
Tilda®
Village Life
Farmers Market pillows
Honey/Rust/Mist
www.tildasworld.com

Farmers' Market Pillows

If you are making the Farmers' Market quilts, a charming variety of pillow designs are supplied to complement each quilt. For the Farmers' Market quilt in Honey, which is in warm autumnal shades, there are three pillows – a Truck Pillow with a mist-coloured background, a Cow Pillow with a rust background and a Sheep Pillow with a honey background. Each of the pillows are described and illustrated in this file, beginning with the Truck Pillow. See tildasworld.com for the quilt instructions.

Truck Pillow

(Mist colourway)

Difficulty rating ***

Materials

- Fabric 1: ½yd (50cm) – Poppyseed Basics mist (130179) (background)
- Fabric 2: about 12in (30cm) square – Esther warm cream (100681)
- Fabric 3: about 9in (23cm) square – Mae rust (110176)
- Fabric 4: about 5in (13cm) square – Brie mustard (130196)
- Fabric 5: about 12in (30cm) square – Polka Dot ginger (160078)
- Fabric 6: about 9in (23cm) square – Poppyseed charcoal (130182)
- Fabric 7: about 5in (13cm) square – Gingham yellow (160065)
- Fabric 8: about 9in (23cm) square – Poppyseed putty (130173)
- Fabric 9: about 5in (13cm) square – Tiny Stripe ginger (160077)
- Fabric 10: about 9in (23cm) square – Chambray putty white (160043)
- Wadding (batting): 31in x 18in (79cm x 46cm)
- Lining fabric (optional): 31in x 18in (79cm x 46cm)
- Fabric for back of pillow: ⅝yd (60cm) – Village rust (110179)
- Binding fabric: ¼yd (25cm) – Lillian ochre (110175)
- Freezer paper for appliqué
- Spray starch and a small brush ***or*** paper piece fabric glue for appliqué (optional)
- Piecing and quilting threads and hand sewing threads to match appliqué colour
- Black stranded cotton for French knot eye
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat
- One pack of Village Life Buttons (four buttons needed), Autumn colours 14mm and 16mm (400080)
- Pillow pad to fit cover

Finished Size

29in x 16¼in (73.7cm x 41.3cm)

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 selvedges.
- Use ¼in (6mm) seams unless otherwise instructed.
- Read all the instructions through before you start.

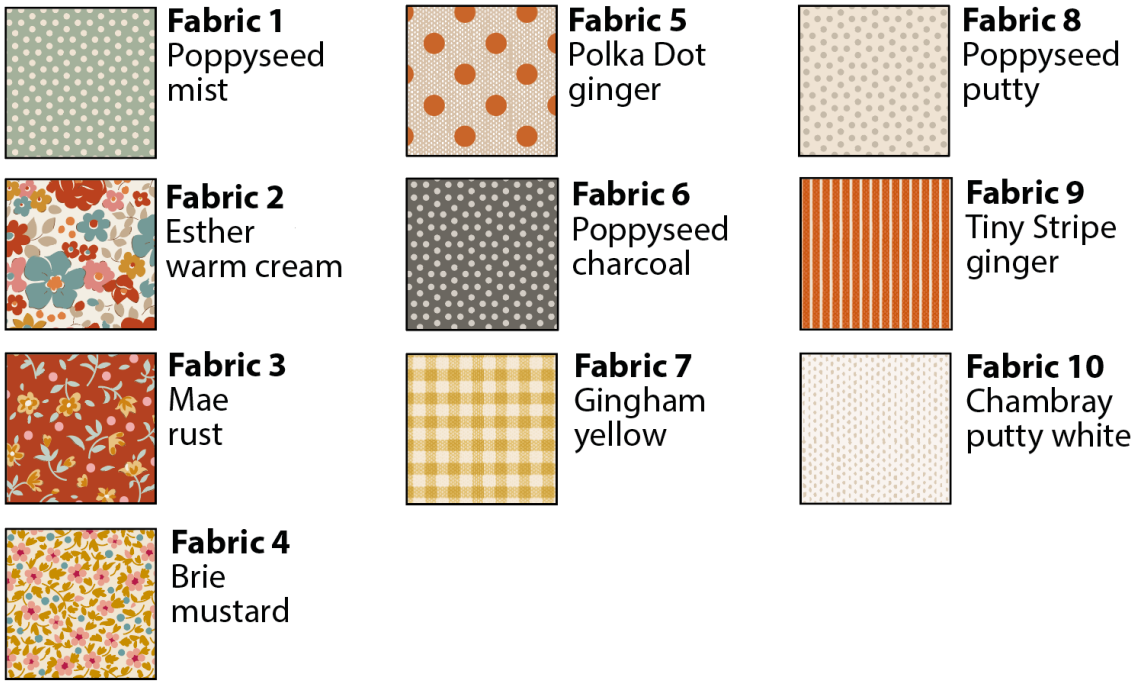
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- Always make one complete block as a test before going on to make the remaining blocks.
- Abbreviations: RS = right side; WS = wrong side; FPP = foundation paper piecing; HST = half-square triangle.
- Check that any patterns being used are printed at full size (100%).

Pillow Layout

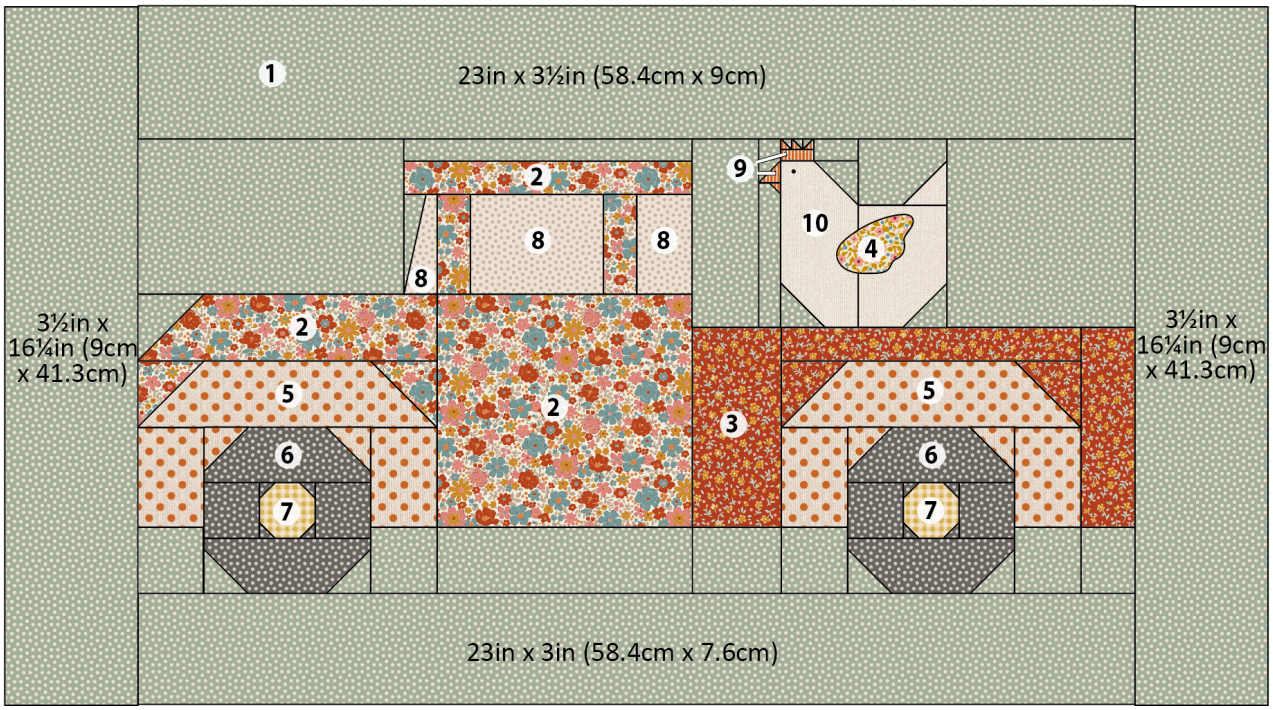
1 The pillow consists of one Truck and Hen Block, with a border surrounding the block. Foundation paper piecing (FPP) is used for the half-rectangle triangle unit in the truck and a full size pattern is supplied for this. The hen's wing is created with freezer paper appliqué and a full size pattern is provided. Refer to **Fig A** for the fabrics used and **Fig B** for the pillow layout and the positions of each fabric.

Fig A Fabric swatches (Truck Pillow – mist colourway)



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Fig B Pillow layout and fabric positions



Preparing the Appliqué Pattern

2 A full size appliqué pattern is provided for the hen's wing. No seam allowances are included because seams are allowed for *after* the freezer paper pattern has been fused to the fabric. Copy the shape onto the dull side of some freezer paper but ***reversing*** (flipping) the pattern before you copy. Cut out the freezer paper shape and set aside, ready to fuse it to the fabric later.

Preparing the Foundation Paper Piecing Patterns

3 The window of the truck is made up of tall triangles. These cannot be made in the same way as half-square triangles, so we have used a foundation paper piecing (FPP) method. Instructions are given for the FPP method later but at this stage prepare the pattern as follows. Print out the pattern, making sure it is full size. Cut out the pattern with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round.

Cutting Out the Fabrics

4 Cut Fabric 1 for the border pieces, as follows.

- For the top border cut a piece 23in x 3½in (58.4cm x 9cm).
- For the bottom border cut a piece 23in x 3in (58.4cm x 7.6cm).
- For the left-hand border cut a piece 3½in x 16¼in (9cm x 41.3cm).
- For the right-hand border cut a piece 3½in x 16¼in (9cm x 41.3cm).

5 For the Truck and Hen block itself, the exact sizes to cut are shown in **Fig C** and the exact fabrics to use are shown in **Fig B**. The measurements are *cut* measurements and include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances. Note that the pieces for the FPP units are cut larger to ensure the fabric shapes fit the pattern areas. If you want to follow a cutting list for all the fabrics, the following list is provided.

Cutting List for the Whole Block

For Fabric 1 cut the following (plus the border pieces in Step 4).

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- One piece (**a**) 6½in x 4in (16.5cm x 10.2cm).
- One piece (**b**) 7in x 1in (17.8cm x 2.5cm).
- One piece (**e**) 1¾in x 3¼in (4.4cm x 8.2cm) (for FPP).
- Seven pieces (**k**) 1½in (3.8cm) square.
- Five pieces (**m**) 2in (5.1cm) square.
- One piece (**p**) 6¼in x 2in (15.9cm x 5.1cm).
- One piece (**q**) 2in x 4¾in (5.1cm x 12cm).
- One piece (**r**) 1in x 1½in (2.5cm x 3.8cm).
- One piece (**t**) 1in x 3¾in (2.5cm x 9.5cm).
- Two pieces (**v**) 1¼in (3.2cm) square (for HSTs).
- One piece (**x**) 1½in x 1in (3.8cm x 2.5cm).
- One piece (**z**) 2½in x 2in (6.4cm x 5.1cm).
- One piece (**bb**) 4¾in (12cm) square.
- One piece (**ee**) 2½in x 2in (6.4cm x 5.1cm).
- One piece (**gg**) 1¾in x 2in (4.4cm x 5.1cm).

For Fabric 2 cut the following.
- One piece (**c**) 7in x 1¼in (17.8cm x 3.2cm).
- Two pieces (**d**) 1¼in x 2¾in (3.2cm x 7cm).
- Two pieces (**m**) 2in (5.1cm) square.
- One piece (**n**) 7¼in x 2in (18.4cm x 5.1cm).
- One piece (**o**) 6¼in x 5¾in (15.9cm x 14.6cm).

For Fabric 3 cut the following.
- Two pieces (**m**) 2in (5.1cm) square.
- One piece (**cc**) 7¼in x 1¼in (18.4cm x 3.2cm).
- One piece (**dd**) 2½in x 5in (6.4cm x 12.7cm).
- One piece (**ff**) 1¾in x 5in (4.4cm x 12.7cm).

For Fabric 4 cut the following.
- One piece for the appliqué wing 3in (7.6cm) square.

For Fabric 5 cut the following.
- Four pieces (**k**) 1½in (3.8cm) square.
- Four pieces (**l**) 2in x 2¾in (5.1cm x 7cm).
- Two pieces (**n**) 7¼in x 2in (18.4cm x 5.1cm).

For Fabric 6 cut the following.
- Four pieces (**h**) 1¾in (4.4cm) square.
- Eight pieces (**i**) ⅞in (2.2cm) square.
- Four pieces (**j**) 4¼in x 1¾in (10.8cm x 4.4cm).

For Fabric 7 cut the following.
- Two pieces (**h**) 1¾in (4.4cm) square.

For Fabric 8 cut the following.
- One piece (**d2**) 1¾in x 3¼in (4.4cm x 8.2cm) (for FPP).
- One piece (**f**) 3½in x 2¾in (9cm x 7cm).
- One piece (**g**) 1¾in x 2¾in (4.4cm x 7cm).

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For Fabric 9 cut the following.

- One piece (**s**) 1in (2.5cm) square.
- One piece (**u**) ¾in (2cm) square.
- One piece (**w**) 1¼in x ¾in (3.2cm x 2cm).
- Two pieces (**v**) 1¼in (3.2cm) square (for HSTs).

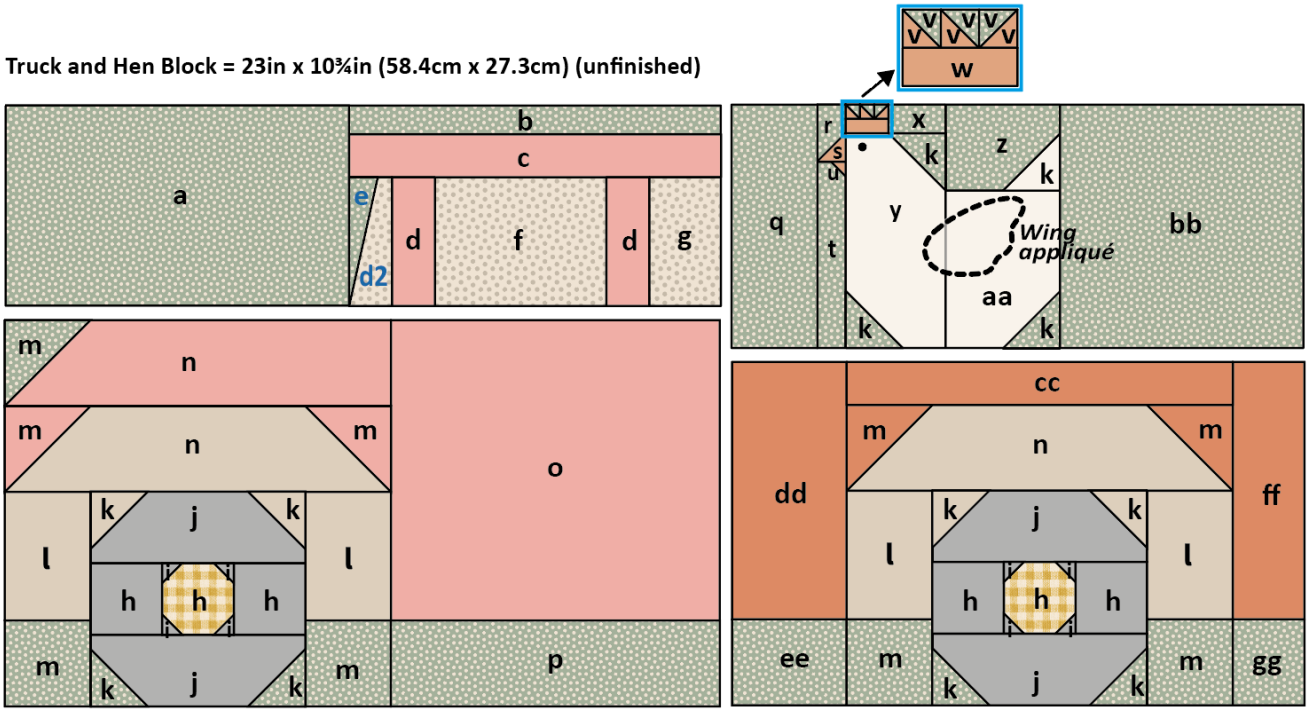
For Fabric 10 cut the following.

- One piece (**k**) 1½in (3.8cm) square.
- One piece (**y**) 2¼in x 4¼in (5.7cm x 10.8cm).
- One piece (**aa**) 2½in x 3¼in (6.4cm x 8.3cm).

Fig C Cut measurements for the Truck and Hen Block

Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances. All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles
Pieces for foundation paper piecing (FPP) are cut larger than needed (see blue text)

Truck and Hen Block = 23in x 10¾in (58.4cm x 27.3cm) (unfinished)



a 6½in x 4in (16.5cm x 10.2cm)
b 7in x 1in (17.8cm x 2.5cm)
c 7in x 1¼in (17.8cm x 3.2cm)
d 1¼in x 2¾in (3.2cm x 7cm)
d 2 1¾in x 3¼in (4.4cm x 8.2cm) (FPP)
e 1¾in x 3¼in (4.4cm x 8.2cm) (FPP)
f 3½in x 2¾in (9cm x 7cm)
g 1¾in x 2¾in (4.4cm x 7cm)
h 1¾in (4.4cm) square
i ⅞in (2.2cm) square
j 4¼in x 1¾in (10.8cm x 4.4cm)
k 1½in (3.8cm) square
l 2in x 2¾in (5.1cm x 7cm)
m 2in (5.1cm) square
n 7¼in x 2in (18.4cm x 5.1cm)
o 6¼in x 5¾in (15.9cm x 14.6cm)
p 6¼in x 2in (15.9cm x 5.1cm)
q 2in x 4¾in (5.1cm x 12cm)
r 1in x 1½in (2.5cm x 3.8cm)
s 1in (2.5cm) square
t 1in x 3¾in (2.5cm x 9.5cm)
u ¾in (2cm) square
v 1¼in (3.2cm) to make ¾in (2cm) square (unfinished) half-square triangle units
w 1¼in x ¾in (3.2cm x 2cm)
x 1½in x 1in (3.8cm x 2.5cm)
y 2¼in x 4¼in (5.7cm x 10.8cm)
z 2½in x 2in (6.4cm x 5.1cm)
aa 2½in x 3¼in (6.4cm x 8.3cm)
bb 4¾in (12cm) square
cc 7¼in x 1¼in (18.4cm x 3.2cm)
dd 2½in x 5in (6.4cm x 12.7cm)
ee 2½in x 2in (6.4cm x 5.1cm)
ff 1¾in x 5in (4.4cm x 12.7cm)
gg 1¾in x 2in (4.4cm x 5.1cm)

- French knot eye

For appliqué use the appliqué pattern and follow the project instructions

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6 Cut the fabric for the back of the pillow into two pieces each 30in x 11in (76cm x 28cm).

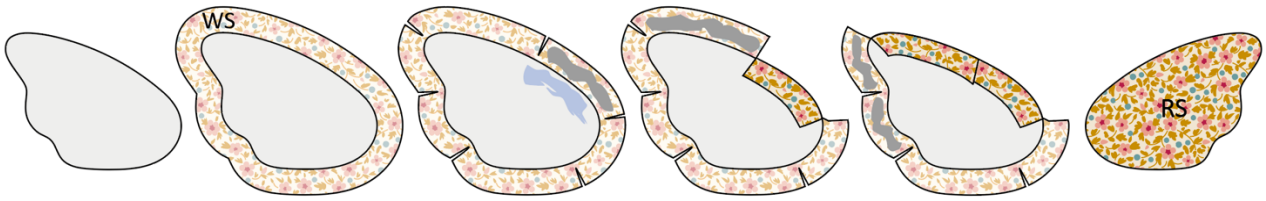
7 Cut the binding fabric into three 2½in (6.4cm) x width of fabric strips. Sew together end to end and press seams open. Press the binding in half along the length, wrong sides together.

Making the Appliqué

8 The appliqué is prepared using a freezer paper method. Cutting the freezer paper the same shape as the finished appliqué is very useful, as the fabric is easily turned over the paper to create a smooth edge.
Methods for turning the seam allowance over: When turning the seam allowance over the edge of the freezer paper, you could use one of two methods.
The first (easiest) method is to spray some starch into the lid of the can so you have a little puddle. Now use a small brush to paint liquid starch on the fabric's seam allowance. Damping it like this will not only make it easier to turn the seam over smoothly but the starch will form a nice crisp edge when pressed. This method also makes removing the paper easy, still leaving a firm edge that is easy to sew later.
The second method is to apply paper piece glue to the edges of the freezer paper shape, so the fabric will stick to the paper when it is turned over. Don't use too much glue or the paper will be difficult to remove later.

9 To make the hen's wing, take the freezer paper shape you prepared earlier and place it shiny side down on the wrong side of the 3in (7.6cm) piece of Fabric 4. Fuse the shape into place with a hot iron. Cut out the fabric shape by eye with an approximate ¼in (6mm) seam allowance all round (see **Fig D**). To help turn the curves smoothly, cut small snips into the curved edge of the fabric shape at intervals, no more than ⅛in (3mm) deep. Decide which method you want to use for seam turning – **Fig D** shows *both* the glue and starch methods but choose just ***one***. Use the point of an iron to turn the seam allowance over all round, following the paper's curved edge neatly. The diagram shows some of the stages. Remove the paper and press the fabric shape again from the right side. Set the appliqué aside for later.

Fig D Preparing the appliqué



General Techniques Used

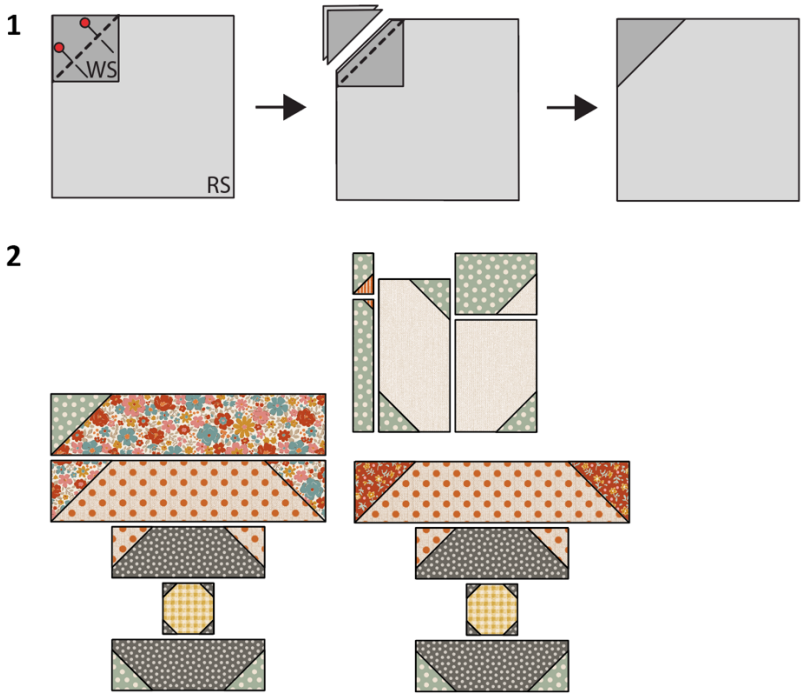
10 There are some general techniques that occur often in the block, so we will describe these here. Refer back to these instructions as needed.

11 ***Corner triangle units:*** These are used throughout the block in various sizes and shapes. The base shape may be a square or a rectangle, but the corner triangle is always formed from a square smaller than the base shape. **Fig E 1** illustrates the basic method, shown in greys. Take the larger piece of fabric and place it right side (RS) up. Take the smaller square and pencil mark the diagonal line on the wrong side. Pin the square right sides together with the larger piece of fabric, aligning the edges as shown and with the diagonal line in the direction needed. (Note: the position of the square and the direction of the marked line will vary depending on the unit you are making.) Sew along the marked line. Trim off excess fabric ¼in (6mm) outside the sewn line and press the triangle outwards.

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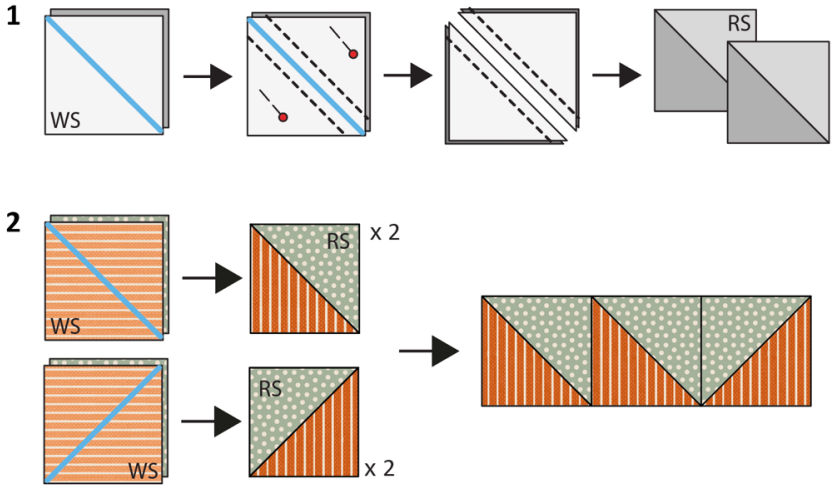
Triangles may be used on one corner or many corners. **Fig E 2** shows where corner triangle units occur in the block.

Fig E Making corner triangle units
1 Stages of sewing
2 Units of the block needing corner triangles



12 ***Half-square triangle units:*** These are used on the hen's head comb. The method described here makes two units at the same time. **Fig F 1** shows the process. Take two different squares and on the wrong side of the lighter square, pencil mark the diagonal line. Place the two squares right sides (RS) together and sew ¼in (6mm) away from the marked line on both sides, as shown. Cut the units apart along the marked line and press the seams (normally towards the darker fabric). Check each unit is ¾in (2cm) square, trimming if needed. Note that for these HSTs, the fabric stripes need to be *vertical* and **Fig F 2** shows how these are achieved.

Fig F Making half-square triangle units
1 Stages of sewing
2 Orientations needed for vertical stripes on the hen's comb



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13 ***Half-rectangle triangle unit:*** The truck window is created with two long triangles. These cannot be made in the same way as half-square triangles, so we have used a foundation paper piecing (FPP) method, which is very accurate and easy as the unit only has two pieces. An important point to remember about FPP is that because fabric pieces are placed on the *back* (WS) of the paper pattern but sewn in place from the *front*, the fabric positions will be reversed. Therefore, the pattern is supplied in a *reversed* format, so your fabrics will end up in the correct positions. See also the General Notes for FPP, below.

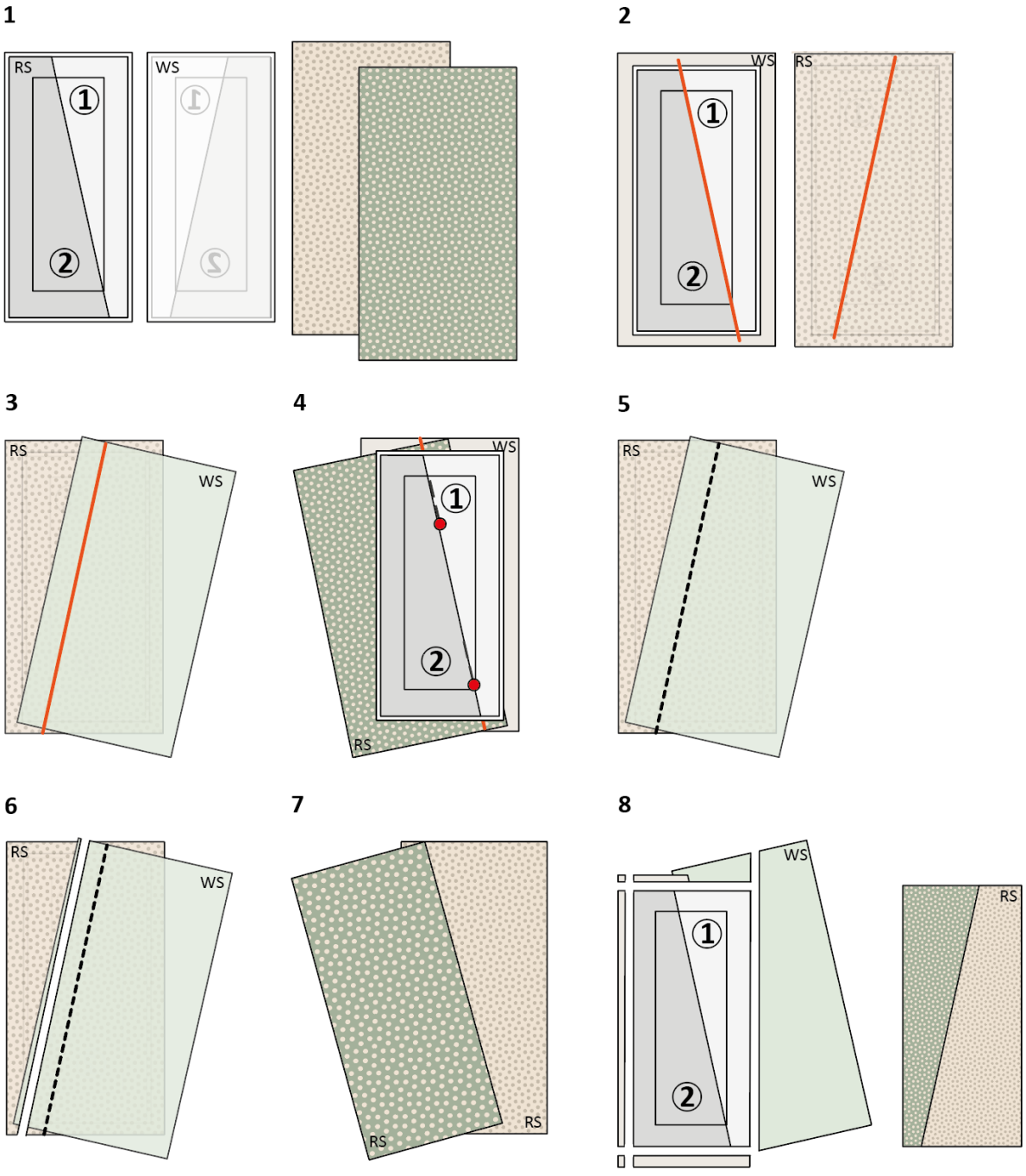
General Notes for FPP

- Ordinary photocopier paper is fine for foundation paper piecing.
- The paper pattern must be cut out with some extra paper all round.
- Fabric pieces are cut larger than needed to allow for seams and also make placement easier.
- Fabrics are placed on the back (WS) of the paper pattern but sewing is done from the front, along the marked lines of the pattern.
- When a piece of fabric is initially pinned in place, flip it over and hold it up to the light to check that the piece will completely cover the relevant section on the paper pattern.
- Reduce stitch length to about 1.5 when sewing FPP, as it is easier to tear paper away later.
- Add the fabric pieces in the number order shown on the pattern.
- Continue the stitching line a few stitches past the beginning and end of the line, unless otherwise instructed.
- Once a fabric piece is added, trim the work to a ¼in (6mm) seam allowance, making very sure that the paper pattern and the relevant fabric pieces are folded out of the way.
- Remove the paper in the reverse order.

14 The FPP process for the truck window is shown in the stages of **Fig G**.
Fig G 1: Start by printing out the pattern, making sure it is full size. Cut out the pattern with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round. The diagram shows the pattern from the right side and also the wrong side. Select the cut fabric pieces (remembering that these should be slightly larger than the unfinished sizes of the patchwork).
Fig G 2**:** Turn the paper pattern to its plain (WS) side. Take the piece of Fabric 8 and place it right side up so it covers the whole of the pattern. Pin in place. Turn the pattern over to the printed side, as shown in the diagram, and fold it along the diagonal sewing line between Section 1 and Section 2, making a crease in the paper and the fabric (shown as a red line in the diagram). This creasing will help when placing the next fabric piece.
Fig G 3: Turn the paper pattern back to its plain side, take the piece of Fabric 1 and place it right side down so its long edge is ***at least*** ¼in (6mm) past the creased line, as shown.
Fig G 4: Holding the fabric in place, turn the pattern over and place two pins along the line to be sewn, as shown, pinning through the paper and the fabric pieces. This pinning allows you to check the fabric's position will be correct once it is sewn. Before sewing, turn the pattern to the plain side and flip the second fabric piece over, holding the work up to the light to check that the piece will cover the ***whole*** of Section 2, with allowance for seams. If it doesn't, adjust the pins and the fabric position.
Fig G 5: Turn back to the printed side and with a short machine stitch, sew along the sewing line from the top edge, all along the line and off the edge at the end. The diagram shows the final stitched line.
Fig G 6: To trim excess and leave a ¼in (6mm) seam allowance, fold the pattern along the sewn line. Make doubly sure that the paper pattern is folded out of the way and that you are not going to trim off any part of the main areas of the fabrics. Use a quilting ruler to trim the fabric edges to ¼in (6mm).
Fig G 7: Turn the work over to the right side and press the fabric into place.
Fig G 8: Turn the work back, to view the pattern, and use a quilting ruler to trim off excess fabric, cutting on the outer line of the pattern. To finish, tear the paper away from the fabric and press the work.

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Fig G The FPP process for the truck window



Assembling the Block

15 The block is assembled in smaller sub-units – the truck cab, the truck body, the trailer and the hen, so follow the diagrams carefully. Lay out all the pieces for the block. Make all the corner triangle units for the block first and then the HSTs, plus the half-rectangle unit. Add the appliqué and hand stitching last.

16 Follow **Fig H** to assemble the truck cab unit. As you sew, press seams open or to one side.
Follow **Fig I** to assemble the truck body unit and press the unit.
Follow **Fig J** to assemble the trailer unit and press.
Follow **Fig K** to assemble the hen unit and press.

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Fig H Assembling the truck cab unit

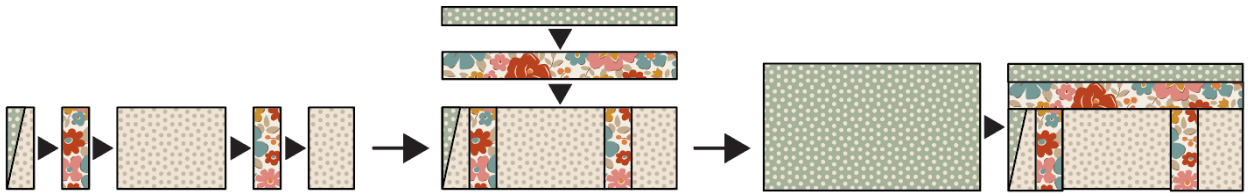


Fig I Assembling the truck body unit

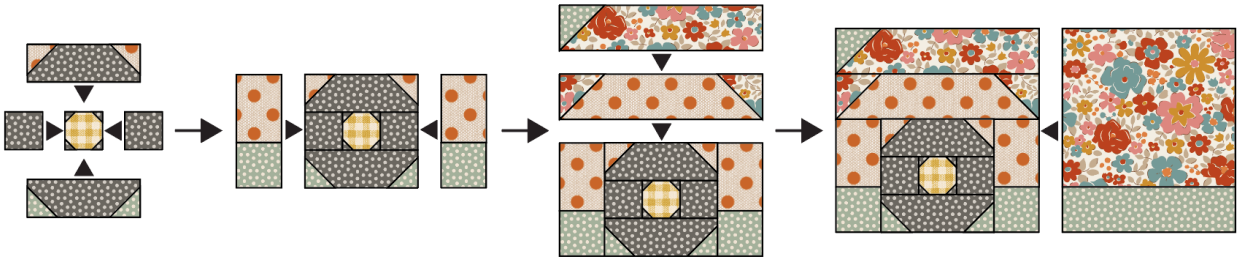


Fig J Assembling the trailer unit

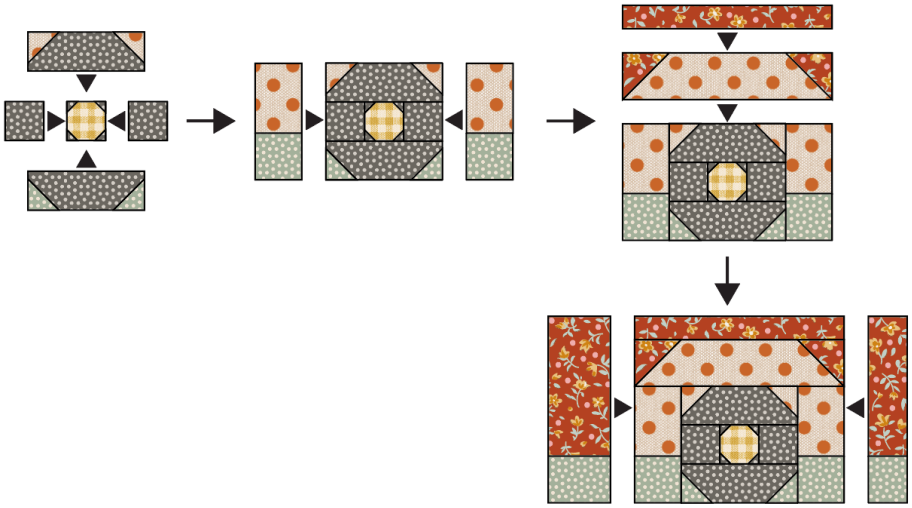
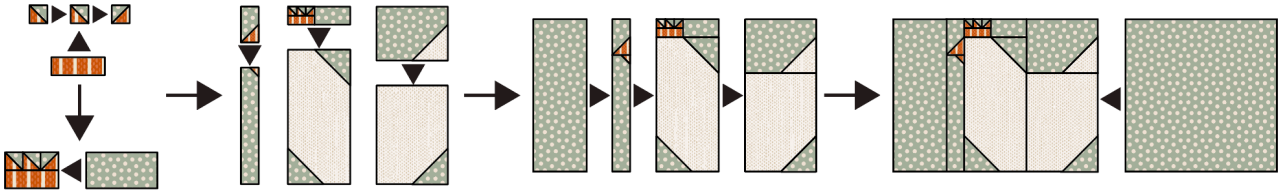


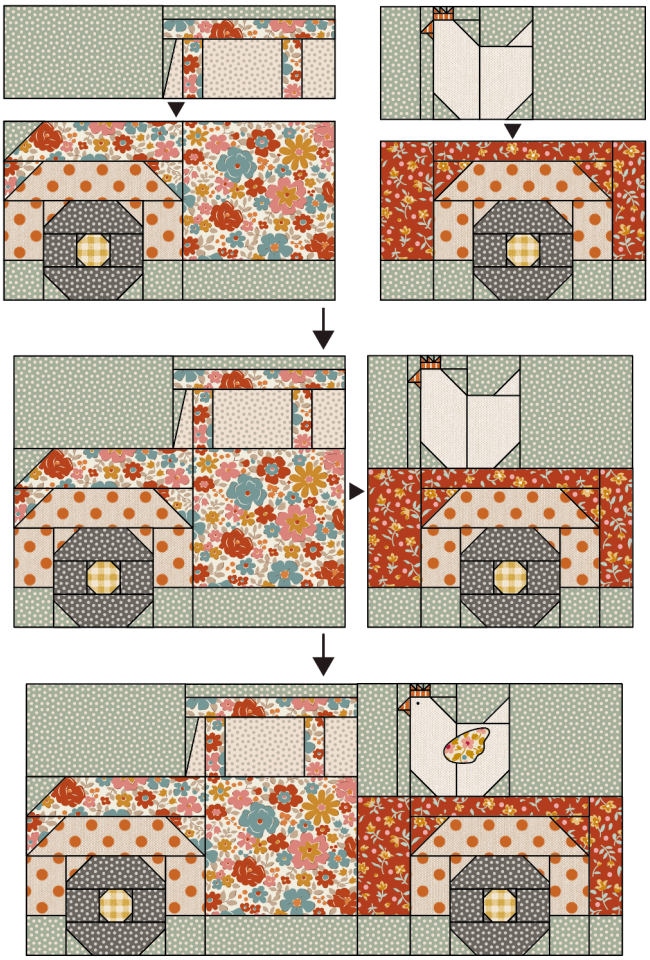
Fig K Assembling the hen unit



17 When all of the sub-units have been made, follow the stages of **Fig L** to finish the block assembly. Add the appliqué hen's wing and press the block. Sew the French knot eye using six strands of black stranded cotton, with the thread wrapped twice around the needle. Check the block measures 23in x 10¾in (58.4cm x 27.3cm).

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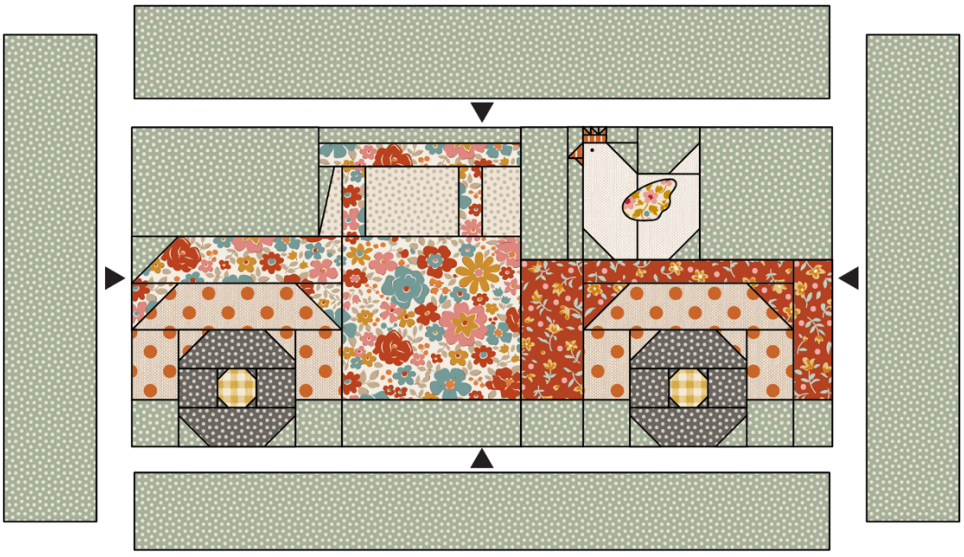
Fig L Assembling the block



Adding the Border

18 Sew the 23in x 3½in (58.4cm x 9cm) border strip to the top of the block and press the seam towards the border. Sew the 23in x 3in (58.4cm x 7.6cm) border strip to the bottom of the block and press the seam towards the borders. Sew the remaining border strips to the sides of the block and press the seams towards the borders.

Fig M Adding the border



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Quilting and Finishing

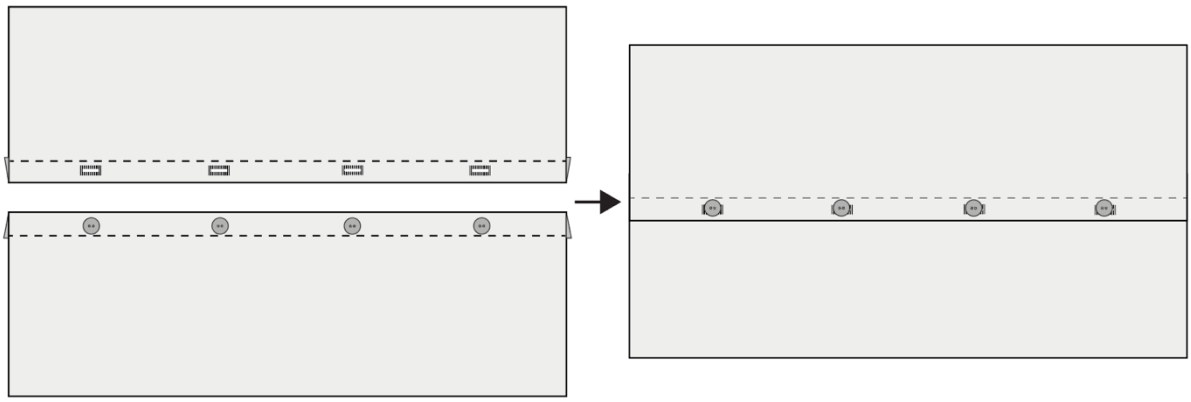
19 Make a quilt sandwich of the patchwork, wadding (batting) and lining fabric (if using). Quilt as desired. Trim off excess wadding and lining fabric to match the patchwork size.

20 To make up the pillow cover, take the two pieces of fabric for the pillow back and on one long edge of each piece, create a hem by turning the edge over by 1in (2.5cm), twice. Sew the seams with matching thread and press (**Fig N**). The diagram is shown in greys, so you can use the Tilda fabric and buttons suggested in the Materials list, or those of your choice.

21 For the fastening, using your sewing machine, create four equally spaced buttonholes within the hem of one of the pieces, choosing the length to match the size of the buttons you have chosen. Sew four buttons onto the other piece, matching their positions to the buttonholes. Note: Instead of making buttonholes, you could use a hook and loop fastening to fasten the cover and sew on the buttons as a decorative feature.

22 The pillow has a bound edge, so the pieces are assembled with right sides out, as follows. On the backing, fasten the buttons into the buttonholes and place the whole piece right side down. Place the quilted patchwork on top, right side up. Make sure the outer edges of all pieces are aligned, trimming if need be. Pin or tack (baste) the layers together and then bind as normal. As you sew the binding in place it will fix the other layers together. Press the cover and insert a pillow pad to finish.

Fig N Making up the cover



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Cow Pillow
(Rust colourway)

Difficulty rating ***

Materials
- Fabric 1: ½yd (50cm) – Esther rust (100685) (background)
- Fabric 2: about 12in (30cm) square – Poppyseed charcoal (130182)
- Fabric 3: about 12in (30cm) square – Chambray putty white (160043)
- Fabric 4: about 5in (13cm) square – Poppyseed dusty peach (130172)
- Wadding (batting): 20in x 17in (51cm x 43cm)
- Lining fabric (optional): 20in x 17in (51cm x 43cm)
- Fabric for back of pillow: ⅜yd (40cm) – Lillian ochre (110175)
- Binding fabric: ¼yd (25cm) – Poppyseed honey (130176)
- Freezer paper for appliqué
- Spray starch and a small brush ***or*** paper piece fabric glue for appliqué (optional)
- Piecing and quilting threads and hand sewing threads to match appliqué colour
- Black stranded cotton for eyelash embroidery
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat
- One pack of Village Life Buttons (one button for patchwork and four for pillow cover fastening), Autumn colours 14mm and 16mm (400080)
- Pillow pad to fit cover

Finished Size
19¼in x 16in (49cm x 40.6cm)

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 selvedges.
- 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; FPP = foundation paper piecing.
- Check that any patterns being used are printed at full size (100%).

Pillow Layout
1 The pillow consists of one Cow Block, with a border surrounding the block. Foundation paper piecing (FPP) is used for the half-rectangle triangle units in the block and full size patterns are supplied for this. The spots on the cow are created with freezer paper appliqué and full size patterns are provided. Refer to **Fig A** for the fabrics used and **Fig B** for the pillow layout and the positions of each fabric.

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Fig A Fabric swatches (Cow Pillow – rust colourway)

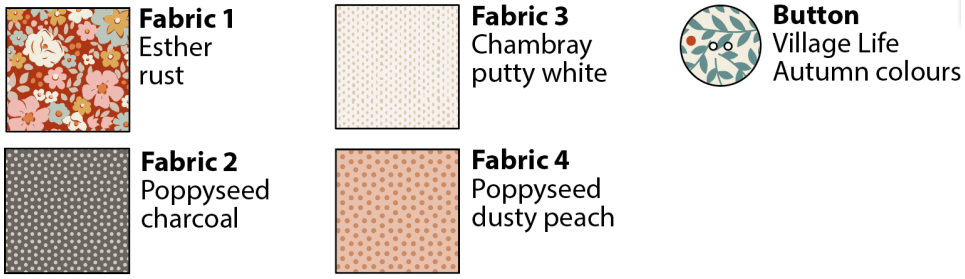
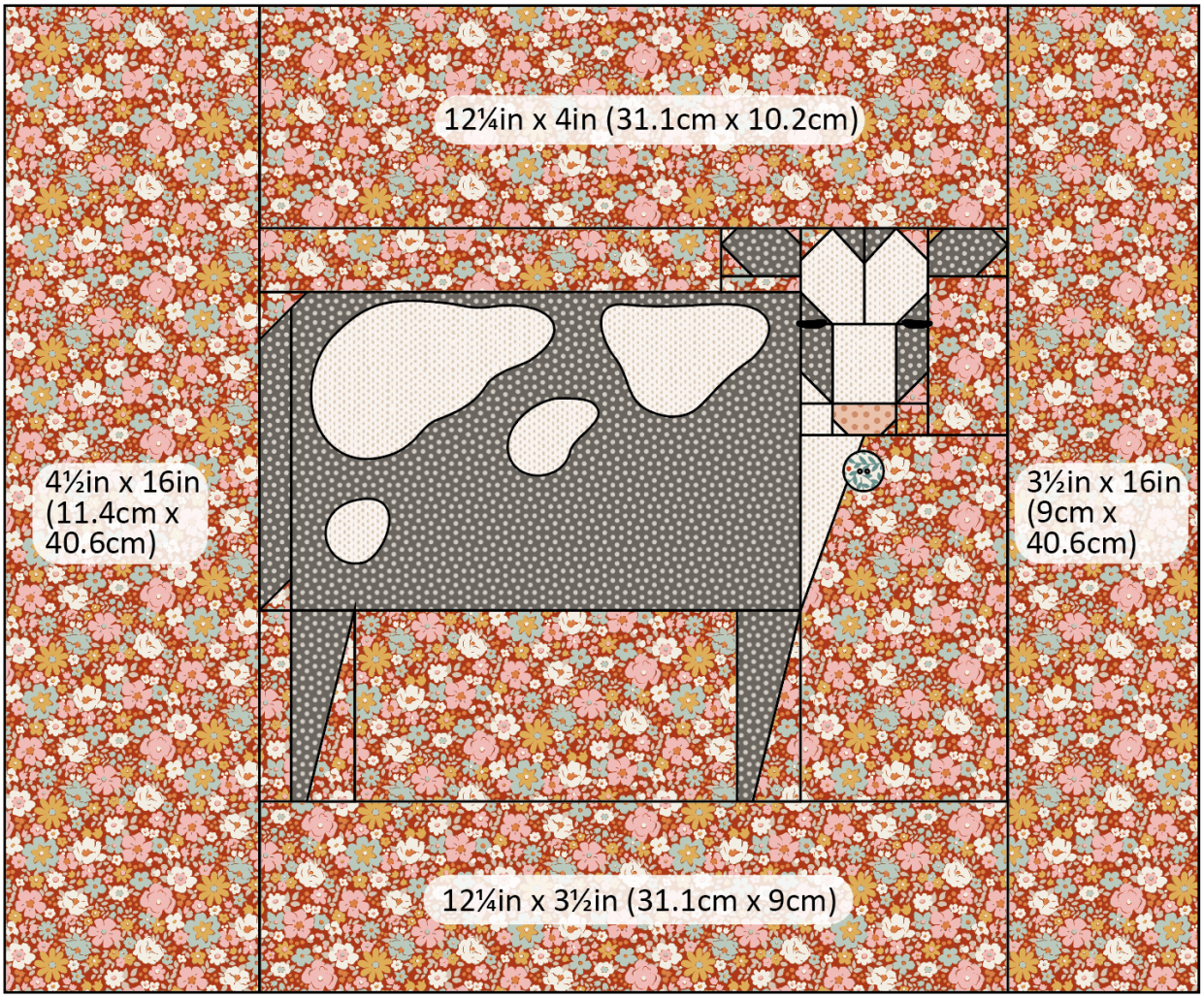


Fig B Pillow layout and fabric positions



Preparing the Appliqué Patterns

2 Full size appliqué patterns are provided for the spots on the cow. No seam allowances are included because seams are allowed for *after* the freezer paper pattern has been fused to the fabric. Copy the shapes onto the dull side of some freezer paper but ***reversing*** (flipping) the patterns before you copy. Cut out the freezer paper shapes and set aside, ready to fuse it to the fabric later.

Preparing the Foundation Paper Piecing Patterns

3 Three of the units in the block are made up of tall triangles – the cow's legs and its chest. These units cannot be made in the same way as half-square triangles, so we have used a

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foundation paper piecing (FPP) method. Instructions are given for the FPP method later but at this stage prepare the patterns as follows. Print out the patterns, making sure they are full size. Cut out the patterns with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round.

Cutting Out the Fabrics

4 Cut Fabric 1 for the border pieces, as follows.

- For the top border cut a piece 12¼in x 4in (31.1cm x 10.2cm).
- For the bottom border cut a piece 12¼in x 3½in (31.1cm x 9cm).
- For the left-hand border cut a piece 4½in x 16in (11.4cm x 40.6cm).
- For the right-hand border cut a piece 3½in x 16in (9cm x 40.6cm).

5 For the Cow block itself, the exact sizes to cut are shown in **Fig C** and the exact fabrics to use are shown in **Fig B**. The measurements are *cut* measurements and include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances. Note that the pieces for the FPP units are cut larger to ensure the fabric shapes fit the pattern areas. If you want to follow a cutting list for all the fabrics, the following list is provided.

Cutting List for the Whole Block

For Fabric 1 cut the following (plus the border pieces in Step 4).

- One piece (**a**) 7¾in x 1½in (19.7cm x 3.8cm).
- Five pieces (**c**) ¾in (2cm) square.
- Seven pieces (**d**) 1in (2.5cm) square.
- One piece (**e**) 1¾in x ¾in (4.4cm x 2cm).
- One piece (**h**) 1¼in (3.2cm) square.
- One piece (**i**) 6½in x 3½in (16.5cm x 9cm).
- One piece (**j**) 1in x 3½in (2.5cm x 9cm).
- Two pieces (**l**) 2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm) (for FPP).
- One piece (**q**) 1¾in x 3in (4.4cm x 7.6cm).
- One piece (**r**) 4¼in x 6¾in (10.8cm x 17.1cm) (for FPP).

For Fabric 2 cut the following.

- Two pieces (**b**) 1¾in x 1¼in (4.4cm x 3.2cm).
- Four pieces (**d**) 1in (2.5cm) square.
- One piece (**f**) 8½in x 5½in (21.6cm x 14cm).
- One piece (**g**) 1in x 5½in (2.5cm x 14cm).
- Two pieces (**k**) 2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm) (for FPP).
- Two pieces (**n**) 1in x 1¾in (2.5cm x 4.4cm).

For Fabric 3 cut the following.

- One piece (**c**) ¾in (2cm) square.
- Two pieces (**d**) 1in (2.5cm) square.
- Two pieces (**m**) 1½in x 2in (3.8cm x 5.1cm).
- One piece (**s**) 4¼in x 6¾in (10.8cm x 17.1cm) (for FPP).
- One piece about 7½in (19cm) square (for the cow spot appliqués).

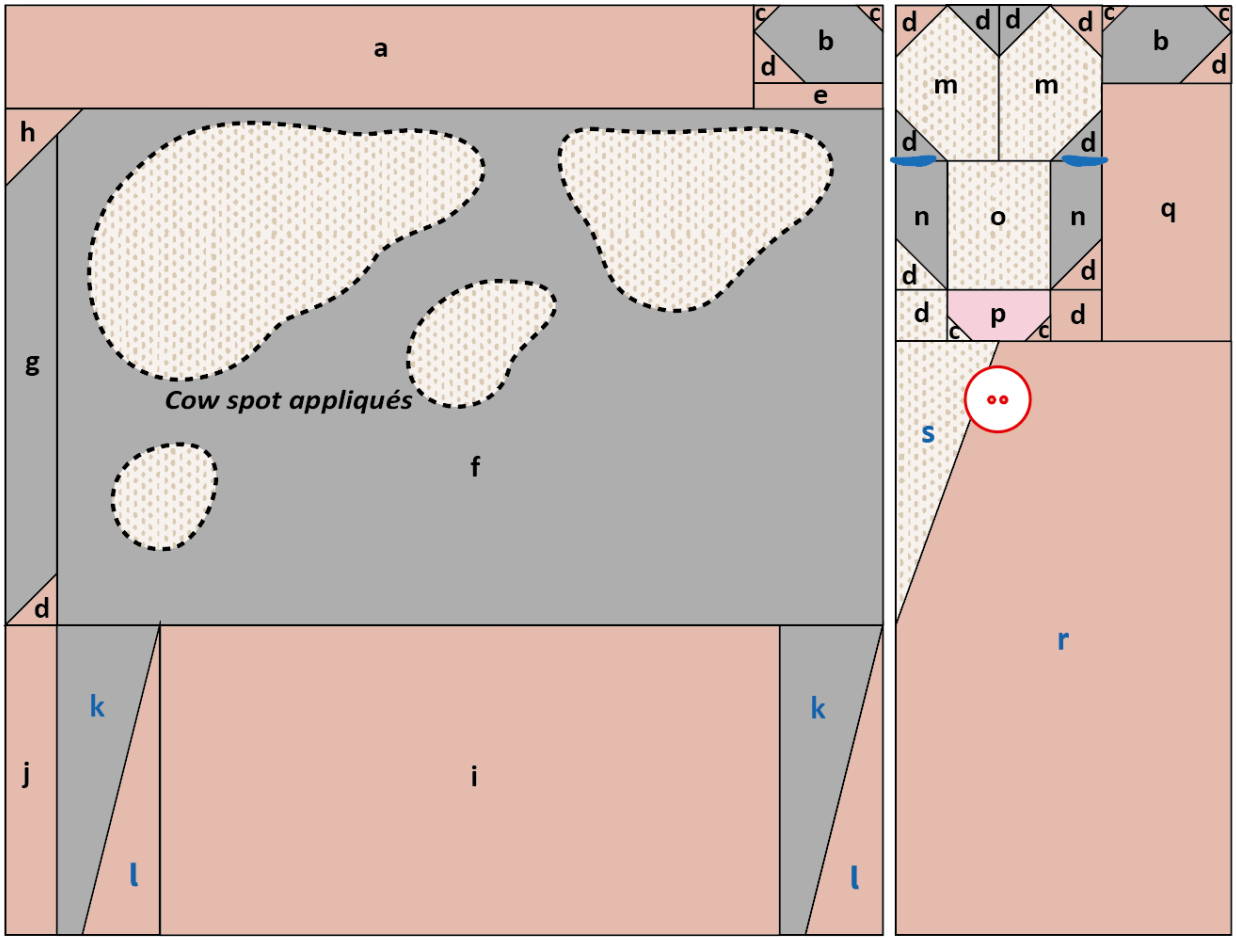
For Fabric 4 cut the following.

- One piece (**p**) 1½in x 1in (3.8cm x 2.5cm).

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Fig C Cut measurements for the Cow Block
Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances. All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles
Pieces for foundation paper piecing (FPP) are cut larger than needed (see blue text)

Cow Block = 12¼in x 9½in (31.1cm x 24.1cm) (unfinished)



a 7¾in x 1½in (19.7cm x 3.8cm)
b 1¾in x 1¼in (4.4cm x 3.2cm)
c ¾in (2cm) square
d 1in (2.5cm) square
e 1¾in x ¾in (4.4cm x 2cm)
f 8½in x 5½in (21.6cm x 14cm)
g 1in x 5½in (2.5cm x 14cm)
h 1¼in (3.2cm) square
i 6½in x 3½in (16.5cm x 9cm)
j 1in x 3½in (2.5cm x 9cm)
k 2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm) (FPP)
l 2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm) (FPP)

m 1½in x 2in (3.8cm x 5.1cm)
n 1in x 1¾in (2.5cm x 4.4cm)
o 1½in x 1¾in (3.8cm x 4.4cm)
p 1½in x 1in (3.8cm x 2.5cm)
q 1¾in x 3in (4.4cm x 7.6cm)
r 4¼in x 6¾in (10.8cm x 17.1cm) (FPP)
s 2in x 4¼in (5.1cm x 10.8cm) (FPP)

Large button
Long stitch cow eyelashes

For the appliqué use the appliqué patterns and follow the project instructions

6 Cut the fabric for the back of the pillow into two pieces each 20in x 11in (50.8cm x 28cm).

7 Cut the binding fabric into two 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 Appliqué

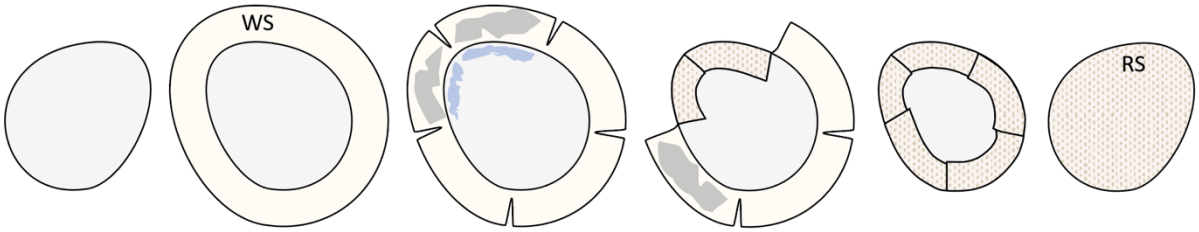
8 The appliqués are prepared using a freezer paper method. Cutting the freezer paper the same shape as the finished appliqué is very useful, as the fabric is easily turned over the paper to create a smooth edge.

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Methods for turning the seam allowance over: When turning the seam allowance over the edge of the freezer paper, you could use one of two methods.
The first (easiest) method is to spray some starch into the lid of the can so you have a little puddle. Now use a small brush to paint liquid starch on the fabric's seam allowance. Damping it like this will not only make it easier to turn the seam over smoothly but the starch will form a nice crisp edge when pressed. This method also makes removing the paper easy, still leaving a firm edge that is easy to sew later.
The second method is to apply paper piece glue to the edges of the freezer paper shape, so the fabric will stick to the paper when it is turned over. Don't use too much glue or the paper will be difficult to remove later.

9 To make the cow's spots, take the freezer paper shapes you prepared earlier and place them shiny side down on the wrong side of the 7½in (19cm) square of Fabric 3. Space the paper pieces, so each shape has at least ¼in (6mm) of fabric all round. Fuse the shapes into place with a hot iron. Cut out each fabric shape by eye with an approximate ¼in (6mm) seam allowance all round. **Fig D** shows the stages of making the smallest spot appliqué. To help turn the curves smoothly, cut small snips into the curved edge of the fabric shape at intervals, no more than ⅛in (3mm) deep. Decide which method you want to use for seam turning – **Fig D** shows *both* the glue and starch methods but choose just ***one***. Use the point of an iron to turn the seam allowance over all round, following the paper's curved edge neatly. Remove the paper and press the fabric shape again from the right side. Repeat with the rest of the spots and set them aside for later.

Fig D Preparing the appliqués
Smallest cow spot shown



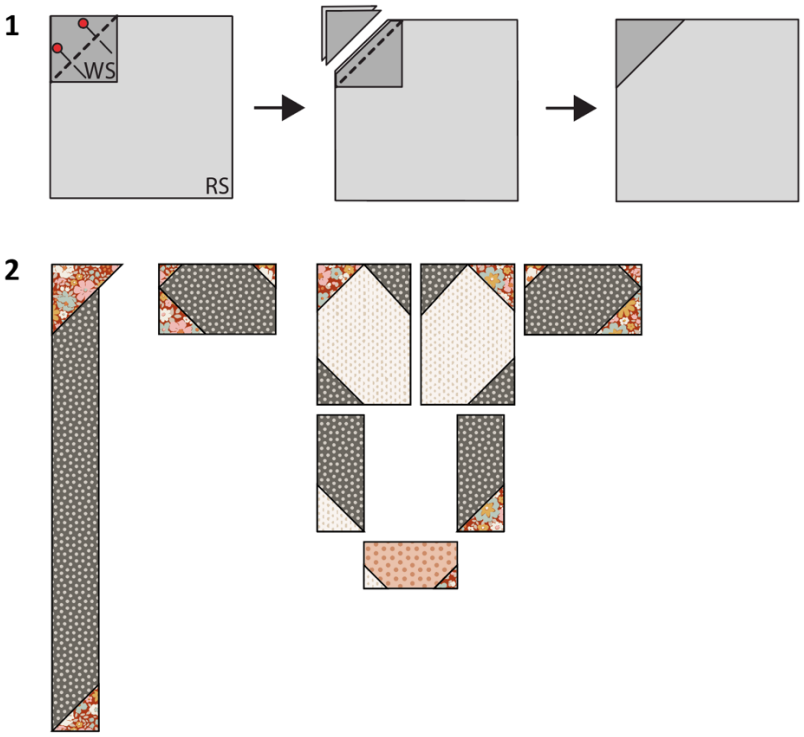
General Techniques Used

10 There are some general techniques that occur often in the block, so we will describe these here. Refer back to these instructions as needed.

11 ***Corner triangle units:*** These are used throughout the block in various sizes and shapes. The base shape may be a square or a rectangle, but the corner triangle is always formed from a square smaller than the base shape. **Fig E 1** illustrates the basic method, shown in greys. Take the larger piece of fabric and place it right side (RS) up. Take the smaller square and pencil mark the diagonal line on the wrong side. Pin the square right sides together with the larger piece of fabric, aligning the edges as shown and with the diagonal line in the direction needed. (Note: the position of the square and the direction of the marked line will vary depending on the unit you are making.) Sew along the marked line. Trim off excess fabric ¼in (6mm) outside the sewn line and press the triangle outwards.
Triangles may be used on one corner or many corners. **Fig E 2** shows where corner triangle units occur in the block. Note that for piece **h**, the corner triangle is created *after* pieces **g** and **f** have been joined together.

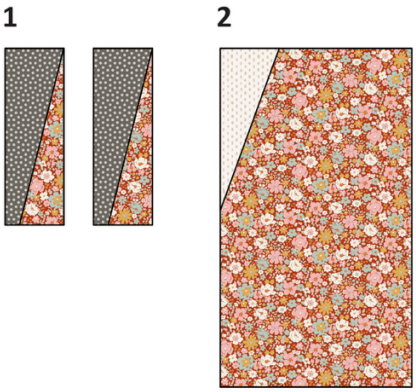
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Fig E Making corner triangle units
1 Stages of sewing
2 Units of the block needing corner triangles



12 ***Half-rectangle triangle units:*** Three units are created with long triangles. These cannot be made in the same way as half-square triangles, so we have used a foundation paper piecing (FPP) method, which is very accurate and easy as each of the units in this block only have two pieces. **Fig F** shows the units needed.

Fig F The half-rectangle triangle units needed
1 Cow leg unit (make 2)
2 Cow chest unit



13 An important point to remember about FPP is that because fabric pieces are placed on the *back* (WS) of the paper pattern but sewn in place from the *front*, the fabric positions will be reversed. Therefore, the pattern is supplied in a *reversed* format, so your fabrics will end up in the correct positions. See also the General Notes for FPP, below.

General Notes for FPP

- Ordinary photocopier paper is fine for foundation paper piecing.
- The paper pattern must be cut out with some extra paper all round.

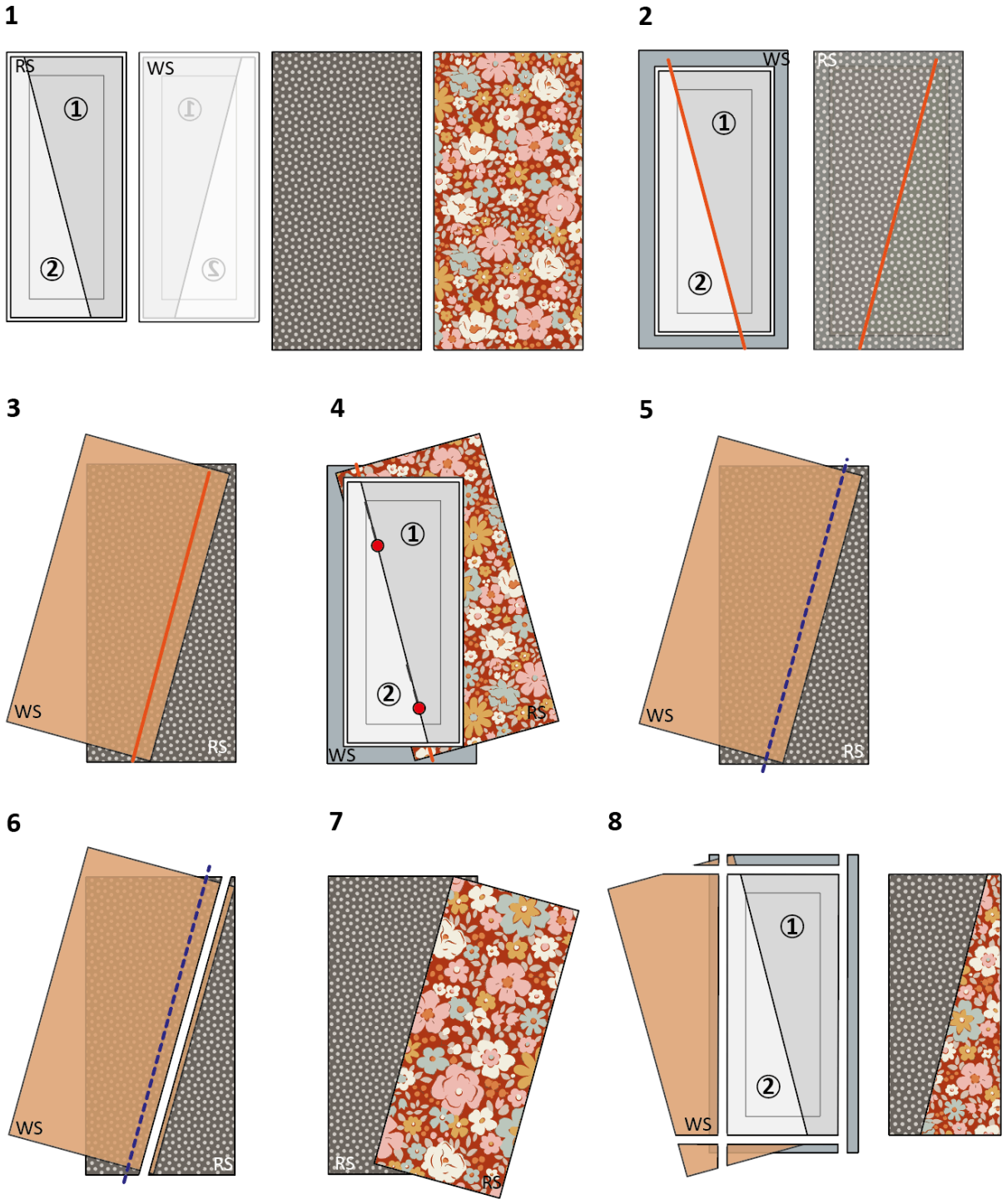
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- Fabric pieces are cut larger than needed to allow for seams and make placement easier.
- Fabrics are placed on the back (WS) of the paper pattern but sewing is done from the front, along the marked lines of the pattern.
- When a piece of fabric is initially pinned in place, flip it over and hold it up to the light to check that the piece will completely cover the relevant section on the paper pattern.
- Reduce stitch length to about 1.5 when sewing FPP, as it is easier to tear paper away later.
- Add the fabric pieces in the number order shown on the pattern.
- Continue the stitching line a few stitches past the beginning and end of the line, unless otherwise instructed.
- Once a fabric piece is added, trim the work to a ¼in (6mm) seam allowance, making very sure that the paper pattern and the relevant fabric pieces are folded out of the way.
- Remove the paper in the reverse order.

14 The FPP process for one of the cow's legs is shown in the stages of **Fig G**.
Fig G 1: Start by printing out the pattern, making sure it is full size. Cut out the pattern with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round. The diagram shows the pattern from the right side and also the wrong side. Select the cut fabric pieces (remembering that these should be slightly larger than the unfinished sizes of the patchwork).
***Fig G 2*:** Turn the paper pattern to its plain (WS) side. Take the piece of Fabric 2 and place it right side up so it covers the whole of the pattern. Pin in place. Turn the pattern over to the printed side, as shown in the diagram, and fold it along the diagonal sewing line between Section 1 and Section 2, making a crease in the paper and the fabric (shown as a red line in the diagram). This creasing will help when placing the next fabric piece.
Fig G 3: Turn the paper pattern back to its plain side, take the piece of Fabric 1 and place it right side down so its long edge is ***at least*** ¼in (6mm) past the creased line, as shown.
Fig G 4: Holding the fabric in place, turn the pattern over and place two pins along the line to be sewn, as shown, pinning through the paper and the fabric pieces. This pinning allows you to check the fabric's position will be correct once it is sewn. Before sewing, turn the pattern to the plain side and flip the second fabric piece over, holding the work up to the light to check that the piece will cover the ***whole*** of Section 2, with allowance for seams. If it doesn't, adjust the pins and the fabric position.
Fig G 5: Turn back to the printed side and with a short machine stitch, sew along the sewing line from the top edge, all along the line and off the edge at the end. The diagram shows the final stitched line.
Fig G 6: To trim excess and leave a ¼in (6mm) seam allowance, fold the pattern along the sewn line. Make doubly sure that the paper pattern is folded out of the way and that you are not going to trim off any part of the main areas of the fabrics. Use a quilting ruler to trim the fabric edges to ¼in (6mm).
Fig G 7: Turn the work over to the right side and press the fabric into place.
Fig G 8: Turn the work back, to view the pattern, and use a quilting ruler to trim off excess fabric, cutting on the outer line of the pattern. To finish, tear the paper away from the fabric and press the work.
Make another cow's leg like this and then the cow chest unit using the same basic principles.

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Fig G Basic FPP process
Cow leg unit shown



Assembling the Block

15 The block is assembled in smaller sub-units, so follow the diagrams carefully. Lay out all the pieces for the block. Make all the corner triangle units for the block first and then the half-rectangle triangle units. Note that triangle **h** is created a little later, after the tail pieces **g/d** and the body piece **f** have been joined together. The appliqué and eyelash hand stitching are added after the block is fully assembled.

16 Follow **Fig H** to assemble the cow body unit. As you sew, press seams open or to one side. Follow **Fig I** to assemble the cow head and chest unit and press the unit. Follow **Fig J** to

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sew the sub-units together to finish the block assembly and press. Check the block is 12¼in x 9½in (31.1cm x 24.1cm)

Fig H Assembling cow body unit

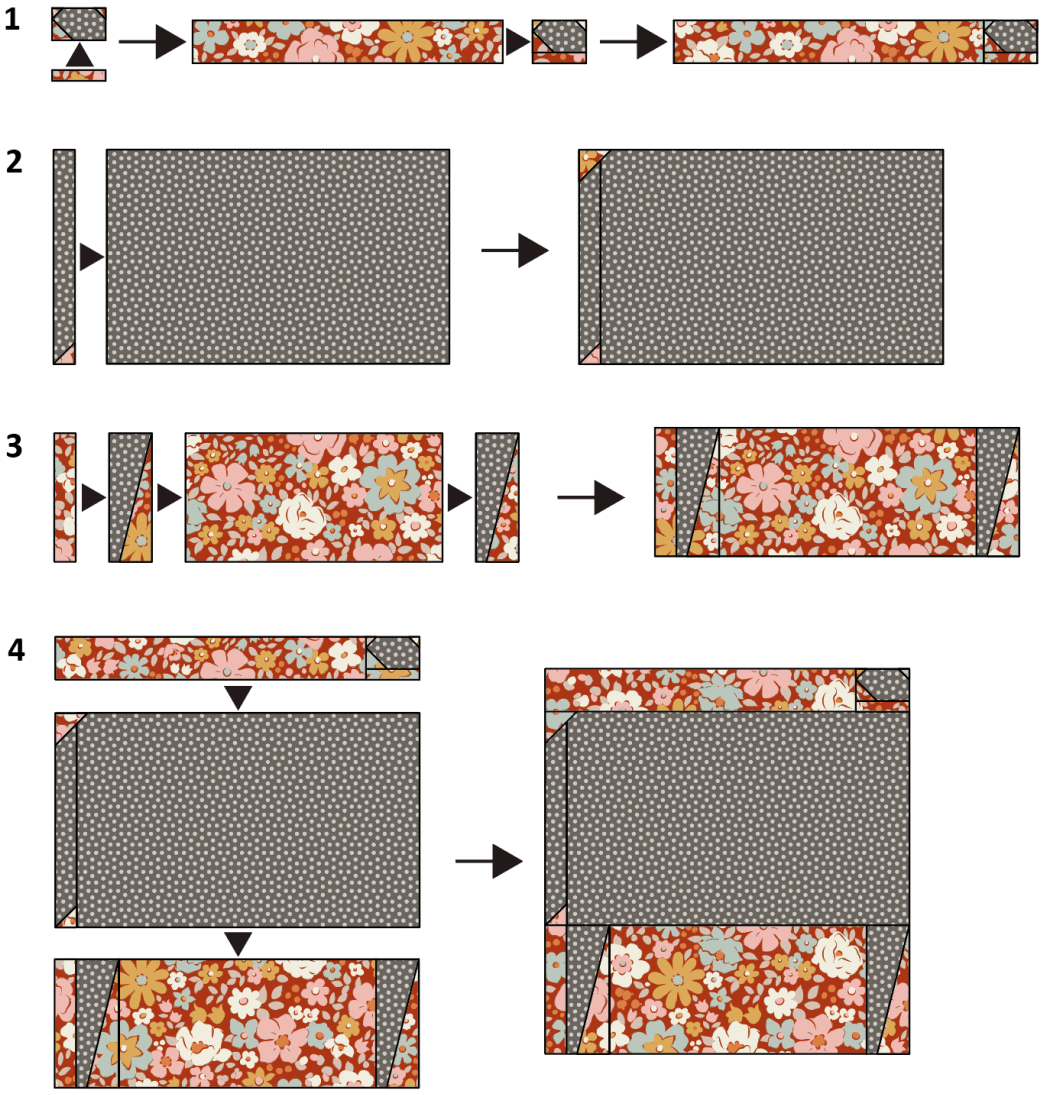
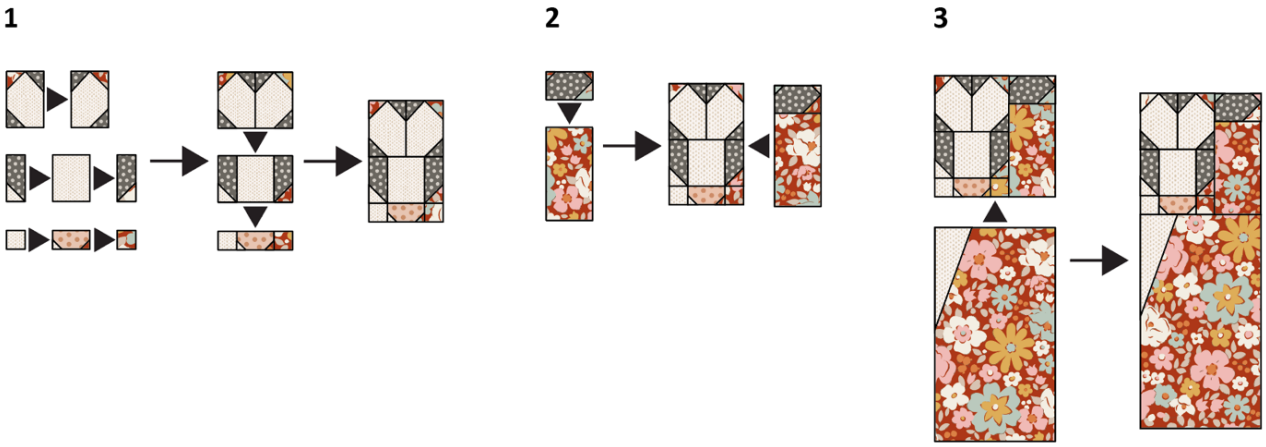
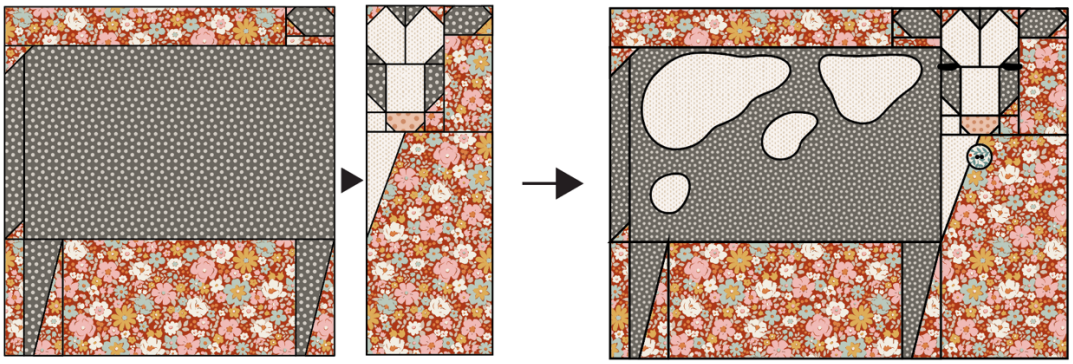


Fig I Assembling the cow head and chest unit



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Fig J Final assembly of the block

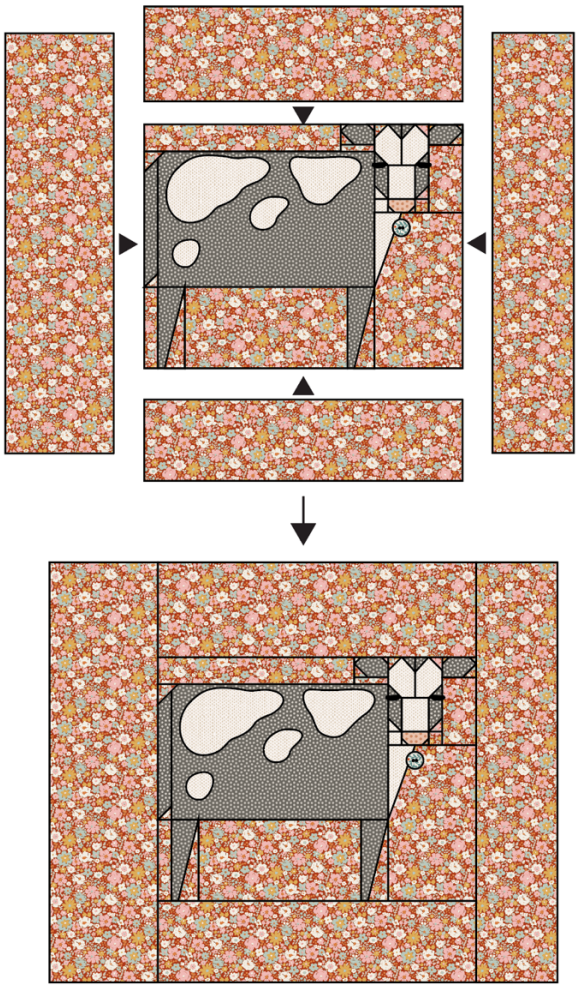


17 Sew the cow spot appliqués into place on the cow using a hand sewing thread colour to match the fabric. Sew the cow's eyelashes, using six strands of black stranded cotton and sewing two long stitches, one a little shorter than the other for each eyelash. Although the button is shown in **Fig J**, do not sew it into place until the quilting is finished.

Adding the Border

18 Follow **Fig K**, sewing the 12¼in x 4in (31.1cm x 10.2cm) border strip to the top of the block. Press the seam outwards. Sew the 12¼in x 3½in (31.1cm x 9cm) border strip to the bottom of the block and press. Sew the 4½in x 16in (11.4cm x 40.6cm) border strip to the left side and press. Sew the 3½in x 16in (9cm x 40.6cm) border strip to the right side and press.

Fig K Adding the border



Quilting and Finishing

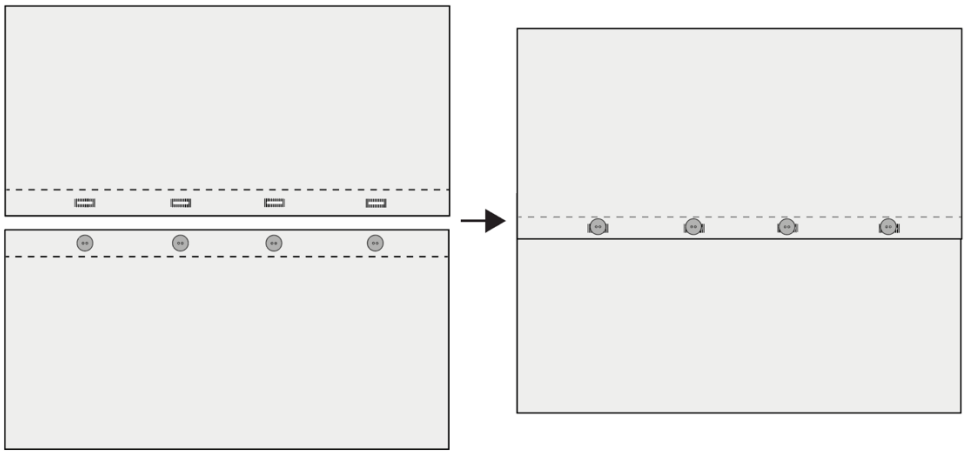
19 Make a quilt sandwich of the patchwork, wadding (batting) and lining fabric (if using). Quilt as desired. Trim off excess wadding and lining fabric to match the patchwork size. Sew on the button.

20 To make up the pillow cover, take the two pieces of fabric for the pillow back and on one long edge of each piece, create a hem by turning the edge over by 1in (2.5cm), twice. Sew the seams with matching thread and press (**Fig L**). The diagram is shown in greys, so you can use the Tilda fabric and buttons suggested in the Materials list, or those of your choice.

21 For the fastening, using your sewing machine, create four equally spaced buttonholes within the hem of one of the pieces, choosing the length to match the size of the buttons you have chosen. Sew four buttons onto the other piece, matching their positions to the buttonholes. Note: Instead of making buttonholes, you could use a hook and loop fastening to fasten the cover and sew on the buttons as a decorative feature.

22 The pillow has a bound edge, so the pieces are assembled with right sides out, as follows. On the backing, fasten the buttons into the buttonholes and place the whole piece right side down. Place the quilted patchwork on top, right side up. Make sure the outer edges of all pieces are aligned, trimming if need be. Pin or tack (baste) the layers together and then bind as normal. As you sew the binding in place it will fix the other layers together. Press the cover and insert a pillow pad to finish.

Fig L Making up the cover



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Sheep Pillow
(Honey colourway)

Difficulty rating ***

Materials
- Fabric 1: ½yd (50cm) – Poppyseed honey (130176) (background)
- Fabric 2: about 5in (13cm) square – Esther rust (100685)
- Fabric 3: about 12in (30cm) square – Chambray putty white (160043)
- Fabric 4: about 12in (30cm) square – Poppyseed putty (130173)
- Fabric 4: about 5in (13cm) square – Poppyseed dusty peach (130172)
- Wadding (batting): 18in x 15in (51cm x 38cm)
- Lining fabric (optional): 18in x 15in (51cm x 38cm)
- Fabric for back of pillow: ⅜yd (40cm) – Myrtle teal (100688)
- Binding fabric: ¼yd (25cm) – Agnes ochre (100683)
- Piecing and quilting threads
- Black stranded cotton for eye French knots
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat
- One pack of Village Life Buttons Autumn colours 14mm and 16mm (400080)
- Pillow pad to fit cover

Finished Size
17¼in x 14¼in (43.8cm x 36.2cm)

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 selvedges.
- 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; HST = half-square triangle; FPP = foundation paper piecing.
- Check that any patterns being used are printed at full size (100%).

Pillow Layout
1 The pillow consists of one Sheep Block, with a border surrounding the block. Foundation paper piecing (FPP) is used for the half-rectangle triangle units in the block and full size patterns are supplied for this. Refer to **Fig A** for the fabrics used and **Fig B** for the pillow layout and the positions of each fabric.

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Fig A Fabric swatches (Sheep Pillow – honey colourway)

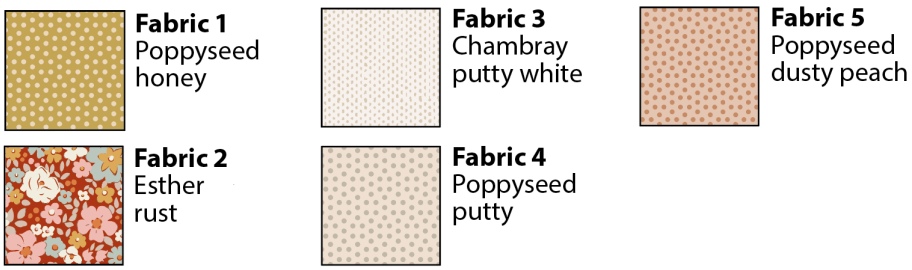
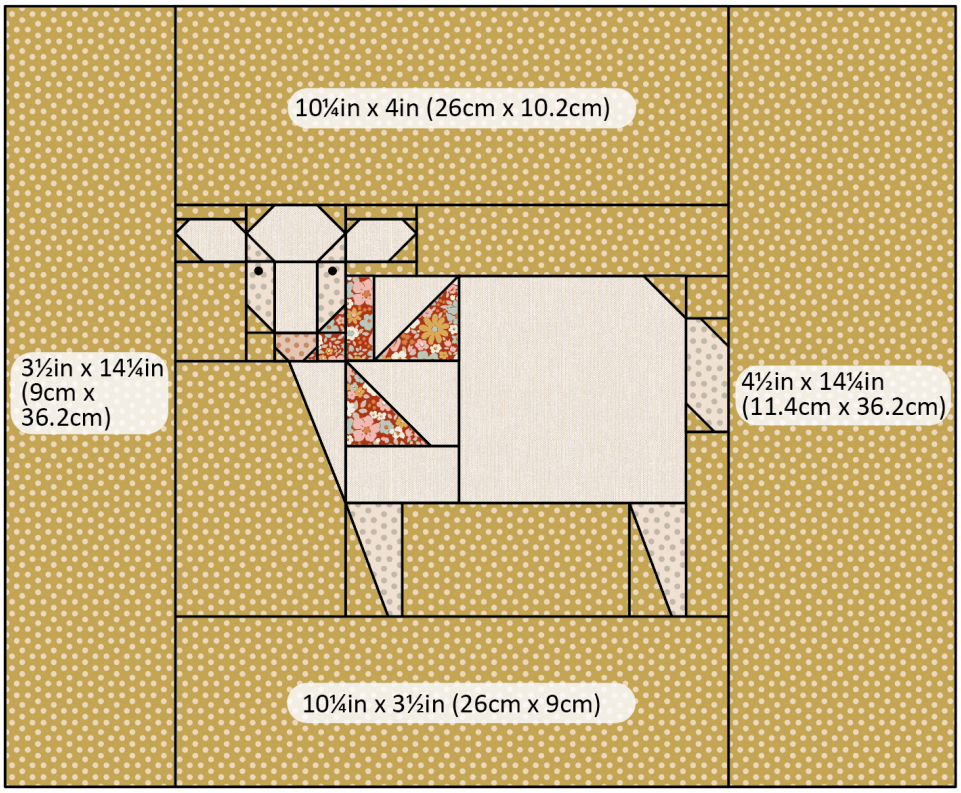


Fig B Pillow layout and fabric positions



Preparing the Foundation Paper Piecing Patterns

2 Three of the units in the block are made up of tall triangles – the sheep's legs and its chest. These units cannot be made in the same way as half-square triangles, so we have used a foundation paper piecing (FPP) method. Instructions are given for the FPP method later but at this stage prepare the patterns as follows. Print out the patterns, making sure they are full size. Cut out the patterns with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round.

Cutting Out the Fabrics

3 Cut Fabric 1 for the border pieces, as follows (see also **Fig B**).

- For the top border cut a piece 10¼in x 4in (26cm x 10.2cm).
- For the bottom border cut a piece 10¼in x 3½in (26cm x 9cm).
- For the left-hand border cut a piece 3½in x 14¼in (9cm x 36.2cm).
- For the right-hand border cut a piece 4½in x 14¼in (11.4cm x 36.2cm).

4 For the Sheep block itself, the exact sizes to cut are shown in **Fig C** and the exact fabrics to use are shown in **Fig B**. The measurements are *cut* measurements and include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances. Note that the pieces for the FPP units are cut larger to ensure the fabric

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shapes fit the pattern areas. If you want to follow a cutting list for all the fabrics, the following list is provided.

Cutting List for the Whole Block

For Fabric 1 cut the following (plus the border pieces in Step 3).

- Two pieces (**a**) 1¾in x ¾in (4.4cm x 2cm).
- Eight pieces (**d**) 1in (2.5cm) square.
- Five pieces (**c**) ¾in (2cm) square
- One piece (**f**) 1¾in x 2¼in (4.4cm x 5.7cm).
- One piece (**j**) 4in x 5½in (10.2cm x 14cm) (for FPP).
- One piece (**l**) 6in x 1¾in (15.2 x 4.4cm).
- Two pieces (**s**) 1¼in (3.2cm) square.
- Two pieces (**u**) 2in x 3in (5.1cm x 7.6cm) (for FPP).
- One piece (**v**) 4½in x 2½in (11.4cm x 6.4cm).
- One piece (**x**) 1¼in x 3¾in (3.2cm x 9.5cm).

For Fabric 2 cut the following.

- One piece (**c**) ¾in (2cm) square.
- Two pieces (**d**) 1in (2.5cm) square.
- One piece (**m**) 1in x 2in (2.5cm x 5.1cm).
- One piece (**n**) 2⅜in (6cm) square (for HST).
- One piece (**p**) 2in (5.1cm) square.

For Fabric 3 cut the following.

- Two pieces (**b**) 1¾in x 1¼in (4.4cm x 3.2cm).
- One piece (**e**) 2¼in x 1½in (5.7cm x 3.8cm).
- One piece (**g**) 1¼in x 1¾in (3.2cm x 4.4cm).
- One piece (**k**) 2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm) (for FPP).
- One piece (**n**) 2⅜in (6cm) square (for HST).
- One piece (**o**) 2½in x 2in (6.4cm x 5.1cm).
- One piece (**q**) 2½in x 1½in (6.4cm x 3.8cm).
- One piece (**r**) 4½in (11.4cm) square.

For Fabric 4 cut the following.

- Two pieces (**d**) 1in (2.5cm) square.
- Two pieces (**h**) 1in x 1¾in (2.5cm x 4.4cm).
- Two pieces (**t**) 2in x 3in (5.1cm x 7.6cm) (for FPP).
- One piece (**w**) 1¼in x 2½in (3.2cm x 6.4cm).

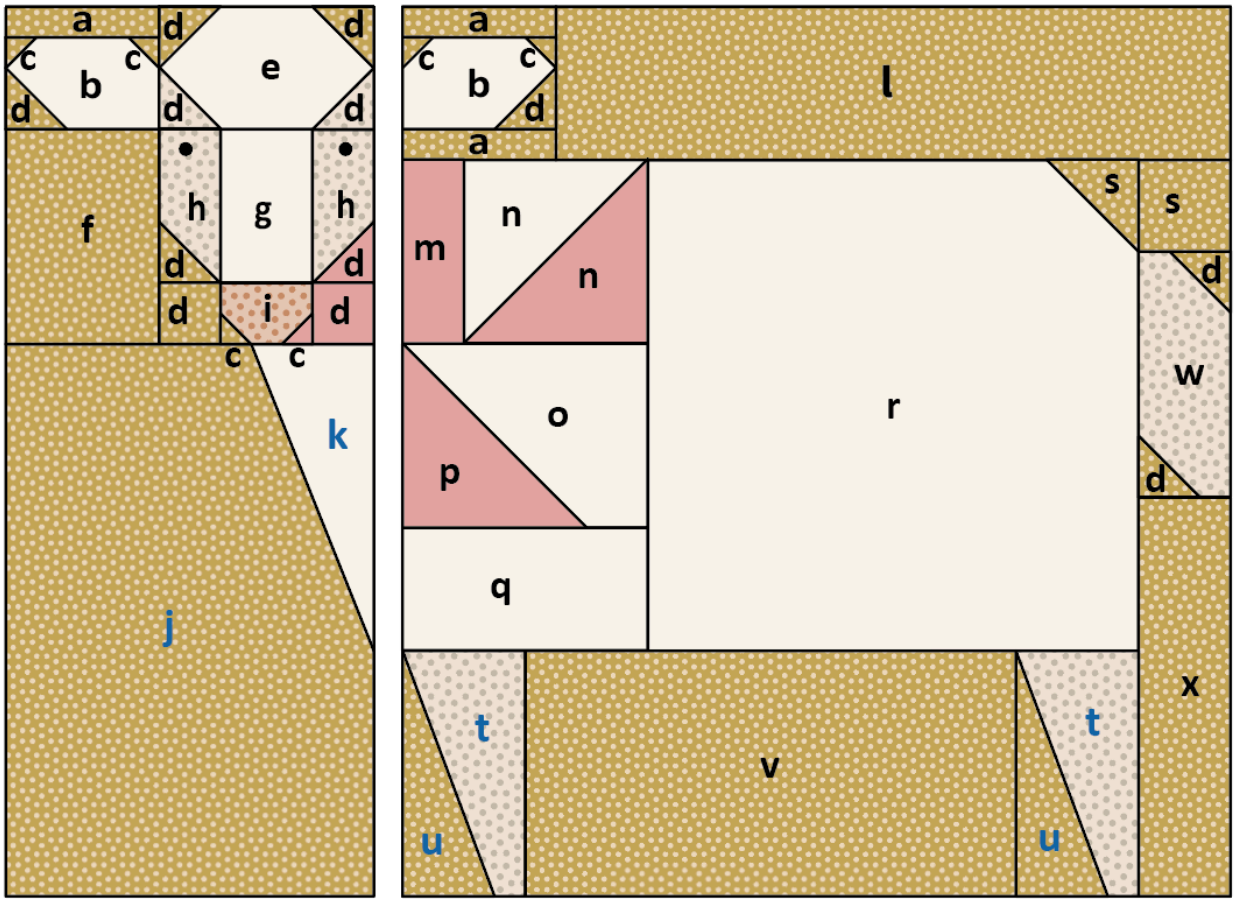
For Fabric 5 cut the following.

- One piece (**i**) 1¼in x 1in (3.2cm x 2.5cm).

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Fig C Cut measurements for the Sheep Block
Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances. All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles
Pieces for foundation paper piecing (FPP) are cut larger than needed (see blue text)

Sheep Block = 10¼in x 7¾in (26cm x 19.7cm) (unfinished)



- **a** 1¾in x ¾in (4.4cm x 2cm)
- **b** 1¾in x 1¼in (4.4cm x 3.2cm)
- **c** ¾in (2cm) square
- **d** 1in (2.5cm) square
- **e** 2¼in x 1½in (5.7cm x 3.8cm)
- **f** 1¾in x 2¼in (4.4cm x 5.7cm)
- **g** 1¼in x 1¾in (3.2cm x 4.4cm)
- **h** 1in x 1¾in (2.5cm x 4.4cm)
- **i** 1¼in x 1in (3.2cm x 2.5cm)
- **j** 4in x 5½in (10.2cm x 14cm) (FPP)
- **k** 2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm) (FPP)
- **l** 6in x 1¾in (15.2cm x 4.4cm)
- **m** 1in x 2in (2.5cm x 5.1cm)
- **n** 2⅜in (6cm) to make 2in (5.1cm) square (unfinished) HSTs
- **o** 2½in x 2in (6.4cm x 5.1cm)
- **p** 2in (5.1cm) square
- **q** 2½in x 1½in (6.4cm x 10.8cm)
- **r** 4½in (11.4cm) square
- **s** 1¼in (3.2cm) square
- **t** 2in x 3in (5.1cm x 7.6cm) (FPP)
- **u** 2in x 3in (5.1cm x 7.6cm) (FPP)
- **v** 4½in x 2½in (11.4cm x 6.4cm)
- **w** 1¼in x 2½in (3.2cm x 6.4cm)
- **x** 1¼in x 3¾in (3.2cm x 9.5cm)

● French knot eyes

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5 Cut the fabric for the back of the pillow into two pieces each 18in x 10in (46cm x 25.58cm).

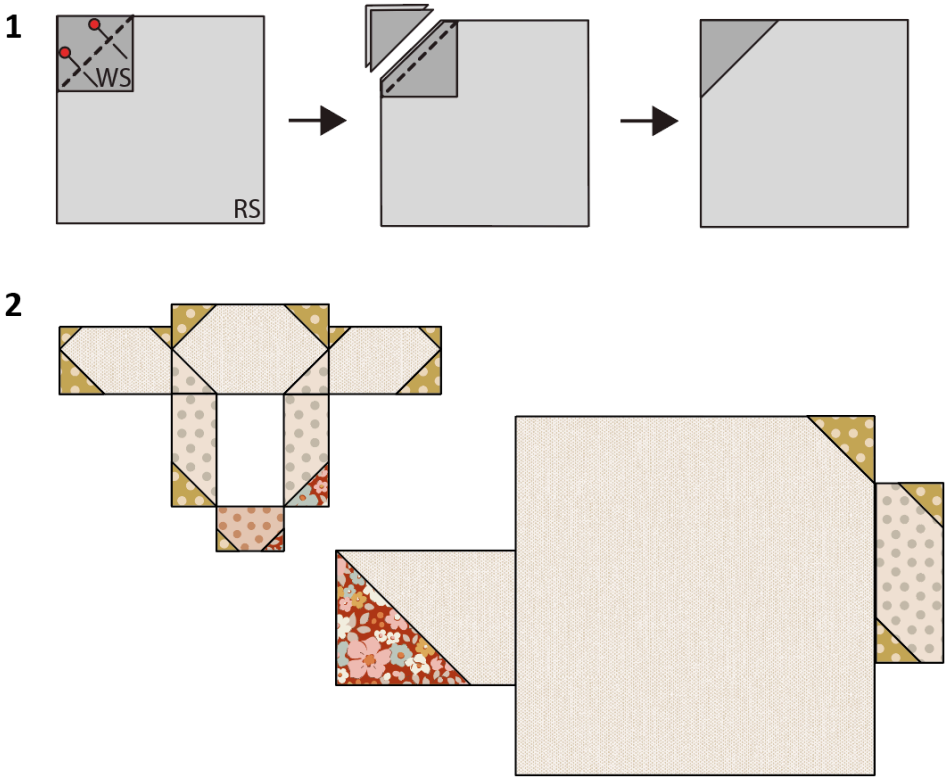
6 Cut the binding fabric into two 2½in (6.4cm) x width of fabric strips. Sew together end to end and press seams open. Press the binding in half along the length, wrong sides together.

General Techniques Used

7 There are some general techniques that occur often in the block, so we will describe these here. Refer back to these instructions as needed.

8 ***Corner triangle units:*** These are used throughout the block in various sizes and shapes. The base shape may be a square or a rectangle, but the corner triangle is always formed from a square smaller than the base shape. **Fig D 1** illustrates the basic method, shown in greys. Take the larger piece of fabric and place it right side (RS) up. Take the smaller square and pencil mark the diagonal line on the wrong side. Pin the square right sides together with the larger piece of fabric, aligning the edges as shown and with the diagonal line in the direction needed. (Note: the position of the square and the direction of the marked line will vary depending on the unit you are making.) Sew along the marked line. Trim off excess fabric ¼in (6mm) outside the sewn line and press the triangle outwards.
Triangles may be used on one corner or many corners. **Fig D 2** shows where corner triangle units occur in the block.

Fig D Making corner triangle units
1 Stages of sewing
2 Units of the block needing corner triangles

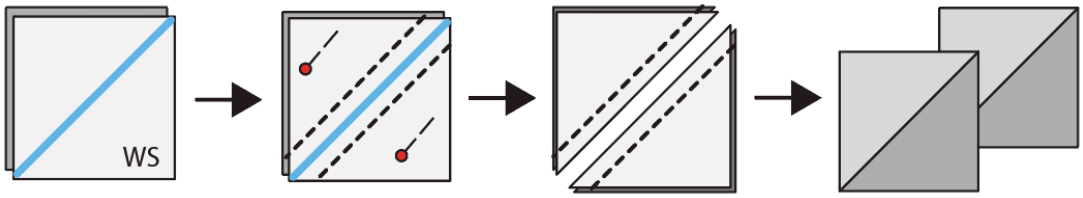


9 ***Half-square triangle units:*** One unit is used on the sheep's body. The method described here makes two units at the same time. **Fig E** shows the process. Take two different squares and on the wrong side of the lighter square, pencil mark the diagonal line. Place the two

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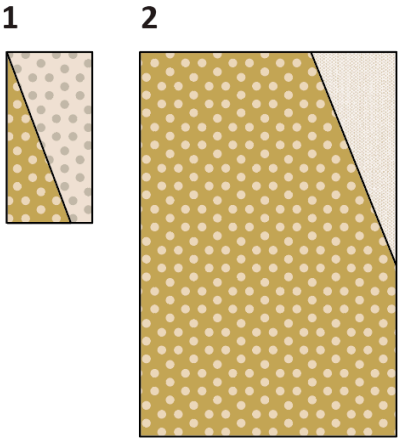
squares right sides (RS) together and sew ¼in (6mm) away from the marked line on both sides, as shown. Cut the units apart along the marked line and press the seams (normally towards the darker fabric). Check each unit is 2in (5.1cm) square, trimming if needed.

Fig E Making half-square triangle units



10 ***Half-rectangle triangle units:*** Three units are created with long triangles. These cannot be made in the same way as half-square triangles, so we have used a foundation paper piecing (FPP) method, which is very accurate and easy as each of the units in this block only have two pieces. **Fig F** shows the units needed.

Fig F The half-rectangle triangle units needed
1 Sheep leg unit (make 2)
2 Sheep chest unit



11 An important point to remember about FPP is that because fabric pieces are placed on the *back* (WS) of the paper pattern but sewn in place from the *front*, the fabric positions will be reversed. Therefore, the pattern is supplied in a *reversed* format, so your fabrics will end up in the correct positions. See also the General Notes for FPP, below.

General Notes for FPP

- Ordinary photocopier paper is fine for foundation paper piecing.
- The paper pattern must be cut out with some extra paper all round.
- Fabric pieces are cut larger than needed to allow for seams and make placement easier.
- Fabrics are placed on the back (WS) of the paper pattern but sewing is done from the front, along the marked lines of the pattern.
- When a piece of fabric is initially pinned in place, flip it over and hold it up to the light to check that the piece will completely cover the relevant section on the paper pattern.
- Reduce stitch length to about 1.5 when sewing FPP, as it is easier to tear paper away later.
- Add the fabric pieces in the number order shown on the pattern.

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- Continue the stitching line a few stitches past the beginning and end of the line, unless otherwise instructed.
- Once a fabric piece is added, trim the work to a ¼in (6mm) seam allowance, making very sure that the paper pattern and the relevant fabric pieces are folded out of the way.
- Remove the paper in the reverse order.

12 The FPP process for one of the cow's legs is shown in the stages of **Fig G**.
Fig G 1: Start by printing out the pattern, making sure it is full size. Cut out the pattern with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round. The diagram shows the pattern from the right side and also the wrong side. Select the cut fabric pieces (remembering that these should be slightly larger than the unfinished sizes of the patchwork).

***Fig G 2*:** Turn the paper pattern to its plain (WS) side. Take the piece of Fabric 4 and place it right side up so it covers the whole of the pattern. Pin in place. Turn the pattern over to the printed side, as shown in the diagram, and fold it along the diagonal sewing line between Section 1 and Section 2, making a crease in the paper and the fabric (shown as a red line in the diagram). This creasing will help when placing the next fabric piece.

Fig G 3: Turn the paper pattern back to its plain side, take the piece of Fabric 1 and place it right side down so its long edge is ***at least*** ¼in (6mm) past the creased line, as shown.

Fig G 4: Holding the fabric in place, turn the pattern over and place two pins along the line to be sewn, as shown, pinning through the paper and the fabric pieces. This pinning allows you to check the fabric's position will be correct once it is sewn. Before sewing, turn the pattern to the plain side and flip the second fabric piece over, holding the work up to the light to check that the piece will cover the ***whole*** of Section 2, with allowance for seams. If it doesn't, adjust the pins and the fabric position.

Fig G 5: Turn back to the printed side and with a short machine stitch, sew along the sewing line from the top edge, all along the line and off the edge at the end. The diagram shows the final stitched line.

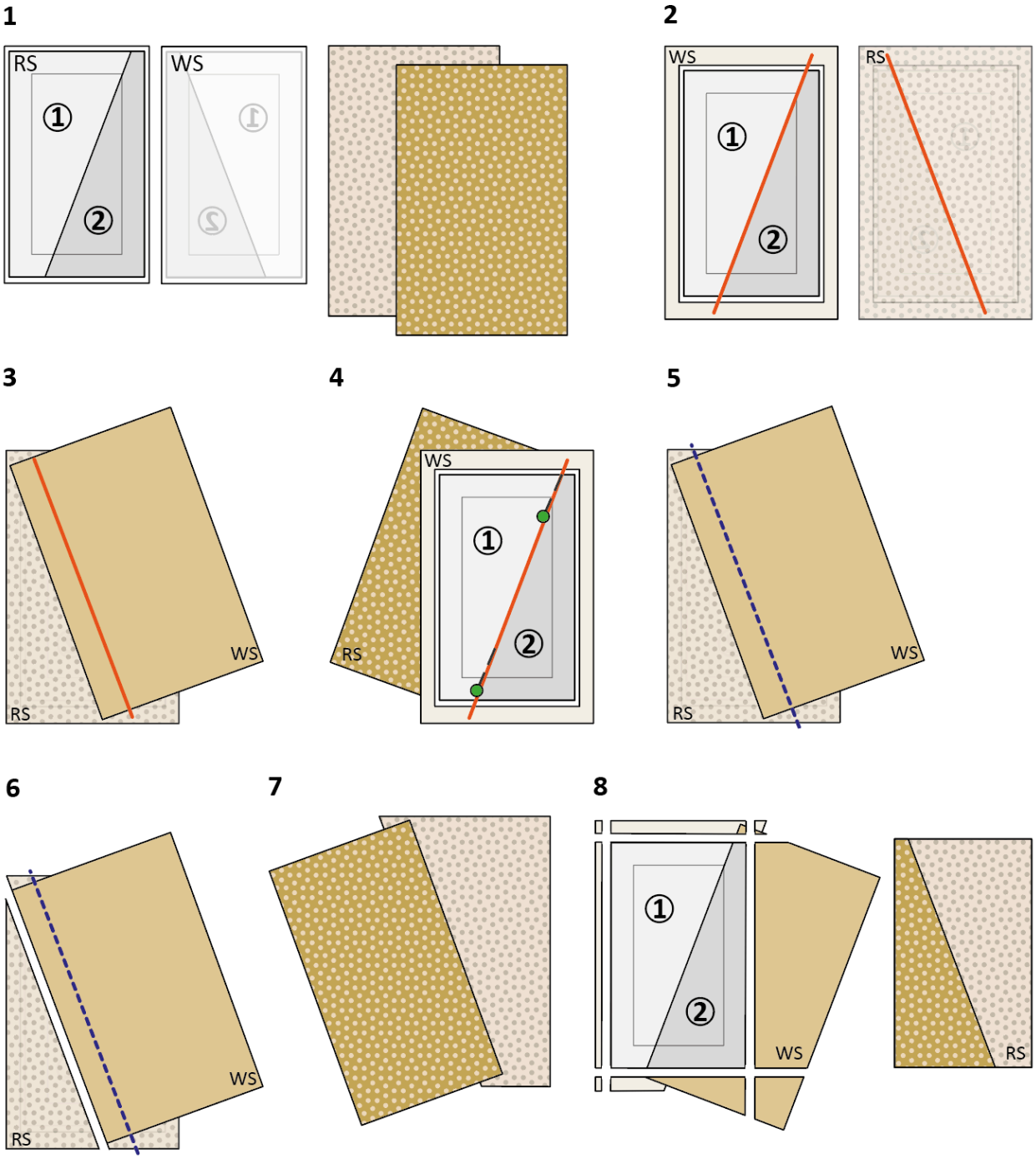
Fig G 6: To trim excess and leave a ¼in (6mm) seam allowance, fold the pattern along the sewn line. Make doubly sure that the paper pattern is folded out of the way and that you are not going to trim off any part of the main areas of the fabrics. Use a quilting ruler to trim the fabric edges to ¼in (6mm).

Fig G 7: Turn the work over to the right side and press the fabric into place.

Fig G 8: Turn the work back, to view the pattern, and use a quilting ruler to trim off excess fabric, cutting on the outer line of the pattern. To finish, tear the paper away from the fabric and press the work.
Make another sheep's leg like this and then create the sheep chest unit using the same basic principles.

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Fig G Basic FPP process
Sheep leg unit shown



Assembling the Block

13 The block is assembled in smaller sub-units, so follow the diagrams carefully. Lay out all the pieces for the block. Make all the corner triangle units for the block first and then the half-rectangle triangle units. The French knot eyes are added after the block is fully assembled.

14 Follow **Fig H** to assemble the sheep head and chest unit. As you sew, press seams open or to one side. Follow **Fig I** to assemble the sheep body unit and press the unit. Follow **Fig J** to sew the sub-units together to finish the block assembly and press. Check the block is 10¼in x 7¾in (26cm x 19.7cm)

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Fig H Assembling sheep head unit

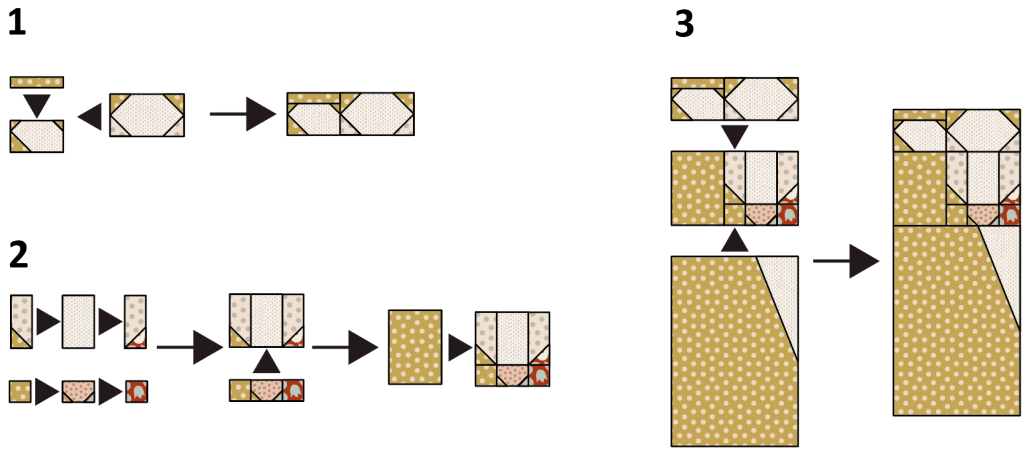
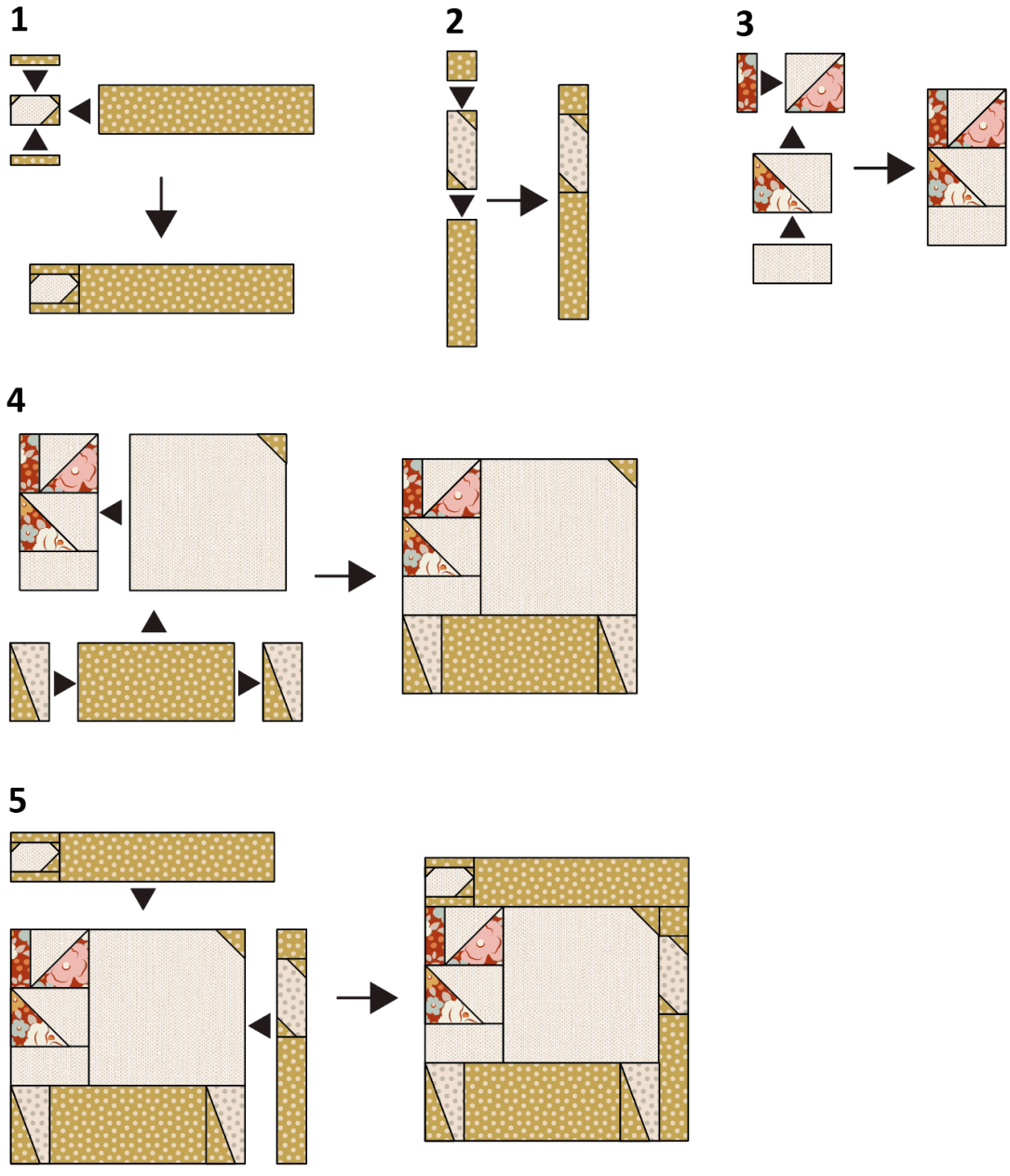
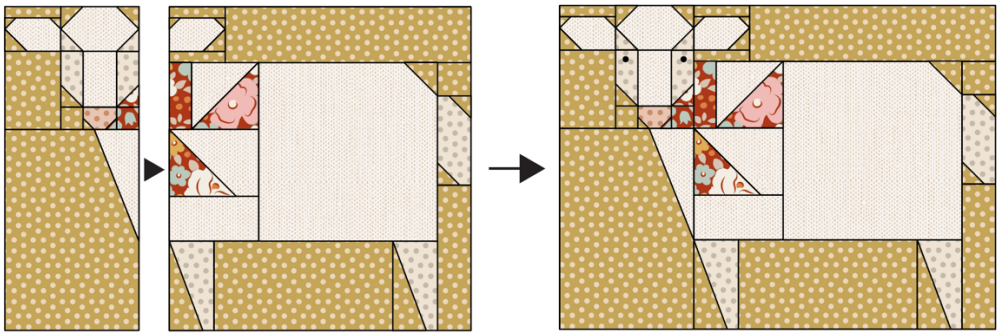


Fig I Assembling the sheep body unit



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Fig J Final assembly of the block

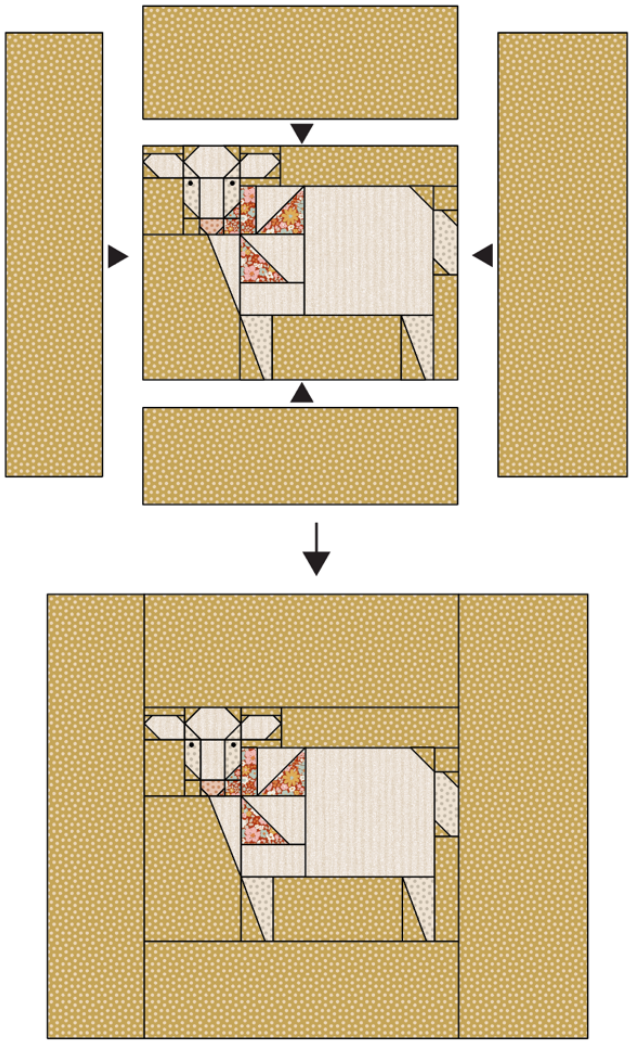


15 Sew the sheep's eyes, working French knots with six strands of black stranded cotton wrapped twice around the needle.

Adding the Border

16 Follow **Fig K**, sewing the 10¼in x 4in (26cm x 10.2cm) border strip to the top of the block. Press the seam outwards. Sew the 10¼in x 3½in (26cm x 9cm) border strip to the bottom of the block and press. Sew the 3½in x 14¼in (9cm x 36.2cm) border strip to the left side and press. Sew the 4½in x 14¼in (11.4cm x 36.2cm) border strip to the right side and press.

Fig K Adding the border



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Quilting and Finishing

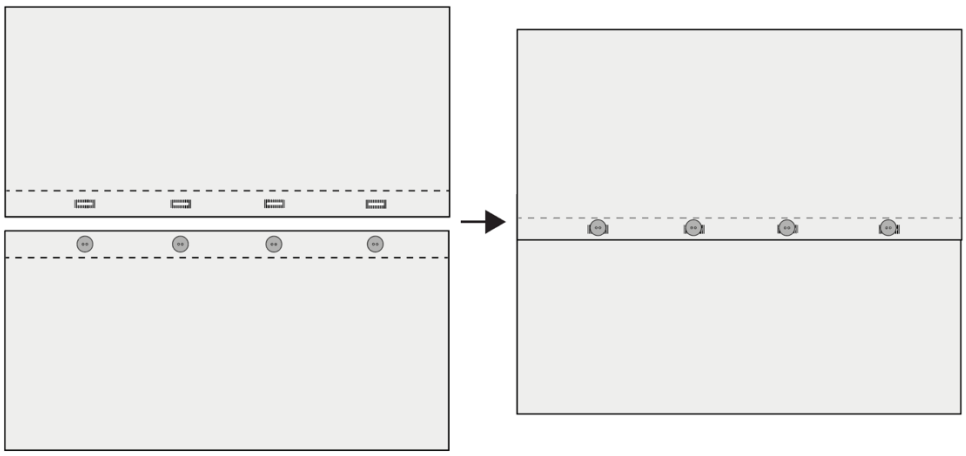
17 Make a quilt sandwich of the patchwork, wadding (batting) and lining fabric (if using). Quilt as desired. Trim off excess wadding and lining fabric to match the patchwork size.

18 To make up the pillow cover, take the two pieces of fabric for the pillow back and on one long edge of each piece, create a hem by turning the edge over by 1in (2.5cm), twice. Sew the seams with matching thread and press (**Fig L**). The diagram is shown in greys, so you can use the Tilda fabric and buttons suggested in the Materials list, or those of your choice.

19 For the fastening, using your sewing machine, create four equally spaced buttonholes within the hem of one of the pieces, choosing the length to match the size of the buttons you have chosen. Sew four buttons onto the other piece, matching their positions to the buttonholes. Note: Instead of making buttonholes, you could use a hook and loop fastening to fasten the cover and sew on the buttons as a decorative feature.

20 The pillow has a bound edge, so the pieces are assembled with right sides out, as follows. On the backing, fasten the buttons into the buttonholes and place the whole piece right side down. Place the quilted patchwork on top, right side up. Make sure the outer edges of all pieces are aligned, trimming if need be. Pin or tack (baste) the layers together and then bind as normal. As you sew the binding in place it will fix the other layers together. Press the cover and insert a pillow pad to finish.

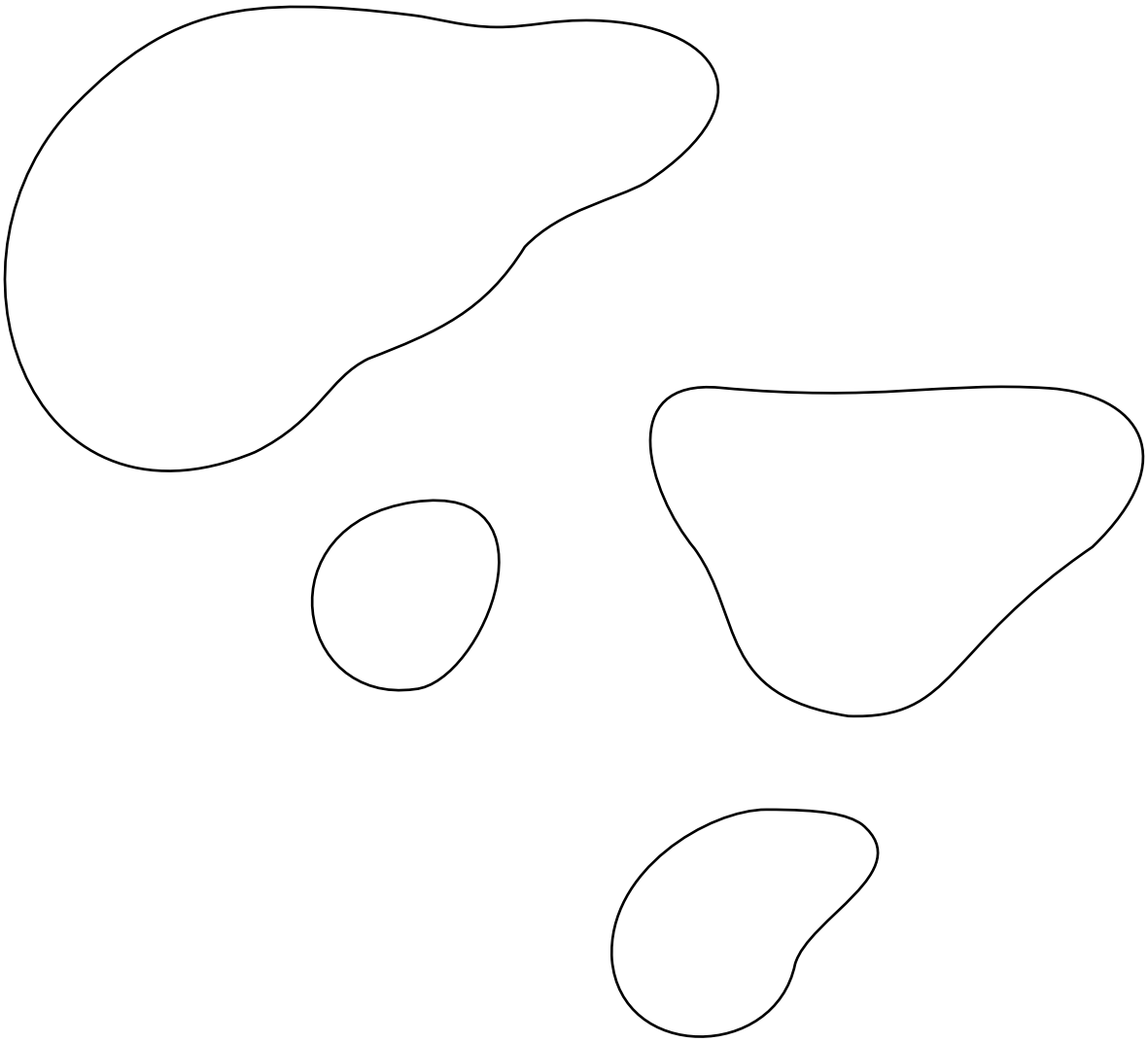
Fig L Making up the cover



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Cow Pillow
Appliqué Patterns

Full size
No seam allowances included
Spot spacing is not to scale



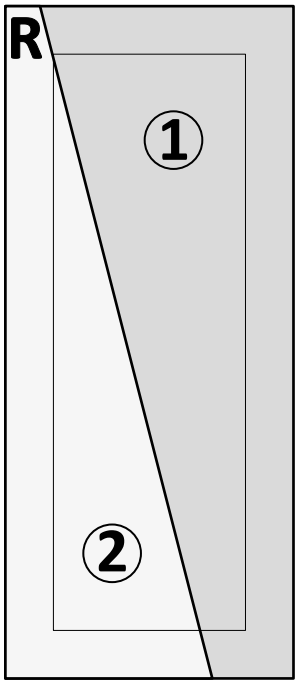
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Foundation Paper Piecing Patterns

(for half-rectangle triangle units)

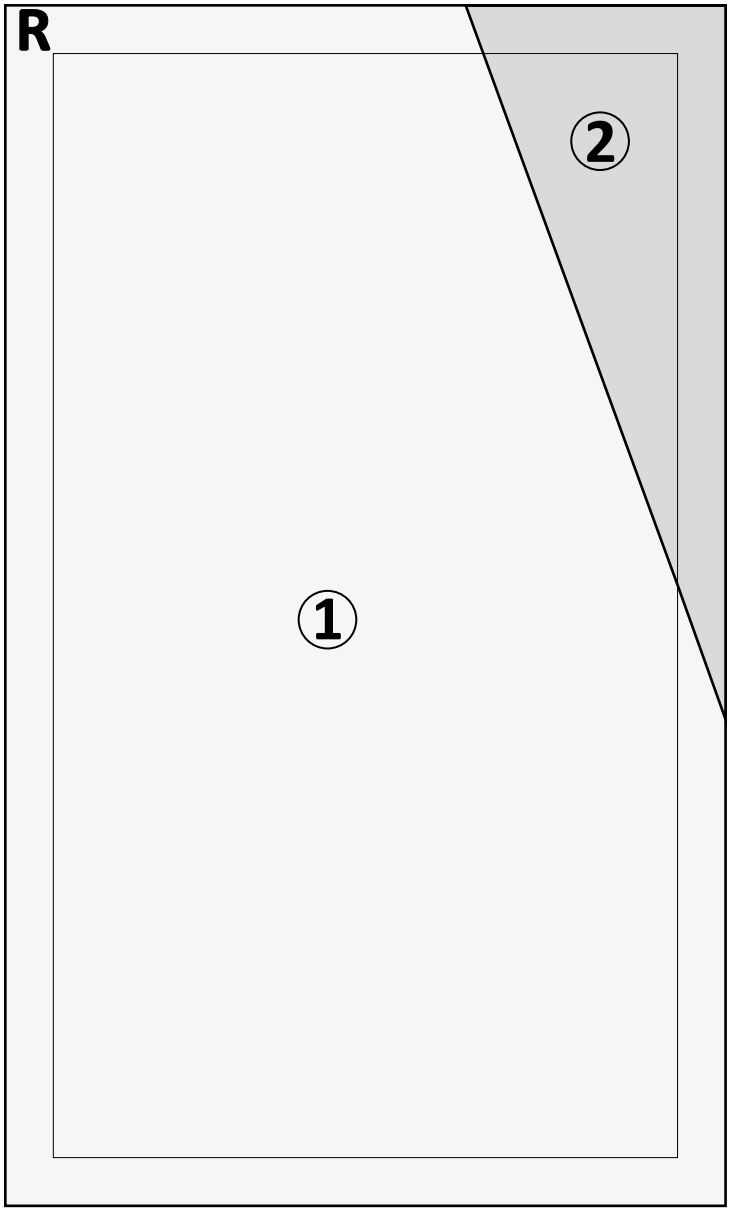
Full size including ¼in (6mm) seam allowances
Patterns are reversed (R), ready to use
Print the patterns and cut out with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round



Cow Pillow
Cow leg (make 2)

Piece 1 – cut Fabric 10 rectangle
2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm)
Fig C (k)

Piece 2 – cut Fabric 1 rectangle
2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm)
Fig C (l)



Cow Pillow
Cow chest

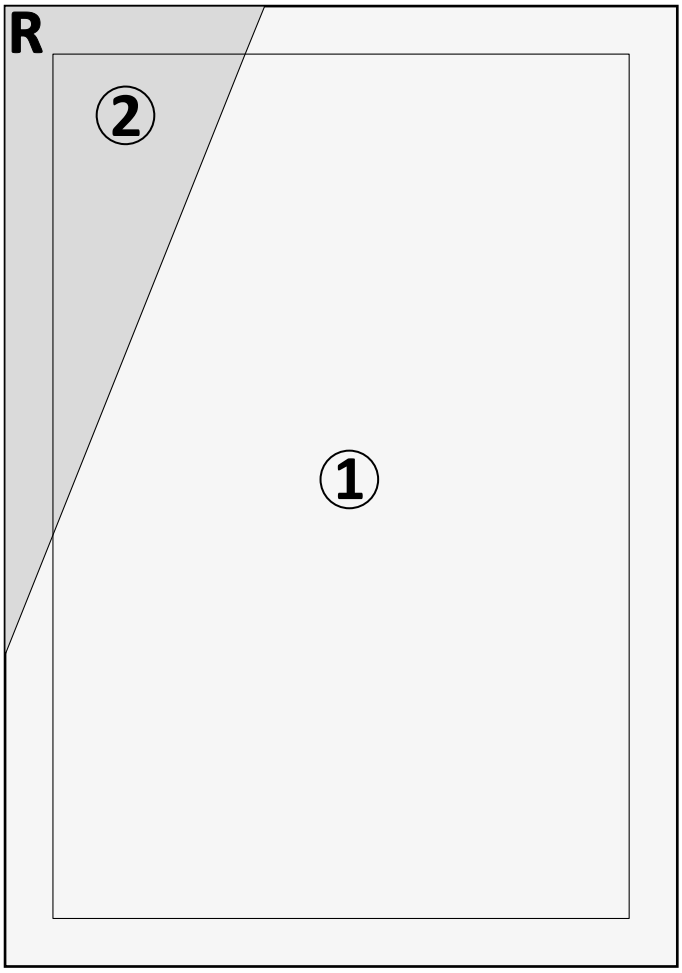
Piece 1 – cut Fabric 1 rectangle 4¼in x 6¾in (10.8cm x 17.1cm)
Fig C (r)

Piece 2 – cut Fabric 2 rectangle 2in x 4¼in (5.1cm x 10.8cm)
Fig C (s)

Foundation Paper Piecing Patterns

(for half-rectangle triangle units)

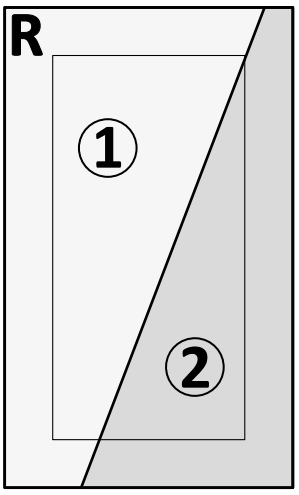
Full size including ¼in (6mm) seam allowances
Patterns are reversed (R), ready to use
Print the patterns and cut out with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round



Sheep Block
Sheep chest

Piece 1 – cut Fabric 1 rectangle 4in x 5½in (10.2cm x 14cm)
Fig C (j)

Piece 2 – cut Fabric 3 rectangle 2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm)
Fig C (k)



Sheep Block
Sheep leg (make 2)

Piece 1 – cut Fabric 4 rectangle 2in x 3in (5.1cm x 7.6cm)
Fig C (t)

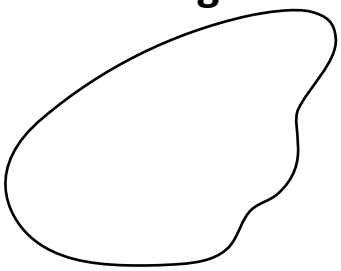
Piece 2 – cut Fabric 1 rectangle 2in x 3in (5.1cm x 7.6cm)
Fig C (u)

Farmers' Market
Truck Appliqué Pattern

Actual size

No seam allowances included

Hen Wing



Please check this ruler to ensure that you are printing in 100%. Page size is A4.

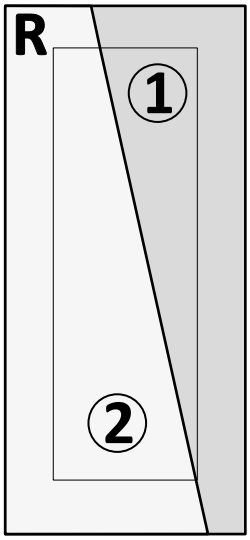


Foundation Paper Piecing Pattern
(for Truck half-rectangle triangle unit)

Full size including ¼in (6mm) seam allowance

Pattern is reversed (R), ready to use

Print the pattern and cut out with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round



Truck and Hen Block
Truck front window

Piece 1 – cut Fabric 1 rectangle 1¾in x 3¼in (4.4cm x 8.2cm)
Fig C (e)

Piece 2 – cut Fabric 8 rectangle 1¾in x 3¼in (4.4cm x 8.2cm)
Fig C (d2)