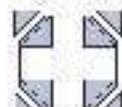
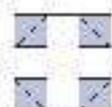
Snowball Corners

Refer to the project instructions for the sizes of the squares.

1. Lightly draw a diagonal line from a corner to the opposite corner on the wrong side of a smaller square. Place the small square on the corner of a larger square, lining up the outer edges as shown.

2. Sew on the diagonal line from corner to opposite corner on the smaller square. Repeat on all 4 corners.

3. Trim $1/4"$ beyond stitching. Press triangles toward the center.



Half-Square Triangles

Here are two easy methods for making half-square triangles.

No-Waste Method

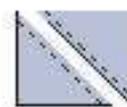
Refer to the project instructions for the sizes of the squares.

This method starts with squares that are $3/4"$ bigger than the desired finished size. It makes 2 blocks at a time. Suppose you want a finished $3"$ half-square triangle. Using this method, you would cut 2 squares $3\frac{3}{4}" \times 3\frac{3}{4}"$ and follow these steps.

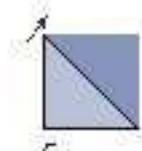
1. With right sides together, pair 2 squares. Lightly draw a diagonal line from a corner to the opposite corner on the wrong side of the top square.
2. Sew a seam $1/4"$ seam on each side of the line (Figure A).
3. Cut on the drawn line (Figure B).
4. Press open, and trim off dog-eats (Figure C).



A.



B.



C.

Scrap User's Method

Refer to the project instructions for the sizes of the squares for this half-square triangle method.

This method starts with squares that are only $\frac{1}{2}$ " bigger than the finished size, so it's perfect for those times when you want to use small scraps or precuts. The downside is that it makes only a single half-square triangle per pair of squares, so there is a little waste. Suppose you want a finished 3" half-square triangle. You would cut 2 squares $3\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ " and follow these steps.

1. With right sides together, pair 2 squares. Lightly draw a diagonal line from a corner to the opposite corner on the wrong side of the top square.
2. Sew along the line.
3. Cut $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the sewing line.
4. Press open.



Stitch.



Trim.



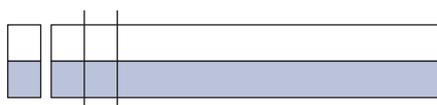
Press.

Strip Piecing

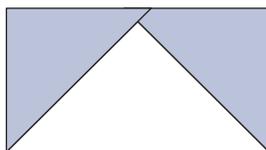
Strip piecing is a way to sew multiple units quickly. Refer to the project instructions for size information. Cut strips into sections as indicated in the pattern.

For example, if you need 20 units of two-patch blocks, follow these steps:

1. Cut the strips as directed in the pattern.
2. Place the strips right sides together and sew a $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam along a long side.
3. Press the seam toward the darker fabric.
4. Cut the strips into two-patch sections as directed in the pattern.



Flying Geese

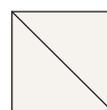


The traditional Flying Geese block is familiar, with its two small triangles sewn on the short sides of a larger triangle. This block can be constructed using several different methods, and here are some methods for you to try. To calculate sizes, remember that a finished Flying Geese block is traditionally a true rectangle, twice as wide as it is tall.

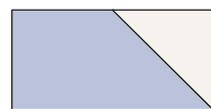
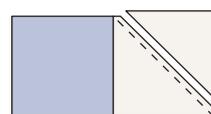
Easy-Sew Method

This method uses a rectangle and 2 squares. Remember that a finished Flying Geese block is twice as wide as it is high. Suppose you want a finished $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$ Flying Geese block. You would cut a rectangle $3'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ and 2 squares $3'' \times 3''$, and follow these steps.

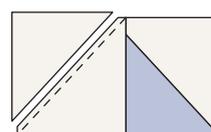
1. Lightly draw a diagonal line from a corner to the opposite corner on the wrong sides of the 2 squares (Figure A).
2. With right sides together, place a square on an end of the rectangle. Sew directly on the line, trim the seam allowance to $\frac{1}{4}''$, and press open (Figure B).
3. With right sides together, place the other square on the other end of the rectangle. Sew directly on the line, trim the seam allowance to $\frac{1}{4}''$, and press open (Figure C).



A.



B.



C.

No-Waste Method

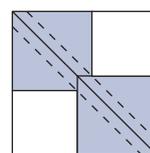
This method makes four Flying Geese blocks at a time, using one large fabric square and 4 small fabric squares. Cut the large square $\frac{1}{4}''$ larger than the unfinished width of the Flying Geese block. Cut the smaller squares $\frac{7}{8}''$ larger than the unfinished height of the Flying Geese block.

1. Lightly draw a diagonal line from a corner to the opposite corner on the wrong sides of the 4 small squares.
2. Place a small square in opposite corners of the large square, right sides together. The diagonal lines will overlap in the center as shown. Sew a scant $\frac{1}{4}''$ seam on each side of the line (Figure A).
3. Cut on the drawn line. You now have 2 units (Figure B).
4. Press the small triangles away from the larger triangle (Figure C). (The illustration shows a single unit.)

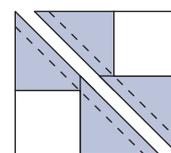
For color planning, please note that the small squares become the side triangles in these finished blocks, and the large square becomes the center triangles.

tip

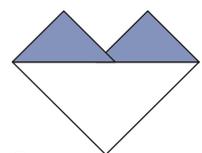
Suppose you want finished $3'' \times 6''$ Flying Geese. You would cut a square $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{4}''$ and 4 squares $3\frac{7}{8}'' \times 3\frac{7}{8}''$, and follow these steps.



A.



B.



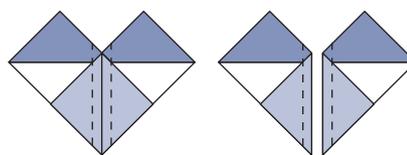
C.

5. On the front side of a unit from Step 4, place a small square on the remaining corner of the large square as shown. Sew a scant $\frac{1}{4}$ " on each side of the drawn line (Figure D).

6. Cut on the drawn line. You now have 2 units (Figure E).

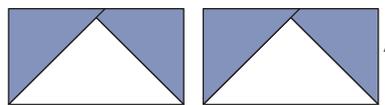
7. Press the triangles toward the outside to complete 2 Flying Geese blocks. Trim off all the dog-ears (Figure F).

8. Repeat Steps 5–8 to complete 2 more Flying Geese blocks.



D.

E.



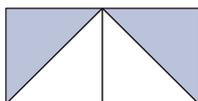
F.

Half-Square Triangle Method

For this method, use completed half-square triangles (page 7) that are $\frac{1}{2}$ " larger than the finished height of the Flying Geese. Suppose you want finished Flying Geese $3" \times 6"$. You would use 2 completed $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ half-square triangle units and follow these steps.

1. Sew 2 completed half-square triangle units together, matching the fabric at the center seam.

2. Press.



Template Piecing



Spray the fabric with heavy starch before cutting the fabric. This will help prevent fabric from stretching during the cutting process.

- 1.** Photocopy the patterns at the percentage indicated in each project.
- 2.** Trace the patterns onto template plastic. Mark the template with any markings indicated on the pattern. Cut pieces on the outer line of the pattern.
- 3.** Keeping the templates with the marked side up, place them on the fabric to cut the number of pieces indicated in the project instructions. It's best to cut strips of fabric to fit the template width, and then rotate or slide the template along the fabric strip as you cut.
- 4.** Often on a pattern you will see a letter *r* after the template letter. This means that you will flip the template over to cut the reverse shape of the template. Follow the project instructions for the number of pieces to cut.
- 5.** On the back of each fabric piece, make a small pencil dot at each corner of the sewing lines.
- 6.** When positioning fabric pieces together for sewing, place the top piece right sides together with the bottom piece. Take care to match the intersections of the sewing lines.
- 7.** Stitch along the sewing line. If the pattern has an inset seam, stop stitching and backstitch at the end of each stitching line.

Finishing the Quilt

Backing

Plan on making the backing a minimum of 8" longer and wider than the quilt top. Piece, if necessary. Trim the selvages before you piece to the desired size.

To economize, piece the back from any leftover quilting fabrics or blocks in your collection.

Batting

The type of batting to use is a personal decision; consult your local quilt shop. Cut batting approximately 8" longer and wider than the quilt top. Note that your batting choice will affect how much quilting is necessary for the quilt. Check the manufacturer's instructions to see how far apart the quilting lines can be.

Layering

If you are taking your quilt to a longarm quilter, you don't need to layer or baste it.

Spread the backing wrong side up on a large, flat surface and tape the edges down with masking tape. (If you are working on carpet you can use T-pins to secure the backing to the carpet.) Center the batting on top, smoothing out any folds. Place the quilt top right side up on top of the batting and backing, making sure it is centered.

Basting

Basting keeps the quilt "sandwich" layers from shifting while you are quilting.

If you plan to machine quilt on your domestic machine, pin baste the quilt layers together with safety pins placed a minimum of 3"–4" apart.

Begin pin basting in the center and move toward the edges, first in vertical and then in horizontal rows. Try not to pin directly on the intended quilting lines.

If you plan to hand quilt, baste the layers together with thread using a long needle and light-colored thread. Knot one end of the thread. Using stitches approximately the length of the needle, begin in the center and move out toward the edges in vertical and horizontal rows approximately 4" apart. Add two diagonal rows of basting.

Quilting

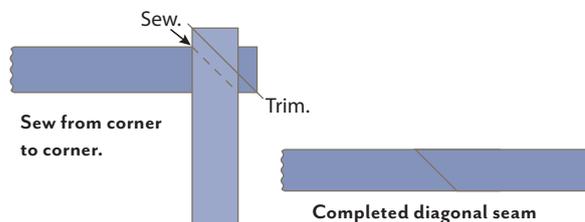
Whether by hand or machine, quilting enhances the pieced or appliquéd design of the quilt. You may choose to stitch in-the-ditch, echo the pieced or appliquéd motifs, use patterns from quilting design books and stencils, or do your own free-motion quilting. For more about free-motion quilting, a good guidebook is Natalia's *Beginner's Guide to Free-Motion Quilting* (by C&T Publishing).

Binding

Trim excess batting and backing even with the edges of the quilt top.

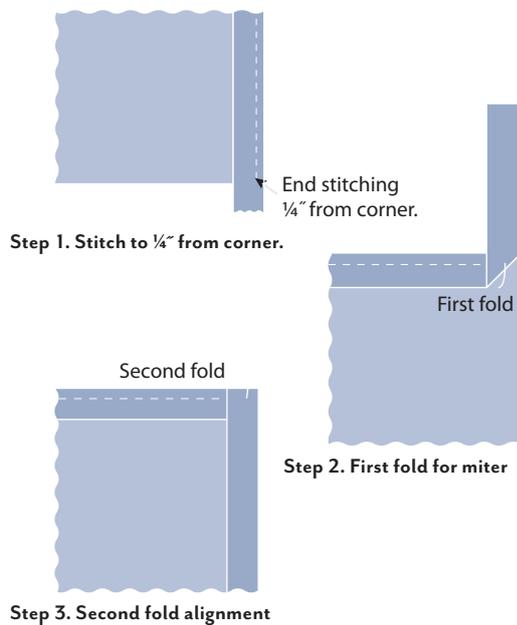
DOUBLE-FOLD STRAIGHT-GRAIN BINDING

If you want a ¼" finished binding, cut the binding strips 2¼" wide and piece them together with diagonal seams to make a continuous binding strip. Trim the seam allowances to ¼". Press the seams open.



Fold the strip in half lengthwise with the wrong sides together. With raw edges even, pin the binding to the front edge of the quilt a few inches away from the corner, and leave the first few inches of the binding unattached. Start sewing, using a $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance.

Refer to the drawings below. Stop $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from the first corner (Step 1), and backstitch one stitch. Lift the presser foot and needle. Rotate the quilt one-quarter turn. Fold the binding at a right angle so it extends straight above the quilt and the fold forms a 45° angle in the corner (Step 2). Then bring the binding strip down even with the edge of the quilt (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* (page 13) for tips on finishing and hiding the raw edges of the ends of the binding.

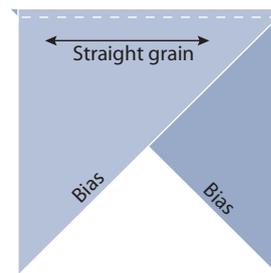
CONTINUOUS BIAS BINDING

A continuous bias binding involves using a square sliced in half diagonally and then sewing the resulting triangles together so that you continuously cut marked strips to make a single, long bias strip. The same instructions can be used to cut bias for piping.

To estimate size of square needed, use this formula:

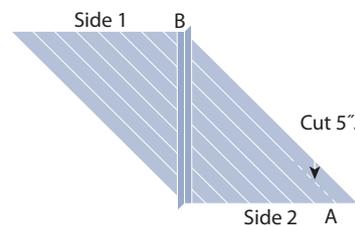
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Length of bias} \times \text{Width of} = \text{Area} \\ \text{strip needed} \quad \text{bias strip} \quad \text{of strip} \\ \\ \text{Square root} = \text{Size of square} \\ \text{of area of strip} \quad \text{to be cut} \end{array}$$

1. Cut the determined fabric square. Then cut the square in half diagonally. Sew the resulting triangles together as shown, using a $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance. Press the seam open.



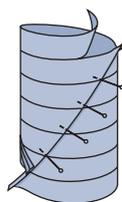
Sew triangles together.

2. Using a ruler, mark the parallelogram created by the 2 triangles with lines spaced the width you need to cut the bias strip. We draw our lines $2\frac{1}{4}$ " apart. Cut about 5" along the first line.



Mark lines and begin cut.

3. Join Side 1 and Side 2 to form a tube. The raw edge at line A will align with the raw edge at B. This will allow the first line to be offset by a strip width. Pin the raw edges right sides together, making sure that the lines match. Sew with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance. Press the seam open. Cut along the drawn lines, creating a single continuous strip.



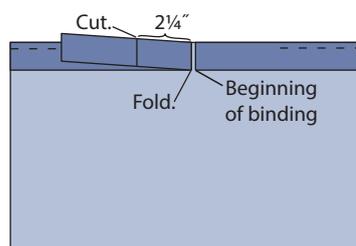
4. Fold the entire strip in half lengthwise with wrong sides together. Place binding on quilt as described in Double-Fold Straight-Grain Binding (page 11).

See Finishing the Binding Ends (below) for tips on finishing and hiding the raw edges of the ends of the binding.

FINISHING THE BINDING ENDS

Method 1

After stitching around the quilt, fold under the beginning tail of the binding strip $\frac{1}{4}$ " so that the raw edge will be inside the binding after it is turned to the back side of the quilt. Place the end tail of the binding strip inside the beginning folded end. Continue to attach the binding and stitch slightly beyond the starting stitches. Trim the excess binding. Fold the binding over the raw edges to the quilt back and hand stitch, mitering the corners.



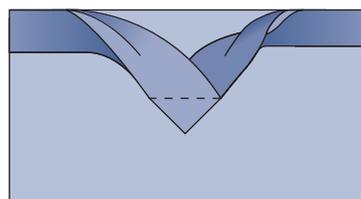
Cut binding tail.

Method 2

See the tip at www.ctpub.com > Resources > Consumer Resources: Quilting Basics > Quilting Tips: Completing a Binding with an Invisible Seam.

1. 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 the binding strip. Cut the ending binding tail to this measurement. For example, if the binding is cut $2\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ " from the fold on the ending tail of the binding and cut the binding tail to this length.

2. Open both tails. Place a 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.



Stitch ends of binding diagonally.

3. 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.



Designed, pieced, and quilted by Nisha in Ramona and Kathleen W. for
Fairy's story. Fabric: Blossom by Quince Garden for Riley Blake Designs.



Alternating Stars

FINISHED SIZE: 75" x 90" | BLOCK SIZE: 15" x 15"

Alternating Stars is a striking quilt that appears to be two different blocks, a Pinwheel and an Eight-Pointed Star. It's really one large block with an eight-pointed star at the center. The block's corners form pinwheels when the blocks are set together. The secret is in the fabric placement!

This is a great quilt to show off two of your favorite prints or even two different solid colors and a background color.

Materials

Yardage is based on 42"-wide fabric.

Finished size	BABY 45" x 45"	THROW 60" x 60"	COVERLET 75" x 90"
 BLUE FABRIC	1½ yards	2½ yards	3½ yards
 BROWN FABRIC	1 yard	1¾ yards	2½ yards
 WHITE FABRIC	1½ yards	2½ yards	3 yards
BACKING FABRIC	3 yards	4 yards	5½ yards
BINDING FABRIC	¼ yard	½ yard	¾ yard
BATTING	5½" x 33"	68" x 68"	84" x 94"

Cutting

Cut the squares diagonally once or twice as indicated by the symbols.

Cut		BABY 9 BLOCKS	THROW 16 BLOCKS	COVERLET 30 BLOCKS
 from BLUE FABRIC	$3\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ squares	18	32	50
	 $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ squares	90 (180 triangles)	160 (320 triangles)	250 (500 triangles)
 from BROWN FABRIC	 $6\frac{1}{2}" \times 6\frac{1}{2}"$ squares	9 (36 triangles)	16 (64 triangles)	30 (120 triangles)
	$3\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ squares	36	64	120
 from WHITE FABRIC	 $6\frac{1}{2}" \times 6\frac{1}{2}"$ squares	9 (36 triangles)	16 (64 triangles)	30 (120 triangles)
	$3\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ squares	18	32	50
	$4" \times 4"$ squares	36	64	120

Sewing the Block

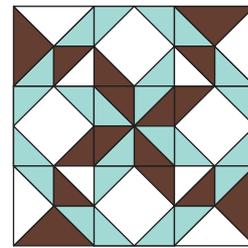
To make an Alternating Stars block, follow these steps. Seam allowances are $\frac{1}{4}$ " unless otherwise indicated. Follow the pressing arrows.

1. Use a brown $3\frac{3}{8}$ " \times $3\frac{3}{8}$ " square and a blue $3\frac{3}{8}$ " \times $3\frac{3}{8}$ " square to create 2 half-square triangles, using the No-Waste Method (page 7). Make a total of 4 half-square triangles (Figure A).
2. Sew the 4 half-square triangles together in pairs, and then sew the pairs together to create a pinwheel as shown (Figure B).
3. Sew a brown $3\frac{3}{8}$ " triangle and 3 blue $3\frac{3}{8}$ " triangles to the sides of a 4 " \times 4 " white square as shown. Make 4 (Figure C).

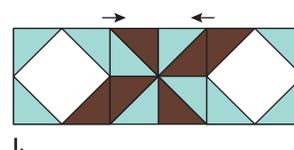
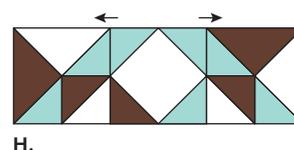
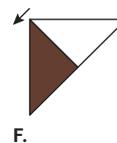
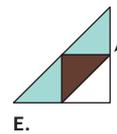
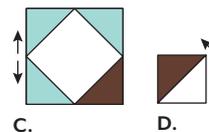
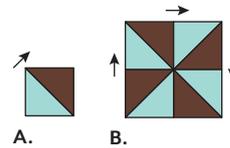
tip

For best results, sew opposite sides first and press before sewing the remaining two sides.

4. Sew a brown $3\frac{3}{8}$ " \times $3\frac{3}{8}$ " square and a white $3\frac{3}{8}$ " \times $3\frac{3}{8}$ " square together to make 2 half-square triangles. Make a total of 4 half-square triangles (Figure D).
5. Sew a blue $3\frac{3}{8}$ " triangle to each brown side of the half-square triangle from Step 4 as shown. Make 4 (Figure E).
6. Sew a brown $6\frac{1}{4}$ " triangle and a white $6\frac{1}{4}$ " triangle together, matching the short sides as shown. Make 4 (Figure F).
7. Sew the triangle unit from Step 6 to the unit from Step 5. Make 4 (Figure G).
8. Sew 2 units from Step 7 to the unit from Step 3. Note the position of the brown triangle in the center unit. Make 2 (Figure H).
9. Sew a unit from Step 3 onto each side of the pinwheel from Step 2, again noting the position of the brown triangle (Figure I).
10. Refer to the Alternating Stars block diagram (above) and sew the 3 block sections together.
11. Repeat these steps to make the number of blocks needed (*baby size*: 9 blocks; *throw*: 16 blocks; *coverlet*: 30 blocks).



Alternating Stars block

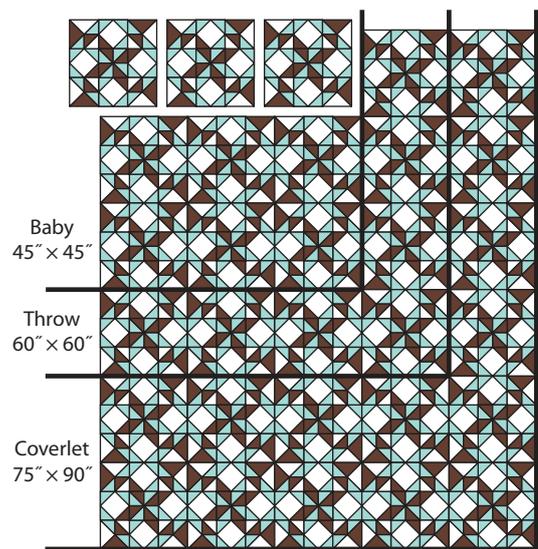


Putting It All Together

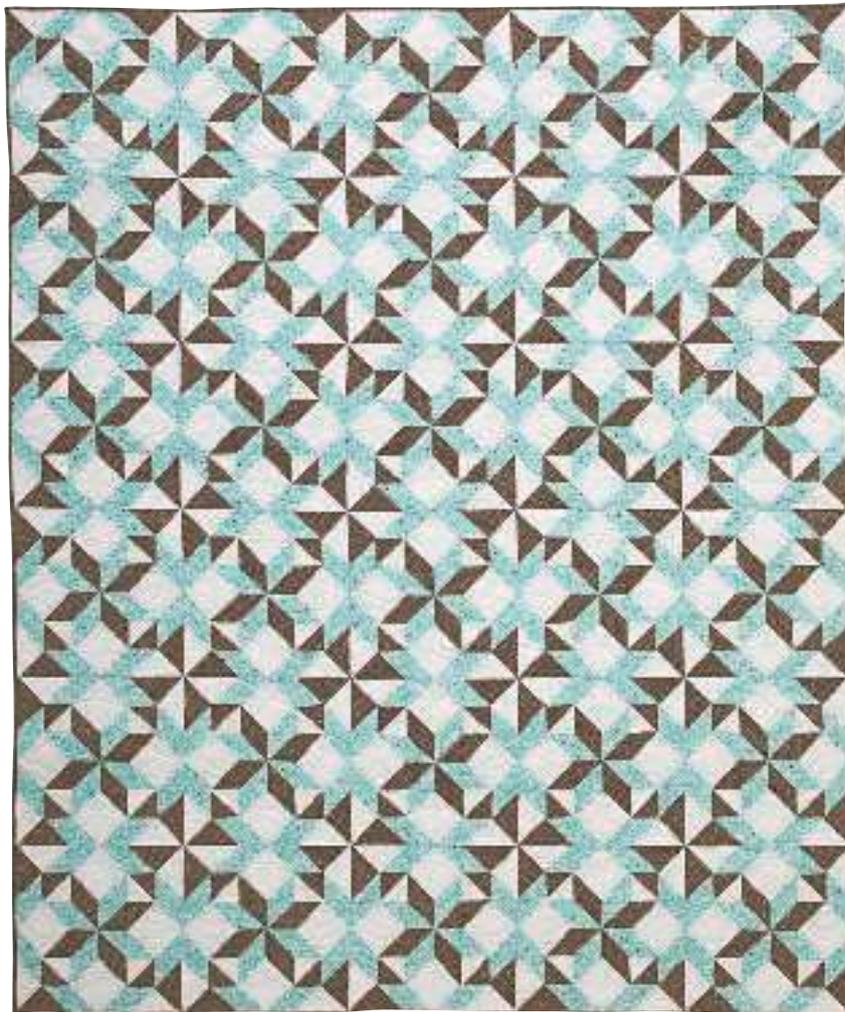
Refer to the *Alternating Stars* quilt assembly diagram to find the size quilt you are making. For the baby size, sew 3 rows of 3 blocks. For the throw, sew 4 rows of 4 blocks. For the coverlet, sew 6 rows of 5 blocks. Always press the seams in alternating directions from row to row.

Finishing

Refer to *Finishing the Quilt* (page 11) for instructions on layering, quilting, and binding the quilt.



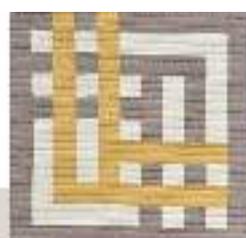
Alternating Stars quilt assembly diagram



Alternating Stars coverlet, 75" x 90"



Designed, sewed, and quilted by Natalia Beron and Kelli Ann Welling
Fabric shown: Mod House by Bird Textiles



A-Maze Me

FINISHED SIZE: 99" x 99" | BLOCK SIZE: 16½" x 16½"

A Maze Me is a fun geometric block that creates a secondary pattern when the blocks are set together. We've made our version in only three colors, but it would be darling with each block in a different color scheme.

Materials

Yardage is based on 42"-wide fabric.

Finished size	BABY 33" x 33"	THROW 66" x 66"	COVERLET 99" x 99"
 ASSORTED YELLOW FABRICS	¾ yard	1½ yards	2½ yards
 ASSORTED WHITE FABRICS	¾ yard	1½ yards	3½ yards
 ASSORTED GRAY FABRICS	1½ yards	2¾ yards	5¾ yards
RACKING FABRIC	1½ yards	4½ yards	9 yards
BINDING FABRIC	½ yard	¾ yard	¾ yard
BATTING	41" x 41"	21" x 41"	10½" x 10½"

Cutting

Cut		BABY 4 BLOCKS	THROW 16 BLOCKS	COVERLET 36 BLOCKS
 from YELLOW FABRIC	2" × 12½" strips	12	48	108
	2" × 8" strips	4	16	36
 from WHITE FABRIC	2" × 2" squares	44	176	396
	2" × 8" strips	8 of each	32 of each	72 of each
	2" × 6½" strips			
	2" × 5" strips			
 from GRAY FABRIC	2" × 17" strips	8	32	72
	2" × 2" squares	44	176	396
	2" × 8" strips	4 of each	16 of each	36 of each
	2" × 14" strips			
	2" × 6½" strips			
2" × 5" strips	8	32	72	



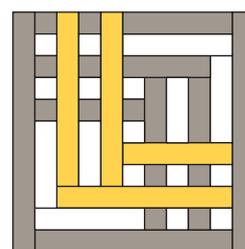
Sewing the Block

To make an A-Maze Me block, follow these steps. Seam allowances are $\frac{1}{4}$ " unless otherwise indicated. Follow the pressing arrows.



You could use the method in Strip Piecing (page 8) to make the units in Steps 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 12, and 14.

1. Sew a white $2'' \times 2''$ square to opposite sides of a gray $2'' \times 2''$ square (Figure A).
2. Sew 2 gray $2'' \times 5''$ strips to opposite sides of a white $2'' \times 5''$ strip. Then sew this unit to the unit from Step 1 as shown (Figure B).
3. Sew a gray $2'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ strip to the unit from Step 2 (Figure C).
4. Sew a white $2'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ strip to the unit from Step 3. Set aside (Figure D).
5. Sew a white $2'' \times 8''$ strip and a gray $2'' \times 8''$ strip together along the long edges.
6. Sew the strip set from Step 5 to the top of the unit from Step 4, and sew a yellow $2'' \times 8''$ strip to the bottom of the unit as shown (Figure E).
7. Sew 3 white $2'' \times 2''$ squares and 2 gray $2'' \times 2''$ squares together (Figure F).
8. Sew the strip set from Step 7 to the yellow side of the unit from Step 6 (Figure G).
9. Sew 2 white and 3 gray $2'' \times 2''$ squares together and add a white $2'' \times 5''$ strip to an end as shown (Figure H).
10. Sew a yellow $2'' \times 12\frac{1}{2}''$ strip to each long side of the strip set from Step 9 (Figure I).
11. Sew the strip set from Step 10 to the unit from Step 8 (Figure J).



A-Maze Me block



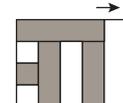
A.



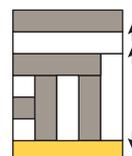
B.



C.



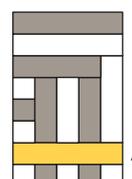
D.



E.



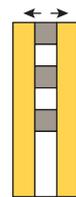
F.



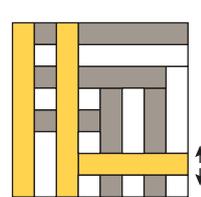
G.



H.

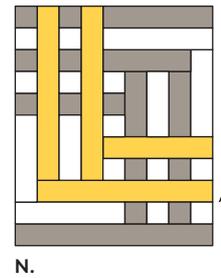
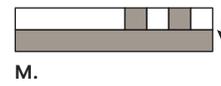
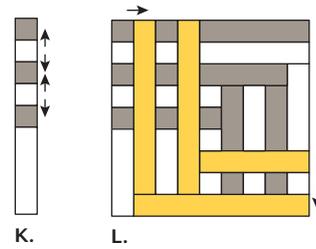


I.



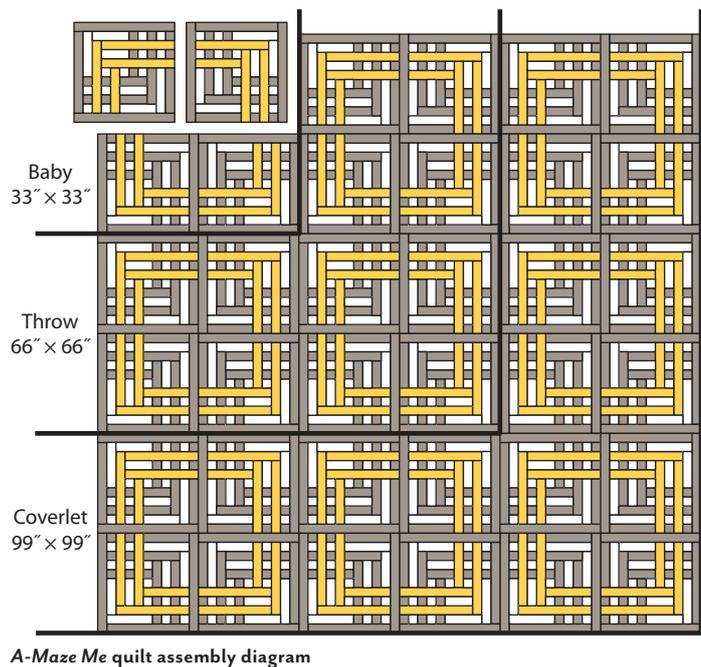
J.

12. Sew 3 gray and 2 white 2" × 2" squares together and add a white 2" × 6½" strip to an end as shown (Figure K).
13. Sew a yellow 2" × 12½" strip to the bottom of the unit from Step 11. Then sew the strip set from Step 12 to the unit as shown (Figure L).
14. Sew 2 white and 2 gray 2" × 2" squares together and add a 2" × 8" white strip to an end. Then sew a gray 2" × 14" strip to the strip set (Figure M).
15. Sew the unit from Step 14 to the unit from Step 13 (Figure N).
16. Refer to the A-Maze Me block diagram (page 21) and sew a 2" × 17" gray strip onto opposite sides of the unit from Step 15 to complete the block.
17. Repeat these steps to make the number of blocks needed (*baby size*: 4 blocks; *throw*: 16 blocks; *coverlet*: 36 blocks).



Putting It All Together

Refer to the *A-Maze Me* quilt assembly diagram to find the quilt size you are making. Note the block rotation in the rows. For the baby size, sew 2 rows of 2 blocks. For the throw, sew 4 rows of 4 blocks. For the coverlet, sew 6 rows of 6 blocks. Always press the seams in alternating directions from row to row.



Finishing

Refer to Finishing the Quilt (page 11) for instructions on layering, quilting, and binding the quilt.



A-Maze Me coverlet, 99" x 99"

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