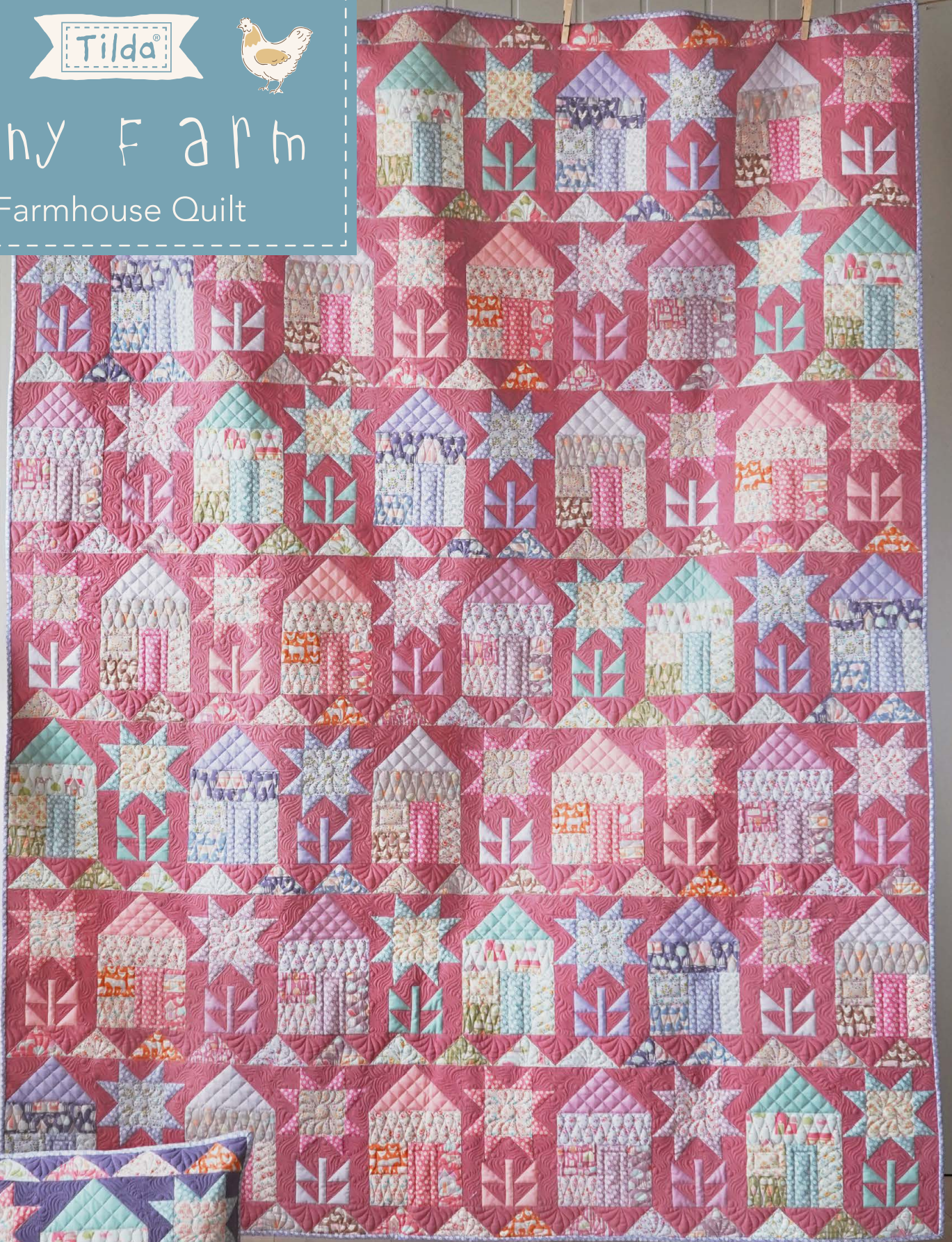




# Tiny Farm

Farmhouse Quilt





## Farmhouse Quilt

This lovely quilt uses just one block, made up of three units sewn using simple patchwork techniques. The blocks, made in five different colourways to create a charming scrappy look, feature fabrics mainly from the Tiny Farm, Meadow and Solid collections. There is also a pillow to accompany this quilt – see [www.tildasworld.com](http://www.tildasworld.com)

### Materials

- Fabric 1: 3¾yds (3.5m) – Solid rosewood (120034)
- Fabric 2: ¾yd (40cm) – Solid dusty rose (120009)
- Fabric 3: ¼yd (25cm) – Farm Flowers rosehip (110009) – you will have spare backing fabric you could use instead of buying this ¼yd
- Fabric 4: ¼yd (25cm) – Farm Animals ginger (110014)
- Fabric 5: ¼yd (25cm) – Tiny Farm rosehip (110019)
- Fabric 6: ¾yd (40cm) – Meadow peach (130087)
- Fabric 7: ¾yd (40cm) – Gracie sand (100267)
- Fabric 8: ¾yd (40cm) – Solid lavender pink (120010)
- Fabric 9: ¼yd (25cm) – Farm Flowers lavender (110012)
- Fabric 10: ¼yd (25cm) – Farm Tools pink (110017)
- Fabric 11: ¼yd (25cm) – Tiny Farm mauve (110022)
- Fabric 12: ¾yd (40cm) – Meadow lilac (130090)
- Fabric 13: ¼yd (25cm) – Gracie lavender (100273)
- Fabric 14: ¾yd (40cm) – Solid blue sage (120008)
- Fabric 15: ¼yd (25cm) – Tiny Farm mist (110011)
- Fabric 16: ¼yd (25cm) – Farm Flowers green (110016)
- Fabric 17: ¼yd (25cm) – Farm Tools green (110021)
- Fabric 18: ¾yd (40cm) – Meadow teal (130086)
- Fabric 19: ¼yd (25cm) – Gracie teal (100279)
- Fabric 20: ¾yd (40cm) – Solid thistle (120012)
- Fabric 21: ¼yd (25cm) – Farm Animals blue (110013)
- Fabric 22: ¼yd (25cm) – Tiny Farm blueberry (110018)
- Fabric 23: ¼yd (25cm) – Farm Berries blue (110023)
- Fabric 24: ¾yd (40cm) – Meadow slate (130088)
- Fabric 25: ¼yd (25cm) – Meadow blue (130089)
- Fabric 26: ¾yd (40cm) – Solid lilac mist (120011)
- Fabric 27: ¼yd (25cm) – Farm Animals brown (110010)
- Fabric 28: ¼yd (25cm) – Farm Tools grey (110015)
- Fabric 29: ¼yd (25cm) – Farm Berries sand (110020)
- Fabric 30: ¾yd (40cm) – Meadow rose (130081)
- Wadding (batting) 68in x 87in (173cm x 221cm)
- Backing fabric: 5yds (4.5m) – Farm Flowers rosehip (110009)
- Binding fabric ⅝yd (60cm) – Meadow slate (130088)
- Piecing and quilting threads
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat

### Fabric Note



**Fig B** Quilt layout**Cutting Out**

**2** **Fig C** shows the cut pieces needed for the units of one block and **Fig D** the positions of the fabrics, so follow these diagrams carefully when cutting out. You might find it best to cut the

pieces for one block at a time. When cutting out the **h** squares, remember that one square will make two half-square triangles.

**3** The top row of the quilt is made up of fifteen flying geese units. For this row cut the following pieces.

- From Fabric 1 cut thirty 2½in (6.4cm) squares.
- Cut one 4½in x 2½in (11.4cm x 6.4cm) rectangle from Fabrics 19, 17, 15, 25, 22, 21, 29, 28, 27, 5, 7, 4, 10, 13 and 11 (see also **Fig L**).

**4** Cut the backing fabric into two pieces, each width of fabric x about 87in (221cm) long. Sew the pieces together along the length and then trim to a piece about 68in x 87in (173cm x 221cm).

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

**Fig C** Cutting out for the units of a block

Sizes include seam allowances

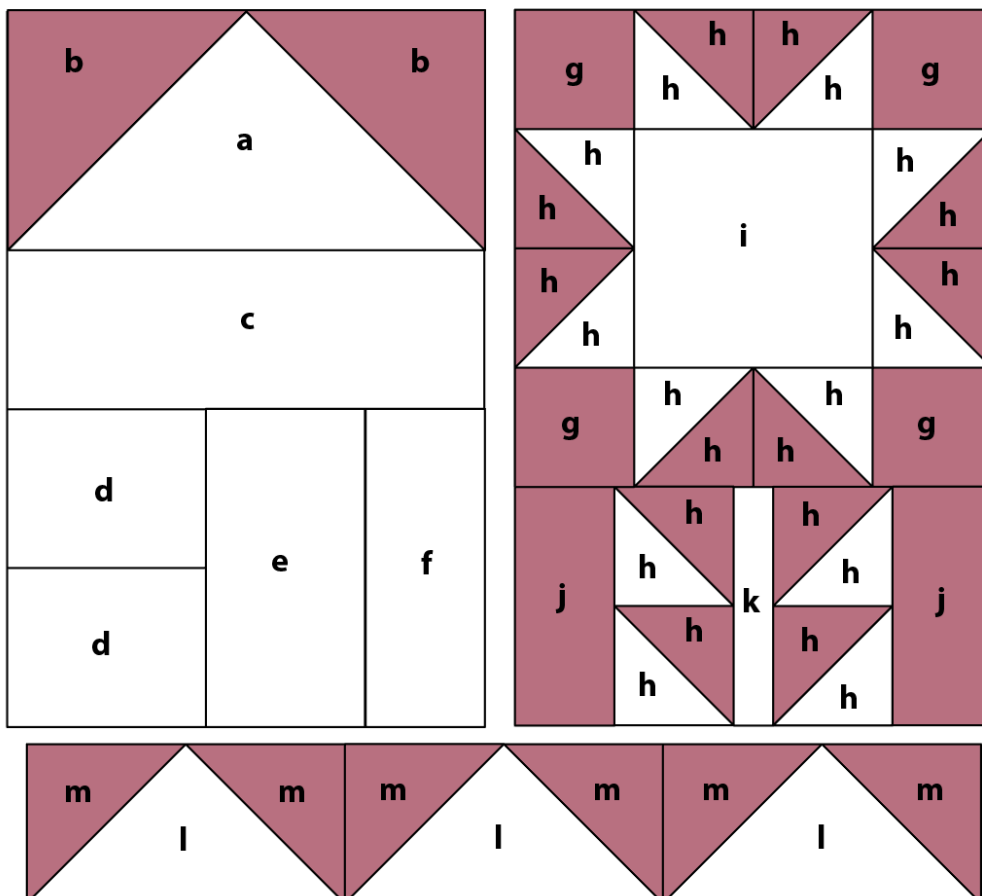
All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles

**House**

- a** 6½in x 3½in (16.5cm x 9cm)  
**b** 3½in (9cm) square  
**c** 6½in x 2½in (16.5cm x 6.4cm)  
**d** 3in x 2½in (7.6cm x 6.4cm)  
**e** 2½in x 4½in (6.4cm x 11.4cm)  
**f** 2in x 4½in (5.1cm x 11.4cm)

**Flower**

- g** 2in (5.1cm) square  
**h** 2½in (6cm) square – for 2in unfinished  
 half-square triangles (HSTs) (each cut  
 square makes two HSTs)  
**i** 3½in (9cm) square  
**j** 1¼in x 3½in (4.4cm x 9cm)  
**k** 1in x 3½in (2.5cm x 9cm)

**Flying Geese**

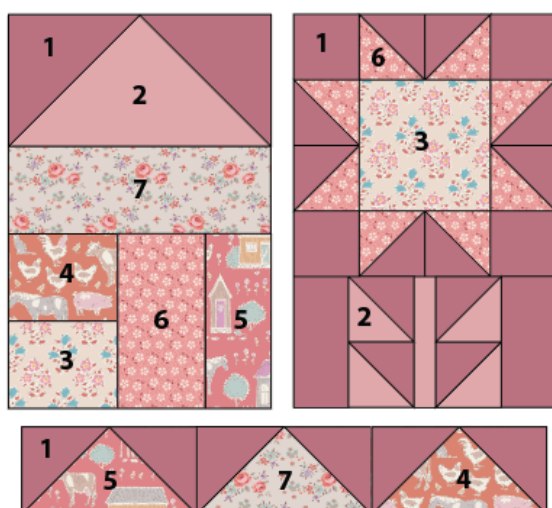
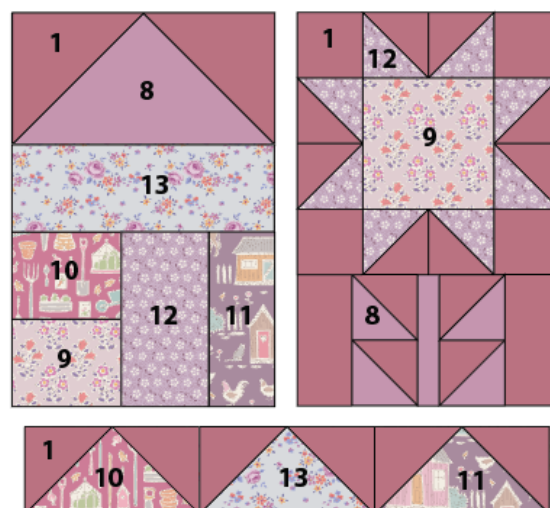
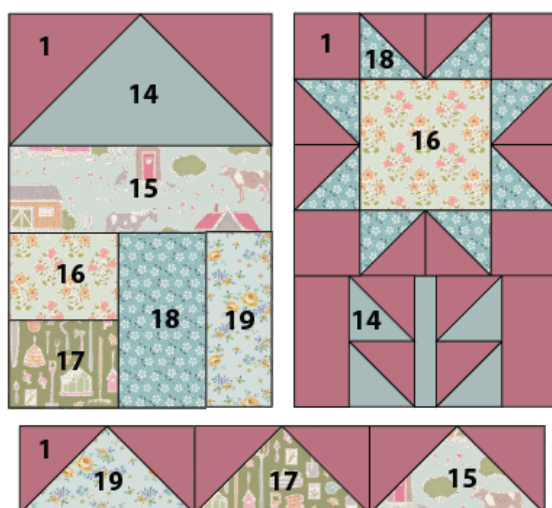
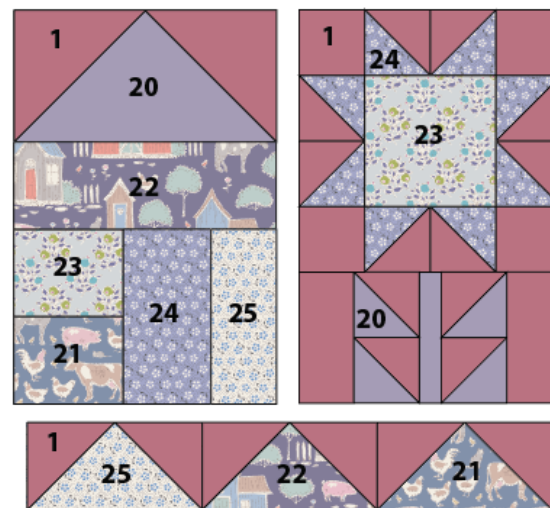
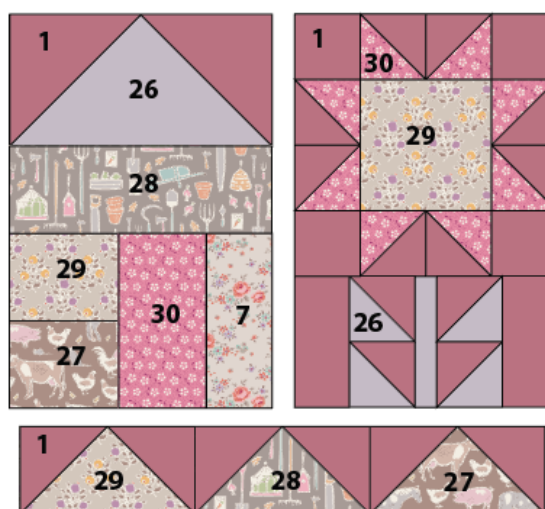
- l** 4½in x 2½in  
 (11.4cm x 6.4cm)  
**m** 2½in (6.4cm) square

**Fig D** Fabrics used for the units in the blocks

Numbers indicate fabrics used (see also Fig A)

Make 7 of each block



**Block 1****Block 2****Block 3****Block 4****Block 5**

**Making a Block**

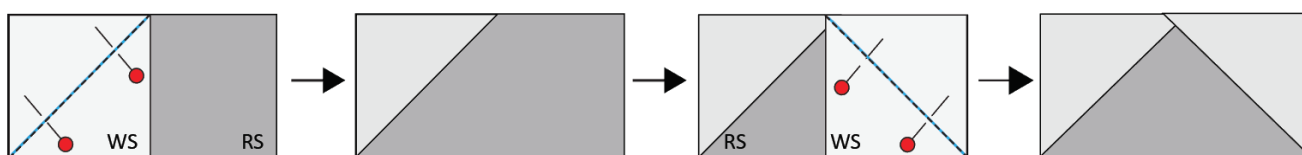
**6** Block 1 will be described in detail. There are two main techniques used in a block – flying geese units and half-square triangle (HST) units. We will describe these techniques first, so refer back to these as needed.

**7 Making a flying geese unit:** There are two sizes of flying geese units in the quilt – a  $6\frac{1}{2}\text{in}$  x  $3\frac{1}{2}\text{in}$  (16.5cm x 9cm) one for the house roof and  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{in}$  x  $2\frac{1}{2}\text{in}$  (11.4cm x 6.4cm) ones for the unit at the bottom of each block. We will describe the house roof unit, but the same technique can be used for both sizes. The diagram is shown in greys.

Take one rectangle (a) for the house and place it right side up. Take two (b) squares and pencil mark one diagonal line on the wrong side of each square. Place one of the squares right side down on the left-hand side of the rectangle, aligning the top, bottom and left side and with the diagonal line in the direction shown in **Fig E**. Sew along the marked line. Trim off excess fabric  $\frac{1}{4}\text{in}$  (6mm) outside of the sewn line and press the triangle outwards. Repeat with the other square on the other side of the rectangle, angling the marked line in the opposite direction. Check the unit is  $6\frac{1}{2}\text{in}$  x  $3\frac{1}{2}\text{in}$  (16.5cm x 9cm).

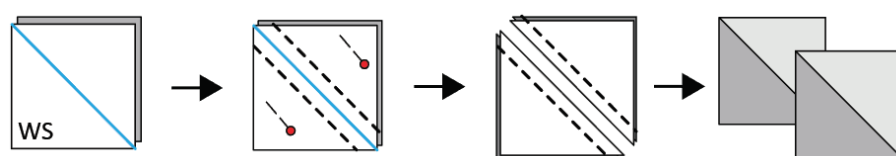
**8** Make the three flying geese for the unit at the bottom of each block in the same way, but this time each flying geese needs to be  $4\frac{1}{2}\text{in}$  x  $2\frac{1}{2}\text{in}$  (11.4cm x 6.4cm). Follow **Fig D** for the fabrics to use.

**Fig E** Making a flying geese unit



**9 Making half-square triangle units:** These HST units are used in the flower. The method described here makes two units at once, with an example shown in **Fig F**. Take two different  $2\frac{3}{8}\text{in}$  (6cm) 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 a *scant*  $\frac{1}{4}\text{in}$  (6mm) away from the marked line on both sides, as shown. Cut the units apart along the marked line and press the units (normally towards the darker fabric). Check each unit is the size it is meant to be – for this quilt the HSTs should be 2in (5.1cm) unfinished.

**Fig F** Making half-square triangle units

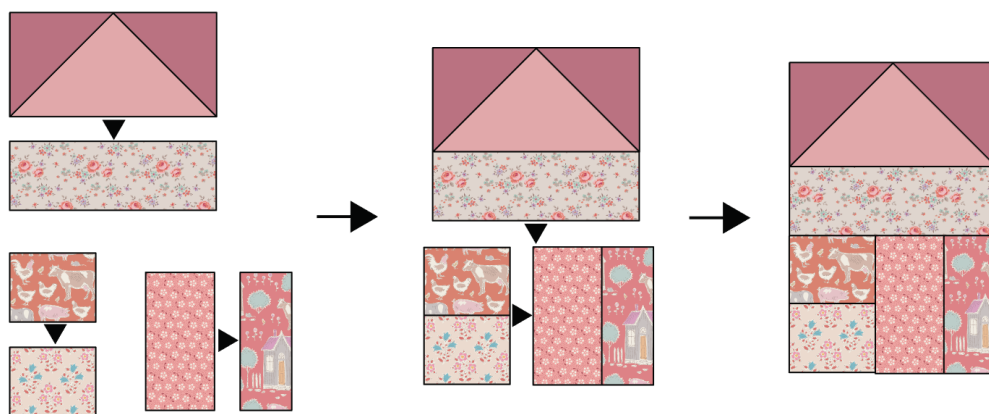


**10** Make all of the flying geese and the HSTs needed for a block. When all of these have been made for a block you can begin to sew the various units together, as follows.

**11 Sewing a house unit:** Lay out all of the pieces for this section and follow the stages of sewing shown in **Fig G**.

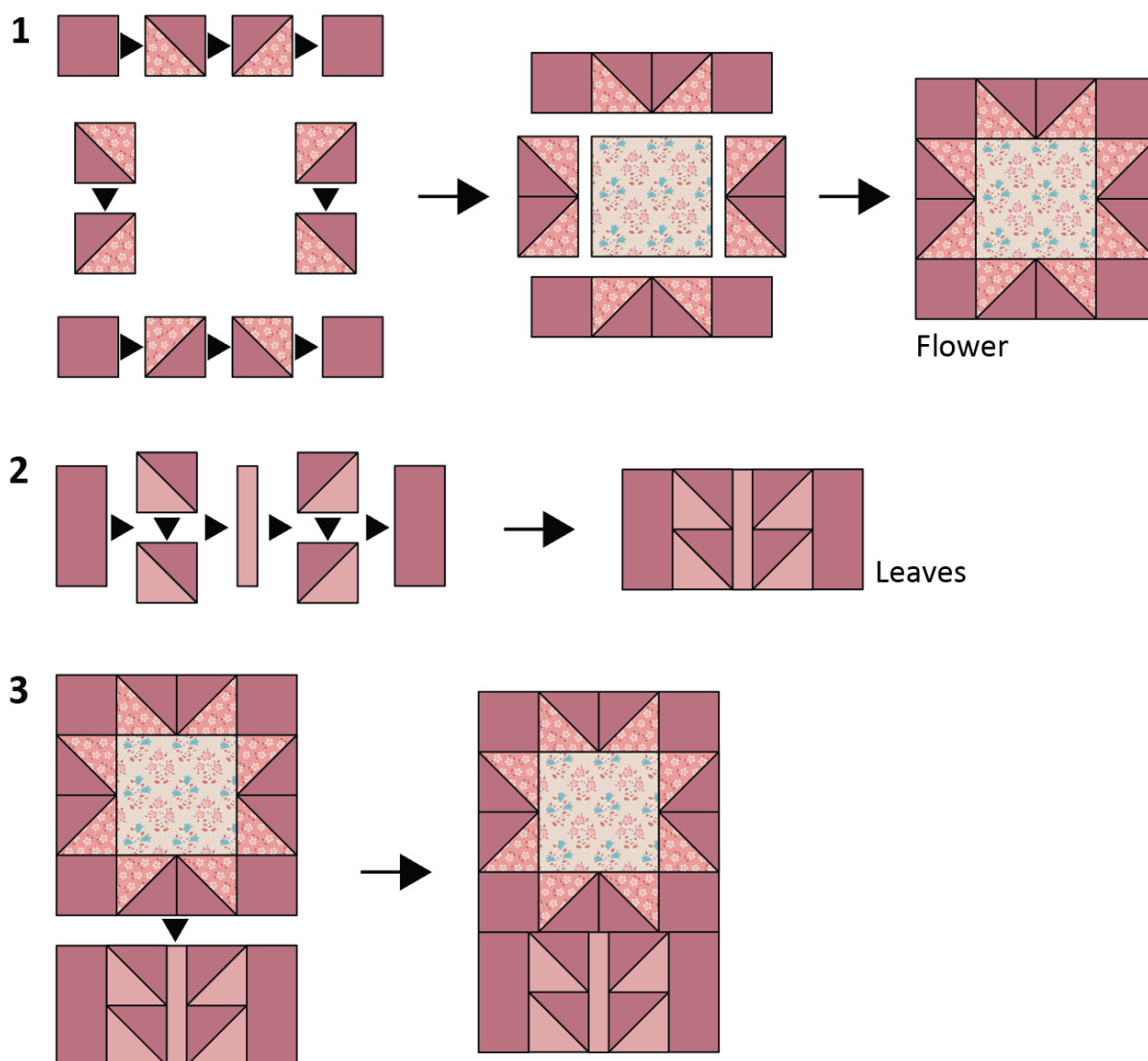
**Fig G** Sewing a house unit





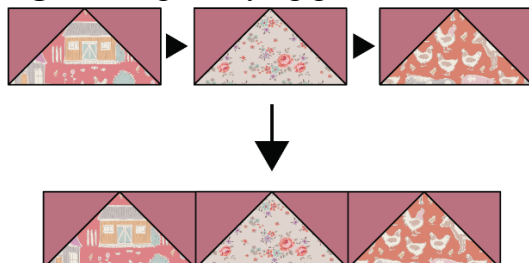
**12 Sewing a flower unit:** Lay out all of the pieces for this section. Sew the flower first, following the stages in **Fig H 1**, making sure you place the HSTs so they are arranged in the pattern shown. Match seams neatly when sewing together. Now sew the leaves section together, as shown in **Fig H 2**. Finally, sew the two sections together (**Fig H 3**).

**Fig H** Sewing a flower unit



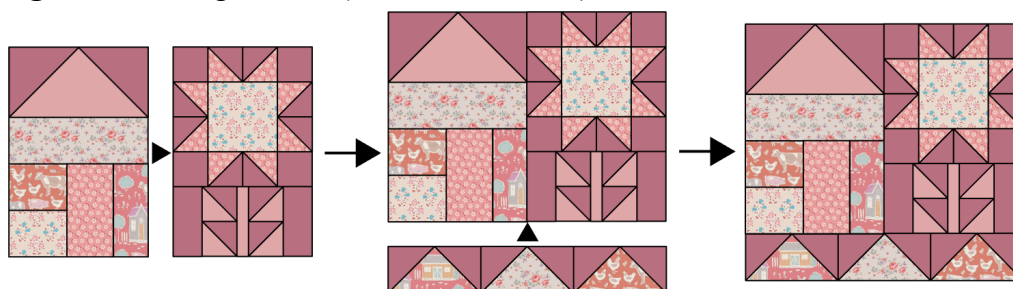
**13 Sewing the flying geese section:** Each block has a row of three flying geese units. Make each flying geese unit as described before and follow **Fig D** for the print fabrics to use. When the three units are made, sew them together in a row (**Fig I**). You will need to make a three-unit row for each block.

**Fig I** Sewing the flying geese row

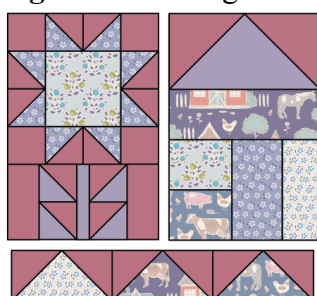


**14 Assembling a block:** Take the three pieced units for a block. In the quilt, the positions of the house and flower units within the blocks are swapped in alternate quilt rows. For a house unit on the left side of the block follow **Fig J**. For a house unit on the right side of the block follow **Fig K**. Once the units for a block are sewn together and pressed, check the block is 12½in x 11½in (31.8cm x 29.2cm). Make seven of each block in total – four with the house on the left and three with the house on the right.

**Fig J** Assembling a block (with house on left)



**Fig K** Assembling a block (with house on right)



## Assembling the Quilt

**15 Making the top flying geese row:** A row of fifteen flying geese is used for the top of the quilt. Make the flying geese as described before, using the print fabrics shown in **Fig L**. Sew the flying geese together and check that the row measures 60½in (153.7cm).

**Fig L** Assembling the top flying geese row



**16** The quilt is assembled in rows first, so lay out the blocks for each row in the order shown in **Fig M**. Sew each row together and press the seams of alternate rows in opposite directions. Now sew the rows together, matching seams neatly, and press. Add the top row of flying geese and press. Your quilt top is now finished.

**Fig M** Assembling the quilt

The block order is shown – note that alternate rows have house unit on right-hand side of block





## Quilting and Finishing

**17** 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 (baste) 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 (batting) 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. When all quilting is finished, square up the quilt ready for binding.

**18** 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  $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam, sew the binding in place, starting at least 6in (15.2cm) away from the end of the binding. Sew to within a  $\frac{1}{4}$ in (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  $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam again from the top of the folded binding to within  $\frac{1}{4}$ in (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.

**19** 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.

**20** 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 charming quilt is finished.