



Thrift-Shoppe Junkie



A combination of six different block patterns, set on point, make up this quilt.

SPECIFICATIONS
 Skill Level: Intermediate
 Quilt Size: 81½" x 81½"
 Block Size: 6" x 6" Finished
 Number of Blocks: 145

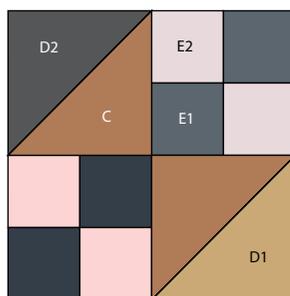
MATERIALS

- ⅓ yard cream/brown print
- ⅓ yard brown/blue floral*
- ½ yard black/rust print*
- ⅞ yard cream floral*
- 1 yard total assorted pink prints*
- 1 yard rust floral*
- 1½ yards total assorted cream/tan prints*
- 1⅞ yards assorted black prints*
- 1⅞ yards black/brown print*
- 2⅝ yards medium brown floral*
- Backing to size
- Batting to size
- Thread
- 6½" square ruler
- Basic sewing tools and supplies

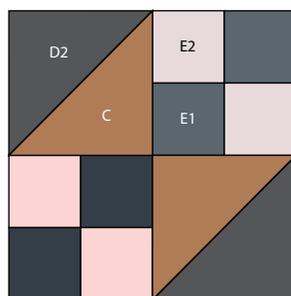
**Merchant's Wife fabric collection by Terry Clothier Thompson for RJR Fabrics used to make sample.*

- Cut 1 (5⅞" by fabric width) strip. Subcut into 2 (5⅞") squares. Cut each square in half on 1 diagonal to make 4 G corner triangles.
- From assorted pink prints:**
- Cut 12 (2" by fabric width) E2 strips.
- From rust floral:**
- Cut 7 (3⅞" by fabric width) strips. Subcut into 61 (3⅞") squares. Cut each square in half on 1 diagonal to make 122 C triangles.

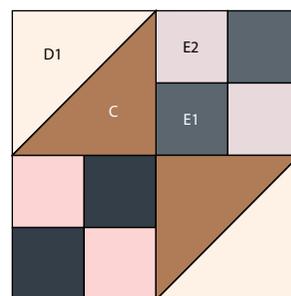
- From assorted cream/tan prints:**
- Cut 5 (4¼" by fabric width) strips. Subcut into 44 (4¼") squares. Cut each square on both diagonals to make 176 B1 triangles.
 - Cut 5 (3⅞" by fabric width) strips. Subcut into 44 (3⅞") squares. Cut each square in half on 1 diagonal to make 88 D1 triangles.



Hourglass 1
6" x 6" Finished Block
Make 30



Hourglass 2
6" x 6" Finished Block
Make 2



Hourglass 3
6" x 6" Finished Block
Make 29

CUTTING

From cream/brown print:

- Cut 4 (2" by fabric width) J strips.

From brown/blue floral:

- Cut 4 (2" by fabric width) K strips.

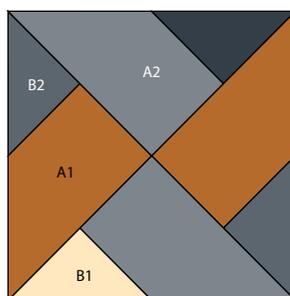
From black/rust print:

- Cut 8 (1½" by fabric width) H/I strips.

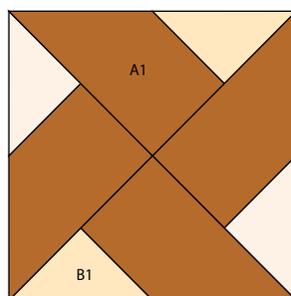
From cream floral:

- Cut 2 (9¾" by fabric width) strips.

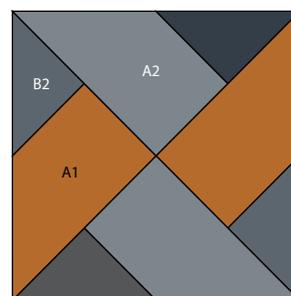
Subcut into 8 (9¾") squares. Cut each square on both diagonals to make 32 F setting triangles.



Whirlwind 1
6" x 6" Finished Block
Make 32



Whirlwind 2
6" x 6" Finished Block
Make 36



Whirlwind 3
6" x 6" Finished Block
Make 16

From assorted black prints:

- Cut 5 (4¼" by fabric width) strips.
Subcut into 40 (4¼") squares. Cut each square on both diagonals to make 160 B2 triangles.
- Cut 2 (3⅞" by fabric width) strips.
Subcut into 17 (3⅞") squares. Cut each square in half on 1 diagonal to make 34 D2 triangles.
- Cut 12 (2" by fabric width) E1 strips.

From black/brown print:

- Cut 6 (5¼" by fabric width) strips.
Subcut into 96 (2⅝" x 5¼") A2 rectangles.
- Cut 9 (2¼" by fabric width) binding strips.

From medium brown floral:

- Cut 15 (5¼" by fabric width) strips.
Subcut into 240 (2⅝" x 5¼") A1 rectangles.

COMPLETING THE HOURGLASS BLOCKS

1. Select one each E1 and E2 strip; join along length to make an E strip set. Press seam toward E1. Repeat to make a total of 12 E strip sets.
2. Subcut the E strip sets into a total of 244 (2" x 3½") E segments referring to Figure 1.

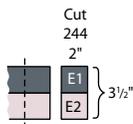


Figure 1

3. Sew C to D1 to make a C-D1 unit referring to Figure 2; press. Repeat to make a total of 88 C-D1 units.
4. Sew C to D2 to make a C-D2 unit, again referring to Figure 2; press. Repeat to make a total of 34 C-D2 units.

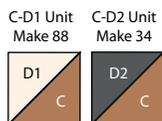


Figure 2

5. To complete one Hourglass 1 block, select two each two matching E segments and one each C-D1 and C-D2 unit. Arrange and join the units to make

rows referring to Figure 3; press. Join the rows to complete one block. Repeat to make a total of 30 Hourglass 1 blocks.

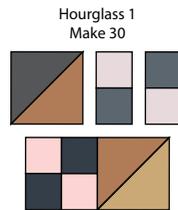


Figure 3

6. Repeat step 5 with two each matching E segments and C-D2 units to make two Hourglass 2 blocks referring to Figure 4.

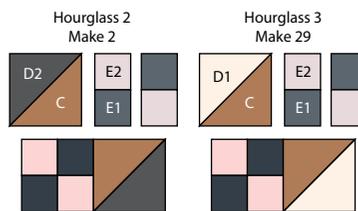


Figure 4

7. Repeat step 5 with two each matching E segments and C-D2 units to make a total of 29 Hourglass 3 blocks, again referring to Figure 4.

COMPLETING THE WHIRLWIND BLOCKS

1. Select one B1 triangle, three B2 triangles and two each A1 and A2 rectangles to complete one Whirlwind 1 block.
2. Sew the B1 triangle to an A2 rectangle, matching square ends to make an A2-B1 unit as shown in Figure 5; press seam toward B1.

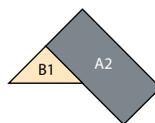


Figure 5

3. Sew a B2 triangle to the remaining A2 rectangle and the two A1 rectangles as in step 2.
4. Referring to Figure 6, join one A1-B2 unit with the A2-B1 unit to make half the block; press seam toward the A2 side. Repeat with the A1-B2 and A2-B2 units to complete the second half of

the block. Join the two halves; press seam to one side.

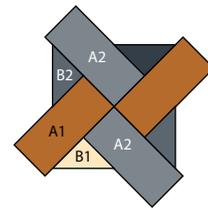


Figure 6

5. Using a 6½" square ruler, trim excess A on all sides to complete the Whirlwind 1 block as shown in Figure 7.

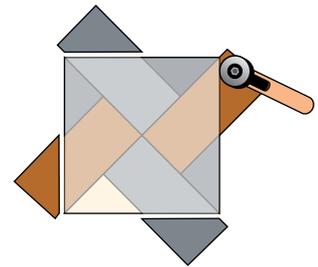


Figure 7

6. Repeat steps 1–5 to complete 32 Whirlwind 1 blocks.
7. Repeat steps 1–5 with four each A1 rectangles and B1 triangles to make 36 Whirlwind 2 blocks referring to Figure 8; press.

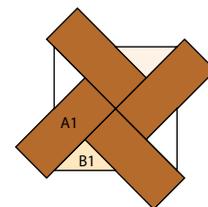


Figure 8

Here's a Tip

A scant ¼" seam is a seam a thread's width narrower than an exact ¼", and is often used when piecing blocks with triangles. It doesn't seem like much, but this thread's width can really mean the difference between a block that finishes to the correct size, and one that doesn't.

8. Repeat steps 1–5 with two each A1 and A2 rectangles and four B2 triangles to make 16 Whirlwind 3 blocks referring to Figure 9.

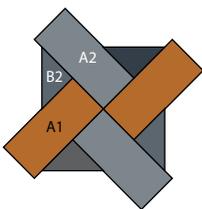


Figure 9

COMPLETING THE QUILT

1. Arrange and join the pieced blocks with the F and G triangles in diagonal rows referring to the Assembly Diagram; press seams in adjacent rows in opposite directions. **Note:** Be very careful of the placement of the block variations.

2. Join the rows as arranged to complete the pieced center; press.

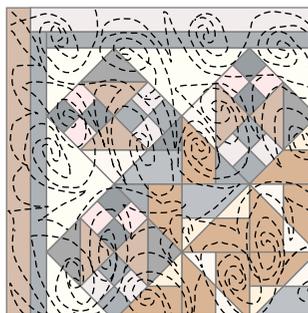
3. Join the H/I strips on the short ends to make a long strip; press. Subcut strip into two 1½" x 77" H strips and two 1½" x 79" I strips.

4. Sew the H strips to the top and bottom, and I strips to opposite sides of the pieced center; press seams toward strips.

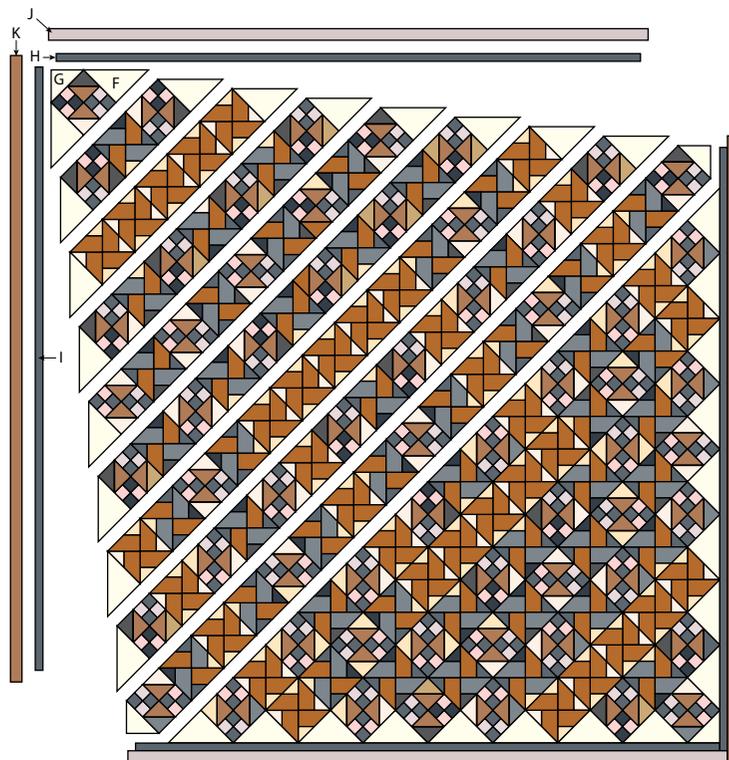
5. Join the J strips on the short ends to make a long strip; press. Subcut strip into two 2" x 79" J strips. Sew these strips to the top and bottom of the pieced center; press seams toward J strips.

6. Repeat step 5 with the K strips to make two 2" x 82" K strips and sew to opposite sides of the pieced center to complete the quilt top; press seams toward K strips.

7. Layer, quilt and bind referring to Quilting Basics. **QW**



Thrift-Shoppe Junkie
Quilting Diagram



Thrift-Shoppe Junkie
Assembly Diagram 81½" x 81½"

Here's a Tip

Try these tips to construct straight strip sets.

Alternate the end you begin stitching as you add each strip to eliminate the curves some strip sets can have after many strips are added.

Pressing the strips together before you start sewing helps them stay together as they go through the machine. After sewing, always press the seam flat before pressing it open to set the seam.

Square up the end of the strip set often. Repeated cutting of a strip set can put it off square. Use the seam lines to square, not the raw edge, which can be unreliable.

The pattern should specify the width the set should be when finished. If the strip set isn't the correct width, adjust the seam allowance accordingly.

Squaring Blocks

Squaring blocks or units within blocks is the key to a perfectly fitting quilt top.

To accomplish this, position a square ruler on the top of the block. It's easiest to use a ruler that is just a bit larger than the block, but not too much larger. Be sure there is excess fabric extending beyond the specified block size on all four sides. If there is not, your seam is not scant enough, and you will have to start over. Trim away the excess fabric on the top and right side of the block.

Turn the block 180 degrees, aligning the specified block lines of the ruler with what is now the freshly cut bottom and left side of the block. Again, trim away the excess fabric on the top and right side of the block.

Note: For lefties, trim the left and top edges first, then turn and repeat.

Always be aware that cutting away too much can result in cut-off triangle points and other errors, so be very careful. It's better to sew with an accurate scant seam allowance than have to trim a lot after the block is complete.

Quilting Basics

The following is a reference guide. For more information, consult a comprehensive quilting book.

ALWAYS:

- Read through the entire pattern before you begin your project.
- Purchase quality, 100 percent cotton fabrics.
- When considering prewashing, do so with ALL of the fabrics being used. Generally, prewashing is not required in quilting.
- Use $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance for all stitching unless otherwise instructed.
- Use a short-to-medium stitch length.
- Make sure your seams are accurate.

QUILTING TOOLS & SUPPLIES

- Rotary cutter and mat
- Scissors for paper and fabric
- Nonslip quilting rulers
- Marking tools
- Sewing machine
- Sewing machine feet:
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ " seaming foot (for piecing)
 - Walking or even-feed foot (for piecing or quilting)
 - Darning or free-motion foot (for free-motion quilting)
- Quilting hand-sewing needles
- Straight pins
- Curved safety pins for basting
- Seam ripper
- Iron and ironing surface

BASIC TECHNIQUES

Appliqué

Fusible Appliqué

All templates in *Quilter's World* are reversed for use with this technique.

1. Trace the instructed number of templates $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart onto the paper side of paper-backed fusible web. Cut apart the templates, leaving a margin around each, and fuse to the wrong side of the fabric following fusible web manufacturer's instructions.
2. Cut the appliqué pieces out on the traced lines, remove paper backing and fuse to the background referring to the appliqué motif given.
3. Finish appliqué raw edges with a straight, satin, blanket, zigzag or blind-hem machine stitch with matching or invisible thread.

Turned-Edge Appliqué

1. Trace the printed reversed templates onto template plastic. Flip the template over and mark as the right side.
2. Position the template, right side up, on the right side of fabric and lightly trace, spacing images $\frac{1}{2}$ " apart. Cut apart, leaving a $\frac{1}{4}$ " margin around the traced lines.
3. Clip curves and press edges $\frac{1}{4}$ " to the wrong side around the appliqué shape.
4. Referring to the appliqué motif, pin or baste appliqué shapes to the background.
5. Hand-stitch shapes in place using a blind stitch and thread to match or machine-stitch using a short blind hemstitch and either matching or invisible thread.

Borders

Most *Quilter's World* patterns give an exact size to cut borders. You may check those sizes by comparing them to the horizontal and vertical center measurements of your quilt top.

Straight Borders

1. Mark the centers of the side borders and quilt top sides.
2. Stitch borders to quilt top sides with right sides together and matching raw edges and center marks using a $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam. Press seams toward borders.
3. Repeat with top and bottom border lengths.

Mitered Borders

1. Add at least twice the border width to the border lengths instructed to cut.
2. Center and sew the side borders to the quilt, beginning and ending stitching $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the quilt corner and backstitching (Figure 1). Repeat with the top and bottom borders.

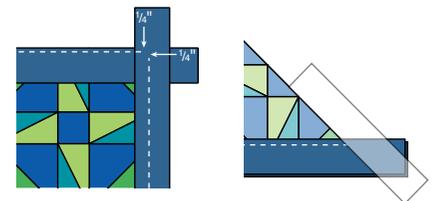


Figure 1

Figure 2

3. Fold and pin quilt right sides together at a 45-degree angle on one corner (Figure 2). Place a straightedge along the fold and lightly mark a line across the border ends.
4. Stitch along the line, backstitching to

secure. Trim seam to $\frac{1}{4}$ " and press open (Figure 3).

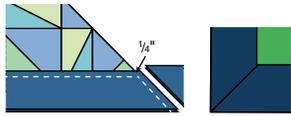


Figure 3

Quilt Backing & Batting

We suggest that you cut your backing and batting 8" larger than the finished quilt-top size. If preparing the backing from standard-width fabrics, remove the selvages and sew two or three lengths together; press seams open. If using 108"-wide fabric, trim to size on the straight grain of the fabric.

Prepare batting the same size as your backing. You can purchase prepackaged sizes or battings by the yard and trim to size.

Quilting

1. Press quilt top on both sides and trim all loose threads.

2. Make a quilt sandwich by layering the backing right side down, batting and quilt top centered right side up on flat surface and smooth out. Pin or baste layers together to hold.

3. Mark quilting design on quilt top and quilt as desired by hand or machine.

Note: If you are sending your quilt to a professional quilter, contact them for specifics about preparing your quilt for quilting.

4. When quilting is complete, remove pins or basting. Trim batting and backing edges even with raw edges of quilt top.

Binding the Quilt

1. Join binding strips on short ends with diagonal seams to make one long strip; trim seams to $\frac{1}{4}$ " and press seams open (Figure 4).

2. Fold 1" of one short end to wrong side and press. Fold the binding strip in half with wrong sides together along length, again referring to Figure 4; press.

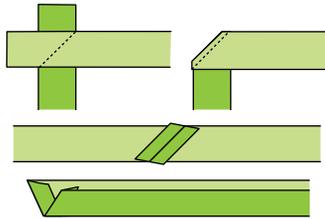


Figure 4

3. Starting about 3" from the folded short end, sew binding to quilt top edges, matching raw edges and using a $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam. Stop stitching $\frac{1}{4}$ " from corner and backstitch (Figure 5).



Figure 5

4. Fold binding up at a 45-degree angle to seam and then down even with quilt edges, forming a pleat at corner, referring to Figure 6.

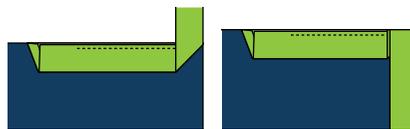


Figure 6

5. Resume stitching from corner edge as shown in Figure 6, down quilt side, backstitching $\frac{1}{4}$ " from next corner. Repeat, mitering all corners, stitching to within 3" of starting point.

6. Trim binding end long enough to tuck inside starting end and complete stitching (Figure 7).

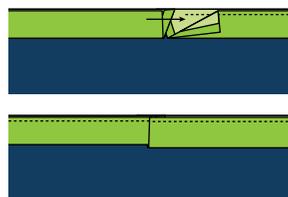


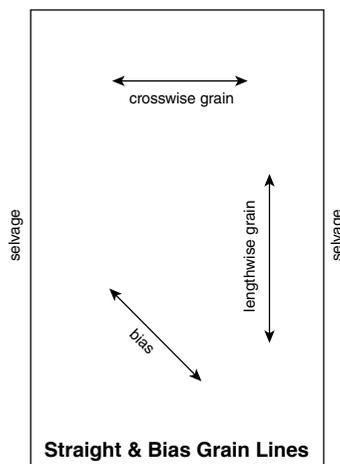
Figure 7

7. Fold binding to quilt back and stitch in place by hand or machine to complete your quilt.

QUILTING TERMS

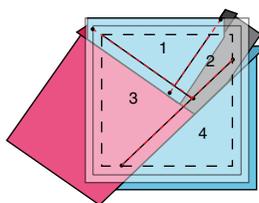
- **Appliqué:** Adding fabric motifs to a foundation fabric by hand or machine (see Appliqué section of Basic Techniques).
- **Basting:** This temporarily secures layers of quilting materials together with safety pins, thread or a spray adhesive in preparation for quilting the layers.
 - Use a long, straight stitch to hand- or machine-stitch one element to another holding the elements in place during construction and usually removed after construction.
- **Batting:** An insulating material made in a variety of fiber contents that is used between the quilt top and back to provide extra warmth and loft.
- **Binding:** A finishing strip of fabric sewn to the outer raw edges of a quilt to cover them.
 - Straight-grain binding strips, cut on the crosswise straight grain of the fabric (see Straight & Bias Grain Lines illustration on page 128), are commonly used.
 - Bias binding strips are cut at a 45-degree angle to the straight grain of the fabric. They are used when binding is being added to curved edges.
- **Block:** The basic quilting unit that is repeated to complete the quilt's design composition. Blocks can be pieced, appliquéd or solid and are usually square or rectangular in shape.
- **Border:** The frame of a quilt's central design used to visually complete the design and give the eye a place to rest.
- **Fabric Grain:** The fibers that run either parallel (lengthwise grain) or perpendicular (crosswise grain) to the fabric selvage are straight grain.
 - Bias* is any diagonal line between the lengthwise or crosswise grain. At these angles the fabric is less stable and stretches easily. The true bias of a woven fabric is a 45-degree angle

between the lengthwise and crosswise grain lines.



- **Mitered Corners:** Matching borders or turning bindings at a 45-degree angle at corners.
- **Patchwork:** A general term for the completed blocks or quilts that are made from smaller shapes sewn together.
- **Pattern:** This may refer to the design of a fabric or to the written instructions for a particular quilt design.
- **Piecing:** The act of sewing smaller pieces and/or units of a block or quilt together.

Paper or foundation piecing is sewing fabric to a paper or cloth foundation in a certain order.



Foundation Piecing

String or chain piecing is sewing pieces together in a continuous string without clipping threads between sections.



String or Chain Piecing

Pressing: Pressing is the process of placing the iron on the fabric, lifting it off the fabric and placing it down in another location to flatten seams or crease fabric without sliding the iron across the fabric.

Quilters do not usually use steam when pressing, since it can easily distort fabric shapes.

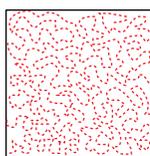
Generally, seam allowances are pressed toward the darker fabric in quilting so that they do not show through the lighter fabric.

Seams are pressed in opposite directions where seams are being joined to allow seams to butt against each other and to distribute bulk.

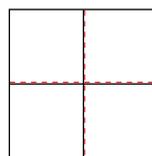
Seams are pressed open when multiple seams come together in one place.

If you have a question about pressing direction, consult a comprehensive quilting guide for guidance.

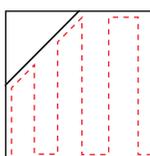
- **Quilt (noun):** A sandwich of two layers of fabric with a third insulating material between them that is then stitched together with the edges covered or bound.
- **Quilt (verb):** Stitching several layers of fabric materials together with a decorative design. Stippling, crosshatch, channel, in-the-ditch, free-motion, allover and meandering are all terms for quilting designs.



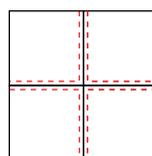
Meandering



Stitch-in-the-ditch



Channel



Outline

- **Quilt Sandwich:** A layer of insulating material between a quilt's top and back fabric.

- **Rotary Cutting:** Using a rotary cutting blade and straightedge to cut fabric.
- **Sashing:** Strips of fabric sewn between blocks to separate or set off the designs.
- **Subcut:** A second cutting of rotary-cut strips that makes the basic shapes used in block and quilt construction.
- **Template:** A pattern made from a sturdy material which is then used to cut shapes for patchwork and appliqué quilting.

QUILTING SKILL LEVELS

- **Beginner:** A quilter who has been introduced to the basics of cutting, piecing and assembling a quilt top and is working to master these skills. Someone who has the knowledge of how to sandwich, quilt and bind a quilt, but may not have necessarily accomplished the task yet.
- **Confident Beginner:** A quilter who has pieced and assembled several quilt tops and is comfortable with the process, and is now ready to move on to more challenging techniques and projects using at least two different techniques.
- **Intermediate:** A quilter who is comfortable with most quilting techniques and has a good understanding for design, color and the whole process. A quilter who is experienced in paper piecing, bias piecing and projects involving multiple techniques. Someone who is confident in making fabric selections other than those listed in the pattern.
- **Advanced:** A quilter who is looking for a challenging design. Someone who knows she or he can make any type of quilt. Someone who has the skills to read, comprehend and complete a pattern, and is willing to take on any technique. A quilter who is comfortable in her or his skills and has the ability to select fabric suited to the project. **QW**