Tilda®

Creating Memories
WINTER

Holly Quilt



Holly Quilt

Celebrate the season with this lovely winter-warmer quilt. Easy techniques are used to create the holly-inspired motifs, with the berries made in juicy reds and burgundies from the Creating Memories fabric collection. Some Chambray fabrics in greens and reds add to the festive feel, with contrast provided by a neutral beige background. Horizontal sashing strips separate the quilt rows, with a narrow framing border all round.

Difficulty Rating **

Materials

- Fabric 1: 5¼yds (4.8m) – Chambray beige (160036) (background)
- Fabric 2: ¼yd (25cm) – Chambray sage (160011)
- Fabric 3: ⅜yd (40cm) – Chambray pine (160033)
- Fabric 4: ⅛yd (15cm) – Chambray burgundy (160040)
- Fabric 5: ⅛yd (15cm) – Avery red (130144)
- Fabric 6: ⅜yd (40cm) – Evie green (130145)
- Fabric 7: ⅛yd (15cm) – Harper pink (130146)
- Fabric 8: ⅛yd (15cm) – Berrytangle burgundy (130147)
- Fabric 9: ¼yd (25cm) – Lulu sand (130148)
- Fabric 10: ⅛yd (15cm) – Brie red (130149)
- Fabric 11: ⅛yd (15cm) – Frida red (130150)
- Fabric 12: ⅜yd (40cm) – Gracie green (130151)
- Fabric 13: ⅛yd (15cm) – Carla red (130152)
- Fabric 14: ⅛yd (15cm) – Tiny Dot red (160081)
- Fabric 15: ⅜yd (40cm) – Stripe green (160082)
- Fabric 16: ⅛yd (15cm) – Tiny Stripe red (160084)
- Fabric 17: ⅛yd (15cm) – Polka Dot red (160085)
- Fabric 18: ⅛yd (15cm) – Plaid burgundy (160086)
- Fabric 19: ⅛yd (15cm) – Gingham red (160087)
- Wadding (batting): 70in x 81in (178cm x 206cm)
- Backing fabric: 4½yds (4.2m) – Polka Dot red (160085)
- Binding fabric: ½yd (50cm) – Berrytangle burgundy (130147)
- Piecing and quilting threads
- Quilter’s ruler, rotary cutter and mat

Finished Size

62½in x 73½in (158.8cm x 186.7cm)

Fabric Notes

Where a long eighth or long quarter of a yard is given in the Materials list you could use fat eighths or fat quarters instead. A fat eighth is assumed to be approximately 10½in x 18in (26.7cm x 45.7cm) and a fat quarter approximately 21in x 18in (53.3cm x 45.7cm). The Chambray fabrics can be cut in any direction for the most economical use of the fabric.

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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.

Quilt Layout

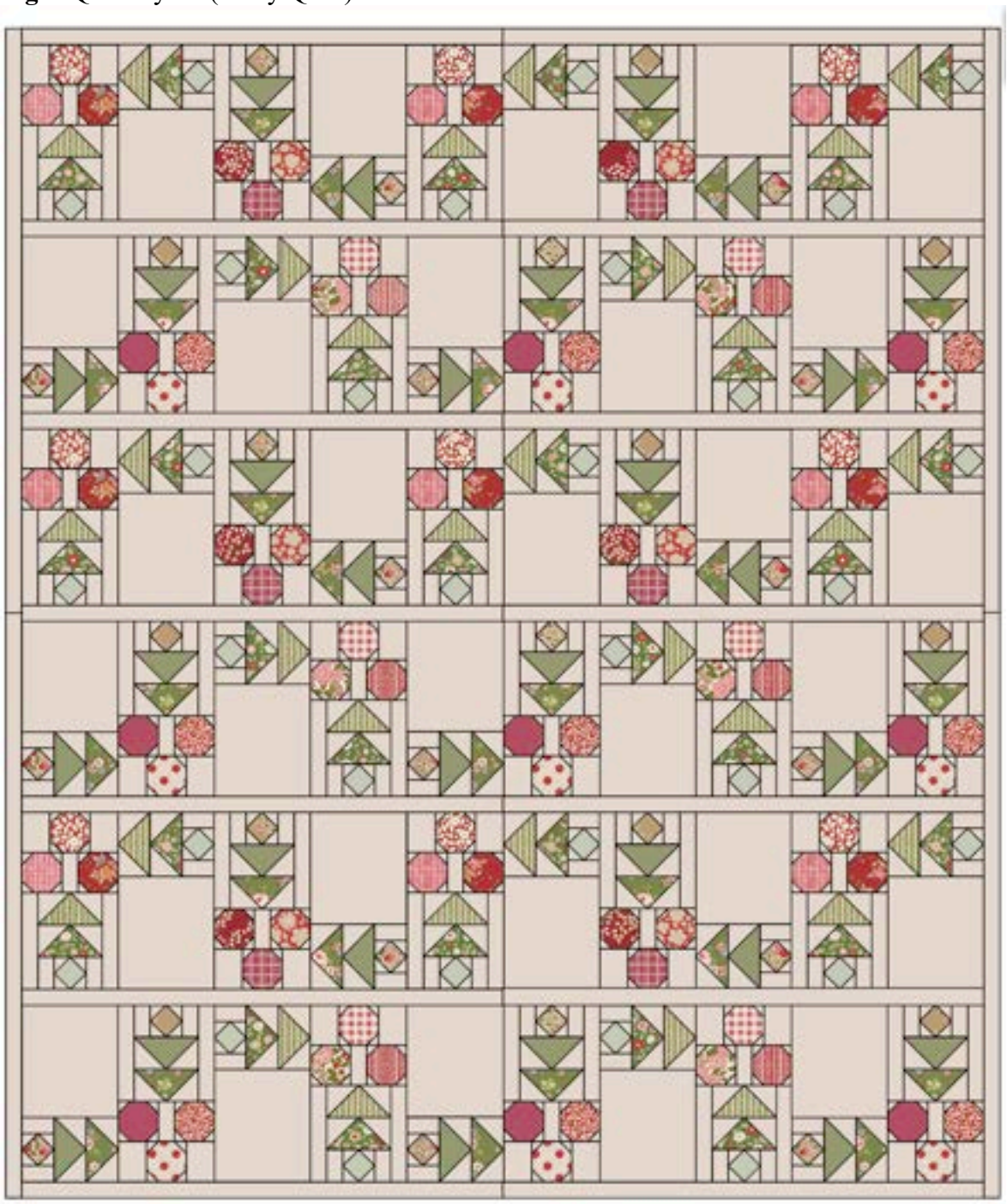
1 The quilt has thirty blocks in total, with four blocks in four different colourways. Each block is composed of two units. The block rows are separated by strips of horizontal sashing, with an outer border to frame the quilt. See **Fig A** for the fabrics used and **Fig B** for the quilt layout.

Fig A Fabric swatches (Holly Quilt)



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Fig B Quilt layout (Holly Quilt)



Cutting Out

2 From Fabric 1 cut the sashing and border pieces first, cutting the following pieces.

- Horizontal sashing – fourteen strips 30½in x 1½in (77.5cm x 3.8cm). Join the strips together in pairs using ¼in (6mm) seams, to make seven pairs each 60½in (153.7cm) long. (Two of these strips will be used for the top and bottom outer border.)
- Border – four strips 37in x 1½in (94cm x 3.8cm). Cut these strips across the width of the fabric, for economical use of the fabric. Join the strips together in pairs using ¼in (6mm) seams, to make two pairs each 73½in (186.7cm) long.

3 The Fabric 1 background pieces for the blocks are best cut across the width of the fabric, for economical use of the fabric, cutting the same size shapes at once. The cut measurements are shown

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in **Fig C** but the total number of pieces are also listed here, to act as a checklist, so cut the following pieces from Fabric 1. Label the piles to make them easier to identify later.

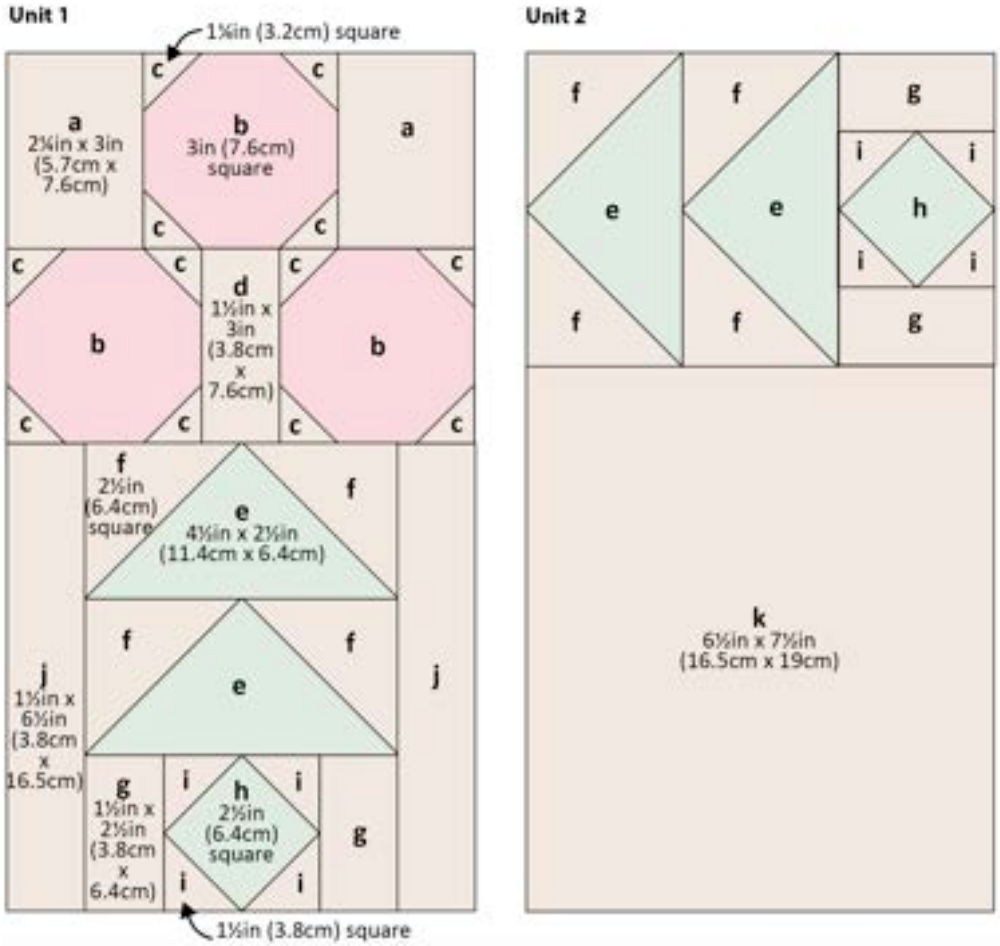
- Shape **a** – 2¼in x 3in (5.7cm x 7.6cm) – cut a total of 60.
- Shape **c** – 1¼in (3.2cm) square – cut a total of 360.
- Shape **d** – 1½in x 3in (3.8cm x 7.6cm) – cut a total of 30.
- Shape **f** – 2½in (6.4cm) square – cut a total of 240.
- Shape **g** – 1½in x 2½in (3.8cm x 6.4cm) – cut a total of 120.
- Shape **i** – 1½in (3.8cm) square – cut a total of 240.
- Shape **j** – 1½in x 6½in (3.8cm x 16.5cm) – cut a total of 60.
- Shape **k** – 6½in x 7½in (16.5cm x 19cm) – cut a total of 30.

4 For the remaining print and Chambray fabrics, follow the cut measurements shown in **Fig C** (shapes **b**, **e** and **h**). The four different colourways have the same measurements and the fabric positions are shown in **Fig D**. You will see that units 1 B and 1 C are upside down compared to units 1 A and 1 D. Units 2 C and 2 D are reversed (flipped) versions of Unit 2 A and 2 B.

5 Cut the backing fabric across the width into two pieces. Using a ¼in (6mm) seam, sew together along the long side and press the seam open. Trim to a piece about 70in x 81in (178cm x 206cm). This is about 4in (10.2cm) larger all round than the quilt top, to allow for quilting and finishing.

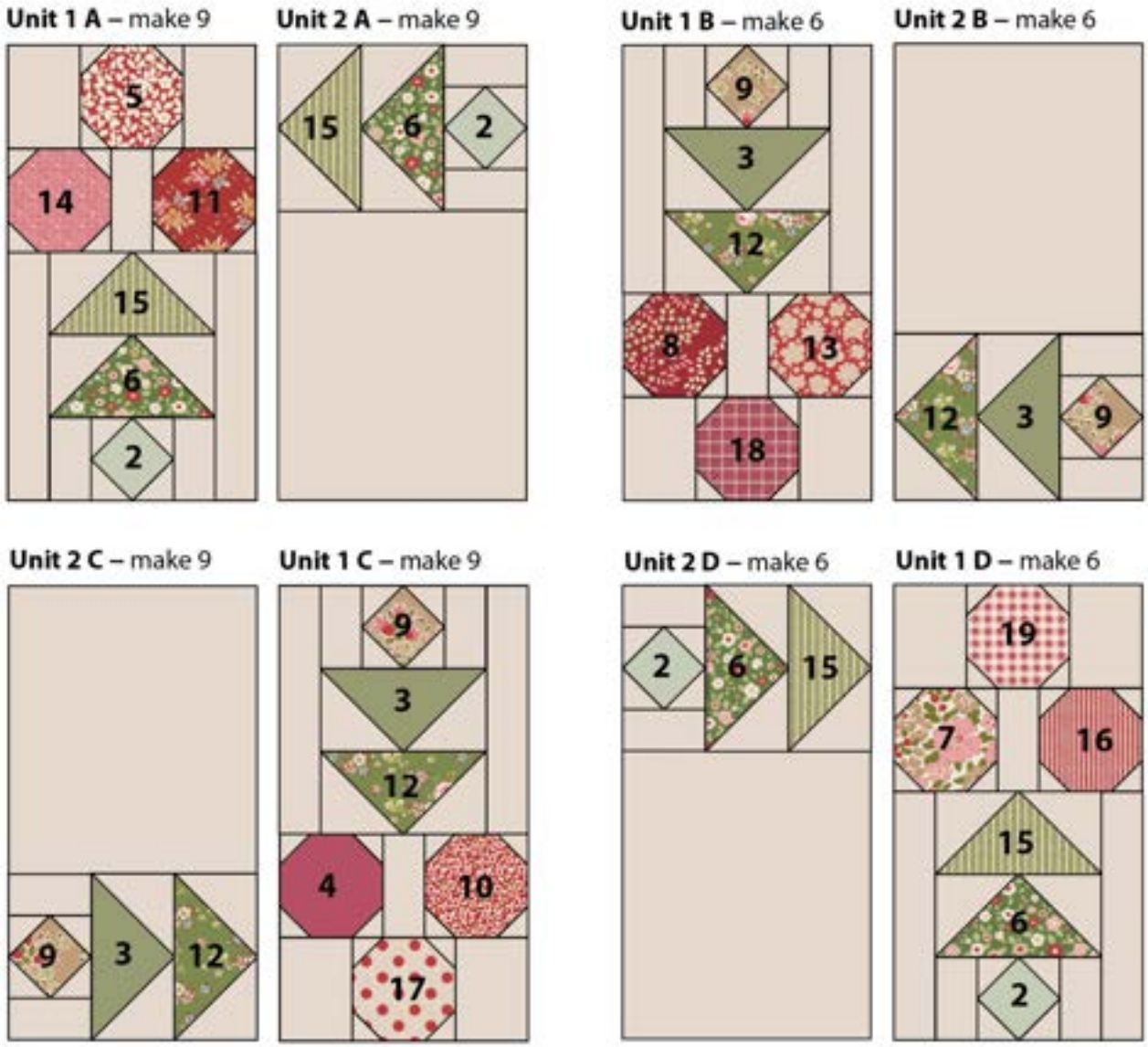
6 Cut the binding fabric into seven 2½in (6.4cm) x width of fabric strips. Sew the strips together end to end and press seams open. Press the binding in half along the length, wrong sides together.

Fig C Cut measurements for the fabrics in a block
Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances
All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles



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Fig D Unit colourways
Numbers indicate fabrics used (see Fig A)
All background is Fabric 1
Make the number of units indicated



Making the Block Units

7 A block is made up of two units. There are some common techniques used in the block units and these will be described first. Refer back to these techniques when needed.

Making corner triangle units:

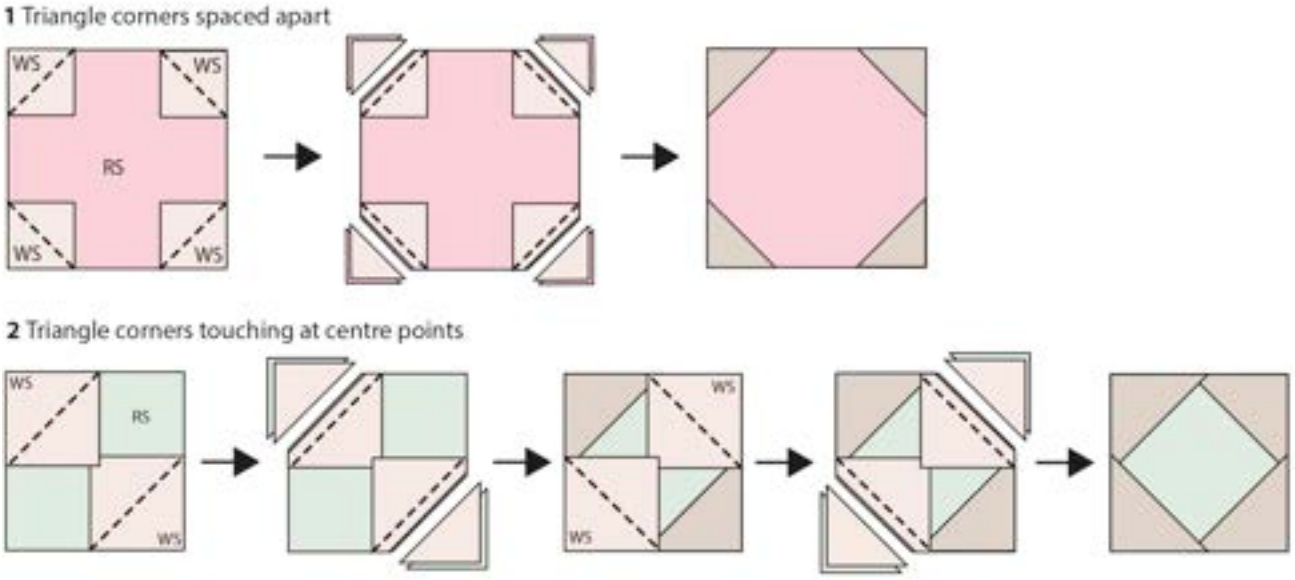
8 Fig E shows the stages of creating a corner triangle. There are two types – in **Fig E 1** the process is shown for corner triangles that are spaced apart. **Fig E 2** shows the process when corner triangles touch at the centre points. The only difference is that in **Fig E 2** the squares are sewn in place in opposite corners first.

The basic process is as follows. Place the larger piece of fabric right side up (RS). Take the small squares and pencil mark diagonal lines on the wrong side (WS) of each square. Pin the squares right sides together with the larger fabric piece, aligning the edges as shown and with the diagonal lines in the directions needed. Sew along the marked lines. Trim off excess fabric ¼in (6mm) outside the

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sewn lines and press the triangles outwards. Check the unit is the same size as the original larger piece of fabric, with no distortion.

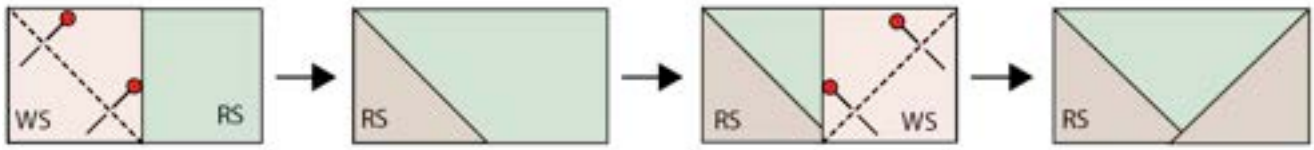
Fig E Making corner triangle units



Making flying geese units:

9 These units are made using the same principle as corner square triangles, with the stages shown in **Fig F**. In the unfinished unit, the triangles will overlap at the centre point.

Fig F Making flying geese units



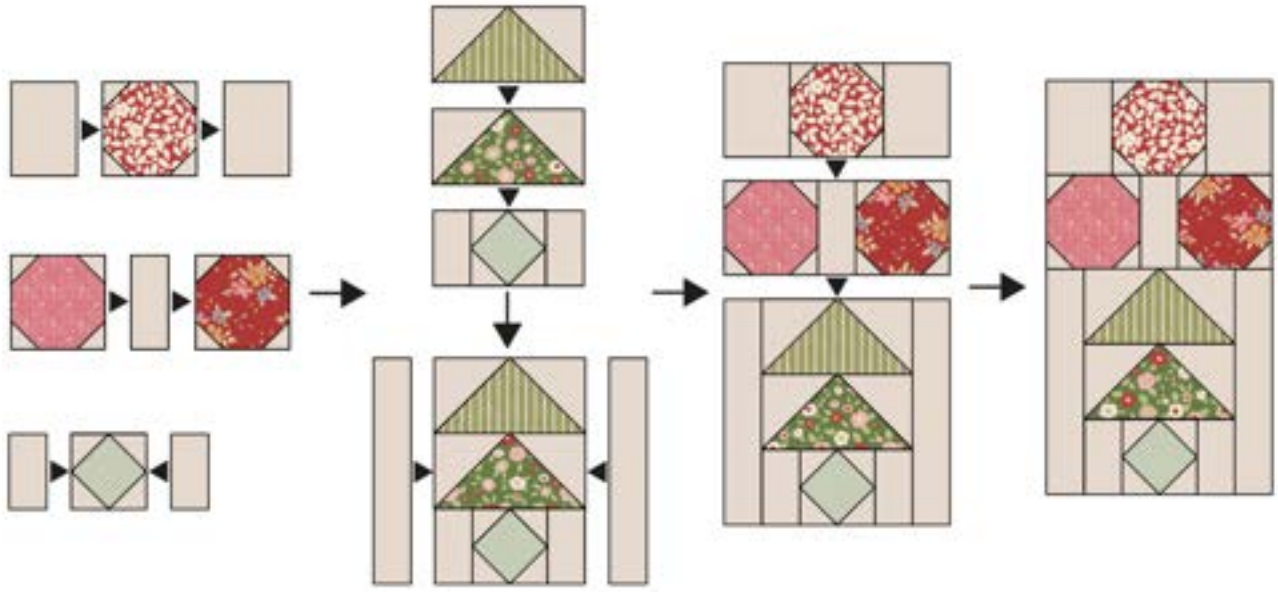
Sewing Unit 1 A

10 The stages of sewing Unit 1 A are shown in **Fig G**. Start by making the corner triangle units and the flying geese units first. Now start piecing Unit 1 A in the stages shown, using ¼in (6mm) seam allowances and pressing the seams open or to one side. Once the completed unit is pressed, check it is 6½in x 11½in (16.5cm x 29.2cm). Make the number of units noted in **Fig D**.

Make Units 1 B, 1 C and 1 D in the same way – the layouts are shown in **Fig I** as a reminder.

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Fig G Sewing Unit 1 A

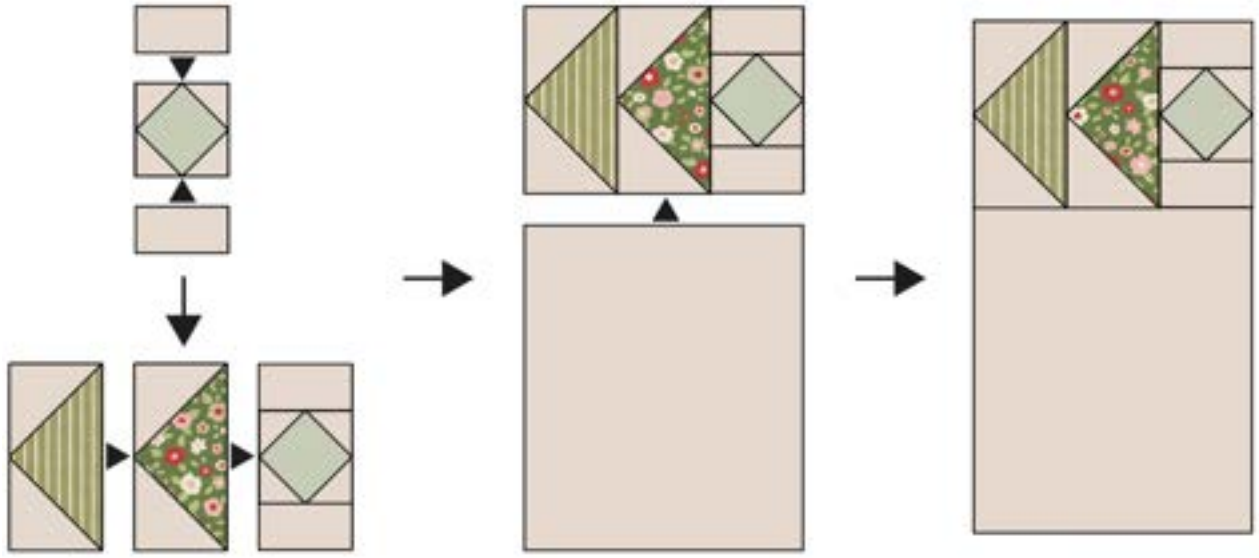


Sewing Unit 2 A

11 Sew Unit 2 A together following the stages shown in **Fig H**. Use ¼in (6mm) seam allowances and press the seams open or to one side. Once the completed unit is pressed check it is 6½in x 11½in (16.5cm x 29.2cm). Make the number of units noted in **Fig D**.

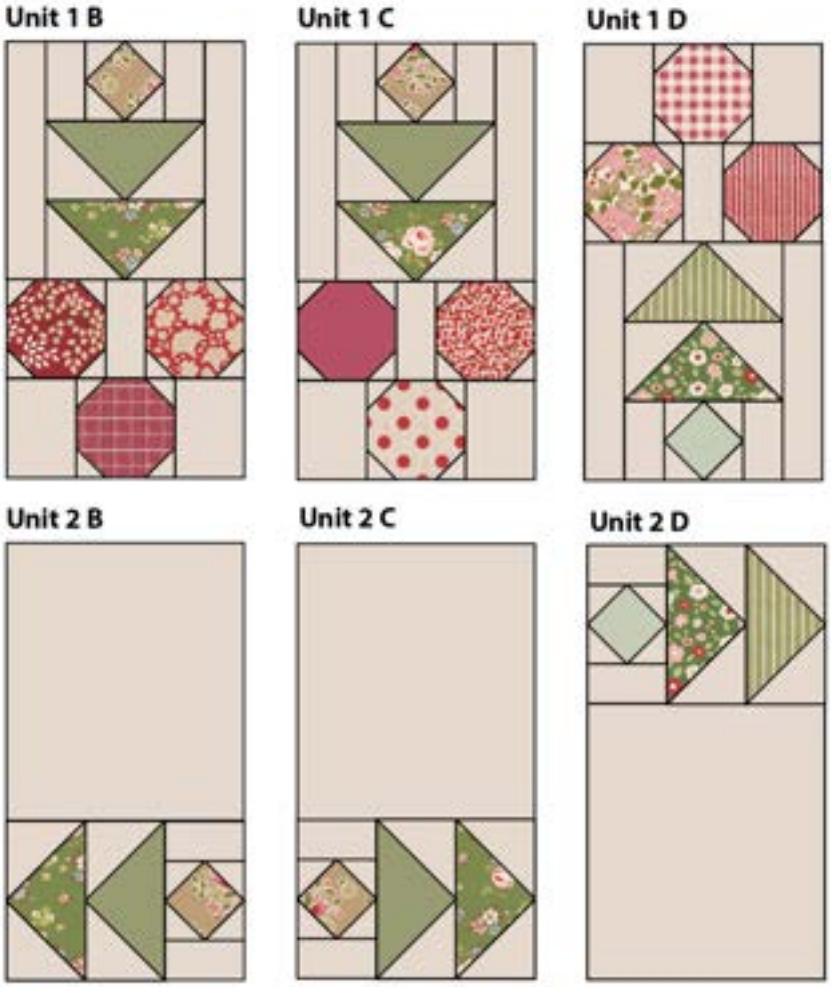
Make Units 2 B, 2 C and 2 D in the same way – the layouts are shown in **Fig I** as a reminder.

Fig H Sewing Unit 2 A



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Fig I Sewing the remaining units

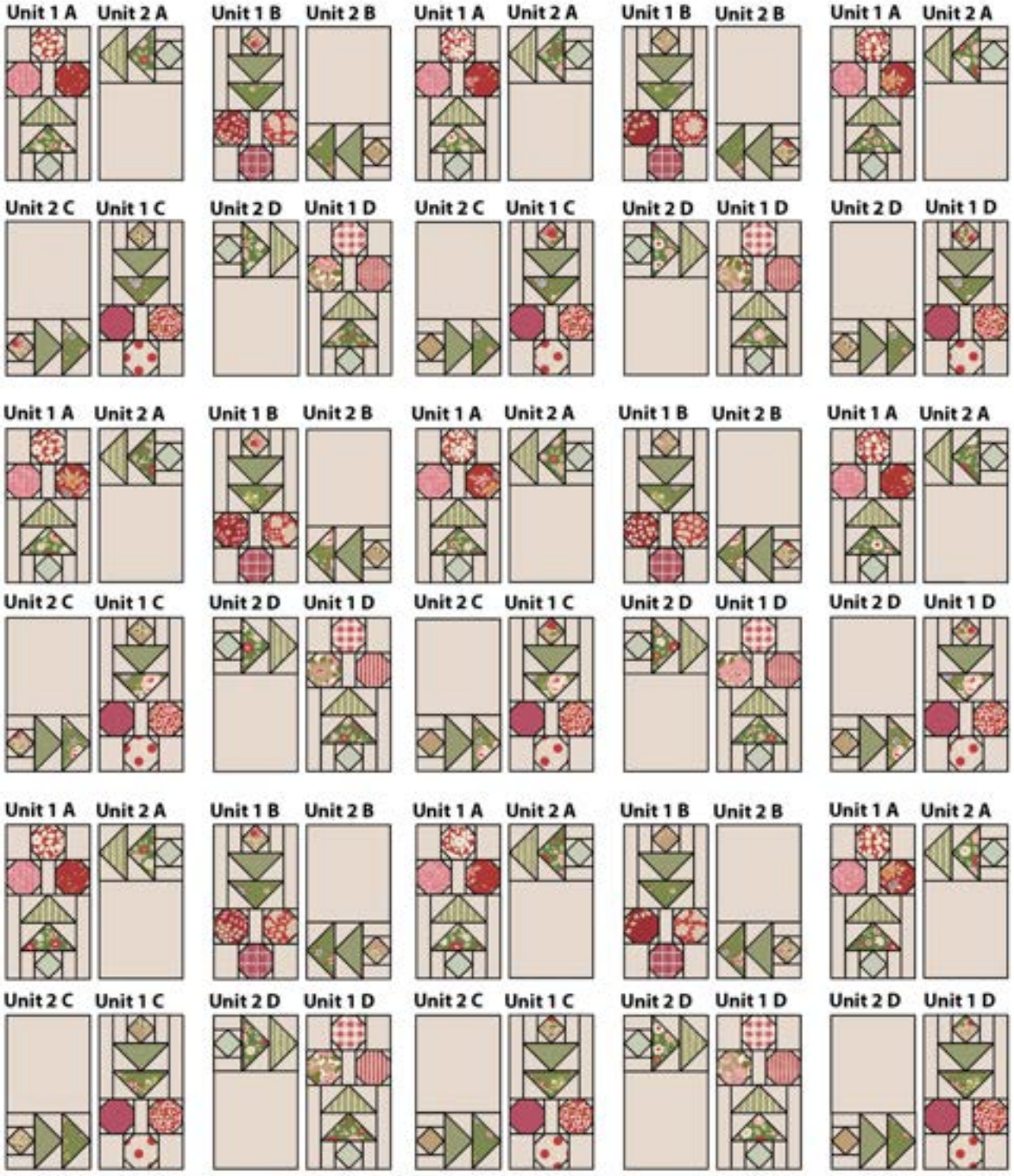


Assembling the Quilt

12 The layout of the units is shown in **Fig J**. For your reference, each unit is labelled in the diagram but you will see that the rows of the quilt alternate quite simply. Sew the units together in pairs, as shown in **Fig K**.

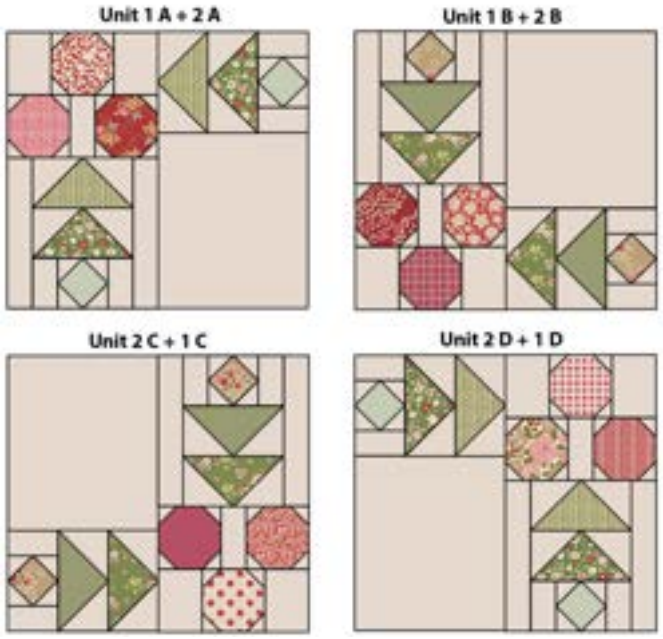
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Fig J Positions of the units in the quilt



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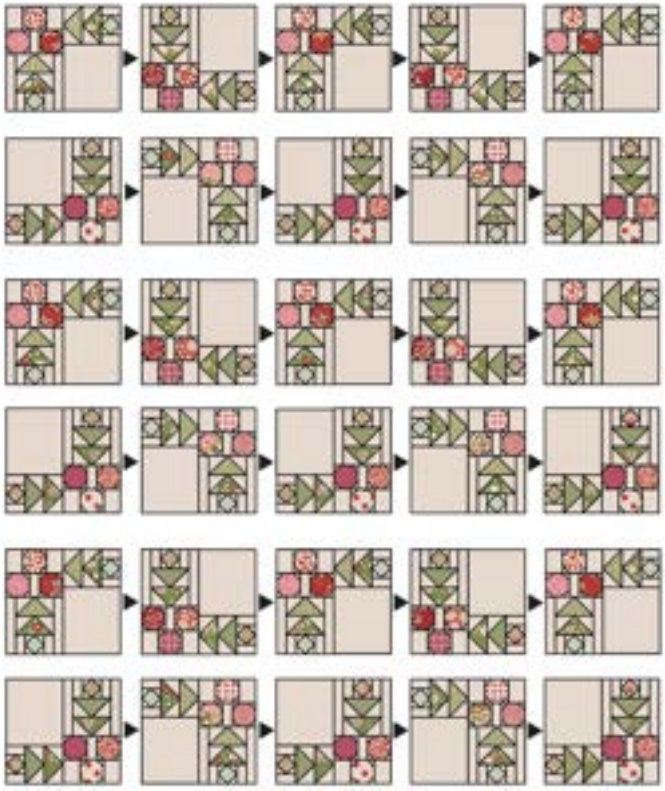
Fig K Sewing the pairs of units together



13 The quilt is assembled into rows first, as shown in **Fig L**. Sew each row together, pressing the seams open or to one side. Once sewn, each row should measure 60½in (153.7cm) long at this stage. Now add the horizontal sashing strips between each of the quilt rows, as in **Fig M** and press the seams towards the sashing.

14 Add the two remaining sashing strips to the top and bottom of the quilt and press seams outwards (**Fig N**). Finally, add the side border strips and press outwards. Your quilt top is now finished.

Fig L Sewing the quilt rows together



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Fig M Adding the horizontal sashing

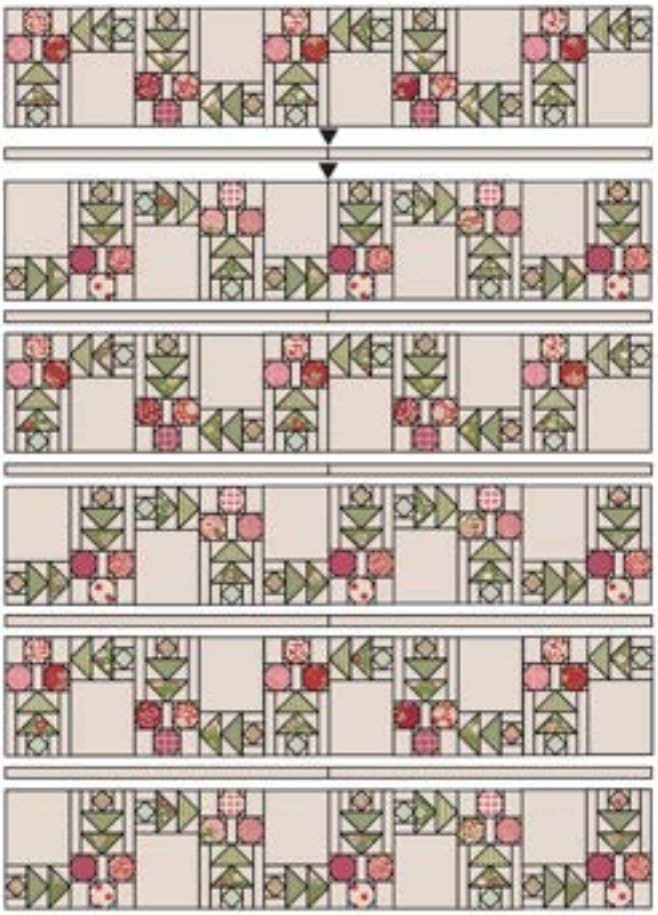
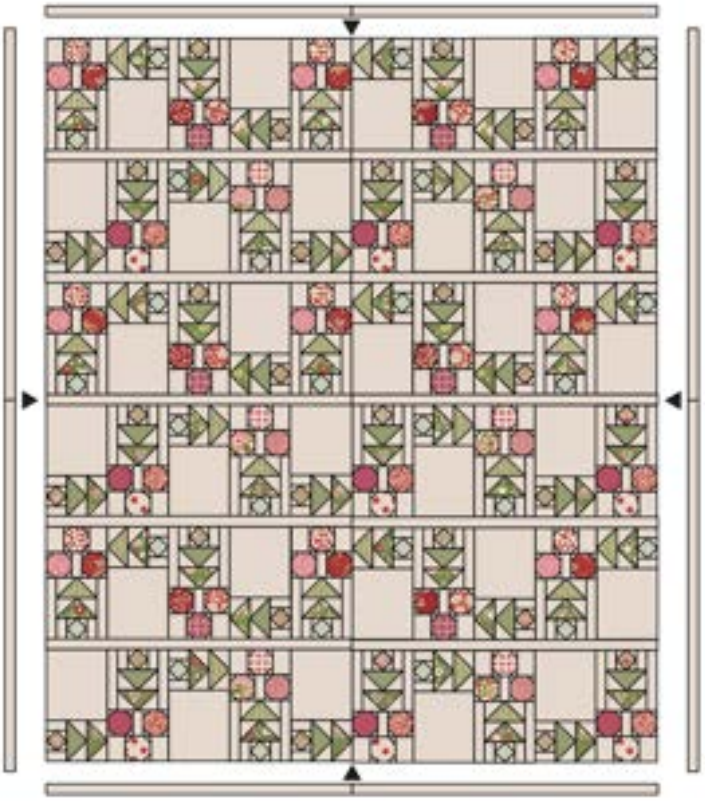


Fig N Adding the outer border



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Quilting and Finishing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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