

## Project: Four-Patch Surprise

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Traditional Four-Patch and Pinwheel blocks emerge in unexpected combinations on this lap quilt.

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### Materials

- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$  yards of blue print for blocks and pieced inner border
- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$  yards of light blue print for blocks and pieced inner border
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of rust print for blocks and pieced inner border
- 3 yards of beige print for blocks, borders, and binding
- 4 yards of backing fabric
- 73×80" of quilt batting

Finished quilt top: 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×72 $\frac{5}{8}$ "

Finished block: 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ " square

Quantities specified for 44/45"-wide, 100% cotton fabrics.

All measurements include a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance. Sew with right sides together unless otherwise stated.

### Cut Fabrics

To make the best use of your fabrics, cut the pieces in the order that follows.

The patterns are on pages 7-8. To make templates of the patterns, follow the instructions in "Make and Use Templates" on page 9.

#### From blue print, cut:

- 6—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×42" strips
- 39—4 $\frac{1}{8}$ " squares, cutting each diagonally twice in an X for a total of 156 triangles

#### From light blue print, cut:

- 6—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×42" strips
- 39—4 $\frac{1}{8}$ " squares, cutting each diagonally twice in an X for a total of 156 triangles

#### From rust print, cut:

- 120 of Pattern A

#### From beige print, cut:

- 8—3×42" strips for outer border
- 8—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×42" binding strips
- 2—6 $\frac{5}{8}$ " squares, cutting each in half diagonally for a total of four corner triangles

- 40—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " squares
- 18 each of patterns B and B reversed

### Assemble Blocks

1. Aligning long edges, sew together a blue print 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×42" strip and a light blue print 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×42" strip to make a strip set (Diagram 1). Press the seam allowances toward the blue print strip. Repeat to make a total of six strip sets. Cut the strips sets into 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "-wide segments for a total of 80 segments.

2. Referring to Diagram 2, sew together two 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "-wide segments to make a Four-Patch unit. Press the seam allowances in one direction. The Four-Patch unit should measure 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " square, including the seam allowances. Repeat to make a total of 40 Four-Patch units.

3. Sew together two Four-Patch units and two beige print 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " squares in pairs (Diagram 3). Press the seam allowances toward the beige print squares. Join the pairs to make a Four-Patch block. Press the seam allowances in one direction. The Four-Patch block should measure 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " square, including the seam allowances. Repeat to make a total of 20 Four-Patch blocks.

4. Referring to Diagram 4 for placement, sew together a blue print triangle and a light blue print triangle to make a triangle unit. Press the seam allowances toward the blue print triangle. Repeat to make a total of 156 triangle units. Set aside 36 triangle units for the pieced inner border.

5. Add a rust print A piece to the bottom of a triangle unit to make a block corner piece (Diagram 4). Press the seam allowance toward the rust print A piece. Make a total of 120 block corner pieces. You'll use 80 for the blocks and 40 for the inner border.

6. Sew block corner pieces to opposite edges of a Four-Patch block (Diagram 5). Press the seam allowances toward the block corner pieces. Join block corner pieces to the remaining edges of the Four-Patch block. Press as before. The pieced block should measure 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ " square, including the seam allowances. Repeat to make a total of 20 blocks.

### Assemble Quilt Center

1. Referring to the Quilt Assembly Diagram for placement, lay out the 20 blocks in five horizontal rows.

2. Sew together the blocks in each row. Press the seam allowances in one direction, alternating the direction with each row. Then join the rows to make the quilt center. Press the seam allowances in one direction. The pieced quilt center should measure 46×57 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", including the seam allowances.

### Assemble and Add the Pieced Inner Border

1. Referring to Diagram 6 for placement, sew a triangle unit to the edge of a beige print B piece to make a unit B. Press the seam allowances toward the beige print B piece. Repeat to make a total of 18 B units.

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2. Referring to **Diagram 7**, sew a triangle unit to the edge of a beige print B reversed piece to make a unit B reversed. Press the seam allowances toward the triangle unit. Repeat to make a total of 18 B reversed units.
7. Sew the long pieced inner border strips to the long edges of the quilt center. Press the seam allowances toward the inner border.

### Add the Outer Border

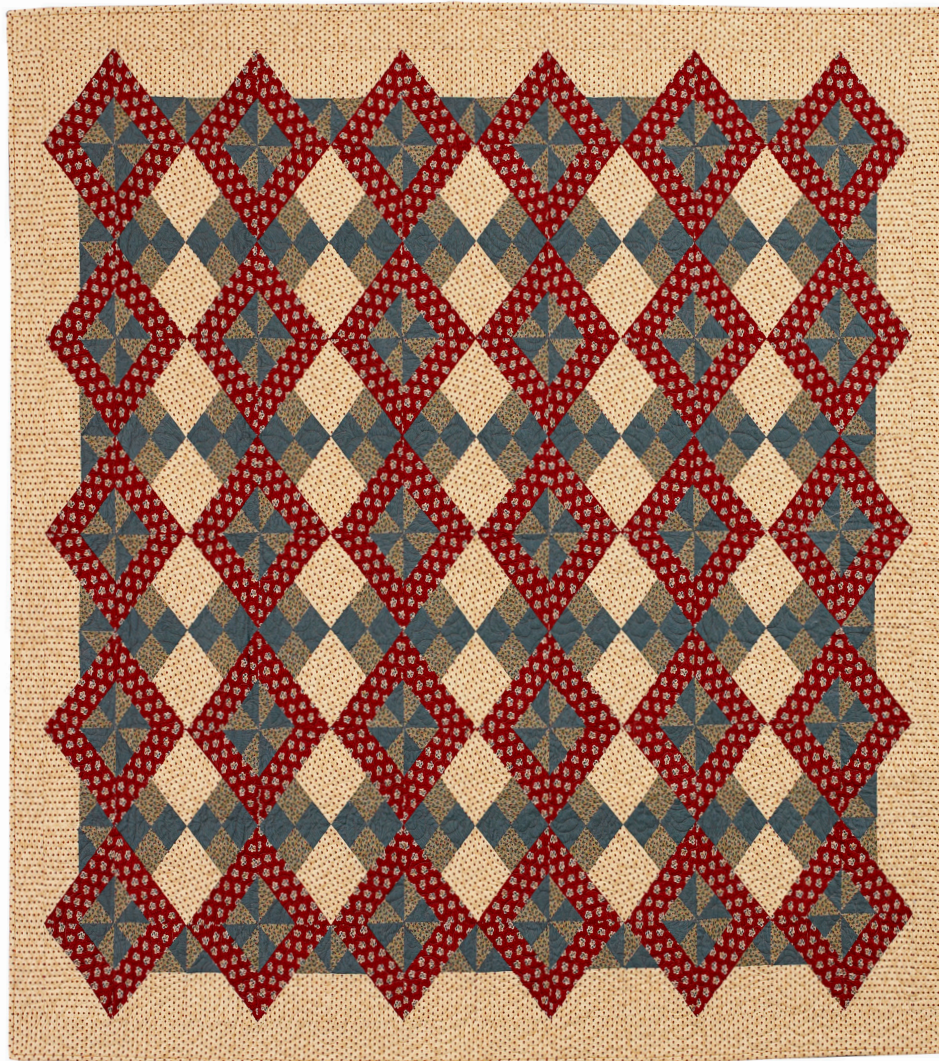
3. Referring to **Diagram 8**, sew together a B unit and a B reversed unit to make a border triangle. Press the seam allowances in one direction. Repeat to make a total of 18 border triangles.
  1. Cut and piece the beige print 3×42" strips to make the following:
    - 2—3×73 $\frac{1}{8}$ " outer border strips
    - 2—3×56 $\frac{3}{4}$ " outer border strips
  2. Sew the beige print short outer border strips to the short edges of the quilt center. Then join the beige print long outer border strips to the long edges of the quilt center to complete the quilt top. Press the seam allowances toward the outer border.
4. Referring to the **Quilt Assembly Diagram**, sew together four border triangles and eight block corner pieces to make a short pieced inner border strip. Press the seam allowances toward the block corner pieces. The short pieced inner border strip should measure 57 $\frac{1}{8}$ ×46", including the seam allowances. Repeat to make a second short pieced inner border strip.
5. Sew the short pieced inner border strips to the short edges of the quilt center. Press the seam allowances toward the inner border.
6. Sew together five border triangles, 12 block corner pieces, and two beige print corner triangles to make a long pieced inner border strip. Press the seam allowances toward the block corner pieces. The long pieced inner border strip should measure 57 $\frac{1}{8}$ ×68 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", including the seam allowances. Repeat to make a second long pieced inner border strip.

### Complete the Quilt

1. Layer the quilt top, batting, and backing. Quilt as desired.
2. Use the beige print 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×42" strips to bind the quilt.



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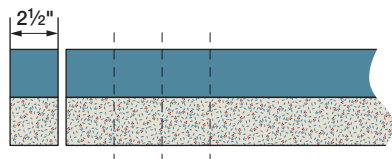


Diagram 1

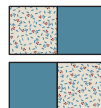


Diagram 2

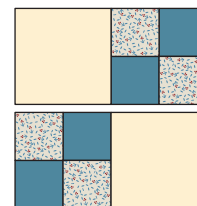


Diagram 3

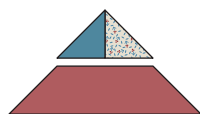


Diagram 4

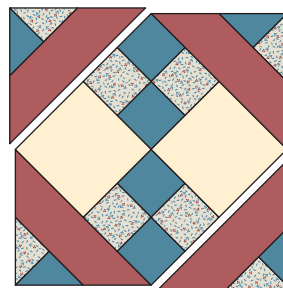


Diagram 5

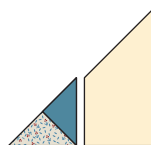


Diagram 6

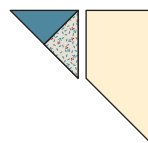


Diagram 7

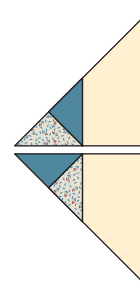
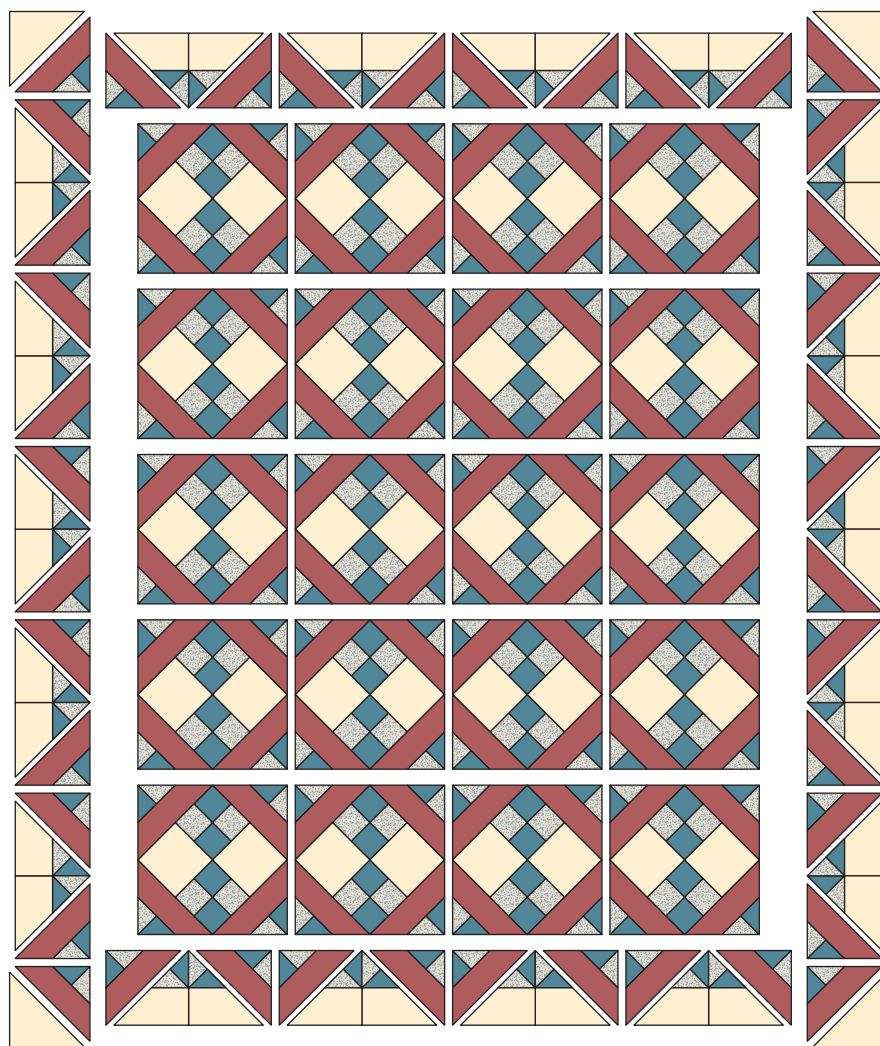


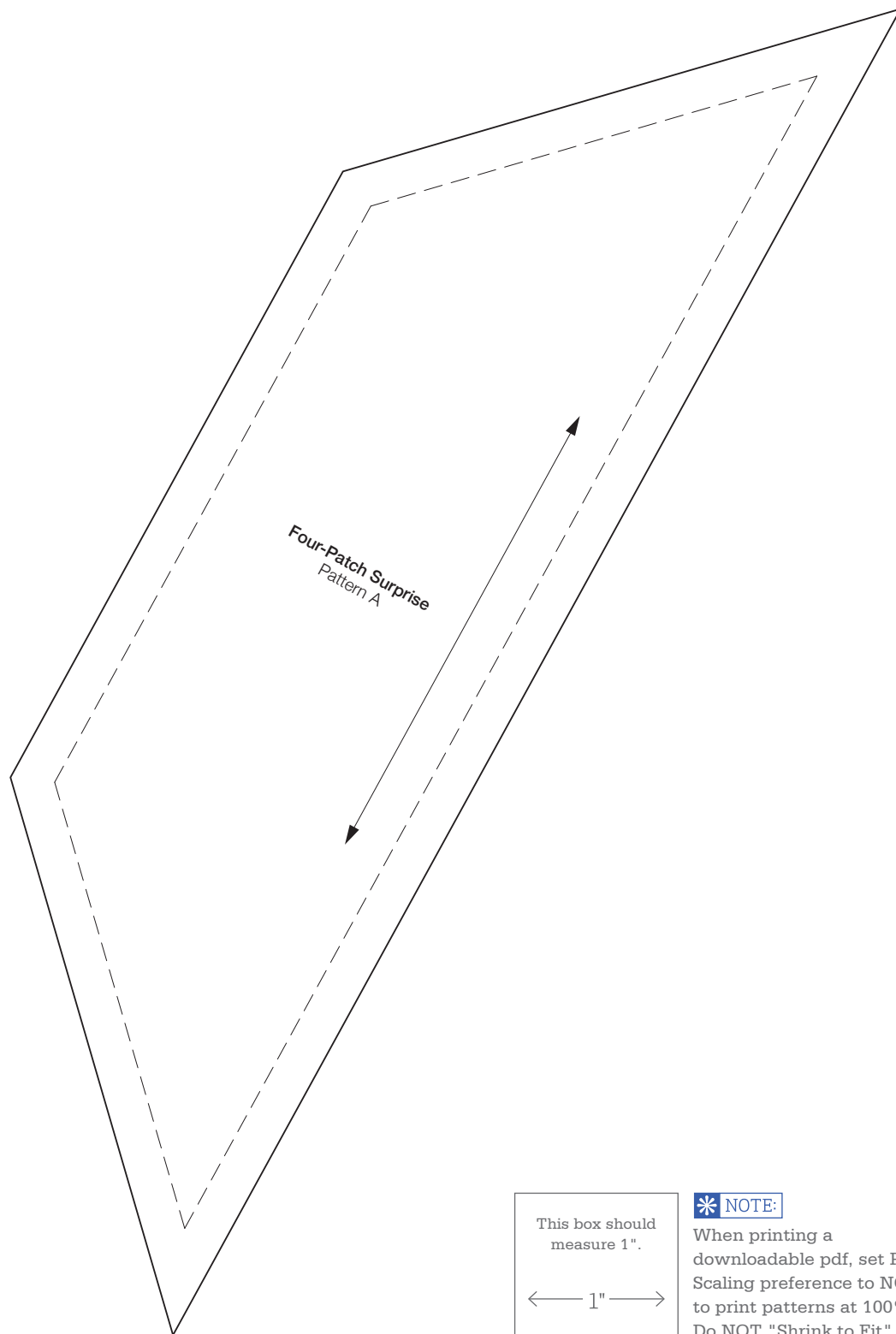
Diagram 8

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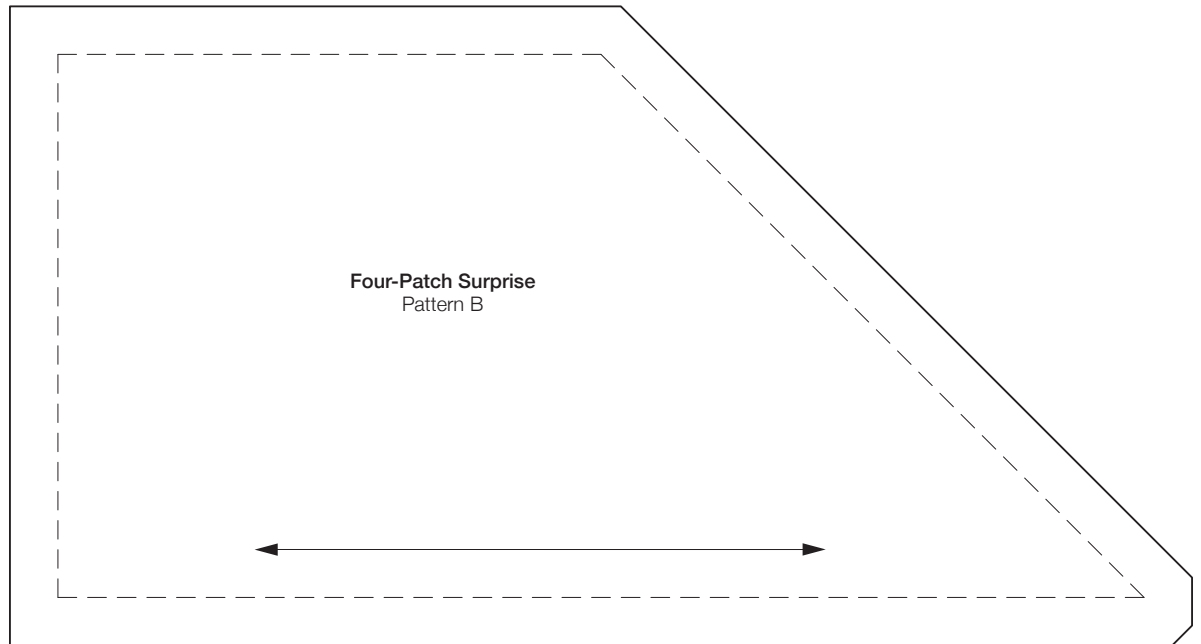


Quilt Assembly Diagram

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This box should  
measure 1".

← 1" →

**\* NOTE:**

When printing a downloadable pdf, set Page Scaling preference to NONE to print patterns at 100%. Do NOT "Shrink to Fit" or "Fit to Printable Area."



## Make and Use Templates

### Make Templates

A template is a pattern made from extra-sturdy material so you can trace around it many times without wearing away the edges. Acrylic templates for many common shapes are available at quilt shops. Or you can make your own by duplicating printed patterns on template plastic.

To make permanent templates, purchase easy-to-cut template plastic, available at quilt shops and crafts supply stores. Lay the plastic over a printed pattern. Trace the pattern onto the plastic using a ruler and a permanent marker to ensure straight lines, accurate corners, and permanency.

For hand piecing and appliqué, make templates the exact size finished pieces will be (without seam allowances). For piecing, this means tracing the patterns' dashed lines.

For machine piecing, make templates that include seam allowances by tracing the patterns' solid and dashed lines onto the template plastic.

For easy reference, mark each template with its letter designation, grain line (if noted on the pattern), and block name. Cut out the traced shapes on their outside lines. Verify each template's shape and size by placing it over its printed pattern. Templates must be accurate; errors, however small, will compound many times as you assemble a quilt. To check templates' accuracy, make a test block before cutting the fabric pieces for an entire quilt.

### Use Templates

To mark on fabric, use a pencil, white dressmaker's pencil, chalk, or a special fabric marker that makes a thin, accurate line. Do not use a ballpoint or ink pen; it may bleed if washed. Test all marking tools on a fabric scrap before using them.

To make pieces for hand piecing or appliqué, place a template facedown on the wrong side of the fabric and trace. Then reposition the template at least  $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from the previous tracing (**Diagram 1**), trace again, and repeat. The lines you trace on the fabric are sewing lines. Mark cutting lines  $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from the sewing lines, or estimate the distance by eye when cutting out the pieces with scissors. For hand piecing, add a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance; for hand appliqué, add a  $\frac{3}{16}$ " seam allowance.

Because templates used to make pieces for machine piecing have seam allowances included, you can use common tracing lines for efficient cutting. Place a template facedown on the wrong side of the fabric and trace. Then reposition the template without a space between it and the previous tracing (**Diagram 2**); trace again and repeat. Using a rotary cutter and ruler, cut pieces out, cutting precisely on the drawn lines.

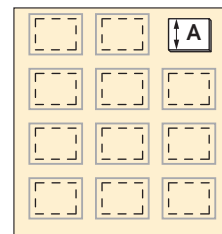


DIAGRAM 1

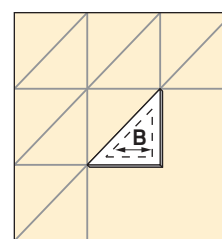


DIAGRAM 2