

Pink Ribbon

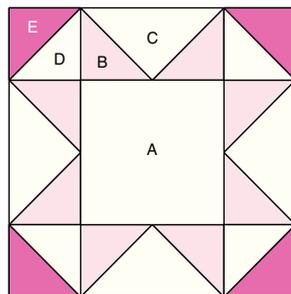
October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month, and what better way to show support than to use this design to make a lap or a signature quilt to send the message of hope.

SPECIFICATIONS

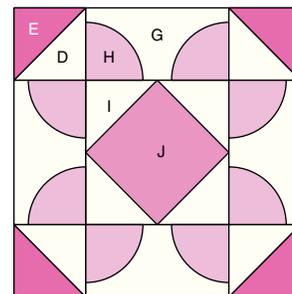
Skill Level: Intermediate
Quilt Size: 47" x 58½"
Block Size: 10" x 10" finished
Number of Blocks: 12

MATERIALS

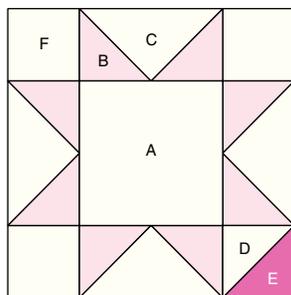
- ⅓ yard light pink gingham check
- ⅓ yard dark pink tonal
- ⅜ yard very dark pink tonal
- ⅞ yard medium pink tonal
- ⅞ yard multicolor pink tonal stripe
- 2¼ yards cream-with-pink dots
- Backing to size
- Batting to size
- Thread
- Template material
- Basic sewing tools and supplies



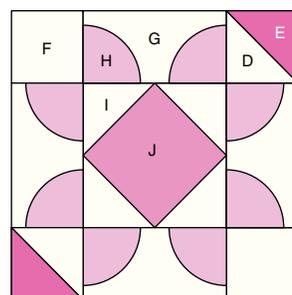
Ohio Star 1
10" x 10" Finished Block
Make 1



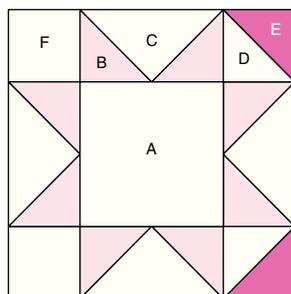
Curved Star 1
10" x 10" Finished Block
Make 1



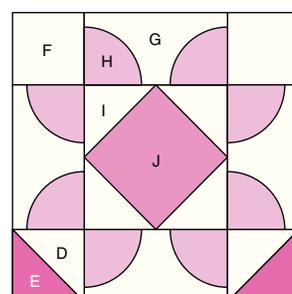
Ohio Star 2
10" x 10" Finished Block
Make 2



Curved Star 2
10" x 10" Finished Block
Make 2



Ohio Star 3
10" x 10" Finished Block
Make 3



Curved Star 3
10" x 10" Finished Block
Make 3

CUTTING

Prepare templates for G and H pieces using patterns given.

From light pink gingham check:

- Cut 2 (3⅜" by fabric width) strips.
Subcut strips into 24 (3⅜") squares.
Cut each square in half on 1 diagonal to make 48 B triangles.

From dark pink tonal:

- Cut 2 (3⅜" by fabric width) strips.
Subcut strips into 13 (3⅜") E squares and 8 (2") L squares. Cut each E square in half on 1 diagonal to make 26 E triangles.

From very dark pink tonal:

- Cut 5 (2" by fabric width) strips.
Trim 2 strips to 2" x 41½" S strips.
Set aside remaining strips for R.

From medium pink tonal:

- Cut 6 (2¼" by fabric width) binding strips.
- Cut 48 H pieces using prepared template.

From multicolor pink tonal stripe:

- Cut 1 (5½" by fabric width) strip.
Subcut strip into 6 (5½") J squares.
- Cut 5 (3½" by fabric width) T/U strips.



“The strong and resilient women who have endured and battled breast cancer inspired this quilt.”
—Gina Gempesaw



From cream-with-pink dots:

- Cut 1 (5½" by fabric width) strip.
Subcut strip into 6 (5½") A squares.
- Cut 1 (6¼" by fabric width) strip.
Subcut strip into 6 (6¼") squares.
Cut each square on both diagonals to make 24 C triangles.
- Cut 4 (3½" by fabric width) strips.
Subcut strips into 22 (3½") F squares and 24 (3½") I squares.
- Cut 2 (3¾" by fabric width) strips.
Subcut strips into 13 (3¾") D squares, 2 (1½" x 2") M rectangles and 2 (1½" x 3") N rectangles. Cut each D square in half on 1 diagonal to make 26 D triangles.
- Cut 1 (10½" by fabric width) strip.
Subcut strip into 17 (2" x 10½") K strips.
- Cut 4 (3" by fabric width) strips.
Trim 1 strip to 3" x 33½" for O strip and a second strip to 3" x 38½" for Q strip.
Set aside remainder of the O strip and the 2 remaining strips for P.
- Cut 24 G pieces using prepared template .

COMPLETING THE OHIO STAR BLOCKS

1. Sew B to each short side of C to make a B-C unit as shown in Figure 1; press. Repeat to make a total of 24 B-C units.



Figure 1

2. Sew a D triangle to an E triangle to make a D-E unit as shown in Figure 2; press. Repeat to make a total of 26 D-E units. Set aside 14 units for the Curved Star blocks.



Figure 2

3. To complete the Ohio Star 1 block, select one A square and four each B-C and D-E units.

4. Sew a B-C unit to opposite sides of A to complete the center row referring to Figure 3; press.

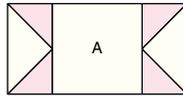


Figure 3

5. Sew a D-E unit to opposite ends of each of the two remaining B-C units to make two rows as shown in Figure 4; press.

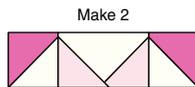


Figure 4

6. Sew these rows to the top and bottom of the center row to complete the Ohio Star 1 block referring to Figure 5; press.

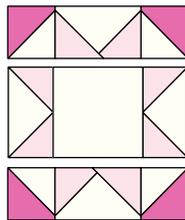


Figure 5

7. To make one Ohio Star 2 block, select one A square, four B-C units, one D-E unit and three F squares.

8. Complete the block referring to steps 4–6 for the Ohio Star 1 block except replace three of the D-E units with F squares as shown in Figure 6. Repeat to make a total of two Ohio Star 2 blocks.

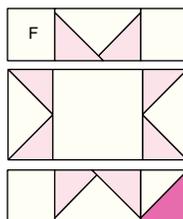


Figure 6

9. To make one Ohio Star 3 block, select one A square, four B-C units and two each D-E units and F squares.

10. Complete the block referring to steps 4–6 for the Ohio Star 1 block except replace two of the D-E units with F squares as shown in Figure 7. Repeat to make a total of three Ohio Star 3 blocks.

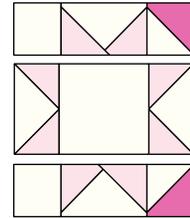


Figure 7

COMPLETING THE CURVED STAR BLOCKS

1. Mark a diagonal line from corner to corner on the wrong side of each I square.
2. Referring to Figure 8, place an I square right sides together on opposite corners of a J square and stitch on the marked lines. Trim seam allowance to ¼" and press I to the right side.

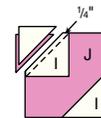


Figure 8

3. Repeat step 2 on the remaining corners of J to complete one I-J unit as shown in Figure 9.

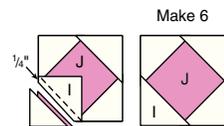


Figure 9

4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to complete a total of six I-J units.

5. Sew two H pieces to G to make a G-H unit referring to Figure 10 and the Curved Piecing sidebar. Repeat to make a total of 24 units.

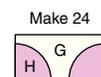


Figure 10

Curved Piecing

There are many traditional quilt blocks and free-form designs that use curves. Like many other quilting techniques, a few tips and a little practice will make curved piecing less of a struggle and open up your design choices.

Careful cutting and marking of curved pieces is critical to having a smooth curved seam. Curved seams are bias edges and will stretch easily without careful handling.

Curves With Templates

Make templates from template plastic or freezer paper for traditional blocks. You can also purchase acrylic templates for most common curved shapes in different sizes. Or, use a die-cut system to cut multiple shapes accurately.

Be sure to follow the template as closely as possible when cutting pieces. If using a rotary blade, use the smallest rotary blade size available to easily negotiate the curves. If using scissors, move the fabric/template instead of the scissors when cutting. Be sure your scissors are sharp.

Find the centers of both the convex (outer curve) and concave (inner curve) edges by folding the pieces in half, finger-press and mark with a pin. Purchased templates and die-cut pieces should have center notches. Match the centers and pin with the convex curve on the top referring to the Drunkard's Path block in Figure A.

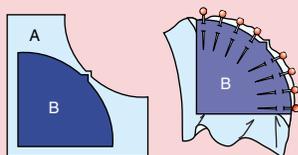


Figure A

Match and pin the seam ends. Then pin liberally between the seam ends and center, matching the seam edges and referring again to Figure A.

Slowly stitch pieces together an inch or two at a time, removing pins and keeping seam edges even.

Clip only the concave seam allowance if necessary. Press seam allowances flat toward the concave curve (Figure B).

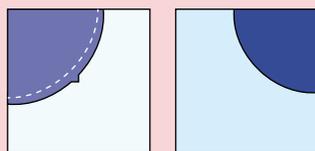
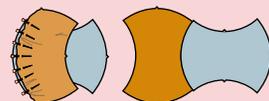
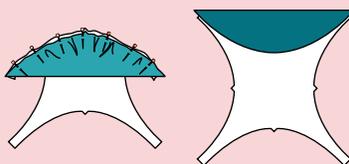


Figure B

Common traditional blocks like Apple Core and Rob Peter to Pay Paul are constructed in the same manner.



Apple Core



Rob Peter to Pay Paul

Curves Without Templates

To make gentle curves without templates, overlap two pieces of fabric right sides up (Figure C1). Cut a gentle curve with a rotary cutter through both layers of fabric (Figure C2). Discard the fabric remnants (Figure C3). **Note:** You can cut a single curve as shown here or an undulating curve as shown in Figure D. Just keep the curves gentle and shallow.

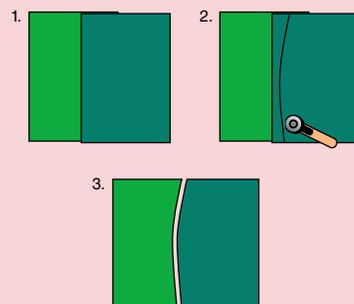


Figure C

For single or undulating curves, mark across the cut pieces with curved edges matching (Figure D). Make shallow clips in the concave areas referring again to Figure D.

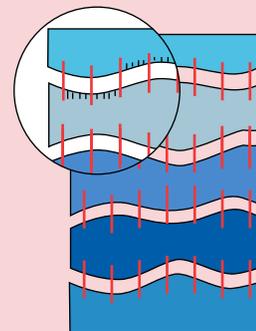


Figure D

Pin the curved edges together matching the marks (Figure E). Slowly stitch pieces together an inch or two at a time, removing pins and keeping seam edges even.

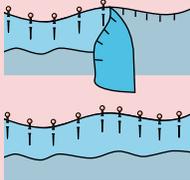
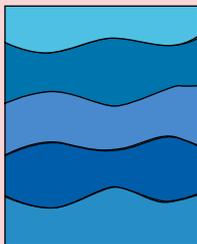


Figure E

Free-form quilters use single and undulating curves to add movement or a landscape feel to their quilts.



Single Curves



Undulating Curves

6. To complete the Curved Star 1 block, select one I-J unit and four each G-H and D-E units.

7. Sew a G-H unit to opposite sides of the I-J unit to complete the center row as shown in Figure 11; press.

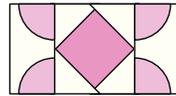


Figure 11

8. Sew a D-E unit to opposite ends of the two remaining G-H units to make two rows referring to Figure 12; press.

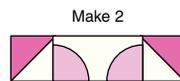


Figure 12

9. Sew the rows to the top and bottom of the center row to complete the Curved Star 1 block referring to Figure 13; press.

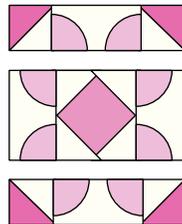


Figure 13

10. To complete one Curved Star 2 block, select one I-J unit, four G-H units, two D-E units and two F squares.

11. Complete the block referring to steps 7-9 for the Curved Star 1 block except replace two D-E units with F squares referring to Figure 14; press. Repeat to make a total of two blocks.

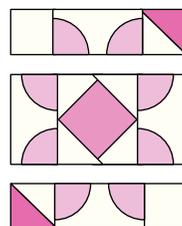


Figure 14

12. To complete one Curved Star 3 block, select one I-J unit, four G-H units, two D-E units and two F squares.

13. Complete the block referring to steps 7-9 except replace two D-E units with F squares referring to Figure 15; press. Repeat to make a total of three blocks.

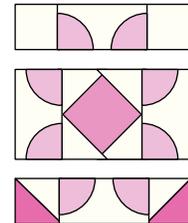


Figure 15

COMPLETING THE QUILT

Refer to the Assembly Diagram for positioning for all steps.

1. Arrange and join the blocks in four rows of three blocks and two K strips each; press. **Note:** The arrangement should create a looped ribbon design with the darker pink pieces.

2. Join three K strips and two L squares to make a sashing row; press. Repeat to make a total of three sashing rows.

3. Join the sashing rows with the block rows to complete the quilt center; press.

4. Sew an L square to an M rectangle and add an N rectangle to make a corner unit as shown in Figure 16; press. Repeat to make a second corner unit.

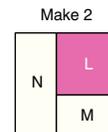


Figure 16

5. Sew a corner unit to opposite ends of the O strip as shown in Figure 17; press.



Figure 17

6. Join the leftover O trimmed end and two P strips on the short ends to make a long strip; press. Subcut strip into two 3" x 45" P strips.

7. Sew the P strips to opposite long sides and the Q strip to the top of the quilt center; press.

8. Sew the pieced O strip to the bottom of the quilt center.

9. Join the R strips on the short ends to

make a long strip; press. Subcut strip into two 2" x 50" R strips.

10. Sew R strips to opposite long sides and S strips to the top and bottom of the quilt center; press.

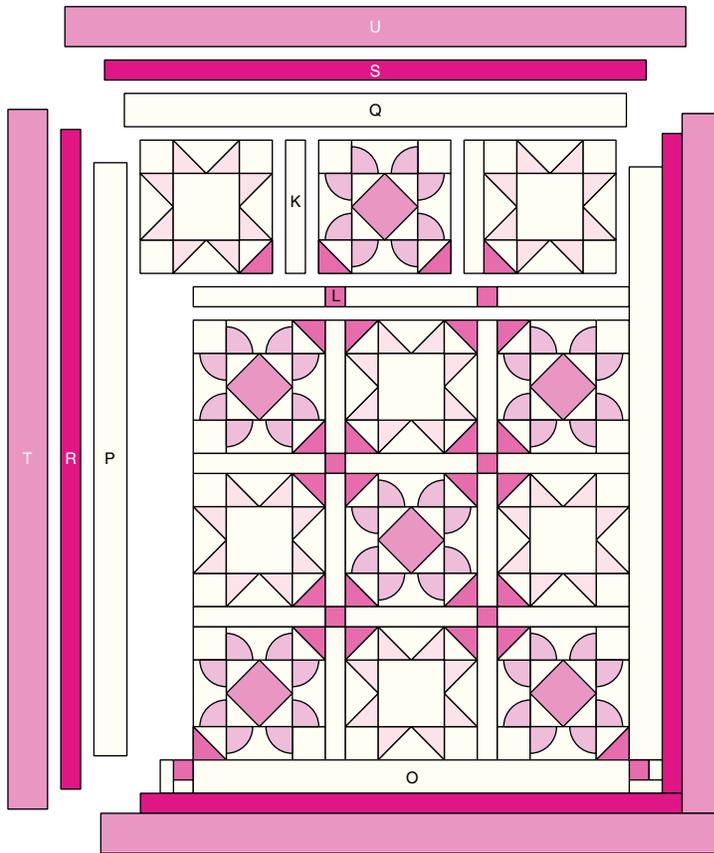
11. Join the T/U strips on the short ends to make a long strip; press. Subcut strip into two each 3½" x 53" T strips and 3½" x 47½" U strips.

12. Sew T strips to opposite long sides and U strips to the top and bottom of the quilt center to complete the quilt top; press.

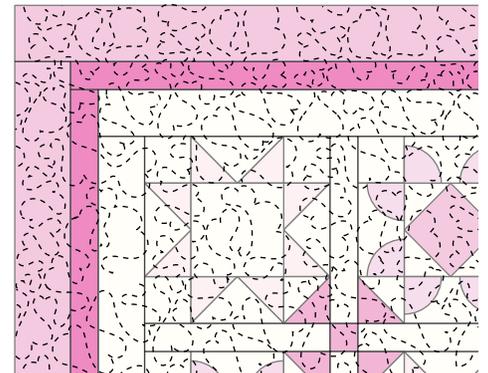
13. Create a quilt sandwich referring to Quilting Basics.

14. Quilt as desired.

15. Bind referring to Quilting Basics. **QW**

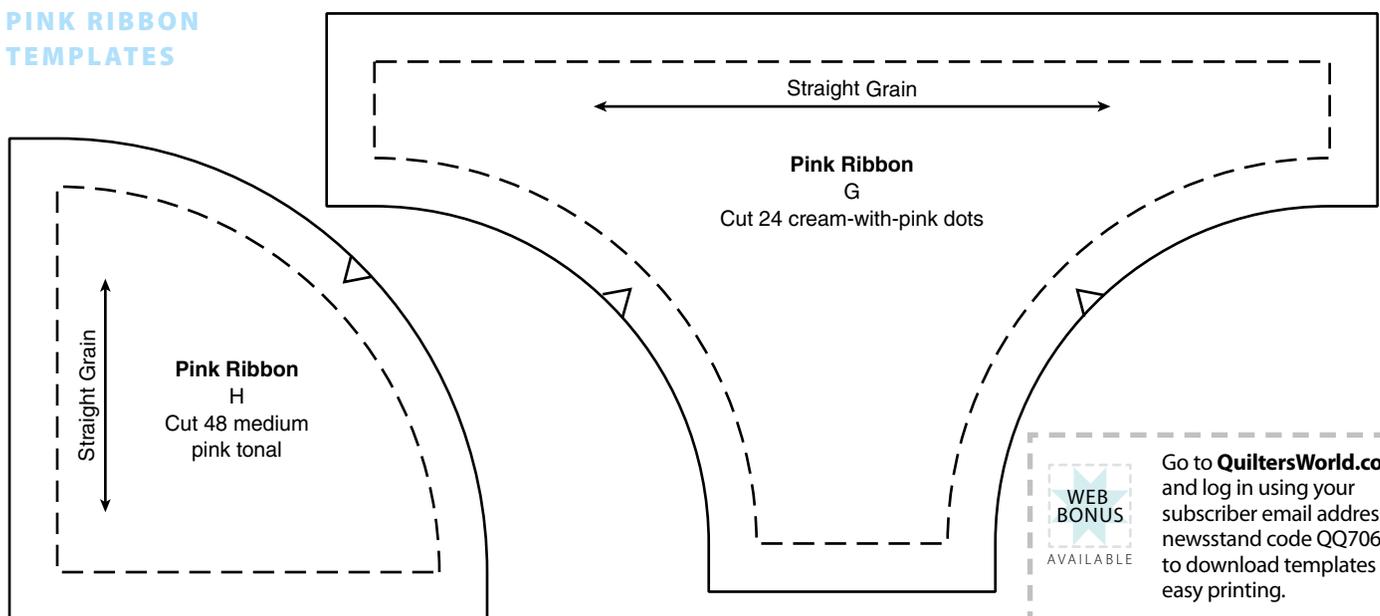


Pink Ribbon
Assembly Diagram 47" x 58½"



Pink Ribbon
Quilting Diagram

**PINK RIBBON
TEMPLATES**



Go to **QuiltersWorld.com** and log in using your subscriber email address or newsstand code QQ7063 to download templates for easy printing.

Quilting Basics

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

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

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

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.

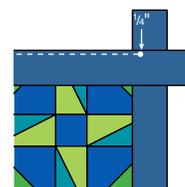


Figure 1

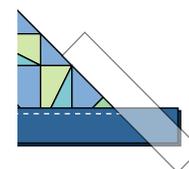


Figure 2

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).

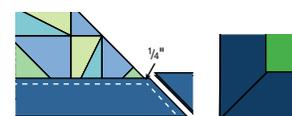


Figure 3

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).

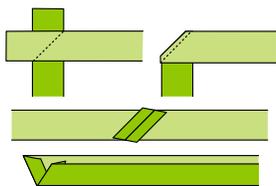


Figure 4

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.

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).

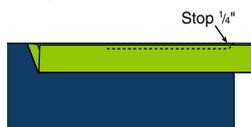


Figure 5

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.

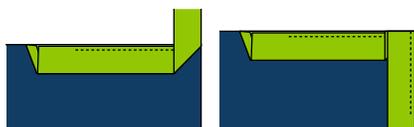


Figure 6

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).

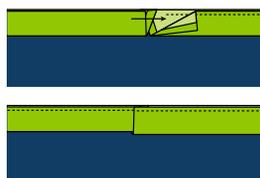


Figure 7

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.

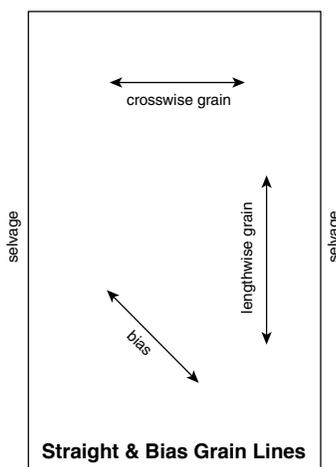
Bias binding strips are cut at a 45-degree angle to the straight grain of the fabric. They are used when binding is being added to curved edges.

- **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.



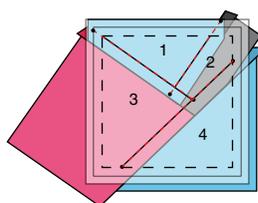
- **Border:** The frame of a quilt's central design used to visually complete the design and give the eye a place to rest.
- **Fabric Grain:** The fibers that run either parallel (lengthwise grain) or perpendicular (crosswise grain) to the fabric selvage are straight grain.

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.

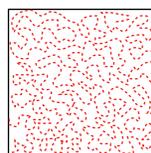
Generally, seam allowances are pressed toward the darker fabric in quilting so that they do not show through the lighter fabric.

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

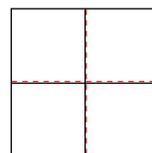
Seams are pressed open when multiple seams come together in one place.

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

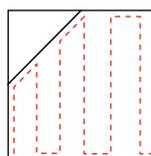
- **Quilt (noun):** A sandwich of two layers of fabric with a third insulating material between them that is then stitched together with the edges covered or bound.
- **Quilt (verb):** Stitching several layers of fabric materials together with a decorative design. Stippling, crosshatch, channel, in-the-ditch,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



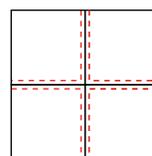
Meandering



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**